A DICTIONARY OF THE KASHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE

GEORGE A. GRIERSON

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A DICTIONARY OF THE KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE

COMPILED PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE
PAṆDIT IŚVARA KAULA

BY

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PREFACE

IN the year 1898 the Asiatic Society of Bengal completed the publication, under my editorship, of a Kāshmīrī Grammar written in Sanskrit by Īśvara Kaula, and entitled the *Kaśmīraśabdâmṛta*. During the preparation of that work for the Press my attention was drawn to a report that its author had also composed a Kāshmīrī-Sanskrit *Kōṣa*, or Dictionary. Further inquiries elicited the fact that this was really the case, and after prolonged negotiations, for the success of which I was largely indebted to the efforts of Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I,E., and to the friendly influence exercised by Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E., then Resident at Śrīnagar, the manuscript came into my possession at the end of that year.

Examination of the papers showed that Īśvara Kaula never lived to complete, much less to revise, his *Kōṣa*.[1] For the first few letters of the alphabet he had, it is true, written out a fair copy, each entry consisting of a Kāshmīrī word together with a synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindī, but the greater part of the manuscript, as it reached my hands, consisted merely of memoranda—lists of Kāshmīrī words with no translation at all, and even these not covering the whole alphabet.

Incomplete as they were, these papers nevertheless formed a valuable addition to the literature of an important and little-known language, and it seemed to me that it was well worth while making an effort to utilize them and to publish the results. Accordingly, in the year 1899, I represented the state of affairs to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and suggested what seemed to me a practical method for making the materials available to scholars. That Society, with great liberality, provided the funds necessary for the scheme, which was to employ a competent Kāshmīrī Paṇḍit to fill up the lacunæ left by Īśvara Kaula, and to prepare the manuscript for the Press.

Sir Aurel Stein added one more to the many debts that I owe to his kindness by securing for me the services of Paṇḍit Gōvinda Kaula, of Śrīnagar, who at once commenced the preparation of the necessary slips. To my great regret that excellent scholar died in June, 1899, before he had finished the words commencing with the letter क, and some delay necessarily occurred before I could find his successor, Paṇḍit (afterwards Mahāmahôpâdhyāya) Mukunda Rāma Śāstrī, also of Śrīnagar, of whose accuracy and learning I had had previous experience while editing the *Kaśmīraśabdâmṛta*. He took up the work again from the beginning, and continued to be my assistant until his regretted death in 1921, not only copying out and correcting what Īśvara Kaula had left, but largely adding to the number of words explained.

As the authority of this Dictionary mainly depends on the fact that the greater portion has been prepared by these Kāshmīrī Paṇḍits, it will be well to explain the procedure followed by them. Even the fullest portions of Īśvara Kaula's materials left much to be desired. A bare list of Kāshmīrī words, with, in each case, a single synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindī, was of little use. Under my instructions and supervision, each word was now written on a separate slip, with, in the case of nouns, information as to its gender. To this was added its synonym in Sanskrit, and, as a further check, in Hindī. The Paṇḍit then added a short explanation in Sanskrit giving further details as to the meaning of the word. To take an example—For the word āb-ḍāb, all that the original materials gave was as follows: ऑब्-डॉब् । अपथ्यः । बद्परहेज़ी ।

As prepared by the Paṇḍit, the slip for this word has taken the following form:—

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">प
(1)
ऑब्-डॉब्</td></tr>
<tr><td>(2)
अपथ्यसेवनम्</td><td>(3)
बद्परहेज़ी</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">(4)
रोगित्वावस्थायां यदपथ्यसेवनं येन पुनरपि
रोगाधिक्यं जायते तादृशमपथ्यसेवनमिदम् ।</td></tr>
</table>

[1] He died in the year A.D. 1893.

I have numbered the entries in the slip for convenience of reference. In (1) the letter प indicates that the word is masculine. The rest of the entry and the whole of (2) and (3) belong more or less to the original materials, and (4) was added by the Paṇḍit. From this I prepared the article in the Dictionary. I inserted the transliteration in (1), retained the Sanskrit synonym in (2), abandoned, as surplusage, the Hindī synonym in (3), and translated the substance of (2) and (4) into English. The article thus took the following form :—

āb-dāb, आँब-डाँब् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

To the entries thus prepared by the Paṇḍits I have added numerous words and meanings collected by myself in the course of my reading. As my authority on the subject is small, I always give in each case a reference to the source from which the word or meaning was obtained. Articles that depend entirely on my own authority can be distinguished from those based on the Paṇḍits' slips by the fact that the latter, and the latter only, have a Sanskrit synonym following the Kāshmīrī word.

The principal sources other than the Paṇḍits' slips have been indexes of words occurring in all the Kāshmīrī texts that are known to me. Amongst them are: (1) the *Lallā-vākyāni*, a collection of songs by the celebrated Lāl Dēd (L.V., quoted by verse-number) edited by Dr. L. Barnett and myself for the Royal Asiatic Society, and the following edited by myself alone: (2) Kṛṣṇa Rāzdāṇ's *Śiva-pariṇaya* (Śiv., similarly quoted), (3) Divākara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa's *Śrīrāmâvatāra-carita* (Rām., similarly quoted), (4) Dīna-nātha's *Śrīkṛṣṇâvatāra-līlā* (K., similarly quoted), all published in the Bibliotheca Indica, and (5) *Hātim's Songs and Tales*, a valuable collection of folk-tales, etc., in village Kāshmīrī made by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by me (H., quoted by number and paragraph, London, 1923). One other text was (6) Burkhard's edition of Maḥmūd Gāmī's *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, published in vols. xlix and liii of the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* (YZ., quoted by verse-number), an excellent example of Kāshmīrī poetry as written by Musalmāns. To these should be added (7) Dr. Hinton Knowles' Dictionary of *Kashmiri Proverbs and Sayings* (K.Pr., quoted by page), (8) Mr. Wade's *Kāshmīrī Grammar* (W., quoted by page), (9) my edition of Īśvara Kaula's *Kaśmīraśabdâmṛta* (I.K., quoted by sūtra), published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (10) my own *Essays on Kāçmīrī Grammar* (Gr.Gr., quoted by page), and (11) Sir Walter Lawrence's *Valley of Kashmir* (L., quoted by page). I have also included all the words found in Elmslie's *Vocabulary of the Kashmírí Language* (El.), and in the Vocabulary appended to my own *Kāshmīrī Manual* (Gr.M.) published by the Clarendon Press in 1912.

Of the above, Nos. (1) to (5) were, when I began writing the Dictionary, available only in manuscripts carefully prepared under my instruction. Since then they have all been printed, and precautions have been taken to secure that the texts of the manuscripts and of the printed editions should agree in every particular. I hope that I have included in the Dictionary every Kāshmīrī word occurring in these. In the earlier pages I did not give references to every occurrence in each of them, contenting myself with quoting what I considered to be typical instances; but, as the work progressed, I found it advisable to be more liberal in my references, and, save in the case of the most common words, I have quoted practically every occurrence. I may here note that there appeared in Kashmir in 1913 an edition of the *Śrīrāmâvatāra-carita* (No. (3) above) printed in the Persian character. In order to facilitate reference to it, I give below on pp. xvii ff. a Concordance to it and to my edition in the Bibliotheca Indica.

Kāshmīrī, especially as spoken by Musalmāns, borrows freely from Persian, and (through Persian) from Arabic. In works written by Musalmāns, such as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā* above mentioned, there are whole passages of which the vocabulary is really more Persian than Kāshmīrī, strings of nouns and adjectives taken from the former language being merely held together by some verb belonging to the latter. In fact, such Kāshmīrī is an exact counterpart of the high literary Urdū fashionable a generation ago in Lucknow. To have included all such Persian words in this Dictionary would have uselessly increased the bulk of the work, and have given little help to the student. Such words will be found in any good Hindōstānī Dictionary, and it is not probable that any person will study Kāshmīrī who has not a certain acquaintance either with that language or with Persian. I have therefore endeavoured to admit to the pages of this Dictionary only such Persian words as are in general use by all classes, and I have been strict even in regard to them. I have included all Persian words registered by my Paṇḍits, and also all those to be found in the Proverbs contained in Dr. Hinton Knowles' book, as well as in the vocabularies already mentioned, and I believe that this will be found to give a very fair selection. On the other hand, there are no doubt hundreds of Persian and Arabic words in such poems as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, which will not be found in the following pages.

Kāshmīrīs use three alphabets for writing their language. Hindūs as a rule employ either the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and Musalmāns the Persian. The spelling of Kāshmīrī words written in the Persian character has the advantage of being fairly constant, but the alphabet is quite unsuited for illustrating the complicated vowel sounds of the language. I have therefore decided not to use it except in the case of words borrowed from Persian. Even such words, when forming part of the Hindū vocabulary, and evidenced as such by being included in the Paṇḍits' slips, are also written in Nāgarī. As for the Śāradā character, no types are available, nor, as a rule, are European students familiar with it, and I have therefore written all words not purely Musalmān in Nāgarī. But in this case another difficulty has arisen. No two Hindūs spell Kāshmīrī alike in that form of script. Every man is a law unto himself. I have in my possession two Nāgarī manuscripts of the same work—the *Śiva Pariṇaya*; and as an example of the various modes of spelling I here give the same passage transcribed from each.

MS. A. ह्य्ड्राव़स् अखि खतु चम्बकारो । ग़ौरनति गोस् बूरपारयो ॥
MS. B. ह्य्ड्रावस् हखि खुत् चन्द्रकाव । गुरन्ति गुस् बोरपारयु ॥

MS. A. स्वकचाप् चन् कुख् छ्ह् वखुचनहारो । महागणपत ध्यान् दारयो ॥
MS. B. गुकाव् तन् छोख् छूह् भखचनहार । महागणपत ध्यान् दारयु ॥

Now a dictionary must follow one system of spelling throughout, and I have, accordingly, in the present work followed, with one or two slight alterations, that of Īśvara Kaula, the best and most logical of all those used for Kāshmīrī. But it is obvious that, however excellent its system of spelling may be, a dictionary that follows the conventional order of the Nāgarī alphabet will be of little use to the student of works that diverge so widely from the standard as does MS. B. Twelve out of the fifteen words given in the extract would not be found in their proper places, and would have to be searched for under another orthography. It will be observed from a comparison of the two extracts that most of the variations occur in the representation of vowel sounds. Consonantal variations are few, and can easily be made subject to one or two general rules. This is true of all systems. After much consideration and many experiments, I therefore decided, as the most practical course, to make the romanized transliteration the basis of the alphabetical order, and to arrange the words in the approximate order of the English consonants, without any regard to the vowels. Thus, whether a word is spelt **kōmᵘ**, **kom**, **kāmu**, **kömᵘ**, or **kạmi**, it will occupy the same place in the Dictionary, its place being determined by the **k** and the **m** and by nothing else. Only in those cases in which several words have all the same consonants, and differ only in their vocalization, will the order of the vowels be taken into account. As regards words beginning with vowels, these are all grouped together at the beginning, the order in the group being determined by the consonants. Then will follow all words beginning with **b**, then those beginning with **c**, and so on. In order to serve as a check against misprints, after every Kāshmīrī word in the roman character, I have given it again either in the Nāgarī character, according to the spelling of Īśvara Kaula, or, in the case of words directly borrowed from Persian, in the Persian character. This is usually followed by its Sanskrit translation and then by its meaning in English.

The following is the order of the vowels when appearing in different words of which the consonantal skeleton is the same :—**ᵃ**, **ᵃ̇**, **a**, **ạ**, **ȧ**, **ā** ; **ai** ; **au** ; **ᵋ**, **ĕ**, **ệ**, **ĕ̇**, **ē** ; **ᶦ**, **i**, **ī** ; **ᵒ**, **ŏ**, **ộ**, **ŏ̇**, **o**, **ō**, **ô**, **ö** ; **ᵘ**, **u**, **ū**, **ᵘ̈**, **ü**, **ṻ**.[1] *Anunāsika* is represented by ˜, and does not affect the order of words. *Anusvāra* si represented by **m** or **n** according to pronunciation. The Sanskrit vowels **ṛu** (ऋ) and **ṛĕ** (modified ऋ) are arranged (in the forms, respectively, of **ru** and **rĕ**) among consonants under **r**, with which, in writing, they are quite commonly confounded.

The following is the order of the consonants :—**b**, **c** (**ch**), **d** and **ḍ**, **f**, **g**, **h**, **j**, **k** (**kh**), **l**, **m**, **n**, **ñ**, **p** (**ph**), **r**, **s** (**sh**), **t** (**th**) and **ṭ** (**ṭh**), **ts** (**tsh**), **v** (or **w**), **y**, **z**. But the following points must be noted. The aspirates **ch**, **kh**, **ph**, **th**, and **ṭh**, and also the sibilant **sh**, appear in their English alphabetical order. Thus **ch** comes between **cg** and **cj**, and **sh** between **sg** and **sj** (vowels being neglected as usual). I would draw especial attention to this, as I find that some who have consulted the Dictionary have been misled by failing to remember that, in the case of **ch**, **kh**, **ph**, **sh**, **th**, **ṭh**, and **tsh**, for the purposes of English alphabetical sequence, these respective groups have each been dissolved into its component *typographical* parts, and are not to be considered as so many single letters, as in the Nāgarī छ्, ख्, फ्, श्, थ्, ठ्, and छ़् respectively.

[1] It will be observed that these are separated into groups, each separated by a semicolon. I must confess that, when the consonantal framework of a number of words has been the same, I have not always exactly followed the order of the vowels within each group, being sometimes led to disregard that by practical questions of convenience of reference. This will not, I hope, give rise to any serious misapprehension.

PRONOUNS

A. Personal.

1. **bŏh**, I.
2. **t͡s^{a}h**, thou.
3. **suh, sa, tih**, he, she, it.

B. Possessive.

1. **myôn^{u}**, my; **sôn^{u}**, our.
2. **chyôn^{u}**, thy; **tuhond^{u}**, your.
3. **tām^{i}-sond^{u}**, **tasond^{u}**, **tas**, his, hers; **tamyuk^{u}**, its; **timan-hond^{u}**, **tihond^{u}**, their.

C. Demonstrative.

Proximate. **yih**, this.
Mediate. **huh, hŏh**, that (within sight).
Remote. **suh, sa, tih**, that (not within sight).

D. Relative. **yus, yŏssa, yih**, who, which, what.

E. Interrogative. **kus? kŏssa? kyāh?** who? which? what?

F. Indefinite. **kũh, kũt͡shāh, kāh, kāt͡shāh**, anyone, some one; **kēh, kēt͡shāh**, anything, something.

G. Reflexive. **pān**, self.

H. Pronominal Suffixes

Case	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Nominative singular	**s**	**kh**	None
Accusative singular	**m**	**th**	**n**
Genitive and dative singular . . .	**m**	**y**	**s**
Agent singular	**m**	**th, y**	**n**
Plural (all cases)	None	**wa**	**kh**

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

First Conjugation: All Transitive and Impersonal Verbs; e.g. **karun**, to make.
Second Conjugation: About sixty-five Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **bŏvun**, to become.
Third Conjugation: All other Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **wuphun**, to fly.

A. FORMS COMMON TO ALL THREE CONJUGATIONS

Examples given only of the First Conjugation.

Root. **KAR**, make.
Infinitive. Masculine, **karun, karun^{u}**, or **karon^{u}**; feminine, **karũñ^{ü}**; to make, the act of making.
Present Participle. **karān**, making.
Future Passive Participle. **karun, karun^{u}**, or **karon^{u}**, about to be made, meet to be made.
Impersonal Future Participle. **karanī**, it is to be made.
Conjunctive Participle. **karith**, having made.
Negative Conjunctive Participle. **karanay**, not having made.
Frequentative Participle. **kár^{i} kár^{i}**, making repeatedly.
Adverbial Participle. **karön^{i}**, while making.
Nouns of Agency. 1 **karawun^{u}**, 2 **karanwôl^{u}**, a maker, one who makes.

Indicative.

Present. **bŏh chus karān**, I am making, I make.
Imperfect. **bŏh ôsus karān**, I was making.
Future. **bŏh kara**, I shall make (also used as Present Indicative and as Present Conditional).
Durative Future. **bŏh āsa karān**, I shall be making.

CONDITIONAL.

Present. **bŏh kara,** I may make, (if) I make.

Future. **bŏh āsa karān,** (if) I be making.

Past. **bŏh karahö,** (if) I had made, I should have made (if).

Durative Past. **bŏh āsahö karān,** (if) I had been making, I should have been making (if).

IMPERATIVE.

Present. **kar,** make thou!

Polite. **karta,** please make!

Future. **kár^{i}zi,** thou shouldst make!

Past. **kár^{i}zihē,** thou shouldst have made!

Durative. **ās karān,** keep thou making, make thou a practice of making!

BENEDICTIVE. **karĕkh,** mayst thou make!

B. CONJUGATIONAL FORMS

	FIRST CONJUGATION	SECOND CONJUGATION	THIRD CONJUGATION
1st Past Participle	**kor^{u}**, made (lately)	**bọ̆v^{u}**, become (lately)	None
2nd Past Participle	**karyōv,** made (time indefinite)	**bŏvyōv,** become (time indefinite)	**wuphyōv,** flown (lately)
3rd Past Participle	**karyāv,** made (long ago)	**bŏvyāv,** become (long ago)	**wuphyāv,** flown (time indefinite)
4th Past Participle	None	None	**wuphiyāv,** flown (long ago)
1st Perfect Participle	**kor^{u}mot^{u}**, made (lately)	**bọ̆v^{u}mot^{u}**, become (lately)	None
2nd Perfect Participle	**karyōmot^{u}**, made (time indefinite)	**bŏvyōmot^{u}**, become (time indefinite)	**wuphyōmot^{u}**, flown (lately)
3rd Perfect Participle	**karyāmot^{u}**, made (long ago)	**bŏvyāmot^{u}**, become (long ago)	**wuphyāmot^{u}**, flown (time indefinite)
4th Perfect Participle	None	None	**wuphiyāmot^{u}**, flown (long ago)

1st Past . . .	**mĕ korum,** I made (lately)	**bŏh bọ̆vus,** I became (lately)	None
2nd Past . . .	**mĕ karyōm,** I made (time indefinite)	**bŏh bŏvyōs,** I became (time indefinite)	**bŏh wuphyōs,** I flew (lately)
3rd Past . . .	**mĕ karyām,** I made (long ago)	**bŏh bŏvyās,** I became (long ago)	**bŏh wuphyās,** I flew (time indefinite)
4th Past . . .	None	None	**bŏh wuphiyās,** I flew (long ago)
Perfect . . .	**mĕ chum kor^{u}mot^{u}**, I have made	**bŏh chus bọ̆v^{u}mot^{u}**, I have become	**bŏh chus wuphyōmot^{u}**, I have flown
Pluperfect . .	**mĕ ôsum kor^{u}mot^{u}**, I had made	**bŏh ôsus bọ̆v^{u}mot^{u}**, I had become	**bŏh ôsus wuphyōmot^{u}**, I had flown
Future Perfect and Perfect Conditional	**mĕ āsĕm kor^{u}mot^{u}**, I shall have made, I may have made, etc.	**bŏh āsa bọ̆v^{u}mot^{u}**, I shall have become, I may have become, etc.	**bŏh āsa wuphyōmot^{u}**, I shall have flown, I may have flown, etc.

THE KĀSHMĪRĪ ALPHABET IN THE ROMAN CHARACTER WITH

A. *VOWELS*

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
ᵃ	◌ (medial only)	ـَ	**tsᵃh**, च़ह, چٕہ
ᵃ̊	◌ (medial only)	ـَ	**ạndᵃ̊rⁱ**, अन्द्रि, اَنٛدٕرِ
a	अ	ا، ـَ	**abal**, अबल, اَبَل
ạ	अ, ◌	ا، ـَ	**ạdᵃrun**, अद्रुन्, اَدٕرُن; **gạnzᵃr**, गंज़र, گَنٛزٕر
â	अ, ◌	ا، ـَ	**âsⁱ**, असि, اَسِ; **kârⁱ**, करि, کَرِ
ā	आ, ा	آ	**āb**, आब, آب; **kāth**, काठ, کاتھ
ai	ऐ, ै	ـَي ،اَي	**aith**, ऐठ, اَیتھ; **mail**, मैल, مَیل
au	औ, ौ	ـَو	**gauv**, गौव, گَو
ᵉ̆	◌	ـٚ	**bañᵉ̆rāwun**, बंञ्रावुन्, بیٚنٛراوُن
ĕ	य (after a consonant) *or* अ (after certain consonants)	ـٚ	**vĕth**, व्यथ्, وٚتھ; **bĕñĕ**, ब्यञ, بیٚنٛہ. Initial य, or य after a vowel, is **yĕ**, as in **yĕmis**, यमिस्, یٚمِس; **biyĕ**, बिय, بیٚہ
ệ	यं (after a consonant) *or* अं (after certain consonants)	ـٚ	**vệthᵃrun**, व्यंठरुन्, وٚتھٕرُن
ë	ditto	ـٛ	**ṭĕṭhᵘ**, ट्यठु, ٹیٚٹھ
ē	◌ (never initial)	ي	**mēl**, मेल, میل
ⁱ	ि ,, ,,	ـِ	**âsⁱ**, असि, اَسِ
i	ि ,, ,,	ـِ	**nishĕ**, निश, نِشہ
ī	ी ,, ,,	ـِي	**shīn**, शीन, شِین
ᵒ	◌ (medial only)	ـُ	**dᵒnᵘ**, द्नु, دُن
ŏ	व (after a consonant)	ـُ	**dŏd**, द्वद्, دُد
ọ̆	वं ,, ,,	ـُ	**gọ̆nᵘ**, ग्वंनु, گُن
ŏ̈	वं ,, ,,	ـُ	**tshŏpᵘ**, छ्वपु, چھُپ
o	अं, ◌	ـُ	**ogun**, अगुन, اُگُن; **bodᵘ**, बडु, بٔڈ
ō	ओ, ो	و ،او	**ōr**, ओर, اور; **pōsh**, पोश, پوش
ô	ओ, ो	و ،او	**ôsᵘ**, ओसु, اوس; **môlᵘ**, मोलु, مول
ö	ऑ, ◌	آ (initial and medial)	**ös**, ऑस, آس; **mölⁱ**, मॉलि, مآلِ
ᵘ	ु (never initial)	*omitted*	**korᵘ**, करु, کٔر
u	ु ,, ,,	ـُ	**kus**, कुस, کُس
ū	ू ,, ,,	ـُو	**tsūr**, च़ूर, چُور
ᵘ̈	ु *or* ◌ ,, ,,	*omitted*, *or* ـٗ	**kürᵘ**, कूरु, کٗر; **abadᵘ̈rᵘ̈**, अबंद्रु, اَبدٗر
ü	अं, ◌	اٗ ،ـٗ	**üñᵘ**, अंञु, اٗن; **büdᵘ**, बड़ु, بٗڈ
ǖ	ऊं, ◌	ي	**sūty**, सूत्य, سیٗت

The nasalization indicated in the Nāgarī character by *anunāsika* (ँ) is represented in the roman character by the sign ~ over the nasalized vowel. Thus आँ ā̃, and so on. This does not affect the alphabetical order. *Anusvāra* (ं) is represented by **m** or **n** according to its sound. In Kāshmīrī words it occurs only as a *compendium scripturæ* for a nasal before a consonant of the same class. Thus, स्वंड्डु for स्वण्डु **mọ̆ndᵘ**.

B. *CONSONANTS*

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
b	ब	ب	**bod^{u}**, बंडु, بڈ
c	च	چ	**cāl**, चाल्, چال
ch	छ	چھ	**chuh**, छुह, چھُہ
d	द	د	**dah**, दह्, دَہ
ḍ	ड	ڈ	**ḍar**, डर्, ڈر
f	*see* ph		
g	ग	غ، گ	**gatshun**, गछुन्, گَژھُن ; **galatī**, गलती, غَلَطِي
h	ह	ح، ھ	**hān**, हान्, هان ; **hāl**, हाल्, حال
j	ज	ج	**jān**, जान्, جان
k	क	ق، ک	**kath**, कथ, کَتھ ; **köyim**, कांयिम, قآئِم
kh	ख	خ، ک، کھ	**khasun**, खसुन्, کھسُن ; **krakh**, क्रख्, کرَکھ ; **khörij**, खांरिज्, خارِج
l	ल	ل	**ladun**, लदुन्, لَدُن
m	म	م	**manz**, मञ्ज़्, منٛز
n	न, ङ, ण	ن	**nākāra**, नाकार, ناکارہ ; **wungun**, वुङ्गुन्, وُنگُن ; **ganḍun**, गण्डुन्, گنڈُن
ñ	ञ	ن	**añĕgoṭ^{u}**, अञगटु, انگٹ
p	प	پ	**poṭ^{u}**, पंटु, پُٹ
ph, f	फ	ف، پ، پھ	**phērun**, फेरुन्, پھیرن ; **rŏph**, वंफ्, رُپھ ; **phaisala (faisala)**, फैसल, فیصلہ
r	र	ر	**rŏph**, वंफ्, رُپھ
s	स	ص، ث، س	**sôn^{u}**, सोनु, سون ; **wöris**, वांरिस, وآرث ; **phaisala**, फैसल, فیصلہ
sh	श, ष	ش	**shīn**, शीन्, شِین ; **pōsh**, पोष्, پوش
t	त	ط، ت	**tulun**, तुलुन्, تُلُن ; **khöt^{a}ra**, खांतर, خآطرٕ
ṭ	ट	ٹ	**gāṭul^{u}**, गाटुलु, گاٹُل
th	थ	ت، تھ	**thakun**, थकुन्, تھکُن ; **rāth**, राथ्, رات
ṭh	ठ	ٹ، ٹھ	**ṭhagun**, ठगुन्, ٹھگُن ; **achīṭh**, अछीठ, آچھیٹھ
ts	च़	ژ	**ts^{a}h**, च़ह्, ژٕہ
tsh	छ़	ژ، ژھ	**gatshun**, गछ़ुन्, گَژھُن ; **ratsh**, रछ़्, رَژھ
v *or* w	व (never second member of a conjunct)	و	**wātul**, वातुल्, وائُل ; **vĕth**, व्यथ्, وِتھ
y	य (never second member of a conjunct)	ي	**yih**, यिह्, یِہ
z	ज़	ظ، ض، ذ، ز	**zānun**, ज़ानुन्, زانُن ; **ozur**, ओज़ुर्, عُذر ; **arz**, अर्ज़्, عَرض ; **nazar**, नज़र्, نَظر

As regards consonants generally, the *virāma* has been omitted in the second column to avoid typographical complications. Kāshmīrī has no aspirated sonants (**gh, jh, ḍh, dh,** or **bh**). The only consonants that it possesses which are strange to the Nāgarī alphabet are the affricatives, च़ **tsa**, छ़ **tsha**, and ज़ **za**. Their corresponding nasal is न **na**; thus, न्च़ **ntsa**, न्छ़ **ntsha**, and न्ज़ **nza**; but when, according to the laws of phonetic mutation, dentals are changed to affricatives, the dental न **na** is changed to the palatal ञ **ñe**, which some native scribes then write as ञ़. The Sanskrit vowel ऋ **ṛ** occurs only in words written by paṇḍits, and directly borrowed by them from that language. In Kāshmīrī it always becomes **ru** or (when epenthetically modified) **rĕ**. Hence, in this dictionary, it is, for purposes of alphabetical sequence, treated as identical with **ru, rĕ,** under the consonant **r**. The Arabic *'ain* (ع) is always dropped in words borrowed by Kāshmīrī, though retained in writing when the Persian character is employed, as in عَرض, عُذر above.

ABBREVIATIONS

N.B.—Abbreviations of adjectives may also be used as abbreviations of the corresponding adverbs.

ab. = above.
abbr. = abbreviated.
abl. = ablative.
abs. = abstract.
acc. = accusative.
act. = active.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
aff. = affix.
ag. = case of the agent.
agric. = agricultural.
an. = animate.
anon. = anonymous.
art. = article.
auxil. = auxiliary.

bel. = below.
ben. = benedictive mood.
B.Gr. = Burkhard, *Das Verbum, die Nomina, und die Präpositionen der Kāçmīrisprache*; the translation by G. A. Grierson, reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*, is the edition quoted.

card. = cardinal numeral.
caus. = causal.
cf. = confer, compare.
c.g. *or* com. gen. = common gender.
col. *a* = left-hand column of a page.
col. *b* = right-hand column of a page.
coll. = colloquial.
com. = commonly.
comm. = commentary.
comp. = compound.
compar. = comparative degree.
comp. p.p. = compound past participle.
con. = concrete.
cond. = conditional.
conj. = conjugation.
conj. part. = conjunctive participle.
conjnct. = conjunction.
cons. = consonant.
constr. = construction.
cont. = contemptuous.
contr. = contracted *or* contraction.
cor. = corrupt.
corr. = correct.
correl. = correlative *or* correlative pronoun.

D. = Drew, *Jummoo and Kashmir Territories.*
dat. = dative.
decl. = declension.
defect. = defective.

dem. = demonstrative pronoun.
den. = denominative.
der. = derivation *or* derivative.
dim. = diminutive.
dir. = direct.
dur. = durative.

e.g. = exempli gratia, for example.
El. = Elmslie, *Kashmīrī Vocabulary.*
emph. = emphatic.
esp. = especial.
etym. = etymology.
euph. = euphonic.
exam. = example.
exc. = except *or* exception.

f. *or* fem. = feminine.
fac. = facetious.
fig. = figurative.
fr. = from.
freq. = frequentative.
fut. = future.
fut. p.p. = future passive participle.

gen. = genitive.
gend. = gender.
genl. = general.
geog. = geographical.
gram. = grammatical.
Gr.Gr. = Grierson, *Essays on Kāçmīrī Grammar.*
Gr.M. = Grierson, *Kāshmīrī Manual.*

H. = *Hātim's Tales*, collected by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (London, 1923).

ib. = ibidem, in the same place as the preceding.
id. = idem, the same meaning as that of the preceding word.
I.K. = *Kaśmīra-śabdāmṛta* of Īśvara Kaula, edited by G. A. Grierson (Calcutta, 1898).
impers. = impersonal.
impf. = imperfect tense.
impve. = imperative mood.
inan. = inanimate.
incorr. = incorrect.
ind. = indicative mood.
indcl. = indeclinable.
indef. = indefinite.
inf. = infinitive.
instr. = instrumental.

intens. = intensitive.
inter. = interrogative *or* interrogative pronoun.
interj. = interjection.
intr. = intransitive.
introd. = introduction.
i.q. = id quod, the same as.
irr. = irregular.

K. = *Śrī - Kṛṣṇāvatāra - carita* or *Śrī-Kṛṣṇāvatāra-līlā* of Dīna-nātha, edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1928).
K.Pr. = Knowles, *Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs.*
Ksh. = Kāshmīrī.

L. = Lawrence, *The Valley of Kashmir.*
l. = line.
lit. = literally.
loc. = locative.
L.V. = *Lallā - Vākyāni*, edited by Sir George Grierson and Dr. L. Barnett (London, 1920).

m. *or* masc. = masculine.
m.c. = metri causa, for the sake of metre.
med. = medical.
met. = metaphorical.
meton. = metonymical.
myth. = mythological.

N. = name.
n. *or* neut. = neuter.
n.ag. = nomen agentis, noun of agency.
neg. = negative.
nom. = nominative.
num. = numeral.

obj. = object.
obl. = oblique.
obs. = obsolete.
obsc. = sensu obscœno.
onomat. = onomatopoeic.
opp. to = opposed to.
ord. = ordinal numeral.
orig. = original.

p. = page.
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
past = past tense.
1 past = first past tense, and so on.
perf. = perfect.
pers. = person.
phon. = phonetic.
phr. = phrase.
pl. *or* plur. = plural.

pleon. = pleonastic.
plup. = pluperfect.
poet. = poetical.
pol. = polite.
postpos. = postposition.
p.p. = past participle.
1 p.p. = first past participle, and so on.
pphr. = periphrastic.
prec. = precative.
pref. = prefix.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
pres.-fut. = present-future.
prim. = primary.
priv. = privative.
prob. = probably.
pron. = pronoun *or* pronominal.
prop. = properly.
prov. = proverb.
pt. = particle.

qual. = quality *or* qualitative.
quant. = quantity *or* quantitative.
q.v. = quod vide, which see.

Rām. = *Śrī - Rāmāvatāra-carita* of Divākara-Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1930).
Rām. P. = Printed edition of the above, in the Persian character. See Concordance, pp. xvii ff.
red. = redundant.
redupl. = reduplication *or* reduplicated.
refl. = reflexive.
reg. = regular.
rel. = relative.
resp. = respective.
RT. = *Rāja-Taraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sir Aurel Stein.
RT.Tr. = Translation of *Rāja-Taraṅgiṇī* by Sir Aurel Stein. The books of the poem are quoted in small roman numerals; thus, i, ii, iii. The volumes are quoted in large roman numerals; thus, I, II.

scl. = scilicet, to be understood.
sec. = secondary.
sen. = sentence.
sg. *or* sing. = singular.
Śiv. = *Śiva - pariṇaya* of Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1924).

Skt. = Sanskrit.
st. = stem.
subj. = subjunctive.
subst. = substantive.
suff. = suffix.
superl. = superlative degree.
s.v. = sub voce, under the word.

tech. = technical.
term. = termination.
tr. = transitive.
transl. = translated *or* translation.

unphon. = unphonetic.
u.w. = used with.

v. = vide, see.
vb. = verb.
vb. intr. = intransitive verb.
vb.n. = verbal noun.
vb. suff. = verbal suffix.
vb. tr. = transitive verb.
vill. = used in villages, rural.
voc. = vocative.
vr.l. = varia lectio, different reading.
vs. = verse.
vulg. = vulgar.

W. = Wade, *Kashmīrī Grammar.*
wom. = used by women.

YZ. = Kāshmīrī version of *Yūsuf and Zulaikhā*, ed. Burkhard.

- indicates a compound word of which the first word is to be supplied, as indicated in the first word of the paragraph in which it occurs.
— indicates that the leading word is to be repeated, but as an independent word, and not as the first member of a compound.
-° at the end of a compound.
°- at the beginning of a compound.
+ with.
± with or without.
& and.
&c. et cetera, and so forth.
√ root.

Nouns substantive are quoted in the nom. sg., or, when only used in the plural, in the nom. pl.

Adjectives are quoted in nom. sg. masc.

Pronouns are quoted in the nom. sg. Those pronouns which distinguish between animate and inanimate forms are quoted in the nom. sg. inan. Thus, **suh** सुह will be found under the inanimate form **tih** तिह. Cross-references are given in such cases.

Verbs whose roots end in consonants are quoted in the infinitive in **un**. The few verbs whose roots end in vowels are quoted in the infinitive in **nu**. They are as follows: **khyonu** ख्यंनु, to eat; **cyonu** च्यनु, to drink; **hyonu** ह्यनु, to take; **pyonu** प्यनु, to fall; **zyonu** ज्यनु, to be born; **dyunu** दिनु, to give; **nyunu** निनु, to take; and **yunu** यिनु, to come.

The verb substantive is quoted under **chuh** छुह, the pres. masc. sg. 3.

CONCORDANCE TO THE TWO VERSIONS OF THE

ŚRĪ-RĀMÂVATĀRA-CARITA

So far as I can ascertain, no complete manuscript copy of the *Śrī-Rāmâvatāra-carita* of Divâkara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa exists in Kashmīr. My edition, published in the Bibliotheca Indica, is a compilation of different sections, gathered together in manuscript from various quarters. While this dictionary was in course of publication, another edition of the poem, collected in the same way, was printed in the Persian character at the Kashmīr Pratāb Steam Press in Śrīnagar (1913). It naturally differs considerably in the order of the verses, and to a certain extent in the order of the subject matter, from my text which is that to which reference is made in this dictionary. On the other hand, making due allowance for this, the wording closely agrees in the two versions. For convenience of reference, I here give a concordance, showing the page and line of the Śrīnagar edition that correspond to each verse in that of the Bibliotheca Indica.

Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
1			32	2	21	63	4	20	94	8	2	125	13	11
2			33	2	22	64	5	5	95	8	3	126	13	12
3			34	3	1	65	5	6	96	8	4	127	13	10
4			35	3	2	66	5	7	97	8	5	128	13	13
5			36	3	3	67	5	8	98	8	6	129	13	14
6			37	3	5	68	5	10	99	8	7	130	13	15
7			38	3	6	69	5	9	100	8	10	131	13	16
8			39	3	7	70	5	13	101	8	11	132	13	17
9			40	3	8	71	5	14	102	8	12	133	13	18
10	1	7	41	3	9	72	5	15	103	8	17	134	13	19
11	1	8	42	2	12	73	5	16	104	8	18	135	19	1
12	1	9	43	3	13	74	5	17	105	8	19	136	19	5
13	1	11	44	3	14	75	5	18	106	9	2	137	19	3
14	1	10	45	3	15	76	5	19	107	9	3	138	19	4
15	1	14	46	3	16	77	5	20	108	9	4	139	19	8
16	1	13	47	3	17	78	5	21	109	9	5	140	19	9
17	1	12	48	3	18	79	6	1	110	9	9	141	19	15
18	2	2	49	4	1	80	6	2	111	9	11	142	19	16
19	2	5	50	5	11	81	6	5	112	9	13	143	19	18
20	2	6	51	4	2	82	6	6	113	9	12	144	19	19
21	2	8	52	4	3	83	6	7	114	9	14	145	19	20
22	2	9	53	4	4	84	6	8	115	12	4	146	20	18
23	2	10	54	4	6	85	6	9	116	12	5–7	147	20	19
24	2	13	55	4	7	86	6	10	117	12	21	148	20	20
25	2	14	56	4	11	87	7	13	118	12	22	149	20	22
26	2	15	57	4	12	88	7	14	119	13	1	150	21	1
27	2	16	58	4	15	89	7	15	120	13	3	151	21	2
28	2	17	59	4	16	90	7	16	121	13	4	152	21	3
29	2	18	60	4	17	91	7	17	122	13	5	153	21	5
30	2	19	61	4	18	92	7	18	123	13	7	154	21	6
31	2	20	62	4	19	93	8	1	124	13	9	155	21	7

Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
156	21	8	215	25	10	274	29	18	333	43	19	392	48	9
157	21	10	216	25	14	275	29	20	334	43	21	393	48	8
158	21	11	217	25	15	276	30	4	335	43	? 22	394	48	15
159	21	12	218	25	17	277	30	8	336	44	5	395	48	16
160	21	13	219	25	19	278	30	10	337	44	1	396	48	17
161	21	14	220	25	21	279	30	12	338	44	6	397	48	18
162	21	15	221	25	22	280	30	14	339	44	7	398	48	20
163	21	16	222	26	1	281	29	22	340	44	8	399	48	22
164	21	17	223	26	2	282	30	6	341	44	9	400	48	21
165	21	18	224	26	3	283	30	18	342	44	10	401	49	1
166	21	19	225	26	4	284	30	20	343	44	11	402	49	2
167	21	20	226	26	5	285	30	22	344	44	13	403	49	3
168	21	21	227	26	7	286	31	2	345	44	18	404	49	4
169	21	22	228	26	8	287	31	4	346	44	19	405	49	8
170	22	2	229	26	9	288	31	8	347	44	20	406	49	9
171	22	3	230	26	11	289	31	10	348	44	21	407	49	10
172	22	4	231	26	12	290	31	14	349	45	2	408	49	11
173	22	5	232	26	13	291	31	18	350	45	3	409	49	13
174	22	6	233	26	14	292	31	12	351	45	4	410	49	14
175	22	7	234	26	15	293	31	22	352	45	on margin	411	49	? 17
176	22	8	235	26	16	294	32	10	353	45	6	412	49	21
177	22	10	236	26	17	295	32	12	354	45	7	413	50	1
178	22	11	237	26	18	296	29	17	355	45	8	414	50	2
179	22	12	238	26	19	297	37	15	356	45	9	415	50	? 4
180	22	13	239	26	20	298	37	18	357	45	10	416	50	5
181	22	14	240	26	21	299	37	19	358	45	11	417	50	8
182	22	16	241	26	22	300	37	20	359	45	12	418	50	9
183	22	18	242	27	1	301	37	22	360	45	13	419	50	10
184	23	8	243	27	3	302	38	1	361	45	15	420	50	11
185	23	4	244	27	4	303	38	2	362	45	20	421	50	12
186	23	5	245	27	5	304	39	10	363	45	? 22	422	50	13
187	23	6	246			305	39	12	364	46	1	423	50	14
188	23	10	247	27	6–7	306	39	13	365	46	2	424	51	9
189	23	11	248	27	9	307	39	14	366	46	4	425	51	10
190	23	12	249	27	11	308	39	16	367	46	5	426	51	? 11
191	23	18	250	27	13	309	39	17	368	46	6	427	51	12
192	23	16	251			310	39	18	369	46	8	428	51	? 13
193	23	14	252			311	39	19	370	46	9	429	51	14
194	23	19	253			312	39	21	371	46	12	430	50	15
195	23	15	254			313	42	3	372	46	13	431	52	7
196	23	1	255	28	7	314	42	4	373	46	15	432	53	14
197	23	20	256	28	8	315	42	5	374	46	16	433	53	15
198	23	21	257	28	10	316	42	6	375	46	18	434	53	16
199	24	1	258	28	11	317	42	7	376	46	20	435	53	17
200	23	22	259	28	12	318	42	8	377	46	22	436	53	18
201	24	2	260	28	16	319	42	12	378	47	5	437	53	? 20
202	24	3	261	28	20	320	42	13	379	47	2	438	53	21
203	24	4	262			321	43	2	380	47	7	439	53	22
204	24	6	263	28	22	322			381	47	8	439½	54	? 1
205	24	7	264	29	1	323	43	3	382	47	9	440½	53	22
206	24	8	265	29	12	324	43	4	383	47	10	441	54	3
207	24	9	266	29	8	325	43	7	384	47	13	442	54	4
208	24	10	267	29	6	326	43	8	385	47	14	443	54	5
209	24	11	268	29	7	327	43	9	386	47	17	444	55	18
210	24	13	269	29	9	328	43	12	387	48	1	445	55	19
211	24	16	270	29	10	329	43	15	388	48	3	446	55	20
212	24	18	271	29	13	330	43	16	389	48	5	447	55	21
213	25	8	272	29	14	331	43	17	390	48	6	448	56	1
214	25	12	273	29	17	332			391	48	7	449	56	2

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450	56	3	509	59	17	568	67	3	627			686	73	18
451	56	4	510			569	67	4	628	69	15	687	73	17
452	56	5	511	59	18	570	67	5	629	69	16	688	73	19
453	56	6	512	59	19	571	67	7	630	69	17	689	73	20
454	57	7	513	60	1	572	67	6	631	69	18	690	73	21
455	57	8	514	60	2	573	67	9	632	69	19	691	73	22
456	57	9	515	60	3	574	67	8	633	69	20	692	74	1
457	57	10	516	60	4	575	67	10	634	70	1	693	74	2
458	57	11	517	60	5	576	67	11	635	70	2	694	74	3
459	57	12	518	60	6	577	67	12	636	69	21	695	74	4
460	57	13	519	60	7	578	67	11	637	69	22	696	74	5
461	57	14	520	60	8	579	67	13	638	70	3	697	74	8
462	57	15	521	60	9	580	67	14	639	70	4	698	74	7
463	57	16	522	60	10	581	67	15	640	70	5	699	74	9
464	57	17	523	60	11	582	67	16	641	70	6	700	74	10
465	57	18	524	60	16	583	67	17	642	70	7	701		
466	57	19	525	60	18	584	67	18	643	70	8	702	74	16
467	57	20	526	60	19	585	67	19	644	70	9	703	74	17
468	57	21	527	60	20	586	67	20	645	70	10	704	75	3
469	57	22	528	60	21	587	67	21	646	70	11	705	75	4
470	58	1	529	60	22	588	67	22	647	70	12	706	75	7
471	58	2	530	61	1	589	68	1	648	70	13	707	75	8
472	58	3	531	61	2	590	68	2	649	70	14	708	75	5
473	58	4	532	61	3	591	68	3	650	70	16	709	75	6
474	58	5	533	61	4	592	68	4	651	70	17	710	75	9
475	58	6	534	61	6	593	68	5	652	70	18	711	75	10
476	58	7	535	61	5	594	68	6	653	70	19	712	75	11
477	58	8	536	61	7	595	68	7	654	70	20	713	75	12
478	58	9	537	61	8	596	68	8	655	70	21	714	75	13
479	58	10	538	61	9	597	68	9	656	71	20	715	75	14
480	58	11	539	61	11	598	68	10	657	71	21	716	75	15
481	58	12	540	61	10	599	68	11	658	71	22	717	75	16
482	58	13	541	61	12	600	68	12	659	72	2	718	75	17
483	58	14	542			601	68	13	660	72	1	719	75	18
484	58	15	543	61	14	602	68	14	661	72	3	720	75	19
485	58	16	544	61	19	603	68	15	662	72	4	721	75	21
486	58	17	545	61	20	604	68	16	663	72	5	722	75	22
487	58	18	546	61	21	605	68	17	664	72	6	723	76	1
488	58	19	547	61	22	606	68	18	665	72	7	724	76	2
489			548	62	1	607	68	19	666	72	8	725	76	3
490	58	20	549	62	2	608	68	20	667	72	9	726	76	4
491	58	21	550	62	3	609	68	21	668	72	10	727	76	5
492	58	22	551	62	4	610	68	22	669	72	11	728	76	6
493	59	1	552	62	5	611	69	1	670	72	12	729	76	8
494	59	2	553	62	7	612	69	2	671	72	13	730	76	9
495	59	3	554	62	8	613	69	3	672	72	14	731	76	10
496	59	4	555	62	10	614	69	5	673	72	16	732	76	12
497	59	5	556	63	11	615			674	72	18	733	76	13
498	59	6	557	63	16	616			675	72	20	734	76	14
499	59	7	558	63	17	617	69	6	676	72	22	735	76	15
500	59	8	559	63	18	618	69	7	677	73	1	736	76	16
501	59	9	560	63	20	619	69	8	678	73	3	737	76	17
502	59	10	561	64	3	620	69	9	679	73	9	738	76	18
503	59	11	562	64	4	621	69	10	680	73	11	739	76	19
504	59	12	563	64	8	622	69	11	681	73	12	740	76	20
505	59	13	564	64	9	623	69	12	682	73	13	741	76	21
506	59	14	565	64	10	624	69	13	683	73	14	742	76	22
507	59	15	566	67	1	625	69	14	684	73	15	743	77	1
508	59	16	567	67	2	626			685	73	16	744	77	2

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746	77	5	805	80	7	864	85	21	923	91	11	982	115	17
747	77	6	806	80	8	865	86	1	924	91	12	983	115	18
748	77	7	807	80	10	866	86	2	925	91	13	984	115	19
749	77	8	808	80	11	867	86	3	926	91	14	985	115	20
750	77	9	809	80	12	868	86	4	927	91	15	986	115	21
751	77	10	810	80	13	869	86	5	928	91	16	987	116	1
752	77	11	811	80	14	870	86	6	929	91	17	988	116	2
753	77	12	812	80	15	871	86	7	930	91	18	989	116	3
754	77	13	813	80	16	872	86	8	931	91	19	990	122	19
755	77	14	814	80	17	873	86	9	932	91	20	991	122	20
756	77	15	815	80	18	874	86	12	933	91	21	992	122	21
757	77	16	816	80	19	875	86	13	934	91	22	993	123	2
758	77	17	817	80	20	876	86	14	935	92	1	994	123	1
759	77	18	818	80	21	877	86	15	936	110	8	995	123	3
760	77	19	819	81	1	878	86	16	937	110	11	996	123	4
761	77	20	820	81	2	979	86	17	938	110	12	997	123	5
762	77	21	821	81	3	880	86	18	939	110	13	998	123	6
763	78	1	822	81	6	881	86	19	940	110	14	999	126	8
764	78	2	823	81	7	882	86	20	941	110	15	1000	126	9
765	78	4	824	81	8	883	86	21	942	110	16	1001	128	1
766	78	5	825	81	9	884	87	1	943	110	17	1002	128	2
767	78	6	826	81	10	885	87	2	944	110	18	1003	128	4
768	78	7	827	81	11	886	87	5	945	110	19	1004	128	3
769	78	8	828	81	12	887	87	6	946	110	20	1005	128	5
770	78	10	829	81	13	888	88	13	947	110	21	1006	128	6
771	78	11	830	81	14	889	88	14	948	111	1	1007	128	7
772	78	13	831	81	16	890	88	15	949	111	2	1008	128	8
773	78	14	832	81	17	891	88	16	950	111	3	1009	128	9
774	78	15	833	81	18	892	88	17	951	111	4	1010	128	10
775	78	? 16	834	81	19	893	88	18	952	111	5	1011		
776	78	17	835	81	20	894	88	19	953	111	6	1012	128	11
777	78	21	836	82	2	895	88	20	954	111	7	1013	128	12
778	79	1	837	82	1	896	88	21	955	111	8	1014	128	13
779	79	2	838	82	3	897	88	22	956	111	9	1015	128	14
780	79	3	839	82	4	898	89	1	957	111	10	1016	129	8
781	79	4	840	82	5	899	89	2	958	111	11	1017	129	9
782	79	5	841	82	7	900	89	3	959	111	12	1018	129	13
783	79	6	842	82	8	901	89	5	960	111	13	1019	129	10
784	79	7	843	82	9	902	89	6	961	111	14	1020	129	11
785	79	8	844	82	10	903	89	7	962	111	15	1021		
786	79	9	845	82	11	904	89	8	963	111	16	1022	129	12
787	79	10	846	82	12	905	89	9	964	111	17	1023	129	15
788	79	11	847	82	13	906	89	10	965	111	18	1024		
789	79	12	848	82	16	907	89	12	966	111	19	1025	129	14
790	79	13	849	82	17	908	89	13	967	111	21	1026	129	16
791	79	14	850	82	14	909	90	16	968	111	22	1027	129	17
792	79	15	851	82	15	910	90	19	969	111	20	1028	129	18
793	79	16	852	82	18	911	90	20	970	112	1	1029	132	18
794	79	17	853	82	19	912	91	1	971	112	2	1030	133	3
795	79	18	854	82	20	913	90	21	972	115	7	1031		
796	79	19	855	85	12	914	91	2	973	115	8	1032	133	1
797	79	20	856	85	13	915	91	3	974	115	9	1033	133	9
798	79	21	857	85	14	916	91	4	975	115	10	1034	133	= 7
798	79	22	858	85	15	917	91	5	976	115	11	1035	133	11
800	80	1	859	85	16	918	91	6	977	115	12	1036	133	13
801	80	2	860	85	17	919	91	7	978	115	13	1037	133	15
802	80	4	861	85	18	920	91	8	979	115	14	1038	133	17
803	80	3	862	85	19	921	91	9	980	115	15	1039	133	19

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1041			1100	139	17	1158	145	5	1217	149	5	1276	152	5
1042			1101	139	19	1159	145	9	1218	149	6	1277	152	6
1043	134	=1	1101½	138	1	1160	145	10	1219	149	7	1278	152	7
1044	135	9	1102	140	1	1161	145	11	1220	149	8	1279	152	8
1045	135	10	1103	140	3	1162	145	12	1221	149	9	1280	152	9
1046	135	11	1104	140	7	1163	145	13	1222	149	10	1281	152	10
1047			1105	140	9	1164	145	15	1223	149	11	1282	152	11
1048	135	12	1106	140	11	1165	145	16	1224	149	17–18	1283	152	12
1049	135	13	1107			1166	145	19	1225	149	12	1284	152	13
1050	135	14	1108½	140	5	1167	146	1	1226	149	14	1285	152	14
1051	135	15	1109			1168	146	2	1227	149	16	1286	152	15
1052	135	16	1110	140	14	1169	146	3	1228	149	15	1287	152	16
1053	135	17	1111	140	15	1170	146	4	1229	149	19	1288	152	17
1054	135	18	1112	140	16	1171	146	5	1230	149	20	1289	152	18
1055	135	19	1113	140	19	1172	146	6	1231	149	21	1290	152	19
1056	135	20	1114			1173	146	7	1232	150	1	1291	152	20
1057	135	21	1115	141	18	1174	146	8	1233	150	2	1292	152	21
1058	136	1	1116	141	19	1175	146	9	1234	150	3	1293	153	1
1059	136	2	1117	142	1	1176	146	10	1235	150	4	1294	153	2
1060			1118	142	3	1177	146	11	1236	150	5	1295	153	3
1061	136	3	1119	142	5	1178	146	12	1237	150	6	1296	153	4
1062	136	4	1120	142	7	1179	146	13	1238	150	7	1297	153	5
1063	136	5	1121	142	9	1180	146	14	1239	150	8	1298	153	8
1064	136	6	1122	142	13	1181	146	16	1240	150	9	1299	153	9
1065	136	7	1123	142	11	1182	146	15	1241	150	10	1300	153	10
1066	136	8	1124	142	19	1183	146	17	1242	150	11	1301	153	12
1067	136	9	1125	142	15	1184	146	18	1243	150	12	1302	153	13
1068	136	10	1126	142	21	1185	146	19	1244	150	14	1303	153	14
1069	136	11	1127	143	1	1186	146	20	1245	150	13	1304	153	18
1070	136	12	1128	143	8	1187	146	21	1246	150	15	1305	153	19
1071	136	14	1129	143	9	1188	146	22	1247	150	17	1306	153	20
1072	136	15	1130	143	=10	1189	147	1	1248	150	18	1307	154	1
1073	136	16	1131	143	11	1190	147	2	1249	150	19	1308	154	3
1074	136	17	1132	143	12	1191	147	3	1250	150	20	1309	154	2
1075	136	18	1133	143	16	1192	147	4	1251	150	22	1310	154	4
1076	136	19	1134	143	13	1193	147	5	1252	150	21	1311		
1077			1135	143	14	1194	147	6	1253	151	1	1312	154	6
1078	136	20	1136			1195	147	7	1254	151	2	1313	154	7
1079	136	21	1137	143	18	1196	147	8	1255	151	3	1314	154	8
1080	137	1	1138	144	4	1197	147	9	1256	151	4	1315	154	9
1081	137	2	1139	144	5	1198	147	10	1257	151	8	1316		
1082	137	3	1140	144	6	1199	147	11	1258	151	9	1317	154	5
1083	137	4	1141	144	7	1200	147	12	1259	151	10	1318	154	11
1084	137	6	1142	144	8	1201	147	15	1260	151	12	1319	154	10
1085	137	7	1143			1202			1261	151	11	1320	154	12
1086	137	8	1144			1203			1262	151	15	1321	154	13
1087	137	9	1145	144	13	1204			1263	151	13	1322	154	15
1088	137	10	1146	144	14	1205	147	13	1264	151	16	1323	154	16
1089	137	11	1147	144	15	1206	147	14	1265	151	14	1324	154	18
1090	137	12	1148	144	16	1207	147	16	1266	151	17	1325	154	17
1091	137	13	1149	144	17	1208	147	17	1267	151	18	1326	154	19
1092	137	14	1150	144	18	1209	147	18	1268	151	19	1327	154	20
1093	137	15	1151	144	19	1210	147	19	1269	151	20½	1328	154	21
1094	137	16	1152	144	21	1211	147	20	1270	151	20½	1329	155	1
1095	137	17	1153	144	22	1212	147	22	1271	151	21	1330	155	5
1096	137	18	1154	145	1	1213	148	1	1272	152	1	1331	154	22
1097	137	22	1155	145	2	1214	148	2	1273	152	2	1332	155	2
1098			1156	145	3	1215	148	3	1274	152	3	1333	155	3

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1335	155	6	1394	158	13	1453	161	18	1512	165	16	1571	168	15
1336	155	7	1395	158	14	1454	161	19	1513	165	15	1572	168	17
1337	155	8	1396	158	15	1455	162	2	1514	165	17	1573	168	19
1338	155	9	1397	158	17	1456	161	20	1515	165	18	1574	168	21
1339			1398	158	21	1457	161	17	1516	165	19	1575	169	1
1340			1399	159	1	1458	161	21	1517	165	20	1576	169	5
1341	155	11	1400	159	4	1459	163	3	1518			1577	169	7
1342	155	12	1401	159	5	1460	163	1	1519			1578	169	9
1343			1402	159	8	1461	162	3	1520	166	7	1579	169	11
1344	155	14	1403	159	9	1462	162	4	1521	165	21	1580	169	13
1345	155	15	1404	159	10	1463	162	5	1522	165	22	1581	169	15
1346	155	16	1405	159	12	1464	162	6	1523	166	1	1582	169	17
1347	155	17	1406	159	13	1465	162	7	1524	166	2	1583	169	21
1348	155	18	1407	159	14	1466	162	8	1525	166	3	1584		
1349	155	19	1408	159	15	1467	162	9	1526	166	6	1585	170	1
1350	155	20	1409	159	16	1468	162	10	1527	166	9	1586	170	3
1351	156	2	1410	159	17	1469	162	11	1528	166	10	1587	170	5
1352	156	3	1411	159	18	1470	162	12	1529	166	11	1588	170	7
1353	156	4	1412	159	19	1471	162	13	1530	166	12	1589	170	9
1354	156	5	1413	159	20	1472	162	14	1531	166	13	1590	170	11
1355	156	6	1414	159	21	1473	162	15	1532	166	4	1591	170	13
1356	156	7	1415	159	22	1474	162	16	1533	166	5	1592	170	19
1357	156	8	1416	160	1	1475	162	17	1534	166	15	1593	170	21
1358	156	9	1417	160	2	1476 } 1477 }	162	18	1535	166	16	1594	171	7
1359			1418	160	3	1478	163	8	1536	166	17	1595	171	9
1360	156	12	1419	160	4	1479	163	9	1537	166	18	1596	171	11
1361	156	13	1420			1480	163	7	1538	166	19	1597	171	13
1362	156	11	1421	160	5	1481	163	10	1539	166	20	1598	171	15
1363	156	14	1422	160	6	1482	163	11	1540	166	21	1599	171	19
1364	156	15	1423	160	7	1483	163	12	1541	167	3	1600	171	17
1365	156	16	1424	160	8	1484	163	14	1542	167	? 5	1601	171	21
1366	156	17	1425	160	9	1485	163	16	1543	167	4	1602	172	3
1367	156	18	1426	160	10	1486	163	18	1544	167	6	1603	171	1
1368	156	19	1427	160	11	1487	163	20	1545	167	7	1604	171	3
1369	156	20	1428	160	12	1488			1546	167	8	1605	171	5
1370	156	22	1429	160	13	1489	164	1	1547	167	9	1606	172	1
1371	157	1	1430	160	14	1490	164	3	1548	167	10	1607	172	5
1372	157	3	1431	160	15	1491	164	5	1549	167	11	1608	172	9
1373	157	4	1432	160	16	1492	164	9	1550	167	12	1609	172	7
1374	157	5	1433	160	17	1493	164	7	1551	167	13	1610		
1375	157	6	1434	160	18	1494 } 1495 }	164 {	11, 12, 13, 14	1552	167	14	1611	172	13
1376	157	9	1435	160	19	1496	164	15	1553	167	15	1612	172	15
1377	157	11	1436	160	20	1497	164	17	1554	167	16	1613	172	17
1378	157	12	1437	160	21	1498	165	1	1555	167	17	1614	173	1
1379	157	13	1438	160	22	1499	165	2	1556	167	19	1615	173	5
1380	157	15	1439	161	1	1500	165	3	1557	167	20	1616	173	3
1381	157	16	1440	161	2	1501	165	5	1558	167	21	1617	173	7
1382	157	18	1441	161	3	1502	165	4	1559	168	1	1618	173	9
1383	157	17	1442	161	4	1503	165	6	1560	168	2	1619	173	11
1384	157	19	1443	161	7	1504	165	7	1561	168	3	1620	173	15
1385	157	20	1444	161	8	1505	165	8	1562	168	4	1621	173	17
1386	158	1	1445	161	9	1506	165	9	1563	168	5	1622	173	19
1387	158	2	1446	161	10	1507	165	10	1564	168	6	1623	173	21
1388	158	3	1447	161	11	1508	165	11	1565	168	7	1624	174	1
1389	158	4	1448	161	5	1509	165	12	1566	168	8	1625	174	3
1390	158	5	1449	161	12	1510	165	13	1567	168	9	1626	174	5
1391	158	6	1450	161	14				1568	168	10	1627	174	7
1392	158	10	1451	161	15				1569	168	11	1628	174	9

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1630	174	15	1662	176	10	1694	178	14	1726	182	19	1758	185	6
1631	174	17	1663			1695	178	15	1727	182	20	1759	185	7
1632	175	5	1664	176	11	1696	178	16	1728	182	21	1760		
1633	174	19	1665	176	12	1697	178	17	1729	183	1	1761	185	8
1634	175	3	1666	177	2	1698	178	18	1730	183	2	1762		
1635	175	7	1667	177	3	1699	178	19	1731	183	5	1763	185	10
1636	175	9	1668	177	4	1700	178	20	1732	183	6	1764		
1637	175	11	1669	177	8	1701	178	21	1733	183	3	1765	134	3
1638	175	12	1670	177	9	1702	178	22	1734	183	4	1766	134	5
1639	175	15	1671	177	10	1703	179	1	1735	183	8	1767	134	7
1640	175	14	1672	177	11	1704	179	2	1736	183	10	1768	134	9
1641	175	13	1673	177	12	1705	179	3	1737	183	11	1769	134	11
1642			1674	177	13	1706	179	4	1738	183	13	1770	134	13
1643			1675	177	14	1707	179	5	1739	183	14	1771	134	15
1644			1676	177	15	1708	179	6	1740	184	13	1772	134	19
1645			1677	177	16	1709	179	7	1741	184	14	1773	134	17
1646			1678	177	18	1710	179	8	1742	184	15	1774		
1647			1679	177	19	1711	179	9	1743	184	16	1775		
1648			1680	177	20	1712	179	10	1744	184	17	1776½	134	21
1649	175	16	1681	178	1	1713	182	5	1745	184	18	1777½	135	1
1650	175	17	1682	178	2	1714	182	8	1746	184	19	1778½	135	3
1651	175	18	1683	178	3	1715	182	6	1747	185	2	1779		
1652	175	19	1684	178	4	1716	182	7	1748	184	20	1780		
1653	176	2	1685	178	6	1717	182	9	1749			1781		
1654	175	21	1686	178	7	1718	182	10	1750	185	3	1782		
1655	176	4	1687	178	8	1719	182	11	1751	185	4	1783		
1656	176	7	1688	178	9	1720	182	12	1752			1784		
1657	176	8	1689 } 1690 }	178	10	1721	182	13	1753			1785½	135	2
1658	176	16				1722	182	14	1754					
1659	176	17	1691	178	11	1723	182	15	1755					
1660	176	18	1692	178	12	1724			1756					

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS.

H. = *Hātim's Tales*, collected by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (London, 1923).

I.K. = *Kaśmīra-śabdâmṛta* of Īśvara Kaula, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1898).

K. = *Śrī-Kṛṣṇâvatāra-carita* or *Śrī-Kṛṣṇâvatāra-līlā* of Prakāśa-Rāma Bhaṭṭa (MS.). The author's poetical name was Dīna-nātha. This work is wrongly attributed to Paramânanda in the Preliminary Note.

Ksh. = Kāshmīrī.

L.V. = *Lallā-Vākyāni*, edited by Sir George Grierson and Dr. L. Barnett (London, 1920).

Rām. = *Śrī-Rāmâvatāra-carita* of Divâkara-Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa (MS.).

Rām. P. = Printed edition of the above. See Concordance.

A

DICTIONARY

KASHMIRI AND ENGLISH

WORDS COMMENCING WITH VOWELS

^{a}. This vowel (*a-mātrā*), which also occurs in P^{a}shtō and other languages of the North-West Frontier, is pronounced as an extremely short **a.** It never begins a word. In the Nāgarī and Śāradā characters it is not represented at all, the consonants between which it occurs being compounded into one character. Thus, the word **ts^{a}h,** thou, is written त्सह्, literatim **ts-h,** as if with no vowel. In the printed text of the *Kaśmīra-śabdāmṛta* it is represented by *virāma*, thus त्सह्. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*, thus ژه.

This vowel occurs under two sets of circumstances. In the first it is an original vowel, inherent in the word in which it occurs, and in such cases it modifies the vowel of the preceding syllable, if any, and if that vowel is liable to modification. Thus, **a** followed by ^{a} becomes **ạ**, **ā** becomes **ŏ**, **ē** becomes **ī**, **ō** becomes **ū**, and so on. Examples will be found under the respective vowels. In the second set of circumstances ^{a} is not original, but is merely a helping vowel inserted between the members of an original compound consonant to make the pronunciation more easy (what Sanskrit grammarians call *svarabhakti*). In such a case a preceding vowel is not modified. Thus the Sanskrit word शस्त्र *śastra*, iron, becomes in Kāshmīri शस्तर, شٮِسٹر, **shĕst^{a}r,** and the Arabic word جَلد, *jald*, active, becomes जल्द **jald,** or जलद् **jal^{a}d,** quickly. As in the latter case, the insertion of this ^{a} is often optional and depends upon the personal equation of the speaker.

Every final **a** in the language is pronounced very shortly, as if it were ^{a}, but this distinction is not marked in writing, nor is the preceding vowel affected by it.

$^{\dot{a}}$. This vowel bears the same relation to ^{a} that **ȧ** does to **a** (see **ȧ**). When ^{a} is followed by ^{i} it becomes $^{\dot{a}}$. Like the ^{a} it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*. Thus, from ॳन्द्र, اَنٛدر, **ạnd^{a}ra,** from inside, we have ॳन्द्रि, اَنٛدر, **and$^{\dot{a}}$r^{i}.** It is sounded like an extremely short **ȧ.**

a 1. This is the usual short *a* of Hindī and other Indian languages, sounded like the *a* in 'America'. It is represented by अ in Nāgarī, and by *zabar* in the Persian character. When followed by ^{a} it becomes **ạ.** when followed by ^{i} it becomes **ȧ**, when followed by ^{u} it becomes **o,** and when followed by ^{ü} it becomes **ü.**

When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it becomes **yĕ,** and when it immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ĕ,** and so also does **a** when it follows **ñ** or **sh.** Thus, यमिस **yĕmis,** not **yamis,** बिय **biyĕ,** not **biya,** while पोथ्य **pōthya,** books, becomes **pōthĕ,** म्याञ **myāña,** mine (fem. plur.), becomes **myāñĕ,** and निश **nisha,** near, becomes **nishĕ.** Similarly, also sometimes after **c, ch,** and **j,** as explained under the article **ĕ.**

Similarly, when **wa** immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ŏ.** Thus, **dwad,** milk, becomes **dŏd.**

The vowel **a** at the end of a word is always pronounced as ^{a}; but, the rule being universal, it is not customary to indicate the fact in writing.

In monosyllabic words ending in an aspirated consonant **a** has the sound of the *a* in 'hat', as in **krakh,** a noise.

a 2. An interjectional suffix used by a woman when addressing a man or woman who is a familiar or a junior. Thus, **hatabā kāk-a,** O father (familiarly), **hatau Gana** (for **Gana + a**), O Gana. When a woman addresses a man or a woman by his or her proper name we may use **-a bāyĕ** or **-a bāyau.** Thus, **hatabā Mahādēv-a bāyĕ, hatabā Mahādēv-a bayau,** or **hatau Mahādēv-a bāyau,** O Mahādēv. This cannot be used with words which are not proper names. We cannot say **hatabā kāk-a bāyĕ,** O father.

a 3, ā 1, ay. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

an interrogative force. Before them the **kh** of a pronominal suffix does not become **h,** as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final **h** is dropped, **i**, **ⁱ**, or **ĕ** becomes **y,** and a final **u** (but not **ᵘ** or **ᵘ̈**) becomes **w,** even when originally followed by such a dropped **h.** Thus, **sapadi + ā** becomes **sapadyā,** will he become? **sapădⁱ + ā** becomes **sapadyā,** did they (masc.) become? **bŏvĕ + ā** becomes **bŏvyā,** did they (fem.) become? **chĕh + ā** becomes **chyā,** is she? and **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā,** is he?; but **korᵘ + ā** becomes **korᵘā,** pronounced **korā,** was he made? and **kürᵘ̈ + ā** becomes **kürᵘ̈ā,** pronounced **kürā,** was she made? After a final **a** the termination and the suffix (with the exception noted below) together become **ā**; thus, **kara + a** becomes **karā,** shall I make?

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom:—

In the first person, or when immediately following a suffix of the first person, **a** is employed with the singular and **ā** with the plural. Thus, **chus-a,** am I (masc.)? **chĕs-a,** am I (fem.)? **chu-m-a,** is there to me? **chyā (chih + ā** or **chĕh + ā),** are we (masc. and fem.)?

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is **a.** Thus, **chukh-a,** art thou (masc.)? **chĕkh-a,** art thou (fem.)? **chu-y-a** (pronounced **chuyĕ,** see **ĕ**), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final **a,** the final **a** of the termination is elided, so that we have **chiw-a** for **chiwa + a,** are you (masc.)? **chĕw-a,** are you (fem.)? The suffix **ā** can also be used with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person **ā** is alone employed. Thus, **chwā (chuh + ā),** is he? **chyā (chĕh + ā),** is she? or **(chih + ā),** are they (masc.)? or **(chĕh + ā),** are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find **a** used with the feminine, as in **sapüzᵘ̈a,** did she become?

In the feminine it is usual to substitute **ay** (or, after a vowel, **y**) for **a** or **ā** if a woman is addressed. Thus, **karān chĕs-ay,** am I making? (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say **karān chĕs-a.** Similarly, **karān chy-ĕy** (for **karān chĕh + ay**), do we make? if a woman is addressing a woman, but **karān chy-ā** if a man is addressed. In the second person **a** may be substituted for **ay,** so that we have **karān chĕkh-ay,** or **karān chĕkh-a,** art thou making? (in which either a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similarly, in the second person plural we have **karān chĕwa-y** or **karān chĕw-a,** are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have **karān chy-ĕy (karān chĕh + ay),** is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are **nā** and **nay.**

ạ. The peculiar Kāshmīrī modified **a,** represented in the Nāgarī character by **ॳ** and in the Persian character by *zabar.* Thus, ॳद्रुन्, اَدٕرُن, **ạdᵃrun,** to be moist. The sound of this letter, which is not uncommon, has nothing corresponding to it in English. It is something between the ordinary *a* and the *ŏ* in 'hot', but is exactly equivalent to neither.

This **ạ** usually arises from the influence of a following **ᵃ.** Thus, **chuh kalān,** he is dumb, but **chuh kạlᵃrāwān,** he makes dumb.

ȧ. This letter represents the sound which **a** takes when it is followed by **ⁱ.** It is represented in the Nāgarī character by **ॳ,** and in the Persian character by *zabar.* Thus, ॳसि, أَس, **ȧsⁱ,** we. The sound of this letter is that of a short **ai.** Thus **ȧsⁱ** sounds something like **aⁱsⁱ.**

ā 2; for **ā 1** see **a 3.** This is the ordinary **ā** of other Indian languages, and has the sound of *a* in 'father'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **आ** and in the Persian character by *alif.* Thus, काठ, کاٹھ, **kāṭh,** wood. This is a very unstable letter. When followed by **i** or **ī** it often becomes **ö,** and when followed by **u** it often becomes **ô.** Thus, **mālis,** to a father, becomes **mölis**; the Arabic *qā'im* becomes **köim,** established; **tayārī** becomes **tayörī,** readiness, and **ṭhākur** becomes **ṭhôkur,** an idol. Before the *mātrā*-vowels similar changes occur. Thus, before **ᵃ, ⁱ, ᵒ,** or **ᵘ̈** it becomes **ö,** as in **kōñᵃrāwān,** to make one-eyed (from **kānun,** to have one eye); **mölⁱ** (base **māl-**), fathers; **abögᵒrᵘ,** not divided (from **bāg,** division); **brörᵘ̈** (base **brār-**), a cat; and before **ᵘ** it becomes **ô,** as in **myônᵘ** (base **myān-**), my. Sometimes the **ā** becomes **ö,** even when no **i** or **u** follows, as in **pönts,** five; **ös,** a face.

ai 1. This is the **ai** of Hindī, pronounced like the *y* in 'my'. At the end of a word it is often written **ay,** as in **rŏpai** or **rŏpay,** a rupee. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ऐ,** and in Persian by *zabar* or *zēr* followed by *yē.* Thus, ऐट्, اَیٹھ or اِیٹھ, **aiṭh,** eight. When not final, **ai** is often optionally pronounced as **ö,** as in **aiṭh** or **öṭh,** eight. Before **ⁱ** or **ᵘ̈**, **ai** becomes **ū.** Thus, from the base **kait-,** how many? we have pl. dir. masc. **kūtⁱ,** sing. dir. fem. **kūtsᵘ̈.** Before **ᵘ** it becomes **ū,** as in sing. dir. masc. **kūtᵘ.**

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

ai 2. ऐ, conj. if. See **ay.**

ai 3. ऐ, interj. O! W. 101. **ai Khudāyĕ** or **ai Khudāyō,** O God! ib.; **ai hākh,** O cabbage! K.Pr. 4.

au is properly pronounced as in Hindī, but is usually hardly distinguishable from, and is freely interchangeable with, **ō**. Thus, कर्योन् or कर्यौन्, کریون, **karyōn** or **karyaun,** he did. Before *mātrā*-vowels it is treated exactly like **ō.**

ᵉ. This *mātrā*-vowel bears the same relation to ᵃ that **ĕ** does to **a.** That is to say, when ᵃ follows **ñ** it becomes ᵉ. Thus, बञ्ररावुन्, بنیراوُن or بنیراوُن, **bañᵉrāwun,** to cause to be. It is pronounced as a very short *e*, like the second *e* in 'ceremony'.

ĕ. When **ya** follows a consonant, or when **a** follows **ñ** or **sh,** it becomes **ĕ,** which is represented by य or श in Nāgarī and by *zēr* in the Persian character. Thus, व्यथ्, ویتھ, **vĕth,** the River Jehlam; म्यान्, میانے, **myānĕ,** my (fem. plur.); ब्यञ, بینہ, **bĕñĕ,** a sister. This letter is commonly pronounced like the *e* in 'met', but some Kāshmīrīs, especially Hindūs, put a slight *y*-sound in front of it, as if we said 'mʸet'. Before ⁱ, **ĕ** is unchanged in pronunciation, but is written in the Nāgarī character as modified. Thus, ट्यठि **tĕṭhⁱ,** bitter (pl. masc.). Before ᵘ it becomes **yo,** as in ट्योठु **tyoṭhᵘ,** bitter (sing. masc.). Before ᵘ̈ it becomes modified to **ĕ̤** (see below), as in ट्यठू **ṭĕ̤ṭhᵘ̈,** bitter (sing. fem.), pronounced almost **ṭʸüṭh.** Before ᵃ it becomes **ẹ̆** (see below).

When **ĕ** (i.e. **ya**) follows **ts, tsh,** or **z,** the **y** is generally dropped, and **ĕ** becomes **a.** Thus **dits + ya** is not **ditsĕ,** but **ditsa.** The same also often occurs after **s.** The rules for this will be found in the grammars, under the head of the conjugation of verbs.

In the foregoing cases we actually find **a** used where we should expect **ĕ** after **ts, tsh,** or **z.** We have seen that after **ñ** an **a** is pronounced as **ĕ.** This is because the sound of **y** is inherent in **ñ,** which is pronounced as **ny.** The letter **ña** is therefore naturally pronounced as **nyĕ.** This change is universal. Kāshmīrīs also maintain that the sound of **y** is inherent in the four letters **c, ch, j,** and **sh.** In other words, they say that **c** is the same as **cy, ch** as **chy, j** as **jy,** and **sh** as **shy,** and they write them indifferently च, च्य; छ, छ्य; ज, ज्य; and श, श्य respectively. It thus follows that when **ĕ** follows any one of these three letters the **y** of the **ya** is usually, but not necessarily, omitted, so that **cĕ** is written च्य **cya** or च **ca**; **chĕ** is written छ्य **chya** or छ **cha**; **jĕ,** ज्य **jya** or ज **ja**; and **shĕ,** श्य **shĕ** or श **sha.** In other words, both च and च्य are pronounced as **cĕ,** and so on for the others. In the case of श, as in the case of च, the pronunciation of **a** as **ĕ** is universal, and hence, in this dictionary, श is always transliterated **shĕ,** not **sha.** Here, in contrast to the foregoing, we have a change of spelling, but no change of sound.

Moreover, owing to the constant confusion between **i** and **ĕ, ci** is often written च (i.e. **ca** for **cĕ**) or च्य **cĕ,** and, conversely, we even find चि **ci** written instead of च **ca** or च्य **cĕ.** Similarly, the postposition **nisha** (or, better, **nishĕ**) निश, from, is often written in the Roman character **nishi,** and its real sound is nearer **nishĕ** than anything else. So on, for the others.

We have seen that **ya** only becomes **ĕ** when it follows a consonant in the same word. When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it is pronounced **yĕ,** and will be so transliterated. Thus, यमिस्, یمِس, **yĕmis** (not **yamis**), to whom; बिय, بیِہ, **biyĕ,** also.

The letter **ĕ** is quite often interchanged with **i,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ẹ̆. This vowel bears the same relation to **ĕ** that **ạ** bears to **a.** That is to say, **ĕ** becomes **ẹ̆** in cases in which **a** would become **ạ.** Its pronunciation is hardly affected. It is represented in Nāgarī by putting the mark ˈ over the corresponding sign for **ĕ,** and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, from the व्यठुन, ویٹھُن, **vĕthun,** to be fat, we get व्य़ठरुन्, ویٹھرُن, **vẹ̆thᵃrun,** to make fat, in which the **ĕ** has been modified to **ẹ̆** owing to the influence of the following *a-mātrā*.

ĕ̤. This is the modified form of **ĕ** before ᵘ̈. It has a sound lying between **i** and **ü,** with a slight *y*-sound preceding, as in **ṭĕ̤ṭhᵘ̈,** above, under **ĕ.**

ē. This is the long *ē* of Hindī, pronounced like the *a* in 'mate'. It is represented by ए in Nāgarī, and by *yē* in the Persian character. Thus, मेल्, میل, **mēl,** unite. This sound cannot commence a word. In such a position **ē** always becomes **yē.** Thus, **ēr,** wool, becomes **yēr.** In the Nāgarī character an initial **ē** is optionally written, thus एर् or येर्, but the word is always pronounced **yēr,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character has always يير.

When **ē** is followed by ᵃ, ⁱ, or ᵘ̈ it becomes **ī.** Thus, from **tēzun,** to be sharp, we have **tīzᵃrāwun,** to make sharp; from the base **khēt-** we have **khītⁱ,** a field (pl. nom. **khētĕ**); and from the base **sēr-** we have **sīrᵘ̈,** a brick (pl. nom. **sērĕ**). When **ē** is followed by ᵘ it becomes **yū̆.** Thus, from **phērun,** to revolve, we have for the past participle, masc. sing. **phyūrᵘ,** plur. **phīrⁱ;** fem. sing. **phīrᵘ̈,** plur. **phērĕ.**

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī,** see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

The letter **ē** is quite often interchanged with **ĭ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

^{i}. This is the *i-mātrā* of the Kāshmīrī alphabet. It has the sound of a very slightly pronounced **i,** and it also affects the pronunciation of the vowels of the preceding syllable, as explained under the head of each vowel. It is represented in Nāgarī by ि, and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, म्यांनि, مِیانِ, **myŏn^{i},** my (masc. pl.).

i. This is the ordinary *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pin'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ि and in the Persian by *zēr*. Thus, निश, نِشہٕ, **nishĕ**, near. When followed by ^{a}, ^{i}, or ^{ü} it is not perceptibly changed, but before ^{u} it becomes **yu.** Thus **kit^{u}** becomes **kyut^{u}**. In the Nāgarī character we meet both कितु and क्युतु, but the pronunciation is always that of the latter, and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary.

The sound of **i** cannot commence a word. In such a position **i** always becomes **yi.** Thus, **ih,** this, becomes **yih**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written इह or यिह, but the word is always pronounced **yih**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِہ.

The letter **i** is quite often interchanged with **ĕ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ī. This is the ordinary long *ī* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pique'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ी and in the Persian by *yē* preceded by *zēr*. Thus, शीन, شِین, **shīn**, snow. When followed by ^{a}, ^{i}, or ^{ü} it is not changed, but before ^{u} it becomes **yū**. Thus, from the base **nīl-** we have **nyūl^{u}**, blue. This sometimes occurs before an ordinary **u**; thus, the genitive of **bīma**, a policy of insurance, is **byūmuk^{u}**.

The sound of **ī** cannot commence a word. In such a position **ī** always become **yī**. Thus, **īran**, an anvil, becomes **yīran**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written ईरन or यीरन, but the word is always pronounced **yīran**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِیرَن.

The letter **ī** is quite often interchanged with **ē**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

^{o}. This bears the same relation to ^{a} that **o** does to **a.** When ^{a} is followed by ^{u} it becomes ^{o}. Like ^{a} it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *pēsh*. Thus, from the root द्‌न **d^{a}n,** shake out, we have the past participle द्‌नु, دُن, **d^{o}n^{u}**.

ŏ. When **wa** follows a consonant it becomes **ŏ**, which is represented by व in Nāgarī and by *pēsh* in Persian. Thus, द्वद, دُد, **dŏd**, milk. This letter has the sound of *o* in 'hot'. Some pronounce this with a very faint *w*-sound preceding the **ŏ**; thus, **d^{w}ŏd.** When followed by ^{a} or ^{i} the pronunciation of **ŏ** remains unaffected. When followed by ^{u} or ^{ü} it becomes modified to **ọ̆** or **ö̆** respectively.

The letter **ŏ** is quite often interchanged with **u**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ọ̆. This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by ^{u}. It is pronounced nearly the same as **o.** Thus, ग्वनु, گُن, **gọ̆n^{u}**, a stack, is pronounced **gon.** This word cannot be transliterated **gon^{u}**, as it is spelt with व in the Nāgarī character.

ö̆. This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by ^{ü}. It is pronounced nearly the same as **ü,** but tending towards a short **ö.** Thus, छ्वपू, چُپ, **ṭshö̆p^{ü}**, silent (fem.), has a sound which lies between **ṭshüp** and **ṭshöp.**

o. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ^{u}. It is nearly the same as that of the first *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by अ॑ and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, ब॑डु, بُڈ, **boḍ^{u}**, great. We sometimes meet this letter when **a** is followed by an ordinary **u,** as in **ogun^{u}** for **agun^{u}** (also used) fire. When, in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason, the ^{u} or **u** disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **o** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a,** which is then, as before, subject to further changes. Thus, the dative singular of **boḍ^{u}** is **baḍis,** the agent singular is **bàḍ^{i},** and the direct feminine singular is **büḍ^{ü}**. Similarly, the dative singular of **ogun** is **ag^{a}nas.**

ō 1. This is the long *ō* of Hindī, pronounced like the second *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ओ and in the Persian character by *wāw*. Thus, पोश, پوش, **pōsh**, a flower. When **ō** is followed by any *mātrā*-vowel it becomes **ū**. Thus, from **pōṭhun,** to be fat, we have **pūṭh^{a}rāwun,** to make fat; from the base **bōl-** we have **būl^{i}**, speech, but dat. sing. **bōlĕ**; from **bōzun,** to hear, we have the participle **būz^{u}** (masc.) and **būz^{ü}** (fem.).

Unlike **u** and **ū**, the letter **ō** can commence a word, e.g. **ōra-kani,** thence.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **ū,** both in speaking and in writing. Most **Kāshmīrīs**

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ō 2 ओ । अस्तु, adv. yes. **ō-tu** ओ-तु । आं तु, adv. yes but, yes with a reservation.

ô. This letter bears the same relation to **ā** that **o** does to **a**. It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by ^{u} (or in some cases by **u**, see **ā**). It has the sound of a prolonged broad **ō**, nearly the equivalent to that of the *o* in 'glory'. Like **ō** it is represented in Nāgarī by ओ, and in Persian by *wāw*. Thus, from the base **māl-** with ^{u} added, we have मोलु, مول, **môl^{u}**, a father.

ö. This letter bears nearly the same relation to **ā** that **ü** does to **a**. It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by ^{i} or ^{ü}. As explained under **ā**, it also often takes this form when followed by an ordinary **i**, or even when in a monosyllable and not followed by any *mātrā*-vowel. It is sounded something like a much prolonged German *ö*. It is represented in Nāgarī by आं and in the Persian character by آ. Thus, मांलि, ماآل, **möl^{i}**, fathers; आंस, آس, **ös**, face.

^{u}. This is the *u-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable it is silent, but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable it becomes an ordinary **u**. Thus, **kor^{u}**, pronounced **kor**; **kor^{u}-thas**, pronounced **korthas**, and **kor^{u}n**, pronounced **korun**. Under most circumstances it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ^{a} to ^{o}, **a** to **o**, **ā** to **ô**, **ĕ** to **yo**, **i** to **yu**, **ī** to **yū**, and **ō** to **ū**. A preceding **u** or **ū**, however, it leaves unchanged. It is represented, when final, in Nāgarī by ॖ, and is usually omitted in the Persian character. Thus, कॊरु, کُر, **kor^{u}**, done; बॊडु, بُڈ, **boḍ^{u}**, great. When medial, it is represented as an ordinary **u**. Thus, कॊरुन, کُرُن, **korun**, he did.

u. This is the regular *u* of Hindī, pronounced like the *u* in 'full'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ु and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, कुस, کُس, **kus**, who? This vowel is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

The sound of **u** cannot commence a word. In such a position **u** always becomes **wu**. Thus, **uḍar**, a plateau, becomes **wuḍar**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt उडर or वुडर, but the word is always pronounced **wuḍar**, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُڈر.

The letter **u** is quite often interchanged with **ŏ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ū. This is the long *ū* of Hindī, pronounced like the *ū* in 'rule'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ू, and in the Persian character by *wāw* preceded by *pēsh*. Thus, चूर, چُور, **ṭsūr**, a thief. Like **u**, this **ū** is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

As in the case of **u**, the sound of **ū** cannot commence a word. In such a position it becomes **wū**. Thus, **ū̃ṭh**, a camel, becomes **wū̃ṭh**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt ऊँठ or वूँठ, but the word is always pronounced **wū̃ṭh**, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُونٹھ.

The letter **ū** is quite often interchanged with **ō**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

^{ü}. This is the *ü-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable, like ^{u}, it is silent; and when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is pronounced as a very short German *ü*. Thus, **kür^{ü}**, pronounced **kür**; **kür^{ü}-thas**, pronounced **kürthas**; **kür^{ü}n**, pronounced **kür^{ü}n**, with the second syllable short; and **gāṭ^{ü}j^{ü}**, pronounced **gāṭ^{ü}j**. Under most circumstances, when original, it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ^{a} to ^{ü}, **a** to **ü**, **ā** to **ö**, **ĕ** to **ĕ**, **ē** to **ī**, **ō** to **ū**. A preceding **i**, **ī**, **u**, or **ū**, however, it leaves unchanged. When ^{a} is changed to ^{ü}, under the influence of a following ^{ü}, this new, secondary, ^{ü} does not, in its turn, affect a preceding vowel. Thus, **gāṭ^{a}j^{ü}** becomes **gāṭ^{ü}j^{ü}**, not **göṭ^{ü}j^{ü}**. It is represented in Nāgarī by ॗ, and, when final, is generally omitted in the Persian character. When not final it is sometimes represented by *zabar* and sometimes by *zēr*. Thus, कंरू, کر, **kür^{ü}**; बंडू, بڈ, **büḍ^{ü}**, कंरून, کرن or کِرن, **kür^{ü}n**.

ü. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ^{ü}. It is nearly the same as the short German *ü*. It is represented in Nāgarī by अं and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, बंडू, بڈ, **büḍ^{ü}**, great (fem.). When in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason the ^{ü} disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **ü** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a**, as explained under the head of **o**, q.v.

ǖ. This letter, which is peculiar to the Kāshmīrī, is pronounced something like a long-drawn German *ü*. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ॗ̄, and in the Persian usually by *yē*, as in सूंत्य, سیت, **sǖty**, with. The vowel often represents the diphthong **ai**, followed by ^{i} or ^{ü}. Thus, from the base **kait-** we have a fem. sing. **kǖts^{ü}**, how much? and a pl. masc. dir. **kǖt^{i}**.

For words beginning with **ē**, **i**, **ī**, see under **yē**, **yi**, **yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u**, **ū**, see under **wu**, **wū** respectively.

āb आब् آب । जलम् m. water. This word is generally employed by Musalmāns. **-dāna** -दान । प्रारब्धम् m. water and grain, livelihood; lot, fate, destiny. **—dyunᵘ** —दुनु । उत्साहदानम् m. inf. to encourage, embolden. **-gīna** -गीन m. a bottle, phial (El.). **-shahār** -शहार् । चित्रविशेषः m. the name of a certain pattern employed by engravers on metal. **—ṭsānun** —त्सानुन् । हस्तक्षेपारम्भः m. inf. to bring in the hand, to put the hand into somebody's work in order to get control over him.

āba-ḍulᵘ आब-डुलु m. a water-jar; the name of a certain ceremony performed at weddings, in which the village barber pours out a jar of water (L. 269). **-khŏd** -खुद् m. a water-hole, a pool (El.). **-khŏr** or **-khōr** -खुर्, -खोर् । कमण्डलुः m. a kind of drinking vessel, made of metal. **-nörü** -नांरू । जलकमण्डलुः f. a kind of drinking vessel with a spout, generally of earthenware. **-tāb** -ताब् । स्वेच्छावधानम्, विमर्शशक्तिः m. being in possession of one's senses, composure, imperturbability.

aib or **öb** ऐब्, आंब् عيب । दोषः m. a fault, defect.

abad अबद् । अर्बुदसंख्या card. m. ten crores, a hundred millions (Śiv. 58).

abīd 1 अबीद् । भेदराहित्यम् m. absence of difference, identity.

abīd 2 अबीद् । ब्रह्मचारिभिक्षा f. a present given by the relations at the *upanayana* ceremony to the young Brāhmaṇ about to be invested, as a contribution towards the *guru's* fee and other expenses; a compliment (El.). **—ṭshunüñü** —छुनंञू । भिक्षादानम् f.inf. to make such a present.

abīdi-thāl अबीदि-थाल् । भिक्षापात्रम् m. a collecting dish for such presents. **-vēla** -वेल । भिक्षावसरः m. the time appointed for such collection.

abŏdᵘ अबुदु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **abözü** अबुंजू), wanting in wisdom, foolish.

abŏḍᵘ अबुडु । अनिमग्नः, अनिमज्जनस्वभावश्च adj. (f. **abŏḍü** अबुडू), not sunk, unsinkable (as a boat, etc.).

ābād آباد adj. c.g. populated, populous (Gr.M.).

ãb-ḍãb आँब्-डाँब् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

abaḍᵒrᵘ अबंड्रु । अनङ्गारपाकः पूपः adj. (f. **abaḍürü** अबंड्रू), not completely cooked, of a cake (m. or f.) cooked in a frying-pan, and not subsequently toasted over charcoal.

aba-ḍūs अब-डूस । अन्तःशून्यः m. a bundle made up of bark and straw, and put in the middle of a road to induce people to pick it up, and then to make fun of them. Cf. **ḍūs**.

abūgun अबूगुन । अनुपभोगः m. unenjoyment, non-possession.

abagôrᵘ अबगोरु । अस्नेहितः adj. (f. **abagörü** अबगांरू), not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

abögᵒrᵘ अबांग्रु । अविभक्तः adj. (f. **abögürü** अबांग्रू), not divided, held in common (as joint-family property).

öbⁱhath आंबिहथ् । मुखाज्जलोद्भवः f. watering of the mouth, flow of water in the mouth, salivation.

aibij ऐबिज् ? f. a certain plant (*Rumex*) which is picked and dried for winter use and much valued as a potherb (L. p. 72). Cf. **obulᵘ**.

obujⁱ अंबुजि । शाकविशेषः f. (cf. **obulᵘ** अंबुलु), a certain wild plant growing in dry ground in the beginning of spring, the leaves of which have a sour taste. Used as an astringent medicine (**abuj**, L. p. 75).

abakh-wārĕñ अबख्-वार्यञ् । अशिक्षितः adj. c.g. ignorant, clumsy, muddling.

abal अबल् । निर्बलः adj. c.g. without strength, weak. **-wonᵘ**, f. **-wüñü** -वंनु, -वंञू । अवृद्धीभूतः not at its full strength (of a disease, hatred, etc.) and hence easily subjugated.

abala-wonᵘ, f. **-wüñü** अबल-वंनु, -वंञू । आरम्भावस्थः, असंभवत्स्वास्थ्यः just under manhood or womanhood, a child nearly arrived at puberty; weakened by illness or the like.

obulᵘ अंबुलु । शाकभेदः m. (cf. **obujⁱ**), a certain plant growing in damp soil, with a long-shaped leaf sour to the taste; *Rumex acutus* (El.). Cf. **aibij**.

aibalad or **öbalad** ऐबलद्, आंबलद् । दोषयुतः adj. c.g. faulty.

abᵃlakh अंब्लख् । अदमितः adj. c.g. untamed (of animals); uncivilized (of men).

abimān अबिमान् । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity.

aba-mŏndᵘ अब-म्वण्डु । तण्डुल-पुरोडाशः a thick round flat cake, made of parched rice-flour and baked in an oven.

abĕñü, see **abyonnᵘ**.

abĕñĕr अब्यञर् । अभिन्नता m. absence of difference, identity.

abanzᵒrᵘ अबंज्रु । अविभक्तः, अविक्रीतः adj. (f. **-nzürü** -ज्रू), (of an inheritance) not divided, not sold for a division of the proceeds.

obur 1 or **abᵃr 1** अंबुर्, अंब्र् । अभ्रकम् m. mica, talc.

obura-chhal अंबुर-छल् । अभ्रकखण्डम् f. a piece of mica. **-dörü** -दांरू । अभ्रकात्मकपक्षद्वारम् f. a side-door ornamented with mica, usually the door of a winter bathroom **-han 1, hanā 1** -हन्, -हना । अभ्रकलवः f. a small piece of mica or a pinch of powdered mica. **-kãgürü** -काँगरू । अभ्रकहसन्तिका f. a portable brazier ('*kāngrī*') ornamented with mica. **-mŏcĕr** -म्वच्यर् । अभ्रकसौक्ष्म्यम् m. thinness like that of a leaf of mica. **-mŏndᵘ 1** -म्वण्डु । अतिस्थूलमभ्रकम् m. a thick lump of mica not easily split

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

into leaves. **-mŏndᵘ** -म्वंडू । अभ्रकमूलम् f. a thick slab of mica as it issues from the mine. **-māyĕ** -माय । अभ्रकलेपः m. a starch mixed with mica applied by washermen to clothes in order to give them a 'finish'. **-mŏy 1, -mŏyā 1** -म्वय्, -म्वया । अल्पाभ्रकम् f. a little mica. **-tilim** -तिलिम् । अभ्रकखण्डः f. a small strip of mica. **-warukh** -वरख् । अभ्रकपत्त्रम् m. a leaf of mica. **-watun** -वतुन् । सुदीर्घमभ्रकम् m. a long strip of mica. **-zôlᵘ** -ज़ोलु । अभ्रकजालकम् m. a pattern formed in strips, or particles, of mica.

obur 2 or **ạbᵃr 2** अंबुर्, अंबर् ابر । मेघः m. a cloud.

obura - oburᵘ अंबुर - अंबुरु । निरन्तरमेघजालम् f. clouds overcasting the sky.. **-gacĕr** -गच्चर्॰ । -मालिन्यम् m. darkness caused by clouds. **-gāsh** -गाश् । -प्रकाशः m. illumination given by white clouds (e.g. a road lightened at night by them). **-gaṭa** -गट । मेघान्धकारः f. darkness (at night) caused by clouds. **-goṭᵘ** -गट्टु । मेघान्धकारः m. darkness (in the daytime) caused by clouds. **-han 2** or **hanā 2** -हन्, हना । -लेशः f. very thin or slight cloud. **-lambukh** -लंबुख् । अतिदीर्घस्थूलमेघः m. a long, heavy, terrifying cloud. **-māl** -माल् । -माला f. clouds scattered in lines, like a garland. **-mŏṇḍᵘ 2** -म्वंडु । अतिपृथुलमेघसंघातः, m. a large heavy rain-cloud. **-mŏy 2** or **-mŏyā 2** -म्वय्, -म्वया । -लवः f. a slight cloud, a few clouds. **-ring** -रिंग् । अतिसूक्ष्ममेघः f. a very light or slight cloud. **-ṭroṭᵘ** -ट्रट्टु । मेघखण्डः, m. an isolated circular patch of thick cloud in a clear sky. **-ṭshāy** छाय् । -च्छाया f. the shade cast by a cloud. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । -जालम् m. a network of light clouds (prognosticating neither absence of heat nor of rain).

ạbᵃras tal अंबरस् तल् under a cloud (YZ. 165, 288).

ābri-bāri आँब्रि - बाँरि । अतिसत्वरम् adv., with extreme haste, hurriedly.

abrokᵘ अब्रंकु । अनाहतः adj. (f. **abrücᵘ** अब्रंचू), that which has not been crushed, or which is so hard that it has not been bitten in two.

ạbᵃrun अंबरुन् । मेघाविर्भावः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ạbᵒrᵘ** अंबरु; 2 p.p. **ạbᵃryōv** अंबर्योव्), to cloud up.

ạbᵃrāwun अंबरावुन् । मेघाविर्भावः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ạbᵃrôwᵘ** अंबरोवु 2 p.p. **ạbᵃrāvyōv** अंबराव्योव्), the same as **ạbᵃrun**, q.v.

abas अबस् عبث । अयोग्यम् m. vanity, an absurdity, profitlessness; an impropriety. As adv., in vain, uselessly (Śiv. 590).

abōsē अबोसे । ऊर्ध्वक्षेपणम् m. throwing up in the air (as a ball, etc.).

abösⁱ अबांसि f. a certain plant, the Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa* (Persian *gul-ĕ 'abbās*). Its seeds are used medicinally as an astringent (**abási**, L. p. 75). **-pōsh** -पोष । पुष्पविशेषः m. the flower of this plant. **-ranga** -रंग । पाटलरागः adj. c.g. having the colour of the *Mirabilis jalapa*, light red.

abasi-abasi अबसि-अबसि । वारंवारम् adv. again and again, or on each limb (u. w. vbs. signifying 'to beat', and the like).

abasun अबसुन् । सूत्रवेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abosᵘ** अबंसु; 2 p.p. **abasyōv** अबस्योव्), to twist thread, cord, or rope.

abasunᵘ अबसुनु । तन्तुवेष्टनयन्त्रम् m. a machine for twisting ropes.

abāsun अबासुन् । अभासनम् m. invisibility.

abasāwun अबसावुन् । वेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abasôwᵘ** अबसोवु), i.q. **abasun**, q.v.

abāsawunᵘ अबासवुनु । अभासमानः adj. (f. **-wüñᵘ** -वंञू), invisible.

abāshun अबाशुन् । अनुच्चारणम् m. not speaking, silence.

abi-tabi अबि-तबि । अङ्गीकृतानङ्गीकारः adv. with indecision, irresolutely, hesitatingly, shilly-shally.

abāw 1 अबाव् । अभावः m. non-existence of anything (whether it has previously existed or not); rarity, difficulty of obtainment; impossibility.

abāw 2 अबाव् । अनादरः m. want of respect, disrespect.

abāwath अबावथ् । असंभवः f. the same as **abāw 1**, q.v.

abāwozᵘ अबावंज़ु । अरोचकः adj. (f. **-wüzᵘ** -वंज़ू), not nice, not dainty, not pleasing (of food).

abyūchᵘ अब्यूछु । भिचां विना adv. (u. w. vbs. of receiving or of giving) without asking, unsolicited.

abyonnᵘ, abyonᵘ अब्यंन्नु । अभिन्नः adj. (f. **abĕñᵘ** अब्यंञू), not different, identical.

ạbⁱyörᵘ अंबियांरु । अतिवर्षणसमयः f. a time of excessive rain or snow, so great as to make the roads impassable.

abyās अब्यास् । अभ्यासः m. habitual practice, repeated exercise; application (cf. Gr.M.).

abözᵘ अबंज़ू, see **abọdᵘ**.

abozᵘ अबंज़ु । स्नेहादावपक्वः adj. (f. **abüzᵘ** अबंज़ू), first cooked in water, and afterwards not fried in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

abuzᵘ अबुज़ु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **abuzᵘ** अबुज़ू), (of grain) not parched, raw.

abāzun अबाज़ुन् । अपात्रम् m. a worthless fellow, one without virtue, wealth, or knowledge, owing to his habits being opposed to good conduct.

abazyunᵘ अबज़्युनु । स्नेहपाकरहितः adj. (f. **-ziñᵘ** -ज़िञू), the same as **abozᵘ**, q.v.

abizĕth अबिज्यथ् । मुहूर्तविशेषः m. the constellation or lunar asterism known in Sanskrit as *abhijit*; the name of a certain *muhūrta* or period of forty-eight minutes commencing twenty-four minutes before and ending twenty-four minutes after midday; (popularly)

a certain *yōga*, or conjunction, occurring every day, but known only to professed students of the *yōga* philosophy, during which any work can be performed by simply calling it to mind; hence, if any work is accomplished immediately on its being undertaken, it is compared to work done in such a *yōga*.

acĕ अच्य, see **ütü**.

ā̃cĕ आँच्य, see **ȫtü**.

àchi 1 अंछि । अचि f. an eye (of men or animals).

achĕ-dörü अछ्य-दांरू । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. **àchi-dôdu** अंछि-दोद । नेत्ररोगः m. disease of the eye. **-dödi-püṭü** -दांदि-पंटू । नत्ररोगपटिका f. a bandage for a sore eye. **-dödilad**-दांदिलद् । नेत्ररोगी adj. c.g. afflicted with eye disease. **—dĩñü** —दिञ्ञू । दुर्दृष्टिदानम् f. to cast the evil eye upon anyone. **-dara** -दर । नेत्रनिर्निमेषत्वम् m. the condition or state of having unwinking eyes. **-daras lagañĕ** -दरस लगञ । नेत्रयोर्निमेषरोधभावः f. pl. inf. to be in a state of having unwinking eyes (as when at the point of death, or when insensible). **-gūlu** -गूलु । अचिगोलकम् m. the eyeball. **-gāsh** -गाश । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the light of the eye; hence, met., a darling son; a darling. **-har** -हर । नेत्रानेत्रि युद्धम् f. warfare of the eyes, interchange of menacing or spiteful glances. **—kaḍüñü** —कडंञ्रू f.inf., to pluck out the eyes (K.Pr. 175). **-kaḍa àchhi-kaḍ** -कड अंछि-कड । नेत्रकर्षाकर्षि adv. as it were tearing each other's eyes out (of the attitude of opponents in a quarrel). **-khȫkhur** -खाँखुर । अचिकुहरम् m. (pl. nom. **-khȫkhar** -खाँखर), the socket of the eye. **-kônu** -कोनू । अच्णा काणः adj. (f. **-kõñü** -कांञ्रू), one-eyed. **-kônu pàchi-kônu** -कोनु पंछि-कोनु । भोजनाद्यर्थं विषमदृष्टिः m. unfairness in distributing food at a meal (as if the distribution were one-eyed). **—kūrüñü** — कूरंञ्रू । नेत्रनिष्कासनम् f.inf. to pluck out the eye (as a punishment, or in a quarrel). **-kiṭuru** -किटुरु । अचिकण्टकः m. a thorn in the eye; an ulcer in the eyeball; any hated person or thing. **-kyonu** -क्यनु । क्लिन्ननेत्रः adj. (f. **-kĕñü** -क्यंञ्रू), having watery or running eyes. **—lagüñü** —लगंञ्रू f. inf. to be closed (of the eyes), to sleep, doze; to be turned up (of the eyes); to gaze upon anyone. Cf. K.Pr. 102. **-lāgay** -लागय । नेत्रयुद्धम् f. a combat of the eyes (in which the eyes are the only weapons employed). **-lāl** -लाल् । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye. **-myulu** -म्युलु । नेत्रसंयोगः m. meeting of the eyes, mutual glances, intimacy. **-mēlüñü** -मेलंञ्रू । नेत्रसंयोगः f. id. **-nõṭh** -नाँठ । नेत्रेण संज्ञापनम् । f. (pl. **-nõṭa** -नाँट), a wink, a sign with the eyes; pl. mutual warnings conveyed by the eyes. **-nyuku** -न्युकु । सूक्ष्मनेत्रः adj. (f. **-nicü** -निचू), having small eyes. **-phŏkh** -फुख । अचिप्रेरणम् m. an intimation or warning by the eye. **-phēranĕ** -फेरञ । अचिस्वभाववैपरीत्यम् f.pl. change of character from good to bad (lit. changes of eye). **-phōranĕ** -फोरञ । नेत्रस्फुरणम् f.pl. throbbing or twitching of the eyeball or eyelid. In the case of a man throbbing of the right eye is a sign of luck; in the case of a woman, of the left eye. **-phaṭañĕ** -फटञ । अचिस्फुटनम् f.pl. bursting or extrusion of the eyeballs from disease; intent gazing along the road in expectation of the coming of a beloved, whose arrival is delayed. **-phāṭawañĕ** -फाटवञ । समीच्यमाणप्रियादेरलाभः f.pl. fruitless gazing along the road for a beloved who comes not. **-phyoru** -फ्यरु । अचिविन्दुः m. a spot on the eyelid, either permanent and naturally, or temporary, whether caused by disease (e.g. a sty) or not. **-phyuru** -फ्युरु । अचिपरिवर्तनम् m. turning up the eyes, hence haughtiness shown to those to whom reverence is due, begotten by the sudden acquisition of wealth; arrogance. **-pūru** -पूरु । अचिपूर्णता m. filling of the eyes, hence perfect prosperity (commonly used in blessings or good wishes). Cf. K.Pr. 84. **-parda** -पर्द । नेत्राच्छादनम् m. an eyelid; any veil for shading the eye; a film over the eye (as in cataract). **-prānth** -प्रान्थ । अपाङ्गः f. (sg. dat. **-prönṭü** -प्रांञ्रू), the outer corner of the eye.. **-rāwañĕ** -रावञ । नेत्रनाशः f.pl. eye-losses, hence the mutual conduct of two persons who were once friends, but have now quarrelled. **-rāwarañĕ** -रावरञ । नेत्रनाशनम् f.pl. an action or other cause which leads to friends quarrelling. **-thyuru** -ट्युरु । अचिविस्फोटः m. an ulcer on the eyeball. **-tàli yunu** -तंलि युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be satisfied, to be surprised at a pleasant but unexpected discovery. **-tàli yiwawunu** -तंलि यिववुनु । नेत्रसंतोषकारकं वस्तु adj. (f. **-wüñü** -वंञ्रू), causing satisfaction. **-tĕmbañĕ** -त्यम्बञ । नेत्रचपलता f.pl. eager lookings of the eyes, covetousness. **-tĕmbar** -त्यम्बर । तिमिररोगः m.pl. cataract (the disease). **-tĕmboru** -त्यम्बरु । तिमिररोगी adj. (f. **-tĕmbürü** -त्यम्बंरू), afflicted with cataract. **-töri** -टांरि । नेत्रपटलि m.pl. the eyelids. **-trŏparañĕ** -त्रुपरञ । अचिनिरोधः f.pl. the tight shutting of the eyes caused by possession by a demon, or by the pain of smallpox or the like. **-tōvarüñü** -तोवरंञ्रू f.inf. to put on a terrifying look, to look fierce (K.Pr. 26). **-ṭīṭh** -टीँठ । अचिनिमेषः । f. winking of the eyes. **-tsĕmboru** -च्यम्बरु । अशोभननेत्रः adj. (f. **-tsĕmbürü** च्यम्बंरू), possessing ugly eyes, which are small, dull, round, and without eyelashes (cf. **tsĕmburu**). **-tsöri** -च्चांरि । नेत्राधारास्थिवृत्ते m.pl. the bony part of the eye-sockets. **-watshar** -वछर । अचिविकासः m. the wide

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively

opening of the eyes; liberality, a charitable disposition. **-watsha ta gāshĕ-ratsha** -वछ़ त गाश-रछ़ । अचिविकासे निष्प्रकाशता f.pl. eyes with no light in them even when wide open, as one blind from birth. **-vyoṭhu** -व्यंठु । स्थूलनेत्रः adj. (f. **-vĕṭhü** -व्यंठू), large-eyed. —**yunu** —युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिः m.inf., to be satisfied; (lit.) to enter into (and fill) the eyes. **-yiwawunu** -यिववुनु । अचितृप्तिकारि वस्तु adj. (f. **-wünü** -वंन्नू), that which satisfies.

achĕn-bŏchĕ अच्छन्-वुच्छ । नेत्र-बुभुक्षा f. eye-hunger, a fictitious desire begotten at the sight of food when, owing to illness, etc., one is unable to eat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य । अचिवन्धः f.pl. arrogance, being puffed up, putting on side, treating persons deserving respect with contempt on account of one's own promotion, etc. **-pacĕ-phyuru** -पच्य-फ्युरु । नेत्रयोः पट (स्वभाव) वैपरीत्यम m. change of character (for the worse). **-trēsh** -त्रेश । नेत्रतृष्णा f. eye-thirst; desire for any particular object looked at, a greedy eye; the same as **achĕn-bŏchĕ**.

ȧchi 2 ऄछि, see **ochu**.

āchi आछि, etc., see **ôchu**.

ŏch ऑंछ । परिणामः । m. a result, consequence.

ochu ऄछु । शृङ्गाटकभ्राष्ट्रविशेषः m. a kind of perforated frying-pan for parching *singārā* nuts.

ȧchi-gôru ऄछि-गोरु । भर्जितशृङ्गाटकफलं m. parched *singārā* nuts.

ôchu ओछु । तृणपादुकोर्ध्वरज्जवः m. the string of the grass sandals commonly worn in Kashmir. **āchi gatshun** आछि गछुन् । दीनताप्राप्तिः m.inf. to be reduced to poverty; **āchi gômotu** आछि गोमतु । प्राप्तदैन्यः perf. part. (f. —**gömütsü** —गांमंचू), reduced to poverty.

achibal, see **achawal**.

ȧchidāh ऄछिदाह ﻟﻬﺪﻫا । अजगरः m. a boa-constrictor.

achŏkovu अछ़कंवु । अनवगाहितः adj. (f. **-küvü** -कंवू), unwashed, dirty (of clothes, etc.).

acholu अछ़लु । अचालितः adj. (f. **achüjü** अछंजू), dirty, unwashed (of clothes). **achali-buthi** अछ़लि-बुथि । मुखचालनं विना adv. without having washed the mouth (as before eating, etc.).

achulu अछुलु । आवरणकोशादनिष्कासितः adj. (f. **achulü** अछुलू), unshelled, unhusked (of peas, beans, and the like).

achŏmbu अछ़ंम्बु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **achŏmbü** अछ़ंम्बू), unshaken out (of grain when threshed by beating the stalks).

achŏṇu अछ़ंनु । अन्यूनः adj. (f. **achŏṇü** अछ़ंनू), not reduced, complete.

achônu अछोनु । अनुत्पूतः adj. (f. **achönü** अछांनू), not sifted, unsifted, unstrained (of flour, etc.).

achin-tray अछिन्-त्रय । अचततृतीया तिथिः f. the name of a festival occurring on the third of the light half of the month of Vaiśākha (Wahĕkh), and held in commemoration of Śēsa-nāga, the great world-serpent. Kāshmīrīs believe that it is on this date that snakes get their eyesight.

acha-pōsh अछपोष् । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain plant growing in barren soil and flowering in the early spring. Its flower is described as small-petalled, white, and very sweet-scented.

āchar आछर् । आश्चर्यम् adj. c.g. wonderful, strange.

āchoru आछंरु । अशिक्षितः adj. (f. **āchürü** आछूरु), untaught, untrained (of a child or animal).

achur अछुर् । अक्षरम् m. (pl. nom. **achar** अछर्, cf. **aporu**), a letter of the alphabet. **achar-bŏchu** अछर्-वुंछु । अक्षरबुभुक्षितः m. hungry for letters, one who, after much study, forgets letters, or who at the time of writing misspells a word. **achara pat achara** अछर पत अछर, adv. literatim.

achar-wāl अछर्-वाल् । अत्यल्पम् m. a very small quantity (used with verbs of giving or taking).

achirwāl अछिर्वाल् । पक्ष्म m. the eyelashes (**achawāl**, L. 460). **achirwāl-ṭūsi** अछिर्वाल्-टूसि । पक्ष्मचापल्येन भयदानम m.pl. the motion of the eyelashes, when threatening anyone or when frowning.

achīṭh अछीठ । दुर्दृष्टिः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **achīṭas** अछीटस), possessing the evil eye, jealous.

achôvu 1 अछोवु । अनुपभुक्तः adj. (f. **achövü** अछांवू), unused, never used, not used (on account of loss, death, etc.).

achôvu 2 अछोवु । असम्यक्पक्वः adj. (f. **achövü** अछांवू), not well cooked, partly cooked, badly cooked.

achawal अछवल । अचवालाख्यं स्थानम m. the name of a place in Kashmir, in Kōṭahārā pargana, much visited on account of its natural beauty. The spring at Achawal is the largest in Kashmir. The bath, reservoir, and garden were constructed by the emperor Shāh Jahān, after whom the place to this day is called by the Musalmāns 'Sāhibābād' (El.). Vulgarly pronounced **achibal** (K.Pr. 230).

achyuvu अछ्युवु । निर्मदः adj. (f. **achivü** अछिवू), not passionate (of human beings or animals).

ŏcikār ऑंचिकार् । अङ्गीकारः m. assent, agreement, promise.

acukôvu अचुकोवु । असिद्धान्तितमूल्यादिः adj. (f. **-kövü** -कांवू), of undetermined value; (of a tale or statement) not proven.

ăcār ऑंचार् । सन्धितम् m. pickles. **-noṭu** -नंटु । सन्धितकुम्भः m. a pickle jar (cf. K.Pr. 12).

acôru अचोरु । बलादबद्धः adj. (f. **acörü** अचांरु), not tightly tied, not tightly strung (e.g. a rope bed).

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

acôv^u **अचोवु** । **अपायितः** adj. (f. **acöv^ü** **अचांवू**), (of a calf) not yet allowed to drink (from its mother); (of a cow) not yet milked.

acyūr^u **अच्यूरु** । **अनिष्पीडितः** adj. (f. **acīr^ü** **अचीरू**), not wrung out (of wet clothes and the like).

aḍ **अड्** । **अर्धम्** m. a half; often signifying a portion, not exactly a half, and hence (in compounds) incomplete, imperfect; with the suff. **āh** of the indefinite article, **aḍāh**, a half (cf. K.Pr. 103). **-aḍ 1** **-अड्** । **अर्धमर्धम्** m.sg. halves, equal parts (u. w. vbs. of making, dividing, etc.). **-aḍ 2** **-अड्** । **अर्धार्धशः** adv. half-and-half, in halves. **-buḍa** **-बुड** । **अर्धवृद्धः** adj. c.g. nearly old, getting on in years (of animate creatures). **-dŏb^ari** **-द्वॖबरि** । **अर्धशो भूनिक्षेपम्** adv. half-hidden (of treasure buried in the ground). **-digar** **-दिगर्** m. the time of sunset, sunset (K.Pr. 177). **-dūtshari** **-दूँछरि** । **अर्धशः पृथक्पृथक्करणेन** adv. half sorted out (of a collection of things); half carded (of cotton, wool, etc.). **-han** **-हन्** f. dim. of **aḍ**, a little half, the half of a small quantity, or about half (K.Pr. 153). **-khôr^u 1** **-खोरु** । **अर्धखारीमितः** adj. (fem. **-khör^ü** **-खांरू**), weighing half a **khār** or **kharwār** (about 48 seers). **-khôr^u 2** **-खोरु** । **अत्यसमर्थः** adj. (f. **-khör^ü** **-खांरू**), half raised; hence very powerless, very weak (naturally or by disease), very puny. **-khūr^u** **-खूरु** । **नित्यभयशीलः** adj. (**-khūr^ü** **-खूरू**), half or imperfectly afraid; hence timid. **-khashĕ** **-खश** । **अर्धकर्तनेन** adv. half-slaughtered, half-executed; hence at the point of death (of a criminal under execution). **-khĕw** **-ख्यव्** । **अङ्गहीनः** adj. c.g. having emaciated limbs; wanting a limb, maimed (by accident) or having lost a limb through disease or from birth. Lit. half-devoured. **-kôj^u** **-कोजु** m. a certain time; half-way to the morning meal, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176). **-lābur^u** **-लावुरु** । **अर्धप्रवणः** adj. (f. **-lābür^ü** **-लाबंरू**), half sloping; hence moderately uneven, up and down. Cf. **aḍa-lābur^u** below. **-mahanyuv^u** **-महन्युवु** । **अर्धपुरुषः** m. half a man (of a man whose body is lean from illness or undeveloped, or of a woman who exhibits the qualities or virtues of a man). **-mŏla** **-म्वल** । **अर्धमूल्येन** adv. at half price. **-mŏñjĕ** **-म्वंज्य** । **किञ्चिन्न्यूनमूल्येन** adv. at a reduced price, very cheaply. **-nañĕr** **-नञर्** । **अर्धप्राकाश्यम्** m. half-light (as of an obscured sun or moon); the half-telling of a secret. **-rāth** **-राथ्** । **रात्र्यर्धम्, अर्धरात्रम्** m. and f. (sg. dat. m. **-rātan**, f. **-röts^ü**), m. half a night; f. midnight (cf. K.Pr. 176). Cf. **ajĕ röts^ü** under **oḍ^u**. **-rātan** **-रातन्** । **अर्धरात्रे** adv. at midnight. **-rātan-bög^i** **-रातन्-बांगि** or **-rātan-bögin** **-रातन्-बांगिन्** । **प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले** adv. at about midnight. **-rātas** **-रातस्** । **अर्धरात्रे** adv. at midnight. **-rātas-bög^i** **-रातस्-बांगि** or **-rātas-bögin** **-रातस्-बांगिन्** । **प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले** adv. at about midnight. **-shĕhol^u** **-शह्रलु** । **मध्याह्नोत्तरदिवसतृतीयभागः** m. (in the hot season) the cool of the afternoon, when the shadows are lengthening and a breeze springs up. Cf. **aḍa-shĕhol^u** below. **-shĕhalĕn** **-शहल्यन्** । **अपराह्णकाले** adv. in the cool of the afternoon. **-shĕhalĕn-bög^i** **-शहल्यन्-बांगि** or **-shĕhalĕn-bögin** **-शहल्यन्-बांगिन्** । **प्रायो ग्रैष्मे पराह्णे** adv. about the time of the cool of the afternoon. **-sôr^u** **-सोरु** । **अर्धसमुच्चितः** adj. (f. **-sör^ü** **-सांरू**), half collected (of things gradually brought from one place and deposited in another). Cf. **aḍa-sôr^u** below. **-sārĕ-maḍ-sārĕ** **-सार्य-मड्-सार्य** । **नातिभारा नातिलघ्व्यः** f.pl. a collection of things purchased (such as fish, etc.), each of which is not very large or very small, averaging about half a seer. **-tsāri** **-च़ारि** । **अर्धपाकादेव** adv. merely in a half-cooked condition. **-wara** **-वर** । **अर्धवृद्धः** adj. c.g. half-old, oldish, middle-aged (of human beings).

aḍa-ôm^u **अड-ओमु** । **अर्धामः** adj. (f. **-öm^ü** **-आमू**), half-raw, half-cooked (usually of fruit cakes and the like). **-brok^u** **-ब्रॊकु** । **अर्धकुट्टितः** adj. (f. **-brüc^ü** **-ब्रंचू**), half-disintegrated, of tough food in the process of chewing or of things being ground on a stone or pounded in a mortar. In women's abuse also applied to another woman. **-buz^u** **-बुज़ु** । **अर्धभर्जितः** adj. (f. **-buz^ü** **-बुज़ू**), half-roasted or half-parched, imperfectly roasted or parched. **-chôn^u** **-छोनु** । **अर्धोत्पवनः** adj. (f. **-chön̆^ü** **-छांनू**), half or imperfectly sifted (of meal, flour, etc.). **-chot^u** **-छॊतु** । **अर्धशुक्लः** adj. (f. **-chüts^ü** **-छुचू**), half-white, white here and there, partly white (e.g. a cow); of a dirty-white colour, not of a pure white. **-chôv^u 1** **-छोवु** । **अर्धपरिपाकवान्** adj. (f. **-chöv^ü** **-छांवू**), half-cooked, imperfectly cooked. **-chôv^u 2** **-छोवु** । **अर्धोपभुक्तः** adj. (f. **-chöv^ü** **-छांवू**), half-used, of something lost or spoilt before it is used up or worn out. **-cyūr^u** **-च्यूरु** । **अर्धनिष्पीडितः** adj. (f. **-cīr^ü** **-चीरू**), half or improperly squeezed, not properly wrung out (as wet clothes); not thoroughly split (as a beam of wood, by a saw). **-dod^u** **-दॊदु** । **अर्धदग्धः** adj. (f. **-düz^ü** **-दंज़ू**), half-burnt, not entirely consumed; half-burnt, burnt only in parts. **-dŏdor^u** **-द्वदरु** । **अर्धजीर्णः** adj. (f. **-dŏdür^ü** **-द्वदंरू**), half-decayed; half-worm-eaten. **-dog^u** **-दॊगु** । **अर्धघातितः** adj. (f. **-düj^ü 1** **-दंजू**), half or imperfectly pounded on a stone or in a mortar (of grain and the like). **-ḍokh^u** **-डॊखु** । **अर्धाधारः** adj. (f. **-ḍüch^ü** **-डंछू**), having half or an imperfect support (of some article which would over-balance without a support or which is on an uneven surface); something which is not securely resting

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against another firm object. **-dol**^{u} -द्लु । अर्धदलितः adj. (f. **-düj**^{ü} 2 -द्जू), half or imperfectly crushed or husked (of grain in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) imperfectly smoothed down by working with an adze or the like. **-ḍong**^{u} -डुंगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः m. ground which is not perfectly level, and on which it is hence not safe to deposit anything round, or that overbalances easily. **-ḍyū̃g**^{u} -ड्यूँगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः adj. (f. **-ḍī̃j**^{ü} -डीँजू), insecure (commonly of an unsteady base or support). **-ḍyol**^{u} -ड्योलु । अर्धशिथिलः adj. (f. **-ḍĕj**^{ü} -ड्यजू), half loose, not properly steady (of something requiring a support); not properly bound (of a parcel or of a book, etc.). **-ḍyong**^{u} -ड्यंगु । अर्धासीनः adj. (f. **-ḍĕnj**^{ü} -ड्यंजू), not securely based, resting insecurely on its base, or resting on an insecure or unsteady basis or foundation. **-g°h**^{u} -गहु । असम्यग्घृष्टः adj. (f. **-g**^{ü}**sh**^{ü} -गंशू), imperfectly ground, not in a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the like); imperfectly polished or worn smooth. **-gor**^{u} -गरु । अर्धघट्टितः adj. (f. **-gür**^{ü} -गंरू), half-made, imperfectly made, badly put together (e.g. a wooden or copper vessel, a pillar, or an ornament). **-gos**^{u} -गसु । अर्धस्निग्धीकृतः, असम्यक्पेशलीकृतः adj. (f. **-güs**^{ü} -गंसू), not smoothly polished. **-gashĕl** -गशल् । अर्धगलितः adj. e.g. half-melted, half-worn (of the impression on a coin or the like). **-hŏkh**^{u} -ह्वखु । अर्धशुष्कः adj. (f. **-hŏch**^{ü} -ह्वछू), half-dry (of fruit, etc., under the sun, or of a lake, river, etc.). **-hol**^{u} -हलु । अर्धकुटिलः adj. (f. **-hüj**^{ü} -हंजू), slightly crooked (either of a thing or of a man's nature). **-hŏṭ**^{u} -ह्वटु । अर्धविस्रः adj. (f. **-hŏts**^{ü} -ह्वचू), half-decayed, tainted, 'high' (of cooked food, fruit, etc.). **-kāchur**^{u} -काछुरु । अर्धकुट्टितः adj. (f. **-kāchir**^{ü} -काछिरू), half or imperfectly husked (of grain in a mortar, etc.). **-khām** -खाम । अर्धापक्वः adj. e.g. half-raw, imperfectly cooked. **-kol**^{u} -कलु । अर्धास्फुटवाक् adj. (f. **-küj**^{ü} -कंजू), imperfectly speaking, not speaking clearly, mumbling with the mouth half opened. **-kānĕl** -कानल् । अर्धपार्श्वयुतः adj. e.g. half lying on one side, almost confined to bed, feeble, weak. **-kôr**^{u} -कोरु । अर्धक्वथितः adj. (f. **-kör**^{ü} -कांरू), half or imperfectly boiled (of milk, *ghī*, melted butter, etc.). **-kôs**^{u} -कोसु । अर्धमुण्डितः adj. (f. **-kös**^{ü} -कांसू), half or imperfectly shaved; shaved on one side and not on the other. **-köshur**^{u} -कांशुरु । अर्धकाश्मीरिकः । adj. (f. **-köshir**^{ü} -कांशिरू), half Kāshmīrī (born in Kāshmīr and brought up elsewhere); of articles, made elsewhere of Kāshmīrī stuff; of language, Kāshmīrī mixed with foreign expressions; of cloth, etc., made partly of Kāshmīrī thread. **-kāyur**^{u} -कायुरु or **-kāyir**^{u} -कायिरु । असमर्थः adj. (f. **-kāyir**^{ü} -कायिरू), half a pine-tree. The wood of this tree is very soft and easy to pierce; hence, weak, powerless, unresisting. **-lābur**^{u} -लाबुरु । अर्धप्रवणः adj. (f. **-lābür**^{ü} -लाबंरू), half-rising, (of uneven ground) elevated here and depressed there. Cf. **aḍ-lābur**^{u} above. **-lĕdor**^{u} -ल्यदरु । अर्धपीतः adj. (f. **-lĕdür**^{ü} -ल्यदंरू), slightly yellow (of the complexion); partly yellow, yellow in one place and not in another. **-lyok**^{u} -ल्यकु । विकलः adj. (f. **-lĕc**^{ü} -ल्यचू), incomplete, imperfect, not completed (Gr.Gr. 162). **-lĕc**^{ü} **köm**^{ü} -ल्यचू कांमू । विकला क्रिया f. a work which is left incomplete. **-mani** -मनि half a maund of anything, hence a large quantity, a lot, as in K.Pr. 169. **-monḍ**^{u} 1 -मण्डु । अर्धमासरः adj. (f. **-münḍ**^{ü} -मंण्डू), half gruel-water; any grain boiled in water, from which the water and scum are not poured off, the whole being served together. **-monḍ**^{u} **bata** -मण्डु बत । अनिष्कृष्टविस्रावौदनम् m. boiled rice so served, in a soft slimy state. **-monḍ**^{u} 2 -मंण्डु । अर्धमर्दितः adj. (f. **-munḍ**^{ü} -मंण्डू), not properly rubbed (of woollen clothes in the wash). **-môr**^{u} -मोरु । अर्धमारितः adj. (f. **-mör**^{ü} -मांरू), half-killed, half-dead. **-mūr**^{u} -मूरु । अर्धनिष्कृष्टत्वक्कः adj. (f. **-mūr**^{ü} -मूरू), half-husked (of grain, etc.), half-shelled (of peas, etc.). **-nyūl**^{u} -न्यूलु । अर्धहरितः adj. (f. **-nīj**^{ü} -नीजू), half blue or green; (of grass, etc.) not thoroughly dried. **-phol**^{u} -फलु । अर्धजीर्णः adj. (f. **-phüj**^{ü} -फंजू), half worn out, neither entirely new nor too old for wear (generally of clothes). **-phŏl**^{u} -फ्वलु । अर्धविकसितः adj. (f. **-phŏj**^{ü} -फ्वजू), half-expanded (of flowers); half-blown; half-opened in the morning (of flowers that close at night and open in the day). **-phoṭ**^{u} -फटु । अर्धोद्भिन्नः, अपूर्णायुः adj. (f. **-phüṭ**^{ü} -फंटू), half-split (of wood); incompletely sprung from the earth (of a seedling); half-expanded (of rice, etc., being boiled); not completely plunged in water, etc.; not having reached full age, before one's time (of a man, tree, etc., dying or the like). **-phyôr**^{u} -फ्योरु । असम्यङ्निष्कृष्टरसः adj. (f. **-phyör**^{ü} -फ्यांरू), half-strained; that from which the cooking water has not been thoroughly strained (of grain, vegetables, etc.); unstrained generally. **-paj°r**^{u} -पंजरु । अर्धस्यूतः adj. (f. **-paj**^{ü}**r**^{ü} -पंजरू), half hemmed and felled; (of clothes) hemmed together, but not finally felled. **-pôk**^{u} -पोकु । अर्धपाकः adj. (f. **-pöc**^{ü} -पांचू), incompletely cooked. **-pop**^{u} -पपु । अर्धपक्वः adj. (f. **-püp**^{ü} -पंपू), half-ripe (of fruit, grain, etc.). **-pron**^{u} -प्रनु । अर्धशुक्लः adj. (f. **-prüñ**^{ü} -प्रंञू), imperfectly white (e.g. dirty clothes), imperfectly clear (e.g. water). **-prôn**^{u} -प्रोनु । अर्धप्रत्नः adj. (f. **-prön**^{ü} -प्रांनू), half-old, neither new (or young) nor old. **-shĕhol**^{u} -श्यहलु । अर्धशीतलः adj.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

(f. **-shĕh^{ü}j^{ü}** -शह्दंजू), half-cooled (of something tangible that has been hot). Cf. **aḍ-shĕhol^{u}** above. **-shūr^{u}** -शूरु । अर्धसंस्कृतः adj. (f. **-shīr^{ü}** -शीरू), half or imperfectly repaired. **-sôr^{u}** -सोरु । अर्धशः क्रमेणानीयैकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **-sör^{ü}** -सांरू), half-collected, not properly collected (usually of harvest bundles not properly stacked); half-felt, half-touched. Cf. **aḍ-sôr^{u}** above. **-sūr^{u}** -सूरु । अर्धावसितः adj. (pl. dat. **-sōrĕn** -सोर्यन्, f. sg. nom. **-sūr^{ü}** -सूरू, dat. **-sōrĕ** -सोर्य), nearly spent, nearly exhausted, nearly used up. **-sôv^{u}** -सोवु । अर्धशायितः adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), (of a living creature) half caused to lie down, half put to sleep; (of a post or the like) half thrown down on the ground. **-syon^{u}** -स्यनु । अर्धकोमलीभूतः adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू), half-softened, half tender (of vegetables, etc., in cooking); insufficiently salted or spiced (of the same). **-syon^{u} maḍa-syon^{u}** -स्यनु मड-स्यनु । असम्यगुपस्कृतः adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü} maḍa-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू मड-स्यंञू), the same. **-syuv^{u}** -स्युवु । अर्धसेवितः adj. (f. **-siv^{ü}** -सिवू), (in cooking) half or imperfectly boiled or stewed; (of birds, monkeys, or the like) half-domesticated, half-tamed. **-thol^{u}** -थलु । अर्धच्छिन्नशाखः adj. (f. **-thüj^{ü}** -थंजू), having branches half or imperfectly trimmed (of trees, creepers, etc.). **-truk^{u}** -त्रुकु । अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. **-truc^{ü}** -त्रुचू), half-gnawed, half-chewed (of food, or of damage done by mice, etc.). **-trŏsh^{u}** -त्रशु । अर्धकर्कशः adj. (f. **-trŏsh^{ü}** -त्रंशू), half-hard, hence (of parched grain) requiring chewing but eatable; (of climbing plants and the like) partly dry, partly withered. **-tôv^{u}** -तोवु । अर्धतापितः adj. (f. **-töv^{ü}** -तांवू), half or imperfectly heated (either in the sun or by fire), of grain or of metal vessels, etc. **-ċom^{u}** -च़मु । अर्धशुष्कः adj. (f. **-ċüm^{ü}** -च़ंमू), half-dry, withered but not quite dry (of something which was once green and fresh). **-ċôp^{u}** -च़ोपु । अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. **-ċöp^{ü}** -च़ांपू), half-chewed, half-eaten (of something so tough that it cannot be swallowed, or of something, such as sugar-cane, which is chewed and then ejected from the mouth). **-ċôr^{u}** -च़ोरु । अर्धचयनः adj. (f. **-ċör^{ü}** -च़ांरू), half-selected, hence not properly sorted, imperfectly sifted (of grain and the like). **-ċôsh^{u}** -च़ोशु । अर्धकषायः adj. (f. **-ċösh^{ü}** -च़ांशू), half or partly astringent in taste; half bitter-salt (as sea-water). **-ċoṭ^{u}** -च़टु । अर्धायुष्कः adj. (f. **-ċüṭ^{ü}** -च़ंटू), half-cut, hence (of a human being, tree, etc.) living only half his or its time, cut off before his time, dying in the prime of life. **-ċyūṭ^{u}** -च़्यूटु । अर्धकुट्टनः adj. (f. **-ċīṭ^{u}** -च़ीटू), half or imperfectly pounded to powder (in a mortar or the like). **-wahôr^{u}** -वहोरु । अर्धोद्घाटितः adj. (f. **-wahör^{ü}** -वहांरू), half or imperfectly spread out (as clothes, straw, etc., to be dried in the sun). **-wūn^{u}** -वूनु । अर्धवयनः adj. (f. **-wūñ^{ü}** -वूञू), half, imperfectly, or badly woven. **-vĕñor^{u}** -व्यञरु । अर्धपृथक्कृतः adj. (f. **-vĕñür^{ü}** -व्यञंरू), half or imperfectly separated (especially of grass or vegetables from the husk or shell). **-wushon^{u}** -वुषनु । कवोष्णः adj. (f. **-wushüñ^{ü}** -वुषंञू), half-warm, luke-warm (either by nature or from the application of heat). **-woth^{u}** -वथु । अर्धोद्घाटः adj. (f. **-wüth^{ü}** -वंछू), half-open (of a door, etc.). **-wuṭh^{u}** -वुठु । अर्धवेष्टितः adj. (f. **-wuṭh^{ü}** -वुठू), half or imperfectly twisted (of ropes, etc.). **-vĕċhon^{u}** -व्यछ़नु । अर्धविवरणः adj. (f. **-vĕċhüñ^{ü}** -व्यछ़ंञू), half-separated; (of cotton) half or imperfectly teased out; (of literary compositions) half corrected or half explained. **-wŏzol^{u}** -वज़लु । अर्धरक्तः adj. (f. **-wŏzüj^{ü}** -वज़ंजू), half red, light red; partly red, red in parts. **-zāmot^{u}** -ज़ामतु । अर्धोत्पन्नाङ्कुरः adj. (f. **-zāmüċ^{ü}** -ज़ामंचू), (of seeds, etc.) half-sprouted, imperfectly sprouted. **-zumot^{u}** -ज़ुमतु । अर्धजीर्णः adj. (f. **-zumüċ^{ü}** -ज़ुमंचू), half worn out; (of animate beings) thin, lean; (of plants) half-dry, half-withered; (of creepers) half-dry, easily broken, flaccid; (of clothes, etc.) worn thin, easily torn. **-zôv^{u}** -ज़ोवु । अर्धोत्पन्नः adj. (f. **-zöv^{ü}** -ज़ांवू), half-born; (of plants) half or improperly sprouted; (of milk) not properly or entirely curdled; (of a portable brazier or *kãg^{ü}r^{ü}*) not showing signs of fire, half-lighted.

ada अद । ततः adv. then, thereafter, thereupon, therefore (both of time and of causality). Very common with interrogatives, in which case its use closely resembles that of the Hindī *tō*, as in the following. **-kōr** -कोर् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. then where? then in what direction? as if we were to say, "if it's not there, then where is it?" i.e. "it's nowhere". **-kōr-kun** -कोर्-कुन् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे, the same as **ada-kōr**. **-kōra-kani** -कोर-कनि । तर्हि कस्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. then whence? **-kus** -कुस । तर्हि कः m.an. (f.an. **-kŏssa** -कस्स, inan. **-kyāh** -क्याह्), adj. pron. then who? then what? hence, then there is no one, or nothing; (inanimate) what else, of course. **-kus-sanā** -कुस-सना । तर्हि कः ननु, the same as **ada-kus**. **-kus ta ada-kas** -कुस त अद-कस । तर्हि कः कस्मै, then who, and then to whom? i.e. there is no one (to give), and therefore no one to whom to give (or no one need expect anything). **-kati** -कति । तर्हि कुत्र, or **-kati-sanā** -कति-सना । तर्हि कुत्र स्वित् adv. then where? (used after a verb signifying 'to put', etc.). **-kot^{u}** -कतु । तर्हि कुत्र, or **-kot^{u}-kun** -कतु-कुन । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. then where? then in what direction? **-kūt^{u}** -कूतु । तर्हि कियान् (f. **-küċ^{ü}** -कूंचू), or **-kūt^{u}-sanā** -कूतु-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? **-kūt^{i}** -कूति । तर्हि कति m.pl. (f. **-küċa** -कूंच़ or **-kaiċa** -कैच़), or **-kūt^{i}-sanā** -कूति-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु, then how

many? **-kĕtha** -क्यथ । तर्हि कथम्, or **-kĕtha-sanā** -क्यथ-सना । तर्हि कथं ननु, or **-kĕtha-pöṭhⁱ** -क्यथ-पांठि । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण, or **-kĕtha-pöṭhⁱ-sanā** -क्यथ-पांठि-सना । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण ननु adv. then how? then in what manner? **-kōtāh** -कोताह् । तर्हि कियान् (f. **-kaitsāh** -कैत्साह्), or **-kōtāh-sanā** -कोताह्-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? **-kaityāh** -कैत्याह् । तर्हि कियन्तः (f. **-kaitsāh** -कैत्साह्), or **-kaityāh-sanā** -कैत्याह्-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु adj. then how many? **-kūtyunᵘ** -कूत्युनु । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः (मूल्यः) (f. **-kūtinᵘ̃** -कुतिञ्), or **-kūtyunᵘ-sanā** -कूत्युनु-सना । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः adj. then consisting of how many? then of what price? **-kawa** -कव । तर्हि कुतः, or **-kawa-sanā** -कव-सना । तर्हि कुतो नाम, or **-kawa-kani** -कव-कनि । तर्हि केन कारणेन, or **-kawa-kani-sanā** -कव-कनि-सना । तर्हि केन कारणेन स्वित् adv. then for what reason? then why? **-kyāh-ō** -क्याहो । तर्हि किं भोः adv. then what, sir? i.e. here it is, do you want anything else? what else? of course. **-kyuthᵘ** -क्युथु । तर्हि कीदृशः (f. **-kitshᵘ** -किछ्), or **-kyuthᵘ-sanā** -क्युथु-सना । तर्हि कीदृक् ननु adj. then of what kind?

ada is also frequently employed with verbs expressing propriety or necessity, and is then equivalent to the Hindī *tō*. Thus, **ada gotshᵘ totᵘ gatshunᵘ** अद् गछु तंतु गछुनु । तर्हि योग्यं तत्र गन्तव्यमासीत्, then it is proper to go there, in that case you should go there. —**lagi tati bihunᵘ** —लगि तति बिहुनु । ततः संगतं तत्रासितव्यं, then (in that case) it is proper to settle there. —**pazi tati dapunᵘ** —पज़ि तति दपुनु । ततो योग्यं तत्र वक्तव्यम्, then (in that case) it is proper to tell (it) there.

ada combined with vocative particles often expresses simply 'yes', and with an interrogative adverb simply 'no', in the sense of agreeing or refusing to do something that one has been asked to do. Thus, **adā** (**ada + a**) अदा । अस्तु adv. yes (addressed to an inferior). **adō** (**ada + ō**) अदो । अस्तु adv. yes, that's right (addressed to an inferior who is at a distance). **ada-bā** अद्-बा । अस्तु भोः adv. yes (in addressing a male of equal rank). **-binᵘ̃** -बिञ् । अस्तु भोः adv. good, yes (in addressing a female of equal rank). **-kaṭi** -कति । नहि adv. then where? hence, in the sense of a negative, 'no.' **-sö** -सां । अस्तु भोः adv. good; yes, sir (respectfully addressed to a male). **-kyā** -क्या । अस्तु adv. good, yes (addressed to a person present), of course. **-kyā-bā** -क्या-बा । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (addressed by a woman to a man, or by a man to an equal). **-kyā-binᵘ̃** -क्या-बिञ् । तर्हि किम् अयि adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman of equal rank). **-kyā-sö** -क्या-सां । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (used respectfully by a man). **aday** अदय । अस्तु adv. good; yes (used in answer to an inferior or younger woman).

aḍa 2 अड । अस्थीनि (for **aḍa 1** see **aḍ**), f.pl. bones, especially those of the forearm and of the shin. **-sūr** -सूर् । अस्थिभस्म m. bone-ashes; a severe beating, which (metaphorically) reduces the bones to powder. **-trakorᵘ** -त्रकरु । कठोरास्थिमान् adj. (f. **-trakürᵘ** -त्रकर्), having hard or strong bones (especially those of the forearm and shin); (of a woman) one whose forearm or shin-bones are so hard that they do not easily allow bracelets, etc., to be put upon them.

aḍā अडा, see **aḍ**.

ādau-a आदौ-अ । अकारः m. the name of the letter **a**.

ādĕ or **ādyĕ** आद्य adj. e.g. first, primeval (Śiv. 7).

ādi आदि, a beginning, in **ādi-kāran** आदि-कारन् । मूलकारण m. a first cause.

oḍᵘ ओडु । अर्धः adj. (sg. dat. **aḍis** अडिस्; f. nom. **üḍᵘ** अंडू, sg. dat. **ajĕ** अज्य), half, halved; a part. **oḍu-y** अंडुय्, only half, hence incomplete, as in **pūthⁱ chĕh üḍᵘ-y** पूथि छ्यह अंडूय्, the book is quite incomplete. **aḍi-pöri** अडि-पांरि । अतिसमीपम् adv. (u. w. a vb. signifying arrival, etc.), lit. at half a side or direction; hence, very near. **üḍᵘ-hār** अंडू-हार् । अर्धा काकिणी f. half a cowry; a thing of the size or value of half a cowry. **-mūnᵘ̃** -मंञ् । अर्धाढकम् f. a certain measure of weight, half a *mūnᵘ̃*; a thing weighing half a *mūnᵘ̃*. A *mūnᵘ̃* of 30 *pals* is equivalent to a seer and a half. An *üḍᵘ-mūnᵘ̃* is therefore three-quarters of a seer or 15 *pals*, equivalent to 60 *tōlās*. It approximates $1\frac{1}{3}$ English pounds.

ajĕ hāri-hondᵘ अज्य हारि-हंन्दु । अर्धकाकिणीमूल्यः (gen. of **üḍᵘ-hār**, above), of half a cowry, worth only half a cowry, worth nothing, contemptible. —**rötsᵘ** —रांचू । अर्धरात्रे adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍᵘ rāth** अंडू राथ्, cf. **aḍ-rāth** अड्-राथ under **aḍ**), at midnight. —**rötsᵘ-bögⁱ** —रांचू-बांगि, or —**rötsᵘ-bögin** —रांचू-बांगिन् । प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. —**wati** —वति । अर्धपथे adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍᵘ wath** अंडू वथ्, half a road), at half-way (to or from a place) (after a verb of resting, etc.). —**wati-pĕṭh** —वति-प्यठ् । अर्धमार्गपृष्ठे at half-way, having reached half-way (he did so and so), e.g. **ajĕ wati-pĕṭh trôwun bôrᵘ** अज्य वति-प्यठ् त्रोवुन् बोरु, half-way (on the journey) he threw away his load. **ajiy wati** अजिय् वति । अर्धपथ एव adv. (for **ajĕ + y wati** अज्य + य् वति), even at half-way, exactly half-way.

ödⁱ आंदि or **ödidⁱ** आंदिदि, **ödith** आंदिथ् । अद्य व्यतीते काले adv. to-day in past time, in the part of to-day that has already expired. **-nan** -नन, **-nas** -नस् ।

अद्यतनदिनयातकाले, adv. the same as ödi. -pĕṭha -प्यठ। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालादारभ्य adv. (continued, etc.) from the expired part of to-day. -shutun -शुतुन्। अद्यतनव्यतीतकालात्प्रभृति adv. the same as ödi-pĕṭha.
ödi-y ऑंदि-य्। अद्यैव गतकाले adv. in the part that has expired of this very day. ödyuku ऑंद्युकु। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालीनः adj. (f. ödicü ऑंदिचू), of, or belonging to, the expired part of to-day.
ŏdi ऑँदि। आन्ध्यम् f. a dust-storm; blindness caused by a dust-storm, darkness; the metaphorical blindness caused by terror, error, or the like.
öḍicü ऑंडिचू, öḍikis ऑंडिकिस्, see ödyuku.
aḍḍa अड्डु। संघातस्थानम् m. a shed or place where men and cattle assemble, or where articles are collected for sale; a stand, a station, a meeting-place; a lounging-place for idlers.
adodu अदॖदु। अदग्धः adj. (f. adüzü अदॖज़ू), not burnt (whether this is a defect or a perfection).
ödidi ऑंदिदि। अद्यतनदिनयातकाले adv., i.q. ödi, q.v.
adogu अदॖगु। अहतः, अनाहतः adj. (f. adüjü 1 अदॖजू), not struck, not hit (by a blow of the fist or a hurled missile); not pounded (on a stone or in a mortar) (of spices, food, etc.).
adŏgu अदॗगु। अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. adŏjü अदॗजू), not husked (as of paddy in a mortar).
ȧdi-hyolu अ़दि-ह्योलु। अर्धपणः m. a square coin of the value of half a pice; the Hindi *adhēlā*. Formerly in Kashmir articles of small value were purchased with cowries. Twelve cowries were called a bahāgañ बहागञ्; twenty-five were called a pūtshuh पूँछुह; fifty or half a hundred were called ȧdi-hyolu अ़दि-ह्योलु; a hundred was called a hath हथ्, and was considered the equivalent of one pice. In the rural parts of the country a pice is still called hath. Cf. bahāgañ, and RT.Tr. ii, 312.
aḍijü अडिजू। अस्थि f. a bone (cf. K.Pr. 173, 226). This is the general term, cf. aḍa and aḍyulu. It is the feminine form of the latter. āḍiji-khŏkhur अडिजि-खॉँखुर्। अस्थिपञ्जरः m. a skeleton; a main bone of a complete skeleton. -panzulu -पंज़ुलु। अस्थिपाञ्चलिका m. a skeleton; a living skeleton (of one who is very lean). -tranguru -त्रंगुरु। अस्थिसमूहः m. a string of connected bones (compared to a knotted string, or a rosary).
adöjü अदॗजू, see adŏgu.
adüjü अदॖजू, see adogu and adolu.
aḍokhu अडॖखु। आधाररहितः adj. (f. adüchü अडॖछू), having no support; of an article which will overbalance or roll away unless it has a support.
ādikār आदिकार्। अधिकारः m. power, capability; office, rank, position (Śiv. 36).

adiköri अदिकॉरी। अधिकारी m. a person in charge of anything or having power over it (Gr.M.).
aḍal अद़ल् عدل। विचारः m. justice, a just decision (used principally by old-fashioned people of the rural parts or by women).
ödil عادل adj. e.g. just, upright, sincere (Gr.M.).
adolu अदॖलु। अविदीर्णः adj. (f. adüjü 2 अदॖजू), not torn, not shredded (of spices, such as ginger in a mortar); not crushed (as of paddy, etc., in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) not smoothed (with an adze, the native substitute for a plane).
aḍôlu अडोलु। अपरिवर्तितः adj. (f. aḍöjü अडांजू), not removed, that of which the position is not changed, not put aside; not cleansed (of barley, etc., by a winnowing sieve); not removed (of a disagreeable form).
ōḍāla ओडाल। उपेक्षा f. disregard, contempt, disdain.
adal-badal अदल्-बदल्, adal-wadal अदल्-वदल्, or adal-ta-wadal अदल्-त-वदल्। परिवर्तनम् m. exchange, interchange, substitution; as adj. e.g., confused, of a contrary disposition, K.Pr. 2, 102. —dyunu —द्युनु। परिवर्त्य दानम् m.inf. to exchange. —wanun —वनुन्। असत्यसंभाषणम् m.inf. to make an incorrect statement in conversation; to give incorrect instruction.
aḍilis अडिलिस् etc., see aḍyulu.
adālȧti अदालॖति। न्यायाध्यक्षः m. one who presides in a court of justice; a judge.
adālath अदालथ् عدالت। न्यायः, तद्गृहं च f. (sg. abl. adālütsü अदालॖचू), justice, the decision in a law case; a court of justice (the building).
adal-wadal अदल्-वदल्। खलीकारेण ताडनम् f. abusive language, attacking abusively. See also adal-badal.
adam अदम्। अधमः adj. e.g. low, mean, vile.
adomu अदॖमु। अध्मापितः adj. (f. adümü अदॖमू), not given enough air (of a furnace supplied with air by a bellows).
aḍam-zad अडम्-ज़ड्। अत्यल्पमात्रम् adv. very little, used regarding the partial return of something deposited.
ādan 1 आदन्। अवधिः m. a period, time, term, limit of time.
ādan 2 आदन्, in ādanuku (आदनुकु। आदिगर्भजः) m. (f. ādanücü आदनंचू), a first-born child of a woman. -bôju -बोजु। बालभ्राता m. a brother-friend (used of two men who from childhood have grown up together as brothers, but are not brothers by blood). -yār -यार्। बालसखा m. one who has been a friend from childhood.
adīn अदीन्। अधीनः adj. e.g. depending on, subject to, under another's power; poverty-stricken.

aḍun अडुन् । छाग्नता, अभियोगः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **aḍyōv** अड्योव्), to become half; hence, to become lean or wasted (from sickness or old age); to persevere, be intent on the attainment of some difficult object.

adūn^u अदूनु ।अविवृतः adj. (f. **adūñ^ü** अदूञू), not carded (of cotton, wool, etc.).

ạd^{a}nāw अ़द्नाव् (= ادناو) । अतिनीचः adj. c.g. vile, mean, of vile occupation.

āḍĕñ आड्यञ् । ग्रामः f. the name of a well-known village about 30 miles west of Śrīnagar.

aḍiñ-gaḍiñ अडिञ्-गडिञ् । सामग्री f. goods and chattels.

adōñ^{a}ru-y अदांञरुय् । चिन्तनं विनैव adv. even without thought, without taking any consideration whatever (u. w. vbs. of taking and the like).

adop^u अदंपु । विना कथनं विनाज्ञां वा adv. without speaking; without giving any order.

ador^u अदंरु । अध्रुवः adj. (f. **adür^ü** अदंरू), not firm, not steadfast; not firmly fixed; not strong, weak; (of rain) not incessant.

aḍor^u अडंरु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **aḍür^ü** अडंरू), not fearing, without fear, brave.

adôr^u 1 अदोरु । निर्धैर्यः adj. (f. **adör^ü** अदांरू), without fortitude in adversity.

adôr^u 2 अदोरु । अधृतः adj. (f. **adör^ü** अदांरू), not put, not placed (of any material thing, or of confidence, belief, etc.); not given on loan.

ādar आदर् । आदरः m. honour, respect. **-bāv** -बाव् । सत्कारः m. respect shown by an inferior to a superior. **-satkār** -सत्कार् । संमाननम् m. honour, respect.

ādār आदार् । आधारः m. a support, prop; a stop to prevent a ball rolling away.

āḍür^ü आडंरू । जीर्णोष्णीषः f. an untidy or worn-out turban.

ọdur^u अ़दुरु । आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **adaris**, ag. **ạd^{a}r^i**, abl. **adari**, pl. nom. **ạd^{a}r^i**, dat. **adarĕn**; f. **üd^{ü}r^ü** अ़दंरू, dat. **ạd^{a}rĕ**, and so on), moist, wet, damp (either naturally or by the application of water). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-zĕn-hyuh^u** ज्यन्-ह्युहु । आर्द्रतरः adj. (f. **üd^{ü}r^ü-zĕn-hish^ü** अ़दंरू-ज्यन्-हिशू), very wet (of mud and the like). **üd^{ü}r^ü-khal** अ़दंरू-खल् । अतिक्लेशादिविधानम् f. extreme insult, giving extreme dishonour, or (with reference to an inanimate object) consigning to destruction. **üd^{ü}r^ü-züṭ^ü** अ़दंरू-ज़ंटू । आर्द्रं जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डम् f. a wet rag; an old rag used for wiping off sweat, for mopping up liquids, or the like. **ạd^{a}ri-kani** अ़द्रि-कनि । आर्द्रद्रव्यार्थम् (sg. dat. of **üd^{ü}r^ü**), "for the moist articles," an expression used with reference to the price of sweetmeats sent by Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇs as presents for their married daughters on various festivals.

ödür^ü 1 ओ़दंरू । आर्द्रकम् f. green ginger.

ödür^ü 2 ओ़दंरू । आर्द्रानक्षत्रम् f. the name of one of the lunar mansions or asterisms.

öḍ^{ü}r^ü-böḍ^{ü}r^ü ओ़ड्रू-बांड्रू । विपरीतमिश्रणम् f. a wrong mixing, a wrong uniting.

adrakh अद्रख् । आर्द्रकम् m. (sg. dat **adrakas**), green ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). **-mŏnd^ü** -म्वंडू । आर्द्रक-मूलम् f. a cake flavoured with ginger, the lumpy root of the ginger plant.

ạd^{a}run अ़द्रुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ạd^{a}ryōv** अ़द्र्योव्), to become moist (of something which has been dry).

öḍ^{a}ran ओ़ड्रन् । मिश्रणा, आरम्भः f. a mixing, mingling; a commencement (of a work or of making something).

öḍ^{a}run ओ़ड्रुन् । संमिश्रणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍ^{o}r^u** ओ़ड्रु), to mix up together, to heap up; to commence, begin the making of anything. **öḍ^{o}r^u-mot^u** ओ़ड्रु-मंतु । संमिश्रितः, आरब्धः perf. part. (f. **öḍ^{ü}r^ü-müts^ü** ओ़ड्रू-मंचू), mixed, mingled; commenced.

ạd^{a}rĕr अ़द्र्यर् or **ạd^{a}rēr** अ़द्रेर् । आर्द्रत्वम् m. dampness, moistness, wetness.

ạd^{a}rāwun अ़द्रावुन् । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạd^{a}rôw^u**; 2 p.p. **ạd^{a}rāvyōv** अ़द्राव्योव्), to make moist or wet.

öḍ^{a}rāwun ओ़ड्रावुन् । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍ^{a}rôw^u** ओ़ड्रोवु), to mix (as flour with water); to set a person to work; to commence. **öḍ^{a}rôw^u-mot^u** ओ़ड्रोवु-मंतु । मिश्रितः perf. part. (**öḍ^{a}röw^ü-müts^ü** ओ़ड्रांवू-मंचू), mixed (of flour, etc., with liquids); set to work; commenced.

ādath आदथ् عادت । अभ्यासः m. (sg. dat. **ādatas**), custom, habit, practice (cf. K.Pr. 88; 138).

ödith ओ़दिथ् । अद्य गतकाले adv., i.q. **öd^i**, q.v.

aḍāv 1 अडाव् । द्वेषः m. hatred, malice, desire to injure.

aḍāv 2 अडाव् । छेदनिर्माणार्थमाधारः m. the wooden beams which support a large log when being sawn asunder (cf. **ara 1**).

aḍuv^u अडुवु । असंमार्जनः adj. (f. **aḍuv^ü** अडुवू), not swept, not cleared (of a seat or the like).

āḍavĕñ आडव्यञ् । पुरगणविशेषः f. the name of a well-known pargana in the Marāz part of Kashmir, commonly called 'Adavin'. See RT.Tr. ii. 471.

ad-wôy^u अद्-वोयु or **ad-wöy^i** अद्-वांयि । पिष्टावापणिकः m. a broker in wheat and other grains. His wife is **ad-wöy^i-bāy** अद्-वांयि-बाय्.

ad-wal अद्-वल् । द्विधटकमानम् m. the weight of 2 *ṭōlās* (about 1 ounce); literally half a *wal*, Skr. *pala*, which was equivalent to 4 *dhaṭakas*.

adwaith अद्वैथ् । ब्रह्मज्ञानम् m. (sg. dat. **adwaitas** अद्वैतस्), the *advaita* or monistic Vēdānta philosoph (Śiv. 26).

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī**, see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū**, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

ādyĕ आद्य, see **ādĕ**.

ādy आद्य्। आदि m. a beginning, commencement (Gr.M.).

aday अदय्, see **ada**.

adŏy 1 अद्वय् । भेदरहितः adj. e.g. not distinct, not different (both of opinions and of things).

adŏy 2 अद्वय् । ज्ञानम m. knowledge.

öḍyuk^{u} आंड्युकु । अर्धविभागपणः subst. m. and adj. (f. **öḍic^{ü}** आंडिचू), subst. an agreement to maintain another's horse or cow for half the profits of its labour and for half its offspring; adj. of an animal so kept. **öḍiki-dar** -आंडिकि-दर् । अर्धार्धविभजनपणकारकः m. one who gives a horse or cow on such terms to another for maintenance.

aḍyul^{u} अड्युलु । महास्थि m. (m. form of **aḍij^{ü}** अडिजू q.v., cf. also **aḍa** अड), a large bone, such as that of the leg; generally used of the bone of limb rather than of the trunk; according to El., the rounded head of a bone.

aḍyūṭh^{u} अड्यूठु । अप्रेक्षितम् adv. without seeing, without looking.

adyāy अद्याय् । अध्यायः m. a chapter or section of a book.

adüz^{ü} अदंज़ू, see **adod^{u}**.

öḍ^{ü}-zöḍ^{ü} आंडू-ज़ांडू । ताडनभर्त्सनादि f. quarrelling, including hitting each other and mutual abuse.

āfīn افيون f. the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L. 330.

afsōs, afsūs افسوس interj. alas! W. 101; **afsōs lārun**, to become vexed, K.Pr. 153; **yih chhuh boḍ^{u} afsūs**, this is a great pity (Gr.M.).

āftāb آفتاب m. the sun. Sg. dat. YZ. 176.

ag अग् । काष्ठान्तरग्रन्थिः m. a knot in wood; the knot in a tree. Cf. L. 461. **aga-zyun^{u}** अग-ज़्युनु । अतिग्रन्थिमदिन्धनम् m. firewood in which there are many knots.

āg आग् in **āg-bāg** आग्-बाग् । कार्यपरिचयः, विस्तारः m. checking, careful examination. Cf. **ôg^{u}-bôg^{u}** ओगु-बोगु.

āga آغا आग । स्वामी m. a master, lord, chief; cf. K.Pr. 25. **-bāy** -बाय् । स्वामिस्त्री f. a master's wife, a mistress; cf. K.Pr. 263.

og^{u} 1 अंगु in **agi lagun** अगि लगुन् । अग्नाविव स्वनाशार्थं शत्रुमहामाररोगादिसंमुखीभवनम् m.inf. to go forward with the object of self-destruction to meet a calamity (as if walking into fire), such as an approaching enemy, or to deliberately expose oneself to infection in an epidemic.

og^{u} 2 अंगु in **og^{u}-dŏh** अंगु-द्वह । प्रतिपत् m. the first day of a lunar fortnight.

ôg^{u}-bôg^{u} ओगु-बोगु । कार्यानुमितिकरणम् m. the same as **āg-bāg**; see under **āg** above.

agād अगाद् । अतिगम्भीरः adj. e.g. fathomless, very deep (of water); hence also, profound, earnest (of character). **agādi gatshun** अगादि गछुन् । अत्यनुवृत्तिः m.inf. to persevere steadily, to persist till one has gained one's object; (निष्कारणं क्रोधाविष्कारः) to display causeless wrath against one who is without fault.

āgah आगह् (= آگاه), adj. e.g. aware, acquainted (with), cognizant (of), apprised (of); compassionate (El.).

ag^{o}h^{u} अगंहु । अघर्षितः adj. (f. **ag^{ü}sh^{ü}** अगंशू), not ground, not reduced to a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the like); not polished or worn smooth.

agal अगल् । ग्रन्थियुता समित् adj. e.g. knotty (of wood). **-magal** -मगल् । शोभनाऽशोभनम् adj. e.g. dirtied (said of something itself pretty, but mixed up with foreign matter, such as straw or mud).

agôl^{u} अगोलु । अनाश्रितः adj. (f. **agöj^{ü}** अगांजू), not molten, not melted, still unmelted, not reduced to a liquid form (usually of metals exposed to heat).

agāl-magāl अगाल्-मगाल् । सत्यासत्यरूपः adj. e.g. the same as **agal-magal**, q.v., dirtied, etc.; used specially of incorrect writing full of mistakes. Paṇḍits apply the term to copies of MSS. made by Kāyasths, which require much correction.

ag^{a}n अग्न्, **ag^{a}na** अग्न, see **ogun**.

agan अगन् । खण्डगुणः, एकगुणो वा m. onefold; a fractional part, or at most one, of anything. **aganas-dŏgan** अगनस्-द्वगन् । एकगुणत्वे द्विगुणम् adv. twice the right amount (usually employed with verbs of giving or bringing).

ā̃gun आँगुन् । अङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat. **ā̃ganas** आँगनस्, and so on), the *anganā* or courtyard of a house; cf. L. 459, **anguṇ**.

ogun अंगुन् । अग्निः m. (sg. dat. **ag^{a}nas** अग्नस् or **agnas** अग्नस् (Śiv. 124), abl. **ag^{a}na** अग्न or **agna** अग्न, pl. nom. **ag^{a}n** अग्न्, and so on), fire, generally applied to flaming fire (as e.g. in K.Pr. 40).

ag^{a}na-kŏnḍ अग्न-क्वण्ड् । अग्निकुण्डम् m. a hole or enclosed space for the consecrated fire at a sacrifice. **-kuṭh^{u}** -कुठु । अग्निकोष्ठः, मुहूर्तभेदः m. the name of a particular *muhūrta*, or moment, fixed for sacrificial purposes. **-mŏkh** -म्वख् m. having Agni (the god of fire) in the mouth; a title of the god Śiva; voc. **hē ag^{a}na-mŏkha**, Śiv. 378. **-manan** -मनन् । अग्निकुण्डविशेषः f. a movable receptacle for consecrated fire, for use in a domestic fire-sacrifice. **-pĕnḍ^{ü}** प्यण्डू । अग्निवेदिः f. a sacrificial altar, or piece of ground used as such. **-pĕnḍav** -प्यण्डव् or **-pröpyun^{u}** -प्रांप्युनु । अग्निनैवेद्यम् m. the share of sacrificial food taken by the officiating priest. **-ṭyok^{u}** -ट्यंकु । अग्नितिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis** ट्यकिस्), a mark made on the forehead with ashes of a fire-sacrifice. **-waṭ^{a}r** -वटर् । अग्निहोत्री f. a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

ōgŏn ओग्वन् । अगुण: m. defectiveness, absence of good qualities.

ogunᵘ अंगुनु । एकगुण: adj. (f. **ügüñ**ü अंगंञ्), onefold; composed of a single strand, not twisted with other strands (of a rope, string, etc.).

agondᵘ अगण्डु । अग्रथित: (f. **agünd**ü अगंण्डू, dat. **aganjĕ** अगंज्य), not tied up (of bundles and the like).

agnas अग्नस्, **ag**ᵃ**nas** अगनस, see **ogun**.

aganz°rᵘ अगंज़्रु । असंख्यात: adj. (f. **aganz**ü**r**ü अगंज़्रू), uncounted, i.e. left uncounted (in counting).

agar अगर् or **gar** गर् اگر ,گر । यदि, conj. if.

agōr अगोर् m. Aghōra, not terrible, a euphemistic name of Śiva (Śiv. 48).

agorᵘ अगंरु । अघट्टित: adj. (f. **agür**ü अगंरू), not worked, not smoothed off, rough (of metal vessels or ornaments, earthen vessels, wooden pillars, and the like which are 'worked' by artificers).

agôrᵘ अगोरु । अनन्विष्ट: (f. **agör**ü अगांरू), not searched for; hence also, forgotten (usually of persons).

agur अगुर् in **agara-kāṭh** अगर-काठ । अगुरु-काष्ठम्, m. sandal-wood.

āgur आगुर् । प्रादुर्भवस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **āgaras** आगरस्, and so on), a place of origin or source (of a river, story, etc.), cf. K.Pr. 233.

agarchī अगर्ची اگرچہ । यद्यपि conj. although.

ogurᵘ**-thogur**ᵘ अंगुरु-थंगुरु । असम्यगवयव: (f. **ogur**ü**-thogur**ü अंगुरू-थंगुरू), having uneven members, ill-proportioned (of anything whether animate or inanimate).

agastĕ-pōsh अगस्त्य-पोश । अगस्त्यपुष्पम् m. the name of a certain plant described as blooming in the autumn, having a strong scent, with flowers of nearly every colour, and very useful as a medicine, probably *Agasti grandiflora*.

āgyā आग्या । आज्ञा f. an order, command; permission; a decision (of a judicial officer, etc.); (honorifically) a statement, proposition. —**diñ**ü —दिञ् f.inf. to give an order; to decide (a case). —**kurüñ**ü —कुरंञ्, f.inf. to make an order; to make a proposition (honorific) (Gr.M.).

āgay आगय् । समक्षीभवनम् f. the immediate appearance of something inquired after, information, cognizance.

agyān अज्ञान् m. ignorance, want of intelligence (Śiv. 16).

āgāz آغاز m. beginning, commencement (El., Gr.M.).

āh 1 आह्, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article: thus, **kalam-āh** कलमाह्, an expression; **manāh (manā + āh)** मनाह्, a prohibition. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant, the aspiration is retained even when not original. Thus, from **murat**, sg. nom. **murath** मुरथ, **murath-āh** मुरथाह्, an image.

āh 2 आह् । मुखशब्दविशेष: m. a sigh, a groan, an inarticulate sound uttered in illness, grief, etc.; sg. gen. **āhuk**ᵘ (YZ. 494). —**kaḍun** —कडुन्, m. to sigh (ib.).

ōh ओह् । शब्दविशेष: m. an interjection, or cry, of sorrow or pain.

āhī आही, f. a prayer (El.); prob. i.q. **öhī** (q.v.).

āhō आहो m. a deer (El.).

öhī आंही । आशी: f. a blessing. **-pāṭh** -पाठ । -आशी: पठनम्, सभाजनम् m. the recital of a blessing; an expression of politeness in greeting or leaving a friend (cf. K.Pr. 182). **-wād** -वाद्, m. a blessing, with indef. suff. **āh**, **öhī-wādāh** (spelt **āhī°**) (K.Pr. 15).

ohuda عہدہ m. an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), and so forth (Gr.M.).

ahak अहक्? m. lime (L. 461).

ahokᵘ अंहंकु । ध्रुवकीलकम् m. the central pin or pivot of a pair of millstones, round which the upper stone revolves.

āha-kijⁱ आह-किजि । हलावलम्बकीलकम् f. the pin of a plough from which the yoke is suspended or to which it is tied.

ahāl अहाल्, m. in **ahāl gaṭshun** अहाल् गछुन् । सुशिक्षितीभवनम्, m.inf. to be skilful in any work, to be well practised in anything, to know how to do anything.

ahalū अहलू, m. mistletoe (*Viscum album*) (El.). It attaches itself to the walnut-tree, and its berries are said to be the favourite fruit of the bulbul (L. 81).

ahalakār اہلکار m. an official, a Government officer (Gr.M.).

ahalun अहलुन् । माननम्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ahol**ᵘ अहलु, 2 p.p. **ahajyōv** अहज्योव), to agree to any action.

ahalāwunᵘ अहलावुनु । संमाननम्, m. (f. **ahalāwüñ**ü अहलावंञ्), one who causes another to agree to any action.

ahᵃ**l-mar** आहल-मर । प्रदेशविशेष: m. the name of a quarter of the town of Śrīnagar, situated on the east bank of the River Jehlam (Vĕth), said to be the site of Ahalyā's *maṭha* or hut. Hence its name.

āham आहम्, thou camest to me (*ākh* + *am*) (YZ. 138, 250, 252), see **yun**ᵘ.

āham-bāvī आहम-बावी, adj. c.g. selfish (El.).

āhan आहन् interj. of respect (Gr.Gr. 101) and adv. of assent, employed in the following compounds:— **āhanō** आहनो । आमिति adv. yes, used when addressing a male of equal or lower rank; it is an expression of doubtful assent. **āhanū** आहनू । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a junior male of rank equal to

For words beginning with **ē**, **i**, **ī**, see under **yē**, **yi**, **yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u**, **ū**, see under **wu**, **wū** respectively.

the speaker. **-bā** -वा । अस्ति भोः adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior male. **-biñ^{ü}** -बिञ्‌ । आं भगिनि adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior female. **-möj^{u}** -मांजू । आं मातः adv. yes, addressed to a superior or very senior female. **-sö** -सां । आं भोः adv. yes, used by a male to a superior or senior male, as in **-sö karān ha-sö chuh** -सां करान् हसां छुह् । आं भोः करोति भोः yes, sir, he *is* doing it. **āhanuv** आहनुव् । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a male equal or inferior in rank. **āhaniy** आहनिय् । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a woman inferior or equal in rank.

ōh-nöj^{u} ओह्-नांजू । नाडीविशेषः f.pl. the two pipes in the throat, the windpipe and the gullet, both of which are considered by uneducated natives as conveying food to the stomach, as well as for breathing. Cf. **öh^{i}-rünḍ^{u}**. **ōh-nöj^{u}n gatshun** ओह्-नांजून् गछुन् । विपरीतनिगरणम् m. to go the wrong way (of food, when swallowing).

ahankār अहंकार् । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, whether due to wealth, knowledge, or family; the conceit of individuality, belief in the independent existence of the *ego* (Śiv. 125, 336).

ahanköri अहंकांरि । अहंकारी adj. c.g. proud, conceited, vain.

āhār आहार् m. food. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to eat (with dat. of obj. Śiv. 4).

ạhor^{u} अंहॊरु । फलावधिः m. the examination of a portion of a crop in order to determine the amount of the whole; appraisement of a crop. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । फलनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to calculate the probable result of any work by examining a portion of it at its commencement; skilfulness in such appraisement.

ahūr^{u} अहूरु । अप्रतिदत्तः adj. (f. **ahūr^{ü}** अहूरू), not returned (of a debt, or anything lent); (figuratively) of a child not yet recovered from smallpox or other similar disease.

ạh^{a}r-bal अंह्र-बल् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. the name of a well-known district and waterfall in Kashmīr, where the River Vĕshau (or Viśōka) issues from the Kōns^{a}r Nāg lake on the north side of the Pīr Pantsāl range.

ạh^{a}run अंह्रुन् । व्याकुलत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ạh^{a}ryōv** अंहर्योव्), to be distraught from fear, sorrow, or the like; also, to show extreme obstinacy.

öh^{i}-rünḍ^{ü} आंहि-रंडू । f. the clavicle or collar-bone. Cf. **ōh-nöj^{u}**.

ạh^{a}ranyō-mot^{u} अंहरन्यो-मतु । कठिनीभूतः adj. (f. **-ranyē-müts^{ü}** -रन्ये-मंचू), one who has become hard or obstinate by perversity or change of nature.

ạhar-thạhar अंहर्-थंहर् । भ्रामणम् m. the causing of a person to be confused or agitated by terrifying him, or the like.

oh^{u}ryund^{u} अहुर्युन्दु । किंचिद्दूरे adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of putting and the like). **-pahān** -पहान् । ईषत्तया किंचिद्दूरे adv. id.

āhi-sar आहि-सर् । शापः m. a curse, imprecation, especially an imprecation uttered by one in extreme trouble.

ũh^{ü}-ṭũh^{ü} ऊँहू-टूँहू । आंकरणमनांकरणं च, रोगिक्कृताः शब्दाः तदनुकरणं च f. saying 'yes and no', assenting and dissenting, indecision, hemming and hawing; the groaning of a sick person, or any imitation of it. Cf. **ũts^{a}h-pũts^{a}h**.

ahyot^{u} अह्यतु । अहितः adj. (f. **ahĕts^{ü}** अह्यंचू), unfriendly, acting in opposition to anyone.

ajĕ अज्य, **aji 1** अजि, **ajiy** अजिय्, see **od^{u}**.

aji 2 अजि or **az** अज् । अद्य adv. to-day (W. 95), see **az.**

āj^{a}dā اژدا m. a boa-constrictor (El.).

ājñā आज्ञा, i.q. **āgyā**, q.v.

ajñān अज्ञान्, i.q. **agyān**, q.v.

ajĕr अज्यर् । अर्धत्वम् m. the condition of half-ness; hence, maimedness, the condition of wanting limbs or members; also, leanness of the body.

ajor^{u} अजोरु । अनुट्टङ्कितः adj. (f. **ajür^{ü}** अजूरू), plain, not jewelled, not set, not mounted (of ornaments, etc.).

õjör^{i} आँजांरि । पामराः m.pl. the lower orders, common people. **-mõjör^{i}** -मांजांरि । साधारणजनाः, पृथग्जना वा m.pl. the lower orders, common people; poor people; people of lower caste.

ajĕs अज्यस् । ग्रामः m. the name of a village in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, situated near the River Jehlam (Vĕth).

ajwāin, see the following :—

ajwĕnd अज्वयन्द् । अजविन्दा, ओषधिविशेषः f. a wild plant growing on the mountains, the fruit of which is used as medicine for indigestion. The same as the Hindī *ajwān* (*Carum Copticum*). L. 330, 346, calls it **ajwāin.**

ajiy अजिय्, see **od^{u}**.

ōjiz عاجز adj. c.g. poor, helpless.

akā اکا one of the spellings of **akhāh** in the Persian character (W. 34). See under **akh.**

ȧk^{i} अंकि, **aki** अकि, **akis** अकिस्, see **akh.**

ok^{u} 1 अंकु । एककः m. card. (dat. **akis** अकिस्; gen. **ȧk^{i}-sond^{u}** अंकि-सन्दु or **akyuk^{u}** अक्युकु; ag. **ȧk^{i}** अकि; abl. **aki** अकि; but these forms are usually referred, not to **ok^{u}** अंकु but to **akh** अख्, q.v.), one, one only, a single one. This word appears mostly in compounds. The usual word for 'one' is **akh,** which has borrowed all its cases except the nominative. Hence, for compounds beginning with **ȧk^{i}** अंकि or **aki** अकि see under **akh.** The present article deals only with those compounds which commence with **ok^{u}** अंकु. **-ok^{u}-wāri**

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under yĕ, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

-अंकु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. singly, one by one. **-borᵘ 1** -वंरु । एकपादगम्यः adj. (f. **-bürᵘ** -वंकू), where there is room for only one foot (of a road or the like). **-borᵘ 2** -वंरु । एकद्वारः (f. **-bürᵘ** -वंकू), possessing only one door (of a house, etc.). **-dolᵘ** -दुलु । एकवारं दलितः m. grain or the like which has been pounded only once in a husking mortar, or which is imperfectly husked. **-dandorᵘ** -दन्दंरु । एककोटिकः adj. (f. **-dandürᵘ** -दन्दंकू), having only one edge, as a cooking-pot, or a sword. **-dandarĕl** -दन्दंर्यल् । एककोटिमद्वस्तु e.g. a thing, like a cooking-pot, or a sword, which has only one edge. **-dôrᵘ** -दोरु । एकपचद्वारः adj. (f. **-dörᵘ** -दांकू), possessing only one side- or back-door (of houses, etc.). The feminine is diminutive (of huts, etc.). **-kôlᵘ** -कोलु । एककालिकः m. one who eats food only once a day, whether on certain holy days, or on account of a vow, or on account of sickness. **-kānĕl** -काञल । अतिनिर्बलः adj. e.g. very weak, having no strength, as possessing only one rib. **-köshⁱlad** -कांशिलद् । एकोपवासातुरः adj. e.g. one who would suffer from one day's fasting, either owing to want of food, or on account of sickness. **-lobᵘ** -लंबु । एकपार्श्वकः adj. (f. **-lübᵘ** -लंबू), having only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). **-labal** -लबल् । एकपार्श्वकं वस्तु e.g. a thing which has only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). **-lorᵘ** -लंरु । एकतन्त्वात्मकः adj. (f. **-lürᵘ** -लंकू), a rope or string of one strand. **-norᵘ** -नंरु । एकबाहुकः (f. **-nürᵘ** -नकू) or **-narĕl** -नर्यल् । एकबाहुमान् e.g. having only one arm. **-pôrᵘ** -पोरु । एकपार्श्वतः adj. (f. **-pörᵘ** -पांकू), on one side, one-sided (e.g. of a person suffering from hemiplegia, of sitting on one side of a seat, of the motion of a carriage, or of a house supported on one side). **-pūrᵘ** -पूरु । एकपदगम्यः adj. (f. **-pūrᵘ** -पूकू), where there is room for only one foot (of a road, path, or bridge). **-poshᵘ** -पंशु । एकपटलः adj. (f. **-püshᵘ** -पंशू), having only one roof, pent-roofed (of a house). The fem. is diminutive (of a hut). **-rosᵘ** -रंसु । एकरसः m. anything one-flavoured, as for instance food merely soaked for boiling, or fruits or medicinal herbs from which only one flavour can be extracted. **-tôhᵘ** -तोहु । एकवेष्टनः (f. **-töshᵘ** -तांशू), single-fold, not of double thickness (of a bed-covering, wrapper, etc.), i.q. **okᵘ-tôshᵘ** below. **-tôpᵘ** -तोपु । एकवारमातपे प्रचिप्तः adj. (f. **-töpᵘ** -तांपू), placed once in the sun or before a fire to dry. **-tôshᵘ** -तोशु । एकावरणः adj. (f. **-töshᵘ** -तांशू), single, not folded, of a cloth, etc. Cf. **okᵘ-tôhᵘ** above. **-tāsal** -टासल् । एकशब्दिकः adj. e.g. making the sound '*tās*' only once, i.e. going off with a bang, like a gun, etc. **-tôvᵘ** -तोवु । एकवारं तापितः adj. (f. **-tövᵘ** -तांवू), heated once in a fire. **-tsôrᵘ** -ज़ोरु । चुल्लीविशेषः m. a small ~~fixed or~~ movable fire-place, large enough for one cooking vessel at a time. **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु । एकवेष्टनः adj. (f. **-wörᵘ** -वांकू), having a single twist (of a rope or string). **-wāri okᵘ-wāri** -वारि अंकु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. one by one. **-warishᵘ** -वरिशू । एकवर्षवयस्का f. a female child or animal one year old. **-wörshiñ** -वांर्षिञ् । एकवार्षिका f. a female or a crop, born or produced in the same year with something else referred to by the speaker; of the same year. **-zongᵘ** -ज़ंगु (f. **-züngᵘ** -ज़ंगू) or **-zangal** -ज़ंगल्, e.g., एकजाङ्घिकः possessing only one leg, of a living being, or of a thing (bed, stool, etc.).

okuy अंकुय, **ükᵘy** अंकुय, see under **akh.**

okᵘ 2 अंकु, in the following: **-shūrⁱ** -शूरि f., or **-shūrᵘ** -शूरु । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम् m. the name of the sign ᪰ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *ō*. **-shĕwahay** -शवहय् । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the sign ᪰ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *au*. **-sangōr** -संगोर् । एकस्याचरस्य नाम m. the name of the sign ॥ऽ, put, in schools, at the commencement of the alphabet after the Sanskrit words **ōṁ svasti** ओं स्वस्ति, and before the syllables सि द्धं. It itself is read as **ekaṁ** एकं, and the whole auspicious formula is therefore **ōṁ svasti ēkaṁ siddhaṁ** ओ स्वस्ति एकं सिद्धं.

ekbari, a wide kind of blanket made at Shupiyon in one breadth; compare the **dōbari** blanket made in two breadths sewn together (L. 370). This word should probably be spelt **akhbari.**

akōchᵘ अकोंछु । अकाङ्क्षितः adj. (f. **akōchᵘ** अकोंछू), not wished for.

ēkadanth एकदन्थ् m. and N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa, lit. one-tusked; voc. **-danta** -दन्त (Śiv. 7).

akh अख् । एकम्, card. num. e.g. [in declension this verb takes the remaining cases from **okᵘ** अंकु. Thus, dat. **akis** अकिस् (Śiv. 473); gen. **ákⁱ-sondᵘ** अंकि-संदु or (referring to something inanimate) **akyukᵘ** अक्युकु; ag. **ákⁱ** अंकि; abl. **aki** अकि (Śiv. 64). These are all of common gender, and are used even in agreement with feminine nouns, as in **akis khās kathi** अकिस् खास् कथि to one special matter], one (Śiv. 512, 543); (as an indefinite article) a, an (Śiv. 509), a certain. Cf. **akhāh** below. This adjective, when used as an indefinite article, often idiomatically follows the noun it qualifies, e.g. YZ. 140, Śiv. 64, 97, and Gr.M. 1427. —**ákⁱ kyā nām akh** —अंकि क्या नाम अख्, once one is one, the formula of multiplication

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

Cf. ák¹ below. —**akh** —अख्। सर्वमेव adj. e.g. all, all together (as in all went together); each. one another (as in **akh akis madath karun** अख् अकिस् मदय् करुन् to help one another); adv. (W. 95), singly, one by one. **-bari**, see **ekbari**. —**horᵘ**—हुरु। एकं युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple (either animate or inanimate, but more usually inanimate). —**hath**—हथ्। एकं शतम् m. one hundred, a hundred. —**jōra**—जोर m., or —**jūrⁱ** —जूरि। एकं युग्मम् f. a pair, a couple. (Although one of these words is masculine and the other is feminine, either may be employed without reference to the gender of the things composing the pair described.) —**ta panünᵘ**—त पनंत्रू। अतिस्वार्थता f. one and my own; hence extreme selfishness, allowing no one to stand in the way of one's own interest. —**ta zᵃh karān**—त ज़ह करान्। अतिशीघ्रम् adv. doing one and two; hence, very quickly, at once.

akhāh अखाह्। एकमात्रम् e.g. amounting to one, just one; any one, some one; (as an indefinite article) a, an, a certain. **yus akhāh** युस् अखाह्, whoever. In the Persian character we often find this word spelt **akāh** اکاہ (e.g. YZ. 263) or **akā** اکا (W. 34); K.Pr. spells it **akhā** in 7 and **akhāh** in 150. —**khanḍa** —खण्डा। प्राय एकमात्रम् e.g. about one, nearly one.

ákⁱ kyā nām अंकि क्या नाम, the formula used for one in multiplication, as in **akh akⁱ kyā nām akh** अख अंकि क्या नाम अख्, once one is one; **zᵃh ákⁱ kyā nām zᵃh** ज़ह अंकि क्या नाम ज़ह, twice one are two (Gr.Gr. 86).

aki-aki अकि-अकि। एकैकशः adv. one by one. **-cyāli** -च्यालि। कयाचिद्रीत्या adv. in some way, in an undetermined way. **-cyāli-aki** -च्यालि-अकि। कयाचिदेकया रीत्या adv. in some way or other, in some manner or other (the second form is the more indefinite of the two). **-dŏha** -द्दह। एकदा adv. on a certain day, once upon a time. **-dŏha-aki** -द्दह-अकि। कस्मिँश्चिदेकस्मिन्दिवसे adv. on some day or other. **-laṭi** -लटि। एकवारम् adv. at one time; once. **-laṭi-aki** -लटि-अकि। कस्यांचिदेकस्यां वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other. **-nata aki-laṭi** -नत अकि-लटि। कस्यांचिद्वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other, at some hour or other. **-phiri** -फिरि। एकस्मिन्काले adv. at a certain time, once upon a time; in one time, once. **-phiri-aki** -फिरि-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चित्काले adv. at some time or other. **-pāri** -पारि। एकपार्श्वतः adv. from (or on) one side of any country or thing; cf. **okᵘ pôrᵘ** अंकु पोरु. **-pörⁱ** -पांरि। एकपार्श्वे adv. on (or from) one side of any country or thing; cf. **okᵘ pôrᵘ** अंकुपोरु. **-ranga** -रंग। एकप्रकारेण adv. after one manner. **-rĕta-aki** -र्यत-अकि। एकस्मिन्मासे adv. in some month or other. **-samayĕ-aki** -समय-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चित्समये adv. at some time or other. **-warihĕ-aki** -वरिह्य -अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चिद्वर्षे adv. in some year or other.

okuy अकुय्। एक एव adj. (i.e. **okᵘ** + emphatic **y**) (m.abl. **akiy** अकिय्, Śiv. 469, 471; f. **ükᵘy** अंकूय्), only one.

akiy-phiri अकिय्-फिरि। एकस्यामेव वेलायाम् adv. at only one particular time, only once. **-pörⁱ** -पांरि। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. on or from only one particular side. **-lari** -लरि। एकपार्श्वत एव adv. on one side only. **-lari ta akiy shānda** -लरि त अकिय्-शान्द। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वत एकस्मिन्नेवोपधाने adv. only on one side and only on one pillow, a phrase used in imprecations, i.e. may you never turn in your bed, and may you never raise your head from the pillow, equivalent to wishing a person to die as soon as he goes to bed.

ākh 1 आख्। चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **ākhas** आखस्, and so on), a scar, the mark of a healed wound, or of smallpox.

ākh 2 आख्, thou camest, or (Śiv. 81) he, belonging to them, came; see **yunᵘ**.

ōkh ऑख्। संख्याङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **ōkas** ऑकस् and so on), a numeral mark, 1, 2, 3, etc., especially made for purposes of identification.

akāh اکاہ see **akhāh** under **akh**.

akhūjᵘ अखूजू, see **akhūlᵘ**.

ākhal आखल। चिह्नयुतः adj. e.g. bearing a scar, marked with a scar.

akhūlᵘ अखूलु। अनुद्घाटितः adj. (f. **akhūjᵘ** अखूजू), unopened, not opened, not untied.

akhonᵘ 1 अखंनु। अखनितः adj. (f. **akhüñᵘ** अखंत्रू), undug, not dug.

akhonᵘ 2 अखनु। वस्त्रादिनानावृतगात्रः adj. (f. **akhüñᵘ** अखंत्रू), unclothed, naked.

ākhüñᵘ आखंत्रू। आख्यायिका, f. a story of old times, a romantic legend, a historical romance, either written or recited.

ôkhun ओखुन् آخون उपाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **ākhunas** आखुनस्, pl. dat. **ākhunan** आखुनन्, YZ. 387), an *ākhūn*, or Persian teacher; a teacher of Persian, a Mussulman religious teacher. **-bāy** -बाय्। उपाध्यायस्त्री f. the wife of such a teacher.

okhung अंखुंग्। शिरसोऽर्धभागरोगः m. a disease (? an ache) affecting half of the head; described as not occurring on either side of the head.

akhĕnis अख्यनिस्, see **akhyonᵘ**.

ākhunas आखुनस् etc., see **ôkhun**.

akhūnzᵘ अखूज़्। तनूरुहेष्वकर्षितः adj. (f. **akhūnzᵘ** अखूज़्), not plucked (of hair or feathers); that of which the

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

hair or feathers have not been plucked out (e.g. a fowl not prepared for cooking, or a beard, the hairs of which are plucked out by some ascetics).

ôkhanöz^{u} ओखनांज़ । उपाध्यायत्वम् f. the office or occupation of a teacher, see **ôkhun**.

ākhir, ökhir آخر, adv. at last (W. 95).

akahār अकहार् । मल्लयुद्धभूः m. a wrestling arena.

akhar^{o}c^{u} अखर्चु । अव्ययीकृतः adj. (f. **akhar^{ü}c^{ü}** अखर्चू), unexpended, unspent (of money, etc.).

akahot^{u} अकहतु । अतिखिन्नः adj. (f. **akahüts^{ü}** अकहंचू), very distressed, very depressed (owing to insults offered, loss of property, sickness of a dear one, or the like).

ökhith आंखिथ् । अन्यथा m. (with reference to giving an account of any circumstance), the opposite state of the case, giving an untrue account, untruth; generally used as an adverb. **-mökhith** -मांखिथ् । असत्यप्रायम् adv. untruly, not exactly truthfully (with verbs of narration, etc.).

akahaiṭh अकहिठ् । एकषष्टिः card. c.g. pl. sixty-one.

akahaiṭhyum^{u} अकहिठ्युम् । एकषष्टितमः ord. (f. **akahaiṭhim^{ü}** अकहिठिमू), sixty-first.

akh^{a}tuy अख्तुय् । प्रत्युत adv. moreover, rather.

akhyon^{u} अख्युनु । अभोजनिः m. (sg. dat. **akhĕnis** अख्यनिस्, and so on), lit. not eating, hence inability to enjoy or reap the benefit of what is one's own; esp. an imprecation wishing that an enemy may incur this liability.

akl عقل, f. intelligence, wisdom, understanding (K.Pr. 10, 228).

akāl अकाल् adj. c.g. timeless, eternal; as subst., N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

akôl^{u} अकोलु । अकालिकः adj. untimely. Used in the following compounds. **aköl^{i}-marun** अकांलि-मरुन् । अकाले मरणम्, m. an untimely death, to die before one's time, a death during an epidemic of cholera or the like. **aköl^{i}-warshun** अकांलि-वर्शुन् । अकालवर्षणम् m. untimely rain, rain which injures crops. **akāli-pōsh** अकालि-पोश् । अकालोद्भवं पुष्पम् m. flowers blooming out of season, e.g. a fresh bloom coming again immediately after the regular fruit has ripened; hence a child born unexpectedly to a woman late in life.

akölyun^{u} अक्ल्युनु । अधमकुलोद्भवः adj. (f. **akölin̄^{ü}** अक्लिञ्जू), of low family, belonging to one of the inferior Brahmanical *gōtras*.

akim^{ü} अकिमू, see **akyum^{u}**.

akanö अकनां । एकसंख्यालिपिः m. the name of the symbol for the number one (1) in the Śāradā character, in which it is represented by a small circle on the line, thus o = 1, o. = 10, and so on.

akin-gôm^{u} अकिन्-गोमु । ग्रामनाम m. the name of a village in Kuṭahār Pargana, sacred to the goddess Śivā (Dēvī). See L. 313, Śiv. 112.

akanamath अकनमथ् । एकनवतिः card. c.g. pl. ninety-one.

akanamatyum^{u} अकनमत्युम् । एकनवतितमः ord. (f. **akanamatim^{ü}** अकनमतिमू), ninety-first.

akanandun अकनन्दुन् । एको नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. **-nandanas** -नन्दनस्), an affectionate term for an only son.

akonz^{u} अकंज़ु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **akünz^{ü}** अकंज़ू), unsinged, prepared for roasting, but not singed (of a plucked fowl, an animal's head, or the like).

ākār आकार् । आकृतिः m. form, shape, appearance, the expression of the face. **ākāra-gŏp^{a}th** आकार-ग्वप्थ् । गूढहृदयः adj. c.g. one who conceals the expression of his face, one who dissimulates.

ãkār आँकार्, m. a confession, admission (cf. K.Pr. 14); an agreement; a promise. **—karun** —करुन्, to confess; to agree to anything; to promise, pledge one's word (Gr.M.).

akôr^{u} अकोरु । अक्वथितः (f. **akör^{ü}** अकांरू), unboiled, (of liquids, such as milk, etc.).

akūr^{u} अकूरु । अशिथिलः, अनिष्कृष्टो वा (f. **akūr^{ü}** अकूरू), not loosened in the roots, not soft, stiff, hard, firm, as the roots of hair before being lathered for shaving; from which the kernel has not been extracted (of walnuts and the like).

ōkār ऑंकार् m. a kind of heron peculiar to Kashmīr (El.).

ôkur^{u} ओकुरु । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of two villages, one in the Anatnāg (Anantanāga) and the other in the Lār (Lahara) Pargana of the Valley of Kashmīr.

ok^{u}ra-dukar अंकुर-दुकर् । दण्डादिपातान्निपातः f. collapse owing to the fall or withdrawal of a support, as in the case of the sudden withdrawal of an old man's stick, or the support on which a porter wearied of his burden is leaning.

okur^{u}-dukur^{u} अंकुरु-दुकुरु । एक एव m. only one (used in the sense of 'there is only one', 'only one can do it', and so on).

akar-phū अकर्-फू । अहंकारविशेषः m. pride, self-importance, arrogance (of one raised to a high position or affluence).

ōkar-shōhī ऑंकर्-श्रांही । अतिशुद्धः adj. c.g. of universally accepted purity (of a current coin or the like).

ākāsh आकाश् । आकाशः m. the sky, ether, firmament, atmosphere (Siv. 48, 200, 468, 501, 508).

ākāshĕ-gang आकाश-गङ्ग् or **-gangā** -गङ्गा । आकाशगङ्गा f. the Ganges of the sky, the Milky Way. **-gath** -गथ् । आकाशगतिः f. (sg. dat. **-güts^{ü}** -गंचू, and so on), the power or act of going in the atmosphere (e.g. of birds, gods, or superhuman beings). **-wōnī**

-वांनी । आकाशवाणी f. a voice from the air or from heaven.

akashīth अकशीथ । एकाशीतिः card. c.g. pl. eighty-one.

akashītyumᵘ अकशीत्युमु । एकाशीतितमः ord. (f. **akashītimᵘ** अकशीतिमू), eighty-first.

akasatath अकसतथ । एकसप्ततिः card. c.g. pl. seventy-one.

akasatatyumᵘ अकसतत्युमु । एकसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **akasatatimᵘ** अकसततिमू), seventy-first.

akᵒtᵘ अकतु । अक्लिन्नः (f. **akᵘtsᵘ** अकंचू), not moistened, not wet.

akotᵘ अकतु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **aküṭsᵘ** अकंचू), of cotton, wool, etc., unspun; also spun or twisted by hand, and not in a spinning-wheel.

akatöjih अकतांजिह । एकचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. pl. forty-one.

akatöjⁱhyumᵘ अकतांजिह्युमु । एकचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **akatöjⁱhimᵘ** अकतांजिह्मिू), forty-first.

akatorᵘ अकतरु । अकृन्तितः adj. (f. **akatürᵘ** अकतंरू), not cut in slices (of fruits, vegetables, gourds, and the like).

akatrᵃh अकत्रह । एकत्रिंशत् card. c.g. pl. thirty-one.

akatrᵃhyumᵘ अकत्रह्युमु । एकत्रिंशः ord. (f. **akatrᵃhimᵘ** अकत्रहिमू), thirty-first.

akawuh अकवुह । एकविंशतिः card. c.g. pl. twenty-one.

akawuhyumᵘ अकवुह्युमु । एकविंशतितमः ord. (f. **akawuhimᵘ** अकवुहिमू), twenty-first.

ökawan ऑकवन् । अनुमानम् f. an estimate, appraisement, valuation; an inference as to results.

akawanzāh अकवज़ाह । एकपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. pl. fifty-one.

akawanzöhyumᵘ अकवज़ांह्युमु । एकपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **akawanzöhimᵘ** अकवज़ांहिमू), fifty-first.

akiy अकिय, **okuy** अंकुय, **ükᵘy** अंकूय, **akyukᵘ** अक्युकु, see **akh**.

akyumᵘ अक्युमु । प्रथमः ord. (f. **akimᵘ** अकिमू), first, first in order.

al 1 अल् । तुम्बी f. (pl. nom. **ala 1** अल, K.Pr. 10), a pumpkin, gourd, squash, *Cucurbita maxima* (El.), *Cucurbita Pepo* (L. 346), cf. YZ. 404.

ala-barᵃg अल-बरग् । तुम्बीपत्त्रम् m. a pumpkin leaf. **-byôlᵘ** -ब्योलु । तुम्बीबीजम् m. a pumpkin seed. **-ḍokhᵘ** -डखु । तुम्ब्याधारः m. a trellis or hedge on which pumpkin vines are supported. **-dĕl** -दल् । तुम्बीत्वक् m. the husk or rind of a pumpkin. **-gadorᵘ** -गडरु । तुम्बीविशेषः m. a kind of gourd; with the interior extracted, the outer shell is used by religious mendicants as a water-vessel (Śiv. 593). **-gaḍürᵘ** -गडरू । अल्पा कमण्डलुतुम्बी f. a small gourd used as a water-bottle, or for holding powder or the like. **-hüṭᵘ** -हट्टू । तुम्ब्याः शुष्कखण्डः f. pumpkin-wood: a piece of dried pumpkin flesh. A kind of hour-glass shaped gourd which ripens in the autumn and is skinned. It is then cut up and dried for eating in the winter, or used as a medicine. **-hacĕ wālañĕ** -हच्य वालञ । खण्डशश्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to strip a gourd for the above purpose; hence, when a person is wearing a garment, to tear it from top to bottom. **-khündᵘ** -खण्डू । तुम्बीभागः f. a piece or slice of a pumpkin. **-kükᵘrᵘ** -कंकूरू । तुम्बीत्वक् f. the hard outer rind of a pumpkin. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । तुम्बीलता m. a pumpkin vine (cf. K.Pr. 9). **-kulis tula-kulᵘ** -कुलिस् तुल-कुलु । सत्यानृतविधानम् m. a mulberry-tree for a pumpkin vine; hence, lengthening out a small affair by turning truth into falsehood and falsehood into truth (e.g. in a court of justice, or in a matter of business). **-kündᵘ** -कण्डू । तुम्बीकाष्ठम् f. the globular rind of a certain gourd, which when over-ripened in the autumn is extremely hard. **-kānüjᵘ** -कानंजू । तुम्बीशिफा f. the edible tendrils of a gourd vine. **-kānolᵘ** -कानंलु । तुम्बीवल्ली m. the branches of a gourd vine. **-novᵘ** -नवु । नवतुम्बीभक्षणम् m. the festival of eating the first young pumpkins. An auspicious moment is selected in the summer, when the fruit first appears. **-phal-hār** -फल्-हार् । व्रते तुम्बीभोजनम् m. eating food consisting only of cooked pieces of pumpkin, on fast days. **-pōsh** -पोश् । तुम्बीफलपुष्पम् m. a pumpkin flower. **-pōshĕ-mǫndᵘ** -पोश-म्वंडु । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः m. spiced cakes of wheat flour and pounded pumpkin flowers, cooked in a sauce of *ghī* or oil. **-pōshĕ-mŏndᵘ** -पोश-म्वंडू । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः f. a similar dish eaten with curds. **-thaph** -थफ् । तुम्बीसूदग्रासः f. (sg. dat. **-thapas** -थपस्), a full lump of stewed pumpkin raised by the hand for insertion into the mouth; hence, metaphorically, a mass of leaves or papers firmly stuck together. **-til** -तील् । स्नेहविशेषः m. an oil extracted from pumpkin seeds, and used as a medicine; said to benefit the brain and blood-vessels. **-tsūr** -चूर् । तुम्बीमूलखननम् m. a process in the cultivation of pumpkins, in which the earth is turned up and the roots are cleaned. **-wãgan** -वाँगन् । तुम्बीवार्ताकानि m.pl. pumpkins and egg-plant fruit (*baĩgan*), the name of a dish in which these two are cooked together. **-wörᵘ** -वांरू । तुम्बीवाटिका f. a pumpkin garden. **-wathᵃr** -वथर । तुम्बीपत्त्रम् m. the leaf of the pumpkin vine. **-zᵃlun** -ज़लुन् । तुम्बीत्वगादिमलः m. the refuse—rind, seeds, etc.—of a pumpkin prepared for cooking.

ālⁱ-ālⁱ khasun ऑलि-ऑलि खसुन् । अतिपुष्टिप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become very stout; lit., to mount like a pumpkin plant, which is slender but has large fruit.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ्। सर्वथाऽप्रसन्नताविष्कारः m. both a curse at a pumpkin and a curse at a sacrifice, cursing a person whether he is offering a service of very small value, or whether he is doing anything of great difficulty and involving self-sacrifice; hence, general dissatisfaction, of a master who is always blaming his servant, whether right or wrong, or of a servant who is always grumbling at his master.

al 2 अल् or **ala 2** अल, an intensive prefix. See the various words below in alphabetical order.

al 3 अल्, a primary suffix added to the root of the verbs **dyunᵘ** द्युनु, to give, and **dāwun** दावुन्, to cause to give, with an obscene sense. Thus, **dinal** दिनल् or **dāwal** दावल्, an unchaste woman, **mājĕ-dinal** माज्य-दिनल् or **mājĕ-dāwal** माज्य-दावल्, one who commits incest with his mother, and so on (Gr.Gr. 107).

al 4 अल्, e.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of possession. Thus, **dörᵘ** दांरू, a beard, **dārĕl** (i.e. **dāri + al**) दार्यल्, bearded. When added to an abstract verbal noun, that noun takes the feminine form. Thus, from **thĕkun** थ्यकुन्, to boast, we have **thĕkiñĕl**, थ्यकिञल्, a boaster (Gr.Gr. 120, 133).

ail ऐल् । एला f. a cardomum; pl. nom. **aila** ऐल (K.Pr. 30; Śiv. 577).

aul, v. **ôlᵘ**.

il इल f. secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives. Thus, **chān** छान्, a carpenter, **chönil** छांनिल्, the condition of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

ala 3 अल । हलम् (for **ala 1** and 2 see **al 1** and 2), f. a plough. Cf. **āla**. **-böñᵘ** -बांञू । हलदण्डः f. the main beam of a plough, cf. **al-böñᵘ** (s.v.); (?) a goad (El.). **-kijⁱ** or **-kijᵘ** -किजि, -किजू । युगकीलकः f. a pin of a plough, to which the yoke or other part is fastened. **-phāl** -फाल् । हलफालः m. a ploughshare; (by extension of meaning) a collection of articles used in husbandry, plough, bullocks, digging implements, etc., equivalent to the Hindī *hal-bail*. **-wath** -वथ् । सीता f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a plough-furrow.

ala 4 अल, in **ala-ṭsānun** अल-त्सानुन् । हस्तचेपेण विवाधनम् । m.inf. to bring in trembling; to cause something fixed to totter; hence, to scare one who is weaker by a hasty move of the hand, cf. **ala-ala ṭsānun** below.

ala-ala अल-अल । चाञ्चल्यम् m. unsteadiness, trembling, tremulousness. **-ala aṭsun** -अल अत्सुन् । भीत्यादिना कम्पः m.inf. to tremble from fear, cold, or ague. **-ala ṭsānun** -अल त्सानुन् । भायनम् m.inf. to bring in trembling, to cause to tremble, to terrify.

āla आल m. a plough (sg. ag. **ālan** आलन्, K.Pr. 10). Cf. **ala 3**. **āla-phyurᵘ** आल-फ्युरु । हलप्रवणम् m. the soil turned up by the second ploughing after the seed has been sown.

ālⁱ अलि or **ali** अलि, a secondary suffix forming adverbs of time, as in **tĕlⁱ** त्यलि or **tĕli** त्यलि, then (Gr.Gr. 156).

ālū 1, m. the potato, *Solanum tuberosum* (L. 346), i.q. **ôluh**, q.v.

ālū 2, in **ālū-bukhārā** آلو بخارا or **örᵘ**, m. the Bukhara or Persian plum, *Prunus communis* (L. 348).

ôlᵘ ओलु । नीडम m. a nest (cf. K.Pr. 65, 100, 144, where the word is spelt **aul**); a recess in the wall used as a shelf. **-yērun** -येरुन् । नीडसम्पादनम् m.inf. to put together or build a nest; hence, to make anything or do anything gradually, bit by bit, and secretly.

āli drāv आलि द्राव् । कुलायनिर्गतः m. just issued from the nest; hence, a young person when he has first left house and home and set up for himself, an inexperienced person; just born (see below). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । कार्याय प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to issue from the nest; to set out from home to make one's way in the world; to be born (the womb being compared to a nest), 1 past m. sg. 1, **āli drās** (K.Pr. 10).

ölⁱ-nāsh आंलि-नाश् । कुलायनाशः m. destruction of a nest; hence, the sudden destruction of a human house and home.

ulᵘ उलु (f. **ᵘjᵘ** अंजू), a secondary suffix forming adjectives, as in **gāta** गाट, skill, **gātulᵘ** गाटुलु (f. **gāṭᵘjᵘ** गाट्जू), skilful (Gr.Gr. 145).

ālabda العبد m. a signature (El.).

albail, m. a fat man (K.Pr. 10).

alēbalē अलेबले । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, without cause. Cf. **alēpralē-kölēṭās** and **alāṭosi.**

al-böñᵘ अल्-बांञू । लाङ्गलम् f. a plough, the same as **ala 3**, q.v. Cf. **ala-böñᵘ** under that word.

ōla-bôrᵘ ओल-बोरु । विस्रंसद्भारः m. an insecurely fastened burden, a load slipping off the shoulder.

ölⁱ-byucᵘ आंलि-ब्युचु । असत्येनान्यवंचनस् m. humbugging, cheating, a term used in children's games; cf. **byucᵘ.**

ölicᵘ आंलिचू । अम्लाष्टिगर्भः f. a certain fruit, a small sour plum, *Prunus domestica* (El.). This may be the same as the *aluchá* (آلوچه) of L. 73, 348, which he translates by "bitter cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, var. b".

ölici-kujⁱ (or **-kujᵘ**) आंलिचि-कुजि (or -कुजू) । फलभेदलता f. the bush on which it grows. **-rang** -रङ्ग । विशिष्टरक्तवर्णता m. the colour of a plum, plum-colour, purple-red.

alīchᵘ अलीछू, see **alyūkhᵘ.**

aulād اولاد f. offspring, children (K.Pr. 133).

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

aldŏbār^{i} अल्दबंरि । अतिगूढम् adv. very secretly, without exciting suspicion.

alaḍala अलडल । तरलीभावः m. swinging, swaying (as of a child's cot or swing).

aladĕv अलद्यव् । अतिस्थूलः adj. (as subst., f. **aladĕviñ** अलद्यविञ्), very stout, very fat, of a man or woman; hence, foolish, wanting in intellect.

alif-be, aliph-bē, الف بے m. the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character) (Gr.M.).

alog^{u} अलंगु । असमञ्जसम् adv. unsuitably, not fitly, improperly.

algōb अल्गांव् الغيب । अज्ञातम् adv. unknowingly, unwittingly, by chance.

àl^{i}-gād ॳलि-गाड । मीनविशेषः f. a certain fish described as being large and handsome, but insipid as food.

alagaḍi, m. a great man, K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **malagaḍi,** a base man.

ol^{u}-gol^{u} ॳलु-गंलु । निरुत्तरीभावः m. delay in answering or refusal to answer, usually employed when the refusal is deliberate, owing to unwillingness or intent to deceive, and not to ignorance.

āla-gutsar आल-गुच्रर् । सदाचारः f. a polite greeting, saying, "how do you do?" Cf. **öl^{i}-wākh.**

ôluh ओलुह । आलुकम् m. a potato, *Solanum tuberosum*; cf. L. 346, where it is spelt **ālū.**

alāhada अलाहद علیحدہ । विभिन्नः adj. c.g. pl. separate, apart (in position, form, quality, or action).

öl^{i}-hönz^{u} ऑलि-हांज़ू । स्तम्भमुखरन्ध्रम् m. the hole cut in one end of a log of wood recently felled, for attaching the rope by which it is hauled.

öl^{i}-höphiz ऑलि-हांफिज़् عالي حافظ । अन्धः m. a blind man.

al^{a}ka ॳल्क । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m.pl. a kind of earring, flat and round, in the shape of the leaf of a *tāl* palm (Hindōstānī *tarkī*). **-hor^{u}** -हंरु । कर्णिकायुगम् m. a pair of such earrings.

al^{a}kan ॳल्कन । एककर्णिका m. a single one of such earrings.

alāka علاقہ m. connexion, concern, relevancy (Gr.M.); an estate (El.). **alāka-dār** علاقہدار m. the owner of an estate (El.).

alkāb القاب m. a style, title of honour (Hindōstānī *χitāb*) (Gr.M.).

öl^{i}-kadal ऑलि-कदल् । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the fifth of the seven bridges which cross the Vĕth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar.

alakh अलख् m. (sg. dat. **alakhas** अलखस्), the Invisible, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 555).

alkhölikh अल्खांलिख الخالق । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a certain garment, shaped like a dressing-gown, extending from the neck to the feet, and open in front. It is like the *kabā* (قبا), but has buttons instead of strings.

ālakŏnḍul आलक्कण्डुल् । कुण्डलाङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **ālakŏnḍalas** आलक्कण्डलस्, pl. nom. **ālakŏnḍal** आलक्कण्डल्), a circle, a circular mark; the inner, circular, earthenware receptacle of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier.

alīl अलील् عليل । अतिचीणः adj. c.g. weak, sick, worn to a shadow from sickness or the like.

alāl-khān अलाल्-खान् । आढ्यादिपुत्रः m. a proper name, used metaphorically, like our Crœsus and Dives, to mean the heir of a rich man or king; used as a respectful term when referring to such an one.

àl^{i}-àl^{i} khasun ॳलि-ॳलि खसुन्, see **al 1.**

àl^{i}-ālam sàl^{i}-ālam ॳलि-आलम् सॳलि-आलम् । ऐहिकामुष्मिकम् m. that which continues both in this world and the next (as fame, etc.), said to be connected with **or^{u}** ॳरु firm, i.e. of this life, and **sor^{u}** संरु absorbed, vanished, i.e. of the next life.

alam अलम् علم । पताका f. a banner, a flag (usually a small one), including the staff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पताकावस्त्रम् m. the cloth of such a flag (usually three-cornered). **-tul^{u}** -तुलु । पताकोच्छ्रायः m. the height of a flagstaff. **-tulis khārun** -तुलिस खारुन् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to cause to ascend to the height of a flagstaff; hence, to render a person liable to general reproach by abusing him.

alami-kūṭ^{u} अलमि-कूटु । ध्वजदण्डम् m. a flagstaff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पताकोर्ध्ववस्त्रम् m. the same as **alam-pōsh.**

ālam عالم m. the world, the universe (YZ. 177).

alom^{u} अलंमु । अनाकर्षितः adj. (f. **alüm^{ü}** अलंमू), not dragged, not pulled out straight, not extended (of a rope, etc.).

almadath अल्मदथ । सान्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. **almadatas** अल्मदतस and so on), an exclamation of encouragement.

alam-galam अलम-गलम । असत्यव्यवहारः m. cheating, swindling (in keeping accounts and the like), embezzlement.

alamnôr^{u} अलमनोरु । ग्रामः m. the name of a village about 16 miles north of Śrīnagar, close to where the River Vĕth (Jehlam) enters the Wŏlur Lake.

almās الماس m. a diamond (El.).

öl^{i}-mashīd ऑलि-मशीद् عالي مسجد । म्लेच्छदेवालयभेदः f. the name of the chief mosque in Śrīnagar.

alun अलुन् । अध्रुवता conj. 3 (2 p.p. **alyōv** अल्योव्), to be insecure, to shake.

alūn^{u} अलूनु । अकृतलवनः adj. (f. **alūñ^{ü}** अलूञू), not reaped (of a crop).

alônd^{u} अलोन्दु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alönz^{ü}** अलांज़ू), suspended, hanging down. —**tshāḍun** छ्राँडुन, m.inf.

to seek to get a thing that is hanging out of reach (K.Pr. 10). **alānděn-thapa karaňě** अलान्दन्-थप करञ । निरर्थसमाश्रयणम् f. pl. inf. to stretch up the hand to things suspended; to grasp at a worthless support.

alônt^{u} अलोन्तु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alönts^{ü}** अलांत्सू), suspended, hanging down.

alanāwun अलनावुन् । संचालनम् conj. (1 p.p. **alanôw^{u}** अलनोवु), to cause to oscillate, to set swinging (e.g. a cradle or a child's swing).

al-pal अल्-पल् । मद्यमांसादिकम्, पापिष्ठपदार्थः m. the five things commencing with the letter म **m** formerly employed in their religious worship by followers of the left-hand Śākta sect, viz., *madya*, wine; *māṁsa*, flesh; *matsya*, fish; *mudrā*, special attitudes; *maithuna*, sexual intercourse; hence, in modern language, any vile and utterly impure food. **-ta-mal** -त-मल् । अतिशयेनापथ्याभक्ष्यम् m. anything extremely uneatable or undrinkable, or which if eaten or drunk produces illness or is indigestible; lit. "*al-pal* and filth".

alapala अलपल। प्रायः adv. about, approximately.

alīpalī अलीपली f. asparagus (*Asparagus filicinus*) (El.).

alēpralē-kölēṭās अलेप्रले-क्लेटास् । अतिनिरर्थकम् adv. very uselessly, futilely. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alāṭösi.**

alôr^{u} अलोरु । अस्निग्धीकृतः adj. (f. **alör^{ü}** अलांरू) (of vessels) not polished, (of clothes) not properly fullered; on which fuller's earth or polishing paste has been applied, but the final polishing or cleansing has not been carried out.

alaran अलरन् । चेष्टा f. swaying, swinging (as of tree-branches); trembling, shivering of the body (from cold, etc.).

alarun अलरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alor^{u}** अलरु), to cause to oscillate or tremble; to move something from rest, to shake.

alarwôn^{u} अलर्वोनु । अत्यस्थिरः, ईषत्स्थिरः (f. **alarwöñ^{ü}** अलर्वांञू), very insecure, easily shaken; also, not very secure, moderately secure, of a stone or the like fixed in a wall.

alarwaňěn-kaňěn अलर्वञन्-कञन् । अतिचञ्चलाधारवत्त्वम् adv. very insecurely, in such a position as to be easily upset, u.w. vbs. of placing or of position, etc.

alarāwun अलरावुन् । चेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alarôw^{u}** अलरोवु), to set in oscillation, to cause to swing (of a child's swing, or a cradle).

aḷ^{a}rāwun अंलरावुन् । तरलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **aḷ^{a}rôw^{u}** अंलरोवु), to cause something firm to be in movement, to shake, cause to oscillate or tremble.

alarawun^{u} अलरवुनु । कम्पनकृत् adj. (f. **alarawüñ^{ü}** अलरवंञू), one who causes to oscillate or tremble.

ál^{i}sh अलिश् । अतसी f. flax, *Linum usitatissimum*; also the seed, linseed. Cf. L. 330.

ál^{i}shi-kāḍ अलिशि-कांड । अतसीनालम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-khüj^{ü}** -खंजू । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake, used as a cattle food. **-khal** -खल् । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake. **-krüṭ^{ü}** -क्रंटू । अतसीबुसम् f. (sg. dat. **-kracě** -क्रच्य), linseed chaff, used as a cattle food, and, mixed with earth, as a wall-plaster. **-kosh^{u}** -कंशु । अतसीत्वक् m. the husk of linseed. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । अतसीतृणम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-phal** -फल् । अतसीफलम् m. linseed, as ready for sale or use. **-pröj^{ü}** -प्रांजू । अतसीबुसम् f. linseed chaff, see above. **-tīl** -तील् । अतसीतैलम् m. linseed oil.

ālish आलिश् m. *Rubus fruticosus* (El.).

alsrēṭh अल्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टतनुः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsrēṭas** अल्स्रेटस्), very stout, very fat (of an animate being), hence very foolish, witless. Cf. **arsrēṭh. -hyuh^{u}** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish^{ü}**- हिशू), id., a fat fool.

alsēṭh अल्सेठ् । अतिपुष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsēṭas** अल्सेटस्), very stout (whether suitably so or not). **-hyuh^{u}** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish^{ü}** -हिशू), too stout, too fat (of an animate being or inanimate thing); hence, (of a person) a fat fool, (of a thing) unsuitable, useless.

olut^{u} अंलुतु । अलक्तः m. (sg. dat. **alatis** अलतिस्), lac, lac-dye.

alātacha अलातछ । अत्यौत्सुक्यम् m. eager desire, eager anxiety for anything or for the success of any action.

ālath आलथ् । आरात्रिका f. the ceremony performed in adoration of a god by moving circularly round the head of the idol a platter containing a five-wicked burning lamp, flour, water, and incense; a similar ceremony performed on a bride and bridegroom, on the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her husband's house, and on other similar occasions.

ālith آلت m. *membrum virile* (El.).

alatamon^{u} अलतमंनु । कुरूपः adj. (f. **alatamüñ^{ü}** अलतमंञू) very ill-looking, very ugly.

alatröjě अलत्रांज्य । दोलायमानता, अतिव्याकुलता f.pl. extreme anxiety or distress, e.g. that caused by terror, the afflictions of those we love and the absence of any means of their relief; helplessness.

alāṭösi अलाटांसि । निरर्थकम् adv. fruitlessly, in vain. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alēpralē-kölēṭās. —döh kar-lösi** —दह कर्-लांसि । निरर्थकालक्षेपाकाङ्क्षा adv. desiring to pass one's time fruitlessly.

alī tashiā (corruption of علي تشيّع). The term by which Sunnī Kāshmīrīs refer to Shī'a Musalmāns; a heretic. Cf. L. 284.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ्. See **al 1.**

ālatshⁱ आलंछ्रि or **ālatshī** आलछ्री । अलसः adj. (as subst., f. **ālatshī** आलछ्री or **ālütshᵘ** आलंछू), lazy, idle, weary, tired. **-bünᵘ** -बून्ू । छायावृक्षविशेषः f. "the weary one's plane-tree", the name of a famous *chenar*, or plane-tree, under which pilgrims rest on the way to Jwālāmukhī. **-mar** -मर् । अलसमठः m. "home for the lazy", the name of a place in the village of Kharᵃv or Khruv, in the Vihī Pargana of Kashmīr, traditionally said to be a foundation by some merciful person for the benefit of the weary or the work-shy.

ālotshᵘ आलंछु । आलस्यम् m. weariness, idleness.

ālātshⁱlad आलंछिलद् adj. c.g. idle (W. 21, where it is spelt ālatslad).

alāv अलाव् । अग्निज्वाला m. a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire. **-ta-jĕlāv** -त-ज्यलाव् । महाज्वाला m. a great conflagration (e.g., a house on fire, or the burning of a stack of wood); hence, met., the burning of fever, etc.

ālav आलव । आह्वानशब्दः m. a loud, clear, call or cry (Śiv. 1187); **ālav dyunᵘ** आलव् द्युनु m.inf. to call, shout to a person (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 532). **-milav** -मिलव् । आह्वानशब्दः, तत्तुल्योऽन्यशब्दश्च m. a loud, clear, call or cry; any loud, clear, sound.

alivᵘ अलिवू, see **alyuvᵘ**.

ölⁱ-wākh आंलि-वाख् । परस्परं शुभपृच्छा m. (sg. dat. **-wākas** -वाकस् and so on), a polite greeting, a "how do you do?" Cf. **āla-gutsar.**

ālawan आलवन् । नौपरिभ्रामणम् f. the act of bringing a boat to or near the shore.

ālawun आलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वतो भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ālowᵘ** आलंवु), to wave round one's head, wave aloft, to wave (the hands), esp. in a propitiatory ceremony as described below (Śiv. 108, 1692, K.Pr. 50); to bring a boat near the shore; to row (El.). **gulⁱ ālawanⁱ,** m. pl. inf. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, to show affection (K.Pr. 13).

ālawith आलविथ् । शिरसि परिभ्राम्य conj. part. used as adv., waving an offering to a spirit of evil round the head before casting it forth, as in a ceremony for warding off a calamity. **-pālawith** -पालविथ् । शिरसो भ्रमित्वा प्रक्षिप्य adv. waving round the head and casting forth, as in the above ceremony.

alawunᵘ अलवुनु । कम्पमानः adj. (f. **alawünᵘ** अलवंनू), trembling, shaking.

alwand, ? gend., a kind of woollen cloth, plain or unembroidered *pashmīnā* (L. 377).

ālay आलय्, in **ālay-zāl pyonᵘ** आलय्-ज़ाल् प्योनु । बालत्व एव गार्हस्थ्यभारः m.inf. to be in the condition of an orphan child, on whom devolves all the burden of supporting a house.

alāy-balāy अलाय्-बलाय् । सुखदुःखम् f. (pl. nom. **alāyĕ-balāyĕ** अलाय-बलाय), pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. K.Pr. 134 translates this word by 'sacrifice', in the sense of the use of the word by women whilst waving platters with lamps, etc., round a person's head, to remove all evil. Hence the words have come to mean 'offering', 'sacrifice', 'victim'. Cf. **ālawun. alāyĕ-balāyĕ kadun** अलाय-बलाय कडुन् । आपद्भ्यो निर्मोचनम् m.inf. to expel by this waving, to deliver a child from infantile dangers, much as smallpox and the like; similarly, **alāyĕ-balāyĕ-nishĕ rachun** अलाय-बलाय-निश रछुन् । आपद्भ्यो रक्षणम् m.inf. to protect from calamities, as in the ceremony above referred to.

alyūkhᵘ अल्यूखु । अलिखितः adj. (f. **alīchᵘ** अलीछू), un-written.

alyovᵘ अल्यंवु । अक्षतलेहः adj. (f. **alĕvᵘ** अल्यंवू), not licked, of a dish or vessel to which some dainties are still adhering.

alyuvᵘ अल्युवु । अलिप्तः adj. (f. **alivᵘ** अलिवू), not plastered, of the surface of the ground, or a wall.

ⁱlöz इलांज़् or **ⁱlözᵘ** इलांज़ू f. a secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives or adjectives. Thus, **motᵘ** मंतु, a madman, **mätⁱlöz** मंतिलांज़्, the condition of a madman; **brēṭh** ब्रेट्, ignorant, **brīṭhⁱlöz** ब्रीठिलांज़्, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

am 1 अम् । भक्षणक्रिया m. the act of eating, eating (a nursery word, generally used of food offered to a child being weaned).

am 2 अम pron. suff. appended to the finite tenses of verbs, with the force of the acc. dat. or ag. sing. of the 1st pers.: me, to me, by me. If the verbal form to which it is added ends in a vowel, the **a** of the suffix is usually elided. Thus, **karan** करन्, they will make, **karan-am** करनम्, they will make me or for me; **korᵘ** कंरु, made, **koru-m** कंरुम्, made by me, I made. When added to the 3rd sing. fut. or to the fut. impve. the **a** is not elided, but, together with the final **i** of these forms, becomes **ĕ**. Thus, **kari** करि, he will make, **karĕm** कर्यम्, he will make me or for me; **kärⁱzi** कंरिज़ि, you should make, **kärⁱzĕm** कंरिज़्यम् you should make me or for me (Gr.Gr. 183).

ām 1 आम् । उदरकीटः m. human intestinal worms or entozoa, lumbricus (El.).

āma-dīјᵘ आम-डीजू । उदरोद्भवकीटसमूहगोलकः f. a mass of such worms. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यंमु । उदरोद्भवः कीटभेदः m., i.q. **ām 1.** **-lọ̄tshᵘ** -लंछु । उदरोद्भवः समुदायः m., i.q. **āma-dīјᵘ.** **-phŏkh** -फ्वख् or **-phukār**

-फुकार् । उदरकीटरोगः m. the disease, accompanied by swelling of the belly, of having these worms in the body, most commonly in children. **-shōshi** -शॉशि । उदरोद्भवकीटदोषजं श्वासाधिक्यम् f. excessive breathing or panting caused by this disease.

ām 2 आम् عام adj. c.g. common, general (Gr.M.); common persons, people of low birth. **āmas sūty har,** a quarrel with the common people (K.Pr. 11).

ām 3 आम्, he came to me, see **yunu**.

ōm ओं or ओम्, v. **ōm-kār.**

ama अम f. a grandmother. The word is said to be common among the prostitute families of Śrīnagar (El.); an old prostitute, a bawd. Cf. **am-jī.**

amā 1 अमा । किं नाम? adv. an interrogative particle, indicating a desire with doubt as to its accomplishment, equivalent to sentences such as 'will you, pray?', 'is it the case that?', 'why, pray?' or the like. Probably the same word as **amā 2.** **-kyāsanā** -क्यासना । किंस्वित् नाम? adv., i.q. **amā 1,** but more emphatic.

amā 2 اما, conj. but, moreover (El. and W.), (W. 100 spells it *amma*, with a double *m* as in Arabic). **-pozu** -पॊज़ु । परंतु conj. but.

ami अमि, **ami** अमि, see **ath 1.**

ômu ओमु । आमः adj. (m. sg. dat. **ömis** ऑमिस्, abl. **āmi** आमि; f. sg. nom. **ömü** ऑमू, pl. nom. **āmĕ** आम्य), raw, uncooked (Śiv. 1216); half-cooked; unripe. —**dŏd** —द्वद् । अपक्वं पयः m. unboiled milk; fresh milk, sweet milk. —**pan** —पन् । आमसूत्रतन्तुः m. loose-spun thread. —**ṭôku**—टोकु । पाकरहितः शरावः m. a cup or similar earthen vessel of unbaked clay. —**zômu**—ज़ोमु । व्यामिश्रमिव adj. (f. **ömü-zömü** ऑमू-ज़ॉमू), mixed up, confused, not clear, of a command or prohibition. —**zāmotu dŏd** —ज़ामॊतु द्वद् । दधिदुग्धे व्यामिश्रे m. a mixture of sweet and curdled milk.

amb 1 अम्ब् । आम्रः f. a mango (the tree or the fruit) (Gr.M.).

amb 2 अम्ब् m. a bramble (El.).

amôbu अमोबु । अतिशयवान् adj. (f. **amöbü** अमॉबू), exceeding, excessive, or adv. exceedingly, excessively.

āmba haldī आम्ब हल्दी f. *Curcuma zedoaria* (El.).

ambar 1 अम्बर् । कूटम् m. a large pile (Śiv. 996) or heap of grain, earth, etc., cf. **ambār.** —**karun** —करुन् । राशीकरणम् m.inf. to heap up, make a heap.

ambaras āsun अम्बरस् आसुन् । आयुः शेषीभावः m.inf. to be (a material) for piling up, to remain over and above; hence, met., to have a fresh lease of life after recovering from the point of death, or after rescue from mortal peril. —**karun** —करुन् । राशिविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to make to a pile, to pile anything (e.g. grain) up, to make into a pile.

ambar 2 عنبر m. ambergris (Śiv. 1008).

ambār अम्बार् انبار । राशिः m., i.q. **ambar 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 68, 1579, 1610).

ambāri अम्बॉरि in the two following. Cf. L. p. 349. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apple, small in size and of excellent flavour. **-ṭsūṭhu** -त्सूँठु । पालीवतभेदः m. another apple, large, round, red and white, ripening in October, and keeping in condition a long time.

ambōri अम्बॉरि (عماری) । परिस्तोमः f. a canopied litter, with ornamented housings, used on an elephant (Śiv. 967).

ombūra ऒम्बूर । तक्षसामग्रीविशेषः m. a vice or forceps used by carpenters or blacksmiths for extracting nails, etc.

ombur-būth ऒम्बुर्-बूथ् । अमरधूलिभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-būtas** -बूतस् and so on), i.q. **amar-būth,** q.v.

omburhēr ऒम्बुर्हेर् । अमोरुहवनाख्यो ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about 4 miles north of Śrīnagar on the road towards the Sind Valley. The ancient Amarēśvara. Cf. RT.Tr. vii, 183 n.

ambar-nāth अम्बर्-नाथ् । अमरेश्वरस्थानम् m., i.q. **amar-nāth** अमर्-नाथ्, q.v.

imbrzal (?), a kind of good white rice with a dark leaf (L. 248, 463). Perhaps connected with **amrĕth,** q.v.

amuchu अमुछु । अनुद्यापनः adj. (f. **amuchü** अमुछू), not brought to a conclusion, not accomplished (of a day on which a fast or the like has been undertaken, but on which the final oblations, etc., cannot, owing to some rule of ritual, be performed).

amõḍu अमोँडु । अमिश्रीकृतः adj. (f. **amõḍü** अमॉँडू), not mingled, not mixed, not kneaded up (of flour or the like in water).

amdam अमदम् adv. at one's own free will (Śiv. 586).

āmdanī آمدنی f. income, receipts, revenue (Gr.M.).

āmaholu आमहॊलु । शीतालुता, अतिशैत्यबाधा m. numbness caused by contact with snow or ice, frostbite; pain in the teeth from drinking very cold water or from eating ice or snow.

amahôru अमहोरु । अकणशः कृतः adj. (f. **amahörü** अमहॉरू), not broken to pieces, not reduced to powder (of a lump of boiled rice, sugar, earth, or the like).

am-jī अम-जी f., i.q. **ama,** q.v. (L. 215).

amījü अमीजू, see **amyūlu**.

amŏjü अम्वंजू, see **amŏlu**.

amõju अमोँजु । अनिर्मलीकृतः adj. (f. **amõjü** अमॉँजू), not cleaned, not scrubbed, not polished (of a metal vessel or the like).

amüjü अमंजू, see **amolu**.

ōm-kār ओं-कार् । प्रणवः m. the mystic syllable **ōm,** used at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēdas,

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

previously to any prayer, and also as an auspicious salutation.

ām-kŏth^{u} आम-क्ठु m. raw-kneedness, having weak knees, inability to walk properly (of a child learning to walk), K.Pr. 260, where it is spelt **ām-kuṭ**. Said also to mean incomplete, immature.

amal عمل m. work, action; employment (K.Pr. 10). **—āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to be brought into use (K.Pr. 10). **—karun** —करुन् m. inf. to act; to obey (El.). **—karanwôl^{u}** —करन्वोलु m. a certain official, a *tahsīdār*, a collector (El.). **cyōnis wananas pĕth —karun** च्यांनिस् वननस् पेठ् —करुन् (Gr.M.), to act upon (or comply with) what you say.

amŏl^{u} अमंलु । निर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **amŏj^{ü}** अमंजू), without price, priceless, that for which a price is impossible; without price, gratis, as a free gift.

amol^{u} अमंलु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüj^{ü}** अमंजू), not rubbed or shampooed (of the body or a limb); not used in shampooing (of the customary oil or medicament).

ōm^{a}la ओमल । आमलकी m. the plant *Emblica myrobalan*, *Emblica officinalis*, Gærtn.

am^{a}liāca अमलिआच, m. *Viburnum stellulatum* (El.).

āmalun^{u} आमलुनु । आमगन्धवत्त्वम् m. the state or condition of possessing a raw or unripe odour; musty smelliness.

amma, see **amā 2**.

āman आमन् । आमगन्धः f. change for the worse; a condition of corruption or of malodorousness.

āmun आमुन् । दाहगन्धः m. a smell of burning or scorching cloth, especially cotton-cloth.

ômān ओमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt shown by one to another.

amānī امانى f. a certain land tenure, in which the state takes its share of the actual produce of a village (L. 403).

amun^{u} अमुनु । अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. **amuñ^{ü}** अमुञू), not pounded in a mortar for the removal of husk, not husked (of rice and other grains).

amond^{u} अमंन्दु । अक्षतमन्थनः adj. (f. **amünz^{ü}** अमंज़ू), not churned, not fully churned (of milk, etc.); met., not fully considered, not worked out (of a story, theory, etc.).

amonḍ^{u} अमंण्डु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amünḍ^{ü}** अमंण्डू, pl. **amanjĕ** अमंज्य), not kneaded (of woollen clothes kneaded under foot in water in order to soften or clean them).

amandoch^{u} अमन्दंकु । अमन्दाचः adj. (f. **amandüch^{ü}** अमन्दंकू), without shame, shameless; bold, daring, confident, audacious.

among^{u} अमंगु । अयाचितः adj. (f. **amünj^{ü}** अमंजू), not asked for; got without asking.

āmanun आमनुन् । विकारः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āmanyōv** आमन्योव्), to change for the worse; to look exhausted from fatigue or hunger; to go bad, become corrupt and malodorous (of food, etc.).

āmanyô-mot^{u} आमन्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (f. **āmanyö-müts^{ü}** आमन्यां-मंचू), changed for the worse, disimproved; appearing exhausted from fatigue or hunger; become corrupt, malodorous (of food).

amānath अमानथ् امانت । न्यासीभूतः, निक्षेपः m. (sg. dat. **amānatas** अमानतस्), depositing, committing property to the trust or care of a person; a deposit, a thing placed in charge (K.Pr. 30). **amānatas khiyānath**, embezzlement of a deposit (ib. 11). **-cīri** -चीरि । निक्षेपपत्रिका f. a document certifying a deposit, a deed of trust.

āmanay आमनय् । विकृतिः f. change for the worse, applied to food grown stale and beginning to be offensive.

amünz^{ü} अमंज़ू, see **amond^{u}**.

amañē अमञे । मुखार्पणम् m. the receiving of anything into the mouth, usually applied to a suckling child receiving milk. **-ta-grŏth** -त-ग्रुठ् । मुखार्पणपूर्वकं निगरणम् m. putting into the mouth and swallowing (without chewing), usually applied as before to a suckling child.

amīñ^{u} अमीञू, see **amyūn^{u}**.

amañĕ-gamañĕ अमञ-गमञ । व्याकुलत्वम् f.pl. perturbation, fluster, agitation of mind, from fear or other similar cause.

āmpa आम्प । पक्षिणां भुक्तिः, कणमोक्षः f.pl. the feeding of one bird by another, beak to beak. **-mangañĕ** -मङ्गञ । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनाः f.pl. asking to be fed in this manner; hence, met., persistently and repeatedly asking for an urgently desired object.

üm^{ü}-püm^{ü} अंमू-पंमू । प्रक्षिप्य नष्टीभवनम् f. the throwing away and scattering of a powder or anything minutely subdivided, so that to all intents and purposes it ceases to exist.

amri, ? f. L. 349, i.q. **ambāri**, q.v.

amar अमर् adj. c.g. undying (Śiv. 931, 935); N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

āmĕr आम्यर् । आमता m. rawness, unripeness.

amara अमर, a suffix added to cardinal numerals giving indefiniteness, as in **aiṭh-amara** ऐठमर, about eight (Gr.Gr. 84).

āmāra आमार (= آوارہ) m. a wanderer (El., who writes it *ámárah*).

am^{a}röi अमरांई f. a species of elm (*Ulmus erosa* and *pumila*) (El., who spells it *amrái*).

amūr^{u} अमूरु । अनिष्कृष्टत्वक्कः adj. (f. **amūr^{ü}** अमूरू), not shelled, not husked (of peas, vetches, and the like).

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

ȧmⁱrābād अ॑मिराबाद् । उद्यानविशेषः m. the name of a celebrated garden on the Dal Lake near Śrīnagar. It was prepared in the latter half of the eighteenth century by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr.

amar-būth अमर्-बूथ् । अमरभूतिः m. (sg. dat. **-būtas** -बूतस्), or **ombur-būth** अ॑म्बुर्-बूथ्, a certain white powder applied to the limbs by pilgrims to Amarnāth (q.v.). It is made of the gypsum rock of which the cave is composed. Its application is believed to possess great religious efficacy.

ȧmⁱrā-kadal अ॑मिरा-कदल् । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the uppermost bridge over the Vĕth (Jehlam) River in Śrīnagar. It was built by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

amar-nāth अमर्-नाथ् । अमरेश्वरचेत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -नाथस्) or **ambar-nāth** अम्बर्-नाथ्, Lord of the Immortals, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 192); N. of a cave about 70 *kōs* east of Śrīnagar among the sources of the Sind River (Śiv. 114, 522). It contains a large block of transparent ice formed by the freezing of the water which issues from the rock. This is worshipped as a *linga* or emblem of Śiva Amarēśvara. It is a place of great sanctity, and the pilgrimage to it in the month of Śrāvaṇa or June–July attracts many thousands of people not only from Kashmīr but from all parts of India. The pilgrimage is one involving great hardships. See El. s.v., L. 41, and RT.Tr. II, 409. For a description of the modern pilgrimage, see Vigne, *Travels*, pp. 10 ff.

amrĕth अम्ऱ्यथ्, अमृथ् । अमृतम् m. (sg. dat. **amrĕtas** अम्ऱ्यतस् and so on), ambrosia nectar, always represented as a liquid (Śiv. 15, 167, 195, 473, 501, etc.); hence, met., any particularly dainty or delicious food. **amrĕta-zal** अमृत-ज़ल् m. the water of ambrosia, liquid ambrosia, nectar (Śiv. 179).

amis अमिस्, **amisᵘy** अमिसुय्, see **ath 1.**

āmotᵘ आमॊतु । आगतः, उद्भिन्नः adj. (f. **āmüṭsᵘ** आमॊचू), the perf. part. of **yunᵘ**, q.v., come, arrived (e.g. Śiv. 44); of seeds and the like, just sprouting, just appeared above the ground.

amothᵘ अमॊथु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüṭshᵘ** अमॊछू), not rubbed (of oil, medicine, or the like, rubbed on the body); not rubbed, not brushed, dusty (of clothes).

amaṭhôrᵘ अमठोरु । असमीकृतः adj. (f. **amaṭhörᵘ** अमठांरू), not levelled or straightened; hence, of a vessel or dish, etc., not hammered out.

amūtrᵘ अमूँत्रु । अमन्त्रितः adj. (f. **amūtrᵘ** अमूँत्रू), not rendered subject to charm, not charmed against (e.g. a snake); not offered to a god, etc., with the proper spell or invocation (*mantra*).

āma-tāw आम-ताव् । दाहचिह्नम् m. the mark of slight burning, or scorching, on cloth or the limbs.

amüṭshᵘ अमंछू, see **amothᵘ** अमंथु.

amāwashy अमावश्य m. the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1658).

amiy अमिय्, **ȧmiy** अ॑मिय्, **amyukᵘ** अम्युकु, see **ath 1.**

amyūlᵘ अम्यूलु । असंमिलितः adj. (f. **amījᵘ** अमीजू), not united, not mixed; not met with, rare, difficult or impossible to procure.

ömⁱ-yām अ॑मि-याम् । गर्भवैमनस्यम् f. the feeling of disgust, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhœa, experienced by a woman in the earlier months of her pregnancy.

amyūnᵘ अम्यूनु । अमितः adj. (m. dat. sg. **amīnis** अमीनिस्, ag. **amīnⁱ** अमीनि, abl. **amēni** अमेनि; pl. nom. **amīnⁱ** अमीनि, dat. **amēnĕn** अमेन्यन्, ag. and abl. **amēnyau** अमेन्यौ; fem. **amīñᵘ** अमीञू, dat. **amēñi** अमेञि, and so on), not measured, not weighed.

an 1 अन् । अन्नम् m. any edible grain, cooked or uncooked; grain food generally (Śiv. 969). As the first member of a compound this word often takes the form **anna** अन्न, see below. —**karun** —करुन् । भोजन-भक्षणम् m.inf. to eat food, generally used as a polite formula in addressing a superior. **-kāṭh** -काठ । यवाद्यन्नम् m. inferior kinds of grain such as barley, pulses, or the like, eaten by the poorer classes. **-kūṭh** -कूठ् । सत्त्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭas** -कूटस्), a pile of grain; esp. a pile of grain and other food distributed to the poor at various festivals, especially at the close of the rice harvest. Cf. El. s.v. *ankūt* and L. 271. **-kitărⁱ** -कितॅरि । आखुविशेषः m.pl. a kind of rat which infests granaries. Employed in the plural, as they appear in great numbers. **-pan** -पन् । सर्वमन्नादिकम् m. a reduplication of **an** अन्; grain etcetera, grain and the like; all kinds of food eaten with grain.

ana-gagorᵘ अन-गगॊरु । दिवान्धकः m. (f. **-gagürᵘ** -गगॊरू), a musk-rat (W. 115 connects this with **onᵘ** 1). **-kan** -कन् । पिण्डविशेषः m. a kind of cake in the shape of a ball made up of rice, etc., and offered by Brāhmans to deceased ancestors, a *piṇḍa*. **-mūrᵘ** -मूरु or **anna-mūrᵘ** अन्न-मूरु । गन्धमुखी m. a kind of grain-rat, apparently a kind of musk-rat; according to El. (s.v. *anamur*), a mole. **-mĕṭᵘ** -म्यॅटू or **anna-mĕṭᵘ** अन्न-म्यॅटू । भक्तगोलविशेषः f. the amount of cooked grain taken into the hand at one time to put into the mouth, a gobbet of rice; hence, met., any small quantity of food, a mere mouthful. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् or **anna-mŏṭh** अन्न-म्वठ् । अन्नमुष्टिः f. a fistful of grain, such as is given to a beggar in charity; hence, met., a very small quantity of grain. **-māyĕ** -माय or **anna-māyĕ** अन्न-माय । अन्नतृप्तिः, पुष्टिः m. the satiety produced in an

invalid by eating only a small quantity of food; the satisfaction of an invalid's hunger. **-pān** -पान् m. bread (El.). **-prāshun** प्राशुन् । अन्नप्राशनम् m. the religious ceremony of putting rice into a Hindū child's mouth for the first time. Cf. L. 260.

an 2 अन् pron. suff. of the 3rd pers. sg. in either the acc. or the ag. case, and added to any finite form of a verb. If the verbal form ends in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped. Thus, **karān chuh-an** करान् छुह्न्, thou makest him; **koru-n** कोरुन्, made by him, he made. If the verb be in the 3rd person, **an** in the sense of the acc. is not used, **as** अस् being substituted, as in **suh karān chu-s** सुह् करान् छुस्, not **suh karān chu-n** सुह् करान् छुन्, he makes him (Gr.Gr. 185). **an** अन् is also used to indicate the nom. case, when the nom. represents the object of a transitive verb in a past tense, as in **trôwᵘth-an,** he was released by thee, thou releasedst him (Gr.M. 1057), so **mōka-lôwᵘth-an** (Śiv. 3).

an 3 अन् a primary suffix forming abstract nouns from certain verbal roots. In the case of three verbs whose roots end in **ĕ** (viz., **chyonᵘ** च्यंनु, to drink; **khyonᵘ** ख्यंनु, to eat; and **hyonᵘ** ह्यनु, to place) the initial **a** is dropped, and the abstract noun is masc. Thus, **cĕn** च्यन्, drinking. In the case of the other verbs with which this suff. is used, the abs. noun is fem. A list of these verbs will be found in Gr.Gr. 120 ff.

an 4 अन्, **anī 1** अनी, **anas** अनस्, or **anan** अनन्, a secondary suff. added pleonastically to adverbs of place (see Gr.Gr. 155).

ān 1 आन् । आज्ञा f. an order, command, used in the following: **-mönī** -मांनी । परस्पराज्ञापालनम् f. obeying (mutual) orders, mutual respect; mutual confidence, mutual loyalty. **—mānüñᵘ** —मानंञ्‌ । आज्ञामाननम् f.inf. to obey orders; to become subject to anyone.

ān 2 आन्, a prim. suff. forming the pres. part., as in **kar-ān** करान् doing (Gr.Gr. 104).

ān 3 आन् a sec. suff. added to some few words, giving an adjectival force with a bad sense, as **dand** दन्द्, a tooth, **dandān** दन्दान्, having an ugly tooth (Gr.Gr. 137).

āna 1 आन । पणद्वयमानद्रव्यम् m. the name of a certain coin or sum of money, an anna.

āna 2 आन । समये adv. at a (certain) time, only used -°, as in **tami-āna** तमि-आन, at that time.

anī 2 अनी (for 1 see **an** 4), a primary suffix indicating necessity, like the Latin part. in *-ndum*, as in **karanī** करनी, it must be made. Added to a root ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **dinī** दिनी, it is to be given (Gr.Gr. 111).

aina ऐन or **öna** आंन (=آئینه) । आदर्शः m. a mirror, a looking-glass (Śiv. 500, 558, 1547). K.Pr. spells this word **āinah,** transliterating the Pers. آئینه. **-dörᵘ** -दांरू । आदर्शकवाटः a door ornamented with mirrors. **-gorᵘ** -गरु । दर्पणसम्पादकः m. a mirror-maker; a seller of mirrors. **-khündᵘ** -खंण्डू । आदर्शखण्डः f. a piece of a mirror. **-khapᵘṭᵘ** -खंपंटू । सूक्ष्मतुच्छ आदर्शः f. a small mirror, of no value or use. **-khôṭᵘ** -खोँटु । आदर्शपिधानम् m. a mirror-cover, or mirror-case. **-phuṭᵘ** -फुटू । भग्नलघुदर्पणः f. a broken piece of looking-glass. **-wöjᵘ** -वांज़ू । सादर्शोर्मिका f. a kind of finger-ring, fitted with a tiny mirror. **-zömpāna** -ज़ांम्पान । आदर्शमयशिबिका m. a palanquin, the doors and other parts of which are made of mirrors of glass, crystal, or the like; hence, met., a very fragile conveyance.

öna आंन, see **aina.**

önⁱ आंनि, a prim. suff. forming a kind of adverbial pres. part. Thus, **kar-önⁱ** करांनि, while doing. It is only used by rustics (Gr.Gr. 196).

onᵘ 1 अंनु । अन्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **anis** अनिस्, Śiv. 746; f. **üñᵘ** अंञ्‌ sg. ag. **añi** अञि, K.Pr. 66), blind (Śiv. 16). **—sapanun** —सपनुन्, to become blind.

ȧnⁱ-arāth अंनि-अराथ् । तामिस्रसमागमः m. (sg. dat. **-arātas** -अरातस्), evening, twilight; cf. **arāth.** **-bishta** -बिश्त । अन्धवद्व्यवहर्ता m. one who acts like a blind man, one who acts without foresight. **-gāsh** -गाश् । अत्यल्पप्रकाशः m. all the light that is visible by a blind man; hence, met., dimness, very little light. **-lūṭh** -लूट । अन्धलुण्ठनम्, अन्यायः m. looting by a blind man, circumstances under which even a blind man can plunder; hence, met., mis-government, tyranny. **-mushta** -मुश्त । अनवसरताडनादि f.pl. hitting by a blind man; hence, met., ill-treating without excuse, ill-treating or striking the wrong person. **-raz** -रज़् । अन्धपङ्क्तिः f. a string of blind men. A number of blind men form a line and go along the pilgrim-roads begging. The front man sings a song, to which the others reply in chorus. **-sörᵘ** -सांरू । अन्धमार्गणा f. search by a blind man; hence, met., searching for anything in the dark; or searching futilely and without system for anything lost or destroyed. **-thapa** -थप । अन्धावलम्बनम् m.pl. grasping by a blind man; hence, met., when the proper resource is wanting, using the first thing that comes to hand as a substitute, or taking hold of anything without first seeing what it is.

anis mushᵃth hāwüñᵘ na sawāb na gŏnāh अनिस् मुश्थ् हावंञ्‌ न सवाब् न ग्वनाह । निष्फलप्रयासः to shake one's fist at a blind man is neither a good action nor a sin (he does not see it, and it neither

pleases him nor angers him); used of making an exertion the result of which is absolutely indifferent.

añĕ-ăchⁱ-gāsh अञ-अ़छ्चि-गाश् । अन्धाचिप्रकाशः m. the light of a blind eye; the little, but much treasured, light of a blind eye; hence, met., an only son, a darling son, a favourite son. **-chapürᵘ** -छपूरु । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a children's game. One boy is blindfold and another boy hides, the former, after being unblindfolded, having to find out where the latter is. **-gāth** -गाथ् । कलङ्कवाङ्मयम् m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस् and so on), a disgrace, a mark of shame or dishonour brought on as the result of some sinful act, or (in the case of a family) by sinful practices. **-khörötⁱ** -खोरोति । अत्यरोचकः adj. c.g. extremely unpleasant, deserving to be hidden away.

añi-gaṭa अञि-गट f. or **-goṭᵘ** -गटु m. । अन्धकारः darkness, whether by day or by night (Śiv. 157); met., the sensation of darkness caused by fainting or the like; f.abl. **añigaṭi,** in the dark (K.Pr. 13, 82, cf. 226). **-gaṭilad** -गटिलद् adj. c.g. dark (of a night, or the like) (Gr.M.).

onᵘ 2 ओ़नु, see **anun.**

onᵘ 3 अनु, **un 1** उन्, **unᵘ 1** उनु, a m. prim. suff. forming (1) the verbal noun or infinitive, and (2) the future passive participle, as in **karonᵘ** करोनु, **karun** करुन्, or करुनु **karunᵘ**, the act of doing, to do, or about to be done, necessary to be done. See Gr.Gr. 112 ff.

un 2 उन् (for 1 see under **onᵘ 3**). A sec. suff. indicating condition, only noted in **mait-un** मैतुन्, the condition of a corpse (Gr.Gr. 144).

unᵘ 2 उनु (f. **üñü** अ़ञू), a suffix forming the genitive, used mostly with masc. proper names, as in **rāmunᵘ** रामुनु (f. **rāmüñü** रामञू), of or belonging to Rāma, and with the word **pāna** पान self, forming the adj. **panunᵘ** पनुनु (f. **panüñü** पनञू), own (Gr.Gr. 42, 152). For **unᵘ 1** see **onᵘ 3.**

unᵘ 3 उनु, a sec. suff. used with the words **kūṭᵘ** कूटु, a beam, and **dag** दग्, a blow. Thus, **kūṭunᵘ** कूटुनु, a small beam; **dagunᵘ** दगुनु, a club, a mace (Gr.Gr. 148).

anubaw अनुबव् m. perception, understanding, experience.

anubawa-bāw अनुबव-बाव् m. a condition in which one is capable of experiencing or understanding the merits of any person or thing (Śiv. 75).

āncār आंचार्, see **ãcār.**

and अन्द् । अन्तः m. either end or edge of any inanimate thing; the end or limit (of a person's greatness, existence, majesty, etc.) (Śiv. 46, 97); a boundary, limit (L. 458); the end, conclusion, or termination of any action or condition; adv. to the end, right through to the end in due order (Śiv. 120); in various idioms noted below the word 'end' is extended to mean the outer end, the exterior. Cf. **anta** and **önth.** **-borᵘ** -बोरु । समाप्तिसाम्मुख्यम् m. nearness to a conclusion, getting near the end. **-gŏḍ** -गोड् । आद्यन्तम् m. the end and the beginning, the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of anything. —**hĕth** —ह्यथ् । आद्यमारभ्य lit. having taken the end; hence, as an adv., from the beginning, from the first. **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् । भर्तृगेहे कन्यार्पणम् adv. lit. on the outside, the converse of **gara-pĕṭh** गर-प्यठ्, q.v. under **gara.** Used with reference to a bride being made over to her husband's house, as contrasted with a son-in-law who lives with the bride in her parents' house. —**wātun** —वातुन् । समाप्तीभवनम्, पर्यापणम् m.inf. to arrive at the end, to be successfully concluded; to conclude a long and successful life.

ándⁱ अ़न्दि adv. on the edge, outside (YZ. 40). **-ándⁱ** -अ़न्दि । बहिर्बहिः, परितः adv. round and round outside, as in **-ándⁱ bīṭhⁱ yĕgyĕs** -अ़न्दि बीठि यग्यस् they were seated round the sacrifice (Śiv. 78), **-ándⁱ pakun** -अ़न्दि पकुन् or **-ándⁱ phērun** -अ़न्दि फेरुन्, to walk ceremonially round any person or thing, keeping him or it to the right hand, as a token of reverence (cf. YZ. 89). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । बहिर्भावः m.inf. to go outside; hence, of a missile, to miss the mark or, of a person, to act vainly or uselessly (Śiv. 22). —**karun** —करुन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to make outside; to separate from a group or collection; to despise, reject; to abandon. **-pákhⁱ** -पंखि । बहिरन्तिके adv. outside and here, outside and inside; here, there, and everywhere; u.w. vbs. of searching, etc. —**thawun** —थवुन् । गूढस्थापनम्, i.q. **anda thawun** ab. **-wati** -वति । भिन्नमार्गेण adv. by an outer way, by another way (usually with the idea of secrecy); u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **-wath hĕñü** -वथ् ह्यञू । परोक्षगमनम् f.inf. to take the outer way, to go away secretly.

andukᵘ अन्दुकु । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andücü** अन्दूचू), of or belonging to the end, final, the last. —**and** —अन्द् । समग्रोऽन्तिमभागः m. the end of all, end, e.g. of a row or of a strip of cloth.

anda-kani अन्द-कनि । अन्तभागे adv. in the end, at the end, to one side, on the outer side, close by, u.w. vbs. of placing, pointing out, and the like; apart from, free from, devoid of, **māyāyĕ anda-kani,** free from delusion (Śiv. 422). **-kani manz-bāg** -कनि मञ्ज़-बाग् । अन्तस्थितियुक्तमध्यभागे adv. being on the outer side (to sit) in the middle; (of any action) going off right into the middle of things (cf. K.Pr.12). **-kanyukᵘ**

-कन्युकु । अन्तभागभवः adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the end, edge, outer side or vicinity. **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । मूलतः, अन्ततो वा adv. from the end, as in counting from either end of a row. **-pĕṭha önthas-tān** -प्यठ आंन्यस्-तान् । आदितोऽन्तपर्यन्तम् adv. from one end to the other, from beginning to end, thoroughly, u.w. vbs. of investigating, searching, and the like. **—thawun** —थवुन । गुढस्थापनम् m.inf. to place outside, to hide anything away. **—wand** -वन्द् । आदितः समाप्त्यन्तम् adv. from beginning to conclusion, u.w. regard to anything implying length, such as a line, a road, or the like; continually, without cessation (of time) (Śiv. 334).

andā-and अन्दा-अन्द् adv. on the edge (L. 460).

an̤d अण्ड् m. an egg (El.).

önd^{i} आंन्दि, see **ȫd^{i}**.

anöḍ^{i} अनांडि or **anör^{i}** अनांरि । अनभिज्ञः adj. e.g. unskilful, awkward, clumsy, inexpert; inexperienced, unpractised; ignorant, uncouth.

ànd^{i}hīr^{ü} अंन्दिहीरू । आन्ध्यम् f. the thick darkness of a clouded dark night (Śiv. 1034); clouds or a dust-storm, causing such darkness by day; met., tyranny, injustice. Cf. **ȫd^{i}**.

andakār अन्द्कार् । अन्धकारः m. darkness, want of sunshine or other light; met., tyranny, unjust rule (cf. K.Pr. 126); as a religious tech. term, the darkness of delusion, the conception of sense, egoism (= Sanskrit *ahaṁkāra*) (Śiv. 3, 18); sinful delusion generally (Śiv. 59, 66, 67).

andim^{ü} अन्दिमू, see **andyum^{u}**.

andun अन्दुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **andyōv** अन्द्योव्), to be ended, concluded; of a lawsuit or dispute, to be decided, settled.

andon^{u} अन्दंनु । समापनीयः adj. (f. **andün^{ü}** अन्दंनू), fit or worthy to be ended; approaching the conclusion (of a story, action, etc.).

andar अन्दर् اندر । अन्तरम् adv. and postpos. inside, within (Śiv. 763), in (Śiv. 21, 866). As postpos. it governs the dat., e.g., **khābas andar,** in a dream (YZ. 80); **nayi andar,** on the plateau (K.Pr. 156); **māgas andar,** in the month of Māg (Śiv. 590); **nētran andar,** in the eyes (Śiv. 767). **—atsun** —अचुन् or **—gatshun** —गछुन्, to go in, to enter. **-kun**-कुन् । आन्तरभागे adv. to within, u.w. vbs. of placing, etc. **-kūṭh** -कूठ् । ग्रामविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭas** -कूटस्, and so on), the name of a village in Kashmīr some 14 miles below Śrīnagar on the left bank of the Vĕth (Jehlam). It is on the site of Jayapura, the ancient capital of King Jayapīḍa, see RT.Tr. iv, 506–11, and II, 479. **-nĕbar** -न्यबर् । अन्तर्बहिः adv. inside and outside, within and without. **—yun^{u}** —युनु m.inf. to come in, to enter.

an̤d^{a}ra 1 अंन्ड्र । अन्तरात् adv. and postpos. from within, from inside; from among (as in one from among several). In K.Pr. 156 it means simply 'inside'. As postpos. it governs the abl. For **an̤d^{a}ra 2** see under **an̤d^{a}r**. **-kanĕn** -कन्यन । अन्तःप्रदेशे adv. inside, within. **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । अन्तर्भागभवः adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the inside, internal, interior. **-nĕb^{a}ra** -न्यंबर । अन्तर्बहिः adv. from within and from without.

an̤d^{a}r^{i} अंन्ड्रि । अन्तरात् adv. from within. **-an̤d^{a}ri** -अंन्ड्रि । अन्तरन्तरम् adv. very private (of a consultation, etc.), secretly between the parties. **-an̤d^{a}r^{u}y** -अंन्ड्रुय । अन्तरन्तर एव adv. quite within; very privately. **-dam** -दम् । आन्तरश्वासनिरोधः m. the name of a disease in which there is inhibition of the breath in the air passages caused by the morbid accumulation of phlegm; bronchitis, ? asthma. **-kin^{i}** -किनि । अन्तर्भागे, मध्यभागात् adv. in the middle, within, inwardly (Śiv. 764); from within, from in. **-tam** -तम् । आन्तररोगतामिस्रम् m. darkness of in the middle; hence, fainting, or extreme pain, owing to an internal disease, of which the symptoms are not visible. **-tsūr** -चूर् । गूढरोगः m. a thief of in the middle; a hidden, incurable, internal disease.

an̤d^{a}r अंन्ड्र् । अन्त्रम् m. entrail, intestine. Cf. **an̤d^{a}ram.** Its abl. is **an̤d^{a}ra 2** अंन्ड्र, hence the following. For **an̤d^{a}ra 1** see under **andar.**

an̤d^{a}ra-chal अंन्ड्र-छल् । कुक्षिभेदनम् f. rupture or exposure of the intestines; lesion of the intestines; ? hernia. **-humal** -ह्रुमल् । कृपणचित्तः adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of offering entrails in sacrifice; hence, met., very mean, miserly. **-wāṭh** -वाँठ् । अन्त्रसारः m. the chief organ in the intestine, the main bowel.

anādar अनादर् । अनादरः m. disrespect, contempt, rudeness offered to one to whom respect is due.

an̤d^{a}ram अंन्ड्रम् । अन्त्रम् m. an intestine, entrail; the intestines, as a whole. Cf. **an̤d^{a}r.** **-kūṭun^{u}** -कूटुनु । अन्त्रखण्डः m. a piece of intestine; a portion of the intestines, a gut. **-lŏṭsh^{u}** -ल्वंछु । अन्त्रकूटम् m. a lump of intestine; hence, a portion of extruded intestine, the extruded intestine in hernia. **-lŏtshür^{ü}** -ल्वछ्रूरू । अन्त्राल्पकूटम् f. id., but of a smaller lump. **-nôr^{u}** -नोरु । अन्त्रनाडी m. a tubular portion of the intestines.

an̤d^{a}ruṭh^{u} अंन्द्रुठु । अन्तरपक्वता m. the condition of not being cooked within, of not being cooked through and through; hence, met., indigestion.

an̤d^{a}ryum^{u} अंन्द्र्युमु । अन्तर्भवः adj. (f. **an̤d^{a}rim^{ü}** अंन्द्रिमू), within, internal, inner (cf. K.Pr. 13); met., inner,

heartfelt, sincere (of affection) (Gr.M.). The converse is **nĕbaryumᵘ** न्यबर्युम्, q.v. (El. spells this *andarum.*) —**nĕbar karun** —न्यबर् करुन् । आन्तरस्य बहिर्विधानम् m. to make what is within outside, to turn inside out; to slay by evisceration.

andashĕ अन्दश । औदासीन्यम् adv. without connexion with, apart from, excluded from.

andusurun अन्दुसुरुन् m. *Wrightea antidysenterica* (El.).

andyumᵘ अन्युम् । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andimᵘ** अन्दिमू), final, concluding, last.

andyotᵘ अन्द्योत् । अन्योन्यकन्यादानम् m. (sg. dat. **andĕtis** अन्यतिस्), the reciprocal giving in marriage of children, as when two persons have each a son and a daughter, and agree to marry the son of one to the daughter of the other and also the daughter of one to the son of the other.

andāza अन्दाज़ انداز । अभिमतम् m. the desired result of any action; an approximation, rough calculation, estimate (Gr.M.).

ang 1 अङ्ग । अङ्गम् m. a limb (not only of a living being but also of a tree, etc.); a member of the body (including such members as eyes, ears, etc.); a relation, a person related by blood, belonging to the same family. —**dyunᵘ** —द्युन् । अङ्गेषु वस्त्रादिग्रहणम् m.inf. to apply to the body, hence a certain ceremony; when a new garment is procured, the body or appropriate limb is touched by it for the first time at a lucky moment, as a preliminary to bringing it into wear. This is called 'applying them to the body'. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यन् । नूतनवस्त्रभूषादिधारणम् m.inf. to put on new clothes for the first time, usually applied to putting on one's own body some one else's new clothes, so as to take the newness off them. This wards off the evil eye, etc., from their real possessor.

anga-būz अङ्ग-बूज़् । अङ्गपुष्टिकृद्भोजनादि m. food or medicine which makes the limbs stout, nourishing food or medicine, a tonic. **-dorᵘ** -द्रू । दृढाङ्गः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -द्रू), having firm or strong limbs (generally of men or animals). **-dūsh** -दूष् । अङ्गदोषः m. a fault or blemish in a person's limb or member of the body, e.g. one-eyedness, which would be, for instance, considered as a blemish in arranging a marriage with a person so afflicted. **-hyūnᵘ** -ह्यून् । हीनाङ्गः (fem. **-hīñᵘ** -हीञू), wanting a limb or limbs, or having a deformed limb or limbs (usually of a human being or of an image). **-rāg** -राग् । अङ्गरागः m. a cosmetic, especially the lac-coloured cosmetic applied to the cheeks, etc., of a bride, rouge. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । अल्पकुण्डलम् m. a small permanent earring fixed for luck in the lobe of the ear, from which larger earrings or other ear-ornaments may be suspended. It is made of gold or silver. **-wāṭukh** -वाटुख् । अङ्गसंधायकः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭakas** -वाटकस्, and so on), a treatment or medicine which helps to unite a broken limb.

ang 2 अङ्ग । व्रणादेरारोग्यम् m. granulations of a healing sore or wound. —**yunᵘ** —युन् । व्रणादेरारोग्यसांमुख्यम् m.inf. to begin to granulate, to show signs of healing (of sore or wound).

anga 2 अङ्ग । उपहासाविष्कारः f.pl. (for **anga 1** see under **ang 1**), a method of ridicule, when a crowd of children or the like shout imitative sounds over and over again at a person. —**wuṭhun** —वुठुन् m.inf. or —**wuṭhañĕ** —वुठञ f. pl. inf. उपहासविशेषः, to adopt a method of ridicule or abuse employed by low-caste people and the river population when quarrelling and abusing each other; it consists in the disputant twisting up rags into the form of a doll and showing it meaningly to the other (**wuṭhun,** to twist).

angōca अङ्गोच । अङ्गमार्जनवासः m. a bathing-towel, a towel.

ongᵘjᵘ अंङ्गुजू, often written **ongᵘjⁱ** अंगुजि । अङ्गुली f. a finger (cf. K.Pr. 59, 157, 191, 218); a toe. —**gatshüñᵘ** —गछ्ञू । वञ्चनाप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be cheated, to be swindled out of anything.

ongᵘji-gand अंङ्गुजि-गण्ड् । अङ्गुलीग्रन्थिः m. a finger-joint, a toe-joint. **-nam** -नम् । अङ्गुलीनखः m. a finger-nail, a toe-nail. **-pō̃tsam** -पाँत्सम् । वञ्चनविशेषः f. a method of swindling, as when a thief who is caught stealing conceals somewhere the stolen property and displays his five fingers, i.e. his open hand, to show that there is nothing in them. **-ṭyondᵘ** -ट्यण्ड् । अङ्गुल्यग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕndis** -ट्यण्डिस्), the top joint of a finger or toe, a finger-tip, a toe-tip.

ongul अंङ्गुल् । अङ्गुलः m., i.q. **ongᵘjᵘ**, q.v. -° (added to any word expressing a thing capable of measurement in length), a finger's breadth, a measure of length equal to about eight barleycorns (cf. K.Pr. 226). —**dyunᵘ** —द्युन् । वमनार्थं मुखेऽङ्गुलीप्रक्षेपः m. to tickle the throat with the fingers in order to induce vomiting.

ongula अंङ्गुल । अङ्गुलीमानः m. -° measuring one finger-breadth (see above).

angōlikā अङ्गोलिका । अश्लीलविशेषः f. an indecent action, thrusting the finger into a woman's privities; a slang term for swindling.

angālⁱ-wār अङ्गलि-वार् । मङ्गलग्रहवारः f. a particular astrological period, i.e. when the planet Mars (*Mañgala*) is in the twelfth, first, or second sign of the zodiac from the particular sign in which the moon was at the

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

time of the birth of a person; such periods are unlucky for that person.

āngun आङ्गुन्, i.q. **āgun**, q.v.

angūr अङ्गूर्, m. (pl. nom. **angūr** अङ्गूर्, K.Pr. 180), a grape (W. 155).

anugrah अनुग्रह m. favour, kindness (Śiv. 885). **anugraha** अनुग्रह interj. show favour! show mercy! (Śiv. 127).

angrāshā अङ्ग्राशा m. *Spiræa Kamtschatika* (El.).

angrīzī अङ्ग्रीज़ी adj. c.g. English; subst.f. the English language (Gr.M.).

ongūtsa अंङ्गूत्र । अल्पा कर्तरी m. the small cutters used by a jeweller or goldsmith.

angūza انگوزه m. *Narthex assafœtida* (El.).

an-huhurᵘ अन्-ऊडुरु । अनूढः adj. (sg. dat. **an-haharis** अन् हहरिस्, and so on; f. **an-harish**ᵘ अन्-हरिशू), unwedded, unmarried, (m.) a bachelor, (f.) a maid. Cf. K.Pr. 13.

an-haharĕr अन्हहर्यर् । अविवाहितत्वम् m. the state or condition of an unmarried person, bachelorhood, maidenhood.

anhār अन्हार् or **anahār** अनहार्, a prim. suff. indicating fitness, as in **karanhār** करन्हार्, fit to be done, **khĕnahār** ख्यनहार्, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

an-harishᵘ अन्-हरिशू, see **an-huhur**ᵘ.

onᵘ**has** अंनुहस्, he was brought by them, see **anun** (cf. YZ. 129).

anāhata-shĕbd अनाहत-श्यब्द m. the Limitless Word, a mystic N. of the Deity in Yōga philosophy (Śiv. 1656).

an-hĕtsᵘ अन्-ह्यंत्रू, see **an-hyot**ᵘ.

an-hĕtsar अन्-ह्यत्रर् । अहितत्वम् m. unfriendliness, malevolence, ill-nature, unkindness; of an action, an ill result, a result which only does harm to the doer, a disappointment.

an-hyotᵘ अन्-ह्यंतु । अनिष्टकृत् adj. (f. **an-hĕts**ᵘ अन्-ह्यंत्रू), unfriendly, malevolent, ill-natured, unkind; of an action, having a result harmful to the doer, disappointing, of evil effect.

anāj अनाज m. grain, corn (Gr.M.).

anjabār انجبار m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.), a creeping plant, from which a drink is prepared with sugar for obstinate colds and hæmorrhages.

anjĕ-korᵘ अञ्ज्य-कंरु । पूर्णपात्रम् m. a large vessel brimful of anything.

anjām انجام m. end, termination, conclusion (El.); completion, accomplishment. **—sapadun** —सपदुन्, to be completed, finished, accomplished (Gr.M.).

anjuman انجمن m. an assembly, meeting, company, society (El.).

anjīr انجير m. *Ficus carica* and *Ficus caricoides*. It is small and wild (El.).

anēkh अनेख् adj. c.g. many, manifold.

ainakh ऐनख् عينک । उपनेत्रकम् m. (sg. dat. **ainakas** ऐनकस्), a pair of spectacles, an eyeglass (either for improving the sight or for protecting against glare). **-gara** -गर । उपनेत्रगृहम् m. a spectacle case.

onukh अंनुख् they brought (with masc. sing. obj.), see **anun**.

ankār انکار m. a denial (El.).

ānkār आङ्कार्, see **ākār.**

ōnkār ओङ्कार्, see **ōkār** and **om-kār.**

anēkatā अनेकता f. manifoldness (Śiv. 1486).

ankath अन्कथ् । प्रतिकथम् adv. word by word, statement by statement, u.w. vbs. of remembering and the like.

ōnkawan ओंङ्कवन्, see **ōkawan.**

anam अनम् or अनुम् **anum,** in the following compounds. **-nĕnam** -न्यनम् or **anum-nĕnum** अनुम्-न्युनुम् । अविचारितम् adv. without due regard to proportion, unthriftily, uneconomically, without considering exact quantities, u.w. vbs. of giving, bringing, etc., giving without considering whether the gift is excessive or too little. **-nĕnam-pŏṭh**ⁱ -न्यनम्-पॉठि, **anum-nĕnum pŏṭh**ⁱ अनुम्-न्युनुम्-पॉठि, **-nĕnam-pŏṭhin** -न्यनम्-पॉठिन्, or **anum-nĕnum-pŏṭhin** अनुम्-न्युनुम्-पॉठिन् । अनुचितप्रकारेण adv. id.

anomᵘ अनंमु । अनम्रस्वभावः adj. (f. **anüm**ü अनंमू), not bent, not bowed down; not humble, not polite by nature.

anmān अन्मान् । हस्तक्षेपः m. setting one's hand for any purpose to any work, whether that work is being already performed by another or not; ability to understand the purport of any such work, acumen, comprehensive power.

anamān अनमान् । अवसरदानम्, अवधानम् m. the occurrence of an opportunity, the right moment for doing anything, an opportunity; intentness, attention applied to any work.

āni-māni आनि-मानि । अर्थतात्पर्यायनवबोधः m. ignorance, or want of comprehension, of the meaning of anything, failing to understand anything.

anna अन्न, see **an 1.**

anan अनन्, see **an 4.**

anun 1 अनुन् 2nd sg. impve. of **anun 2,** with suffix 3rd pers. sing. acc., 'bring him' or 'bring it', liable to be confounded with **anun,** the infinitive.

anun 2 अनुन् or **ānun** आनुन् । आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **on**ᵘ अंनु, f. **üñ**ᵘ अंन्नू; 2 p.p. **añōv** अञोव), to bring, convey, fetch (Śiv. 194, 516, 589); to bring, conduct, invite (a person) (Śiv. 72, 89, 154); to bring forward

(arguments, etc.); to bring forward, quote, borrow a story (YZ. 239); to bring forward, grant, give (Śiv. 603). **tāb anun,** to bring forward endurance, to endure (Śiv. 584). **—nād dith** —नाद् दिथ्, to bring having called out, to call for, summon, send for.

onᵘ-motᵘ अ॑नु-म॑तु। आनीतः perf. part. (f. **ünüᵘ-mütsᵘ** अ॑न्नू-म॑चू), brought, conveyed; brought into the house, hence a slave, bondman, servant. **añĕ-matsĕ-hondᵘ tsônᵘ-motᵘ** अञ-मच्य-हंन्दु ज़ोनु-मंतु। अधिकारानर्हः adj. (f. **añĕ-matsĕ-hünzᵘ tsönᵘ-mütsᵘ** अञ-मच्य-हंज़ू ज़ांनू-मंचू), the brought in one (of a bondwoman), i.e. the child of some servant, who has been introduced into a house, but who has no authority comparable with that of the children of the house; hence, met., one unworthy of authority, unfit for exercising authority.

ānand आनन्द् । आनन्दः m. happiness, joy, pleasure, delight; ecstatic bliss, rapture (Śiv. 15, 21, 182, 195, etc.); rest, leisure (cf. K.Pr. 187). **ānanda-gan** आनन्द-ग(घ)न् adj. c.g. consisting of pure joy, all rapture through and through (of saints) (Śiv. 102). **-sān** -सान्, quietly (El.).

onᵘnam अ॑नुनम् he was brought by him for me (YZ. 350), see **anun 2.**

ananth अनन्थ् adj. c.g. endless, as subst. (voc. **ananta** अनन्त), N. of Śiva (Śiv. 931).

ananāwun अननावुन् । आनयनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ananôwᵘ** अननोवु) (this verb is classed by native grammarians as the caus. of **yunᵘ** युनु, to come; it is really the caus. of **anun 2,** to bring, see Gr.Gr. 171), to cause to bring, to cause another to convey, to get brought.

an-ŏpᵘ अनोँपु। अदीप्तः adj. (f. **anŏpᵘ** अनोँपू), not shining, not bright (of jewels, metal vessels, and the like).

an-par अन्-पर्। अपठितविद्यः adj. c.g. unread, not learned, ignorant (Śiv. 1519).

anapūrᵘ अनपूरु। अन्नपूर्णा f. the name of a certain goddess; a certain image made of boiled rice, and after consecration worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony.

anörⁱ अनांरि। अशिक्षितः adj. c.g., i.q. **anöḍⁱ** अनांडि q.v.

anūrād अनूराद् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the name of the seventeenth out of the twenty-eight *nakṣatras,* or lunar mansions, Anurādhā.

ānirāsē-bānirāsē आनिरासे-बानिरासे । विलापशब्दानुकरणमिव adv. like the noise of lamenting and beating breasts, lamentably.

anaṛĕy अनऱ्य । विस्फोटविशेषः f. a certain kind of boil, described as having a small white opening, and as being hard, not small, round, and very painful.

ans (L. 128), see **ünzᵘ.**

anas अनस्, see **an 4.**

anāsū अनासू m. *Anagallis cærulea* (El.).

anis अनिस्, see **onᵘ.**

onus अ॑नुस्, I am brought (YZ. 134), see **anun 2.**

anāshun अनाशुन् । अनशनम् m. not eating, starvation, fasting, from famine, sickness, poverty, anxiety, or on account of a fast.

anāsīr अनासीर् । अवधानम् f. freedom from flurry, composure, coolness, imperturbability.

anit, see **añoṭᵘ.**

anta अन्त, the first member of the following compound. Cf. **and** and **önth. -rostᵘ** -रस्तु । निरन्तः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), endless, without end, never ending. Cf. **önta-rostᵘ,** under **önth.**

ānṭi आण्टि, see **āṭi,** under **āṭh.**

ôntᵘ ओन्तु, see **ōtᵘ 1** and **2.**

önta आंन्त, see **ōta** under **ōtᵘ** and **önth.**

önṭᵘ आंण्टू, see **ōṭᵘ.**

ōntabawan ओंतभवन्, see **ōtabawan.**

önth आंन्थ् । अन्तः m. (sg. dat. **öntas** आंन्तस्, and so on), the end of anything, cf. **and** and **anta.**

önta-gômotᵘ आंन्त-गोमंतु। दीनतां गतः adj. (f. **-gömütsᵘ** गांमंचू), gone beyond the end, being at the last extremity, absolutely poverty-stricken. **—gatshun** —गछुन्। दैन्यप्रापणम्, अधीनत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to go (beyond) the end, to be at the last extremity, to be absolutely destitute; to become subject to another, dependent, submissive, humble. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु । अन्तरहितः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), endless, limitless; very long, of which the end is not apparent, tedious (e.g. of a road, or a story); cf. **anta-rostᵘ,** under **anta. -ratshar** -रछर्। निरन्तता m. endlessness, limitlessness; tediousness.

öntha-rostᵘ आंन्थ-रंस्तु। अन्तरहितः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), i.q. **önta-rostᵘ** ab. **-ratshar** -रछर्। अन्तरहितता m., i.q. **önta-ratshar** ab.

anath अनथ् । अनन्तः m. (sg. dat. **anatas** अनतस्), an ornament used as an amulet, made of string formed of *kuśa*-grass, and worn in the sacrificial thread after the sacrificial ceremony of the **anta-tsödāh** festival, q.v.; an armlet of silver or gold worn by men on the right arm; an ornament, usually of gold, worn by Brāhmaṇ women on the left ear.

anāth अनाथ् m. one without a master, hence an orphan, a fatherless person (Śiv. 987, 1751); a poor man, one in evil plight (Gr.M.).

anöthī अनांथी f. the condition of one who is without a master, poverty, distress (Gr.M.).

anŏṭhᵘ अनोँठु । अनिष्फलः, अकठोरः adj. (f. **anŏṭhᵘ** अनोँठू), not fruitless, fertile (of seeds and the like); not obstinate, not hard (of character).

anathnāg अनथ्नाग m. the name of a pargana of Kashmīr in the Division of Marāz. It is also called Islāmābād,

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

after the chief town of the division, and Islāmābād itself is also called Anathnāg. The word is said to mean endless springs, the ancient name being Anantanāga (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 466, and Śiv. 1162.

antakaran अन्तःकरण m. the heart, soul (Śiv. 1752).

anāt^{a}m अनात्म् m. selflessness, ignorance of the nature of self (Śiv. 1850).

antarbahiḥ अन्तर्बहिः (borrowed from Sansk.), adv. within and without, through and through, entirely (Śiv. 761).

ôntur^{u}-khôntur^{u} ओण्टुरु-खोण्टुरु, see **õṭur^{u}-khõṭur^{u}**.

anĕtis, see **añoṭ^{u}**.

antatsŏdāh अन्तचुदाह् । अनन्तचतुर्दशी f. the festival of the *Ananta-caturdaśī*, held on the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Bhādrapada, on which Śēṣa or Ananta, the Serpent of Eternity, is worshipped.

ānṭa-wānṭh आण्ट-वाण्ठ, see **ãṭa-wãṭh**.

anĕts^{ü} अन्यंचू, see **anyot^{u}**.

antsūr^{ü} अन्त्सूरू । अक्षतयोनिः f. a virgin, an unblemished maiden.

antsrēṭh अन्त्स्रेठ् । अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया f. the last rites, the funeral sacrifice and ceremonies.

anitshā अनिच्छा f. want of wish, unwillingness; sg. dat. used as adv., against one's will, unexpectedly (Śiv. 19, 1215).

anôw^{u} 1 अनोवु । अशोधितः adj. (f. **anöw^{ü}** अनांवू), not cleaned, not polished (of any metal article, etc.).

anôw^{u} 2 अनोवु । नामहीनः adj. (f. **anöw^{ü}** अनांवू), nameless, without a name.

anwacĕ अन्वच्य, see **anwüṭ^{ü}**.

anawun^{u} अनवुनु m. (f. **anawüñ^{ü}** अनवंञू), one who brings (K.Pr. 13); cf. **anun 2.**

anwār अन्वार् । अनुवारः f. a time, round, bout, period, routine (Śiv. 8, 1160), a turn (as when men move turn and turn about or in turn). —**panwār** —पन्वार् । प्रायोऽनुवारः f. a reduplication of the foregoing, but less definitely indicating fixed periods of alternation. —**wanwār** —वन्वार् । प्रायोऽनुवारः f. id.

anwüṭ^{ü} अन्वंटू । भयश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **anwacĕ** अन्वच्य), alarming news. **anwacĕ pĕñĕ** अन्वच्य प्यञ । विभीषिकावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. the falling of alarming news; hence, to be in terror or panic, to be utterly distraught and panic-stricken through fear. **anwacĕ tshunañĕ** अन्वच्य छुनञ । विभीषिकाश्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to give news calculated to make a person panic-stricken.

anĕwôz^{u} अन्यवोज़ु । अनिवेदितः adj. (f. **anĕwöz^{ü}** अन्यवांज़ू), not presented, not given (as an offering to a god, or to a lord, etc.).

any-, üny-, etc.; for most words beginning thus, see under **añ-, üñ-,** etc. Many English writers (including El. & W.) represent **ñ** by **ny.**

anay अनय् a prim. suff. giving the force of the past conj. part. negatived, as in **kar-anay** करनय्, not having made. With roots ending in vowels, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **ni-nay** निनय्, not having taken (Gr.Gr. 111).

ānay आनय् । दायविशेषः f. a present of fruit, such as walnuts and other things, sent to a woman's father's house by her father-in-law, on the occasion of her giving birth to a child.

anyot^{u} अन्यंतु । अकृन्तितरोमकः adj. (f. **anĕts^{ü}** अन्यंचू), not sheared, unshorn (of a sheep, etc.).

ünz^{ü} अंज़ू । हंसः m. (f. **anziñ** अज़िञ्), a male swan; a male goose, a gander (Śiv. 1810; K.Pr. 220); the grey goose (L. 128, *ans*). **-bor^{u}** -वोरु । अल्पद्वारकपाटम m. or **-baran** -बरन् । वाटिकाद्वारम् f. a goose-door, a small door in the wall of a courtyard or of a vegetable garden, by which the larger quadrupeds cannot enter, but which men can enter by bending their bodies or 'ducking' as a goose ducks his head to go through a low hole. **-böw^{ü}** -बांवू । हंसोरुभागः f. the upper leg of a goose, especially when boiled down to a broth. **-gardan** -गर्दन् । हंसग्रीवा f. a swan's neck; met., a long thin neck of a man. **-wür^{ü}** -वंरू । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. the name of a certain soup or sauce made of the pounded flesh of a goose boiled in water.

anzal अज़ल् । अञ्जलिः f. the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed, a mark of supplication.

anzol^{u} अज़ोलु । पटाद्यन्तभागः m. the border or hem of a cloak, veil, shawl, or mantle, usually woven with a special pattern.

ànzim^{ü} अंज़िमू । तर्जनी f. the first of the four fingers, the index-finger.

anzim^{ü}-manzim^{ü} अज़िमू-मज़िमू, see **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}.**

anz-manz अज़्-मज़् । अन्तर्मध्यम् adj. e.g. within and in the middle, in the centre of anything, not nearer one side than the other. Cf. **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}.**

anza-manza अज़-मज़ । मध्यत एव adv. from in the centre, from in the middle, from not nearer one side than the other. **anzas-manzas** अज़स्-मज़स् । अन्तर्मध्यम् adv., i.q. **anz-manz.**

anzan अञ्ज़न् f. or **anzon^{u}** अज़ोनु m. । धान्यभेदः a species of rice, producing a white grain, soft and sweet-smelling when cooked. Cf. **anzun,** and L. 333.

anzān अनज़ान् । अज्ञातः adj. e.g. unknowing, unpractised (in an action or profession) (Śiv. 1733); unknown, unrecognized, a stranger (of a person).

anzon^{u} अज़ोनु । धान्यभेदः m., i.q. **anzan,** q.v.

anzun अञ्जुन् । शालिभेदः m. a kind of white rice, cf. **anzan.**

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

anziñ अज़िञ् । हंसी f. a hen-swan; a hen-goose; see **üunz^{u}**.

ạnz^{a}ran अंज़रन् । सिद्धान्तक्रिया f. finishing, completion; decision (of a dispute, etc.).

ạnz^{a}run अंज़रुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz^{o}r^{u}** अंज़रु), to finish or conclude (a dispute, story, etc.); to decide, conclude (a dispute or law-case).

  ạnz^{a}ron^{u} अंज़रंनु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz^{a}rüñ^{ü}** अंज़रंञ्रू), fit to be finished; fit to be decided.

ạnz^{a}rāwun अंज़रावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz^{a}rôw^{u}** अंज़रोवु), i.q. **ạnz^{a}run,** q.v. **ạnz^{a}rāwon^{u}** अंज़रावंनु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz^{a}rāwüñ^{ü}** अज़रावंञ्रू), i.q. **ạnz^{a}ron^{u}**, q.v.

anzas-manzas अज़स्-मज़स्, see **anz-manz.**

anzawol^{u} अज़वंलु । ग्रामविशेषः m. a village in the Anatnāg (q.v.) Pargana of Kashmīr, below the temple of Mārtāṇḍa, on the bank of the Lambōdarī River.

anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u} अन्ज़्युमु-मन्ज़्युमु । मध्यमः adj. (f. **anzim^{ü}-manzim^{ü}** अज़िमू-मज़िमू), middling, mediocre, neither good nor bad; cf. **anz-manz.**

ãñ आञ् । आं, एवम् adv. yes, a particle of assent; cf. **ãkār.**

añĕ अञ, see **on^{u}** and also **anun 2.**

añi अञि, see **on^{u}**.

iñ^{ü} इञू, **^{u}ñ^{ü}** अंञू f. two primary suffixes forming abstract nouns. See Gr.Gr. 118 ff.

üñ^{ü} 1 अंञू, etc. See **on^{u}** and also **anun 2.**

üñ^{ü} 2 अंञू, a feminine suffix forming abstract nouns. It is the fem. form of **on^{u} 3,** etc. See Gr.Gr. 118.

añĕcĕ अञच्य, see **añoṭ^{u}**.

añĕch अञछ् । पुरविशेषः f. the name of a small district in Kashmīr which formerly comprised the town of Anatnāg (Islāmābād) (q.v.) and the tract immediately to its south and west. See RT.Tr. II, 467. **-wör^{i} pulahor^{u}** -वांरि पुलहंरु । तृणमयपादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of grass-sandals manufactured in the Añĕch District.

añĕgoṭ^{u} अञगंटु, see **on^{u}**.

añĕma अञम । मासरः m. rice-water, rice-gruel; gruel of any other similar grain (cf. K.Pr. 23). **-dāl** -दाल् । मासरयुता दाली f. a dish of rice-gruel and cooked pulse. **-dām** -दाम् । मासरपानक्रिया m. as much rice-gruel as is taken into the mouth at one time; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-dāra** -दार । मासरधारा m. a thin stream of rice; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-gol^{u}** -गंलु । मासरमुखपूर्तिः m. as much gruel as will fill the mouth, a mouthful of it. **-hanā** -हना । अत्यल्पो मासरः f. a little rice-gruel. **-khor^{u}** -खंरु । मासरपालितः adj. (f. **-khür^{ü}** -खंरू), brought up on gruel, fed on gruel (of a child, etc.). **-khāv** -खाव् । मासरभक्षणशीलः adj. c.g. accustomed to eat or making a practice of eating nothing but rice-gruel (e.g. from religious motives). **-mŏyā** -म्वया । अत्यल्पमासरः f. a small amount of gruel, a tiny dish of gruel, such as would be given to an invalid. **-nôr^{u}** -नोरु । मासरप्रणाली m. the drain in a cook-room down which waste rice-water is poured. **-nör^{ü}** -नांरू । मासरनालिकाकुम्भी f. the sink or receiving-bowl of such a drain. **-nyūr^{u}** -न्यूरु । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. a stye in the eye. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्यंरु । मासरविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a splash of gruel; met., a very little gruel. **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूरु । अत्यल्पमासरः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस), a very small portion of rice-gruel. **-pośh^{u}** -पंशु । मासरफेनः m. the foam or froth of rice-water, used as a medicine for fever, etc. **-thaph** -थफ् । स्त्यानीभूतमासरः f. coagulated or congealed rice-gruel. **-ṭĕkh** -ट्यख् । मासरविन्दुविशेषः f. a small circular drop of rice-gruel. **-ṭör^{i}** -टांरि । मासरवत्क्लिन्ननेत्राच्छादने m.pl. gruel-eyelids, eyes running with mucus. **-ṭôr^{u}** -टोरु । क्लिन्ननेत्रपटलः adj. (f. **-ṭör^{ü}** -टांरू), afflicted with the above eye-disease.

añĕ-maśa अञ-मश and **üñ^{ü}-müś^{ü}** अंञू-मंशू, see **on^{u}-mot^{u}** under **anun 2.**

añĕr अञर् । अन्धता m. blindness, want of sight (Śiv. 1756); met., unjust rule, injustice, tyranny.

añūr^{u} 1 अञूरु । मीनविशेषः m. the name of small black fish with a large head. See L. 158, where it is called *unyaur*.

añūr^{u} 2 अञूरु । अनन्धोऽन्धवद्व्यवहारी adj. (f. **añūr^{ü}** अञूरू), one with sight who acts as if he were blind; not careful, not provident.

añoṭ^{u} अञंटु । थालीपिधानम् m. (sg. dat. **añĕṭis** अञटिस), a cooking-pot cover, a saucepan-lid. Cf. K.Pr. 14, where it is spelt **anit,** and 13, where the sg. dat. is spelt **anĕtis.**

  añĕṭ^{ü} अञंटू । अल्पोखापिधानिका f. (pl. nom. **añĕcĕ** अञच्य), a small dish-cover, dim. of the preceding.

  añĕcĕ-han अञच्य-हन् । अल्पोखापिधानिका f. a small dish-cover or saucepan-lid.

añuv^{u} अञुवु । नेत्ररोगविशेषः m. blindness, whether caused by disease or existing from birth, or, temporary, caused by weeping, separation from one's beloved, or the like.

  añiv^{i}lad अञिविलद् । आन्ध्यरोगहतकः adj. c.g. afflicted with such blindness.

ãpa आँप (Śiv. 1051), see **āmpa.**

op^{u} अंपु । अल्पप्रज्ञः, अल्पपात्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apis** अपिस्; f. nom. **üp^{ü}** अंपू, dat. **apĕ** अप्य), ignoble, mean, of low degree, of small consideration (K.Pr. 33); ignorantly satisfied with a small return for one's labour.

apöc^{ü} अपांचू, see **apôk^{u}**.

apüc^{ü} अपंचू, see **apok^{u}**.

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

apachônuy अपछ्योनुय् । उपलक्षणं विनैव adv. without recognizing, without heeding, without discrimination, u.w. vbs. of taking, etc.

āpadā आपदा । आपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, esp. a public calamity, such as a flood, a drought, a plague, or the like; misfortune, ill-fortune (Gr.M.).

ö̃ph ऑंफ् । आशा f. hope (rare). **—thawiüñ**[ü] —थवंञ़् f.inf. to hope (for); as in **öph thüw**[ü]**nas** ऑंफ् थंवूनस् he hoped for it.

aphöī افوای, reported, rumoured, a report, a rumour (Gr.M.).

aphacĕ अफच्य, see **aphoṭ**[u].

aphucĕ अफुच्य, see **aphuk**[u], **aphuṭ**[u].

aphuc[ü] अफुचू, see **aphuk**[u].

aphacĕr अफच्यर् । अभिन्नत्वम् m. the condition of being unsplit or unbroken (of any article of wood, metal, or the like).

aphŏj[ü] अफ़ुंजू, see **aphŏl**[u].

aphüj[ü] अफजू, see **aphol**[u].

aphuk[u] अफुकु । अप्रदीपिताङ्गारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphukis** अफुकिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphuc**[ü] अफुचू, dat. **aphucĕ** अफुच्य), of a stove or the like, not having the fire lit up (whether supplied with fuel or not) by blowing with the mouth used as a bellows; not set alight, 'cold.'

aphŏl[u] अफ़ुंलु । अविकसितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphŏlis** अफ़ुलिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphŏj**[ü] अफ़ुंजू, dat. **aphŏjĕ** अफ़ुज्य), not expanded, not blossomed (of a bud or flowering tree); not blossoming (of a plant which does not bear blossoms).

aphol[u] अफंलु । अजीर्णः, अनुपभुक्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphalis** अफलिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphüj**[ü] अफंजू, dat. **aphajĕ** अफज्य), (of clothes, etc.) not worn out; unworn, new.

āphīn आफीन्, see **āfīn**.

aphôn[u] अफोनु । अनिःशेषीकृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphönis** अफांनिस्, abl. **aphāni** अफानि; f. sg. nom. **aphöñ**[ü] अफांञू, dat. **aphāñĕ** अफाञ्), not made entirely void; (of a person) not utterly deprived of wealth; (of a vessel, etc.) not entirely emptied.

aphār[i] अफंरि । साहसकारित्वम् m.pl. a hasty disposition, the disposition of doing things at once without reflection, precipitancy, impetuosity. **aphari-thaphari** अफरि-थफरि । ससंभ्रमम् adv. hastily, precipitately, impetuously, headlong, slapdash.

āpharī-bād आफरीं-बाद् آفرین باد interj. may there be applause! be thou praised (Śiv. 655).

aphrāri-tiphrāri अफ्रारि-तिफ्रारि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपनम् adv. destroyed and then scattered abroad, flung to the winds.

apahôs अपह्योस् । असत्प्रथोपहासः m. ridicule, derision, esp. with regard to an unfounded report, as when a report spreads abroad that a woman is pregnant, and nothing happens.

aphshān افشان f. tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper, etc., as an ornament (Gr.M.).

aphsōs अफसोस्, **aphsūs** अफसूस्, see **afsōs**.

aphoṭ[u] अफंटु । भङ्गरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphaṭis** अफटिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphüṭ**[ü] अफंटू, dat. **aphacĕ** अफच्य), not split, not broken (of anything made of wood, metal, etc.).

aphuṭ[u] अफुटु । अभग्नः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphuṭis** अफुटिस्; f. sg. nom. **aphuṭ**[ü] अफुटू, dat. **aphucĕ** अफुच्य), (of a vessel, etc., made of earthenware, metal, etc.) not broken; not breakable, not fragile.

āphath आफथ् آفت । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **āphüts**[ü] आफंत्सू), a disaster, misfortune, calamity (Gr.M. 1165). Cf. **āpath**.

aphyôr[u] अफ्योरु । अनिष्कासितरसः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphyöris** अफ्यांरिस्, abl. **aphyāri** अफ्यारि; f. sg. nom. **aphyör**[ü] अफ्यांरू, dat. **aphyārĕ** अफ्यार्य), not strained, not passed through a sieve.

apŏj[ü] अप्वंजू, see **apŏl**[u].

apaj[ə]**r**[u] अपंज़्रु । असंस्कृतस्यूतिः adj. (f. **apaj**[ü]**r**[ü] अपंज़्रू), (of clothes in the making) half-sewn, not permanently sewn, tacked together.

apŏjĕr अप्वज्यर । अशैथिल्यम् m. absence of weakness, firmness.

apok[u] अपंकु । अपक्वः adj. (m. dat. **apakis** अपकिस्; f. sg. nom. **apüc**[ü] अपंचू, dat. **apachĕ** अपच्य), (of food) not cooked, not fully cooked; (of food already eaten) not digested, not fully digested.

apôk[u] अपोकु । पाकरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apökis** अपांकिस्, abl. **apāki** अपाकि; f. sg. nom. **apöc**[ü] अपांचू, dat. **apācĕ** अपाच्य), uncooked (of food, etc.); badly cooked.

apakār अपकार् । अपकारः m. causing injury, causing wrong, oppression; doing ill to one to whom gratitude is due, ill-requital.

apīl अपील् f. an appeal in the law-courts (the English word) (Gr.M.).

apŏl[u] अप्वंलु । अशिथिलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apŏlis** अप्वलिस्; f. sg. nom. **apŏj**[ü] अप्वंजू, dat. **apŏjĕ** अप्वज्य), not slack, firm, strong; strong, accustomed to carry burdens; strong in an argument, strong in a war of words.

apamān अपमान् । अवमानम् m. disrespect, contempt (shown to some one worthy of respect).

āpaimān आपिमान् m. a certain kind of grape, considered to be the best of all (K.Pr. 43, W. 144, and El. s.v. **dach**).

apanöyĕth अपनांयथ् । स्वीयता f. (sg. dat. **apanöyüśü** अपनांयंच़ू, and so on), treating as one's own, showing affection for any person or thing as if he or it were closely connected with oneself.

apopu अपंपु । अपक्वः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apapis** अपपिस; f. sg. nom. **apüpü** अपंपू, dat. **apapĕ** अपप्य), unripe (of fruits, crops, etc.).

apapĕr अपप्यर् । अपक्वता m. unripeness, immaturity.

apar अपर् adj. c.g. transcending, infinite, a N. of the Deity (Śiv. 1659).

apĕr अप्यर् । अल्पपात्रत्वम् m. ignorance, want of skill; ignobility, lowness of degree, smallness of consideration; being ignorantly satisfied with too small a result from or reward for one's labour.

aporu अपंरु । अपठितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aparis** अपरिस्; f. sg. nom. **apürü** अपंरू, dat. **aparĕ** अपर्य), illiterate, uneducated. **apári-achar** अपंरि-अछर् । अनधीताचराणि m.pl. unread letters, hence the acquirement of knowledge without literary study; knowledge not acquired from book-learning.

apôru अपोरु । पारम् m. (sg. dat. **apöris** अपांरिस्, ag. **apöri** अपांरि, abl. **apāri** अपारि), the opposite or far side of anything (e.g. of a river, a mountain, or the like); that direction as opposed to this direction. **—tarun** —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over to the far side, to cross. **-yĕpôru** -यपोरु । पारावारम् m. the far side and the near side, the far shore and the near shore. Cf. K.Pr. 14, 240.

apārĕ अपार्य, i.q. **apāri,** q.v (Śiv. 968).

apāri अपारि । पारे adv. on the other side. **-kani** -कनि । पारभागे adv. to on the other side, on the other side (with verbs of placing, etc.). **-kanyuku** -कन्युकु । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kanikis** -कनिकिस्; fem. sg. nom. **-kanicü** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the far or opposite side. **-yĕpāri** -यपारि । पारावारे adv. on the far side and on this side, on the far shore and on the near shore. **-yĕpôru** -यपोरु । पाराद्वारपर्यन्तम् adv. from the far side to the near side, from the far shore to the near shore.

apöri अपांरि । पारात् adv. from the far side (Śiv. 1460); from that direction as opposed to this direction. **-kini** -किनि । पारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side. **—tārun** —तारुन् m.inf. to bring over from the other side (K.Pr. 14). **-yĕpöri** -यपांरि । पारावारात्, इतोऽमुतः adv. from that side and from this side, from all sides. **-yĕpöri-kini** -यपांरि-किनि । पारावारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side and of this side (with verbs of inquiry and the like).

oprubŏḍu अंप्रबुंदु । अप्रबुद्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **oprubŏdis** अंप्रबुंदिस्; f. sg. nom. **oprubözü** अंप्रबुंज़ू, dat. **opruböze** अंप्रबुंज़्य), unenlightened, uneducated, without understanding.

aparād अपराद् । दोषः m. a fault, offence, transgression (Śiv. 1726); sin, vice.

apraḳhacĕr अप्रंख्च्यर् । अप्रकटत्वम् m. non-manifestness, the non-display or non-declaration of some glory, fame, quality, or condition.

apraḳhoṭu अप्रंखंटु । अप्रकटः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apraḳhaṭis** अप्रंखटिस्; f. sg. nom. **apraḳhüṭü** अप्रंखंटू, dat. **apraḳhacĕ** अप्रंखच्य), not manifest, not famous; hidden, concealed.

āparan आपरन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. **āparüñü** आंपरंञू, and so on), the putting a morsel or gobbet of food into another person's mouth; hence, insistence upon giving an unwilling person some work.

āparun आपरुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āporu** आपंरु), to feed another person with one's own hand as a token of hospitality (Śiv. 45, 1151); to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. a helpless invalid, or a child).

aprinzü अप्रिज़ू, see **apryunzu.**

aprasan अप्रसन् । अप्रसन्नः adj. c.g. not pleased, displeased, dissatisfied: **chhus tihandis sangas aprasan,** I dislike their company (Gr.M.).

aprôṭu अप्रोटु । अखनितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apröṭis** अप्रांटिस्, abl. **aprāṭi** अप्राटि; f. sg. nom. **apröṭü** अप्रांटू, dat. **aprācĕ** अप्राच्य), not dug, not dug up, not mined.

apūrv अपूर्व् adj. c.g. unprecedented, incomparable (Śiv. 1659).

āparāwun आपरावुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āparôwu** आपरोवु), to feed another person, to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. an invalid or a child).

apray अप्रय् । अप्रीतिः f. want of affection, disaffection.

aproyu अप्रंयु । अवत्सलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprayis** अप्रयिस्; f. sg. nom. **aprüyü** अप्रंयू, dat. **aprayĕ** अप्रय्य), (of a living being) not loved (even though deserving love); unloved; (of an inan. object) not pleasing, unpleasant.

apöryumu अपांर्युमु । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apörimis** अपांरिमिस्, f. sg. nom. **apörimü** अपांरिमू), of or belonging to the far side or shore of anything (e.g. of a river, mountain, or the like), of or belonging to that direction as opposed to this direction. Cf. K.Pr. 15.

apryunzu अप्र्युंज़ु । अप्रेरितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprinzis** अप्रिज़िस्, f. sg. nom. **aprinzü** अप्रिज़ू), not sent, not dispatched, not deputed for any work.

apryuśhu अप्र्युछु । अपृष्टम् adv. unasked, spontaneously.

apās अपास् । अपक्वादिरोगविशेषः m. the name of a certain disease, ? bleeding piles. Cf. **apāśuku.**

apashĕbd अपशब्द् । परिभाषणम् m. reviling, abuse.

āpath आपथ् । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **āpüṭsü** आपंचू, and so on), a calamity, misfortune (Gr.M. 263). Cf. **āphath.**

apōthar अप्वथ्र् । अपुत्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **apŏtras** अप्वत्रस), sonless.

apatrŏku अपत्रुक । अवद्यं वाक्यम् m. a nonsensical, absurd, or preposterous speech, gibberish. **-mapatrŏku** -मपत्रुक । प्रायः अवद्यवाक्यम् m. gibberish and that kind of thing (a rhyming repetition of the preceding).

apāṭsuku अपाचुक । अजीर्णरोगोद्भवो रुधिरावस्कारः m. (sg. dat. **apāṭsakis** अपाचकिस, but ag. and pl. nom. **apāṭsaki** अपाचकि), the bloody stools of dysentery; hence, dysentery. Cf. **apās.**

apuṭsonu अपुचनु । अभिन्नशः क्षतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apuṭsanis** अपुचनिस; fem. sg. nom. **apuṭsüñü** अपुचंञू, dat. **apuṭsañĕ** अपुचञ), not picked to pieces (leaf by leaf) (of flowers).

ôpu-ṭsôpu ओपु-चोपु । अन्नप्राशनम् m. (sg. dat. **öpis-ṭsöpis** ऑपिस-चॉपिस, abl. **āpi-ṭsāpi** आपि-चापि), putting rice-milk for the first time into a child's mouth, the *annaprāśana* ceremony, performed six months after birth in the case of a boy and seven months after birth in the case of a girl.

āpyā आप्या । आप्यायनम् f. any oblation offered for the satisfaction of the gods or deceased ancestors (Śiv. 1430).

apoyu अपंयु । अपक्वधातुः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apayis** अपयिस; f. sg. nom. **apüyü** अपंयू, dat. **apayĕ** अपय्य), not heated or roasted (of metals), not baked (of bricks).

āpayĕ-kāl आपय-काल् । सस्यालाभकालः m. the time between the complete consumption of the old crop and the ripening of the new, the early autumn.

apayĕsh अपयश् । अकीर्तिः m. loss of reputation, disgrace, infamy.

apozu अपंज़ु । असत्यम् m. (sg. dat. **apazis** अपज़िस), a lie, a false statement, a falsehood (Śiv. 765). Also adj. (f. **apüzü** अपंज़ू, dat. **apazĕ** अपज़्य), false, untrue; incorrect, erroneous (for m. sg. dat. cf. K.Pr. 15) (Gr.M.). **-bāpār** -बापार् । असद्व्यवहारः m. a course of conduct, business or trade conducted dishonestly. **—dapun** —दपुन् m.inf. to speak falsely, to lie, to tell lies (El.). **-mapozu** -मपंज़ु । अत्यन्तासत्यम् m. a thoroughly and totally false course of conduct, practice, or action. **-pozu** -पंज़ु । सत्यानृतम् m. a mixture of falsehood and truth, a romance founded on fact. **—wanun** —वनुन् m.inf. to tell lies, to lie (El.). **—wananwôlu** —वननवोलु m. a speaker of lies, a liar (El.).

apáziˈ-bāpār अपंज़ि-बापार् । असच्छीलव्यवहारः m. the conduct or practice of untruthful persons, the kind of conduct you would expect from liars.

apozwāh-mapozwāh अपंज़्वाह्-मपंज़्वाह् । इषत्सत्यासत्यम् m. (with the suff. **āh** indicating the indefinite article), a mixture of truth and falsehood, in most parts true, but with some falsity.

apüzü driy अपंज़ू द्रिय् f. a false oath, perjury (El.).

apazar अपज़र् । असत्यता m. untruthfulness, untrustworthiness, disloyalty to a promise.

apáziyôru अपंज़ियोरु । असत्यवादी m. (sg. dat. **apáziyöris** अपंज़ियॉरिस, abl. **apáziyāri** अपंज़ियारि; f. sg. nom. **apáziyārĕñ** अपंज़ियार्यञ, dat. **apáziyārĕñĕ** अपंज़ियार्यञ), a liar, either habitually or on an occasion. Cf. K.Pr. 103.

apáziyārüzü अपंज़ियारंज़ू । असत्यवादिता f. (dat. **apáziyāraz̃ĕ** अपंज़ियारज़्य), untruthfulness, lying.

ar 1 अर् । आर्तः adj. c.g. helpless, without resource (owing to poverty, sickness, or the like). **-dachĕ** -दछ्य । अत्यन्वेषणेन क्लेशदानम् f.pl. the persistent and constant troubling of somebody in order to procure the achievement of some purpose; selfish worrying.

ara anun अर अनुन् । आर्तीकरणम् m.inf. to cause distress to anyone directly or indirectly, mentally or physically.

ar 2 अर् in **ar karun** अर् करुन् । मूलोद्धरणम् m.inf. to root up, pull up by the roots, pull up from the ground. Cf. **arra.**

ar 3 अर् m. a saw (Śiv. 1776). **-kash** -कश् । दारुखण्डनशिल्पी m. (f. **-kash bāy** -कश् बाय्, his wife), a sawyer whose profession it is to cut logs into planks. L. 463 (*arikash*). Cf. **ara 1** and **ürü 3.**

ar 4 अर् m. a secondary suffix which, added to adjectives, forms abstract nouns. It is added to the m. sg. abl. of the adjective, the final **i** of which becomes **y**. This **y**, with the initial **a** of the suffix, usually becomes **ĕ**. The presence of the **y** also causes certain changes in the final consonant of the base. Thus, **popu** पंपु, ripe, m. sg. abl. **papi** पपि, hence **papĕr** पप्यर्, ripeness; but **nyuku** न्युकु, little, m. sg. abl. **niki** निकि, hence **nicĕr** निच्यर्, littleness.

Some adjectives of three or more syllables take **ār** आर् instead of **ar** अर्. Thus **wŏzulu** व्ज़ुलु, red, **wŏzajyār** व्ज़ज्यार्, redness.

For further particulars see Gr.Gr. 138 ff.

ār आर् عار । दया m. compassion, mercy, pity (K.Pr. 95; Śiv. 6, 129, 168, 192, 948; YZ. 486, 568); meanness, a mean action, a shameful act (K.Pr. 247; cf. W. 135).

āra-barutu आर-बरुतु । दयापूर्णः adj. (f. **-barüṭsü** -बरंचू), compassionate, merciful, whether by nature or owing to some special accidental cause. **—gōmotu** —गोमंतु adj. (f. **-gōmüṭsü** -गोमंचू), gone to pity, a subject of pity (YZ. 39). **-hotu** -हंतु । दयाकुलः adj. (f. **-hüṭsü** -हंचू), smitten with compassion, pitiful. **-krōtu**

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

-क्रोँतु । दयाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-krōś^{u}** -क्रोँचू), smitten by compassion; smitten by some pain, etc., which excites compassion; worthy of compassion, in a condition which excites a feeling of tenderness (e.g. a sleeping infant). **-k^{o}t^{u}** -कतु । दयाशीलः adj. (f. **-k^{ü}ś^{ü}** -कुचू), of a compassionate nature; deserving of compassion (Śiv. 113, 1473). **-rost^{u}** -रस्तु । दयारहितः adj. (f. **-rüśh^{ü}** -रछू), void of compassion, merciless (Śiv. 334, 943), either by nature or for some special reason.

ara 1 अर । खण्डनादिचेष्टा m. the action of moving up and down of a saw, when cutting logs into planks; the act of such sawing, sawing (Śiv. 167). Cf. **ar 3** and **ür^{ü} 3.** **-adāv** -अडाव् । काष्ठच्छेदनाधारकाष्ठबन्धः m. the wooden framework for supporting a log of wood when being sawn. **-cīr** -चीर् । क्रकचच्छेदाकर्षणम् m. the pulling of a saw up or down. **-kosh^{u}** -कशु । खण्डितदारुचूर्णम् m. sawdust. **-lit^{ü}r^{ü}** -लितरू । बृहत्क्रकचः f. a large saw (for cutting logs into planks) **—wālañĕ** —वालञ । खण्डशः करणम् inf. f. pl. to saw in pieces or into planks.

ara 2 अर । बलादुत्थापनम् m. the raising of any heavy object, such as a rock or a log of wood, with the aid of temporary supports, levers, or the like.

ara 3 अर । शिरःकेशान्तभागः f.pl. the hair of the border of the scalp, the border hair of the forehead. **-kāsañĕ** -कासञ । केशान्तसमावर्तनम्, केशप्रान्त वपनम् inf. f. pl. to shave the hair of the forehead, a ceremony performed upon brāhmaṇ youths on the final return home of a student from his preceptor.

āra 1 आर । वलयीकरणम् m. the act of encircling, surrounding, enclosing; standing in a circle (of a number) of people (Śiv. 947); a necklace (K.Pr. 143). Cf. **āru** and **ōr^{ü} 3.**

āra 2 आर । सोपला नदी m. a rocky river, a hill-stream, or the like (Śiv. 948, 1638); the head-stream of a large river (Śiv. 1075). **-bal** -बल् । सोपलनदीस्थानम् m. the ground near a hill-stream. **-göḍ^{ü}** -गाड़ू । अटवीमीनः f. a certain fish found in rapid hill-streams. **-grazun** -ग्रज़ुन् । अटवीगर्जनम् m. the noise made by the water of a rocky, rapid hill-stream; met. any such noise. **-hiy** -हिय् । अटवीमालती f. a kind of jasmine which grows by such hill-streams. **-kün^{ü}** -कंनू । अटवीशिला f. the round stones or rocks found in the bed of a hill-stream. **-pal** -पल् । सोपलनदीपाषाणः m., id. **-path** -पथ् । अटवीमध्यभूः f. land or fields situated, like an island, in the bed of a mountain stream. **-path^{ü}r^{ü}** -पथ्रू । अटवीमध्यदेशः f. a village or collection of hamlets in such an island. **-wal** -वल् । पुष्पभेदः f. a kind of wild rose with a yellow blossom (cf. El.) (Śiv. 55, 469, 948, 1611). **-wōñ^{u}** -वोञु m. the water of a mountain stream. **-wara** -वर । सोपलनदीसमः adj. c.g. like a hill-stream, i.e., impetuous, twisted, and washing away what lies in its course; hence, of character, impetuous, crooked, and destructive of all that comes in the way.

āru आरु । मण्डलीकरणम् m. the standing of a number of people in a circle; a circle of people. Cf. **āra 1** and **ör^{ü} 3.**

ōr 1 ओर् । पारम् adv. on the far side of anything, over there, beyond. Cf. **āra-pôr^{u}**, **öryum^{u}-pöryum^{u}**, **ör^{i}kaṭin-tör^{i}kåṭ^{i}**, **ar-war**, **ara-war**, and **wūry.** **-kun** -कुन् । परपार्श्वे adv. on the far side, opposite, in that (opp. to this) direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **—na yōr** —न योर् । दोलारूढ इव adv. neither there nor here, undecidedly, hesitatingly. **-yōr** -योर् । वैपरीत्यम् adv. there and here, inconsistently, (of a place) uncertainly, indefinitely. **-yōr pakun** -योर् पकुन् m.inf. to wander (El.).

ōra ओर । पारतः adv. from the far side, from over there. **-kani** -कनि । पारपार्श्वे adv., (with vbs. of placing) on the far side, (with vbs. of coming) from the far side, thence (Gr.Gr. 159, Śiv. 1674). **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । पारपार्श्वे adv. id. **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । पारपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू), of, belonging to, or produced in the far side, or in some place other than here. **-yōra** -योर । पारावर्येण adv. from that side and this, thoroughly; (knowing) from both sides, or the whole, of a subject; mutually.

ōruk^{u} ओरुकु । पारपार्श्वभवः, परः adj. (f. **ōrüc^{ü}** ओरंचू), of or produced on the far side, hence foreign, not belonging to this country. **-yōr^{u}** -योरु । विपरीतम् adv. of there, here; in reversed order, the preceding being put after the succeeding. **-yōruk^{u}** -योरुकु । परावरोद्भवः adj. (f. **ōrüc^{ü}-yōrüc^{ü}** ओरंचू-योरंचू), of, belonging to, or produced in, there and here, of uncertain origin.

ōr 2 ओर् in **ōra-bĕñĕ** ओर-ब्यञ । वैमात्रेयभगिनी f. the daughter of one's stepmother, a stepsister. **-bāpār** -बापार् । विमातृव्यापारः m. the conduct of a stepmother to her stepchildren. **-bôy^{u}** -बोयु । वैमात्रेयः m. a stepbrother, by the same father but a different mother. **-dryuy^{u}** -द्र्युयु । अनौरसदेवरः m. a husband's younger brother by a different mother, a stepbrother-in-law. **-hash** -हश् । अनौरसश्वश्रूः f. a stepmother-in-law, the stepmother of a wife's husband or of a husband's wife. **-möj^{ü}** -मांजू । विमाता f. a stepmother, the co-wife of one's own mother. **-môl^{u}** -मोलु । विपिता m. a stepfather, the second husband of one's mother, one's own father being dead. This can, of course, only occur

amongst Musalmāns, not amongst Kāshmīrī Hindūs. **-nön^{ü}** -नांञू । विपितामही, विमातामही f. a stepgrandmother, the stepmother of one's father or of one's mother. **-pokh^{u}** -पंखु, **-paksh** -पक्ष । अनौरसपक्षः m. steprelatives, a general term for the near relations of one's stepmother. **-r^{a}sh** -रॖश । वैमात्रेयेर्ष्या f. the mutual jealousy between co-wives and between their respective children. **-zām** -ज़ाम । अनौरसननान्द्रा f. (sg. dat. ag. and abl., and pl. nom. **-zōm** -ज़ोम, pl. dat. **-zōm^{a}n** -ज़ोमन्, ag. and abl. **-zōm^{a}w** -ज़ोमव्), a husband's stepsister, a stepsister-in-law.

ōr 3 ओर् a secondary suffix forming adverbs of place, as in **tōr** तोर्, there. Its abl., **ōra** ओर, forms adverbs of motion from, as **tōra** तोर, from there. With emphatic **y, ōr** ओर् becomes **ūry** ऊर्य्, as in **tūry** तूर्य्, even there (Gr.Gr. 155, 156).

or^{u} ओरु । स्वदृढः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aris** अरिस्, K.Pr. 15; f. sg. nom. **ür^{ü}** ओरू), (of an an. obj.) sound, well, healthy; (of an inan. obj.) firm, hard, not easily broken (El. **ur,** and so K.Pr. 263; cf. K.Pr. 15, where **ȧr^{i},** the m. pl. nom., is written **ari**). **-wur^{u}** -वुरु । अतिदृढः adj. (f. **ür^{ü}-wur^{ü}** ओरू-वुरू), extremely or entirely sound, etc.; extremely or entirely firm, etc. **-zuv** -ज़ुव् । नीरोगशरीरत्वम् m. good health, freedom from sickness. **-zuv ta dor^{u}-kŏṭh^{u}** -ज़ुव् त दॊरु-कॊठु । स्वस्थशरीरत्वं दृढजानुत्वं च adv. (used in blessings or good wishes), with healthy body and firm knees (for walking).

ari-wuri अरि-वुरि । स्वस्थतया adv. (u.w.vbs. of giving, etc.), completely, entirely, in perfect condition (of the gift), or cheerfully, whole-heartedly (of the giver).

ör^{ü} 1 ऑरू । आरुकम् m. a kind of plum, *ālū-ĕ-Bukhāra* (*Prunus domestica*) (El.), = K.Pr. 137, **ár,** and L. 73, 348, *Prunus communis.* **-kuj^{i}** -कुजि । आरुकलता f. a plum-vine, a creeping tree on which a species of plum grows. **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । आरुकवृक्षः m. a plum-tree.

ör^{ü} 2 ऑरू । आरा f. a shoemaker's awl (El. **ãr**).

ör^{ü} 3 ऑरू । वेष्टनम् f. encircling; a circle, band, fillet; a ring (as of rope, or as formed by a snake lying curled up); a wisp of straw or grass, bound in a ring, for supporting round-bottomed vessels so as to prevent their overturning. Cf. **āra 1** and **āru.** **-pör^{ü}** -पॉरू । परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person to prevent his departure, forming a circle of people round him, crowding round a person.

ur^{u} उरु (*f.* **ir^{ü}** इरू), a secondary suffix only occurring in *the word* **kōshur^{u}** कॉशुरु (f. **kōshir^{ü}** कॉशिरू), of or belonging to Kashmīr (see Gr.Gr. 150).

ūr^{u} ऊरु (*f.* **ūr^{ü}** ऊरू), a secondary suffix as in **nastūr^{u}** नस्तूरु, having an ugly nose (**nast** नस्त्) (Gr.Gr. 137).

ür^{ü} 1 ओरू, **-wur^{ü}** -वुरू, see **or^{u}.**

ür^{ü} 2 ओरू । उपाधिः f. a title, a nickname; esp. an abusive title given in the course of a verbal altercation.

ür^{ü} 3 ओरू । क्रकचविशेषः f. the large saw used for cutting logs into planks and the like. Cf. **ar 3** and **aralit^{ü}r^{ü}** under **ara 1.**

arāba अराब । पुनःपुनर्निक्षेपः m. throwing again and again, as stones to form an embankment; a bombardment, a continuous volley of cannon or musketry.

arab^{i} अरॅबि عربی adj. c.g. Arabian, as in **-gur^{u}** -गुरु । अरबदेशोद्भवोऽश्वः m. an Arab horse, a horse of Arab strain.

arabī عربی f. the Arabic language.

arbāb ارباب m. a chief or head, lord, possessor (El.).

arbŏd अर्बुद । रोगविशेषः m. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are tumours on the loins. It is described as difficult to cure.

ar-côb^{u} अर्-चोबु । खनकपदार्थः m. the name of an implement for digging, described as having a wooden handle and a wedge-shaped point, ? a spud or hoe.

ārüch^{ü} आरॅछू । वस्त्रप्रान्तखण्डः f. the spare cloth remaining beyond the seam when, in making clothes, two pieces of cloth are sewn together, which is only fit to be pared off and thrown away.

ar-côk^{u} अर्-चोकु । अप्रज्ञानः adj. (f. **-cöc^{ü}** -चांचू), stupid, unintelligent.

ar-cakh अर्-चख् । ग्रीवानिगडः m. a neck-shackle, a chain worn on the neck by a prisoner.

ard अर्द् ord. half (Śiv. 1428).

ārad آرد m. flour, meal. Cf. K.Pr. 180.

aradāh अरदाह् । अष्टादश card. c.g. eighteen (Śiv. 671, 853).

aradöh^{i} अरदांहि the form which **aradāh** takes in multiplication, as in **z^{a}h aradöh^{i} shĕyĕtr^{a}h** ज़ॖह् अरदांहि षयत्रॖह्, two eighteens (are) thirty-six.

aradöhyum^{u} अरदांह्युमु । अष्टादशमः ord. (f. **aradöhim^{ü}** अरदांहिमू), eighteenth.

ardal अर्दल् । अग्रसरणम् f. the setting out of a forerunner, i.e. of the attendant who runs in front of his master's conveyance (derived from the next).

ardȧl^{i} अर्दॅलि । अग्रेसरः m. a forerunner, an attendant who runs before his master's conveyance (a corruption of the English 'orderly').

āradan आरदन् । आराधना f. adoration, worship, homage. **—karün^{ü}** —करॅञू f.inf. to worship (Gr.M.).

āradun आरदुन् । आराधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārod^{u}** आरॊदु, f. **ārüz^{ü}** आरॅज़ू; 2 p.p. **ārazôv** आरज़ोव), to worship, adore, pay homage to (esp. in order to obtain something), to conciliate; to make happy, entreat hospitably (K.Pr. 126).

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

ardanörīshŏr अर्द(र्ध)नारीश्वर् m. the lord who is half a woman, N. of Śiva in his bisexual form (Śiv. 974).

ardŏph अर्दफ् । शब्दानुकारः adv., onomat., plump, crash, bang, with the noise caused by a heavy body falling from a height.

arda-rāth अर्द-राथ m. midnight (El., who spells it **arda-rāt**).

ardashĕrīr अर्द(र्ध)शरीर् adj. c.g. possessing half a body, N. of Pārvatī or Śiva, as one-half of the conjoint bisexual form of Śiva-Pārvatī (Śiv. 114).

arfa, see **arpha.**

ar^{a}g अरग् । अर्घः m. (sg. dat. **argas** अर्गस्, and so on, exc. pl. nom.), unhusked rice or barley offered to a god, etc., at the time of worship, etc. **-pōsh** -पोश् । अक्षतपुष्पाणि m. grains and flowers similarly offered.

arga-phol^{u} अर्ग-फॅलु । अक्षतकणाः m. a small offering of such grains, a few of such grains; also, a general term for the grains offered, whether few or great. **-ts̆āl** -च़ाल् m. a handful of such grain in the act of being offered (Śiv. 662).

āra-gab आर-गब् । तन्तुविपरीत्यम् m. a flaw or irregularity in the arrangement of the threads as set for weaving.

argajĕ अर्गज्य । यक्षकर्दमः m. a well-known perfume compounded of several scented ingredients, such as *kakkōla*, aloes, musk, and camphor. Another formula gives saffron, aloes, musk, camphor, and sandal. The Sanskrit name is *yakṣa-kardama.*

argon अर्गोन् (?) m. a person whose father is a Kāshmīrī but whose mother is not (El., q.v. for further particulars).

ārōgy आरोग्य् m. (sg. dat. **ārōgĕs** आरोग्यस्, and so on), good health, freedom from disease, health (Gr.M.).

ar^{a}hākh अर्हाख् । दारुलघुखण्डाः m.pl. (dat. **ar^{a}hākan** अर्हाकन्), small, round bits of wood broken off timber floating down a river or the like.

ar^{a}haṭh अर्हठ् । उद्घाटनम् m. (sg. dat. **ar^{a}haṭas** अर्हटस्), the 'Persian wheel', an endless string of earthen pots attached to a revolving wheel over a well, which go down empty and return full, and tilt the water into a trough.

arahaiṭh अरहैंठ् । अष्टषष्टिः card. c.g. sixty-eight.

arahaiṭhyum^{u} अरहैंठ्युमु । अष्टषष्टितमः ord. (f. **arahaiṭhim^{u}** अरहैंठिमू), sixty-eighth.

arak عرق m. sweat (El.).

ar-khōl^{u} अर्-खोलु । पूतिकाष्ठभेदः m. the name of a certain tree, *Rhus acuminata* (Śiv. 1062); it grows in the hills, and blisters the hand that holds it. The branches of this tree droop like the weeping ash (El.). Cf. **ar-khŏr** and L. 76, 79, and (for its poisonous properties) 82. In 79 L. calls it *Rhus Wallichii.*

ar-khŏr अर्-खुर् । काष्ठविशेषः m. id.

ar-khōr अर्-खोर् । दुश्चेष्टा m. misconduct, misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughtiness.

ar-khūr^{u} अर्-खूरू । ऊकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the vowel **ū**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ⅃. Cf. **ar-mūnth^{a}r.**

ar-khōrlad अर्-खोर्लद् । दुश्चेष्टाकारी adj. c.g. one who misconducts himself, one who is guilty of misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughty.

ar-kash अर्-कश्, **arikash,** see **ar 3.**

ör^{i}katin-tör^{i}kaṭ^{i} ॲरिकटिन्-तॊरिकॅटि । अन्यवद्यनार्थी नाना मतकथनादि adv. talking hither and thither, speaking in such a way as to confuse a person, with the object of deceiving or swindling him. Cf. **ōr 1.**

aralānz अरलाञ्ज् । ईषा m. the pole or beam of a plough.

aralāth अरलाथ् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **aralöts^{u}** अरलॉच़ू), a general term for a quantity of money, garments, rice, etc., collected together for distribution in charity or as free gifts.

aram अरम् । दंष्ट्रा f. a molar tooth, a double tooth.

armi-chal अर्मि-छल् । दंष्ट्राखण्डः f. a broken fragment of a molar tooth. **-mūl** -मूल् । दंष्ट्रामूलम् m. the root or fang of a molar tooth.

ār^{a}m आर्म् । आरामिकः m. a market gardener, a kitchen gardener, a man who keeps a garden for his livelihood. His wife is called **āramĕñ** आरम्यञ्. Cf. K.Pr. 13, where the sg. ag. **ār^{a}m^{i}** is written **ārimi. -gŏg^{a}jĕ** -ग्वगज्य । आरामिकरक्ताल्लु f.pl. a kind of red turnip cultivated by market gardeners, and sweeter than the ordinary kind. **-hākh** -हाख् । आरामिकशाकः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a superior kind of green vegetable or spinach grown by market gardeners. **-hand** -हन्द् । शन्दाविशेषः f. a kind of *Cichorium* grown by market gardeners, and much esteemed as a vegetable. **-wör^{u}** -वॉरू । आरामिकवाटिका f. the garden of a market gardener (well cultivated as compared with ordinary gardens).

āram आरम् m. a place for repose, a home of rest (Śiv. 1274).

ārām آرام m. peace, rest, repose. Cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 80.

āramb आरम्ब् m. commencement, beginning. **-karun** -करुन् m.inf. to begin, commence (Gr.M.).

armān अर्मान् ارمان । अप्राप्तवस्तुत्वता m. longing, hankering, solicitude, eager desire for something not yet obtained (K.Pr. 13; Śiv. 160, 430, 706, 1655); disappointment, unsatisfied longing.

ar-mūnth^{a}r अर्-मून्थ्र् । ईकारचिह्नं f. the name of the vowel **ī**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ी. Cf. **ar-khūr^{u}.**

āramĕñ आरम्यञ् । आरामिकी f., see **ār^{a}m.**

ar-māṭ अर्-मॉट । टकारः m. the name of the letter **ṭa** used in schools.

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

aram-töjy अरम्-तांज्य् । अतिविभवः m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aratöjih 2.**

armāyĕ-darmāyĕ अर्माय-दर्माय । धर्मार्थम् adv. for the sake of religion, as an act of piety (u.w. vbs. of giving and the like).

arna 1 अर्न । बुद्धिहीनः adj. c.g. presumptuous, ignorantly ready to undertake a task for which one has no qualifications or which one has not attempted to understand.

arna 2 अर्न m. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (El.).

arun अरुन् । अरुणदेवः m. (dat. **arunas** अरुनस्), the dawn-god, the dawn.

ar-nábi अर्-नंबि । असमीच्यकारी adj. c.g. ignorantly presumptuous, rashly undertaking a task with bad results.

arundati अरुन्धती f. the star Alcor, considered as the consort of the seven *rĕshis* or the Great Bear (Śiv. 638, 686); also N. of the wife of the saint Vasiṣṭha (Śiv. 676).

arongu अरंगु । रङ्गरहितः adj. (f. **arünj**ü अरंज़ू), not coloured, not dyed (of cloth, etc.).

arünjü अरंज़ू, see **arong**u.

aranamath अरनमथ् । अष्टनवतिः card. c.g. ninety-eight.

aranamatyumu अरनमत्युमु । अष्टनवतितमः ord. (f. **aranamatim**ü अरनमतिमू), ninety-eighth.

arinĕn-kālan अरिन्यन्-कालन् । असमये adv. at the wrong time, at an inauspicious time (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

ara**nāw-kar**a**nāw** अर्नाव-कर्नाव् । सर्वत्र adv. everywhere, universal (u.w. vbs. indicating fame, repute, etc.).

arañĕ अरञ in the following. **—kāth** —काठ । अरणिकाष्ठम् m. the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition for sacrificial purposes. **-ruth** -रुथ् । मेखलासंस्कारः m. a certain ceremony at the investing of a youth of a twice-born caste with the Brahmanical cord (*yajñōpavīta*).

ariñü अरिञू । पीतमालती f. a certain kind of yellow jasmine. **ariñĕ-pōsh** अरिञ-पोश् (or -पोष्) । पीतमालतीपुष्पम् m. its flower (Śiv. 54). **-rang** -रङ्ग । पीतवर्णत्वम् m. the colour of the yellow jasmine, yellow; esp. when the colour is not natural but is acquired owing to ill-health, or to becoming decayed.

arpha अर्फ عرفه । उत्सवाहोभेदः m. a vigil or wake kept on the night preceding the *ʽid* festival of the Musalmāns.

arpan अर्पन् m. a present, offering (Śiv. 169, 192, 984, 1620, 1640); -° as an offering to, hence out of love for (Śiv. 1697).

āra-pôru आर-पोरु । प्रथमान्ताद्द्वितीयान्तं यावत् adv. from one end to the other, completely, entirely, without a break. Cf. **ar-war** and **ōr 1.**

arī-parī अरी-परी । अतिमानिता f. high estimation, high repute (on the score of wealth, learning, family, rank, or the like).

arpāw अर्पाव् । पातनम् m. throwing or pushing down from a height.

arpāwun अर्पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **arpôw**u अर्पोवु), to throw down; to fell, esp. (of an illness) to floor a person, to render him utterly incapacitated.

arra अर्र । अधो निष्कर्षणम् m. the act of pulling, lifting, or rooting up something heavy, such as a rock or a post fixed in the ground; a lever or other implement for raising such.

arĕr अर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यम् m. good condition, soundness (of things); good health, health, healthiness (of animate creatures). Cf. Gr.M. **-darĕr** -द्‌र्यर् । स्वास्थ्यदार्ढ्यम् m. good condition and strength; good health and strength.

arra-paiwand (?), a graft (L. 460).

arosu अरंसु । रसरहितः adj. (f. **arüs**ü अरंसू), juiceless, sapless; (of a literary composition) dry, insipid.

arsh عرش m. the heaven, the sky. Its ablative and dative are used in the following phrases: **arshĕ pyon**u अर्श प्युनु । अकस्मात्पातः m.inf. to fall from heaven, used of a sudden and unexpected downfall from a high position, power, or wealth. **—wasun** —वसुन् । अकस्मात्प्राप्तिः m.inf. to descend from heaven, of some sudden and unexpected piece of fortune, whether good or bad.

arshĕs-khasun अर्शस्-खसुन् । उन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. to mount to heaven, to be filled with pride or conceit, owing to the attainment of some quality or of wealth, etc.

arish अरिश् । अर्शोरोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, piles, hæmorrhoids.

öri-shiñü आंरि-शिञू । अधन्यता f. poverty, adversity, ill-luck.

arashīth अरशीथ् । अष्टाशीतिः card. c.g. eighty-eight.

arashītyumu अरशीत्युमु । अष्टाशीतितमः ord. (f. **arashītim**ü अरशीतिमू), eighty-eighth.

arasara अरसर । दीर्घसूत्रता, किंकर्तव्यमोहः, m.pl. procrastination, dilatoriness; hesitation, inability to make up one's mind (Śiv. 1750).

arsrēṭh अर्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टः adj. c.g. very stout, very fat; hence, foolish. Cf. **alsrēṭh. -hyuh**u -ह्युहु । अति स्थूलो मूर्ख इव adj. (f. **-hish**ü -हिशू), like one who is very fat and clumsy, a perfect fool.

arsāth अर्साथ् । अतिसंकोचः m. (sg. dat. **arsātas** अर्सातस्), distress owing to poverty, the possession of only very narrow means; met. incurring great trouble or difficulty.

arsēth अर्सेथ् । अतिप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arsīts**ü अर्सीचू), great exertion, great efforts directed towards some

object either very difficult to obtain or impossible of attainment. Cf. **arasēth.**

arasēth अरसेथ् । निष्फलप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arasīṭsᵘ** अरसीचू), bootless exertion, efforts great but in vain. Cf. **arsēth.**

arsīṭsᵘlad अरसीचूलद् । अतिप्रयासशीलः adj. c.g. accustomed to use great exertions, esp. at some impossible task.

arasīṭsᵘlad अरसीचूलद् । विचिन्नचित्तः adj. c.g. wearied with long-continued exertions ; one accustomed or fond of attempting difficult or impossible tasks.

arasatath अरसतथ् । अष्टसप्ततिः card. c.g. seventy-eight.

arasatatyumᵘ अरसततयुम् । अष्टसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **arasatatimᵘ** अरसततिमू), seventy-eighth.

ārtī आर्ती or **āraᵃtī** आरती f. a special kind of address to a god in which praise is mingled with petitions for graciousness, a litany (Śiv. 740, 1318).

arᵃt अरत्, the same as **arth,** q.v.

ārᵃtī आरती, see **ārtī** ab.

arᵒtᵘ अर्तु । अशोभनः adj. (f. **arᵘṭsᵘ** अर्चू), not good, bad (either in character or in appearance), no good (of a sentient being) ; useless, no good for any specific purpose (of an inan. obj.).

ôrᵒtᵘ ओर्तु । आर्तः adj. (f. **örᵘṭsᵘ** ऑर्चू), afflicted, distressed, whether by sickness or by cruelty.

arth अर्थ । प्रयोजनम् m. (sg. dat. **arthas** अर्थस्), meaning, purport; aim, object, purpose.

arāth अराथ् । रात्रिमुखम् m. (sg. dat. **arātas** अरातस्), nightfall, but not full night, evening. Cf. **onᵘ.**

arātan अरातन् । अरात्रौ adv. by evening-time, at even, not till evening ; generally of something which should be commenced in the daytime, but which is delayed till evening; hence, after considerable delay. **-bögⁱ** -बॉगि । प्रायो रात्रिमुखकाले adv. by nearly evening, by about evening (u.w. vbs. signifying arrival or the like).

arthāt अर्थात् adv. that is to say, videlicet (Gr.M.).

aratöjih 1 अरतॉजिह् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-eight.

aratöjih 2 अरतॉजिह् । अतिविभवशालित्वम् m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aram-töjy.**

aratöjihyumᵘ अरतॉजिह्युम् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **aratöjihimᵘ** अरतॉजिहिमू), forty-eighth.

artal अर्तल् । सुवर्णादिधातुमयपत्रम् f. leaf or foil of gold, silver, or mixed metal. Eaten as a medicine, as well as used for ornamentation.

aratrᵃh अरत्रह् । अष्टत्रिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-eight.

aratrᵃhyumᵘ अरत्रह्युम् । अष्टत्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **aratrᵃhimᵘ** अरत्रहिमू), thirty-eighth.

arūṭsᵘ अरूचु । अरोचकः adj. (sg. dat. **arūṭsis** अरूचिस्, but pl. dat. **arōṭsēn** अरोच्यन्, ag. pl. **arōṭsyau** अरोच्यौ; fem. sg. nom. **arūṭsᵘ** अरूचू, dat. **arōtsĕ** अरोच्य, and so throughout), unpleasing, disagreeable (e.g. food, ornaments, expressions, etc.).

arᵘṭsᵘ अर्चू, see **arᵒtᵘ.**

örᵘṭsᵘ ऑर्चू, see **ôrᵒtᵘ.**

arūṭsh अरूछ् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. **arūṭsi** अरूछि), disgust, want of appetite.

öriṭsh ऑरिछ् । प्रेतनित्यार्चा f. (sg. dat. **öriṭsi** ऑरिछि, and so on), the daily or continual *arcā,* or worship and feeding a brāhmaṇ which goes on for a year after a death in a family. **öriṭsi-brôhmun** ऑरिछि-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतनित्यार्चाश्राद्धभोक्ता ब्राह्मणः m. the brāhmaṇ who receives the offerings of food on these occasions. **öriṭsi-ṭūrᵘ** ऑरिछि-टूरू । प्रेतनित्यार्चापात्रविशेषः f. a copper vessel, in which the food offered on these occasions is cooked.

arṭsan अर्चन् f. worship, adoration (of a deity) (Śiv. 1162).

arṭsun अर्चुन् । पूजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orṭsᵘ** ऑर्चु ; 2 p.p. **arṭsōv** अर्चोव), to worship, adore.

arītsar, [?], the name of the first **khushābā** or process of weeding and working the young rice-plant (L. 463, where it is spelt **aree-ṭsar** ; cf. also 327).

örᵃṭsar ऑर्चर् । आर्तता m. affliction, distress (Śiv. 1640, 1675).

aruvᵘ अरुवु । अरोपितः adj. (f. **aruvᵘ** अरुवू), not transplanted, not planted out (of cultivated plants, such as rice, which are grown in seed-beds and then transplanted) ; self-sown (of wild plants, which have grown up without such planting out).

ārawan आरवन् । कर्कशीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **arawünᵘ** अरवंनू), the act of roughening a grindstone or the like ; see **ārawun.**

ārawun आरवुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārowᵘ** आर्वु), to make rough, to roughen (u.w. ref. to grindstones, millstones, etc., which have worn smooth).

arawanzāh अरवज़ाह् । अष्टपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. fifty-eight.

arawanzöhyumᵘ अरवज़ॉह्युम् । अष्टपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **arawanzöhimᵘ** अरवज़ॉहिमू), fifty-eighth.

arwa-pata अर्व-पत adv. at length (W. 95).

ar-war अर्-वर् । पारावारात् adv. from that side and from this ; hence, of an indefinite area, of indefinite extent. Cf. **āra-pôrᵘ** and **ōr 1.**

ara-war अर-वर् । पारावारम् adv. from the far side to this side, on the whole, entirely, (of something long) from one end to the other.

öryumᵘ-pöryumᵘ ऑर्युम्-पॉर्युम् । व्यस्ततया प्रक्षेपणम् adv. scattered here and there in a group without order ; esp. (in a children's game) of a handful of cowries scattered on the ground, and hence, generally, of any number of things accidentally fallen on the ground.

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

öryuvᵘ आंर्युवु । पटलाधोवर्तिस्थानभेदः m. the space between the top of a wall and the roof, used as a kind of shelf.

arᵃz अरज़् عرض । विज्ञप्तिः m. a representation, petition, request (Śiv. 880). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a representation, represent, submit, state humbly; to make a request, to make an application (Gr.M.). This word is masc. in Kāshmīrī, although fem. in Hindōstānī (W. 18).

arzī عرضی f. a respectful representation, a written petition (Gr.M.).

ōrzōh ओर्ज़ोह् آرزو । अत्यपेक्षा m. longing, craving; persistent begging, importunate supplication.

arzān अर्ज़ान् m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). Cf. Persian ارزن.

arzun 1 अर्ज़ुन् । उपार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orzᵘ** अर्ज़ु), to earn, acquire, get, gain.

arzun 2 अर्जुन् m. a proper N., Arjuna, one of the heroes of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 739, 1734).

arzöni-yĕlath अर्ज़ांनि-यलथ् । अत्ययोग्यः adj. e.g. very useless, of no use for any particular purpose. Cf. Persian ارزانی cheapness.

arzath अर्ज़थ् । अर्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **arzüċᵘ** अर्ज़ंचू and so on), earnings, gain, profit. Cf. Gr.Gr. 128.

as 1 अस् pron. suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karyōn-as** कर्योनस् I (**as**) was made by him; **poku-s** पकुस् I went (Gr.Gr. 183).

as 2 अस् pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karān chuh-as** करान् छुहस् thou makest for him (**as**); **kara-s** करस् I shall make for him. This suff. is also used for the acc. when the verb is in the 3rd pers., as in **karān chi-s** करान् छिस् they make him (Gr.Gr. 185).

ās 1, the same as **ös**, q.v. This is the spelling of K.Pr., e.g. pp. 145, 171, 248.

ās 2 आस be thou, impve. sg. 2 of **āsun**, *q.v.*

ās 3 आस् I (m.) came, or he came for him; see **yunᵘ**.

ās 4, as in K.Pr. 157 = **ösᵘ**, she was; see **āsun**.

ā̃s आँस् adv. yes (El., who spells the word **áṅs**).

asā عصا m. a staff of office, a sceptre (El., who spells it ásá).

āsa 1 आस, see **ös**.

āsa 2 आस they (f.) were; see **āsun**.

asĕ अस्य, **àsⁱ 1** अंसि, see **bŏh**.

àsⁱ 2 अंसि, see under **asun**.

ös or **ösᵘ 2** आंस, आंसू (for **1** see **āsun**) । आस्यम् m. (sg. dat. **ösas** आंसस् (K.Pr. 15, 90, 157), abl. **ösa 1** आंस, and so on), the mouth, the face (Śiv. 199, 1795); cf. **ās 1**. **-bab** -बब् । मुखे स्तनार्पणम् f. (putting) the nipple into the mouth to quiet a suckling babe (to put, **thawünᵘ**); hence, met. giving great pleasure to a person, giving him something that he longs for. **-bĕha** -ब्यह । अल्पतूष्णींभावः m. temporary silence, as in the phrase **ös-bĕha chuy nā?** can't you hold your tongue for a little? **-nicĕr** -निच्यर् । अल्पास्यभावः m. the condition of having a small mouth; a reticent habit, taciturnity, a habit of speaking little. **-nyukᵘ** -न्युकु । अल्पास्यः adj. (f. **-nicᵘ** -निचू), having a small mouth, small-mouthed; one who speaks little, taciturn, not loquacious, reserved, reticent by nature. **-nyūrᵘ** -न्यूरु । मुखरोगविशेषः m. a certain cattle disease, swelling of the mouth and feet (cf. L. 459, **asnur**). **-phakh** -फख् । मुखदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the stink of an evil-smelling mouth, foul breath. **-pav** -पव । अशनादितत्परता m. greediness, gluttony, edacity. —**surawun** —सुरवुन् । मुखशोधनम् m.inf. to clean the mouth; hence, to mind one's words, speak carefully or respectfully, to use proper language, not to use foul talk, e.g. **ös suraw**, 'clean your mouth,' said to some one who is using indecent abuse. **-thopᵘ** -थपु । आस्यनिरोधः m. restraint of the mouth; esp. shutting by one woman the mouth of another who is lamenting, thus inducing her to restrain her voice; met. a gift or other inducement given to a gabbler or censorious person to make him hold his tongue. —**ċhĕṭᵃrun** —छ्यंट्रुन । आस्योच्छिष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to render the mouth impure; hence, putting food into one's mouth, eating; esp. taking food twice daily after the conclusion of the funeral fast held by a brotherhood after the death of one of its members. **-ċhyonᵘ** -छ्योनु । छिन्नास्यः adj. (f. **-ċhĕñᵘ** -छ्यंञू), having the mouth split or cleft, either from birth, from disease, or injury. —**ċaṭun** —चटुन् । मुखच्छेदनम् m.inf. to cut the mouth; hence, to stop a person speaking as soon as he commences; to stop a person eating something he has just put into his mouth. —**yunᵘ** —युनु । मुखविकारः m.inf. to make a face indicating disgust at nasty food or at having the same food over and over again.

ösa bab nērünᵘ आंस बब् नेरंञू । मुखात्स्तननिर्याणम् f.inf. the nipple to slip from the mouth (of a suckling child); met. a slip to occur betwixt cup and lip, a sudden disappointment to happen on the brink of success. **-boḍᵘ** आंस-बंडु । बृहदास्यः adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ** -बंडू), big-mouthed; hence, loud-voiced; hectoring, laying down the law; impudent; loquacious, given to much talking. **-hath** -हथ् m. a hundred mouths (K.Pr. 25). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । मुखान्निःसारणम् m.inf. to drag

out from the mouth; hence, to utter forcibly, esp. a command or abuse. **-kath** -कथ् । मुखकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a word in the mouth; hence, any word or statement which is remembered and held ready for utterance on the tongue, even though previously heard only once; gossip, hearsay. **-ṭsoṭᵘ** -च़टु । छिन्नास्यः adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭᵘ** -च़ट़ू), having the lips, the tongue, or other parts of the mouth cut off; met. ugly-mouthed, having an ugly mouth; or, speaking badly or indistinctly. **-zĕv** -ज़्यव । मुखजिह्वा f. a tongue in the mouth, i.e. which fills the mouth and leaves room for nothing else, the tongue of a babbling, loquacious person.

ôsᵘ, ösᵘ 1, see **āsun.**

us 1 उस a sec. suff. forming adverbs of time, indicating the year in which a thing occurred, as in **yih-us** यिऊस, this year; **par-us** पऊस last year (Gr.Gr. 158).

us 2 उस m. a sec. suff. appearing in the words **mŏnḍ-us** म्वंडुस, widowhood, and **dŏb-us** द्वबुस, a washerman's club (Gr.Gr. 144).

asbāb अस्बाब् اسباب । पदार्थसमूहः m.sg. implements, tools, instruments; goods, chattels, effects, property (Śiv. 430); articles, things; furniture; baggage, luggage.

asbarg, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El.).

asĕd अस्यद् । असिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **asĕzᵘ** अस्य़ज़ू), want of success, non-success; incompletion, non-accomplishment.

asôdᵘ 1 असोदु । असाधितः, असाध्यः adj. (f. **asözᵘ** असांज़ू), not effected, unaccomplished, imperfect, incomplete; (of a disease, etc.) incurable, chronic, mortal, fatal.

asôdᵘ 2 असोदु । माधुर्याद्यास्वादरहितः adj. (f. **asözᵘ** असांज़ू), flavourless, without taste, not sweet (of food, of language, or of a sound).

asādulᵘ असादुलु । अनास्वादवान् adj. (f. **asādᵘjᵘ** असाद़्ज़ू), i.q. **asôdᵘ 2,** q.v.

asādi-vĕṭsᵘ असादि-व्यंच़ू or **āsādi-vĕṭsᵘ** आसादि-व्यंच़ू । गर्भिणी f. (of a female, human or other) pregnant, with child.

asogᵘ असंगु । असिक्तः adj. (f. **asüjᵘ** असंजू), not sprinkled with water, not watered (of a plant, etc.).

ash, i.q. **ösh,** q.v., in K.Pr. 2.

āsh आश् । आशा f. hope, expectation (Śiv. 28, 1021, 1693); wish, desire, longing; **chyōñᵘ āsh,** hope of (seeing) thee (YZ. 457), hope in thee (Śiv. 1574). **—barüñᵘ** —बरं़ञू । आशाभरणम् f.inf. to hope, long for, hope for, earnestly desire. **—dārüñᵘ** —दारं़ञू । आशाधारणम् f.inf. to place hope on a person, to hope for something from some one. **—rōzüñᵘ** —रोज़ं़ञू । आशाधृतिः f.inf. to be hopeful, be in hope of anything, to look hopefully (to), to hope (for), expect (from). **—thawüñᵘ** —थवं़ञू आशास्थापनम् to entertain or cherish a hope (of); to look to (for), to repose trust (in), expect (from) (Śiv. 945, 1166, 1558). (El. *āsha thārinyi.*)

āshi-rostᵘ आशि-रंस्तु । निराशः adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ** -रंछू), without hope, hopeless (El. *āshāi-rust*) (Śiv. 945). **-raṭshar** -रछर् । निराशत्वम् m. hopelessness. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । आशावान् adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessing hope, hopeful.

āsha (El.), **āshā** आशा (Śiv. 1480, 1736, 1745, 1755), f. **ashāī** (El.), m., i.q. **āsh,** q.v.

aish عیش m., i.q. **ösh,** q.v. (K.Pr. 173).

ösh आंश् عیش । भोगः m. pleasure, luxury, enjoyment of wealth, etc., spelt *ash* in K.Pr. 2 and *aish* in K.Pr. 173. **öshĕ-motᵘ** आंश-मंतु । अतिभोगशीलः adj. (f. **-müṭsᵘ** -मंच़ू), luxury-mad, addicted to luxury or enjoyment.

oshᵘ अ॑शु । अश्रु m. a tear (weeping) (Śiv. 1588, 1619, 1892). **—sĕthāh pakān** —स्यठाह पकान् many tears flow (El.; cf. YZ. 132, pl.; 417, sg.). **ȧshⁱ pĕy** अ॑शि प्यय्, tears fell (YZ. 262). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to weep (Śiv. 1250, 1741, 1910). **—yunᵘ** —युनु । परोत्कर्षासहनम् tears to come, to weep; hence, to weep tears of envy, to be envious or jealous. **kawa yiyĕm oshu-y ?** why should a tear come to me? why should I cry? (K.Pr. 58, where the word is spelt *ushye*, and 76, where it is *aushye*).

ȧshⁱ अ॑शि or **ashi** अशि. All the following compounds here commencing with **ȧshⁱ** अ॑शि may optionally commence with **ashi** अशि. **ȧshⁱ-buka** अ॑शि-बुक । अश्रूच्छ्वासः m.pl. the welling-up of tears in the eyes; tears filling the eyes but not streaming forth. **-dag** -दग् । अश्रुदुःखम् f. the pain in the eyes caused by tears, tear-swollen eyes. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । अश्रुसंपातः f. a sudden and copious torrent of tears, as it were a flow of water from a broken jar. **-dāra** -दार । अश्रुधाराः f. a stream of tears. So **ashicᵘ dār** (Śiv. 1366). **-ganḍ** -गण्ड् । अश्रुग्रन्थिः m.pl. a knot of tears; an accumulation of tears in the eyes, not flowing forth, but forming 'knots' or 'beads' in the eyelashes. **-gaṭa** -गट । अत्यश्रु f. the flow of tears produced by smoke, etc; the temporary darkness or blindness caused by such. **-gaṭakār** -गटकार् । अश्रुप्रवाहः running or watering of the eyes, from disease, from smoke, or from the application of drugs. **-phyorᵘ** -फ्यंरु । अश्रुबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a tear-drop (Śiv. 1210). **-phyūrᵘ** -फ्यूरु । अश्रुबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), a tear-drop, usually applied to a very small or minute drop. **-ṭörⁱ** -टांरि । अश्रुपूर्णपटले

m.pl. eyelids filled with tears. **-ṭsāla** -त्राल। अश्रुप्रसृतिः f.pl. a handful of tears, tears sufficient to fill the hollow of the hand, a great flood of tears. **-ṭsörⁱ** -त्रॉरि। अश्रुपूर्णता m.pl. (of the eyes), fullness with tears, tearfulness.

ashi-phěrⁱ अशि-फ्यॅरि। अशिफ्यॅरि नामकं तीर्थम m.pl. the name of a sacred place (*tīrtha*) in Kashmīr, where there are two springs, one hot and the other cold, which are said to be the goddess Pārvatī's tears of sorrow and joy respectively. It is situated in the hill-country of Lahara (Lār) Pargana, beyond the Haṁsadvāra Mountain, about half-way along the Haramukuṭagaṅgā pilgrim route.

ashicě-dāra अशिच-दार। अश्रुणो धाराः f.pl. streams of tears (poet.). Cf. **àshⁱ-dāra** ab.

ashiñě-dāra अशिञ-दार। अश्रुणो धाराः f.pl., id. (poet.). So **-ṭsāla** -त्राल f.pl., id. (poet.) (Śiv. 255, 1688).

ôshᵘ ओशु। धवः m. (sg. dat. **öshis** ऑशिस्, abl. **āshi** आशि), a woman's husband (used by the wife), only used in old language and poetry. The fem. is **āshěñ** आशञ्, a wife, which is still in use.

öshⁱ-nāv ऑशि-नाव्। संवन्धी m. a relation by marriage, a connexion. **-nāv-bāy** -नाव्-बाय्। संवन्धिस्त्री f. the wife of a relation by marriage. **-növī** -नावी। परस्परसंवन्धः f. relationship by marriage.

ashŏb अश्वब्। अमङ्गलम m. something unlucky, a piece of ill-luck.

ashūbᵘ अशूबु। अशोभनः m. (m. sg. dat. **ashūbis** अशूबिस्, abl. **ashōbi** अशोबि; f.sg. nom. **ashūbᵘ** अशूबू, dat. **ashōbě** अशोब्य), wanting in beauty, ugly, bad (of appearance or quality).

ashěbd अशब्द् adj. c.g. soundless, silent; N. of impersonal deity of the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 1766).

ashŏd अश्वद्। अशुद्धः adj. (f. **ashŏzᵘ** अश्वंज़ू), impure (either naturally or owing to some accidental cause); not clear, not free from foulness; (as subst.) an impurity; an error in copying or writing; incorrect or impure language; (of words) impure, rude, abusive (Śiv. 92).

ashud अशुद्। औषधम m. (sg. dat. **ashědas** अशदस्; pl. nom. **ashěd** अशद्), a certain wild mountain herb used as medicine, esp. any medicine for the eyes, collyrium (K.Pr. 148). When a bear gets this grass it is said that he devours it greedily, and becomes unconscious for six months (K.Pr. 76). Cf. **ōshěd.** **—lagun** —लगुन्। तीव्रगन्धौषधियोगमूर्छा m.inf. to feel the influence of this herb, to become faint or dizzy from its smell when travelling in the mountains. **—lāgun** —लागुन्। नेत्रौषधिसेवनम् m.inf. to apply medicine to the eyes.

ashěd-gŏlᵘkhᵘ अशद्-ग्वलंखू। नेत्रौषधिगुटिका f. a small lump of this collyrium applied to the eyes. **-gorᵘ** -गोरु। नेत्रवैद्यः m. (his wife is **ashěd-gārⁱ-bāy** अशद्-गॉरि-बाय्, while a female eye-doctor is **ashěd-gürᵘ** अशद्-गॅरू), a maker of medicine for the eyes, an eye-doctor, oculist. **-gārⁱ-wān** -गॉरि-वान्। नेत्रचिकित्सकाश्रयः m. an oculist's consulting room or shop; (fig.) a place where a number of crying children have collected. **-püṭᵘ** -पॅटू। औषधपट्टिका f. the rag tied over a sore on which medicine has been applied; a rag smeared with medicament for application to a wound, a plaster. **-tujⁱ** -तुजि or **-tᵘlᵘ** -तॅलू। औषधतूलिका f. a needle or stick, usually made of silver, for applying collyrium to the eyes; hence, the little particle of collyrium in the end of the needle. **-wān** -वान्। औषधापणः m. a medicine shop, an apothecary's shop. **-wônᵘ** -वोनु। औषधविक्रेता m. a seller of simples, an apothecary.

ōshěd ओशद्। औषधम् m. a herb, esp. one used for medicine, a simple, medicine (Śiv. 49, 517, 632, 1838). Cf. **ashud.**

öshid ऑशिद्। आश्विनः m. the name of a month, equivalent to September–October. Cf. K.Pr. 128, where it is spelt *àshid.*

ashŏdī अश्वदी f. an error or mistake (in writing). **—kaḍüñᵘ** —कडॅञु, to criticize (Gr.M.).

ashgul, m. a tax levied upon Musalmāns of the Valley of Kashmīr for the support of Hindu priests (El.).

ashěhüjᵘ अशहॅजू, see **ashěholᵘ.**

ashěholᵘ अशहलु। अशीतलः adj. (f. **ashěhüjᵘ** अशहॅजू), not cool (by nature or for any special cause), hot, (of temper) violent.

ashka अश्क। नाडीमर्माणि f.pl. the joints or articulations between the bones.

aṣhᵉkh अंशख् عشق। मैथुनेच्छा m. (sg. dat. **aṣhᵉkas** अंशकस्), love, affection, passion, lustfulness (K.Pr. 36).

aṣhᵉka-nyāy अंशक-न्याय्। कामिविरोधः m. jealousy or opposition between two suitors for the favours of one woman; met. any sudden apparent mutual opposition. **-pēcān** -पेचान्। पुष्पविशेषः m. a kind of ivy; the American jasmine, (?) *Ipomœa cærulea* (El. *ishpecha*). **-wāwüjᵘ** -वावॅजू। अतिकामुकी f. an amorous or erotically disposed woman; one who gets herself up to entice men.

āshěkh 1 عاشق m. (sg. dat. **āshěkas**), a lover (El.).

āshěkh 2, see **āsun.**

ashkhāsh अश्खाश्। सर्वनाशः m. total destruction of one's life, wealth, or property—a word mainly employed in cursing, etc.

ashkal अश्कल्। स्तनंधयविनयनमस्कृतिशिचाविशेषः f. a

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

reverence or 'salām' made to infants when teaching them.

aṣhᵉkunᵘ अंशकुनु adj. (f. **aṣhᵉkünᵘ** अंशुकंमू), of or belonging to love (K.Pr. 86).

ashĕkth अशकथ adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **ashĕktas** अशक्तस), without power, incompetent, utterly feeble (Śiv. 993, 1553).

ȧshⁱlish अंशिलीश । अश्लेषा: f. the name of a certain lunar mansion or *nakṣatra*, in Sanskrit *aślēṣā*.

ashĕm 1 अशम । ग्रामः m. the name of a village situated on the bank of the River Vēth (Jihlam), in the Lahara (Lār) Pargana of Kashmir.

ashĕm 2 अशम । स्त्रीनाम f. a woman's name, used amongst Musalmāns.

aṣhᵉmujⁱ अंशमुजि । ग्रामविशेषः f. the name of a village in Lahara Pargana.

āshnöī آشنائی f. acquaintanceship, friendship, intimacy (K.Pr. 104).

āshani, i.q. **äshĕn̄**, q.v. (K.Pr. 86).

āshain, see **āshĕn̄**.

āshĕn आश्मन्, see **āsun**.

ashŏn अश्वन् । अश्विनी f. the name of the first of the twenty-seven *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions.

asahun असहुन् । असहनम् m. (sg. dat. **asahanas** असहनस्), inability to endure (another's action, or the sight of his prosperity, etc.).

ashĕnār अशनार् । ग्रामः m. the name of a village in Kuṭahāra Pargana.

āshnāv (= آشنا), m. a blood-relation, kinsman (El. and K.Pr. 16, 159).

āshĕn̄ आशन् । जाया (f. of **ôshᵘ** ओशु, q.v.), a wife. El. spells this word *āshain* and *āshaingi*.

ashīrᵘ अशीरू, see **ashyūrᵘ**.

ashrāf اشراف m. a nobleman, grandee; a gentleman (K.Pr. 16).

ashrafī اشرفی f. behaviour like a gentleman, gentlemanliness (K.Pr. 16); a gold coin, gold money (K.Pr. 16).

öshᵉran आंशुरन । आश्रयणा f. (sg. dat. **öshᵉrünᵘ** आंशुरंनू), dependence on a person for livelihood, taking refuge with a person.

öshᵉrun आंशुरुन । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (poet. pres. part. **öshᵉran** आंशुरन् (Śiv. 1050); 1 p.p. **öshᵒrᵘ** आंशुरु or **öshirᵘ** आंशिरु), to go to for refuge or protection, to take refuge in (a place) or with (a person) (Śiv. 1050, 1867); to settle in (a country) for one's livelihood; to live under (a person's) patronage. **öshirᵘ-motᵘ** आंशिरु-मतु । आश्रितः perf. part. (f. **öshirü-mütsᵘ** आंशिरू-मंचू), one with whom refuge is taken; a country in which one settles; a patron.

öshorᵘ-piturᵘ आंशोरु-पितुरु । गोत्रज इव adj. (f. **öshĕrᵘ-pitarĕn̄** आंशेरू-पितर्यञ्), one who, like a near relation who is not bound by the ordinary rules of ceremonial politeness, finds fault with or impedes another, an interfering busybody.

öshᵉrāwun आंशुरावुन । आश्रययम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öshᵉrôwᵘ** आंशुरोवु), i.q. **öshᵉrun**, q.v. **öshᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ** आंशुरोवु-मतु । आश्रितः perf. part. (f. **öshᵉröwᵘ-mütsᵘ** आंशुरोवू-मंचू), i.q. **öshirᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v.

ashṭa अष्ट card. c.g. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eight. The eight *siddhis* (Śiv. 115, 519) are the eight supernatural powers acquired by Yogins. The **ashṭa-dala hrĕday** (Śiv. 519), or eight-leaved heart, is the name of a mystic diagram used in the worship of Shiva. The **ashṭa-mūrti** (Śiv. 519), or eight forms of Shiva, are the five elements, the sun, the moon, and the sacrificing priest. Eight forms of Shiva are classed as Bhairavas (Śiv. 986). Cf. **börav**.

ashṭadashĕ अष्टदश card. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eighteen (Śiv. 1510).

ashṭamī अष्टमी f. the eighth day of a Hindū lunar fortnight; cf. L. 263, 265, 266.

ashōsh अशोछ् । अशौचम् m. (sg. dat. **ashōsas** अशोछस्), ceremonial impurity, esp. that caused by a death, by the birth of a child, or the like.

āshsar आश्चर् adj. c.g. wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual (Śiv. 153, 622, 739); or, as subst. m., astonishment, surprise (Śiv. 1162). **—karun** —करुन्, to be surprised (Gr.M.).

āshsarĕ आश्चर्य or **āshsarī** आश्चरी adj. c.g. wonderful, extraordinary (Gr.M., El., Śiv. 888, 1846).

āshiv, see **āsun**.

aṣhᵉwal अंशुवल् । वेश्या f. an unchaste woman, esp. one who is so privately, and who is not a public prostitute.

āshāwān आशावान् adj. c.g. hoping, having hope (Śiv. 1634).

ashŏwār अश्ववार् । अश्वारोहः adj. c.g. one accustomed to riding, a good rider, a rough rider, horse-breaker, jockey.

aushye, ushye (K.Pr. 76, 58), see **oshᵘ**.

ashyūkᵘ अश्यूँकु । निःशङ्कम् adv. fearlessly, securely, confidently (with verbs of going and the like).

ashyūrᵘ अश्यूरु । असंस्कृतः adj. (f. **ashīrᵘ** अशीरू), not put together, not prepared; not put together, not repaired (after being torn, broken, or the like).

ashŏzᵘ अश्वज़ू, see **ashŏd**.

ashŏzar अश्वज़र् । अशुद्धत्वम् m. impurity, uncleanness, dirtiness; fig. distemper, an unhealthy condition of the body (owing to disease) or of the mind (owing to anger, etc.).

For words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively.

asüjᵘ असंजू, see **asogᵘ**.

asakhorᵘ असखॊर् । विना प्रख्यानम् adv. without setting forth (u.w. vbs. of obtaining, etc., to indicate that the article has been got without having to go for it).

asᵃl असल् اصل । अकृत्रिमः adj. c.g. real, true, genuine; material, important, principal, chief, main; of good stock or breed; pure, unalloyed. **asᵃl mölikh** असल् मॉलिख्, the chief owner of a business (Gr.M.).

asᵃlī اصلی adj. c.g. real, original (not a copy) (Gr.M.).

asīl اصیل adj. c.g. of good stock, noble, well-born (El.).

asomᵘ असॊमु । अतुल्यः adj. (f. **asümᵘ** असंमू), uneven, unequal (in birth, appearance, quality, or number), as compared with something else of the same kind; uneven, not level (of surface).

asömⁱ असॉमि । राशिः f. a pile of grain, as that on a threshing-floor.

asömī اسامی m. a cultivating tenant, an occupier of village land (L. 426 ff., 443). **asömī-wār khēwaṭ,** an assessment on Kashmīr villages, made in the year 1880 (L. 403).

asambôlᵘ असंबोलु । असंस्कृतः, असुष्ठु रचितः adj. (f. **asamböjᵘ** असंबॉजू), not put together, not repaired (of something damaged); not looked after, not taken care of, not kept in good order.

asamokhᵘ असमॊखु । विना समक्षीभवनम्, असमक्षीभवनशीलः adj. (f. **asamüchᵘ** असमंछू), not easily visible, not easily found, difficult to get, rare; adv. without seeing, without noticing (u.w. vbs. of getting and the like).

asmān अस्मान् or **āsmān** आस्मान् آسمان । आकाशः m. the sky, the firmament, the vault of heaven (Śiv. 1146). **āsmāna pyonᵘ** आस्मान प्यॊनु, to fall from heaven, to be utterly ruined after great prosperity (K.Pr. 16). **buzi buzi gāḍa āsmānas sūty** बुज़ि बुज़ि गाड आस्मानस् सूत्य, cooking fish by the sun's heat (K.Pr. 38).

asmönⁱ अस्मॉनि آسمانی । आकाशसदृग्वर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of the sky, sky-blue; azure, cærulean. **-rang** -रंग् । आकाशस्येव वर्णः m. the colour of the sky, sky-blue. **-ranga** -रंग । आकाशवर्णः adj. c.g., i.q. **asmönⁱ**.

asamĕr असम्यर् । विषमता m. inequality (in birth, appearance, quality, or number); unevenness (of surface).

asamatsār असमत्सार् । अनैकमत्यम् m. difference of opinion, want of unanimity; dissimilarity, unlikeness.

āsan 1 आसन् । कटिप्रोथमध्यभागः m. the seat of a human being, buttocks, rump; the anus (El.).

āsan 2 आसन् । आसनम् m. a seat, stool, mat for sitting upon (Śiv. 1849); a seat, secure abode (Śiv. 20).

āsana-dār आसन-दार् adj. c.g. possessing a seat or throne; met. a place worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57).

āsan 3 आसन्, they will be. See **āsun.**

āsān 1 आसान् آسان । सुकरः adj. c.g. easy, facile, feasible, manageable. **—pöṭhⁱ** —पॉठि । सुकरप्रकारेण adv. easily.

āsān 2 आसान् pres. part. of **āsun,** q.v.

asun असुन् । हसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **osᵘ** ॳसु; 2 p.p. **asōv** असोव्), to laugh (K.Pr. 48). In the past tenses this verb is construed impersonally. Thus, **osu-m** ॳसुम, it was laughed by me, I laughed; **osu-n** ॳसुन्, he or she laughed; **osᵘ** ॳसु, we laughed, and so on.

asun असुन् m. a laugh (K.Pr. 260, Śiv. 788). Its abl. is **asana** असन, as in the following.

asana-hanā असन-हना f. a small laugh, a smile. **—karünᵘ** —करुंनु, to smile (Gr.M.).

asān-asān असान्-असान् । अत्यानन्देन, अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part., laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., cheerfully, happily, joyfully, and met., very quickly, speedily (Śiv. 899, 917).

àsⁱ-àsⁱ ॳसि-ॳसि । हसित्वा हसित्वा conj. part. laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., joyfully, quickly, speedily.

āsun आसुन् । भवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ôsᵘ** ओसु, pl. **ösⁱ** ऑसि; f. **ösᵘ** ऑसू, pl. **āsa 2** आस; 2 p.p. **āsyōv** आस्योव् is not used), (lit.) to sit; hence, to remain, continue, abide (Śiv. 1832); to be, to become (*passim*). The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive. Thus, **ôsus** ओसुस, I was. Similarly, for all other tenses except the present, 'I am' being **chhus** छुस. The present of this verb indicates condition. Thus, **suh chhuh yitshanwôlᵘ āsān** indicates that he is not only eager, but that he is in a general condition of eagerness (so Śiv. 90, 1040).

The verb is also employed as an auxiliary, like the Hindōstānī *thā* or *hōnā*; thus it forms an imperfect, as in **suh ôsᵘ karān,** he was doing; a pluperfect **tàmⁱ ôsᵘ korᵘ-motᵘ,** he had done, and other tenses, such as **suh āsi karān** (*wŏh jāntā hōgā*), he is probably doing, **hargāh bŏh karān āsahö** (*agar maĩ karta hōtā*), had I been doing, or **yĕduwai mĕ āsihē korᵘ-motᵘ** (*agar maĩ-nĕ kiyā hōtā*), had I done. As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ āsi** or **āsĕ-m,** there will be to me, I shall have; **mĕ ôsᵘ** or **ôsu-m,** I had. Gr.M., K.Pr. 114, YZ. 245.

This verb has a benedictive mood, which is thus conjugated: sg. 2, **āshĕkh** आश्यख्, mayst thou be; pl. 2, **āshiv** आशिव्, sg. and pl. 3, **āshĕn** आश्यन् (Śiv. 188, 940).

In poetry the pres. part. is sometimes **āsan** आसन् or **āsana** आसन, instead of **āsān** आसान् (e.g. Śiv. 1040, 1724).

āsun-bāsun आसुन्-बासुन् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः m.inf. being and appearance, or possibly a jingling repetition of **āsun**; hence, a person's possessions, property.

āsan-wôlᵘ आसन्-वोलु । समृद्धः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), wealthy, having great possessions.

āsana आसन, an adverbial suff. implying a question with doubt, as in **khĕwān chw-āsana?** ख्यवान् छ्वासन, is he really eating? **baṭa kaity-āsana āsān chih?** बट कैत्यासन आसान् छिह how many brāhmans are there really? (Gr.Gr. 181).

asondᵘ असन्दु see **ath 1.**

asandorᵘ असन्दरु । विना संधुक्षणम् adv. without kindling, without setting alight (u.w. vbs. of burning, etc.).

asŏndar अस्वन्दर् । अशोभनः adj. c.g. not beautiful, ugly.

asnur (L. 459), see **ös-nyūr**ᵘ under **ös.**

asan-villa असन्-विल्ल । स्मितानि f.pl. smiles, cf. **asana-hanā** under **asun.**

asanāwun असनावुन् । हासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôw**ᵘ -नोवु), to cause to laugh, make a person laugh (K.Pr. 166).

asanāwawunᵘ असनाववुनु । प्रहासयन् adj. (f. **asanāwa-wüñ**ü असनाववंञ्), one who causes another to laugh, amusing, comical.

asünzü असंज़ू, see **ath 1.**

asĕñü अस्यंञ्, see **asyon**ᵘ.

ās-pās आस्-पास । अभितः adv. near, in proximity to; near on all sides, round about and near (Śiv. 1441).

asar اثر m. a sign, mark; impression, influence (Gr.M.); result, consequence; the effect of a medicine (Gr.M.).

asara-vĕsar असर-व्यसर् । इन्द्रियशैथिल्यम् f. weariness of the limbs, slackness of the limbs from weariness.

asār असार् । साररहितः adj. c.g. without kernel, hence worthless, unsubstantial, esp. as a religious term, with reference to this world. i.q. **asôr**ᵘ **1.**

āsara आसर । आश्रयः m. asylum, shelter (Śiv. 152, 626, 1173, 1435); support, protection, patronage.

asīr اسیر m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 208).

asŏr अस्वर् i.q. **asur,** q.v.

asọrᵘ अस्वरु । स्मरणं विना adv. without remembering, forgetfully.

asorᵘ असंरु । अस्मृतः adj. (f. **asür**ü असंरू), not remembered, not recognized, forgotten.

asôrᵘ **1** असोरु । अस्थिरः adj. (f. **asör**ü असांरू), without permanence, impermanent, fleeting (Śiv. 189). Cf. **asār.**

asôrᵘ **2** असोरु । अस्पृष्टः adj. (f. **asör**ü असांरू), untouched.

asôrᵘ **3** असोरु । अनेकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **asör**ü असांरू), not collected in a heap, not gathered in (of a crop, etc.).

āsorᵘ आसंरु । आसुरी m. a certain kind of mustard plant, (?) *Sinapis ramosa.* It ripens about September (El.).

āsarⁱ-byôlᵘ आसंरि-ब्योलु । राजिकाबीजम् m. mustard-seed. **-mŏṇd**ᵘ -म्वंण्डु । राजिकामूलम् f. the root of the mustard plant, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases.

asur असुर् or **asŏr** अस्वर् । असुरः m. (f. **asŏrĕñ** अस्वर्यञ्), an evil spirit, demon, *Asura* (Śiv. 859, 932, 1179).

asūrᵘ असूरु । अनवसितः adj. (m.dat. **asūris** असूरिस, abl. **asōri** असोरि; f.nom. **asūr**ü असूरू, dat. **asōrĕ** असोर्य), not entirely spent, not entirely used up, not exhausted (of a collection or store of anything, whether partially expended or not).

asōrun असोरुन् । अनवसानता conj. 2 (1 p.p. **asūr**ᵘ असूरु; 2 p.p. **asōryōv** असोर्योव), not to be spent, not to be exhausted (of things); hence, to be broad, long, extensive.

asŏrĕñ अस्वर्यञ् । असुरस्त्री f. a female demon, see **asur.**

asọrshᵘ अस्वंर्शु । अकृतशुद्धिः adj. (f. **asŏrsh**ü अस्वंर्शू), not washed, not cleansed, dirty (of the hands, or of a vessel, etc.).

asōrawunᵘ असोरवुनु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. **asōrawüñ**ü असोरवंञ्), inexhaustible, never coming to an end; hence, very long, endless.

asta 1 अस्त । हस्तप्रमाणम् m. a certain measure of length; a cubit (Gr.M.).

asta 2 अस्त (= آهسته), adv. slowly, gently. —**asta** —अस्त । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, gently; gradually, by degrees (Śiv. 191, emph. **astay-astay**); easily, leisurely; gently, mildly.

asth अस्थ । अस्तम् m. (sg. dat. **astas** अस्तस् and so on), the setting of a heavenly body; the obscuration of one heavenly body owing to its conjunction with another, e.g. the obscuration of a planet by the sun; met. a season of obscuration. —**karun** —करुन् । अस्तंगतिः m.inf. to set (of the sun, etc.), to be obscured (as a star by conjunction with the sun); met. to be eclipsed, rendered powerless, owing to the opposition of a powerful master.

astas karun अस्तस् करुन् । पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to defeat, conquer (in a verbal dispute or in a battle). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अस्तंगमः m.inf. to be conquered, to acknowledge defeat (in a verbal dispute or in a battle); to be helpless, unable to do anything; to be reduced to poverty.

asath असथ । असत्यम् adj. and subst., m. (as subst., sg. dat. **asatas** असतस्), untrue, false (Śiv. 765); untruth, falsehood (Śiv. 1271).

asthān अस्थान् m. a Hindu temple or shrine (L. 286).

āstān, āstāna آستان, آستانه m. a threshold (El.); door, entrance; entrance to a shrine; abode of a *faqīr* or holy man (K.Pr. 143).

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

astar 1 अस्तर استر । वस्त्रान्तरवस्त्रम् m. the lining of a garment (Gr.M.).

astar 2 अस्तर استر । अश्वतर: m. a mule.

astarak, ? m. knuckle-bones and other bones which are left after a Hindū is burnt (L. 266, 461).

astōth अस्त्वथ् f. (sg. dat. **astȫṭsᵘ** अस्त्वंचू), praise, eulogy (Śiv. 708, 1666).

asta-vēsth अस्त-व्यस्त । विपरीत: adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-vēstas** -व्यस्तस् and so on), scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered.

astay-astay अस्तय्-अस्तय्, see **asta 2.**

asivᵘ असिवू, see **asyuvᵘ** 1 and 2.

asuvᵘ असुवु । अक्षतसूचीकर्मा adj. (f. **asuvᵘ** असुवू), not sewn, (of clothes) not sewn together; not stitched up.

asāvidān असाविदान् । असमाहित: adj. c.g. careless, heedless, inadvertent.

asawunᵘ असवुनु । हसनशील: adj. (f. **asawüñᵘ** असवंञू), laughing, one who laughs, either for some special reason, or who is of a laughing, sunny disposition (YZ. 72, 145; Śiv. 736, 817, 1560, 1324).

āsawunᵘ आसवुनु adj. (f. **āsawüñᵘ** आसवंञू), one who remains, or is continually in a certain condition (Śiv. 196); one who is (Śiv. 201); one who is, one who is really existent (Śiv. 50, 91).

àsiy अ़सिय्, see **bŏh.**

asyodᵘ अस्यदु । अनृजु: adj. (m. sg. dat. **asēdis** अस्यदिस्; f. sg. nom. **asĕzᵘ** अस्यंज़ू), not straight, crooked (in shape or in disposition).

asyonᵘ अस्यनु । अकोमलीभूत: adj. (f. **asĕñᵘ** अस्यंञू), not softened, either lit., as by cooking, etc., or fig., as by conciliatory language.

asyuvᵘ 1 अस्युवु । अक्षतपाकविशेष: adj. (f. **asivᵘ** असिवू), not boiled in water, not stewed.

asyuvᵘ 2 अस्युवु । अनायत्तीकृत: adj. (f. **asivᵘ** असिवू), not tamed, not made obedient, wild (of an animal or bird).

asĕzᵘ अस्यज़ू, see **asyodᵘ.**

asözᵘ असांज़ू, see **asôdᵘ** 1 and 2.

asūzᵘ असूज़ु । प्रेषणं विना adv. unsent, without sending, (arriving) of one's own accord.

aṭ अट्, see **aṭh 4.**

aṭa 1 अट । स्कन्धौ, स्कन्धबन्धनरज्जु: f. the shoulder (in old language); the rope for tying a burden on the shoulders; plaited hair hanging over the shoulders. **-bôrᵘ** -बोरु । स्कन्धभार: m. a burden carried on the shoulder or back; a shoulder on which a burden is carried (K.Pr. 147). **-bāri brôhmun** -बारि ब्रोह्मुन् । आसक्तभिक्षु: m. a brāhman or other beggar, unable to walk, whom some one out of charity carries home on his back from his begging station, and who, on arrival, declines to get down; a person one cannot get rid of, an old man of the sea. **-bāri hyonᵘ** -बारि ह्योनु । स्कन्धे धारणम् m.inf. to carry on the shoulders or on the back (cf. K.Pr. 147); met. to give protection to one who is defenceless. **-bāri khasun** -बारि खसुन् । स्कन्धभारारोहणम् m.inf. to mount as a burden on somebody's shoulder to ride on somebody's back; met. (of some mean person suddenly elevated) to act insolently. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । स्कन्धयोर्भारबन्धनम् f.inf. to fasten a bundle tightly on the shoulder or back. **-pūrᵘ** -पूरु । क्रीडाविशेष: m. a children's game, in which they mount on each other's shoulders. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु । स्कन्धस्थबालक:, तद्धेतुकक्रीडाविशेषश्च m. 'a son on the shoulders', a game played with children. The child is taken on the shoulder, and then caused to hang down, a cry being uttered at the same time. **-raz** -रज़् । भाराकर्षणरज्जु: f. the sling or cord with which a burden is tied upon the shoulders.

aṭas khasun अटस् खसुन् । स्कन्धारोहणम् m.inf., i.q. **aṭa-bāri khasun,** ab.

aṭa 2, 3, and **4** अट, see **aṭh 1, 2,** and **3** and **aṭa-nyūrᵘ.**

ati अति । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of existing, placing, etc. (Śiv. 747); from there, thence (Gr.Gr. 155). **wuṭhañĕ chĕs ati,** the twists are there (still remaining) (K.Pr. 178, cf. 111 and 239). **-barābad** -बराबद् । अत्र प्रदेशे, adv. there, in that place (in sight), e.g. of a place pointed to on the ground or in a book, u.w. vbs. of seeing, etc. **-kinⁱ** -किनि । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वत: adv. from there (within sight or pointed to), thence (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of bringing, etc.

aticᵘ अतिचू, see **atyukᵘ** below.

atinukᵘ अतिनुकु । अत्रत्य: adj. (f. **atinücᵘ** अतिनंचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atithⁱ अतिथि । अत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.

atiy 1 अतिय् । अस्मादेव adv. (for **atiy 2,** see s.v.), from that very place (within sight or pointed to). **-kinⁱ** -किनि । अस्मादेव पार्श्वत: adv. from that very place, even thence, u.w. vbs. of motion.

atyukᵘ अत्युकु । अत्रत्य: adj. (f. **aticᵘ** अतिचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atyukuy अत्युकुय् । अत्रत्य एव adj. (f. **aticᵘy** अतिचूय्), of or belonging to that very place (within sight or pointed to).

aṭi अटि, see **aṭh 2.**

àtⁱ अ़ति । अत्रैव adv. there (within sight); here (of a place pointed to) (Gr.Gr. 154).

àtⁱnas अ़तिनस् । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. verbs of placing, etc. **àtⁱnᵘy**

ॲतिनूय् । अत्रैव adv. there indeed (within sight or pointed to), in that very place (within sight or pointed to).

àtⁱthᵘy ॲतिथूय् । अत्रैव adv. id. **àtiy** ॲतिय् । अत्रैव adv. id.

àṭⁱ ॲटि, see **àṭⁱ-àṭⁱ**.

āṭi आटि, see **ôṭᵘ**.

ā̃ṭi आँटि, see **ā̃ṭh**.

iṭ इट्, see **iṭh**.

ō̃ta 1 ओँत, i.q. **ōnta**, q.v. under **ōnth**.

ōta 2 ओँत, see **ō̃tᵘ 1**.

öṭⁱ ऑटि, see **ôṭᵘ**, **öṭⁱ-darshun**, and **öṭⁱ-pan**.

otᵘ ॲतु । अत्र adv. thither, to that place (within sight or pointed to). Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **-kun** -कुन् । अमुं स्थानं प्रति adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed out). Cf. Gr.Gr. 160. **-kunᵘy** -कुनूय् । अमुं स्थान प्रत्येव adv. towards that very direction (within sight or pointed out).

otuth ॲतुथ् । अत्र adv., i.q. **otᵘ**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **otᵘthᵘy** ॲतुथूय् । अत्रैव adv. to that very place (Gr.Gr. 156). **otuy** ॲतुय् । अत्रैव adv. id. Cf. id.

ō-tu ओ-तु, see **o 2**.

ôtᵘ ओतु । केवलः, उन्नताकारश्च adj. (f. **öcᵘ** ऑचू), alone, only (Śiv. 1658), often used adverbially at end of a compound to signify merely so and so; ²tall, prominent in shape. Cf. El. **ot**, only, and **yôtᵘ**.

ôṭᵘ ओटु । पिष्टम् m. (sg. dat. **öṭis** ऑटिस, abl. **āṭi** आटि), flour, of wheat or other grain (Śiv. 1828, cf. K.Pr. 77, 85, where it is spelt *auṭ*; cf. *āṭhih* in K.Pr. 158, which is a misprint for *āṭih*, i.e. *āṭi*, voc. sg.).

öṭⁱ-basta ऑटि-बस्त । चार्म पिष्टपात्रम् f. a leather bag for holding flour. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । मुष्टिमात्रग्राह्यपिष्टम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), as much flour as can be grasped in the hand, a fistful of flour; hence any small quantity of flour. **-phŏlᵘ** -फ्वलु । अल्पपिष्टसमूहः m. a small quantity of flour, a little flour. **-raz** -रज़् । पिष्टतन्तुः f. flour worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes. **-thaph** -थफ् । पिष्टसंघातः m. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), lit. a handful of flour; hence, a lump of dough.

ō̃tᵘ 1 ओँतु । अमृतम् m. nectar; met. anything liquid delicious like nectar, a pleasant drink.

ō̃ta-dāra ओँत-दार । अमृतधारा f. a stream of nectar, a flow of pleasant drink. **-lawa** -लव । अमृतलवाभिषेकः f. a few drops of nectar, etc.; a sprinkling with drops of nectar, etc.

ō̃tᵘ 2 ओँतु । अगाधतान्तः m. the limit of bottomlessness, the depth or deepness of anything; the shallowness of anything. **-wō̃tᵘ** -वोँतु । अगाधतावधिः m. the depth or shallowness of anything (water, etc.), more indefinite than **ō̃tᵘ**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 95.

ō̃ṭᵘ ओँटू । फलगर्भगुटिका, अष्टि f. (sg. dat. **ācĕ** आच्य), the stone of a fruit. **—kumalünᵘ** —कुमल्नू । कार्योपयोग्यङ्गमार्दवम् f.inf. to become soft-stoned; met. of a limb, to become pliant or supple by practice, used in reproaches or abuse, or in **ō̃ṭᵘ kumalyēyés nā?** ओँटू कुमल्येयस ना hasn't his kernel softened yet? **—marünᵘ** —मरंनू । यथेच्छतृप्तिपूर्तिः f.inf. 'to be dead-stoned', to be thoroughly satisfied, with no possibility of the desire being felt again.

ā̃cĕ आँच्य । अष्टयः f.pl. fruit-stones, a group of stones inside a fruit. **-mār** -मार । गर्भघातः m. killing fruit-stones; met. killing something so insignificant as not to be worth killing, even though it deserves it = using a steam-roller to crack a nut, wasting powder and shot, or breaking a butterfly on the wheel. **-tīl** -तील् । अष्टितैलम् m. oil expressed from fruit-stones.

ut उत्, see **uth**.

ūṭ ऊट्, see **ūṭh**.

üṭᵘ ॲंटू । दीर्घस्तन्तुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **acĕ** अच्य), a bundle, hank, or skein of thread, arranged for twisting into string or rope. Usually the second member of a compound, as in **sūtra-üṭᵘ** सूत्र-ॲंटू a skein of thread, **yēra-üṭᵘ** येर-ॲंटू a skein of worsted, **kēsha-üṭᵘ** केश-ॲंटू a wisp of hair. Cf. **aṭh 2**. **—karünᵘ** —करंनू । ऐकमत्यम् f.inf. to form a skein; to become of one mind, to conspire.

ō̃tabawan ओँतबवन् or ओँतभवन् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. the name of a part of the northern quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Avantibhavana.

aticᵘ अतिचू, see **atyukᵘ** under **ati**.

aṭücᵘ अटंचू, see **aṭokᵘ**.

aṭāchĕ अटाछ्य, see **aṭôthᵘ**.

atochᵘ अतंछु । अतक्षितः adj. (f. **atüchᵘ** अतंछू), not planed, not pared smooth (of wood, leather, etc.).

aṭāchĕr अटाछ्यर् । अप्रियत्वम् m. want of affection (e.g. of a parent to his or her children).

atōḍᵘ अतोडु । अताडितः adj. (f. **atōḍᵘ** अतोडू, sg. dat. **atācĕ** अताच्य), not scolded, not taught by scolding, untaught, a boor.

öṭⁱ-darshun ऑटि-दर्शुन् । आज्यदर्शनम् m. (a corruption of the Sanskrit meaning, confounded by folk-etymology with **ôṭᵘ**), a ceremony in which a person for whose benefit a sacrifice is being performed, and the members of his family, inspect the reflections of their faces in the clarified butter before it is offered as an oblation.

atogᵘ अतंगु । तज्ञतां विना adv. without being taught, ignorantly, unskilfully, without knowing how to do a thing.

ait-gād̤ (? spelling), f. a certain small white fish which

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

inhabits the smaller streams flowing into the Jehlam (L. 158) and is carried into that river when the waters are high. ? connected with **ath 1**.

ötagüj[u] ऑतगंज़ू । चैत्रम् f. name of a place on the eastern side of Śrīnagar and to the south of the temple of Gōpāditya. It is sacred to the sun, its ancient name being **āditya-guhā**. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 453 ff.

ata-gath 1 अत-गथ् । असकृद्गमागमः m. (sg. dat. **-gatas** -गतस्), coming and going backwards and forwards; the going and returning of being born and reborn again and again (Śiv. 1364, 1808); trouble, worry, running hither and thither (K.Pr. 73). In Śiv. 1364 there is a pun on this word and on **ata-gath 2**.

ata-gath 2 अत-गथ् । दायविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-gatas** -गतस्), a present of money, salt, and cakes given by her parents to a bride when setting out for her husband's house (K.Pr. 73, Śiv. 1364; cf. **ata-gath 1**).

ath 1 अथ् । अदः pron. dem. that (within sight or pointed to), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun **huh** ह्रह्, q.v., and is defective. It has no nominative, the word **ath** अथ् being the dative singular inanimate. It has three genders—(1) masculine animate, (2) feminine animate, and (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. an. and the fem. an. are the same. When this is the case the form will be indicated simply by 'an.' The following forms occur: dat. sg. an. **amis** अमिस् (Śiv. 809 m., 874 f.); inan. **ath** अथ् (Śiv. 47, 929); gen. sg. an. **ȧm[i]-sond[u]** अंमि-सन्दु (Śiv. 806), or **asond[u]** असंन्दु (Śiv. 803, 813); inan. **amyuk[u]** अम्युकु (Śiv. 69); ag. masc. an. **ȧm[i]** अमि (Śiv. 45); fem. **ami** अमि (Śiv. 91); inan. **ȧm[i]** अंमि (Śiv. 46); abl. an. and inan. **ami** अमि. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. sing. For the missing forms the corresponding forms of **huh** ह्रह् are employed. With emphatic **y** य्, **ath** becomes **ȧth[i]** अंथि (Śiv. 1754), **ȧm[i]** अंमि becomes **ȧmiy** अंमिय् (Śiv. 803), and **ami** अमि becomes **amiy** अमिय् (Śiv. 648). When this pronoun is used as an adjective there are some variations in the declension. When agreeing with an animate feminine noun the dative is **ami** अमि, not **amis** अमिस्, which is the dative of the pronoun when referring as a substantive to any animate noun, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ami kōrĕ** अमि कोर्य, to this girl. When agreeing with an inanimate noun, the only dative inanimate form used is **ath** अथ्, which agrees with any inanimate noun in the dative singular, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ath cīzas** अथ् चीज़स्, to this thing, **ath kāmĕ** अथ् काम्य, for this work (so Śiv. 164). In other cases the distinction between animate and inanimate disappears, and the adjectival pronoun agrees with the qualified noun in gender and case like any other adjective. Thus, to take the genitive, we have masc. an. **amis sāhiba-sond[u]** अमिस् साहिब-संन्दु, of this gentleman; inan. **ami cīzuk[u]** अमि चीज़ुकु, of this thing; fem. an. **ami kōrĕ-hond[u]** अमि कोर्य-हंन्दु, of this girl; **ami jyāyĕ-hond[u]** अमि ज्याय-हंन्दु, of this place (so Śiv. 91). In composition **awa** अव is frequently used instead of **ami** अमि and **away** अवय् instead of **amiy** अमिय्. It sometimes also becomes **a** अ in composition (see Gr.Gr. 151).

ami अमि, see ab. —**and[a]ra** —अंन्दर । अमुष्मात् adv. from in that (within sight or pointed to). —**and[a]r[i]** —अंन्दंरि । अमुष्य मध्यभागात् adv. from inside that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of going, bringing, etc. —**apāri** —अपारि । अमुष्य पारे adv. beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apāri-kani** —अपारि-कनि । अमुष्य पारभागे adv. towards the direction of beyond there (within sight). —**apāri-kanyuk[u]** —अपारि-कन्युकु । अमुष्य पारभागे भवः adj. (f. —**apāri-kanic[ü]** —अपारि-कनिचू), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apôr[u]** —अपोरु । अमुष्य पारे adv. beyond that place (within sight, etc.), elsewhere than there (pointed to). —**apôr[u]-kun** —अपोरु-कुन् । अमुष्मात्पारपार्श्वे adv. in the direction of or towards beyond that place (within sight, etc.). —**apör[i]-kin[i]** —अपांरि-किनि । अमुष्य पारभागात् adv. from beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apöryum[u]** —अपांर्युमु । अमुष्य पारे भवः adj. (f. —**apörim[ü]** —अपांरिमू), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**bāpath** —बापथ् । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.), for that purpose. —**khöt[a]ra** —खांतर । अमुष्य कृते adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). **-kani** -कनि । अस्मात्कारणात्, अमुष्यार्थे वा adv. for that reason, therefore; for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for that. **-kin[i]** -किनि । अस्माद्धेतोः adv. for that reason, therefore. —**kārana** —कारन । अनेन कारणेन, अतो वा adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. —**mūjūb** —मूजूब । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. by reason of, on account of, that (within sight, etc.); in accordance with, in conformity to, that (within sight, etc.). —**mŏkha** —म्वख । अदोहेतोः adv. on that account, for that cause. —**pör[i]** —पांरि । अदःपार्श्वात् adv. in or from that direction (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 160). —**prakāra** —प्रकार । अदःप्रकारेण adv. in that manner. —**prakör[i]** —प्रकांरि । अदःप्रकारेण adv. in that manner. —**pāryuk[u]**

—पार्युकु । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —pāricᵘ —पारिचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). —pata —पत । अमुष्मात्पश्चात् adv. after that, thereupon. —path-kun —पथ्-कुन् । अदःपश्चात् adv. after that (within sight, etc.), thereupon. —patyumᵘ —पत्युम् । अदःपाश्चात्यः adj. (f. —patimᵘ —पतिमू), coming into existence after that (action, within sight, etc.). -pušhy -पुछ्य । अदःकृते adv. for that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc. —ranga —रंग । अदःप्रकारम adv. in that colour, in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 154). —rīšᵘ —रीछू । अदोरीत्या adv. in that manner, method, way. -sūty -सूत्य । अमुना by that (of an instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वात् adv. from that direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphukᵘ —तर्फुकु । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —tarphücᵘ -तर्फचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). —wushötⁱ —वुशांति । अदोनिमित्तेन adv. owing to that reason, for that cause.

ȧmⁱ अंमि, sg. ag. an., see above. -sondᵘ -सन्दु । अदःसंबन्धी adj. (f. -sünzᵘ -संज़ू), of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight or pointed to). -sondu-y -सन्दुय् । अदःसंबन्ध्येव adj. (f. -sünzᵘ-y -संज़ूय्), only of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight, etc.).

amis अमिस् । अमुम sg. dat. to that (animate being, male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc. amisᵘ-y अमिसूय् । अमुमेव to that very animate being (male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc.

ami-y 1 अमिय् । अमुया एव by that very (woman) (ag. sg. f.) (within sight or pointed to). ami-y 2 अमिय् । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason (sg. abl.). —bāpath —बापथ् । अदःकृते एव adv. for the sake of that alone, for that very purpose. -khötᵃra -खांतर । अमुष्यैव कृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing within sight, etc.). —kani —कनि । अस्मादेव कारणात् adv. for that very reason; for the sake of that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); in exchange for that very person or thing (within sight, etc.). —kinⁱ —किनि । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason. —mūjūb —मूजूब । अमुष्यैव सादृश्येन adv. in accordance with that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); exactly in accordance with it, exactly agreeing with it (as an original with its reflection). —mŏkha —म्वख । अमुनैव हेतुना adv. for that very reason or cause. —pörⁱ —पांरि । अदएवपार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —prakāra —प्रकार । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. —prakörⁱ —प्रकांरि । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. —pāryukᵘ —पार्युकु । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. —pāricᵘ —पारिचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.). -pata -पत । अमुष्यैव पश्चात् adv. after that very (action), u.w. vbs. of going, etc. —ranga —रंग । अमुनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very colour, in that very manner, in that very way. —rīšᵘ —रीछू । अमुयैव रीत्या adv. in that very manner, method, or way. -sūty -सूत्य । अमुनैव adv. by that very (instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphukᵘ —तर्फुकु । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. —tarphücᵘ —तर्फचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.).

ȧmi-y अंमिय् । अमुना sg. ag. by that very person or thing (within sight or pointed to).

asondᵘ असंन्दु । अमुष्य adj. (f. asünzᵘ असंज़ू), of or belonging to that (animate being, male or female, within sight or pointed to).

ath-barābar अथ्-बराबर् । अनेन तुल्यम adv. equal to this or that (within sight or pointed to). -kun -कुन् । अदःपार्श्वे adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed to), there (Gr.Gr. 160). -pata -पत । अतः पश्चात् adv. after it, this, or that (within sight or pointed to).

ȧthⁱ 1 अंथि, even this (sg. dat. inan.), see ab. For ȧthⁱ 2 see under atha. -barābar -बराबर् । एतेनैव तुल्यः adj. c.g. equal to that very thing (within sight or pointed to).

awa-apôrᵘ अव-अपोरु । अस्मादनन्तरम् adv. beyond or after that (within sight or pointed to), beyond or after then, u.w. vbs. of being, etc. -apôrᵘ-kun -अपोरु-कुन् । अतःपरस्मिन्स्थाने adv. in the direction of beyond that (within sight, etc.). -bāpath -बापथ् । अदःकृते adv. for the sake of that, for that purpose. -khötᵃra -खांतर । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). -kani -कनि । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. for that reason, therefore, for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159), in exchange for that (within sight, etc.). -kinⁱ -किनि । अदोहेतुना adv. for that reason, therefore. -kārana -कारन । अतःकारणात् adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. -pata -पत । अनन्तरम् adv. after that, thereupon. -path-kun -पथ्-कुन् । अतः पश्चात् adv. after that (in sight), thereupon. -pušhy -पुछ्य । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for that, on that account (u.w. vbs. of giving).

awa-y अवय् । अत एव adv. for that very reason, therefore. -bāpath -बापथ् । अदएवकृते adv. id. -khötᵃra -खांतर । अदःएवकृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing, within sight, etc.). -kani -कनि । अत एव कारणात् adv. for that very reason,

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

owing to that very cause. **-kinⁱ** -किनि । अत एव हेतोः adv. for that very reason, therefore. **-kārana** -कारन । अत एव कारणात् adv. on that very account, for that very cause.

ath 2 अथ् a pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. acc. as in **karán chus-ath** करान् कुसथ्, I make thee. When, however, it is added to the 3rd person it has the force of the agent case, as in **koru-th** कॊरुथ्, made by thee, thou madest. As in the last example, when added to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is elided (Gr.Gr. 184).

aṭh 1 अट । प्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. **aṭas** अटस्, and so on), a flood, a rush of any liquid, generally used —°, as in **pā̃-aṭh** पाँ-अट a flood of water, **rūda-aṭh** रूद-अट a flood of rain, **rata-aṭh** रत-अट a flood of blood. —**dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । सामर्थ्येन कार्यसमाप्तिः m.inf. to carry through any work (however difficult or seemingly impossible).

aṭh 2 अट् । रज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **aṭi** अटि), a silk thread used for tying on ornaments or the like. Cf. **üṭᵘ**.

aṭa-horᵘ अट-हॊरु । ताटङ्कबन्धरज्जुयुगम् m. the pair of silken strings by which a pair of ear-pendants are suspended from the ears so as to reach to the shoulders. **-kāñĕr** -काञर् । निम्नोन्नतत्वम् m. unevenness in the twisting of threads or strings. **-pholᵘ** -फॊलु (? spelling), m. the neck-thread put on a woman at her marriage (L. 263, where the word is spelt *athful*).

aṭh 3 अठ m. (sg. dat. **aṭas** अटस्, abl. **aṭa** अट), a market, used in the following compounds.

aṭa-hār अट-हार् । समूहः m. a crowd or collection of men or women, e.g. at a wedding or festival, or in paying a visit of condolence. **-manz** -मज़ । चतुष्पथम्, विपणिश्च f. a place where four ways meet, a cross-roads; a bazaar, a wide street of shops. **-wāza** -वाज़ । विपणिसूदः f. a bazaar-cook, one not engaged in regular service, but hiring himself out by the day on special occasions; a job-cook.

aṭas bĕhun अटस ब्यहुन् । वेश्यादिशीलत्वम् m.inf. to sit in the market-place; to act like a harlot, to take to playing the harlot.

aṭh 4 अठ e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **aṭas** अटस्), an adjectival secondary suffix occurring in the words **waisaṭh** वैँसठ or **wōsaṭh** वॉसठ, very old, and **rᵃshĕṭh** रषठ or रशठ, malicious (Gr.Gr. 137).

ā̃ṭh आँठ f. (abl. **ā̃ṭi** आँटि), examination, testing of a metal for its purity, used in the following phrases.

ā̃ṭi khasun आँटि खसुन् । योग्यत्वानुमानम् m. to satisfy oneself as to the fitness of anything by testing or examination. —**khotᵘ-motᵘ** —खॊतु-मॊतु । परीक्षया प्रशंसितः adj. (f. —**khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ** —खॖचू-मॖचू), tested and found satisfactory. —**yunᵘ** —युनु । संतुष्टिः m.inf. to be satisfied after testing some one or some thing.

atha अथ । हस्तः m. (sg. dat. **athas** अथस्, ag. **athan** अथन् or (usually) **àthⁱ 2** अथि, abl. **atha** अथ or (usually) **athi** अथि), the hand; the forearm, including the hand (Śiv. 1462). For **àthⁱ 1** see **ath 1**. W. (e.g. 18, 114) spells the sg. nom. **ath**, but I can find no authority for this.

In the following phrases and compounds **atha** may be either sg. nom. or (rare) sg. abl., or pl. nom. As an exam. of **atha** used independently as sg. abl. we may quote **nimaz atha**, prayers from the hand, i.e. out of hand, gone (K.Pr. 89). —**krĕhánⁱ gatshánⁱ** —क्रॆहंनि गछंनि । हस्तयोः कालिमापत्तिः, निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; to work hard for an object and the result to profit some one else; to labour fruitlessly, as when one builds a house and it is destroyed when finished or comes into another's possession; or as when one serves a master diligently, faithfully, and skilfully, and only reaps dislike and disgrace as the reward. —**krĕhánⁱ ta buthi saphēd** —क्रॆहंनि त बुथि सफेद् । निष्फलरूपकादिव्यवहारः hands black (from handling money) and white (clean) in the face; dirtying one's hand with money dealing, and making no profit out of it; handling money, and none of it sticking to the fingers.

atha-andᵃra अथ-अन्दर, from in the hand, in the following phrases: **atha-andᵃra nērun** अथ-अन्दर नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to pour forth in quantities from the hand (of writing, or any mechanical work). —**pyonᵘ** —प्यॊनु । हस्तमध्यात्पातः m.inf. to fall from the hand, to be dropped; to get out of hand, to become free or independent (of one who has hitherto been subject to a person's authority). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । हस्तादुन्मोचनम् m.inf. to release from the hand, let go; to set free, let go forth (as a child from his lessons or a slave from servitude). —**tsalun** —चलुन् । हस्तादपयानम् m.inf. to escape from the hand, to fly as a bird from the hand, to be lost.

atha-ongujĕ अथ-अंङ्गुज्य । हस्ताङ्गुल्यः f.pl. the fingers. **-bābᵃr** -बाँबर् । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. agitation of the hand, trembling or palsy of the hand in attempting a task with anticipation of its difficulties. **-buḍánⁱ** -बुडंनि । हस्तवृद्धत्वम् m.pl. old age of the hands, stiffness or clumsiness of the hands produced by old age, sickness, or the like. **-baḍᵃran** -बडरन । हस्ताहस्ति f. stretching out of the hand; in a hand-to-hand combat, the mutual thrusting out of the hand, hitting out, boxing; the joining of hands by a number of people in order to cure a sick man's disease. It is believed

that if mutual enemies so join hands the good object puts an end to the enmity. **-bög^a^ran** -वांगरन् । हस्तेन विभागकरणम् f. dividing out (approximately) by hand (not accurately) by scale and weights). **-bāgay** -वागय । हस्तेन विभाजनम् m. id. **-bĕha** -व्यह । हस्तालस्यम sitting of the hand, hence slackness of a skilled hand; travelling on wooden supports held in the hand (of a cripple deprived of the use of his legs). **-bahā lagun** -बहा लगुन । हस्तस्वेदादिना विकारापत्तिः m.inf. to experience hand-sweat; hence, of a flower or a tender young bird to be injured by the sweat or the pressure of the hand. **-bujĕr** -बुज्यर् । हस्तस्थविरत्वम m. old age of the hand, loss of skill, or inability to use one's former skill in manual work. **-böj^a^ran** -वांजरन । हस्तेन विभाजनम f., i.q. **atha bög^a^ran,** q.v. **-bal** -बल । हस्तबलम m. strength of hand; power owing to wealth, great possessions, etc. **—band gatshun** —बन्द् गछुन । कार्यासक्तता, निःस्वीभावः m.inf. to have the hands tied, to be so busy that one has no leisure; to be reduced to poverty, to lose one's possessions. **-bandan** -बण्डन् । परस्परमैत्र्यम m. mutual friendship. **-brakh** -ब्रख । हस्ताघातः m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस), hand-crushing, the crushing of the hand with a blow from a heavy weight. **-brakawana yun^u^** -ब्रकवन युनु । हस्तस्याघातभवनम् m. inf. pass. the hand to be crushed with the blow of a heavy weight.

atha-chakh अथ-छख् । हस्तनिक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** -छकि and so on), scattering by the hand, scattering (seed or the like in sowing grain). **-chikh** -छिख् । हस्तसेकः f. (sg. dat. **-chiki** -छिकि, and so on), sprinkling (water, etc.) by or from the hand. **—chalun** —छलुन् । हस्तचालनम्, निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to wash the hands, either ceremonially (e.g. before eating) or to remove dirt; to wash the hands after eating (K.Pr. 17); to wash one's hands (of hope), to be driven to despair, become hopeless, as when all one's property is destroyed, or when one loses his independence, or when one's efforts fail to produce their expected results; to wash with the hand (YZ. 232), cf. **dachyun^u^ atha chuh chalān khōwaris,** the right hand washes the left (K.Pr. 43). **-chŏmba** -छुम्ब । हस्तमर्दनम् m. rubbing in the hands, esp. rubbing grain in the hands to remove the husks. **-chọn^u^** -छुनु । रिक्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-chŏñ^ü^** -छूञ्), having (the contents of) the hand reduced, empty-handed; temporarily reduced to poverty. **-chöñ^ü^** -छांञू । हस्तोत्पवनम् f. sifting in or through the hands (and not through a sieve or by means of a winnowing basket). **-chŏñĕr** -छुञर् । रिक्तहस्तभावः m. empty-handedness, temporary poverty. **-caükharun^u^** -चौँखरुनु । हस्तसंकोचः m. contraction of the hand; the shrivelling up or numbness of the hand from extreme cold, or the like. **-cār** -चार् । हस्तपीडनम् m. pressing or squeezing of or by the hand. **-cīr** -चीर् । हस्तनिष्पीडनम् m. wringing or squeezing of or by the hand.

atha-dŏb^a^rĕ अथ-दुंवर्य । हस्तनिक्षेपपूर्वकम् adv. hiding or burying secretly by the hand (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.). **-dachyun^u^** -दछ्युनु । चतुरहस्तः adj. (f. **-dachiñ^ü^** -दछिञ्), nimble-handed, dexterous, quick of hand, usually in a bad sense, as in hitting some one, striking a child or a servant, or carrying off property; ready with the fists; nimble-fingered. **-dach^i^ñĕr** -दछिञर् । हस्तदक्षत्वम m. nimble-handedness, dexterity, quickness of hand, as in the preceding. **-dod^u^** -दुदु । दग्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-düz^ü^** -दूजू), having the hand burnt, either lit. or met. **-dag** -दग् । हस्ताघातः, हस्तपीडा f. pounding by the hand, kneading, working up by hand into a mass; pain, disease, or swelling of the hands. **-dŏg^u^** -दुगु । मुष्ट्याघातः m. a blow with the fist, a thump. **-dakha** -डख । हस्ताधारः m. a support for the hand, a walking-stick; supporting or steadying some globular body by the hand. **—dakh^a^run** —डखरुन । हस्ताधारकरणम् m.inf. to support by the hand, to be used as a walking-stick or alpenstock. **—dalun** —डलुन् । हस्तोल्लङ्घनम् m.inf. the hand to pass over, to have the hand make a mistake, to make a slip of the hand, i.e. when a skilful hand for some reason or other does a thing badly. **—dālun** —डालुन् । हस्तेन प्रीतिस्पर्शनम् हस्तस्पर्शेनारोग्यसंपन्नत्वम्, हस्तपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to touch a person affectionately with the hand, to pat, stroke; to cure a disease by some holy person or a god touching the affected part (YZ. 431); to lead a person to perform a work badly or imperfectly by giving bad advice, to meddle, interfere, to spoil the execution of a work; to smoothe with the hand, to make beautiful (K.Pr. 93). **-d^a^nan** -दुनन् । हस्तेन मलापहरणम् f. shaking out dust, water, etc. (from a garment) with the hand. **—d^a^nun** —दुनुन् । हस्तकम्पनम् m.inf. to shake out dust or water (from a garment) with the hands. **-dūntsh** -दून्छ् । हस्तेन पृथक्पृथक्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **-dūntshi** -दून्छि), separation by hand; taking out the contents of a package; pulling out wool or cotton so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dūñ^ü^** -दूञू । हस्तविवरणम् f. pulling out or carding wool or cotton by hand (not by a carding machine), so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dor^u^** -दुरु । दृढहस्तः adj. (f. **-dür^ü^** -दूरू), one having a firm or strong hand, or having a skilful hand, or having a hand strong in beating others. **—darun** —दरुन् । दृढहस्तत्वम m.inf. to have a skilful,

steady hand (in writing, etc.); to have a strong or violent hand ready to strike. —darᵊrun —दरॖरुन । हस्तस्थिरीकरणम् m.inf. to gain a steady hand by practice; esp. to train the hand for theft or pick-pocketing. —dārawunᵘ —दारवुनु । याचकः adj. (f. -dārawüñü -दारवंञ्ञू), one who is accustomed to stretch out the hand, a beggar. —dyunᵘ —द्युनु । हस्तसहायदानम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. to give a hand, to lend a hand in lifting a load or the like (K.Pr. 17); to put forth the hand to steal, to steal, to misappropriate, esp. when done secretly. —düzü —दंज़ू, see atha-dodᵘ ab.

atha-gŏbĕr अथ-ग्व्यबर् । हस्तगौरवम m. hand-heaviness, esp. of a hand heavy with gifts, liberality. **-godᵘ** -गंदु । हस्तछिद्रम m. a hole in the hand, caused by disease or accident; met. a hand like a sieve, extravagance, wasteful expenditure. **-gumonᵘ** -गुमंनु । हस्तस्विन्नः adj. (f. **-gumüñü** -गुमंञ्ञू), grey in the hand; hence, sweaty-handed; having the hands fouled by dirty work. **-gumañār** -गुमञार् । हस्तस्विन्नत्वम्, मालिन्यम् m. sweaty-handedness; foul-handedness. **-gōmotᵘ** -गोमंतु । हस्तादृतः adj. (f. **-gömüꜩü** -गांमंच़ू), gone from the hand; gone into some one else's possession; (of a slave) freed or insubordinate, out of hand. **-gömüꜩü** -गांमंच़ू । संपतितगर्भा f. of the preceding; used in the special sense of a pregnant female (human or other) miscarrying, suffering miscarriage; cf. **atha-karüñü** below. **-gand** -गण्ड् । हस्तग्रन्थिः m. a knot on the hand; a knuckle; a knotted rag tied round a sore hand; inability to spend one's money owing to some one preventing it; the holding together of a bundle by the hand alone, without a string, etc. **-graṭa** -ग्रट । पेषणी m. a hand grinding-mill (for grinding flour, etc.), as distinct from one worked by machinery. —**gaꜩhun** —गछुन् । हस्तादपयानम् m.inf. to go from the hand; to go into some one else's possession; (of a slave) to become freed, or to get out of hand, to be insubordinate. **-gaꜩhawunᵘ** -गछवुनु adj. (f. **-gaꜩha-wüñü** -गछवंञ्ञू), released (El.).

atha-hüjü अथ-हंजू, see **atha-holᵘ** bel. **-hajĕr** -हज्यर् । हस्तवक्रत्वम् m. crooked-handedness, deformity of the hand; cleverness in doing crooked (lit. or met.) work. **-holᵘ** -हंलु । वक्रहस्तः adj. (f. **-hüjü** -हंजू), crooked-handed, having a deformed hand; one who is accustomed to or skilled in crooked (lit. or met.) handiwork. —**hilānⁱ** —हिलंनि । हस्तप्रबलीभवनम् m. pl. inf. the hands to become mighty by practice, to become high-handed, overbearing, violent; to become by practice addicted to robbery, etc. **-han diñü** -हन् दिञ्ञू । चौर्यकरणम् f.inf. lit. to give a little hand; hence to steal little by little. **-handish** -हण्डिश् । अल्पा चुम्बनिका f. a kind of small pincers for handling heated gold, etc., used by goldsmiths. —**hārun** —हारुन् । हस्तपराजयः m.inf. the hand to be conquered; to be defeated (in gambling or in a fight). **-hishĕr** -हिश्यर् । हस्तसादृश्यम् m. similarity of hands (in appearance); similarity of hand-occupation of several people; similarity of handiwork turned out by a number of people or by one person at different times. **-haṭh** -हठ् । हस्तव्रणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-haṭas** -हटस्), a blister in the hand (from holding an oar or a punting pole or the like). **-hĕturᵘ** -ह्यतुरु । श्वित्राक्रान्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-hĕtürü** -ह्यतंरू), lit. white-handed, hence afflicted with white leprosy. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । हस्तप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show the hands (Śiv. 830, in disgust); to show one's power to another, to threaten; to show one's empty-handedness or poverty; to beg; to show one's hands (to a fortune-teller); or to a physician (that he may feel the pulse). —**hāwān gaꜩhun** —हावान् गछुन् । हस्तौ प्रदर्श्य गमनम् m.inf. to go showing the hands (so that everyone can see that they are empty or unable to work); hence, to be at the point of death (when a man goes to the other world without accomplishing his work). —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । साहाय्यग्रहणम् m.inf. to take a helping hand, to get another to help one to do some heavy work.

atha-jōra अथ-जोर । हस्तयुग्मम् m. the two hands. **-jūrⁱ** -जूरि । हस्तद्वयी f. the two hands, u.w. vbs. signifying 'tie together' or the like. **-jath** -जथ् । हस्तकेशसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-jüꜩü** -जंच़ू, and so on), a heavy growth of hair on the hands (considered a disfigurement). **-jaꜩᵃl** -जच़ल् । अतिवालहस्तः adj. e.g. having very hairy hands. **-jüꜩülad** -जंच़ूलद् । हस्तकेशवान् adj. e.g., id.

atha-kaḍun अथ-कडुन् । हस्तसंपाद्यः adj. (f. **-kaḍüñü** -कडंञ्ञू), able to be accomplished by the hand (of a piece of art-work or writing); as vb. conj. 1, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462). **-khᵃh** -खह् । हस्तत्वक्क्षतम् m. a scratch on, or tearing of, the skin of the hand. **-khajĕr** -खज्यर् । हस्तविस्तारः, औदार्यम m. open-handedness, generosity. **-kholᵘ** -खंलु । विस्तृतहस्तः, उदारः adj. (f. **-khüjü** -खंजू), having the hand spread out or wide open; open-handed, generous. **-khan** -खन् । हस्तेन विलीकरणम् m. lit. digging with the hand; hence, thrusting the hand into a heap of grain to draw out a sample in order to test its freedom from foreign matter. **-khaṇḍᵃran** -खण्ड्रन् । अंशहरणम् f. lit. dividing into portions by hand; hence, stealing or misappropriating a portion of anything. **-khŏr** -ख्वर् । हस्तपादम् m.pl. hands and feet. **-khor lagānⁱ**

-ख्वर् लगंनि। सिद्धिसंभवः m. pl. inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork, and of one's going to it, to succeed, esp. in regard to something forbidden. **-khōr** -खोर्। हस्तपादम् m.pl., i.q. **atha-khŏr.** **-khōr lagun** -खोर् लगुन् । हस्तपादसंसिद्धिः m.inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork and of one's going to it, to succeed in one's efforts. **-khōr māranⁱ** -खोर् मारंनि। अभ्यासातिशयः m. pl. inf. to beat the hands and feet, to make great efforts. **-khōr phalanⁱ** -खोर् फलंनि । निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf. the hands and feet to become old and worn out; hence, to work to no purpose, to find one's efforts vain. **-khōr wahāranⁱ** -खोर् वहारंनि। निष्कण्टकाधिकारप्राप्तिः m. pl. inf. to spread out the hands and feet, to be at ease; esp. to be in a position of undisturbed authority after quelling all opposition. **-khrāv** -ख्राव् । हस्तोपानत् f. a sandal or shoe for the hand, used by cripples, who progress on their hands owing to being unable to use their legs; usually made of leather or wood. **-khāv** -खाव् । हस्तभचकः adj. c.g. a hand-eater, one who makes a practice of taking or stealing food or other things from another's hand. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to eat with the hand (Śiv. 702), cf. **athi khyonᵘ** and **atha sūtin khyonᵘ.** **—khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । हस्तभचणविधापनम् m.inf. to make a practice of getting oneself fed from another's hand, to keep on begging for more and more. **-kumajyār** -कुमज्यार्। हस्तकोमलत्वम् m. softness, beauty of the hand; gentle-handedness, tenderness; generosity, readiness to give. **-kumolᵘ** -कुमलु। कोमलहस्तः adj. (f. **-kumüjᵘ** -कुमंजू), soft-handed, having beautiful hands; gentle-handed, tender; generous, ready to give to suppliants. **-kömph** -कांम्फ्, see **atha-kŏph** bel. **-kônᵘ** -कोनु । हस्तकाणः adj. (f. **-kōñᵘ** -कांञ्), having the hand one-eyed, clumsy-handed; thievish-handed, having hands accustomed to thieve, light-fingered. **-kĕñᵘ** -क्यञ्, see **atha-kyonᵘ** bel. **-kāñĕr** -काञर् । हस्तकाणता m. clumsy-handedness; clumsiness, the fingers all thumbs; having the hands accustomed to theft, a habit of picking and stealing. **-kĕñĕr** -क्यञर् । हस्तस्विन्नत्वम् m. moist-handedness; a state of having hands which quickly sweat, esp. when the result of some dirty work. **-kŏph** -कॉफ् । हस्तकम्पः m. (sg. dat. **-kŏpas** -कॉपस्, and so on), trembling or palsy of the hand; trembling at or fear of another's hand. **-korᵘ** -करु m. a large kind of bracelet, either of gold or of silver (El.). **—karun** —करुन् । हस्तात्त्यागः, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to put out of one's hand, let go; to set free, release from servitude; to shove and push mutually with the hands in the beginning of a hand-to-hand fight. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । गर्भनष्टीकृतिः f.inf. to cause by beating, etc., a female (of man or beast) to miscarry; cf. **atha-gömüsᵘ** ab. **-kisᵘ** -किस् । हस्तकनिष्ठिका f. the little, or fifth, finger of each hand. **—köwᵃrānⁱ** —कांव्रंनि। हस्तश्यामीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; the becoming black of the hands from extreme thinness, or when a person is fainting or at the point of death from plague. **-köwᵃrĕr** -कांवर्यर् । हस्तश्यामलत्वम् m. abs. noun of the foregoing, blackness of the hands as above. **-kyonᵘ** -क्यनु। स्विन्नहस्तः, मलिनकार्यकृत् adj. (f. **-kĕñᵘ** -क्यञ्), sweaty-handed, esp. of a person who is occupied in some foul business. **-kāyorᵘ** -कायरु । असमर्थहस्तः, अलसहस्तो वा adj. (f. **-kāyürᵘ** -कायंरू), one whose hands are powerless or weak; one who is lazy.

atha-laga अथ-लग। पञ्चसंख्या संकेतः m. showing the hand (with its five fingers) as a sign for the number 5. **—lāgun** —लागुन्। हस्तेनारम्भविधानम्, स्पर्शनं च m.inf. to put the hand to, to touch, feel (K.Pr. 73); to put the hand (to), to set about or begin any work; to thrust the hand into, to meddle, to interfere. **-lam** -लम् । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of dragging apart by the hands. **-lama 1** -लम । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of pulling another's hand or something held in another's hand. **-lama 2** -लम । हस्तविलम्बः f. slowness of the hand, delay or laziness in the completion of some handiwork. **-lamawunᵘ** -लमवुनु। हस्तेनावलम्बितः adj. (f. **-wüñᵘ** -वंञू), held suspended from the hand (in carrying, etc.). **-lōn** -लोन् । हस्तेन छेदनम् f. reaping crops by hand (without a sickle), plucking crops. **-lōnawañ** -लोनवञ्। हस्तेनानुप्रार्थनम्. उत्थापनम् f. the gathering together and taking up of grain which has been purchased, after it has been weighed. **—lĕwun** —ल्यवुन् । अत्यास्वादसद्भावः m.inf. to lick the hand after eating something nice, to enjoy delicious food. **—lāyun** —लायुन् । हस्तताडनम्, प्रचेपश्च m. to strike with the hand, to thump; to thrust forward the hand for something, to snatch.

atha-mēchĕ अथ-मेछ्य, see **atha-myūṭhᵘ** bel. **-mēchĕr** -मेछ्यर् । हस्तास्वादभावः m. sweetness of the hand; cleverness in preparing dainty food. **-mŏcĕr** -म्वच्यर् । हस्तस्थौल्यम् m. stoutness, fatness, or plumpness of the hand; (as a measure) a hand-thickness. **-māḍ** -मॉड् । हस्तमिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing or kneading dough, etc., by the hand. **—muhun** —मुहुन् । हस्तादपहरणम् m.inf., lit. to swindle from the hand; hence, to snatch or steal from the hand. **—muhith nyunᵘ** —मुहिथ् न्युनु । हस्तमोषमपहरणम् m.inf., id. **—malun** —मलुन् । हस्तमर्दनम् m.inf. to rub the hands together, to wring the hands (in regret),

to regret, repent. **-mēlun** -मेलुन् । हस्तसंगमः m.inf. to have the hands joined, to shake hands; to have the hands joined for fighting, to start fighting. **-mālⁱnār** -मॅलिञार् । हस्तमलीमसभावः m. dirtiness of the hands. **-milawan** -मिलवन् । हस्तसंयोजना f. joining of the hands, a hand-shake, a firm friendship; joining of the hands for fighting, commencement of fighting. **—milawun** —मिलवुन्, or **—milanāwun** —मिलनावुन् । हस्तसंयोजनम्, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to join hands, to shake hands; to join hands for fighting, to commence a wrestling-bout; to join hands for dancing (Śiv. 1010). **-malyunᵘ** -मल्युनु । मलिनहस्तः adj. (f. **-maliñᵘ** -मलिञू), dirty-handed, either for some temporary reason or always. **—mamalun** —ममलुन् । हस्तनिश्चेतन्यम् m.inf. the hand to go asleep, to have 'pins and needles' in the hand. **-mēn** -मेन् । हस्तमितिः f. measurement by the hand. **-mŏṇḍᵘ** -म्वण्डु । कुण्ठितहस्तः adj. (f. **-mŏṇḍᵘ** -म्वण्डू, sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वञ्ज्य), one who has become dull-handed, weak-handed, or clumsy, even although previously expert. **-mondᵘ** -मंन्दु । मन्दहस्तः adj. (f. **-münzᵘ** -मंज़ू, sg. dat. **-manzĕ** -मङ्ज्य), slow-handed, clumsy-handed, either from disease or laziness. **-mŏnjĕr** -म्वंञ्ज्यर् । हस्तकुण्ठितत्वम् m. dull-handedness, weak-handedness (of one who has become so, even although previously expert). **-manzar** -मज़र् । हस्तमान्द्यम् m. slowness of the hand, clumsiness (from sickness or laziness). **-mĕnzar** -म्यज़र् । हस्तमन्दता m. id. **-mūr** -मूर् । हस्तपीडनम् f. squeezing, twisting, or pulling another's hand to take something from it by force. **-mūrᵘ** -मूरू । हस्तस्थाल्पवृक्षशाखा f. a small twig carried in the hand when riding, a riding whip. **—mārun** —मारुन् । अपहरणम्, परोक्षमारणम् m.inf. *to strike* with the hand, thump; to embezzle, pilfer secretly; *to attack* (sword in hand or hand to hand) unawares by *night* or from an ambush. **-mūran 1** -मूरन् । हस्तेन त्वङ्निष्कर्षः m. the act of shelling beans, etc., by hand. **-mūran 2** -मूरन् । हस्तपीडनम् f. the action of squeezing, twisting, or dragging the hand of another, in order to make him give up something he holds. **—mūrun** —मूरुन् । हस्ताहननम्, हस्तातिकण्डूभाव आहननम् m.inf. to strike the hands together in sorrow or regret, to wring the hands; to snatch something from another's hand; to rub hard or strike an itchy hand so as to relieve the itchiness. **-mŏṭᵘ** -म्वटु । स्थूलहस्तः adj. (f. **-mŏṭᵘ** -म्वटू, sg. dat. **-mŏcĕ** -म्वच्य), having stout, fat, or plump hands. **-mīṭhᵘ** -मीठू, see **atha-myūṭhᵘ** bel. **-myulᵘ** -म्युलु । हस्तसंयोगः m. union of hands, firm friendship. **-myūṭhᵘ** -म्यूठु । आस्वादवद्धस्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-mīṭhis** -मीठिस्, abl. **-mēṭhi** -मेठि; f. **-mīṭhᵘ** -मीठू, sg. dat. **-mēchĕ** -मेछ्य), sweet-handed, one who is clever in preparing dainty food; one who works daintily in any task (cf. K.Pr. 159).

atha-nicᵘ अथ-निचू, see **atha-nyukᵘ** bel. **-nam** -नम । हस्तनखाः m.pl. the finger-nails. **-nĕnda** -न्यन्द । हस्ताभ्यां धान्यक्षुपसंस्कारविशेषः f.pl. a process of weeding rice-seedlings, in which the weeder goes on all fours in the flooded field and pulls out the weeds with his hands. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to be completed, finished. **-naṭh** -नठ् । हस्तकम्पः f. (sg. dat. **-naṭi** -नटि), palsy of the hand (owing to cold, to fear when engaged in theft or commencing a wicked action, or naturally). **-nĕth** -न्यथ् । हस्तेन पशुरोमकृन्तनम् f. (sg. dat. **-nĕtsᵘ** -न्यंचू), the act of shearing a sheep, etc., by hand (not by shears, etc.); the pile of wool torn off by this process. **-nyukᵘ** -न्युकु । कृशहस्तः adj. (f. **-nicᵘ** -निचू), thin, slender-handed; one whose hands are small in comparison to his other limbs. **-nyŏṭh** -न्युठ् । हस्ताङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas** -न्युठस्), the thumb.

atha-pachĕ अथ-पछ्य, see **atha-poṭhᵘ** bel. **-pachĕr** -पछ्यर् । हस्तपुष्टता m. thriving or success of the hand; anything done by hand which is well and truly made. **-pahā** -पहा । हस्तन्यासः adv. on loan for a short period (*dast-gardān*). **-phahorᵘ** -फहोरु । कठोरहस्तः adj. (f. **-phahürᵘ** -फहूरू), hard-handed; hence, having a hand accustomed to stealing. **-phaharĕr** -फहर्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of hand; the having a hand accustomed to stealing. **—phalánⁱ** —फलंनि । हस्तश्रमः, कार्यनैष्फल्यम् m. pl. inf. the hand to be split, and hence to become old and withered; to be unaccomplished (of some work done by hand-labour). **—phālawánⁱ** —फालवंनि । हस्तश्रमापादनम् m. pl. inf. to make hands split with hard work; to fail in the accomplishment of some handiwork. **-phaṇḍa** -फण्ड । हस्तताडनम् m. fighting hand to hand, coming to blows. **—pharánⁱ** —फरंनि । हस्तेन हानिः m. pl. inf. the hands to be a cause of loss; to be lost (of property), or trouble to be caused by one's own or some other's hand. **—phēránⁱ** —फेरंनि । स्वीयप्रतिपक्षीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to be inverted; to find an adversary in one's own friend; the hands to be twisted or distorted in a faint or from the result of a blow. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रतियुद्धविधानम् m. to change hands, to transfer a thing from one hand to the other; to return a blow, to attack in revenge for a former beating. **-phárishᵘ** -फंरिशू, see **atha-pharyushᵘ** bel. **-phárⁱshĕr** -फंरिश्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of the hand; niggardliness, miserliness; pugnacity, readiness

to beat. **—phirith gatshán**[i] **—फीरिथ् गछ़्ंनि । स्वीयवैपरीत्यभवनम्** m. pl. inf. one's own people to become hostile (e.g. a king's advisers or army to turn traitors); of things deposited with a person in whom one has confidence, to be misappropriated. Cf. **atha phērán**[i] ab. **-phrēshar -फ्रेश़र् । हस्तप्राशस्त्यम्** m. praiseworthy-handedness; the ability to cure a sick man by merely laying hands upon him; excellence or cleverness of a man's hands, such as to make everything that he undertakes succeed. **—phirawun —फिरवुन् । प्रसादविधानम्** m.inf. to cause the hand to go round a person; to stroke a person affectionately or consolingly. **-pharyush**[u] **-फर्युश़ु । कठोरहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pharish**[ü] **-फरिशू**), hard-handed, niggardly, one who will not give even a cowrie in charity; one who has a hand accustomed to beating others, pugnacious, a bully. **-phryūst**[u] **-फ्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-phryūtsh**[ü] **-फ्र्यूछ़ू**, sg. dat. **-phrēshĕ -फ्रेश्य**), praiseworthy-handed; one able to cure a sick person by merely laying hands on him; one clever with his hands, so as always to complete successfully any handiwork undertaken by him. **-phash -फश् । हस्तेन नाशनम्, हस्तस्पर्शनम्** m. wiping out (a picture or writing) by the hand; touching by the hand. **-phēsh -फेश् । हस्तेनापमार्जनम्** m. wiping out (a picture or writing, etc.) by the hand; when the hand is sticky with honey or the like, licking it clean. **—phēshán**[i] **—फेश़्ंनि । हस्तमर्दनम्** m. pl. inf. to wring or bite the hands in token of repentance or regret. **—phas**[a]**rāwun —फंस्रावुन् । हस्तबद्धीकरणम्** m. to tie the hand; to be so engaged in anything as to be unable to turn to anything else. **—phaṭán**[i] **—फटंनि । हस्तोद्भेदः** m. pl. inf. the hands to split, e.g. when chapped by cold or having the skin of the back broken by cold or the like. **-phyār -फ्यार् । हस्तेन रसनिष्कर्षः, हस्तकुकर्म** m. the action of straining out juice or gravy by the hand; obsc. masturbation. **-phyur**[u] **-फ्युरु । हस्तपरिवर्तः** m. in counting money, etc., a slip of the hand, a mistake in counting; changing a thing from one hand to the other (e.g. to ease a burden).

atha-pŏj[ü] **अथ-प्वंजू**; see the following: **-pŏl**[u] **-प्वंलु । निःसारहस्तः** adj. (**-pŏj**[ü] **-प्वंजू**), weak-handed. **—pal**[a]**ṭán**[i] **—पंलटंनि । हस्तद्रवीभावः** m. pl. inf. the hands to melt; to be sweaty (of the hands). **-pilawan -पिलवन् । हस्तपर्याप्तिः** f. the reach of the hand, the height to which the hand can reach. **-pilawun**[u] **-पिलवुनु । (ऊर्ध्वस्थः)हस्तप्राप्यः** adj. (f. **-wün**[ü] **-वंन्यू**), (of a place or thing) within reach of the hand (upwards); able to be put in a high place within reach of the hands. **—pal**[a]**zán**[i] **—पंलज़्ंनि । हस्तोपयोगः** m. pl. inf. the hands to be useful, to be helpful (of the hands). **-panja -पञ्ज । हस्तचाणः** m. a glove (cf. W. 114, *athapanji*); **-panja-jōra -पञ्ज-ज़ोर**, a pair of gloves (Gr.M.). **-pīr**[ü] **-पीरू**, see **atha-pyūr**[u]. **-pūr**[u] **-पूरु । पूर्णहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pūr**[ü] **-पूरू**), full-handed; rich and generous, rich and extravagant. **-pron**[u] **-प्रंनु । शुद्धहस्तः** adj. (f. **-prūn**[ü] **-प्रंन्यू**), clean-handed, white-handed; employed in a clean work. **-pūrĕr -पूर्यर् । हस्तपूर्णत्वम्** m. full-handedness; richness combined with generosity or extravagance. **-pishĕjyār -पिश़्यार् । हस्तपेशलत्वम्** m. softness of the hand, either naturally or by the use of unguents; softness or daintiness of handiwork. **-pishol**[u] **-पिशोलु । पेशलहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pishūj**[ü] **-पिशंजू**), soft-handed, either naturally or by the use of unguents; one who turns out soft or dainty handiwork. **—pĕṭh thawun —प्यठ् थवुन् । पृष्ठे हस्तस्थापनम्** m.inf. to place the hand on the back; hence, to give a person small charitable gifts from time to time. **-pĕṭh**[i] **-प्यंठि । हस्तपृष्ठतः** adv. from on the hand. **-poṭh**[u] **-पंठु । पुष्टहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pūṭh**[ü] **-पंठू**, sg. dat. **-pachĕ -पछ्य**), plump-handed; one whose work is firm and strong, an expert craftsman. **—path-kun gatshun —पथ्-कुन् गछ़ुन् । संकोचापत्तिः** m.inf. the hand to go behind (one's back); the hand to become restricted (of one generous of nature, but owing to reduced circumstances compelled to restrict his gifts). **—path-kun thawun —पथ्-कुन् थवुन् । संकोचकरणम्, उत्कोचग्रहणम्** m.inf. to put the hand behind (one's back), to restrict one's generosity (as ab.); to put the hand behind one's back to take a bribe, to be a bribe-taker. **—paṭhun —पठुन् । सिद्धहस्तत्वम्** m.inf. the hand to be successful; to be successful in one's work, to be a skilled craftsman. **—paṭh**[a]**run —पंठरुन् । हस्तदृढीकरणम्, हस्तचालनम्** m.inf. to make a hand successful; to thoroughly practise some work, to make oneself (or some one else) an expert craftsman; to wash the hands, to make them clean or ceremonially pure. **-patsh -पछ़् । हस्तविश्वासः** f. (sg. dat. **-patshi -पछ़ि**), trust in a person's hand, confidence in his honesty. **-pav -पव् । चौर्यशीलहस्तता** m. theft-handedness, the having hands accustomed to steal. **-pāv -पाव् । वितस्तिः** m. a measure of length, a span of twelve finger-widths. **—pāwun —पावुन् । हस्तपातनम्** m.inf. to cause the hand to fall; to meddle with another's affairs, to try to settle some business which is properly the work of some one else, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-pyod**[u] **-प्यंदु । वृत्तज्ञहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pĕz**[ü] **-प्यंज़ू**), knowing-handed, one who is clever at stealing hidden property. **—pyon**[u] **—प्यंनु । हस्तात्पातः** m.inf. to fall from the hand; to be let go, be lost; to

become free from (some one else's) control. **—payun** —पयुन् । चान्तिशीलहस्तत्वम्, हस्तपक्वता m.inf. the hand to endure being scorched by fire, or being blistered by contact with ice, etc.; hence, met. to show a patient, enduring disposition. **-pyūr^{u}** -प्यूरु । स्निग्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-pīr^{ü}** -पीरू), smooth-handed; doing smooth handiwork. **-pĕz^{ü}** -प्यंज़ू, see **atha-pyod^{u}** ab. **-pöz^{ü}** -पांज़ू । हस्तनिःसारणा f. taking out gradually by hand (e.g. liquid from a jar or water from a well), ladling out by hand.

atha-röch^{i} अथ-रांछि । सहायः adv. as a companion (e.g. when a man is engaged 'as a companion' or as a guard on a journey). **-ramb** -रम्ब । हस्तशोभा f. beauty of the hand; met. deftness of hands in turning out good handiwork. **-ron^{u}** -रंनु । कुकरः adj. (f. **-rüñ^{ü}** -रंञू), having a deformed hand. **—rangán^{i}** —रङ्गंनि । हस्तरञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to colour the hands; to have the hands reddened with dye; to have the hands red with work; to beg repeatedly holding out the hands. **-roṭ^{u}** -रंटु । अनुग्रहः m. taking the hand; help or assistance given to some one, esp. some poor person; rescue; patronage (Gr.M.). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । हस्तग्रहणम् m.inf. to take the hand; to help; to rescue; to patronize; to take the hand, seize the hand, stop, prohibit (Śiv. 703); to grasp another's hand in a dance (Śiv. 1432). **—rōṭán^{i}** —रोटंनि । हस्तावष्टम्भः m. pl. inf. the hands to be stopped; to become downhearted and stop one's work; (of a generous person) to cease giving. **-ruv** -रुव् । हस्तरोपणम् m. transplanting by hand. **—rāwun** —रावुन् । हस्तनष्टीभवनम् m. inf. to be lost from the hand; the hand to be lost, to lose the skill of one's hands. **—rāwarun** —रावरुन् m.inf. to lose anything from the hand (K.Pr. 163). **—rūzith gatshán^{i}** —रूज़िथ् गछंनि । हस्तस्तब्धीभावः m. pl. inf. to have the hands stopped in a work (Śiv. 1451); to cease from distributing gifts.

atha-sag अथ-सग । हस्तसेकः m. sprinkling water with the hands (not from a vessel) on plants, etc. **-shọd^{u}** -श्यंदु । निर्दोषहस्तः adj. (f. **-shŏz^{ü}** -श्यंज़ू), clean-handed; one who performs clean or pure handiwork. **-shĕhajyār** -शहज्यार् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness of the hand; hence, kindly nature, a habit of doing kindly actions; skill in sowing seeds or potting plants. **-shĕhol^{u}** -शहंलु । हितहस्तः adj. (f. **-shehüj^{ü}** -शहंजू), cool-handed; one whose hand is accustomed to doing kindly actions. **—shĕhalun** —शहलुन् । साह्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. the hand to be cool; to receive help in accomplishing any work. **—shĕhalāwun** —शहलावुन् । हस्तसहायदानम् m.inf. to cool (another's) hand; to help a person who finds difficulty in accomplishing anything. **-shĕlakh** -शलख् । हस्तताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas** -शलकस्), a beating with the hand (given to a child or a pupil). **-shĕr** -शर् । अज्ञातमयोग्यकरणम् m. the accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action. **-shŏz^{ü}** -श्यंज़ू, see **-shọd^{u}**. **-shŏzar** -श्यज़र् । हस्तशुद्धता m. pureness or cleanness of the hand; ceremonial purity of the hand. **-samĕr** -सम्यर् । हस्तसमता m. evenness of hand; (of two or more persons) employment on the same work; (of one person) employment always on the same work. **-sañĕr** -सञर् । हस्तगाम्भीर्यम् m. hand-depth, the depth of a hand, the depth to which a hand will go (a measure of depth). **-sāñĕr** -साञर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. wetness of the hand (from sweat or from contact with water, etc.). **-sĕñĕr** -स्यञर् । हस्तलावण्यराहित्यम् m. the condition of having no salt in one's hand when eating; hence, met. the having a hand which has no 'salt' in it, which turns out work without daintiness or strength. **-sāph (sāf)** -साफ् । निर्मलहस्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-sāphas** -साफस्), clean-handed; doing clean work, deft-handed. **-sāphĕr** -साफ्यर् । हस्तशुद्धता m. cleanness or purity of the hand; cleanness or deftness of handiwork. **-sīr^{u}** -सीरु । हस्तकृतेष्टिका, पिचुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-sērĕ** -सेर्य), a brick made by hand, not with a mould; a lump of cotton cleaned by hand for spinning. **-sŏr** -स्वर् । हस्ताभिनयः m. beating time with the hand (in music). **-sör^{ü}** -सांरू । हस्तसमुच्चितिः f. collection by hand; gradual removal of anything from one place to another. **—sārun** —सारुन् । हस्तेन समानयनम्, हस्तस्पर्शः m.inf. to collect with the hand; to remove (a crop or the like) from anywhere and pile it in one place; to touch with the hand. **-srāñĕr** -स्राञर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. moistness of the hand, natural, or from sweat, or from contact with water, etc. **—sŏrshun** —स्वर्शुन् । हस्तसंशोधनम् m.inf. to clean or wash the hands, esp. before and after eating. **—sŏrith pakun** —स्वरिथ् पकुन् । आयानुरूपव्ययकरणम् m.inf. to proceed remembering the hands; hence, in case of a wedding or feast, to expend in proportion to one's income. **-sūtin** -सूंतिन् । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sūtin khyon^{u}** -सूंतिन् ख्यंनु । हस्तेन खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hand, cf. **atha khyon^{u}** ab., **athau-sūtin** and **athi khyon^{u}** bel. **-sūty** -सूंत्य । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by means of the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sôw^{u}** -सोवु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-söw^{ü}** -सांवू), rich-handed, with hands full of money, wealthy and liberal. **-syon^{u}** -स्यंनु । हस्तलावण्यरहितः adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू), having a hand without salt, eating food without salt; met. one whose handiwork is without

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī**, see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū**, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

daintiness or clumsy. **-sĕzar** -स्ज़र् । हस्तार्जवम् m. straightness of the hand; success of the hand, deftness; straightness made by the hand.

atha-ṭhaharun अथ-ठहरुन् । हस्तस्थैर्यम् m.inf. the hand to be steady; to have a steady hand (in carpentry, writing, or the like). **-ṭhukh** -ठुख् । हस्तोत्खननम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭhukas** -ठुकस्), driving into the ground (as a spike, etc.) by hand. **—ṭhīkun** —ठीकुन् । हस्तस्थितिः m.inf. the hand to be steady, to have a steady hand as in delicate arts (such as in boring holes in pearls). **—thamun** —थमुन् । हस्तनिरोधः m.inf. the hand to be at rest, to stop in one's work; to become poor. **-thiph** -थिफ् । हस्तताडना f. (sg. dat. **-thipi** -थिपि), a slap with the hand (to a child or a pupil). **-thara** -थर । हस्तकम्पः f. trembling of the hand, esp. from inexperience, e.g., in attempting a new kind of work, owing to a guilty feeling when stealing, when boring a valuable pearl (out of anxiety); trembling of the hand from palsy. **-thörᵘ** -थांरु । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. hurry of the hand, doing a thing hurriedly or as if one was afraid of it; trembling of the hand, palsy. **-thurᵘ** -थुरु । हस्तनिर्मितिः f. making or forming (e.g. an image or a jar) only by hand, without implements. **-thuran** -थुरन् । हस्तनिर्मितिः f. id. **-thörĕr** -थांर्यर् । हस्तसंभ्रमभावः m., i.q. **atha-thörᵘ** ab. **-thurĕr** -थुर्यर् । हस्तनिर्मितित्वम् m. ability to form or make (e.g. an image or a jar) by hand. **-thõthorᵘ** -थाँथरु । त्वरितहस्तः adj. (f. **-thõthürᵘ** -थाँथरू), having a hurried hand, using the hands hurriedly (from haste or fear). **-thõtharĕr** -थाँथर्यर् । हस्तशीघ्रता m. hurry of hand; using the hand hurriedly, with or without previous deliberation. **-thazar** -थज़र् । हस्तौन्नत्यम् m. highness of hand, i.e. excess in the qualities of the hand; thus, extreme dexterity in handiwork; extreme liberality; extreme wealth. **-ṭŏkh** -टूख् । हस्तेनाघातः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas** -टूकस्), a push or thrust with the tips of the fingers. **-tōl** -तोल् । हस्ततौल्यम् m. weighing by hand, guessing the weight of anything by lifting it up. **-tul** -तुल् । हस्तोत्थाप्यमानम् m. a measure of weight, as much as can be lifted by the hand. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । हस्तेनोत्थापनम्, हस्तोत्थापनम् m.inf. to lift by the hand; to stop by the hand anything which is being done; to raise the hand to commence any work at once, or to give alms, or to begin to fight. **—tulith dyunᵘ** —तुलिथ् द्युनु । किञ्चिन्मात्रदानम् m.inf. to raise the hand (from a pile of anything) and give a little of it to anyone. **-tang** -तङ्ग । संकुचितहस्तः adj. e.g. having the hands contracted, having nothing in them, poverty-stricken. **-tañjĕr** -तंज्यर् । हस्तसंकोचता m. poverty, see ab. **-tᵃronᵘ** -त्रंनु । शीतलहस्तः adj. (f. **-tᵃrūñᵘ** -त्रंनू), cold-handed, cool-handed; met. one whose touch is cool, tender, loving, and compassionate. **-tūrun** -तूरुन् । हस्तशीतीभवनम् m.inf. the hands to become cold or cool; to have the hands cooled owing to receiving help from another; to receive help. **—tūranun** —तूरनुन् । हस्तशीतलीभावः m.inf., id. **-tᵃrañār** -त्रञार् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness or coldness of the hands; a loving tender nature. **-tᵃrañĕr** -त्रञर् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. id. **-trŏshᵘ** -त्रुंशु । कठिनहस्तः adj. (f. **-trŏshᵘ** -त्रुंशू), hard-handed; hard-fisted, accustomed to striking. **-trŏshĕr** -त्रुश्यर् । हस्तकाठिन्यम् m. hardness of the hand; readiness to strike other people. **-trôwᵘ** -त्रोवु । मुक्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-tröwᵘ** -त्रांवू), free-handed, liberal. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । मोचनम् m.inf. to set free, let loose, release. **-tryūnᵘ** -त्र्यूनु । हस्तत्राणः m. (sg. dat. **-trēnis** -त्रेनिस्), a glove. **—ṭŏṭun** —टूटुन् । हस्तवृत्तिसंकोचः m.inf. to find one's livelihood derived from handiwork diminished. **-tᵃsh** -तछ् । हस्तादिमार्जनवासः f. (sg. dat. **-tᵃshi** -तछि), a dish-clout, a cloth used in kitchens for keeping the dishes or hands clean. **—ṭuwun** —टुवुन् । हस्तसंकोचनम् m.inf. to cause the hands to be closed up or contracted; met. to reduce one's expenditure or the amount of one's charity. **-ṭyondᵘ** -ट्यंडु । हस्ताङ्गुल्यग्रभागः m. the tip of the finger.

atha-tsᵃh अथ-च़ह । हस्तचूषः m. sucking the hand, licking the fingers, e.g. after eating dainty food or when very desirous of food. **-tsŏcĕr** -छ़्च्यर् । हस्तसंक्षेपता m. shortness of the hand; met. niggardliness. **-tshōḍ** -छ़ाँड् । हस्तान्वेषणम् f. searching with the hand, feeling about in a hollow place for something lost. **-tshal** -छ़ल् । हस्तयन्त्रम् m. a hand machine; hence, a hand-mill; a lock or bolt of a door which can be opened by the hand without a key. **-tshĕn** -छ़्यन् । हस्तछेदः m. a hole or wound in the hand; a hole in book, garment, cloth, or the like, made by the hand. **—tshunun** —छ़ुनुन् । हस्तपातनम् m.inf., lit. to pour the hand, to put the hand into a thing or upon a thing, to take into one's own hands; to interfere, meddle (Gr.M.); to drop from the hand; to release (El.). **-tshŏpᵘ** -छ़ूंपु । विलम्बितकारी adj. (f. **-tshŏpᵘ** -छ़ूंपू), slack-handed, one who is slow at work. **-tshŏpĕr** -छ़ूप्यर् । हस्तकुण्ठत्वम् m. slowness of hand, slowness in doing anything, delay. **-tshorᵘ** -छ़ोरु । शून्यहस्तः adj. (f. **-tshürᵘ 1** -छ़ोंरू), empty-handed, poor; cf. **tshorᵘ atha** in K.Pr. 219. **-tshürᵘ 2** -छ़ोंरू । हस्तग्राह्याल्पकाण्डोलः f. a hand-basket, a shallow kind of market basket in which things are carried for sale. **-tsharĕr** -छ़र्यर् । हस्तशून्यत्वम् m. emptiness

of the hand, poverty. **-tshŏṭ^u^ -छ्रुटु । संचितहस्तः** adj. (f. **-tshŏṭ^ü^ -छ्रुटू**, sg. dat. **-tshŏcĕ -छ्रुच्य**), small-handed, having a small hand; met. niggardly. **-tshŏṭ^u^ ta zĕvi zyūṭh^u^ -छ्रुटु त ज़्यवि-ज़्यूठु । संकुचितहस्तो दीर्घजिह्वः** short-handed and long-tongued, one who is illiberal but who speaks as if he were generous; one who is not ready to strike, but ready with abuse. **-tshaṭh -छ्रठ । हस्तोत्क्षेपणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi -छ्रटि**, and so on), hand-winnowing, winnowing by the hand alone (not with a fan, etc.). **-tshŏts^u^ -छ्रुत्सु । तुच्छहस्तः** adj. (f. **-tshŏts^ü^ -छ्रुत्सू**), empty-handed, one who has lost his wealth; clumsy, unskilful. **-tshŏtsar -छ्रुत्सर् । हस्ततुच्छत्वम्** m. empty-handedness, poverty; unskilfulness. **-tshyon^u^ -छ्यंनु । छिन्नहस्तः** adj. (f. **-tshĕñ^ü^ -छ्यंञ्रू**), having the hand cut, wounded, or cut off. **-tsāl -त्राल् । प्रसृतिः** f. the hollow, outstretched palm of the hand; as much as will go into it. **-tsĕl -च्यल् । हस्तेन बलात्प्रवेशनम्** m. forcing by hand stuff into a receptacle, such as a bag, already full. **—tsālun —त्रालुन् । हस्तसहनम्** m.inf. to endure a hand; to live patiently under a violent-tempered master, husband, father, etc. **-tsünd^ü^ -त्रण्डू । हस्ताहतिः** f. a hand-beating, a beating of some one by the hand; a blow received on the hand. **—tsānun —त्रानुन् । हस्तप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause the hand to enter, to put the hand into a hole; to meddle or interfere in some one else's affairs; to undertake what is some one else's duty, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-tsāph -त्राफ् । हस्तेन भक्षणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tsāpas -त्रापस्**, and so on), eating the hand; (of babies) sucking one's hand; a habit of eating with the hand only. **-tsapol^u^ -त्रपलु । हस्तादनशीलः** adj. (f. **-tsapüj^ü^ -त्रपंजू**), one accustomed to eating hands; hence, one who eats his own hand and the hand of another, one who is in the habit of impeding another in some work he is about to commence. **—tsāpun —त्रापुन् । हस्तादनम्** m. to eat the hand, to gnaw the fingers in regret or repentance; to eat one's own hand and the hand of another, to impede another in work he is about to commence. **-tsraṭh -त्रठ । हस्तचपेटः** m. (sg. dat. **-tsraṭas -त्रटस्**), a slap with noise with the hand on something smooth; clapping the hands together. **-tsŏṭ^ü^ -च्रुटू । हस्तपूपः** f. (sg. dat. **-tsŏcĕ -च्रुच्य**), a cake made only by hand (and not with the help of any implement such as a rolling-pin, etc.); met. a livelihood earned by one's own exertions. **-tsoṭ^u^ -त्रटु । छिन्नहस्तः** adj. (f. **-tsüṭ^ü^ -त्रंटू**, sg. dat.; **-tsacĕ -त्रच्य**), one whose hand has been cut off (as a punishment or by accident); met. one who is unable to work owing to the loss of his tools. **-tsĕṭh -त्रेठ । हस्तकुट्टनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tsĕṭas -त्रेटस्**), pounding or crushing by hand (without any implement); beating any person or thing with the hand. **-tsatur^u^ -त्रतुरु । हस्तचतुरः** adj. (f. **-tsat^ü^r^ü^ -त्रंतरू**), skilled in the hand, an expert artisan, dexterous. **-tsatarĕr -त्रतर्यर् । हस्तचातुर्यम्** m. dexterity.

atha wahārun अथ वहारुन् । हस्तप्रसारणम् m.inf. to stretch out the hand; to put forth the hand, to bring under one's own control some work (whether commenced by another or not). **-wājan -वाजन् । ग्रामविशेषः** m. the name of a village about two *kōs* to the south-east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of a hill near the River Vĕth (Jihlam), sacred to Gaṇēśa. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**, see **atha-wôl^u^** bel. **-wŏkhur -व्रखुर् । हस्तेनोर्ध्वाधःकरणम्** m. turning something upside down by hand (e.g. to empty a coal-box). **-wôl^u^ -वोलु । धनाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has a (lucky) hand; hence, a rich man, one who owns all that his hands may require. **—wālun —वालुन् । हस्तावतारणम्** m.inf. to cause the hand to descend; esp. to cause it to descend into a bowl of food, to commence a meal. **-war -वर् । हस्तेनवेष्टनम्** m. twisting string by hand, twisting two or three strands into one. **-warŏi -वरांइ** adv. without hands (W. 113). **-wās -वास् । पाणिपीडनम्** m. pressing each other's hands (by a bride and bridegroom), a part of the marriage ceremony; joining the hands in a dance (Śiv. 1010, 1432, 1676). **-wās karun -वास् करुन् । दृढसंधिविधानम्** m.inf. to press the hands together, as ab.; to grasp another's hands in a dance (Śiv. 1441, 1442, 1460); hence, to make a firm alliance for carrying out some business (Śiv. 956). **-wās rōzun -वास् रोज़ुन् । मैत्रीदार्ढ्यम्** m.inf. the hands to remain pressed; to be old and firm friends. **-wushnēr -वुष्णेर् । धनाढ्यत्वम्** m. warmth of hand, want of coldness in the hands; hence, the condition of being wealthy. **—wushnāwun —वुष्णावुन् । हस्तघर्मीकरणम्** m.inf. to warm the hands; met. to be pleased at another's sorrow; to oppress another. **-vĕsar -व्यसर् । विशीर्णहस्तता** f. having a withered hand; hence, being accustomed heedlessly to let things drop; met. heedlessness, a memory like a sieve. **—vĕsarun —व्यसरुन् । हस्ताभ्रंशः** m.inf. the hand to be withered; hence, to heedlessly let things fall from the hand, to have a hand that let things drop. **-wāṭh -वाठ । हस्तसन्धापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), to set together, fit together, join together two pieces of paper by hand (not by means of gum or the like). **-woth^u^ -वंथु । उदारः** adj. (f. **-wütsh^ü^ -वंछू**), open-handed, free-handed, generous. **-wuṭhan -वुठन् । हस्तसंवेष्टनम्** f. twisting a rope or string by hand. **—wuṭhun —वुठुन् । हस्तभञ्जनम्,**

परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to twist a person's wrist in a fight. **—wuthün^u** —वुठंञ् । हस्तवेष्टना f.inf. to twist a rope or string by hand. **—watun** —वटुन् । हस्तनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to shut the hand, to withdraw the hand; to cease distributing gifts, or to withdraw from any action. **-wat^ar** -वतर् । हस्तपत्रिका f. a hand-leaf; a written acknowledgment of receipt, a receipt. **-wuth** -वुठ् । हस्तत्वरा m. (sg. dat. **-wuthas** -वुठस्), lit. burning of the hand; hence, promptness, quickness, or rapidity of action of the hand in the accomplishment of any work. **-wutha** -वुठ । हस्तत्वराशील: adj. e.g. prompt-handed, quick-handed, dexterous. **-wüth^ü** -वंठू, see **atha-woth^u** ab. **-wathar** -वठर् । औदार्यम् m. generosity. **—wāyun** —वायुन् । हस्तेन नौचालनम् m.inf. to row a boat with the hands (and not with oars); met. to thrust out the hand in striking a blow.

atha yāpun अथ यापुन् । हस्तव्याप्ति: m.inf. (of the hand) to reach to a place or thing above; (of the hand) to have capacity for, to get as much as one can for the money (in a bargain). **-yār** -यार् । हस्तमित्रम् m. a hand-friend; a man who is a friend only so long as one has money in one's hand, a friend for self-interest. **-yār^üz^ü** -यरंज़ू । हस्तमित्रता f. hand friendship, friendship only for the sake of profit.

atha-zēchĕr अथ-ज़ेछर् । हस्तदीर्घता m. long-handedness; met. stretching out the hand to obtain anything, or to obtain control of another's business; the thrusting out the hand to strike another; prodigality, profuseness of expenditure. **-zod^u** -ज़ंदु । हस्तरन्ध्रम् m. a hole in the hand; hence, profuse expenditure, prodigality; empty-handedness, poverty owing to such prodigality. Cf. **athas-zod^u** bel. **-zadal** -ज़दल् । हस्तरन्ध्रवान् adj. e.g. having a hole in the hand; met. spending profusely or extravagantly, a prodigal; having nothing in the hand, poor. **-z^ah** -ज़ह् । हस्तद्वयम् m.pl. the two hands. **-z^al** -ज़ल् । हस्तचर्माघात: m. skinning or scraping of the hand; a scratch on the hand; a wound in the skin of the hand caused by some disease such as itch or by a blow. **-zôl^u** -ज़ोलु । हस्तजालम् the space between the fingers, including the web-membrane at the roots of the fingers. **-zaliñ** -ज़लिञ् । हस्तमालिन्यम् f. dirtiness of the hands; the foulness of hands habitually sweaty; dirt attaching to things touched by sweaty hands. **-zīr^ü** -ज़ीरू । हस्तचेष्टा f. a motion of the hands; esp. in dipping anything into or pulling it out of water, or in making a sign to another in some business transaction. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । हस्तबलम् m. strength or power of or in the hand; hence, wealth, power gained by great possessions.

—zīth^arun —ज़ीठरुन् । हस्तदीर्घीकरणम् m.inf. to make a long hand, to stretch out the hand; to thrust out the hand to strike another; to stretch out the hand to take something or (in a bad sense) to annex something belonging to another; to stretch out the hand in giving charity. **-zyūth^u** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घहस्त: adj. (f. **-zīth^ü** -ज़ीठू, sg. dat. **-zēchĕ** -ज़ेछ्य), long-handed, long-armed; hence, generous in giving, profuse in expenditure, ready to strike another.

athau अथौ pl. ag. and abl. **-sütin khyon^u** -सूंतिन् ख्यंनु । हस्ताभ्यां खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hands alone. Cf. **atha-sütin** ab.

āth^i 2 अथि sg. ag. by the hand, see ab. For **āth^i 1** see **ath 1**. **-āth^i** -अथि । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, at once. **-āth^i karun** -अथि करुन् । हस्ताहस्तिविधानम् m.inf. to work together (of a number of people), to join in some work. **-āth^i nyun^u** -अथि न्युनु । हस्ताहस्तिनयनम् m.inf. to carry off some heavy burden very quickly.

athi अथि sg. abl. (Śiv. 1220). **mĕ athi lyūkh^u -mot^u** म्य अथि ल्यूखुमंतु, written by my own hand (Gr.M.); in the hand (Śiv. 1628, 1697). **—āmot^u** —आमंतु । हस्तप्राप्त: adj. (f. **—āmüs^ü** —आमंसू), come into the hand, got, in one's possession (Śiv. 1794). **—anun** —अनुन् । स्वाधीनप्रापणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand, to bring into one's possession; to gain, esp. to regain. **—āyot^u** —आयंतु । हस्ताधीन: adj. (f. **—āyüs^ü** —आयंसू), subject to one's hand, in one's possession, or under one's power. **—āyētan** —आयतन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम् f. independence, the faculty of settling a matter independently. **—dyun^u** —दुनु । समर्पणम् m.inf. to give into the hand, make over, entrust. **—hyon^u** —ह्यंनु । सहग्रहणम् m.inf. to take something in the hand (Śiv. 855, 860, 1211); to take money, etc., with one when going on a journey. **—khyon^u** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to eat with the hand (K.Pr. 17); cf. **atha sütin** and **atha khyon^u** ab. **—lagun** —लगुन् । हस्ते भवनम्, संगमनम् m.inf. to come to hand, to reach, be received, regained; to be gained as profit. **—lūr^u bĕbi khôs^u** —लूरु ब्यबि खोसु । अतिदुर्गति: m. stick in hand and cup in the bosom; utter misery, as when a man is so weak from disease that he has to go leaning on a stick, and so poor that he has to live upon food secretly begged and received in a cup hidden in his bosom. **—lūr^ü karün^ü** —लूरू करंञ् । अत्याहननम् f.inf. lit. to do clubbing with the hand; to beat a person severely with the hand (breaking his limbs and leaving him helpless). **—lārun** —लारुन् । हस्तानुगमनम् m.inf. to follow on the hand; hence, to be partly found (when something is lost and a part of it is got back sufficient to go on with). **—na hār andakār** —न हार् अन्दकार् । अतिदुर्गततम् m. a curse, (may there)

For words beginning with ō, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

not (be) a cowry in your hand, (and may all be) dark (to you). The phrase indicates utter misery. **—nyunᵘ** —न्युनु । सहनयनम् m.inf. to take in one's hand, to take with one on a journey (as a servant, or money and possessions). **—pholᵘ** —फलु । अचतविशेषः m. a little grain in the hand; at a sacrifice, the grain (sesame, rice, barley, etc.) mixed with clarified butter which is ceremonially thrown upon the fire by the priest and those for whose benefit he acts. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । हस्ते ग्रहणम् m.inf. to hold in the hand; to keep under one's own control or in one's own possession; to keep (children, pupils, or servants) obedient to oneself. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । हस्ते स्थितिः m.inf. to remain in the hand; to be under a person's control or in his possession. **—sörü** —सांरू । हस्तग्राहं समुच्चयः, चौर्यं वा f. the act of gradually collecting property (esp. some one else's) (either openly or secretly) and bringing it under one's own control; hence, theft generally. **—sōzun** —सोज़ुन् । हस्ते प्रेषणम् m.inf. to send in somebody's hand; to send in charge of somebody, to send by somebody. **—thawun** —थवुन् । हस्ते स्थापनम् m.inf. to place in the hand; to give to some one to keep; to put into one's own hand, to take possession of. **—ṭsöṭü lagūñü** —च़ूंटू लगंत्रू । हस्ते वृत्तिसंपत्तिः f.inf. bread to come into the hand; sufficiency for a living to be earned from the practice of any art or craft. **—yunᵘ** —युनु । हस्तप्राप्तिः, लाभः m.inf. to come into the hand; to come into somebody's possession (K.Pr. 8, 34; Śiv. 1754); to be earned; (of something lost) to be found (YZ. 136).

athukᵘ अथुकु sg. gen. (f. **athücü** अथंचू), of the hand; cf. **athacĕn**, K.Pr. 17). **—māz** —माज़् । हस्तस्य मांसम् m. the flesh of the hand; met. money earned with great labour and trouble.

athan अथन् sg. ag. (rare) and (usually) pl. dat.; cf. **athan phakh**, a smell to (on) the hands (K.Pr. 240); **dŏd math athan,** rub milk on the hands (K.Pr. 137, cf. ib. 166); **athan kĕth,** in the hands (Śiv. 12, 543, 620, 1093); and **athan ṭsŏn hĕth,** holding in his four hands (Śiv. 801).

athas अथस् sg. dat. to the hand; cf. K.Pr. 88. **-andar anun** -अन्दर् अनुन् । हस्तमध्ये आनयनम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with great efforts to get control of something. **-andar thawun** -अन्दर् थवुन् । हस्तमध्ये स्थापनम् m.inf. to put into the hand; to bring into one's own possession or under one's own control. **-kĕth** -कथ् । हस्ते in the hand, into the hand (YZ. 242; Śiv. 543, 620). **-kĕth thawūñü** -कथ् थवंत्रू । विलुप्याद्यापहरणम् f.inf. to place in (one's own) hand; esp. to rob, carry off, and conceal property. **-manz** -मज़् । हस्तस्य मध्ये adv. in the hand, into the hand. **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ । हस्ते, शीघ्रम्, adv. on the hand, in the hand; there and then, at once, quickly, immediately. **-pĕṭh atha dyunᵘ** -प्यठ् अथ दुनु । हस्ते हस्तदानम m.inf. to place hand upon hand (a form of promise or oath to do a thing). **-sūtin atha** -सूतिन् अथ, hand (joined) in hand (Śiv. 1010). **-zodᵘ** -ज़ंदु । अतिव्ययशीलता m. a hole in the hand, extravagant expenditure; cf. **atha-zodᵘ** ab.

aiṭh ऐठ् or **öṭh** आंठ । अष्टौ card. e.g. (dat. **aiṭhan** ऐठन्), eight, Śiv. 711 (**aiṭh**), 1494 (**öṭh**).

aiṭha-bôgᵘ ऐठ-बोगु । अष्टभागः m. the eighth part or share of anything; adj. (f. **-böjü** -बांजू), divided or divisible into eight parts. **-gunᵘ** -गुनु । अष्टगुणीकृतः adj. (f. **-guñü** -गुञू), eightfold. **-khorᵘ path** -खंरु पथ् । अष्टवन्धकप्रभवक्षेत्रभागः m. a *path* or field producing eight *khorᵘ*, or loads of twelve seers each, or a total of ninety-six seers; a *path* being the area in which six seers of grain have been sown. **-khôrᵘ** -खोरु । अष्टखारीकः adj. (f. **-khörü** -खांरू), weighing eight *kharwārs*, each *kharwār* being sixteen *traks* or ninety-six seers. **-kūnᵘ** -कूनु । अष्टकोणः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kūnis** -कूनिस्, abl. **-kōni** -कोनि; f. **-kūñü** -कूञू, sg. dat. **-kōnĕ** -कोञ), eight-cornered, octagonal. **-kūñjal** -कूञ्जल् । अष्टकोणः adj. e.g., id. **-lobᵘ** -लंबु । अष्टकोटिकः adj. (f. **-lübü** -लंबू), eight-pointed. **-labal** -लबल् । अष्टाग्रियुतः adj. e.g., id. **-lorᵘ** -लरु । अष्टयष्टिकः adj. (f. **-lürü** -लंरू), eight-stringed (of a necklace, etc.); eight-stranded (of a rope, etc.). **-nö** -नां । अष्टमाख्या संख्या m. the name of the number eight (used in schools). **-polᵘ** -पंलु । अष्टपलकः adj. (f. **-püjü** -पंजू), weighing eight *pals*; producing eight *pals*; the produce of eight *pals*. A *pal* is one-fifth of a seer. **-rongᵘ** -रंङ्गु । अष्टरागवान् adj. (f. **-rünjü** -रंजू), having eight colours; of eight kinds. **-rĕtü** -र्‍यंतु । अष्टमासिकः adj. (f. **-rĕṭsü** -र्‍यंच़ू), produced in eight months. **-shotᵘ** -शंतु । अष्टशत्यः adj. (f. **-shüṭsü** -शंच़ू), consisting of eight hundred (of the number of threads in a cloth); costing eight hundred (rupees, etc.). **-shēṭhakh** -शेठख् । षष्ठाष्टकम् f. a certain unlucky marriage (prohibited by astrology) amongst Hindūs, when the bride is born in the sixth sign of the Zodiac (or Virgo) and the bridegroom in the eighth thereafter (or Aries). **-trokᵘ** -त्रंकु । अष्टद्रोणकः adj. (f. **-trücü** -त्रंचू), weighing eight *traks* (of six seers each). **-wuhurᵘ** -वुहुरु । अष्टवर्षः adj. (f. **-warishü** -वरिशू), produced in eight years, eight years old. **-zongᵘ** -ज़ंङ्गु । अष्टजङ्घायुतः adj. (f. **-zünjü** -ज़ंजू), having eight legs; met. swift, rapid in progress.

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under yĕ, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

aiṭhan rĕtan-hondᵘ ऐठन् र्‍तन-हंन्दु । अष्टमासिकः adj. (f. -hünzᵘ -हंज़ू), produced in eight months, an eight months' child.

ith इथ् or ith-kĕth इथ्-क्यथ्, a suffix which added to the root of a verb forms the conj. part. (Gr.Gr. 103, 197). In the Persian character it is spelt *it* اِت.

iṭh इठ् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. iṭas इटस्), a secondary suffix, forming adjectives of quality, as in rūp-iṭh रूपिठ्, very beautiful, achīṭh अछीठ् (from àchⁱ, the eye), possessing the evil-eye (Gr.Gr. 138).

ö̆ṭh ऑठ्, see aiṭh.

ōth ऑथ्, see önth.

uth उथ् m. (sg. dat. utas उतस्), a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns, as in band-uth बन्दुथ्, relationship (Gr.Gr. 144).

ūṭh ऊठ् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. ūṭas ऊटस्), secondary suff. forming adjectives, as from lĕkh ल्यख् (base lĕk ल्यक्), abuse, lĕkal ल्यकल or lĕkal-ūṭh ल्यकलूठ्, abusive (Gr.Gr. 138).

ü̆ṭhⁱ ऊंठि m.pl. groups of eight, used in the multiplication table, as in tsor ü̆ṭhⁱ döyĕtrᵃh चोर् ऊंठि द्वयत्रह्, four eights (are) thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 84, 86). W. 104 spells the word öṭhⁱ.

athacĕn अथच्यन्, see athukᵘ under atha.

athful, see aṭh 2.

āṭhih, see ôṭᵘ.

athüjᵘ अथंज़ू, see atholᵘ.

aṭhkal अठ्कल् । अनुमानम् f. estimate, calculation; an estimate of the cost of making anything; anxiety (El., who spells the word aṭkal and makes it m.); agitation arising from affection (Śiv. 1574, f.).

aṭhkāv अठकाव् । विलम्बः m. delay (in starting); delay, waste of time.

atholᵘ अथंलु । अच्छिन्नशाखो वृक्षः adj. (f. athüjᵘ अथंजू), (of a tree) having untrimmed branches, unpruned.

öṭhil ऑठिल् । अयोग्रम् f. a pestle for husking rice.

athali-kŏthali अथलि-क्वथलि । बलादङ्के उत्थापनम् adv. throwing the arms round a person or thing and lifting him or it up; e.g. lifting up a person in a faint whose limbs are stiffened, or lifting or pulling up a heavy post.

aiṭham ऐठम् । अष्टमी तिथिः f. the eighth lunar day of a Hindū lunar fortnight.

aṭhᵘ̈rᵘ अंथ्रू । और्णकीटः f. the larva of the wool-moth, a worm which infests and eats wool or woollen cloth.

aṭhᵃri-buzy अंथरि-बुज्य् । कीटविशेषसात् adv. (also spelt -buzⁱ -बुज़ि), lit. dependent on the wool-worm; hence (with verbs of making, governing an object indicating something made of wool), (made) over to the wool-worm, put in a place where it is liable to be destroyed by the wool-worm. -kyomᵘ -क्यमु । और्णजः क्रिमिः m. = aṭhᵘ̈rᵘ. -ṭukh -टुख् । और्णकीटक्षतच्छेदः m. (sg. dat. -ṭukas -टुकस्), a hole in wool or woollen cloth eaten out by this worm.

aṭhôsᵘ अठोसु । अनुत्खनितः adj. (f. aṭhösᵘ अठांसू), not uprooted (of a pillar, post, peg, etc.); not knocked down on the ground.

aiṭha-thamᵒbᵘ ऐठ-थमंवु । जीर्णं खण्डिततरं च वस्त्रम् m. an old, worn-out, and patched garment.

aiṭhōwuh ऐठोवुह । अष्टाविंशतिः card. e.g. twenty-eight.

aiṭhōwuhyumᵘ ऐठोवुह्युमु । अष्टाविंशतितमः ord. (f. aiṭhōwuhimᵘ ऐठोवुहिमू), twenty-eighth.

āthwār आथ्वार् । आदित्यवारः m. the name of the first day of the week, Sunday. W. 106 spells the word ātwār.

ath-wath अथ्-वथ् । सम्यग्ज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. -wathi -वथि), thorough knowledge of anything.

aiṭhyumᵘ ऐठ्युमु or ü̆ṭhyumᵘ ऊंठ्युमु । अष्टमः ord. (f. aiṭhimᵘ ऐठिमू or ü̆ṭhimᵘ ऊंठिमू), eighth.

atūjᵘ अतूजू, see atūlᵘ.

atüjᵘ अतंजू, see atolᵘ.

aṭüjᵘ अटंजू, see aṭolᵘ.

öṭijᵘ ऑटिजू । पिष्टविस्रावः f. paste, made of flour, used for joining paper, book-binding, etc.; leaven (El.).

aṭokᵘ अटंकु । दन्तादिना ऽभचितो ऽभेदितो वा adj. (f. aṭücᵘ अटंचू), not noisily crushed with the teeth; (of a tree, etc.) not severed or split with an axe or the like.

āṭukh-wāṭukh आटुख्-वाटुख् । पथ्यापथ्यं वस्तु m. (of food) neither wholesome nor unwholesome, neither well-flavoured nor without flavour, insipid.

aṭkal, see aṭhkal.

aṭŏkowᵘ अट्वकवु । अनाघातः adj. (f. aṭŏküwᵘ अट्वकंवू), not hammered (of something of copper, etc.).

aṭal अटल् । अचञ्चलः adv. immovably, firmly (esp. u.w. vbs. of being, in blessings).

aṭala-pad अटल-पद् । स्थिरपदम् m. a firm or immovable position (Śiv. 858); (of a king) a firm seat on the throne. -rājy -राज्य् । सुस्थिरं राज्यम् m. a firm or secure rule, destined or likely to descend to the holder's children and grandchildren.

atolᵘ अतंलु । अस्नेहपाकः adj. (f. atüjᵘ अतंजू), not cooked in *ghī*, oil, etc., not fried.

aṭolᵘ अटंलु । अपरिवर्तमानः adj. (f. aṭüjᵘ अटंजू), not moved from its position; firm, immovable.

atūlᵘ अतूलु । अतुलितः adj. (f. atūjᵘ अतूजू), unweighed; unweighable, very great, (of wealth) vast. -bĕtūlᵘ -ब्यतूलु । असंख्यातरः adj. (f. atūjᵘ-bĕtūjᵘ अतूजू-ब्यतूजू), unweighable, very vast, huge (of wealth, gifts in charity, etc.).

atil-kŏlwān (? spelling of atil), m. an irrigation

system by which villagers are bound to repair and clean irregular channels (L. 460), cf. **kŏl-wān** under **kŏl.**

atalās अतलास् (cf. اطلس), m. satin (K.Pr. 28, 262; Śiv. 789, 1350, 1450, 1821).

ātma आत्म or **ātmā** आत्मा m. (sg. dat. **ātmas** आत्मस्, Śiv. 1016, 1823), the individual soul, self, principle of life, Śiv. 473 (**ātma**), 776 (**ātmā**), 866 (id.); the Great Self, the soul of all things, Brahma (Śiv. 993, 1053); —° as in **trayōdashĕ-ātma,** having thirteen selves, consisting of thirteen (Śiv. 524). **-būd** -बूद् m. knowledge of self (sg. ag. **-būd^{i}** -बूदि, Śiv. 1812). **-dēv** -देव् m. a tutelary deity (Śiv. 1761, 1772).

ātmārām आत्माराम् m. He who rejoices in His Self, or in the Supreme Spirit, a name of the Deity (Śiv. 1481).

atĕn अत्यन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. there (within sight or pointed to), in that place (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnī** अत्यनी । अत्र स्थाने adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnan** अत्यनन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕn^{ü}y** अत्यनूय् । अत्रैव adv. in that very place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnan^{ü}y** अत्यननूय् । अत्रैव adv. id. **atĕnuk^{u}** अत्यनुकु । अमुष्मिन् स्थाने भवः adj. (f. **atĕnüc^{ü}** अत्यनंचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnukuy** अत्यनुकुय् । अत्रत्य एव adv. (f. **atĕnüc^{ü}y** अत्यनंचूय्), of or belonging to that very place (within sight, etc.). **atĕnanuk^{u}** अत्यननुकु । अत्रत्यः adj. (f. **atĕnanüc^{ü}** अत्यननंचू) = **atĕnuk^{u}** ab. **atĕnas** अत्यनस् । अत्र adv. = **atĕn** ab. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnas^{ü}y** अत्यनसूय् । अत्रैव adv. = **atĕn^{ü}y** ab.

aton^{u} अतनु । अविरलः adj. (f. **atüñ^{ü}** अतंञू), not thin, viscous; thick, close, dense.

atinüc^{ü} अतिनंचू, see **ati.**

ātang आतङ्ग । संकटः m. strait, difficulty, distress, from pain, disease, poverty, etc.

atĕnuk^{u} अत्यनुकु, see **atĕn.**

atinuk^{u} अतिनुकु, see **ati.**

āt-nīl, see **aṭa-nyūr^{u}.**

atĕnas अत्यनस्, see **atĕn.**

ȧt^{i}nas अ॑तिनस्, see **ȧt^{i}.**

ȧt^{i}n^{ü}y अ॑तिनूय्, see **ȧt^{i}.**

aṭa-nyūr^{u} अट-न्यूरु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a medicinal grass found on the mountains, used as a hair-tonic. It is said to render the hair thick, fragrant, soft, and long. *Corydalis Falconeri* (L. 74, where it is called *āt-nīl*).

āṭüñ^{ü}-wāṭüñ^{ü} आटंञू-वाटंञू । अङ्गीकर्तृत्वम्, अनुमननम् f. approval, assent; acquiescence, concession, admission.

öṭ^{i}-pan ऑटि-पन् । कटिसूत्रम् m. the waist-string worn by brāhmaṇs to support the cloth worn over the privities. Cf. **aṭh 2** and **üṭ^{ü}.**

aṭ^{a}r अ॑तर् عطر । पुष्परससारः f. the otto of roses or other similar flower-essence (Śiv. 1149, cf. L. 77).

aṭ^{a}ri-phīl अ॑तरि-फील् । औषधविशेषः f. name of a medicine compound of various essences used to cure colds and disease of the eyes resulting therefrom.

atur^{u} अतुरु । अयोग्यकर्म m. an improper action, an action which results in repentance (whether done wittingly or unwittingly).

ātur^{u} आतुरु । आतुरः adj. (f. **ātür^{ü}** आतंरू), distressed, afflicted.

autār औतार् or **ōtār** ओतार् । अवतारः m. the *avatār* or incarnation of a Hindū god (Śiv. 1793); i.q. **awatār.**

autōrī औतांरी or **ōtōrī** ओतांरी adj. e.g. becoming incarnate, one who becomes incarnate (Śiv. 625).

ōtra ओत्र । परह्यः adv. the day before yesterday, used principally in villages and by old-fashioned Musalmans. W. 95 spells the word **otar** or **utar.** **ōtruk^{u}** ओत्रुकु । परह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **ōtrüc^{ü}** ओत्रंचू), produced on, of, or belonging to, the day before yesterday. **-kani** -कनि or **ūtra-kani** ऊत्र-कनि । प्रायः परह्यः adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । प्रायः परह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू), of or belonging to about the day before yesterday.

atrāf 1 اتراف m. a spendthrift (K.Pr. 188).

atrāf 2 اطراف or **atrāph** अत्राफ् f.pl. extremities, ends, environs; outlying districts, distant countries (Śiv. 678).

ȭṭur^{u}-khȭṭur^{u} ऑँटुरु-खॉँटुरु । अघटितः adj. (f. **ȭṭ^{u}r^{ü}-khȭṭ^{u}r^{ü}** ऑँटुरू-खॉँटुरू), not joined together, not pieced together; imperfectly formed, incomplete in shape.

ȭṭ^{a}ran ऑँट्रन् । कोपात्प्रतीचा, छिद्रान्वेषणं वा f. meditating in wrath against a person, regarding him wrathfully; maliciously searching out a person's weak points.

ȭṭ^{a}run ऑँट्रुन् । कोपाद्विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ȭṭ^{o}r^{u}** ऑँटरु; 2 p.p. **ȭṭ^{a}ryōv** ऑँट्र्योव्), to meditate in wrath against a person, to regard him wrathfully; maliciously to look out for a person's weak points.

öṭ^{i}-raz ऑटि-रज़् m. the name given to the cooked water chestnut by the people living on the shores of the Wulur Lake (El.). See also **ȭṭ^{u}.**

aṭas 1, 2, 3, 4 अटस्, see **aṭa 1** and **aṭh 1, 2, 3.**

ātash-bōz^{i} आतश्-बाज़ि آتش بازي । अग्निक्रीडनकम्, अतितुच्छम् f. fireworks; met. extreme emptiness, worthlessness.

ātashĕkh आतशख् آتشک । उपदंशरोगः m. (sg. dat. **ātashĕkas** आतशकस्), the venereal disease, syphilis.

ātashīn آتشین a roast, roasted food (El.).

aṭa-saṭa अट-सट । अनियतपरिमाणम् adv. about, approximately (as to amount), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

ȧṭⁱ-ȧṭⁱ अ़टि-अ़टि । देशभ्रामणम् adv. so as to cause to wander from country to country, roamingly, u.w. vbs. of expelling or of going forth. **ȧṭⁱ-ȧṭⁱ kaḍun** अ़टि-अ़टि कडुन् । देशभ्रामणार्थं निष्कासनम्, अतिनिन्द्रापाचीकरणम् m.inf. to expel a person so as to cause him to roam from land to land, to banish from the country; to make a person disgraced. **ȧṭⁱ-ȧṭⁱ nērun** अ़टि-अ़टि नेरुन् । अतिनिन्द्रापाचीभावः m.inf. to issue forth under compulsion of roaming from land to land, to be banished from hearth and home; to become an object of disgrace.

atotᵘ अतंतु । अतप्तः adj. (f. **atüćᵘ** अतंचू), not hot, no longer hot, once hot but now able to be touched, become cool.

atīth अतीथ् । अतिदीनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **atītas** अतीतस्), very poor, indigent, deprived of all wealth (Śiv. 1751); powerless; very afflicted, miserable; a mendicant, ascetic, devotee.

atithⁱ अतिथि, see **ati.**

otuth अ़ंतुथ्, see **otᵘ**.

aṭôṭhᵘ अटोठु । अप्रियः adj. (f. **aṭöṭhᵘ** अठांठू, sg. dat. **aṭāchĕ** अटाछ्य), not dear, not beloved; not liked, unpleasing.

aṭāṭhañār अटाठञार् । अवत्सलत्वम् m. want of love, dislike (for) (esp. for something deserving love).

ȧtⁱthᵘy अ़ंतिथूय्, see **ȧtⁱ.**

aṭāṭayⁱ अटाटंयि । परमनीचता m. extreme lowness, extreme poverty (owing either to viciousness or to misfortune). **aṭāṭayis wātun** अटाटयिस वातुन् । परमदारिद्र्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. to arrive at utter vileness, to become utterly poor and destitute.

ātatöyⁱ आततांयि । दुर्जनः adj. c.g., i.q. **ātatôyᵘ**, q.v.

ātatôyᵘ आततोयु । दुर्जनः adj. (f. **ātatöyᵘ** आततांयू), one who habitually does grievous wrong to others.

atüćᵘ अतंचू, see **atotᵘ**.

atowᵘ अतंवु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **atüwᵘ** अतंवू), not roasted, not parched (of grain).

atôwᵘ अतोवु । अतापितः adj. (f. **atöwᵘ** अतांवू), not heated in fire (of metals); not dried by the sun (of crops); not parched or roasted (of grain).

ātwār, see **āthwār.**

atawār अतवार् اطوار । निन्द्यगुणसामर्थ्यम् m.pl. manners, customs practice, habits, conduct; esp. bad conduct (Gr.M.).

āṭa-wāṭh आ़ट-वा़ठ । जठराग्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वा़टस्), the upper part of the intestines, in which the food is first digested.

atiy 2 अतिय् । तत्काल एव adv. (for **atiy 1** see **ati**), at that very time; for that very reason; u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

ȧtiy अ़तिय्, see **ȧtⁱ.**

otuy अ़ंतुय्, see **otᵘ.**

atyukᵘ अत्युकु, see **ati.**

ātᵘy-tātᵘy आतूय्-तातूय् । अकस्मात् adv. by chance, accidentally.

āṭyuvᵘ 1 आट्युवु । अत्यसारः (f. **āṭivᵘ** आटिवू), altogether unsubstantial, with no strength, substance, or firmness.

āṭyuvᵘ 2 आट्युवु adj. (f. **āṭivᵘ** आटिवू), made or composed of flour (K.Pr. 18).

öćᵘ अ़ांचू, see **ôtᵘ.**

aćh अछ़् impve. sg. 2 of **aćun,** q.v.

oćhᵘ अ़ंछु । क्षातः adj. (f. **üćhᵘ** अ़ंछू), feeble, weak, emaciated (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

ôćhᵘ ओछु । उद्योगः m. quick effort, exertion, endeavour; the word always conveys the idea of speed with the endeavour.

aćhôḍᵘ अछ़ोडु । अनन्वेषितः adj. (f. **aćhöḍᵘ** अछ़ांडू), not searched for.

aćhôḍu-y अछ़ोंडुय् । अन्वेषणं विनैव adv. even without searching, even without seeking, u.w. vbs. of going, coming, etc.

aćholᵘ अछ़ंलु । छलनं विना adv. without deceit, honestly, openly.

aćhan अछ़न् । ग्रामसमूहः m. the N. of a *pargana* lying to the north of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. II, 493), and also of a village in Chirāṭ Pargana.

aćhun अछ़ुन् । दौर्बल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **aćhyōv** अछ़्योव्), to be feeble, weak, emaciated.

āćhanun आछ़नुन् । पर्युपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āćhonᵘ** आछ़ंनु; 2 p.p. **āćhañov** अछ़ञोव्), to test, try, put in use for the first time.

āćhonᵘ-motᵘ आछ़ंनु-मंतु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. **āćhüñᵘ-müćᵘ** आछ़ंञू-मंचू), tried, tested, brought into use for the first time.

aćhĕnna अछ़्यन्न, **aćhĕñᵘ** अछ़्यंञू, see **aćhyonnᵘ.**

ũćᵃh-pũćᵃh ऊँच़ह्-पूँच़ह् । युगपत्स्वीकारास्वीकारद्योतनम् m. assenting and dissenting, hemming and hawing, hesitation. Cf. **ũhᵘ-ṭũhᵘ.**

aćhar अछ़र् । दौर्बल्यम् m. feebleness, weakness, emaciation (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

aćhorᵘ अछ़ंरु । अतुच्छः adj. (f. **aćhürᵘ** अछ़ंरू), not empty, full (of hollow objects).

aćharaćh अछ़रछ़् । अप्सराः f. (pl. nom. **aćharaćha** अछ़रछ़, Śiv. 966), an apsaras, a fairy (in Hindū mythology), (Śiv. 966, 1074, 1132, 1452).

aćhĕṭᵘ अछ़्यंटू, see **aćhyoṭᵘ.**

aćhoṭᵘ अछ़ुट्टु । अनुत्पावितः adj. (f. **aćhüṭᵘ** अछ़ंटू, sg. dat. **aćhacĕ** अछ़च्य), not winnowed (of grain, etc.).

ōtshaṭh ओछ़ठ् । मूर्छा f. (sg. dat. **ōtshaṭi** ओछ़टि), fainting, insensibility, a swoon.

atshyonn^{u} अछ़्यंन्नु । छेदरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **atshěnnas** अछ़्यन्नस् ; f. **atshěñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** अछ़्यंञ्ञू), not torn, not split, not rent asunder.

atshěnna-dāra अछ़्यन्न-दार । धारासंपातः f. a violent, uninterrupted shower of rain.

atshyoṭ^{u} अछ़्यंट्टु । अनुच्छिष्टः adj. (f. **atshěṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** अछ़्यंट्टू : sg. dat. **atshěcě** अछ़्यच्य), not ceremonially impure, not brought into contact with any impure thing (esp. of food).

atsěj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अच्यंजू, see **atsyol^{u}**.

atsom^{u} अज़ंमु । असंगतः, अनल्पीभूतश्च adj. (f. **atsüm$^{\ddot{u}}$** अज़ंमू), not decreased in size, not diminished; (of milk, etc.) not boiled down; unsuitable, improper, unpleasing (of speech).

atsọmb^{u} अज़ुंम्बु । अव्यधितः adj. (f. **atsŏmb$^{\ddot{u}}$** अज़ुंम्बू), not bored, not pierced for string (as pearls, flowers, etc.); not kissed.

ātsaman आज़मन् । आचमनम् f. (sg. dat. **ātsamüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** अचमंञ्ञू), ceremonial sipping of water by Hindūs.

atsun अज़ुन् । प्रवेशः conj. 3 [irreg. 2 p.p. **tsāv** ज़ाव् (Śiv. 944); **tsās** ज़ास्, he entered for him (Śiv. 1100); pl. **tsāy** ज़ाय् (Śiv. 1073, **tsāyě** ज़ाय m.c.); f.sg. and pl. **tsāyě** ज़ाय (Śiv. 432, 437); 3 p.p. **tsāyōv** ज़ायोव्, pl. **tsāyēy** ज़ायेय्; f.sg. and pl. **tsāyēyě** ज़ायेय; 4 p.p. **tsāyāv** ज़ायाव्; impve. sg. 2 **atsh** अछ़ (Śiv. 1817)], to enter, come in (Śiv. 448, 666); **zömin atsun** ज़ांमिन् अज़ुन् m.inf. to become surety (K.Pr. 67).

atsa-nēr अज़-नेर् । प्रवेशनिर्गमः f. the acts of entering and going forth, entrance and exit.

atsīñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ अज़ीञ्ञू, see **atsyūn^{u}**.

atsôp^{u} अज़ोपु । अभक्षितो दन्तैः adj. (f. **atsöp$^{\ddot{u}}$** अज़ांपू), not eaten with the teeth, not gnawed, not masticated.

atsar अज़र् adj. com. gen. immovable; **tsar-atsar** ज़र्-अज़र्, all that which is movable and immovable, the world, sg. abl. **tsara-atsara** ज़र-अज़र, Śiv. 624 (in sense of gen.).

ātsār आज़ार् । आचारः m. behaviour, observance of custom, rule.

ātsöri आज़ांरी । आचारी, adj. c.g. punctilious in the performance of religious duties (of Brāhmaṇs); cf. El. s.v. *átsári Brahman.*

atsôr^{u} अज़ोरु । चयनरहितः adj. (f. **atsör$^{\ddot{u}}$** अज़ांरू), not gathered up in one place; hence, of food, etc., not sorted out and put on one side, not sifted, not cleaned.

atsūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ अज़ूरू । अक्षतयोनिः f. a girl or female animal who has never experienced sexual intercourse, a virgin.

atsěta अच्यत, see **atsyot^{u}**.

atsīṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ अज़ीटू, see **atsyūṭ^{u}**.

atsoṭ^{u} अज़ंटु । अच्छिन्नः adj. (f. **atsüṭ^{u}** अज़ंटू, sg. dat. **atsacě** अज़च्य), not cut.

ātsāth आज़ाँथ् । मलमूत्रादि m. (sg. dat. **ātsātas** अज़ाँतस), excrement and urine, sewage, filth; defilement by contact with these.

atsyol^{u} अच्यंलु । बलादप्रवेशितः adj. (f. **atsěj^{u}** अच्यंजू), not violently entered (of something hollow), not having something else thrust in with violence; uninjured; not hurt by internal pressure.

atsyūn^{u} अच्यूनु । अचेतितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **atsīnis** अज़ीनिस्, abl. **atsēni** अज़ेनि; f. sg. nom. **atsīñ^{u}** अज़ीञ्ञ, dat. **atsēñě** अज़ेञ्ञ), not recognized by a mark, leaving no mark (of a blow, etc.).

atsyot^{u} अच्यंतु adj. (voc. **atsěta** अच्यत, f. **atsěts^{ü}** अच्यंज़ू), without sense, foolish (Śiv. 1757); without mind or thought (of the Supreme Deity, conceived as devoid of all qualities) (Śiv. 1592); beyond the range of thought, incomprehensible (of God) (Śiv. 1604).

atsyūṭ^{u} अच्यूटु । अकुट्टितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **atsīṭis** अज़ीटिस, abl. **atsēṭi** अज़ेटि ; f. sg. nom. **atsīṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** अज़ीटू, dat. **atsēcě** अज़ेच्य), not pounded to powder, not reduced to powder (e.g. a lump of salt).

āv 1 आव, he came, see **yun^{u}**.

āv-bēṭh आव्-बेठ् । आगमनासने f. coming and sitting, sitting down on arrival. **-gav** -गव् । अन्यगमागमौ m. coming and going (always with reference to some person or thing other than the speaker or the subject of the sentence). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-pāv** -पाव् । शीघ्रपातः m. coming and falling; an instantaneous fall, hence a sudden death.

āv 2 आव् (m.pl. **ēy** एय्; f.sg. and pl. **ēyě** एय), the suff. of the 3 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 237 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations.

awa 1 अव, see **ath 1.**

awa 2 अव । अस्तु adv. yes, that's so, so let it be. Cf. K.Pr. 18 (where the word is spelt *awah*) and W. 96. El. spells the word *auwah.*

āwöī आवांई (= افواه), f. a rumour, report (Gr.M.).

ōv ओव् or **auv** औव् (m.pl. **ēy** एय्; f.sg. and pl. **ēyě** एय), the suffix of the 2 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 108 and 223 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations, and, in forming the perf. part., before **-mot^{u}**.

öwa आंव, see **yun^{u}**.

uv^{u} उवु, adj. (f. **üv$^{\ddot{u}}$** ऻवू), a sec. suff. added (like the gen. term. **uk^{u}**) to nouns, and signifying 'composed of'. Thus, from **sŏn** स्वन्, gold, **sŏnuv^{u}** स्वनुवु, made of gold; see Gr.Gr. 161.

awācě अवाच्य, see **awôṭ^{u}**.

awuchě अवुछ्य, see **awuth^{u}**.

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī**, see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū**, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

awuchᵘ अवुछु । विना परीचणम् adv. without seeing, without inspecting, without examination.

awad अवद् । कालः f. (sg. dat. **awüzᵘ** अवंज़ू), a limited time, period; space of time allotted for any purpose.

avĕd अव्यद् । अविधिः f. (sg. dat. **avĕzᵘ** अव्यंज़ू), acting against rule, doing a thing the wrong way.

avĕzᵘ-kinⁱ अव्यंज़ू-किनि । अविधिना adv. in a wrong way. **-süty** -सूंत्य । विरुद्धनियमेन adv. id.

avdāl अवडाल् । उपेचणम् m. indifference, neglect, disregard: disrespectful abandonment of one worthy of respect, etc.

avĕdᵒrᵘ अव्यंद्रु । अविरुद्धः अशिथिलः adj. (f. **avĕdᵘrᵘ** अव्यंद्रू), not loose, not slack; unopposed, unhindered.

avidyā अविद्या f. want of knowledge, ignorance (Śiv. 13, 1524, 1816).

awagahan अवगहन् । पौनःपुन्येनाभ्यासः m. repeated practice of any science, art, action, or the like.

awagŏn अवग्वन् । दोषः m. a fault, a bad quality (in an animate being or a thing).

auwah, see **awa 2**.

āwāhan आवाहन् m. calling, summoning, inviting (Śiv. 71, 77, 78, 87).

awüjᵘ अवंजू, see **awolᵘ**.

övijᵘ ऑविजु, see **övyulᵘ**.

övijyār ऑविज्यार् । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. extreme softness (of things). Cf. **öyⁱjyār**.

avĕkth अव्यक्थ adj. c.g. unmanifest, indiscrete, imperceptible (Śiv. 1752, of God).

āwel, see **övyulᵘ**.

awolᵘ अवंलु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **awüjᵘ** अवंजू), not surrounded, in the sense of not covered, not wrapped up (in cloth), not wound round (with string), not clothed.

auwal, see **awwal**.

āwalun आवलुन्, or **āwalunᵘ** आवलुनु । आवर्तः m. (sg. dat. **āwalanas** आवलनस्), a whirlpool (Śiv. 1023, 1488, 1755, 1840).

awolᵘ-sawulᵘ अवंलु-सवुलु । पथ्यापथ्यम् m. food which is partly wholesome and partly unwholesome.

awamān अवमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect.

awonᵘ अवंनु । विना कथनम् adv. without speaking, without saying beforehand, without giving previous notice.

awūnᵘ अवूनु । अकृतवयनः adj. (m. sg. abl. **awōni** अवोनि; f. sg. nom. **awūñᵘ** अवूञू, dat. **awōñĕ** अवोञे), not woven, not yet woven (of a cloth); (of a string bed) not having the string network completely woven.

avināsh अविनाश् m. non-destruction, salvation (Śiv. 170); N. of Śiva, voc. **avināshĕ** अविनाशे, or **avināshō** अविनाशो (Śiv. 157, 1052, 1269).

avinöshī अविनांशी m. N. of Śiva, the Imperishable (Śiv. 694).

avĕnzᵘ अव्यंज़ू, see **avyondᵘ**.

awañ अवञ्, f. a prim. suff. added to verbal roots, to signify the wages for doing anything, as in **lōnawañ** लोनवञ्, the wages of reaping. If the root ends in a vowel, the suff. takes the form **wawañ** ववञ्, as in **diwawañ** दिववञ्, the wages of giving (see Gr.Gr. 129).

awāra अवार آوارہ । दुर्गतः adj. c.g. wretched, in misery (owing to disease, grief, pain, or poverty) (YZ. 60, 279, Śiv. 129). **-bal** -बल् m. presents given by friends and relatives to a boy's father at the ceremony when the protection of the boy by the sixty-four deities is invoked (L. 260).

awurᵘ अवुरु । अनुम्भितः adj. (f. **awurᵘ** अवुरू), not strung (as a necklace of pearls).

āwürᵘ 1 आवंरू । आवृतिः f. (for 2 see **āwarun**), covering; encompassing, surrounding; surrounding a person in a hostile manner. **-pāwürᵘ** -पावंरू । परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person, e.g. for his protection, or to prevent his escaping.

āwaran आवरन् । आवृतिः f. surrounding.

āwarun आवरुन् । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āworᵘ** आवंरु), to cover, to envelope; to obstruct; to pervade, to surround, encompass; to take possession of (K.Pr. 54, 111).

āworᵘ आवंरु । आवृतः adj. (f. **āwürᵘ 2** आवंरू), 1 p.p. covered, enveloped, etc., as above; busily engaged (in anything). **-motᵘ** -मंतु । आवृतः perf. part. (f. **āwürᵘ-müšᵘ** आवंरू-मंचू), id.

āwarĕñ आवरयेञ् । चिता f. a funeral pyre; cf. K.Pr. 22.

āwarĕñĕ-bal आवरयेञ-बल् । श्मशानम्, a burning *ghāt*, a place on a river-bank where dead bodies are burnt. **-mŏndᵘ** -म्वंडु । श्मशानस्थानकाष्ठविशेषः m. logs of wood for a funeral pyre.

āwarĕr आवर्यर् । आवृतता, तत्परता m. the state of being encompassed, being much occupied in any business, intense application to any work.

āwarāwun आवरावुन् । आवृतीकरणम् conj. (1 p.p. **āwarôwᵘ** आवरोवु), i.q. **āwarun**, q.v.

awash अवश् । अवश्यम् adj. c.g. important, necessary; necessary, needed, wanting; adv. of necessity, necessarily, certainly (Gr.M.). **-pöthⁱ** -पॉठि । अवश्यप्रकारेण, अत्यावश्यकम् adv. with same meaning as the preceding.

övish ऑविश् । प्रवेशः f. entrance (of a supernatural being into the body), possession, demoniacal possession, inspiration (Śiv. 1649); i.q. **āwath**.

awashĕkh अवश्नख् adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **awashĕkas** अवश्नकस्), necessary, needful, urgent (Gr.M.).

awashĕkatā अवश्वकता f. need, necessity, urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

övishĕlad ऑविशलद् । भूताद्याविष्टः adj. c.g. possessed by a supernatural being, or demon, inspired.

awushonᵘ अवुषंनु । अनुष्णः adj. (f. **awushün**ᵘ अवुषंन्नू), not hot, no longer hot, cooled.

avishwösī अविश्वांसी adj. c.g. mistrustful, suspicious, —**banun** —बनुन्, to feel mistrust (Gr.M.).

āwasan आवसन् । विशीर्णता f. crumbling to pieces, decay.

āwasun आवसुन् । विशीर्णत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āwasyōv** आवस्योव), to crumble to pieces, to be decayed, worn out. **āwasyō-mot**ᵘ आवस्यो-मंतु । विशीर्णः perf. part. (f. **āwasyē-müts**ᵘ आवस्ये-मंच़ू), decayed, worn out, crumbling to pieces.

awasar अवसर् m. an opportunity (Gr.M.).

awasthā अवस्था f. state, condition, circumstances, one of the four stages of life through which a man passes (childhood, youth, manhood, and old age) (Śiv. 515), or of the four conditions of the soul (waking, dreaming, sound sleep, and final beatitude) (Śiv. 1529). **bālaka-awasthā,** the condition of a child, the simple nature of a child (Śiv. 887, 1379), dat. in the condition of a child, (coming to God) as a little child (Śiv. 1379).

awôtᵘ अवोतु । अप्राप्तः adj. (f. **awöts**ᵘ अवांच़ू), not arrived, not yet arrived; not yet come to pass; not yet come to perfection.

awôṭᵘ अवोटु । असंधापितः adj. (f. **awöṭ**ᵘ अवांटू, sg. dat. **awācĕ** अवाच्य), not joined, not united (e.g. pieces of cloth, or the component parts of a metal vessel).

āwaṭh or **āvēṭh** आवठ्, आवेठ् । आवेशः f. (sg. dat. **āwaṭhi** आवठि, **avēṭhi** आवेठि), entrance (of a supernatural being into a person), demoniacal possession, inspiration, i.q. **övish.**

awuṭhᵘ अवुठु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **awuṭh**ᵘ अवुठू, sg. dat. **awuchĕ** अवुछ्य), not twisted together (of the strands of a rope).

awŏthorᵘ अव्वथंरु । अनवमार्जितः adj. (f. **-thür**ᵘ -थंरू), not wiped clean or dry.

awatār अवतार् । अवतारः m. the **avatār** or incarnation of a Hindū god, i.q. **autār** or **ōtār** (Śiv. 11, 58, 851, 854, 862). —**dārun** —दारुन (Śiv. 1238, 1739), or —**hyon**ᵘ —ह्यंनु (Śiv. 1384), m.inf. to take an incarnation, to become incarnate.

awötsᵘ अवांच़ू, see **awôt**ᵘ.

avĕtshonᵘ अव्यछंनु । अविवृतः adj. (v. **avĕtshün**ᵘ अव्यछंञ्जू), not separated, not teased out, not carded (of wool, or the like).

avĕtsār अव्यज़ार् or **avitsār** अविज़ार् m. want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention (Śiv. 1111, 1530).

avitsörⁱ अविज़ांरि । विचारहीनः adj. (f. **avitsör**ᵘ अविज़ांरू, as if from the next), void of consideration, heedless.

avitsôrᵘ अविज़ोरु । अविचारेण adv. without consideration, heedless.

awovᵘ अवंवु । अनुप्तः adj. (f. **awüv**ᵘ अवंवू), unsown, not sown (of seed, or of a field); coming up unsown, self-propagated (of weeds or wild plants).

awwal اول adj. c.g. first, prior, foremost; best, excellent (El., who spells the word *auwal*).

away अवय्, see **ath 1.**

avᵘ**y** अवुय् the form which the term. **au** औ of the ag. and abl. pl. takes when emph. **y** य् is added; as in **guryav**ᵘ**y** गुर्यवुय् from **guryau** गुर्यौ (see Gr.Gr. 93).

avyodᵘ अव्यंदु । अविदितः adj. (f. **avĕz**ᵘ अव्यंज़ू), not known, not recognized, unknown.

övyulᵘ ऑव्युलु । अतिकोमलः adj. (f. **övij**ᵘ ऑविजू), very soft (of things), delicate, thin. **pōshi khōta övyul**ᵘ, more delicate than a flower (K.Pr. 88, where the word is spelt *áwel*). Cf. **öy**ⁱ**l**ᵘ.

avyondᵘ अव्यंन्दु । अनाचरितः adj. (f. **avĕnz**ᵘ अव्यंन्ज़ू), not honoured, not revered; despised, not appreciated, used carelessly; not accepted, not obeyed; not thought about.

āwāz آواز f. sound, noise, voice.

avĕzᵘ अव्यंज़ू, see **avĕd** and **avyod**ᵘ.

awozᵘ अवंज़ु । अशब्दः adj. (f. **awüz**ᵘ अवंज़ू), without sound, mute; (of a musical instrument) not played upon, not sounded; not capable of producing a sound (owing to some imperfection). **awozu-y** अवंज़ुय् । स्वनहीन एव adv. only mutely, entirely silently (of a musical instrument).

ay 1 अय् the interrogative suffix (see **a 3, ā 1, ay**).

ay 2 अय् or **ai** ऐ conjunct., if (Śiv. 165, 634), usually appended to the subject of the sentence, as in **bŏ-y (bŏh + ay) karahö** ब्वय् करहां, if I had made. With the past cond. **hay** हय् may be used instead, as in **tim-hay karahön** तिम्-हय् करहांन्, if they had made. Its negative is **nay** नय्, as in **tim-nay karahön** तिम्-नय् करहांन्, if they had not made; **su-nay (suh + nay) karihē** सुनय् करिहे, if he had not made (Gr.Gr. 257).

ay 3 अय् pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. dat., and also of the acc. when the verb to which it is attached is in the 3rd person. When joined to a form ending in a vowel the initial *a* is elided. Examples are: **chus-ay karān** छुसय् करान्, I make for thee; **kari-y** करिय्, he will make for thee, or he will make thee (see Gr.Gr. 184).

ay 4 अय् f. prim. suff. forming abstract nouns, as in **wakhan-ay** वखनय्, telling, from **wakhanun** वखनुन्, to tell (Gr.Gr. 128).

ay 5 **अय्** f. a sec. suff. used in the case of the word **lūk-ay** **लूकय्**, a crowd of people, from **lūk(h)** **लूख्**, people (Gr.Gr. 152).

āy 1 **आय्**, they (masc.) came, and **āyĕ 1** **आय**, she came or they (f.) came, see **yunᵘ**.

āy 2 **आय्** । **आयुः** m. (sg. dat. **āyĕs 1** **आयस्**, abl. **āyĕ 2** **आय**), life, age, long life, the allotted term of life, esp. a healthy long life (Śiv. 1209). In Śiv. 1480 there is a pun on the dat. of this word and on **āyĕs 2**, q.v.

āyĕ-dorᵘ **आय-दॊरु** । **दृढायुः** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** **-दॖ़रू**), long-lived; of a healthy constitution. **-grāyĕ** **-ग्राय** । **पतनभयदाः शरीरकम्पभेदाः** f.pl. tremor or tottering with a tendency to fall (esp. of the weakness of convalescence). **-gĕv** **-ग्यव्** । **आयुर्वृद्धिकारि घृतम्** m. long-life *ghi*, the *ghi*, or clarified butter, which remains over and above after certain sacrificial ceremonies, and with which the head of the boy for whose benefit the sacrifice is performed is anointed. It is a Hindū custom and is supposed to confer long life. —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यॊनु** । **आयुर्ज्ञापनम्** m. to ascertain the prospects of a child's length of life by means of a horoscope, birth-marks, or the like. **-sostᵘ** **-सॊस्तु** । **आयुष्मान्** adj. (f. **-süshᵘ** **-सॖ़छू**), possessing life, long-lived; esp. used in blessings. **-sôwᵘ** **-सॊवु** । **आयुराढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söwᵘ** **-सॊ़वू**), long-lived, destined to live long, healthy. **-tan** **-तन्** । **स्वातंत्र्यम्** m. independence, freedom (u.w. vbs. signifying granting, etc.). **-zyūṭhᵘ** **-ज़्यूठु** । **दीर्घायुः** m. (m. sg. dat. **-zīṭhis** **-ज़ीठिस्**, abl. **-zēṭhi** **-ज़ेठि**; f. sg. nom. **-zīṭhᵘ** **-ज़ीठू**, dat. **-zēchĕ** **-ज़ेछ्य**), long-lived.

āyĕs-tān **आयस्-तान्** । **ब्रह्मरंध्रम्** m. the cavity supposed to be in the skull through which the soul leaves the body at the time of death; the upper part of the skull; the anterior fontanelle (El.).

āyĕ 3 **आय** । **स्वेच्छानुरूपं स्थापनम्** m. setting anything as one would wish it, arranging according to one's wish. **-dār** **-दार्** । **सुग्रहः** adj. c.g. easy or ready to be grasped (of the position of a weapon, etc.). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **ऋज्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to hold straight, to hold a sword, staff, etc., ready for the hand; to hold a gun straight, ready to fire at the mark. Cf. **āyĕwun**.

ōy **ओय्**, he came for thee (**āv** + **ay**), see **yunᵘ** (Gr.Gr. 241).

öy **ऑय्**, they came for thee (**āy** + **ay**), see **yunᵘ** (Gr.Gr. 241).

āyŏd **आयुद्** । **आयुधम्** m. a weapon.

ayōdyā **अयोद्या** or **अयोध्या** f. the town of Ayōdhyā or Oudh (Śiv. 865, 1420, 1413). **-nāth** **-नाथ्**, the Lord of Ayōdhyā, Rāma-candra, the famous hero and incarnation of Viṣṇu.

ayōgĕtā **अयोग्यता** f. unsuitableness; disagreement (between persons) (Gr.M.).

ayōgy **अयोग्य्** adj. c.g. unfit, improper, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

öyⁱjᵘ **ऑयिज़ू**, see **öyⁱlᵘ**.

öyⁱjyār **ऑयिज्यार्** । **अतिकोमलत्वम्** m. softness, delicacy (of anything animate or inanimate); cf. **övijyār**.

āyĕkh **आयख्**, she came to them, and **āyōkh** **आयोख्**, he came to them, see **yunᵘ**.

ayāl **अयाल्** عيال । **कुटुम्बम्** m. family, children, household. **-bār** **-बार्** (=عيالدار) । **अतिकुटुम्बपोषकः** adj. c.g. having a family, possessing a large family or household (Gr.M.).

öyⁱlᵘ **ऑयिलु** । **असारः** adj. (f. **öyⁱjᵘ** **ऑयिज़ू**), very soft, very delicate, easily broken, slender, very weak (of persons or things); cf. **övyulᵘ**.

ayĕn **अयन्** । **अयनं** (**दक्षिणोत्तरात्मकम्**), m. the sun's course from one solstice to another.

āyĕnda آينده m. the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

öyinăh **ऑइनाह्** m. (Śiv. 500), i.q. **aina** with suff. **āh** of indef. art.

āyirᵘ **आयिरु** । **शबरः** m. (sg. dat. **āyĕris** **आयरिस्**), a forest hunter (usually Musalmān); cf. **āyĕr-hönzᵘ**. In Śiv. 1471 the word is used to indicate the low-caste forest Bhīl hunter who befriended Rāma-candra.

āyurbal **आयुर्बल्** । **आयुर्बलम्** m. force of life, long life (used in blessings).

āyurdā **आयुर्दा** । **आयुर्गणनम्** m. the calculation of life, in a horoscope, etc.

āyĕr-hönzᵘ **आयर्-हॉंज़ू** । **व्याधः, कैवर्तः** m. (f. **-hānzañ** **-हाञ्ज़ञ्**), one who is both a hunter and a boatman, a boatman who lives by fishing and catching animals; gen. a forest man who lives by hunting; cf. **āyirᵘ**.

āyĕs 1 **आयस्**, **-tān** **-तान्**, see **āy 2**.

āyĕs 2 **आयस्**, I (f.) came, Śiv. 86, 1480 (with pun on **āyĕs 1**, dat. sg. of **āy 2**), see **yunᵘ**.

āyotᵘ **आयॊतु** । **आयत्तः** adj. (f. **āyüṭsᵘ** **आयॖ़च़ू**), dependent on, at the disposal of; subject to, obedient to. **pāna-āyotᵘ**, self-dependent, independent (Gr.M.).

ayŏth **अयुथ्** । **अयुतम्** card. c.g. (sg. dat. **ayŏtas** **अयुतस्**), ten thousand, a myriad.

öyith **ऑयिथ्** । **सूर्यः** m. (sg. dat. **öyitas** **ऑयितस्**), the sun (esp. in old language), used nowadays as a proper N. (El. *āyŭt*).

āyĕtan **आयतन्** f. a resting-place, support, seat, abode; used in compounds such as **athi-āyĕtan**, see under **atha**.

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī**, see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū**, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

ayŏtyum^u अयुत्युम् ord. (f. **ayŏtim^ü अयुतिमू**), ten-thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

āyüts^ü आयंचू, see **āyot^u**.

āyĕtsār आयत्चार् । आयत्तता m. dependence, subjection.

āyōv आयोव्, he came, see **yun^u**.

āyĕwam आयवम्, you came to me, see **yun^u**.

āyĕwan आयवन् । लक्ष्योकरणम् f. the action of aiming.

āyĕwun आयवुन् । ऋज्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āyow^u आयंवु**), to aim straight at anything, to aim.

āyēy आयेय्, they (m.) came. **āyēyĕ आयेय**, she came or they (f.) came, see **yun^u**.

az 1 अज़् । अद्य adv. to-day (Śiv. 1105); now, at the present time (Śiv. 1287). **-kāl -काल् । संप्रति** m. to-day and to-morrow, nowadays (Hindī *āj-kal*) (as a noun). **-kāli -कालि । संप्रति** adv. nowadays (as an adv.). **-köl^i -कांलि । आधुनिके काले** adv. id. **-kālāh -कालाह् । अद्यतनमात्रमेककालिकभोजनम्** adv. to-day one time, only once to-day, doing a thing to-day only once (of eating, taking medicine, etc.). **-kani -कनि । अद्य प्रायः** adv. perhaps to-day, about to-day. **-kanĕn -कन्यन् । प्रायोऽद्यतने काले** adv. id. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ** or **-pĕṭhan -प्यठन् । अद्य प्रभृति** adv. from to-day, henceforth. **—rātas —रातस्** adv. to-night (Gr.M.). **—sub^{a}han —सुबहन्** adv. this morning (Gr.M.). **—shāmas —शामस्** adv. this evening (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ् । अद्यतनकालं तावत्** adv. up to to-day, up to now, still, yet. **-tāñ -ताञ्** (Śiv. 738, 1436, 1627, 1829), or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ् । अद्य यावत्** adv. id.

aza-bod^u अज़-बंडु । सांप्रतिको महापुरुषः adj. (f. **-büḍ^ü -बंडू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -बज्य**), great of to-day, a *nouveau riche*, an upstart. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् । अद्यतनं महत्त्वम्** m. greatness of to-day, the condition of an upstart. **-wôt^u -वोतु । अद्य प्राप्तः** adj. (f. **-wöts^ü -वांचू**), arrived to-day; having acquired complete knowledge to-day; fixed for and occurring to-day.

ȧz^i अ़ज़ि । अद्यैव adv. even to-day, on this very day. **-kāli -कालि** or **-köl^i -कांलि । संप्रत्येव** adv. even nowadays, in these very days. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ** from even to-day, from this very day, henceforth (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ्**, or **-tāñ -ताञ्** or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ् । अद्यैव तावत्** adv. up to this very day, even still.

azyuk^u अज़्युकु । अद्यतनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **ȧz^{i}kis अ़ज़िकिस्** and so on; f. sg. nom. **azic^ü अज़िचू**), of or belonging to to-day. **ȧz^{i}ki-pĕṭha अ़ज़िकि-प्यठ । अद्य प्रभृति** adv. from to-day, henceforth. **ȧz^{i}kis अ़ज़िकिस् । अद्य नाम** adv. m. sg. dat. to-day then (Hindī *āj tō*).

az 2 अज़् از prep. from (Śiv. 650), where it governs the nom.

öz आंज़् f. a sec. suff. used to form abstract nouns from substantives; e.g. **chānöz छानांज़्** the condition of a carpenter (**chān छान्**) (see Gr.Gr. 143).

oz^u ओंज़ु m. N. of a certain bird of Kashmīr (El., who spells it *auz*).

azāb عذاب m. punishment, chastisement (K.Pr. 75); pain, torment (Gr.M.); torture, tyranny (L. 464).

aza-bābun^u-trāg अज़-बाबुनु-त्राग । प्रदेशनामेदम् m. N. of a quarter of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the River Vĕth (Jihlam), below the *Zaina Kadal*, in which is situated the well-known Mahārāj Ganj market.

azic^ü अज़िचू, see **az 1**.

āzād آزاد adj. e.g. free, unfettered.

azôgu-y अज़ोगुय् । प्रतिजागरं विनैव adv. without being the least bit watchful, without looking out for or expecting at all, quite unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of getting, etc.).

az-had अज़्-हद् ازحد adj. e.g. infinite, immeasurable, beyond expression (Śiv. 633).

azöj^ü अज़ांजू, see **azôl^u**.

azal 1 अज़ल् ازل m. eternity, abl. with emph. **azalay**, from eternity (Śiv. 652).

azal 2 अज़ल् (= اجل) । भाग्यम् m. fate, destiny (YZ. 216). **-pĕth -प्यथ् । सुभङ्गस्वभावः** adj. e.g. soft, delicate, easily broken, easily torn asunder.

ạz^{a}l (? عزل), used in the following: **—karun —करुन् । दायतो निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to deprive a person of his share in the joint family property, to disinherit. **—kor^u-mot^u —कंरु-मंतु । द्रव्यभागान्निष्कासितः** perf. part. (f. **—kür^ü-müts^ü —कंरू-मंचू**), disinherited.

azôl^u अज़ोलु । अदाहितः adj. (f. **azöj^ü अज़ांजू**), not burnt, not set on fire, not consumed (esp. of wood, etc.).

azāmil अज़ामिल् m. the N. of a certain brāhmaṇ, in Sanskrit Ajāmila, who was very wicked and whose soul was saved at the point of death by the grace of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1331).

azmöish آزمائش f. temptation (El.).

azamath عظمت f. (sg. dat. **azamüts^ü अज़मंचू**), greatness, aggrandizement (K.Pr. 107).

azmāwun अज़्मावुन् । अभ्यासः, परीक्षणं च conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azmôw^u अज़्मोवु**), to try, prove, test (Śiv. 530); to practise (a handicraft); to practise (wrestling, fighting, etc.), to try conclusions with; to try, to tempt (El.).

azmôw^u-mot^u अज़्मोवु-मंतु । अभ्यासेन वशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **azmöw^ü-müts^ü अज़्मांवू-मंचू**), tried, tested; mastered (by practice, etc.); clever (El.).

azān اذان f. the notification or announcement of prayer and of the time thereof; the call to prayer (usually chanted from the turret of a mosque). It is whispered by a priest into the ear of a newly born child (L. 270). A Musalmān word.

azônᵘ अज़ोनु । अज्ञातः, अपरिचितश्च adj. (f. **azöñᵘ** अज़ांञ्रू), unknown; unrecognized; ignorant, without knowledge; a foreigner. **azān-pöṭhⁱ** अज़ान-पांठि । अज्ञातप्रकारेण adv. in an unknown way or manner, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of meeting, etc.).

azīñᵘ अज़ीञ्रू, see **azyūnᵘ**.

azapā अज़पा f. a certain *mantra* or mystic formula, which is not uttered, but which consists only in a number of inhalations and exhalations (Śiv. 104, 983, 1426, 1489, 1512, 1689, 1789, 1847, 1881).

azar अज़र् adj. c.g. not subject to old age, undecaying, immortal, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 935, 1586).

azār अज़ार् آزار । प्रसवपीडा m. trouble, affliction, esp. the pangs of a woman in childbirth.

auzār اوزار, decl. 1, an implement, machine (Gr.M.).

ōzar ओज़र् । वमनम् m. vomiting.

ozur ऑज़ुर् عذر m. an apology, excuse; a defence in a law case (Gr.M.). Another form of **wŏzr,** q.v.

özᵃran ऑांज़रन् । तत्परता f. bearing in mind, attentive consideration; esp. jealous thoughts, envy. **-gözᵃran** -गांज़रन् । दूर्ष्यया गणनम् f. jealously counting and recounting another's possessions or family of children, envy.

özᵃrun ऑांज़रुन् । न्यायमध्यागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **özᵒrᵘ** ऑांज़रु), to bear in mind, attentively consider; to be jealous of, to envy; to interfere in a discussion or dispute. **-gözᵃrun** -गांज़रुन् । अन्यव्यवहृत्यादिमध्यपातः m. inf. to jealously count and recount another's good fortune; to intervene in a discussion and give, as it were, a judicial opinion regarding it.

azarawun अज़रवुन् । परोत्कर्षस्य असहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azarowᵘ** अज़रोवु), to jealously regard another's good fortune, to be jealous of, to envy.

azarawunᵘ अज़रवुनु । असहनस्वभावः adj. (f. **azarawüñᵘ** अज़रवंञ्रू), of a jealous disposition, envious.

aẓᵃrawun अंज़्रवुन् । परोत्कर्षासहिष्णुता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **aẓᵃrowᵘ** अंज़्रोवु), i.q. **azarawun,** q.v.

aẓᵃrawunᵘ अंज़्रवुनु । असहिष्णुः adj. (f. **aẓᵃrawüñᵘ** अंज़्रवंञ्रू), i.q. **azarawunᵘ,** q.v.

aẓᵃrawañĕr अंज़्रवञर् । असहनशीलत्वम् m. inability to bear another's success, a jealous disposition, jealousness, enviousness.

azôwᵘ अज़ोवु । अपरिणतं (दुग्धादि) adj. (f. **azöwᵘ** अज़ांवू), not coagulated, not curdled (of milk, etc.).

azyukᵘ अज़्युकु, see **az 1.**

azyūnᵘ अज़्यूनु । अजितः adj. (f. **azīñᵘ** अज़ीञ्रू), not conquered; unconquerable; obtained without the necessity of conquering or subjugating.

azīz عزيز adj. c.g. a beloved (YZ. 28, 250).

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

b ब् ب. The first consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-third (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the twenty-sixth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the second consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *b* in English.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **bha** भ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **bh** भ् is represented by **b** ब्. Thus, the Sanskrit **bhavati** भवति, he becomes, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bŏvi** ब्ववि. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **bh** भ् is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit word **Bhagavān** भगवान्, a name of the Deity, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as भगवान् and as बगवान्, *but the pronunciation is always* **bagawān**. *Similarly, the Sanskrit word* **bhakti** भक्ति, *faith, becomes in Kāshmīrī* **bàkti** बंक्ति *and other related forms, although occasionally spelt* भंक्ति.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with भ् or with ब्, that letter *will always be transliterated* **b**, and hence words found *in any native book spelt with* भ् should be looked up, *in the English order, under* **b**. Thus, भगवान् will be found, in alphabetical order, under **bagawān**. As a rule, spellings with भ् will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the भ् in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name **Bhairava** भैरव, a name of Śiva, will be shown in this Dictionary as **bairav** बै(भै)रव्.

ba ب, the Persian inseparable prep., with, by, for, from, in, etc. As in **bakār** بکار, for use, serviceable. Cf. W. 99.

bā 1 با, the Persian prep., with, by, possessed of, as in **bā-adab**, with politeness, politely. Cf. W. 99.

bā 2 बा, an interjectional suff. used in addressing males. It means literally 'brother!', and is employed as follows:—**hē nārān bā**, O Nārān, in addressing a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant. If he is old, **hata-sö-hē . . . bā** or **hata-bā-hē . . . bā** is used. If a woman addresses a man or a woman respectfully she says **hata-bā . . . bā**, or if addressing a familiar or junior, **hata-bā . . . au** or **hata-bā . . . a**, or when addressing persons by their proper names only, **hata-bā . . . a-bāyĕ** or **hata-bā . . . a-bāyau.** Other words are often prefixed, as in **ada-bā** (v. **ada**), **āhan-bā** (v. **āhan**), and **na-bā**, No, sir. Cf. Gr.Gr. 99 ff., W. 101, and L. 279. For examples of its use see K.Pr. 49, 232; Śiv. 1244.

bāī 1 बाई, see **bāy.**

bāī 2, m. a treaty (El.).

bāū, m. the forearm (El.).

bē 1 or **bĕ** बे or ब्य, بے, the Persian privative particle, prefixed to other words, as in **bē-adab**, without politeness, insolent. It is equivalent in meaning to the Kāshmīrī suff. **rost**ᵘ (q.v.). Although a Persian prefix it is also commonly employed, usually under the form **bĕ** ब्य, with non-Persian words, as in **bĕ-bayĕ**, fearless. For words commencing with this prefix see s.vv. It is often used as a mere preposition, governing another noun, and meaning 'without', as in **yilm bē bahs**, knowledge without argument (K.Pr. 216). Similarly, adverbial phrases, such as **bē sabab**, without cause, causelessly.

bē 2 بے, the name of the second letter of the Persian alphabet. **Alif-bē** = a b c, the alphabet.

bi बि, pron. adj. other, another. This word is not used alone, but forms the base of the declension of **byākh** (**bi** + **akh**), q.v. Its dat. sg. **bĕyĕ** or **biyĕ** (q.v. s.v.) is used as an adv. or conjnct. meaning 'moreover', 'and', 'also'.

bō, **bū 1**, **bōē**, or **būe** بو , بوے f. odour, scent, fragrance (YZ. 9, 32; K.Pr. 89).

bô 1 or **bū 2**, a poetical form of **bŏh**, q.v. (El.).

bô 2, m. a habit (El.).

boī, **bōi**, etc. These are common spellings in the Roman character of the word **bôy**ᵘ, a brother, q.v. (e.g. K.Pr. 34, 130; W. 18); similarly, **bōi** or **bŏi** for the nom. plur. **bōy**ⁱ.

bab 1 बब् । **पिता** m. a father (cf. K.Pr. 1, 43, 156, 165, 255; Śiv. 435, 1526, 1790), grandfather, or other ancestor. **-wŏhav** -व्रहव् । **पित्राक्रोशः** m. vulgar abuse or imprecations uttered against a person's father.

baba-dag बब-दग् । **पितृशोकः** f. grief for the death of a father. **-dag pĕn^{ü}** -दग् प्यॆन्यु । **पितृमरणापातः** f.inf. the falling of grief for a father's death, a father's death (and the consequent grief) to occur. **-dagal** -दगल् । **अनुभूतपितृशोकः** adj. c.g. suffering grief for such a cause. **-haṭsar** -हत्सर् । **पितृहीनतादोषः** m. the want of a father, the disadvantage experienced by a bride or bridegroom not having a father alive. **-pon^{u}** -पंनु । **पितृमरणदुःखम्** m. sorrow occasioned by a father's death. **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । **मृतपितृकः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü}** -रंछू), wanting a father, one whose father is dead, esp. one who is not yet grown up, and whose father has long been dead. **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । **पितृमहाढ्यत्वम्** m. a father's prosperity; comfort and luxury provided by one's father who is still alive. **-sāway** -सावय् । **पितृसमृद्धिः** m. id. **-tôn^{u}** -तोनु । **पितृवदाचरणम्** m. fatherhood; acting like a father to another's child. **-yĕtīm** -यतीम् । **मृतपितृकः** adj. c.g. one whose father died leaving him or her a child; a fatherless child, a helpless orphan with no one to supply the place of a father.

bab 2 बब् । **स्तनः** f. the nipple, pap, or breast of human beings, esp. of women (Śiv. 1371); the udder or dugs of an animal. **—din̄^{ü}** —दिन्यू । **स्तन्यपायनम्** f.inf. to give the breast, to apply a child (esp. a crying child) to the breast, to give suck. **—hĕn̄^{ü}** —ह्यंन्यू । **स्तन्यपानप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to take the breast (esp. of a newly-born child), to suck the paps.

baba-kŏn̄^{ü} बब-कांन्यू । **नीरन्ध्रस्तना** f. a woman or female beast suffering from obstruction of the flow of milk. **-kān̄ĕr** -कान्यर् । **स्तननाडीनिरोधविकारः** m. a certain disease, obstruction of the flow of milk from the paps. **-kor^{u}** -कंरु । **स्तनमण्डलम्** m. the breast-orb. **-wāy** -वाय् । **स्तनव्यथा** m. a severe pain in a woman's bosom; caused by disease, or as a consequence of the unsatisfied longing of a pregnant woman.

babi-tal hyon^{u} बबि-तल् ह्यंनु । **स्तन्यपायनम्** m.inf. to put to the pap, to give the pap to a suckling child. **-tuluk^{u}** -तलुकु । **स्तनंधयबालकः** adj. (f. **-talüc^{ü}** -तलंचू), one who is close to the pap; hence a suckling child; also applied to very fresh milk immediately after it has been drawn from the udder, or (in the fem.) to the stream of milk as it issues from the udder. **-ṭyond^{u}** -ट्यंडु । **चूचुकम्** m. the nipple of the breast of a human being or beast.

bāb 1 باب m. a chapter, section, division of a book (El.).

bāb 2 बाब् m. a father (El.). Cf. **bab 1.**

bāba बाब بابا । **वृद्धः, पित्रादिः** m. a father (esp. in his old age) (cf. K.Pr. 22; YZ. 79, 93, 126, 456), grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully), the head of an order of monks called Calendars (*Qalandar*). Used principally by Musalmāns in this sense, but also, generally, by Hindus in reference to a religious ascetic; hence, a respectful title given to any pious Musalmān, as in *Hājī Bāba*, O Hājī, sir (K.Pr. 74). **-zī** -ज़ी । **भैक्षवृत्तिः** m. a respectful form of address to a religious ascetic, Hindū (Śiv. 555) or Musalmān. Also used as a term of endearing address to children.

bābū बाबू m. a gentleman of good family, esp. an immigrant from India. In this sense it has a gen. **bābyun^{u}**. Generally used as a prefix equivalent to our 'esq.', and as such is not declined (Gr.M.). Cf. **bāban.**

bĕb ब्यब् । **वस्त्रावृतान्तरभागः** f. the inside of a garment in front of the body, the inner fold of the breast of a garment; the inside breast of the long gown worn by Kashmīrīs (K.Pr. 23, 29) used as a kind of pocket. The word is often used to signify generally the space between the body and the clothes.

bĕbi hyon^{u} ब्यबि ह्यंनु । **वस्त्रान्तर्गृहनम्** m.inf. to take into the bosom of one's dress; to take a child to one's bosom, inside one's dress, to warm it, or to console it. **-nār** -नार् m. fire in one's bosom. "Kashmīrīs whilst squatting on the ground in the winter time place their (portable stoves or) *kāngars* under their long cloak next their skin. Give a Kashmīrī his *kāngar* and he is perfectly happy. Hence the words **bĕbi-nār** come to mean without care" (K.Pr. 125). In the following it means exactly the reverse, fire in one's bosom being equivalent to discomfort or pain. **-nār lalawun** -नार् ललवुन् । **अतिबाधानुभवः** m.inf. to cherish fire in the bosom; to feel trouble or sorrow on account of losses or calamities affecting oneself or those near and dear. **-ṭsŏṭ^{ü}** -च्वंटू । **गुणापत्तिः** f. a loaf in the bosom, met. any hidden thing which, because it is hidden, is considered to be extra good; a reputation earned for being good at one's trade or clever at one's work (which therefore gives a man a certainty of a comfortable life or a perpetual loaf in his pocket); u.w. ref. to harlots, a loaf (i.e. a means of earning one's livelihood) in one's bosom, something like the English expression "my face is my fortune", but more indecent.

bôb^{u} बोबु । **बहुवृत्तिः** m. a man, in appearance and dress honest and respectable, who deceitfully intervenes between others for his own profit, a calumniating middleman.

bubbö बुब्बां । बकारः m. the name of the letter **ba** ब, used in schools. Cf. **böyⁱ-bö,** the name of the letter **bha** भ, under **bôyᵘ.**

bĕba-gāra 1 व्यब-गार । वक्षुता f. lit. searching (for refuge) inside (another's) breast-cloth, hence fear, dread, apprehension, timidity. See **bĕb.**

bĕ-bagāra 2 व्य-बगार । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. e.g. not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like. Cf. **abagôrᵘ.**

bĕbagôrᵘ व्यबगोरु । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. (f. **bĕbagörᵘ** व्यबगांरू), id.

bē-bahs بے بحث, without disputation, without controversy; **yilm bē-bahs,** knowledge without argument (i.e. without exercise), K.Pr. 216.

bē-būj बे-बूज्, ? m. want of discrimination, misgovernment, anarchy (K.Pr. 223).

bē-bākh بے باق adj. e.g. without remainder, complete, paid up in full, (of an account) balanced, settled (Gr.M.).

babal बबल् । स्थूलकुचा adj. f. possessing a large bosom, full-bosomed, high-bosomed.

bàbil बंबिल् । पितृवदाचरणाभासः f. action like that of a father, showing a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

babulᵘ बबुलु । पितृवदाचरणः adj. (not used in f.), one who acts like a father, or shows a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

bôbalī, f. a well (El.).

bubul ببل m. a nightingale (*bulbul*); **bubula-rostᵘ,** (a garden) without a nightingale (YZ. 46).

bubulᵘ बुबुलु । मणिकविशेषः m. a large kind of jar used for holding grain or the like.

bābūna or **bôbūna** بابونہ m. camomile; camomile flowers; *Matricaria chamomilla* (El.); *Cotula anthelmintica*, an indigenous medicinal plant, stomachic, and good for rheumatism (L. 75).

bĕ-buna व्य-बुन بے بنہ । अनुद्भवः f. (lit. absence of foundation), non-production, e.g. of crops failing to germinate, or of profits not accruing from one's work. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू । विनाशनम् f.inf. to destroy utterly, annihilate (a person's entire wealth, crops, profession, or the like), lit. to cause non-existence.

bĕbunᵘ व्यबुनु । अभावभवनम् m. the becoming non-existent of some article of general use, such as grain, money, or the like.

bābañ बाबञ् f. a lady of respectability, one of good family. Cf. **bābū** and **bᵃrᵃka.**

babar (? spelling and gender), a kind of good white rice (L. 463).

bābᵃr बाँबर or **bābürᵘ** बाँबंरू । संभ्रमः f. fluster, flurry, agitated haste in doing anything (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 633). —**pĕñᵘ** —प्यञू । संभ्रमापातः f.inf. flurry to occur.

bābᵃri-bābᵃri बाँबरि-बाँबरि । अतिसंभ्रमेण adv. hurriedly, flurriedly. **-hotᵘ** -हतु । संभ्रमाकुलः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हंचू), hurried, flurried.

baburᵘ बबुरु । हृष्टपुष्टप्रायः adj. (f. **babᵘrᵘ 1** बबंरू), young and well-conditioned, stout, sturdy, healthy, sound in wind and limb, a hero.

babᵘrᵘ 2 बबंरू । लताविशेषः, श्याम(श्वेत-)तुलसी f. a certain plant, the sweet basil, the Persian *rihān* (cf. El., K.Pr. 155, YZ. 565, Śiv. 1691). For **babᵘrᵘ 1** see under **baburᵘ.**

babᵃri-byôlᵘ बबरि-ब्योलु । लताविशेषबीजम् m. its seed, used as a cure for dysentery and other abdominal diseases. **-dan** -दन् । रागविशेषः m. the name of a dark-red or purple dye for cloth, etc. **-dànⁱ** -दंनि । रागविशेषरङ्गोपेतः adj. e.g. dyed with this colour. **-lündᵘ** -लंण्डू । लताविशेषशाखा f. a twig or small branch of this plant. **-kāṭh** -काठ । लताविशेष(श्वेततुलसी)-शुष्कशाखा m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas** -काठस्), the dry wood of this plant, used in the worship of the god Bhairava (Śiva).

bubur बुबुर् । बुद्बुदः m. (sg. dat. **bubaras** बुबरस् and so on), a bubble.

bābᵃrilad बाँबरिलद् । संभ्रमयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **bābᵃriladiñ** बाँबरिलदिञ्), flurried, flustered; one who is by nature, or from fear or the like, easily flurried or flustered.

bābarun बाँबरुन् । संभ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bābaryōv** बाँबर्योव्), to be flurried, to be flustered. **bābaryō-motᵘ** बाँबर्यो-मंतु । संभ्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **bābaryē-mütsᵘ** बाँबर्ये-मंचू), flurried, flustered.

bubarāray बुबराराय् । बुद्बुदम् f. a bubble, esp. the bubbly foam of fermentation, etc.

bābarāwun बाँबरावुन् । संभ्रान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bābarôwᵘ** बाँबरोवु), to cause a person to be flurried or flustered. **bābarôwᵘ-motᵘ** बाँबरोवु-मंतु । संभ्रमसमापादितः perf. part. (f. **bābaröwᵘ-mütsᵘ** बाँबरांवू-मंचू), flustered or flurried by somebody's action.

bubarāy बुबराय् । बुद्बुदम् f. the foam or bubbles of a waterfall or of a spring issuing from its source; the saline efflorescence drawn forth from the earth at the commencement of rain, from ant-hills and similar places.

bôbusᵘ बोबुसु । अग्निगोलविशेषः m. a small earthenware vessel, the size of a slop-basin (K.Pr. 139); a small hollow earthenware bomb, with a little orifice at the top. It is filled with gunpowder and other ingredients, and when ignited emits showers of sparks (Hindī, *anār*).

bĕ-bāsh व्य-बाश् । समाधानहीनः adj. e.g. one who, when engaged in any act, does it without care and attention, and perfunctorily. Cf. **bāsh.**

bĕbôshᵘ व्यबोशु । असमाधानः adj. (f. **bĕböshᵘ** व्यबांशू), id.

bĕ-bastī व्य-बस्ती । वसतिहीनता f. the condition or state of being uninhabited (of a country, village, or house), uninhabitedness, vacancy.

bābath^ar बावथर् । भ्रात्रीयः m. a brother's son, a nephew (cf. Gr.Gr. 133).

bĕ-bayĕ व्य-बय । निर्भयः adj. e.g. without fear, fearless; wanting in reverence.

bĕboyᵘ व्यबंयु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **bĕbüyᵘ** व्यबंयू), id.

baca 1 or **bacĕ 1** वच بچہ । अर्भकः m. (often written **bachih** in the Roman character, as a transliteration of بچہ), the young of any animal, e.g. W. 129 (a colt), K.Pr. 240 (a sparrow-chick); esp. a very young infant (K.Pr. 23). **bāl-baca (-bacĕ),** m.pl. children (Gr.M., Śiv. 1051). **baca-dār** -दार । सार्भका adj. f. possessing children or young ones; pregnant, with child.

baca 2 or **bacĕ 2** वच । नर्तकः m. a dancing-boy, a male professional dancer, who dresses in women's clothes; with suff. of indef. art. **bacyāh** बच्याह (Śiv. 1724). **-nagma** -नग्म । नर्तकनाट्यम् m. the entertainment of singing, music, and dancing, given by one of these dancing-boys and his attendants. **-pöth^ar** -पांथर् । नर्तकवृत्तिः m. the profession of such a dancing-boy.

baca 3 ('bachah'), m. (?) the prey (of a kite), K.Pr. 65. (Not noted elsewhere.)

bicⁱ विचि, see **byucᵘ**.

bicᵘ विचु, i.q. **byucᵘ,** q.v. (cf. K.Pr. 250).

bôcᵘ वोचु । अन्नप्रायः m. (sg. dat. **böcis** वांचिस), a man, generally a Brāhmaṇ, who lives upon what he can get in the way of gifts, and is ignorant of any trade or business.

bāca(bācĕ)-baṭh वाच-बठ् । भाषाभट्टः, पुरोहितः m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas** -बटस), a Kashmīrī Brāhmaṇ who lives by officiating as a priest. His wife is called **bāca-baṭiñ** वाच-बटिञ्, q.v., or the following: see L. 302 for the three classes of Brāhmaṇs in the country. **bācabaṭh-bāy** वाचबठ्-वाय् । भाषाभट्टस्त्री, पुरोहितजातिकस्त्री f. the wife of such a priest-Brāhmaṇ; a woman of the priest-Brāhmaṇ caste. **bācabaṭh-dorᵘ** वाचबठ्-दंरु । पुरोहितसमाजः m. a collective term for the priest-Brāhmaṇs of Kashmīr; a general term for all the men of this caste. **bācabaṭh-tônᵘ** वाचबठ्-तोनु । पौरोहित्यव्यापारः m. the condition or state of life of a priest-Brāhmaṇ; hence the circumstances of any other professional man who lives in comfort.

bācabaṭil वाचबटिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. the profession of a priest-Brāhmaṇ; the body of rules and customs practised by him in the course of his profession.

bāca-baṭiñ वाच-बटिञ् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a priest-Brāhmaṇ.

bacha वछ, **bachĕ** वछ्य, **bachi** बछि (*bachhih* of K.Pr. 7, 23, 163), see **büṭhᵘ 2.**

bāchĕ वाछ्य, see **böṭhᵘ.**

bēcha or **bēchĕ 1** वेछ m. alms, in the following:—

bēcha-bēcha वेछ-वेछ । भिक्षावृत्तिः m. the condition of living on alms, the profession of a beggar; begging as a last resource. **-bēcha lagun** -वेछ लगुन् । भिक्षायोगापातः m.inf. to be so reduced to poverty as to be compelled to take to begging for alms (of one formerly rich). **bēcha-bŏkutᵘ** वेछ-बुकुतु । भिक्षार्थं नियुक्तः m. 'an alms brat', a child sent out to beg by some one (usually too proud to beg for himself) who lives on the alms received by it. **-bāna** -वान । भिक्षापात्रम् m. a beggar's wallet or platter in which he puts the food received by him as alms. Cf. **bēchanas bāna** under **bēchun** and **bēchan-bāna** bel. **-bata** -वत । भिक्षान्नम् m. food received by a beggar or set apart to be given as alms, usually cooked rice. **-dana** -दन । भिक्षासंचितधनम् m. wealth accumulated little by little, and by means of severe economy, as the result of begging. **-hāra** -हार । भिक्षार्जितधनम् f. id. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । निन्द्यभिक्षणवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), 'a son of alms,' a boy who, although well-to-do, out of sheer greed is fond of begging (in a way that brings disgrace) from others, and especially from people of low caste. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू । निकृष्टभिक्षाकी f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), the fem. of the preceding, a girl who has no hesitation in begging from people of low caste, and thus bringing disgrace on her family. **-myonḍᵘ** -म्यंण्डु । भिक्षाभोजनम् m. an alms-morsel, cooked rice given in alms. **-myonḍᵘ atsun** -म्यंण्डु अत्सुन् । भिक्षाभोजनप्रवृत्त्यभ्यासः m.inf. the alms-morsel to enter, to take to begging (of one who has once tried begging, and found it so suitable to his temperament that he takes to it as a profession). **-pholᵘ** -फंलु । भिक्षार्जितान्नसमुच्चयः m. alms-grain, a store of grain realized by begging.

bēchan-bukurᵘ वेछन्-बुकुरु । भिक्षणसाहसः m. a face for alms, impudence in begging. **-bāna** -वान । भिक्षासाधनम् m. a dish for alms, hence a beggar's stock-in-trade of articles used in begging; met. a habit or custom of begging. **-buthᵘ** -बुथु । भिक्षार्थधार्ष्ट्यम् m. a fate for alms (cf. **buthᵘ 1**); the condition of having one's fate that of being a beggar; a face for alms (cf. **buthᵘ 2**), impudence or audacity in begging (even when the beggar is not in need). **-gara** -गर । भिक्षागेहम् m. an almshouse, a place where alms are distributed regularly, a monastery at which there is free distribution of food. **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । भिक्षाश्रयभूतः m. (f. sg. nom. **-kuṭhü** -कुठू, dat. **-kuchĕ** -कुछ्य), an

alms-room, hence one who makes a regular practice of giving alms. **-kŏthul^{u}** -क्रथुल । भिक्षाशीलः adj. (f. **-kŏth^{ü}j^{ü}** -क्रथ्जू), a confirmed beggar; one who will not give up the profession of begging even when he has a chance.

bēchĕ 2 बेछ्य, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bichĕ बिछ्य, see **bith** or **bith^{ü}.**

bŏcha बूछ । बुभुक्षा f. often pronounced and written **bŏchĕ** बूछ्य or **bŏchih,** or in the Persian character بوچه (YZ. 402), hunger (Śiv. 1584). **-bŏcha** -बूछ । बुभुक्षालापः f. telling of one's hunger, crying out for food when starving. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । बुभुक्षोद्भवः f.inf. hunger to be experienced, the feeling of hunger. **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू । बुभुक्षोद्भवः f.inf. hunger to be attached, the arising of a feeling of hunger (K.Pr. 71). **—marüñ^{ü}** —मरंञू । क्षुदपगमः f.inf. hunger to die, hunger or appetite to pass away owing to its long continuance. **—ṭsalüñ^{ü}** —च़लंञू । क्षुन्निवृत्तिः f.inf. hunger to flee, one's hunger or fast to be broken by getting food.

bŏchi बूछि (often spelt बूछ), sg. dat. and abl., as in **bŏchi-sūṭin** बूछि-सूंटिन् (dying) of hunger (YZ. 408); **putra bŏchhi,** in hunger (i.e. ardent desire) for a son (K.Pr. 174). **bŏchhi-gaṭa** बूछि-गट । अतिबुभुक्षा f. hunger-darkness, extreme hunger, starvation. **-gaṭa wasüñ^{ü}** -गट वसंञू । अतिबुभुक्षाबाधोद्भवः f.inf. the pangs of starvation to be felt, the experiencing of the pangs of starvation. **-hot^{u}** -हंतु । बुभुक्षाहतः adj. (f. **-hüṭs^{ü}** -हंच़ू), smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410, W. 113). **-haṭsar** -हच़र् । क्षुद्ग्रस्तत्वम् m. the being smitten by the pangs of hunger, starvation. **-lĕḍ** -ल्यड । क्षुदसहिष्णुः adj. e.g. conquered by hunger; hence, one who cannot stand being hungry even for a short time. **—marun** —मरुन् to die of hunger (K.Pr. 120). **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । क्षुद्रहितः adj. (f. **-rüṣh^{ü}** -रंश़ू), free from hunger; as an adv., without hunger, without being hungry, u.w. vbs. of eating and the like.

bŏch^{u} बूंछु । बुभुक्षितः adj. (f. **bŏch^{ü}** बूंछू), hungry; *m. sg. dat.* **bŏchĕ** बूछ्य (K.Pr. 35).

bachih, see **baca.**

bŏchākār बूछाकार् । अतिबुभुक्षा m. extreme hunger, *usually employed with reference to a suckling child.*

bēchun बेछुन् । भिक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **byūch^{u}** ब्यूछु), *to beg, to go daily from door to door asking for alms (K.Pr. 29, 191);* **bēchan-wôl^{u}** बेछन्-वोलु, *a beggar (L. 458); inf. dat.* **bēchanas bāna** बेछनस् बान, *a beggar's pot in which he collects food (K.Pr. 29), cf.* **bēcha-bāna** *under* **bēcha.**

bēchani nērun बेछनि नेरुन् । भिक्षाप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. *to go forth to beg; hence, to take to the profession of begging.*

bŏchun बूछुन् । क्षुधुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bŏchōv** बूछोव्), to become or be hungry.

bŏchō-mot^{u} बूछो-मंतु । क्षुत्तप्तः perf. part. (f. **bŏchē-müṭs^{ü}** बूछे-मंच़ू), hungered, ready to eat anything.

buchun बुछुन् । दशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buch^{u}** बुछु), (of a snake, scorpion, etc.) to bite, to sting; (of a beloved's hair compared to serpents), YZ. 35, 205, 265, 507. **buchana yun^{u}** बुछन यिनु । दष्टीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be stung; hence, to be stung or terrified by the memory of some former grief, pain, or calamity.

buch^{u}-mot^{u} बुछु-मंतु । दष्टः perf. part. (f. **buchh^{u}-müṭs^{ü}** बुछू-मंच़ू), bitten, stung.

bēchanāwun बेछनावुन् । भिक्षाविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bēchanôw^{u}** बेछनोवु), to set a person to beg; hence, to reduce a person to beggary.

bŏchiñ बांछिञ् । बहुकालात्(चिर-)सूता f. a female, esp. a cow, a long time after giving birth to a child, or after calving, who is consequently fat and in good condition, but with a diminished flow of milk.

bachēra बछेर । अश्वादिपोतः m. the male young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a colt. The feminine is **bachīr^{i}**, q.v.

bachīr^{i} बछीरि । अश्वादिपोतिका f. the female young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a filly. Cf. **bachēra.**

bŏchĕr बूछ्यर् । अतिबुभुक्षितत्वम् m. hunger, esp. a sharp appetite.

bŏchatur^{u} बूछतुरु । पुत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **bŏchat^{ü}r^{ü}** बूछतरू), food for the hungry; hence, a child adopted by one who has no children of his own, and to whom tender quasi-parental love is shown.

bēchawun^{u} बेछवुनु । भिक्षुः adj. (f. **bēchawüñ^{ü}** बेछवंञू), a beggar, esp. a professional beggar, a mendicant.

buchawun^{u} बुछवुनु । दशन् m. (f. **buchawüñ^{ü}** बुछवंञू), an animal (such as a serpent) that bites or stings; met. one whose words are sharp and stinging, a calumniator.

bēchyōv बेछ्योव्, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bacun बचुन् । रक्षापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bacyōv** बच्योव्), to escape, be saved, preserved (Śiv. 1299); to be saved, spared, set aside, remain over. Cf. Gr.M. **bacan-hār** बचन्-हार् । जीवत्स्वभावः, परिशिष्यमाणः adj. e.g. one who escapes, a survivor, long-lived, persistent; that which remains over and above, or remains unused. **bacan-pāy** बचन्-पाय् । रक्षोपायः m. a means of escape or of preservation, etc. **bacan-wôl^{u}** बचन्-वोलु । आशासित-(उपलक्षित-)जीवनः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who escapes or is about to escape; hence, of one who has been passing through great danger, and who it now seems probable will survive. **bacyō-mot^{u}** बच्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तरक्षः perf. part.

(f. bacyē-mütsü बच्ये-मंचू), escaped, saved, preserved; remaining over and above, etc.

bacūr^i बचूरि । बालिका f. (sing. dat. **bacōrĕ** बचोर्य), a young girl still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bacūr^u बचूरु । बालकः m. (sg. dat. **bacūris** बचूरिस्, pl. dat. **bacōrĕn** बचोर्यन्), a young male child still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bē-cāra بے چارہ adj. c.g., i.q. **bĕcôr^u**, q.v. YZ. 408 and frequently in the Persian character; used as a subst. its dat. is **bēcāras** (K.Pr. 136).

bĕcôr^u or **bicôr^u** विचोरु (= بے چارہ) । वराकः adj. (f. **bicör^ü** विचांरू), without means, without resources, destitute, unfortunate, wretched; a helpless person, a poor wretch.

bīcar or **bīcĕr** बीचर । मेदुरता m., i.q. **bicĕr,** but also of the hands, etc., after touching grease or greasy food.

bicĕr बिच्यर् । मेदुरत्वम् m. greasiness, the condition of being smeared with grease (e.g. a pot which has held *ghī*, etc.).

bicur^u 1 बिचुरु । काकपक्षविशेषः m. the fringe of hair or side locks worn by young boys.

bicur^u 2 बिचुरु । (भरद्वाज)पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the skylark (?).

baça^ran बंच्रन् । रक्षोपायः m. a means of escape, a device for safety.

baça^run बंच्रुन् or **baça^rāwun** बंच्रावुन् । रक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baç^or^u** बंच्रु or **baça^rôw^u** बंच्रोवु), to save, preserve, cause to escape, protect; to save, set aside, keep what is over and above; caus. of **bacun,** q.v. **baça^rôw^u-mot^u** बंच्रोवु-मंतु । परिपालितः perf. part. (f. **baça^röw^ü-mütsü** बंच्रांवू-मंचू), saved (by some one), caused to be preserved, caused to escape; saved up, stored up (of a surplus).

bicis बिचिस्, etc., see **byuc^u.**

bacath बचथ् f. (sg. dat. **bachütsü** बचंचू), savings, surplus earnings (Gr.M.).

bacāw बचाव् । रक्षावृत्तिः m. preservation, salvation, deliverance; protection, defence, refuge; guarding, screening, cloaking.

bacāwun बचावुन् । परिशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bacôw^u** बचोवु), to save, preserve, rescue, deliver, protect; to set aside, put or lay by, save, spare, leave over and above; to reserve, keep back (a part of anything): i.q. **baça^run,** q.v. **bacôw^u-mot^u** बचोवु-मंतु । विहित-रक्षः perf. part. (f. **bacöw^ü-mütsü** बचांवू-मंचू), saved, preserved, rescued; saved, put by; kept back, reserved.

bacawun^u बचवुनु । जीवन, परिशिष्यमाणः adj. (f. **baca-wün^ü** बचवंनू), one who escapes or survives, one who is saved; that which is reserved, set aside, laid by, or remains over and above.

bacyāh बच्याह्, see **baca 2.**

bacyōv बच्योव्, see **bacun** and **bakun.**

bad बद् بد । अप्रशस्तः adj. c.g. bad, evil, wicked, vicious, K.Pr. 163 (f. sg. nom.); inauspicious, unlucky. As m.subst. a wicked person, a bad man, K.Pr. 157, 23 (sg. dat.), 157 (pl. dat.); evil, harm (K.Pr. 242); a wild pig (L. 117). **-bakh^a tī** -बख़्ती بدبختی । दौर्भाग्यम् f. misfortune, bad luck, adversity, misery, wretchedness. **-bakh^a th** -बख़्थ् بدبخت । निन्द्यभाग्यः adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **-bakh^a tas** -बख़्तस्), unfortunate, unlucky, wretched, miserable. **—duā** بد دعا m. a bad prayer, a curse, an imprecation (for gend. see W. 18) (W. 110). **—hāl** بد حال m. a bad condition, bad state (W. 110); as adj. in bad circumstances, in evil plight. **-kār** -कार् بدکار । दुराचारः adj. c.g. acting evilly, wicked, sinful, dissolute, licentious. **-kōrī** -कांरी بدکاری । दुष्टाचरणम् f. a misdeed, wickedness; profligacy, licentiousness. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make bad, to disable (El.). **—nām** بد نام m. a bad name, ill repute (K.Pr. 157); as adj. of bad name, infamous (W. 110). **—nazar** بد نظر f. the evil eye (K.Pr. 55). **—shĕk^a l** بد شکل adj. c.g. ill-formed, deformed (Gr.M.). **-ĕtikād** بد اعتقاد adj. c.g. mistrustful (Gr.M.). **—yun^u —**यिनु conj. 3, evil to come; **yĕs mahanivis biy^i-sond^u bad yiyi,** to what man the evil of another will come, i.e. the man who wishes evil to another (K.Pr. 242).

baḍ बड्, great, in compounds, such as the following. Cf. **baḍa** and **boḍ^u.** **Baḍ-gôm^u** बड्-गोमु । ग्रामप्रदेश-विशेषः, बृहद्ग्रामः m. a large or important village; the name of a well-known village about 10 miles west of Śrīnagar (cf. El.). **-göm^i** -गांमि । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषभवः, बृहद्ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of or belonging to a large or important village; of or belonging to the village of **Baḍgôm^u.** **Baḍshāh** بڈشاہ m. the great king, used as a proper N. referring to Zainu'l-ʿābidīn, the eighth and greatest of the Musalmān rulers of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 261). **-shĕrwār** -श्र्वार् । कालावस्थाविशेषः f. a certain astrological period. A man is born under that Zodiacal sign in which the moon happens to be situated at the moment of his birth. Taking that sign, together with the one immediately preceding it and the one immediately following it, the period of 7½ years during which the planet Saturn is passing through these three signs is that man's *baḍ-shĕrwār*. Thus, suppose a man is born under Aries, his *baḍ-shĕrwār* is the 7½ years during which Saturn is passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. **-watharū** -वथरू m. a large rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt **bad wattru**).

bād 1 باد (Persian impve.), let it be, may there be, in

phrases such as āpharī bād आफरीँ बाद् آفرین باد, may there be applause, may there be praise (Śiv. 655).

bād 2 बाद् । रोगविशेषः, उपदंशः m. venereal disease, syphilis (El.); also, a noisy downward breaking of wind. —**pakun** —पकुन् । पर्दनिःसृतिः m.inf. the breaking of wind with noise. —**pĕnⁱ** —प्येनि । उपदंशरोगोद्भवः m. pl. inf. syphilis to occur; —**pĕyi-y,** may syphilis attack you! an imprecation (K.Pr. 147).

bāda-pājⁱ बाद्-पंजि । उपदंशरोगव्याप्तिः f. the spreading of syphilis through a man's body, constitutional syphilis.

bödⁱ-hath बांदि-हथ् । उपदंशव्याप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-hütsᵘ** -हंचू), an attack of syphilis.

bā̃d बाँद्, in the following: **-bā̃d** -बाँद् । पुनः पुनः प्रेरणम् m. repeatedly urging, pressing, or insisting upon.

bā̃ḍ बाँड् । शैलूषः m. a jester, buffoon, mime, strolling player, actor, dancing-boy (Gr.Gr. 10). See L. 312 for an account of these people. —**lāgánⁱ** —लागंनि । नाटकविधापनम् m. pl. inf. to employ buffoons for an entertainment, to give a theatrical display with hired actors.

bā̃ḍa-bēgörⁱ बाँड-बेगांरि । अरुच्या कार्योद्वहनम् f. jester's forced labour (K.Pr. 200), doing a thing with an outward appearance of enjoying it, but inwardly hating it, like a professional clown acting with a breaking heart. **-bāy** -बाय् । शैलूषस्त्री f. the wife of a buffoon; a professional actress. **-jĕshᵃn** -ज्यश‍्न् m. a banquet or festival at which there are buffoons for the amusement of the guests; with suff. of indef. art. **-jĕshᵃnāh** -ज्यश‍्नाह् (Śiv. 1705). **-kār** -कार् । शैलूषकर्म m. the actions of a buffoon; stage-acting. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । शैलूषात्मजः m. (f. sg. nom. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू, dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a buffoon-brat, a boy-actor who dresses as a woman, and takes a woman's part in a play; (in the fem.) a buffoon's daughter, an actress, a dancing-girl, a light o' love. **-pöthᵃr** -पांथ्‌र् । नाट्यप्रवर्तना m. acting (in a drama); the profession of an actor.

baḍa वड । अतिशयतः adv. very much, in a great degree, very; too much, too, excessively. Although generally an adverb, this word is also not infrequently used as an indeclinable adjective, synonymous with **boḍᵘ,** and meaning 'great', 'much', etc. See Gr.M. s.v. —**baḍ** —वड् । प्रवर्धना, यथोत्तरा वृद्धिः f. steady increase, esp. of opposition, dislike, or a disease. —**boḍᵘ** —वंडु । अतिमहान् adj. (f. sg. nom. —**büḍᵘ** —वंडू, dat. —**bajĕ** —वज्य), very great; greater (than something else). —**buḍⁱ bab** —वुडि वब् । प्रपितामहः m. a paternal great-grandfather, sometimes a maternal great-grandfather. —**bran** —व्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः m. a certain large forest tree, with a hard wood, probably a kind of elm. Cf. **bran.** —**dabār** —दबार (cf. Arabic دبور, the west wind), m. a wind which blows from Bārāmūlā, and drives away malaria (L. 465). —**gula** —गुल । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain plant; it creeps along the ground and is used medicinally as an internal styptic; cf. **gula** in L. 76. —**gurⁱ** —गुरि । मिथ्यासान्त्वना m.pl. conciliation by false promises, or offering false expectations. —**hihurᵘ** —हिहुरु । प्रश्वशुरः m. a grandfather-in-law, a husband's or wife's grandfather, the father of a husband's or wife's father or mother. —**hŏhawurᵘ** —ह्वहवुरु । परश्वशुरपक्षः m. the family of a wife's maternal grandfather. —**hŏhawárⁱ-bāy** —ह्वहवंरि-बाय् । भार्यामातुलेयपत्नी f. the wife of the son of one's wife's maternal uncle, the wife of one's wife's cousin on the mother's side. —**hash** —हश् । प्रश्वश्रूः f. a wife's or a husband's paternal or maternal grandmother, a grandmother-in-law. —**mātāmāl** —मातामाल् । मातृमातामहाश्रयः m. the home of one's mother's maternal grandfather. —**mātāmāl-pokhᵘ** —मातामाल्-पंखु । मातृमातामहपक्षः m. of, belonging to, coming from, or related to one's mother's maternal grandfather. —**nā̃n** —नान् । प्रपितामही, प्रमातामही f. a paternal or maternal great-grandmother. —**nyôvᵘ** —न्योवु । कह्लारपुष्पम् m. the esculent water-lily, *Nymphæa lotus.* Not necessarily the white-flowered variety. —**prān** —प्रान् । पलाण्डुभेदः m. a kind of wild onion. —**shāl** —शाल् m. or **kamrāzī,** the name of a violent wind blowing from Karnao (L. 465). —**ṭyūthᵘ** —ट्यूँठु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as small and black, with a very long tail. —**wörivⁱ bôgᵘ** —वांरिवि बोगु । भर्तृमातामहीयसुदायः m. the nuptial present given by a bride's parents to the bridegroom's maternal grandparents' relations. —**wöryuvᵘ** —वांरिवु । भर्तृमातामहीयः m. the home of a husband's maternal grandfather. —**zag** —ज़ग् । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a kind of rice; pale red in colour, a good cropper. —**zügᵘrᵘ** —ज़ंग्रू । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, or rice plant, producing a light-red rice. —**zyurᵘ** —ज़िरु । जीरकविशेषः m. a coarse white cumin-seed, used in medicine as a stomachic.

baḍāh वडाह् = **baḍa,** with suff. **āh** giving sense of indef. art. Often written **baḍā** in the Roman character; e.g. **khān baḍā,** a big tray (K.Pr. 103).

baḍā, see **baḍāh,** s.v. **baḍa.**

bā̃da बाँद् m., in **bā̃da karun** बाँद् करुन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to settle, establish, a bargain, etc.; to agree to, to promise.

baḍāi, baḍöi, see **baḍöyⁱ.**

bāḍē बाँडे । महाजनंमन्यः m. one, esp. a village elder, who thinks himself a great man, whether others agree with his estimate or not; a man with a good conceit of himself.

badi बदि, see **bọ̆dᵘ** or **bodᵘ**.

badī बदी بدی । प्रतिकूलता, दुराचरणम् f. badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief, injury, misfortune. —**gatshün̆ᵘ** —गछ़ुंज़ू । अनिष्टापत्तिः f.inf. badness to happen, going wrong, turning out badly.

bādi बाँदि, in **bādi gatshun** बाँदि गछ़ुन् । (रक्त-)निरोधविस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. 'to occur by stoppage (of the flow of blood)', i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow or the breaking of a limb.

bĕd ब्यद् i.q. **bid**, q.v.

bēd 1 बेद्, भेद्, or **bīd** बीद् m. separation, difference, distinction (**manz**, between); **bīd karun** बीद् करुन् m.inf. to distinguish (Gr.M.).

bīda-nyāy बीद-(or भेद-)न्याय् m. the system or belief in duality, as opposed to the Vēdānta system which maintains the unity of God and the universe (Śiv. 1816). **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रंछ़ू), free from duality, non-dual; N. of God, who, according to the monism of the Vēdāntic school of philosophy, is one with universe (Śiv. 1077, 1865); one who is a follower of Vēdāntic monism, and repudiates duality of the Deity and the universe (Śiv. 1567).

bēd 2 बेद् f. (sg. dat. **bīzᵘ** बीज़ू, and so on), secret or hidden virtues or resources (of); secret, mystery. —**kaḍün̆ᵘ** —कडंज़ू । मूलार्थज्ञानम् f.inf. to extract the secret; to ascertain the real reason, purport, or object of anything; to find out the real motive. —**nanün̆ᵘ** —ननंज़ू । मूलाविर्भावः f.inf. a secret to be naked, the unveiling of a mystery; the real purport or object to be discovered. —**nan̆ᵉrün̆ᵘ** —नंन्रंज़ू । मूलाविर्भावनम् f.inf. to unveil a mystery, disclose the real purport or object of anything.

bēd 3 بید m. a willow, in **-mushᵃkh** -मुश़ख् بید مشک । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-mushkas** -मुश़्कस्), a certain plant, the musk-willow, *Salix caprea*, from whose flower is produced an essential oil much used in perfumery (L. 77); *Salix Ægyptiaca* (El.).

bēḍi बेडि, in **bēḍi gatshañĕ** बेडि गछ़न । निबद्धीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be ensnared, entangled, impeded.

bid बिद् or **bĕd** ब्यद् f. in the following. —**marün̆ᵘ** —मरंज़ू । यथेष्टापत्तिः f.inf. a thing to turn out as one desires, to one's secret pleasure but to one's outward dissatisfaction. —**mārün̆ᵘ** —मारंज़ू । स्वेष्टसाधना f.inf. to interfere in some business undertaken by another, so as to make the result to suit one's own wishes.

bīd बीद्, see **bēd 1**.

bŏd 1 बूद् । बुधः m. (voc. **bŏda** बूद, Śiv. 478), the planet Mercury.

bŏd-wār बूद्-वार् । बुधवासरः f. Wednesday. Cf. **bodhwār** in W. 100.

bŏd 2 बूद् m. the Buddha (Śiv. 861).

bŏda-brôrᵘ बूद-ब्रोरु । बुद्धावतारः m. the Buddha incarnation, the founder of the Buddhist religion, counted by Hindūs as the ninth *avatāra* or incarnation of Viṣṇu. **-khorᵘ** खंरु । बुद्धबालकः m. (f. **-khürᵘ** -खंरू), a wise lotus; as a term of affection applied to a good, intelligent, boy or girl.

bŏd 3 बूद् । बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **bŏzᵘ 1** बूंज़ू, e.g. Śiv. 881), intelligence, reason, discernment, judgment, understanding, reasoning power (K.Pr. 25, 125; Śiv. 42, 46, 182, etc.). —**karün̆ᵘ** —करंज़ू । बुद्धिपर्यालोचना f.inf. to apply discrimination, to apply one's mind (to).

bŏzᵘ-brēṭh बूंज़ू-ब्रेठ् । बुद्धिभ्रष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas** -ब्रेठस्), intellect-foolish, one whose intellect or sense of right and wrong has been injured or destroyed. **-gāh** -गाह् । बुद्धिप्रकाशः m. intellect-brilliancy, clearness in explanation, or in seizing the point of anything. **-manzar** -मन्ज़र् । बुद्धिमान्द्यम् m. slowness of intellect, feebleness of intellect, unintelligence. **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रंछ़ू), without intellect, stupid. **-wān** -वान् । बुद्धिमान् adj. c.g. wise, sensible (Gr.M., Śiv. 995).

bōda बोद । अबोधः adj. c.g. unintelligent, stupid (= Hindī *baudh*). **-gatshun** -गछ़ुन् । मूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid or a fool, owing to some mistake or forgetfulness. **-kün̆ᵘ** -कंज़ू । परिमाणवस्तुविशेषः f. a foolish stone, a weight which weighs too much, i.e. more than it is supposed to weigh.

bŏdⁱ बाँदि । बन्दी c.g. a prisoner in jail, a convict. **-hāl** -हाल् । बन्धनालयः f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -हांज़ू YZ. 384), a prison-house, a prison, jail (YZ. 385). **-hölⁱ** -हांलि । काराध्यक्षः m. a jailor. **-wān** -वान् । कारा m. a jail, prison. **-wān lagun** -वान् लगुन् । कारावासयोगः m.inf. to be imprisoned, to go to jail, to be sentenced to imprisonment. **-wān lāgun** -वान् लागुन् । कारायां निवेशनम् m.inf. to put in jail, send to jail, sentence to imprisonment.

bọ̆dᵘ 1 बूंद् । विशिष्टबुद्धियुक्तः adj. (f. **bŏzᵘ 2** बूंज़ू), wise, intelligent, quick to understand, esp. of children (Gr.M.).

bŏdⁱ-brēṭh बूंदि-ब्रेठ् । हीनबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas** -ब्रेठस्), without intelligence, stupid. **-yĕch** -यछ् । यक्षभूतविशेषः m. a wisdom-demon, a certain *yakṣa* or demon believed to have possessed persons in former times, and to have turned their intellects upside down, or to have inspired them; also u.w. reference to a wise person lapsing into

forgetfulness, or of a fool unexpectedly doing something intelligent.

bŏḍ^{u} 2 वुंद्गु or **bod^{u} 1** वंदु । मुष्टिबन्धः m. (f. **bŏz^{ü} 3** वुंज़ू or **büz^{ü}** वंज़ू), a handful of leaves, twigs, grass, etc., held together in the hand, as in **hāka-bod^{u}**, a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145); any similar bundle; in reaping, the handful of rice-straw cut by the sickle (L. 328, *budu*); used as a suffix with the numerals 100 and above, it implies plurality, as in **hata-bod^{u}** हत-वंदु, by hundreds; **sāsa-bod^{u}** सास-वंदु, by thousands; **lachĕ-** (or **lacha-**) **bod^{u}** लछ्य-वंदु, by hundreds of thousands (see Gr.Gr. 144). In this sense it is generally, but not always, employed in the pl. As an example of the sg. we have **lachĕ-badi ranga,** in a hundred thousand forms (Śiv. 1522, 20, 32, 51). For the pl. we have **hata-baza wata** (f.), hundreds of ways (Śiv. 1626); **lachĕ-bȧd^{i} sāsa-bȧd^{i} sās dyār,** wealth by hundreds of thousands, by thousands of thousands (Śiv. 952; so 952, 1436 fem., 1519, 1545, 1912). El. spells this word *baud*. **—karun** —करुन् । मुष्ट्यासंयोजनम् m.inf. to grasp stalks, twigs, grass, or the like in the hand, so as to tie up the part below the hand with a string, etc. (e.g. in making a posy); to gather up the edge of a body-cloth, etc., into the hand. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । पृष्ठतो बाहुबन्धनम् m.inf. to tie a person's hands behind his back.

badi anun बदि अनुन् । फलसिद्ध्युन्मुखीकरणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with reference to some action or thing which is lost or in disorder, by diligent search or arrangement to put it in the way of accomplishment, to put in good order. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । फलाभिमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to extract from the fist; hence, in reference to any concealed thing, requirement, action, or the like, by means of arguments, etc., to make it manifest, and to wield it for one's own purposes. **—khārun** —खारुन् । स्वेष्टानुवृत्तापादनम् m.inf. with reference to any intricate or unintelligible thing or action, to explain it according to one's wishes.

bod^{u} 2 वंदु m. a sec. suff. used with nouns of relationship, as in **sŏna-bod^{u}** co-wifehood; **pit^{a}r^{i}-bod^{u},** fatherhood; **böy^{i}-bod^{u}** or **böj^{i}-bod^{u},** brotherhood, commensality (see Gr.Gr. 144 ff.). Cf. **bod^{u} 1,** with which it is probably connected.

boḍ^{u} वंडु । महान् adj. (f. **büḍ^{ü}** वंडू, sg. dat. **bajĕ** वज्य). (In the Roman character this word is usually written by others **boḍ,** but sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 125, 128) **buḍ.** The f. is often written **baḍ,** a transliteration of بڑ, for वंडू), great, big, large (in size) (K.Pr. 144, 168, 188, YZ. 201, L. 458, W. 20, Śiv. 859); great (in quantity or degree) (K.Pr. 125, of a pain; Śiv. 655, of favour): great, grand, imposing (Śiv. 120); great, important (K.Pr. 125); great, loud (of sound) (YZ. 571, Śiv. 725); great, superior, famous, excelling (K.Pr. 62, Śiv. 671); great, rich (K.Pr. 33); great, mighty, powerful (K.Pr. 170, W. 155, Śiv. 10, 158 (voc.), 159); great in dignity (K.Pr. 23, 24, 33, 80, Śiv. 36); great, noble, munificent (K.Pr. 33); great, chief; elder (of brothers); (pl.) one's superiors. Often used instead of **baḍa** वड (q.v.), qualifying another adj. with the sense of 'very'; in such cases it agrees with the adj. in gender, number, and case (Śiv. 427, 687; cf. Gr.M.). It appears as an adj. suff. in words such as **khōtsa-boḍ^{u},** very fearful, timid (Gr.M.); **pāyĕ-boḍ^{u},** of great dignity (YZ. 25, 240, 543; cf. **baḍi pāyĕ** bel.).

The following forms may be noted: masc. sg. nom. **boḍ^{u}** (**boḍ, buḍ**) (K.Pr. 28, 33, 62, 125, 170, 188, 239; L. 458; W. 20, 155); dat. **baḍis** (K.Pr. 20, 24, YZ. 240); abl. **baḍi** (K.Pr. 144); voc. **baḍi,** (Śiv. 1236), **baḍy-ō** (YZ. 543); pl. nom. **bȧḍ^{i}** (YZ. 25, 571); f. sg. nom. **büḍ^{ü}** (**baḍ**) (K.Pr. 33, 80, 168, YZ. 201, Śiv. 869); dat. **bajĕ** (Śiv. 1136); abl. **baji** (K.Pr. 24).

baḍi वडि । अत्युच्चस्वरेण adv. greatly; with a great (voice), loudly, u.w. vbs. of speaking, teaching, and the like. **—baḍi** —वडि । अत्युच्चैः adv. very loudly. **—boḍ^{u}** —वंडु । अतिमहान् (f. sg. nom. **—büḍ^{ü}** —वंडू, dat. **—bajĕ** —वज्य), very great, very large; greatest of all, supreme (Śiv. 580). **-bagawān** -व(भ)गवान् m. one who is fortunate in possessing much; N. of the Deity, the All-Possessor, Śiv. 158 (voc.), 1216 (voc.). **-bala-sost^{u}** -बल-संस्तु adj. (f. **-sütsh^{ü}** -संछू), possessing great might (Śiv. 1259). **—dŏha** —द्वह । महाह्नि adv. on a great day, on a festival; see **boḍ^{u} dŏh** above. **—dŏhok^{u} dŏh** —द्वहंकु द्वह । महापुण्याह्नि adv. id. (lit. the day of a great day). **—pala** —पल । उच्चतः adj. c.g. lifted up, elevated; high (of a price); high (in honour); high (in generosity); and in similar meanings. **—pöṭh^{i}, —pöṭhin** —पांठि, —पांठिन् । महत्तया adv. in a great manner, to great extent, greatly, u.w. vbs. of giving, spending, etc. **—pāyĕ** —पाय । सहायोत्कर्षयुक्तः adj. c.g. provided with much assistance, provided with ample means or materials for doing anything (cf. **pāyĕ-boḍ^{u}** ab.).

boḍ^{u} dŏh वंडु द्वह । सुदिवसः m. a great day, a holiday, a festival (K.Pr. 28); a long day, a day of the spring and summer seasons, when the sun is north of the equator. **—day** —दय् m. a great god; N. of Kṛṣṇa; voc. **baḍi-dayĕ** (Śiv. 1383, 1487). **—hyuh^{u}** —हिहु । सर्वाधिकः adj. (f. **büḍ^{ü} hish^{ü}** वंडू हिशू), greatest of all, greatest, used as a superlative of **boḍ^{u}.** **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make great, increase, augment

(anything) (El.). **—mahanyuv**[u] **—महनिवु ।** आढ्यजनः m. a great man, either owing to wealth or position. **—māz —माज़्** m. beef (El.). **—pahān —पहान् ।** ईषन्महत्त्वयुक्तः m. somewhat great, a little greater (than) (Gr.Gr. 93).

büḍ[ü] **बंडू । महती** f., see ab. **—jāy —जाय् । भीषणभूमिः** f. a great place; a place terrible through wicked, sinful practices, etc., such as a haunted burning-place or the like. **—möj**[ü] **—मांजू ।** गृहस्वामिनी f. the big mother, the senior lady of a family, who manages the household affairs.

boḍuy बंडुय् (fem. **büḍ**[ü]**y** बंडूय्) = **boḍ**[u], with emph. **y**, even great, exactly great, verily great; K.Pr. 33 (m.), 23 (f.); Śiv. 428 (m.).

būd 1 बूद् । ज्ञानम्, प्रत्यचः m. learning, knowledge, wisdom, intelligence derived from study; ocular evidence, direct perception, apprehension of the senses; knowledge, perception, understanding, apprehension (Śiv. 1812, 1850); cognizability, visibility. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** सुबोधोद्भवः, प्रत्यचीभनवम् m.inf. intelligence, or the critical faculty (from study, etc.) to be produced; (of something hidden) to become visible or cognizable by the senses. **—karun —करुन् ।** प्रत्यचीकरणम् m.inf. to make manifest, make visible or cognizable (of something hidden).

būda-wôl[u] बूद्-वोलु । ज्ञानयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), learned, well instructed, intelligent.

būd 2 बूद् adj. c.g. wise, vigilant (Śiv. 1812).

būd 3 بود became, came into existence, the past participle of the Persian *būdan*, to be. With emph. **y, būday** (Śiv. 1521).

būd 4, *Malacochæte pectinata* (El.).

buḍa वुड । स्थविरः adj. c.g. old, aged, of a human being, beast, tree, etc., K.Pr. 36, 121 (sg. abl.); an old man (or woman), K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat.). Cf. **buḍ**[u]. **—ail —ऐल् ।** एलाफलविशेषः f. a kind of cardamom, bearing a large seed. **—bādām —बादाम् ।** राजादनफलविशेषः m. a kind of almond. **—brang —ब्रंग् ।** विकरालस्थविरः m. 'an old minaret'; met. an ugly, tall, fat, silly old man. **—dala —दल ।** कुत्सितवृद्धः adj. (f. **—dül**[ü] **—दंलू**), a lecherous old man or woman. **—drūkh**[ü]**r**[ü] **—द्रूंख्रू ।** स्थाविरजीर्णाङ्गा f. an old hag; a withered, feeble, ugly old woman. **—gŏñ**[ü] **—गांञू ।** जरद्वेश्या f. an old harlot, a woman, a harlot in her youth, who still endeavours to practise her profession in her old age. **—khor**[u] **—खंरु ।** जलजपत्रविशेषः m. a certain round-leafed swamp plant much valued as food for cattle. Cf. L. 71. **—kul**[u] **—कुलु ।** जीर्णवृचः m. an old tree, a withered tree even though young, a prematurely old tree. **—pīn —पीन् ।** स्थाविरप्रसूतिः m. the birth of a child in old age (of women or cattle). **-pīnuk**[u] **-पीनुकु ।** स्थाविरप्रसवजः adj. (f. **-pīnüc**[ü] **-पीनंचू**), a child born in the old age of its parents. **—ṭaṭur**[u] **—टटुरु ।** निकृष्टवृद्धः m. (f. **—ṭüṭ**[ü]**r**[ü] **—टंट्रू**), 'an old withered'; a vile, slanderous old man or woman. **—tshāwul**[u] **—छावुलु ।** मूढवृद्धः m. (f. **—tshāw**[ü]**j**[ü] **—छावंजू**), 'an old goat'; a foolish old man, a dotard, an old man who is felt as a burden by his relations. **—wāl —वालु ।** श्वेतबालः m. 'old hair'; grey hair, white hair. **—zaz —ज़ज़् ।** अतिजीर्णः adj. c.g. 'an old ancient', a very old man, even whose eyebrows and eyelashes are white.

buḍ[u] वुडु । वृद्धः m. (f. sg. nom. **buḍ**[ü] वुडू, dat. **bujĕ** बुज्य), an old man (K.Pr. 87, 127, Śiv. 943); (f.) an old woman (YZ. 241); cf. **buḍa.** For exam. of **buji** (f. sg. ag., etc.) see K.Pr. 80, W. 142, YZ. 247, 493. **-ruḍ**[u] वुडु-रुडु । वृद्धादिः adj. (f. sg. nom. **buḍ**[ü]**-ruḍ**[ü] वुडू-रुडू, dat. **bujĕ-rujĕ** बुज्य-रुज्य), a jingling repetition of **buḍ**[u], old people and the like, i.e. old people, the helpless, the unfortunate, and the like.

buḍ[i]**-bab** वुडि-बब् । पितामहः m. a father's father, a paternal grandfather (L. 460); also used for a mother's father. **-pöṭh**[i] **-पांठि ।** स्थविरक्रमेण adv. like an old man, after the manner of an old man.

bujĕ-buth[u] बुज्य-बुथु । वृद्धामुखः m. a young man who has a face like an old woman's; i.e. whose face is shrivelled and wrinkled.

budu (L. 328), see **bŏḍ**[u] **2.**

bēḍab बेडब् । अयोग्याकृतिः adj. c.g. ill-shapen, ugly, ungainly; clumsy, awkward, unmannerly.

bē-adab بےادب adj. c.g. without manners, rude, insolent (Gr.M.).

badād बदाद् (?بداد), in **—anun —अनुन् ।** अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to oppress or bully a person by compelling to do something which he does not wish to do; to distress or interrupt some one engaged on any work by making a needless noise. **—yun**[u] **—यिनु ।** व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be bullied, oppressed, or distressed, as above. Cf. **bēdād.**

bē-dād بےداد adj. c.g. unjust (El.).

bōdagī बोदगी । अबोधवृत्तिः f. want of intelligence, stupidity.

baḍ-gôm[u] बड-गोमु, see **baḍ.**

bŏdagēr बूदगेर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of an ancient site to the west of the Pradyumna-giri or Hāra-parvat; a well-known hill lying north of the city of Śrīnagar.

baḍahôr[u] बडहोरु । शबलः adj. (f. **baḍahör**[ü] बडहांरू), spotted, brindled, variegated, of a dirty black colour with here and there clean or white spots scattered over it.

baḍahārĕr बडहार्यर् । शबलत्वम् m. spottiness, a brindled, spotted, or variegated state or condition.

budij बुदिज्, see **mush^{a}kh.**

badüj^{ü}-müts^{ü} बदंजू-मंच़ू, see **badol^{u}-mot^{u}** under **badalun.**

buḍakh बुडख्। श्वासनिमीलनम् m. (sg. dat. **buḍakas** बुडकस्), flickering, of a flame; flickering, fluttering, of breath, breathing that at one time exists and at another time is almost stopped, like the flickering of a flame. **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । श्वासान्तिमनिमीलना m. pl. inf. to give flickerings, to be at the point of extinction of a flame; to draw the last flickering breaths of a dying man.

badal बदल् بدل or **bad^{a}la** बद्‌ल بدلہ m. (abl. sg. **bad^{a}la** बद्‌ल بدلہ, see bel.), change, exchange, alteration; recompense, return (YZ. 428); requital, retaliation, retribution, revenge; used as postpos. governing abl., in exchange for (K.Pr. 70); as a substitute for, instead of (K.Pr. 155, Śiv. 910); instead of, like, as it were (Śiv. 1243). **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु m.inf. to exchange (El.).

bad^{a}la बद्‌ल بدلہ, see ab., used as adv., in exchange, in revenge, etc.; also as postpos. governing gen., dat., or abl., = **badal** (Gr.M., W. 97). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यनु । द्वेषप्रतीकारः m.inf. to take revenge, to take vengeance. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to exchange (Gr.M.).

bā̃ḍil बाँडिल् । शैलूषवृत्तिः f. the profession of a **bā̃ḍ** or actor, etc., q.v.

bĕḍōl ब्यडोल् । कुरूपः adj. c.g. shapeless, hence mis-shapen, ill-fashioned, ugly, clumsy; ill-mannered, ill-bred, uneducated, loutish.

bōd^{a}la बोद्‌ल । मदमूढः adj. c.g. intoxicated, senseless under the influence of an intoxicating drug.

bō̃dil बाँदिल् । बन्धनालयदूतः m. a jail-officer, a turnkey.

budal बुदल् । बुद्धिहीनः adj. c.g. wanting sense or discrimination, one who commences to converse without discrimination.

budul^{u} बुदुलु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of tree, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Its timber is used in house and household carpentry (L. 79, 80). El. calls this *badar* and *búdar*, and also gives *budal* as meaning 'fir-tree'.

bādalad बादलद् । उपदंशरोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bādaladin̄** बादलदिञ्), afflicted with venereal disease (**bād,** q.v.).

badalun बदलुन् । विनिमयः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **badol^{u}** बदंलु, f. **badüj^{ü}** बदंजू), to be changed or altered (Gr.M.); to change, alter, vary; to be changed, transferred, removed, exchanged; to be transformed, transmuted. **badol^{u}-mot^{u}** बदंलु-मंतु । विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **badüj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बदंजू-मंच़ू), changed, exchanged, altered, etc.

badalāwun बद्‌लावुन् । विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **badalôw^{u}** बद्‌लोवु), to cause to be changed or altered; to change, alter, or vary anything, etc.; caus. of **badalun,** q.v. Cf. also Gr.M. **badalôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बद्‌लोवु-मंतु । विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **badalöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बद्‌लांवू-मंच़ू), caused to be changed, etc.

badalawañ बद्‌लवञ् । विनिमयमूल्यम् f. the price of exchange, the difference paid on the exchange of articles of different value; e.g. when an old article is exchanged for a new one of the same kind.

badaliyĕth बद्‌लियथ् f. (sg. dat. **badaliyüts^{ü}** बद्‌लियंच़ू), a condition of change, a changed condition, transformation (Śiv. 1704).

bādam बादम् بادم । राजादनफलम् m. an almond, cf. **bādām. -phulay** -फुलय् । राजादनलताविकासः f. the almond-blooming; the beauty of a garden in the early spring, in which, as is common, rows of almond-vines are in blossom.

bādām बादाम् بادام । राजादनफलम् m. an almond, i.q. **bādam,** q.v. Cf. El., so YZ. 478. **-gūjⁱ** -गूजि । राजादनफलसारः f. an almond-kernel; met. (of a bride, or the like) a girl of good family. **-shīra** -शीर । राजादनफलरसः m. almond-juice, a milky liquid made by pounding almond-kernels in water, used medicinally as a tonic. **—shīrīn** بادام شیرین m. the sweet almond (L. 458). **—talkh** بادام تلخ the bitter almond (L. 458). **-ṭyok^{u}** -ट्यकु । तिलकविशेषः m. the name of a *tilak* or mark put upon the forehead, triangular in shape but with a round base; a person marked with such a *tilak* (f. **-ṭĕc^{ü}** -ट्यचू).

baḍīmī बडीमी । महत्त्वम् f. greatness (cf. Gr.Gr. 141), esp. u.w. reference to the exercise of generosity or the like. **—hāwün̄^{ü}** —हावंञू । महत्त्वप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to display or proclaim one's greatness by word or deed.

bādömⁱ बादांमि بادامی । पाटलवर्णः adj. c.g. almond-coloured, light-brown; as subst., the colour light-brown, or a cloth or other similar article dyed that hue.

baḍun बडुन् । वृद्धिः, प्रस्थानम्, अभिगमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baḍyōv** बड्योव्), to become large, become big, get big (L. 461); so, **bata baḍyōs,** I am become big through (eating) food (K.Pr. 26); to become bigger, increase in size (K.Pr. 173, Śiv. 1462, of love); to become extended, lengthened; to grow, rise, increase in age (K.Pr. 119); to grow up, become of full age (K.Pr. 71); to swell (as a stream); to be raised, elevated, exalted (K.Pr. 33); to grow tall; to spring up fast and in quantities (of crops), to become rank and luxuriant; to rise, be enhanced (of a price, or prices gen.); to go on, set out, proceed, advance;

to go out, be extinguished from want of fuel (of a flame, or fire). **baḍan-wôl^{u}** बडन्-वोलु । यथोत्तरवृद्धिकः, प्रस्थानोद्युक्तः n. ag. (f. **baḍan-wājĕn** बडन्-वाज्यन्), one who keeps increasing, who increases gradually and regularly; one who is about to set out or go ahead on a journey. **baḍith āsun** बडिथ् आसुन् । सुयोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. having increased to be; hence, to be prosperous, in good condition, to be excellent (as a man's qualities, learning, wealth, or reputation). **baḍith bĕhun** बडिथ् ब्यहुन् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. to increase and sit; hence, to give up anxiety (regarding any matter), to be at ease, without care. **baḍith rōzun** बडिथ् रोज़ुन् । महत्त्वापत्तिः m.inf. having increased to remain; hence, to acquire and retain a reputation for increased greatness (of wealth, good qualities, etc.). **baḍyō-mot^{u}** बड्यो-मंतु । वृद्धिमुपगतः, प्रस्थितः, शमितः perf. part. (f. **baḍyē-müṭs^{ü}** बड्ये-मंचू), increased (e.g. in age, size, wealth, extent, etc.); advanced, gone forward (on a journey); extinguished (of a flame).

bādun बादुन् or **brādun** ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bādyōv** बाद्योव् or **brādyōv** ब्राद्योव्), to become powerful (Gr.Gr. lv, 175).

bē-dīn بےدین m. an infidel (El.).

bŏḍun बूडुन् । मज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bŏḍ^{u}** बूडु; 2 p.p. **bŏjyōv** बूज्योव्), to dive, to sink, drown, be drowned (K.Pr. 121; fig. Śiv. 1582); to be immersed, submerged (lit. or fig.), inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to sink, go down (of the sun); to be at the bottom of a hole; to sink down a pipe, be carried away; to sink in sin, be a sinner; to sink in debt, be overwhelmed with debt. K.Pr. spells 1 p.p. *bud*. **bŏḍan-wôl^{u}** बूडन्-वोलु । निमज्जनगुणः n. ag. (f. **bŏḍan-wājĕn** बूडन्-वाज्यन्), one who sinks, etc.; hence, anything which naturally sinks in water, or easily runs down a pipe, or anyone who is naturally prone to sin, or readily gets badly into debt, and so on. **bŏḍ^{u}-mot^{u}** बूडु-मंतु । मज्जितः perf. part. (f. sg. nom. **bŏḍ^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बूडू-मंचू, dat. **bŏjē-maṭsĕ** बूज्य-मच्य), sunken, immersed, etc. (Śiv. 1629).

buḍun बुडुन् । जरावस्थाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **buḍyōv** बुड्योव्), to become old, to reach old age (of animals or trees, etc.), cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 22, 36, 65, 123, 234. **—aṭsun** —अचुन् । जरावस्थोपस्थितिः m.inf. to enter old age, to become old; esp. to become old before one's time, to become prematurely old. **buḍyō-mot^{u}** बुड्यो-मंतु । आपन्नस्थाविरः perf. part. (f. **buḍyē-müṭs^{ü}** बुड्ये-मंचू), one who has become old; one who has become old before his time, who is prematurely old.

buḍana बुडंन । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, a kind of wild duck, the gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*, good for the table (L. 129). Probably i.q. El.'s *buḍun*, a bird which is said to migrate to Ladak in the hot season and to return to Kashmīr in the cold season.

bĕdāna-t^{a}l ब्यदान-तल् (cf. بیدانه) । तूदफलविशेषः m. the fruit of a species of mulberry (cf. El. s.v *túl*). **bĕdāna-t^{a}la-kul^{u}** ब्यदान-तल-कुलु, the special mulberry-tree which produces this fruit (see El. s.v. *tulakul*).

bādanāwun बादनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bādanôw^{u}** बादनोवु), to cause to become powerful (Gr.Gr. 175).

bŏḍanāwun बूडनावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍanôw^{u}** बूडनोवु), to cause something (that does not naturally sink) to sink, to dip, immerse (Śiv. 67); to submerge, drown, flood; to lose, waste, exhaust, sacrifice, ruin. Caus. of **bŏḍun** in all its senses. **bŏḍanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बूडनोवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. **bŏḍanöw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बूडनांवू-मंचू), sunken, immersed, etc., by anyone.

buḍanāwun बुडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buḍanôw^{u}** बुडनोवु), to cause to grow or be old (Gr.Gr. 175).

buḍ^{a}n-nĕng बुडन्-न्यंग् । वृद्धावस्थायाम् adv. in old age, in the period of old age.

badar 1, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*, see **budul^{u}**.

badar 2 بدر adj. c.g. out of doors, outside. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to turn out, expel, reject, repulse. Cf. El. *badar*, repulse.

bādār बादार् । आढ्यः adj. c.g. rich, wealthy, opulent (lit. and fig.).

bādöri बादांरी । आढ्यता f. opulence, wealth (lit. and fig.).

bĕdār ब्यदार् بیدار adj. c.g. awake (K.Pr. 25, YZ. 47); wakeful, sleepless; watchful, vigilant, alert (cf. El.). **—karun** —करुन् । बोधनम् m.inf. to awaken from sleep; fig. to awaken the intellect, arouse; attract attention. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । बोधाप्तिः m.inf. to be aroused, awakened from sleep; to have the intellect aroused; to have one's attention attracted, to become alert.

bĕdörī, bēdör^{i} ब्यदांरी, बेदांरि, بیداری । जागरणम् f. waking, wakefulness; vigilance, watchfulness (Śiv. 198).

bid^{ü}r^{ü} बिदूरू । पोटलिका f. a bag; wrapper, cover; esp. a large ball or wrapped up parcel of silk, valuable cloth, etc.; cf. Hindī *bidrī* and Persian بدره.

bödirū, m. (El.), i.q. **bödripĕth**, q.v.

bodur^{u} बंदुरु (f. **büd^{ü}r^{ü} 1** बंदूरू), in **—dād** —दांद् । कपिलवृषभः m. a bull of a brown or tawny colour. **büd^{ü}r^{ü}-gāv** बंदूरू-गाव् । कपिला गौः f. a cow of the same colour.

buḍur बुडुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, said to frequent the lakes north of Kashmīr, and to be not quite so large as a goose.

buḍar-kônᵘ बुडर्-कोनु । पक्षिविशेषः, अक्षिरोगविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as shaped like a sparrow, but with a long beak and tail. It dives from a height and catches small fish. A certain distressing disease of the eyelids, accompanied by swelling.

büdᵘrᵘ 2 बंदु्रू । रागचित्रणा f. the act of painting or stamping coloured pictures or patterns on walls, cloth, etc. **—khārᵘñᵘ** —खारंञ्रू । मुखे वर्णचित्रणम् f.inf. to raise painting, to apply paint; esp. to paint the face (e.g. of an actor); to paint, as a practical joke, some one who has been rude enough to go to sleep in public.

bad-rad waṇun बद्-रद् वनुन् । परिभाषणम् m.inf. to use abusive language about or to an opponent (either before his face or behind his back). Cf. Persian بدبدل.

badᵃrkāl बद्र्काल् or (Śiv. 1174) **badrakölī** भद्रकांली m. a village where there is a temple of Bhadrakālī (RT.Tr. II, 489). El. calls it Badrigul, and states that it is in Machipor Pargana.

bödrimāwas बांद्रिमावस् । भाद्रपदामावास्या f. the day of the new moon of the month of *Bādᵃrapĕth* (q.v.). *Kuśa* (*Poa cynosuroides*) grass is collected on this day and worshipped.

baḍᵃran बंड्रन् । वर्धनम्, शमनम् f. the act of increasing or making greater, or spreading abroad, anyone or anything; the act of extinguishing a flame (Gr.Gr. 121). **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछंञ्रू । उपचयापत्तिः f.inf. to increase (of anger, disease, hatred, or the like, owing to measures taken with the contrary object). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ्रू । विस्तारणा f.inf. to cause to spread abroad, to cause to increase (esp. of anger, hatred, disease, or the like, in spite of and owing to measures taken to reduce it).

baḍᵃrun बंड्रुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍᵒrᵘ** बंड्रु), caus. of **baḍun**, q.v., to make to increase, esp. (of a human being or animal) to nourish, cherish, bring up; **atha baḍᵃrun,** to stretch out or thrust out the hand, to join in hand-to-hand combat, see **atha. baḍᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** बंड्रु-मंतु । वर्धितः perf. part. (f. **baḍᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बंड्रू-मंचू), of a human being or animal, brought up, nourished up, and now of full age.

bŏḍᵃran बुंड्रन् । निमज्जनम् f. the act of causing some one or something to sink, of dipping, immersing, drowning, flooding, etc. Cf. **bŏḍanāwun.**

böḍᵃran बांड्रन् । लेपकर्म f. plastering, applying a plaster of ordinary lime-plaster or of mud mixed with chaff and chopped straw.

böḍᵃrun बांड्रुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böḍᵒrᵘ** बांड्रु), to plaster (a wall); genl. to prepare a house, make it ready for habitation (Śiv. 1065). **böḍᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** बांड्रु-मंतु । लिप्तः (f. **böḍᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बांड्रू-मंचू), plastered (of a wall or the like).

badranjboya, m. (El.) *Nepeta ruderalis.*

bādᵃrapĕth बादर्प्यथ or **bödripĕth** बांद्रिप्यथ । भाद्रपदमासः m. (sg. dat. **bādᵃrapĕtas** बादर्प्यतस्), the name of a month of the rainy season, corresponding to August–September, the Sanskrit *Bhādra-pada*, and the Hindī *Bhādõ* (K.Pr. 128); used also as the name of groups of small boils which commonly affect people in the rainy season. **bödripĕtukᵘ** बांद्रिप्यतुकु । भाद्रमाससंबन्धी adj. (f. **bödripĕtücᵘ** बांद्रिप्यतंचू), of or belonging to the month **Bādᵃrapĕth.**

baḍᵃra-pīṭh बंड्र-पीठ । भद्रासनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pīṭhas** -पीठस्), an auspicious seat; esp. a rājā's throne used on ceremonial occasions, and a god's throne in a temple or other sacred place (cf. L. 161).

baḍᵃrāwan बंड्रावन् । वर्धनम् f. the act of causing to increase; (of things, qualities, or acts) encouraging the growth, spreading abroad, increasing by accumulation.

badᵃrāwun बंद्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **badᵃrôwᵘ** बंद्रोवु), to bake bread or cakes over hot coals (Gr.Gr. liii).

baḍᵃrāwun बंड्रावुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍᵃrôwᵘ** बंड्रोवु), to cause to increase, to make larger (Śiv. 1885); (of things, qualities, or acts) to encourage the growth, to spread abroad, to increase by accumulation; to cause to grow up, bring up. **baḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** बंड्रोवु-मंतु । प्रवर्धितः perf. part. (f. **baḍᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बंड्रांवू-मंचू), caused to increase, made larger, etc.

bŏḍᵃrāwun बुंड्रावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍᵃrôwᵘ** बुंड्रोवु), to cause to sink, dip, immerse; met. to cause to sink in sinful acts, to debauch. **bŏḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** बुंड्रोवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः adj. (f. **bŏḍᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बुंड्रांवू-मंचू), sunken, immersed (by some one); met. debauched, led into sin.

böḍᵃrāwun बांड्रावुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böḍᵃrôwᵘ** बांड्रोवु), i.q. **böḍᵃrun,** q.v. **böḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** बांड्रोवु-मंतु । विहितलेपविशेषः perf. part. (f. **böḍᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बांड्रांवू-मंचू), plastered (of a wall, etc.).

baḍᵃrāwawunᵘ बंड्राववुनु m. (f. **baḍᵃrāwawüñᵘ** बंड्रावंञ्रू), one who causes to increase, a cherisher (Śiv. 862).

baḍ-shāh بدشاه, see **baḍ.**

bādshāhī, adj. e.g. kingly royal, in **bādshāhī wath,** f. the king's highway (borrowed from Hindōstānī) (El.).

bōdēshŏr बोधेश्वर् m. the lord of knowledge, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1178).

bad̤-shĕrwār वड्-शर्वार्, see **bad̤.**

bā̆d̤uth वाँडुथ् । शैलूषवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **bā̆d̤atas** वाँडतस्), the profession of an actor or buffoon.

bad̤āv वडाव् । प्रस्थितिः m. setting forth, setting out, esp. if one does not expect or intend to return; (of money or the like) excess over an amount agreed upon.

bād̤av वाडव् । वृद्धत्वम् m. largeness in size, e.g. of a person's arms, of a vessel. **—atsun** —अचुन् । वृद्ध्युद्भवः m.inf. largeness to enter; hence, of the growth of plants, to grow too large in a short time, to become too luxuriant. **-dār** -दार् । वृद्धियुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing largeness, hence too large, e.g. of a pot, a basket, or a garment. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । वृद्ध्यागमः m.inf. to be too large, e.g. of a pillar which will not fit into the place prepared for it in building a house.

bad̤āwun 1 वडावुन् । अग्नेः शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bad̤ôw^{u}** वडोवु), to extinguish a light or a fire by withdrawing the fuel. **bad̤ôw^{u}-mot^{u} 1** वडोवु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bad̤öw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** वडांवू-मंचू), extinguished (of a fire).

bad̤āwun 2 वडावुन् । गमनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bad̤ôw^{u}** वडोवु), to set out on a journey. **badôw^{u}-mot^{u} 2** वडोवु-मंतु । प्रचलितः perf. part. (f. **bad̤öw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** वडांवू-मंचू), set out, started (on a journey).

bad̤awun^{u} वडवुनु । वर्धमानः, गच्छन् adj. (f. **bad̤awüñ^{ü}** वडवंञू), one who regularly and continually increases, etc., cf. **bad̤un;** used politely to mean one who is about to depart, or set out on a journey.

bŏd̤awun बुडवुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏd̤ow^{u}** बुडंवु), i.q. **bŏd̤anāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **bŏd̤ow^{u}-mot^{u}** बुडंवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. **bŏd̤üw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बुडंवू-मंचू), made to sink by some one (of something that does not sink naturally).

bŏd̤awun^{u} बुडवुनु । निमज्जन् adj. (f. **bŏd̤awüñ^{ü}** बुडवंञू), one who sinks or dives; that which sinks of itself owing to its high specific gravity.

bādawôr^{u} बाद्वोरु । द्वेषरोषः m. anger caused by envy at another's honour or success. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोद्भवः m.inf. to feel rage caused by such envy; to display anger at greater respect being shown to another than to oneself on some public occasion. **—karun** —करुन् । रोषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause another to feel such anger. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such anger to arise.

bĕdiwatī ब्यदिवती । अशोभनता f. ugliness, want of beauty, badness in behaviour, dress, actions, intelligence, skill, or the like. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । न्यक्कारः f.inf. to make ugliness, to humiliate a person by abusing him in public, when he expected to be honoured. **—hĕñ^{ü}** —ह्यञू । अवमानननुभवः f.inf. to take such humiliation, to suffer or undergo it. **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यञू । अवमाननावाप्तिः f.inf. such humiliation to fall, humiliation to be experienced.

bĕdiwath ब्यदिवथ् । अशोभनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕdiwatas** ब्यदिवतस्), ugly, without beauty in appearance, dress, actions, conduct, intelligence, quality, or the like. **-pöth^{i}** or **-pöthin** -पांठि, -पांठिन् । अशोभनतया adv. in an ugly manner; in a wicked way.

bā̆d̤away वाँडवय् । नटवेतनम् f. an actor's or buffoon's fee.

bö̆d^{i}way वाँदिवय् । बन्धनवृत्तिः f. the fees paid at intervals by a prosecutor for feeding a prisoner who is in jail at his suit.

bad̤öy^{i} वडांयि । महत्ता f. greatness, esp. of generosity or good fame; greatness, in size or importance (K.Pr. 111). In the Roman character this word is often written **bad̤āi.**

būd̤ay बूदंय्, see **būd 3.**

böd^{i}yāna वांदियान । शतपुष्पी f. sweet-fennel (El.); its seeds, anise-seed. **-gūj^{i}** -गूजि । शतपुष्पीचूर्णसारः f. the kernels of anise-seed, extracted by pounding in a mortar.

bē-föida بےفائدہ adj. c.g. unprofitable, useless, vain; as adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. **—khar^{a}ch** —खरछ् m. extravagance. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make in vain, misspend, waste (Gr.M.).

bag बग् । भगम् m. pudendum muliebre, vulva.

bāg 1 वाग् m. a share, a portion (Śiv. 1695); hence, part, in the sense of position, as in **manz-bāg** मज़्-वाग् in the middle part, in the middle, in the centre (Śiv. 20, 914, 1107, 1459, 1547, 1588, 1668, 1695, 1744, 1759). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । बहुसंख्याया लघ्व्या विभाजनम्, भागप्रदानम् m.inf. to deal out shares to those entitled to them (Śiv. 1695); to divide into parts or shares, (in arithmetic) to divide (a number).

bāga-hār वाग-हार् । संख्यविभाजनम् m. (in arithmetic) division (of a number).

bāg 2 वाग् باغ । उद्यानम् m. a garden (Śiv. 181, etc.; K.Pr. 56, 204; YZ. 46, 254, 407); an orchard; pl. dat. with emph. **y, bāganay** वागनंय् (Śiv. 503). **-wān** -वान् । उद्यानपालः m. (f. **-wān-bāy** -वान्-वाय्, see bel.) (in El. and W. 111 spelt optionally **bāgbān**), a gardener, esp. a tree and shrub gardener (K.Pr. 142); in fem. a gardener's wife or a female gardener. **-wönil** -वांनिल् । उद्यानपालवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of a gardener.

bāga-bab^{ü}r^{ü} वाग-बबंरू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of sweet basil grown in gardens (Śiv. 1691); see **bab^{ü}r^{ü} 2.** **-bombur** -बंम्बुर् । भ्रमरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** बंम्बुरस्), a garden-bee, a bee which frequents only gardens and does not seek wild flowers; met. a libertine, one who haunts women as a bee haunts flowers. **-dör^{ü}** -दांरू । उद्यानपक्षद्वारम् f. a

garden side-door, the door of a house opening into a garden. **-mŏy** -म्य् । लघूद्यानम् f. a small garden. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । उद्यानस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who owns a garden, the lord of a garden.

bāgukᵘ बागुकु । उद्यानसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bāgücᵘ** बगंचू), of, or belonging to, a garden; produced in a garden (sg. gen. of **bāg**).

bāg 3 बाग्, in **bāg-ḍōra** बाग्-डोर । अश्वबन्धनरज्जुविशेषः m. a bridle-rope, a long rope by which horses, etc., are tied, a halter.

bāg बाँग् بانگ । उच्चैः समाह्वानम् f. a loud cry in order to call persons together from a distance, a halloa; the call to prayer by the *mu'azzin* from the tower of a mosque (K.Pr. 25, 199); the crowing of a cock (K.Pr. 176). **—dinᵘ** —दिनू । उद्बोधनाहूतिः f.inf. to call Musalmāns to prayer; to call out at the latter end of the night to waken people; to crow (of a cock). **—wanünᵘ** —वनंनू । कर्णे मन्त्रभाषणम् f.inf. to whisper the *azān* or call to prayer, as is done by a Musalmān *pīr* in initiating a disciple, or (at a birth-ceremony) in welcoming a new-born child into the world; cf. L. 270.

bāga-loṭᵘ बाँग-लंटु । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. a certain toy, a kind of peg-top.

bagĕ बग्य f. a buggy, a kind of one-horse carriage; a carriage in general (Śiv. 1859). Cf. **bagī**.

bāgĕ बाग्य m. prosperity, good-luck (Śiv. 821), i.q. **bögⁱ 1** under **bôgᵘ**.

bagī बगी f. a long barge with a hood like that of a buggy which covers the passenger (El.).

bēg بیگ m. a lord, master, a Mogul title of honour (K.Pr. 145).

bĕgā ब्यगा, in **bĕgā-wakhᵃth** ब्यगा-वख्थ् । सायंकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wakhtas** -वख्तस्), evening, the first three hours or so after sunset; cf. **bē-gāh**. **-wakhtan** -वख्तन्, **-wakhtan-bögⁱ** -वख्तन्-बांगि, **-wakhtas** -वख्तस्, or **-wakhtas-bögⁱ** -वख्तस्-बांगि । सायम्, निशामुखे adv. at evening, at some time in the first three hours after sunset.

biga बिग m. the Indian measure of area, a *bighā*. In Kashmīr a *kaccā biga* contains 40 square *gaz*, and a *pakkā biga* contains 60 square *gaz* (El.).

bōg बोग् in **bōg-bāganay** बोग्-बागनय् । विभाजनम् f. dividing out into proper proportions, e.g. of a piece of gold for the various members of an ornament in course of manufacture. Cf. **bôgᵘ**.

bögⁱ 1 बांगि or **bögin** बांगिन् (for **bögⁱ 3** see **bôgᵘ**) । वेलायाम् postpos. governing dat., at about the time of, u.w. words indicating a part of the day or night, as in **shāmas bögⁱ** (or **bögin**), at eventide; **subahas** **bögⁱ** (or **bögin**), at dawntide; **mandĕñĕs** (or **mandĕñĕn**) **bögⁱ** (or **bögin**), at about midday.

bögⁱ 2 बांगि । निमित्तम् (for **bögⁱ 3** see **bôgᵘ**), postpos. governing abl. (with vbs. of giving, accepting, etc.), on account of, for the sake of, in exchange for.

bögī बांगी । भागयोग्यः adj. e.g. entitled to a share.

bögⁱ बाँगि । उच्चैराकारणकृत् m. the *mu'azzin* who calls out the *bāg* (q.v.) or call to prayer (K.Pr. 25).

bôgᵘ बोगु । भागः m. (sg. dat. **bögis** बांगिस्, abl. **bāgi** बागि, pl. nom. **bögⁱ 3** बांगि), a share (K.Pr. 103); an allotment, apportionment; a share or helping at a meal (K.Pr. 38, 81); a portion or aliquot part of anything, as in **aiṭha-bôgᵘ**, an eighth part; (also in pl., see **bögⁱ 1** bel.) lot, fortunate lot, good fortune, the betrothal presents given by a bridegroom's father (L. 268, cf. **baḍa wörivⁱ bôgᵘ** under **baḍa**). **-bāgay** -बागय् । विभाजनम् f., i.q. **bōg-bāganay**, q.v. s.v. **bōg**. **-band** -बन्द् । स्यूतविशेषः m. a travelling-bag or hold-all for carrying bedding, clothes, etc. **—karun** —करुन् । भागभागिताविधानम् m.inf. to make a share, to share anything with some one else.

bāgi āmotᵘ बागि आमतु । विवाहधर्मसंगतः adj. (f. **—āmüċᵘ** —आमंचू), come into sharing; hence of a husband (or wife) who has become partner for life with his wife (or her husband) (perf. part. of **—yunᵘ** bel.). **-boḍᵘ** -बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. sg. **-büḍᵘ** -बंडू, dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), having great good luck, prosperous, well-to-do and blessed with offspring. **-bôgᵘ** -बोगु । भाग्यप्राप्यभागः m. a person's full share of anything under division (K.Pr. 24); the share to which a person is entitled by his fate. **-barutᵘ** -बरुतु । भरितः adj. (f. **-bürüċᵘ** -बंरंचू), filled with good fortune, excessively prosperous; (of a thing) complete in all its parts or in all its good qualities; (of a vessel) completely and satisfactorily filled. **—drāmotᵘ** —द्रामंतु । भागाद्बहिर्भूतः adj. (f. **—drāmüċᵘ** —द्रामंचू), one who remains outside the distribution, i.e. one who, even though present at a distribution of food or the like, does not receive his or her share (perf. part. of **—nērun** bel.). **-hyūnᵘ** -ह्यूनु । भाग्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīñᵘ** -हीञू), deprived of good fortune, reduced to ill-fortune, deserted by fortune, miserable. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । साधर्म्यान्निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel from a common or similar employment, or from a common means of livelihood, or from a common association, or from commensality, etc. **—khasun** —खसुन् । भाग्येन लब्धिः m.inf. to receive one's fated share of a thing. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । भागाद्बहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to go out from a share, to be outside a distribution; i.e. not

to receive one's due or expected share at a distribution, even though present. **-wān** -वान् । सुभाग्यः adj. c.g. having good fortune, prosperous. **-wönī** -वांनी । सुभाग्यवत्ता f. the possession of good fortune, prosperity. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । विवाहसंबन्धसंयोगः m.inf. to come into sharing, or into one's good fate; of a husband (or wife) becoming partner for life (as a result of fate worked out in former births) with his (or her) wife (or husband). Cf. **bāgán^{i} yun^{u}.**

bāgyuk^{u} वाग्युकु । भागरूपेण संभवन् adj. (f. **bāgic^{ü}** वागिचू), of or belonging to a share; of or belonging to good fortune, hence prosperous.

bög^{i} 3 बांगि । सङ्गाम्यम् pl. nom. shares; good fortune, prosperity, the happening of prosperity. **—karán^{i}** —करंनि । भागव्यवस्था m. pl. inf. to make shares; to arrange in, or to divide out into, shares. **—nin^{i}** —निनि । भाग्यनाश m. pl. inf. to take away good fortune; to have one's prosperity or good fortune destroyed owing to some act of folly, robbery, ill-success, failure of crops, or the like. **—wŏthán^{i}** —व्रथंनि । भाग्यापगमः m. pl. inf. good luck to rise up (and depart), to lose one's good luck.

bögis pĕṭh wātun बांगिस् प्यठ् वातुन् । कार्यसिद्ध्यवसरे उपस्थितिः m.inf. to arrive upon good fortune, to arrive at exactly the right time, so as to share in the fruits of another's success.

būg बूग् । भोगः m. enjoyment, pleasure, esp. worldly pleasures, as opp. to **yōg** or **yūg,** asceticism (Śiv. 866, 867, 1377, 1458, 1714); fruition (Śiv. 1696, 1835, 1838); sexual enjoyment; experiencing, feeling, perception; advantage, pleasure, delight. **—karun** —करुन् । भोग्यानुभवः m.inf. to enjoy, etc.

būgī बूगी । भोगासक्तः adj. c.g. devoted to enjoyment or luxury, a voluptuary.

būg^{u} बूगु, see **būgun.**

bē-gāh بےگاہ adj. c.g. untimely, unseasonable (K.Pr. 21).

bagal बगल् بغل । कक्षौ m. the armpits. **-canda** -चन्द् । पार्श्वनिधानिका m. the side-pocket of a coat or similar garment. **-bŏy** -ब्वय् । संक्रामको दुर्गन्धः f. the stink of the armpits; the sweaty smell emanating from a man's skin and perceived by those who are close by his side.

bag^{a}l^{i} gaṭshun बग्लि गछुन् । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to go to a person's armpit, hence to meet him privately or secretly; to go by a side-path instead of by the direct road. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to come together privately to meet secretly; to approach a person with the object of offering a bribe.

bōg^{a}la बोग्ल । स्थूलमाषविशेषः f.pl. a kind of bean, *Vicia faba* (= L. 330, *bágláh*, El. *bāgla*). **-dāl** -दाल् । स्थूलमाषविशेषसूदः f. a quantity of these beans husked and split; a spiced pottage made of these beans.

būgal बूगल् । भोगी adj. c.g. fond of pleasure or enjoyment, a voluptuary.

būgōl बूगोल् m. geography (Gr.M.).

bāgambar वागम्बर् m. Vāgambara, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1587).

bāgnai, v. **bāganay.**

bāgán^{i} वागंनि in **bāgán^{i} yun^{u}** वागंनि यिनु । विवाहयोगादिना तात्पर्यम् m.inf. to be joined to a person in marriage, to become married to a person (Śiv. 37, of a woman); to obtain one's share allotted by fortune, to receive one's fated portion; K.Pr. 54 spells the word *bāguni*. Cf. **bāgi yun^{u}** under **bôg^{u}.**

bagnū बग्नू m. the Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) (El.).

bēgāna بیگانہ adj. c.g. strange, foreign, alien (K.Pr. 146, Śiv. 1605).

bögin बांगिन् । अवसरे adv., see **bög^{i} 2.**

boguni, see **bugiñ.**

būgun बूगुन् । भोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būg^{u}** बूगु, 2 p.p. **būjyōv** बूज्योव्), to enjoy (Śiv. 1423, 1603); to enjoy the delights of the world (as opposed to asceticism) (Śiv. 1458, 1828); to experience, suffer, undergo, to reap the fruits of one's actions in this, or a former, life (Śiv. 1795); frequently with cognate acc. pl. of **būg,** q.v., **būgan būgun,** to enjoy delights (Śiv. 1377, 1714), or to reap fruition (Śiv. 1835, 1838).

būg^{u}-mot^{u} बूगु-मंतु । भुक्तपूर्वः perf. part. (f. **būj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बूजू-मंचू), experienced, suffered, undergone, reaped (as above).

bagandar बगन्दर् । भगन्दररोगः m. a fistula in the *pudendum muliebre* or in the anus, a boil in or close to the anus. **—pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । भगन्दरोद्भवः m.inf. fistula to occur, the occurrence of an attack of the disease.

bagandarlad बगन्दर्लद् । भगन्दररोगाहतः adj. c.g. (when used as subst. the f. is **bagandarladiñ** बगन्दर्लदिञ्), suffering from or afflicted by fistula.

bē-gunāh بےگناہ adj. c.g. without sin, sinless, guiltless, innocent (Gr.M.).

bāganay बागनय् । विभागः f. division, dividing into shares, i.q. **bāgay,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 129; fate, fortune (El. *bāgnai*). **—nērüñ^{ü}** —नेरुञ् । बह्वंशविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately.

bāganayĕ-dār बागनय-दार् । विशिष्टभागार्हः adj. c.g. divisible into parts, easily or naturally divided into equal parts, or such as demands subdivision on account of its quantity or the like.

bāganay बागनंय्, see **bāg 2.**

bugiñ बुगिञ् । स्वामिपत्नी f. the wife of a servant's master, a servant's mistress; K.Pr. 263 spells the word *boguni*. It is fem. of **bugiy**, q.v., cf. Gr.Gr. 38.

bāgar in **bāgar bang,** m. *Hyoscyamus niger* (L. 74, 76).

bagāra बगार । स्नेहः m. oil, *ghī*, dripping, or other grease used in cooking; cf. Gr.Gr. 122. **—karun —करुन् ।** पक्वस्नेहसंयोजनम् m.inf. to fry in oil, etc.; to cook in or with oil, etc. **-dār -दार् ।** संयोजितस्नेहः adj. e.g. greasy, oily, buttery (of cooked food). **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु ।** असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü} -रंछू**), without oil; anything cooked or baked without grease.

bāgār^{i} बाँगंरि । संसृष्टधातुमयः adj. e.g. made of mixed metal (of pots, dishes, or the like). Cf. **bögur^{u}.**

bagair بغیر postpos. governing abl., without, exclusive of, excluding, except, besides (K.Pr. 178).

bagir (? **bög^{ü}r^{ü}**), f. a share (El.).

baigar बैगर् । प्रत्युत conj. on the contrary, nay rather.

bĕgor^{u} ब्यगंरु । विदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. **bĕgür^{ü}** ब्यगंरू), acrid, astringent, throat-burning (of food). Cf. **bĕgarun. -bāna -बान ।** दाहविक्षतोखा m. an earthen cooking-pot, spoilt by grease or oil being often burnt in it.

bēgör^{i} 1 बेगांरि بیگاری । आजूः f. compelling to work for nothing; pressed or forced labour (K.Pr. 17, 200). **-nakha wālüñ^{ü} -नख वालंञू ।** अप्रीत्या कार्यसमापनम् f.inf. to do a thing carelessly and hurriedly (as if by forced labour).

bēgāri lagun बेगारि लगुन् । आजूयोगः m.inf. to be suddenly and unexpectedly pressed for such service. **-mahanyuv^{u} -महनिवु ।** बलान्नियोज्यः m. a person pressed into service against his will, one pressed to carry loads (for individuals or the public). **—raṭun —रटुन् ।** बलाद्भारोद्वहनायाक्रमणम् m.inf. to press into such service, to seize a man for such service.

bēgör^{i} 2 बेगांरि بیگاری । विष्टिनियोज्यः m. a person pressed into service against his will for carrying loads or the like.

bigār बिगार् in **bigār karun** बिगार् करुन् । विरोधापादनम् m.inf. to set at variance, to set friends at enmity.

bögur^{u} बाँगुरु । धातुसंसृष्टिमयः adj. (f. **bög^{ü}r^{ü}** बांग्रू), i.q. **bāgār^{i}**, q.v.

bagārun बगारुन् । प्रचयणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bagôr^{u}** बगोरु), (in cooking) to fry, etc., in oil, etc.; to add hot oil, etc., in the process of cooking. **bagôr^{u}-mot^{u}** बगोरु-मंतु । विहितस्नेहयोजनः adj. (f. **bagör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बगांरू-मंचू), cooked in or with *ghī*, oil, etc.; fried.

bĕgaran ब्यगरन् । कटुता f. acridity, astringency (of flavour of food).

bĕgarun ब्यगरुन् । विदाहिस्वादोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕgaryōv** ब्यगर्योव्), to be acrid, to have the flavour of grease burnt in cooking; to cause the throat or nasal passages to have a sensation of astringency (e.g. by the smoke of burning grease). **—tulun —तुलुन् ।** कट्वास्वादसमुन्नावनम् m.inf. to cause the sensation of acridity in the throat or nasal passages (e.g. of the smoke of burning grease, etc.). **—wŏthun —व्वथुन् ।** कट्वास्वादोन्नवः m.inf. the sensation of acridity, astringency, or throat-burning to be experienced, (e.g. from the vapour of burning grease or of burning cayenne pepper).

bĕgaryō-mot^{u} ब्यगर्यो-मंतु । आत्तविदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. **bĕgaryē-müts^{ü}** ब्यगर्ये-मंचू), that which has acquired an acrid taste (e.g. by going bad).

bigaran बिगरन् । विकारः f. change for the worse, impairment, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, disfigurement, defacement; decline, decay; disorder, disarrangement, confusion; ruin, harm, injury, damage; blemish, stain, flaw; disagreement, discord, quarrel, misunderstanding, disaffection, rebellion, mutiny.

bigarun बिगरुन् । विकारापत्तिः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **bigaryōv** बिगर्योव्), to be changed for the worse, to be impaired, deteriorated (K.Pr. 246); to take harm, be damaged, marred; to fall off, decline in beauty; to fail, miscarry; to break down; to go or turn bad; to get out of order, be disordered; to be mismanaged, bungled; to be at variance, to be estranged; to get out of temper, become angry; to become vicious; to rebel, revolt. **bigaryō-mot^{u}** बिगर्यो-मंतु । विकृतिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **bigaryē-müts^{ü}** बिगर्ये-मंचू), impaired, damaged, spoilt, etc.

bigārun बिगारुन् । विकारोत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigôr^{u}** बिगोरु), to ruin, spoil, mar, vitiate, etc.; to bungle; to break a custom; to cause a misunderstanding (between friends). Caus. of **bigarun,** q.v. Cf. **bigarāwun. bigôr^{u}-mot^{u}** बिगोरु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः perf. part. (f. **bigör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बिगांरू-मंचू), ruined, spoiled (by some one).

bög^{a}ran बांग्रन् । विभाजना f. dividing, apportioning; division, distribution (Gr.Gr. 121).

bög^{a}run बांग्रुन् । विभजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bög^{o}r^{u}** बांग्रु), to divide, apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out (Śiv. 1072, 1510); to go shares in, share out, divide among each other. **bög^{a}rana-bôg^{u}** बांग्रन-बोगु । विभाजनभागः m. a share for dividing, an extra share given to the person engaged in dividing, as a perquisite for his trouble. **bög^{a}run^{u}** बांग्रुनु । विभजनीयः fut. pass. part. (f. **bög^{a}rüñ^{ü}** बांग्रंञू), to be divided, fit to be divided; that which is to be divided; a thing or act which is the subject of division. **bög^{a}ran-wôl^{u}**

वांग्रन्-वोलु । विभाजकः m. (f. bög^a^ran-wājĕñ वांग्रन्-वाज्यञ्), a divider, an apportioner, a distributor. **bög^a^rith thawun** वांग्रिथ् थवुन् । विभज्यनिर्दिष्टिः m.inf. to fix, during one's lifetime, the shares in which one's own property is to be divided amongst one's heirs; to hide shares in any property from those who are entitled to it. **bög^a^r^u^-mot^u^** वांग्रु-मतु । विभक्तः perf. part. (f. **bög^ü^r^ü^-müts^ü^** वांग्रू-मंचू), divided, apportioned; divided, shared out.

bĕgarĕr व्यगर्यर् । विदाह्यास्वादः, अमर्षः m. acridity; met. anger due to hidden enmity.

bĕgarāwun व्यगरावुन् । कटूकरणम्, कटुत्वम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕgarôw^u^** व्यगरोवु), to make acrid; intr. to be acrid. **bĕgarôw^u^-mot^u^** व्यगरोवु-मतु । कटूकृतः perf. part. (f. **bĕgaröw^ü^-müts^ü^** व्यगरांवू-मंचू), made acrid (of food, etc., by smoke, burnt grease, or the like); met. made acrid in temperament, angered, estranged (by some busybody).

bigarāwun विगरावुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigarôw^u^** विगरोवु), caus. of **bigarun**, i.q. **bigārun**, q.v. **bigarôw^u^-mot^u^** विगरोवु-मतु । विकारमापादितः perf. part. (f. **bigaröw^ü^-müts^ü^** विगरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **bigôr^u^-mot^u^**, s.v. **bigārun.**

bög^a^rāwun वांग्रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bög^a^rôw^u^** वांग्रोवु), caus. of **bög^a^run**, to get divided, to cause to be divided by some one (Śiv. 855, 969); to divide among each other, to share out (YZ. 254). **bög^a^rôw^u^-mot^u^** वांग्रोवु-मतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. **bög^a^röw^ü^-müts^ü^** वांग्रांवू-मंचू), divided, apportioned, shared out.

bög^a^rawañ वांग्रवञ् । विभाजनभृतिः f. a fee or payment for dividing; the commission or perquisite kept back by a distributor.

bē-garaz بے غرض adj. c.g. disinterested, without selfishness, impartial; independent, indifferent.

būgath बूगथ् । भोज्यभोगः f. (sg. dat. **būgüts^ü^** बूगंचू), the enjoyment, possession, usufruct of that to which one is entitled (e.g. wife, house, wealth, etc.).

bagav बगव् । बहुभुक् कुण्ठः m. a gluttonous lazy fellow; a young fellow who eats much and won't work.

bagawān बगवान् or भगवान् । ईश्वरः m. God, the Supreme Deity, the *Bhagavān*, or the Adorable, of India proper (Śiv. 1712); vocative **bagawāna**, O God! (K.Pr. 102). Commonly applied as a title to certain Hindū deities, esp. to Viṣṇu (Śiv. 6, 31, 447, 863, 1142, 1156, 1317), Śiva (Śiv. 158, 944, 1216, 1629, 1737), and the sun (Śiv. 476, 580). The f. form of this word is **bagavatī**, q.v.

bāgĕwān बाग्यवान् adj. c.g. fortunate, lucky, blessed with prosperity (Śiv. 432, 685, 687, 939, 1331, 1554, 1832).

bāgĕwōnī बाग्यवांनी f. prosperity, good fortune (Śiv. 1141).

būgawun^u^ बूगवुनु । भुञ्जानः adj. (f. **būgawüñ^ü^** बूगवंञ्), one who enjoys, experiences, suffers, undergoes, etc.; one who is fond of enjoyment, a voluptuary; **būgan būgawun^u^**, one who enjoys earthly pleasures (as opp. to an ascetic) (Śiv. 866). Cf. **būgun.**

bagavatī बगवती or भगवती f. of **bagawān,** q.v. the revered one, applied as a proper name to the goddess Pārvatī in Śiv. 101, 1527.

bagavath ब(भ)गवथ् adj. c.g. adored, holy, revered, venerable (applied to a divine being), as in **bhagavath-māyā,** the adored Māyā, or illusory power of the divinity (Śiv. 34, 665, 1234).

bāgay बागय् । विभागः f. dividing into shares, distributive division, i.q. **bāganay,** q.v. **—nērüñ^ü^** —नेरंञू । योग्यविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately. **—bözüñ^ü^** —बोजंञू । विभागपर्यालोचना f.inf. to consider sharing; to calculate out shares, to arrange a fair division.

bugiy बुगिय् । स्वामी m. (f. **bugiñ** बुगिञ् q.v.), a master (of a servant).

bugiyĕ-kūr^ü^ बुगिय-कूरू । स्वामिकन्या f. a master's daughter (of whatever age), the daughter of a servant's master.

bē-guzār بے گذار adj. c.g. impassable (of a forest, mountain-pass, river, etc.) (Gr.M.).

bāh 1 बाह् or **bah** به । द्वादश card. c.g. (sg. abl. (?) **baha** बह K.Pr. 162; pl. dat. **bāhan** बाहन् Śiv. 523), twelve; **-shĕth** -श्यथ्, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84, Śiv. 738, 188). See **baha.** In K.Pr. 162 this numeral is in agreement with a noun in the sing.

bāh 2 बाह् । द्वादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **bōsh^ü^** बांशू), the twelfth lunar day of a lunar fortnight; the name of a certain expiatory funeral ceremony, carried out at Mārtaṇḍa or other holy place, in cases of those who have committed suicide, or who have died a sudden or unnatural death. In Sanskrit the ceremony is called *nārāyaṇa-bali.* Ordinary funeral ceremonies terminate on the eleventh lunar day after the death.

bōsh^ü^ bihun बांशू बिहुन् । नारायणबलिक्रियारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence such an expiatory ceremony. **-bāpār** -बापार् । द्वादशीव्रतोपयोगिव्यापारः m. the actions of the twelfth lunar day, i.e. the Hindū preparations for breaking the fast of the eleventh lunar day; the arrangements for the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-bata** -बत । द्वादशीव्रतान्नम् m. the food eaten after breaking the fast on the twelfth lunar day. **-hond^u^** -हंन्दु । द्वादशीसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^ü^** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to the twelfth lunar day, or to the

ab. expiatory ceremony. **-vĕd** -वद् । नारायणवलिकल्पः f. the ritual of the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । द्वादशीव्रतयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who fasts by eating only once on the twelfth lunar day, after having accomplished the Hindū fast on the eleventh. **-wöl^i** -वांलि । नारायणबल्याख्यपैतृकविधिविधाननिष्ठाः m.pl. of ab. the relations of the deceased who are engaged in performing the ab. expiatory rite.

baha, in K.Pr. 162, apparently f. sg. abl. of **bah 1,** twelve. K.Pr. writes *bahah.*

bahā वहा । आस्वेदः m. vapour, mist (El.). When -°, as in **atha-°,** the word is practically equivalent to 'sweat', v. **atha.** —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । आस्वेदनम् m.inf. to give steam (to), to subject to the influence of steam, to steam (e.g. to give a vapour bath, or to separate papers clotted together by applying steam, etc., etc.). —**khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु । ऊष्मविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to eat steam, hence to go bad by becoming steamy (e.g. of stored grain heating, clothes becoming musty, or the like). —**lagun** —लगुन् । विकारसमुद्भवः m.inf. steam to be attached; the going bad by the production of steam (as of clothes or grain packed away in a damp condition). **-ṭhāna** -ठान, see s.v. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । परिपाकावाप्तिः m.inf. steam to come; hence (of unripe fruit, grain, etc., stored away so as to heat through absence of ventilation) to become ripe, to ripen after being plucked or reaped.

bāha वाह । वाष्पम् m. steam from boiling water, etc.

bahī 1 वही । गणनापुस्तिका, सट्टी f. an account-book, an official register (Gr.M., Śiv. 1912).

bahī 2 वही । तुल्याचरणम् f. habitual custom, habit; —° conduct like (that of so and so); as in **Shēkha-bahī,** the custom of the Shēkh (is to do so and so), K.Pr. 194.

bàh^i 1 वंहि । बाहुभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, described as made of engraved gold or silver, and being eight or nine inches long; cf. Persian بازو.

bahi-band वहि-बन्द् । दोर्भूषाविशेषैकतरः m. a single similar bracelet; cf. بازوبند. **-gulᵘ** -गुलु । एकमात्रदोर्भूषाभेदः m. a single similar bracelet.

bàh^i 2 वंहि, in **bàh^i-bāhaway** वंहि-वाहवय् । समग्रद्वादश card. c.g. (the emph. form of **bàh 1,** twelve), the whole twelve, all twelve. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bāhi वाहि, in **bāhi waharĕ,** in the twelfth year (K.Pr. 72); cf. **böhyumᵘ.**

bĕha व्यह or **biha** विह । स्थितिः m. sitting down; stopping, arrest of motion; laziness in work; cf. **atha-°**; a wooden or rope ring for supporting globular-shaped vessels (in which they 'sit'); the parts of a wooden spinning-wheel in contact with the ground (El.); a chair (K.Pr. 31, spelt *bihĕh*); cf. Gr.Gr. 122. —**atsun** —अचुन् । कार्योपेक्षाभ्यासयोगः, अलसीभवनम् m.inf. laziness to enter; slackness in work to be exhibited, laziness to be shown. **-dār** -दार् । साधारः adj. c.g. fitted with a ring support as ab. **-drāv** -द्राव् । निर्मलीभूतः, अधस्तात्संहतमलः adj. c.g. that of which the sediment has settled, clarified, clear. **-wāl** -वाल् । अकर्मस्वतया परोद्वेजकः, अधोगतमलः adj. c.g. one who stops work and intimidates others; a lazy person who stops at home (K.Pr. 193, W. 21); of a liquid, that of which the impurities have settled as a sediment and is now clear; K.Pr. and W. both spell this word *bĕhwāl.* **-wölī** -वांली । कार्यहीनता f. the lazy do-nothing of one who has stopped work and is without employment.

bih (? spelling) in **bih-dāna,** m. seeds of the quince (L. 389).

bŏh वुह । अहम् c.g., pron. of 1st pers. I (YZ. 19). In poetry this word sometimes takes the form **bō** वो or **bū** वू. With the emph. part. **y** य्, it takes the form **bŏy** वुय् (Śiv. 24) or **buy** वुय्, even I, I indeed. So also with the conj. **ay** अय्, if, we have **bŏy** वुय्, if I (Gr.Gr. 257), and similarly we have **bŏ-ti** वुति, I also (Gr.M., Śiv. 73, 119, 988, 1608), **bŏnai** वुनै, not I (Gr.Gr. 22). This pronoun has no gen. sg. or pl., employing instead thereof the possessive prons. **myônᵘ**, my, and **sônᵘ**, our, qq.v. In the sg. for all cases exc. the nom. it has **mĕ** म्य (Śiv. 511). In the pl. its nom. is **às^i 1** अंसि (Śiv. 984); other cases, exc. gen., **asĕ** अस्य (Śiv. 1284). (For **às^i 2** see **asun.**)

As in the case of the other personal pronouns, this pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes, but only for the sg. number. It has no suff. for the pl. These suffixes can be optionally added to any finite form of a verb. The suff. of the nom. sing. is **s** स्, and of all other cases of the sg. is **m** म्. These are added directly to forms ending in vowels, but when added to a form ending in a consonant they take **a** अ as a junction-vowel. Thus **pokᵘ** + **s** becomes **pokus** पंकुस्, I went; **korᵘ** + **m** becomes **korum** कंरुम्, made by me, I made; **korun** + **s** becomes **korᵘnas** कंरुनस्, I was made by him, he made me.

There are certain irregularities in adding these suffixes. The principal are: (1) A final **h** is dropped before them, and a final **kh** (the suffix of the nom. of the 2nd pers. sg. and of the 3rd pers. pl.) becomes **h.** Thus **chhuh** + **m** becomes **chhum** छुम्, there is to me, I have; **korukh** + **s** becomes **korᵘhas** कंरुहस्, I was made by them, they made me. (2) Before them the

term. **av** becomes **ō** and **iv** becomes **yū**. Thus **karav + m** becomes **karōm** करोम्, we shall make for me, and **kariv + m** becomes **karyūm** कर्यूम्, make ye me, or for me. (3) When added to the 3rd sg. fut. the final **i** of the verb is changed to **ĕ**. Thus **kari + m** becomes **karĕm** कर्यम्, he shall make me. (4) When added to the 2nd sg. impve. they take **u** as a junction vowel. Thus **kar + m** becomes **karum** करुम्, make thou me. (Cf. Gr.Gr. 87, 181, 183, 257.)

bŏh-tāna wanạn[i] बुह्-तान वनंनि । कल्पितप्रलापः m. pl. inf. to tell an imaginary story, so as to gain another's confidence.

asĕ अस्य, see ab. **asĕ-ti pāṭhi** अस्य-ति पाठि । अस्माकमप्यस्तु interj. may that be my luck !, an exclamation used at seeing another's good fortune.

ạs[i] ऑसि, we; see ab. **ạs[i] gạchh[i] badạn[i]** ऑसि गंछि बडंनि । वयं वर्धिषीमहि interj. may we flourish ! may we prosper ! lit. it was proper that we should go forward. —**gachhaw zēnạn[i]** —गछव् ज़ेनंनि । वयं जीयास्म interj. may we be victorious ! lit. it is proper that we should conquer. —**gay asiy** —गय् असिय् । स्वत्वभिमानोक्तिः interj. indicating self-satisfaction, 'I'm the man !,' lit. we (honorific pl.) are we indeed.

bō बो, **bū** बू, see ab. **bŏy** बुय्, **buy** बुय्, even I, I indeed, if I, see ab. **bŏ-ti** बुति, I also, see ab. **bŏ-nai** बुनै, not I, see ab.

mĕ म्य acc. dat. ag. or abl. sg., see ab. **mĕ-ti** म्यति, me also, etc. (Śiv. 521, 525, 1165, 1434). **mĕ-y** म्यय्, even me, me indeed, me only, etc. (Śiv. 544, 634, 644, 692, 724, 760, 768, 900, 901, 1257).

bŏh[i] बांहि card. c.g. the special form which **bāh**, twelve, takes in multiplication by a number exceeding ten. Thus, **kāh bŏh[i] akh hath ta dŏyĕtr[a]h** काह् बांहि अख् हथ् त द्वयत्रह्, eleven twelves (are) a hundred and thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 86).

bahādur or **bahôdur** بہادر adj. c.g. and subst. m. brave, bold, valiant, courageous (W. 117); as a title, **Kampanī b°**, कम्पनी बहादुर्, the East India Company; cf. K.Pr. 189, 190. W. spells this word *bŏhŏdur*.

bahāgun[u] बहागुनु । द्वादशगुणितः adj. (f. **bahāgün[ü]** बहागंनू), multiplied by twelve, twelvefold; (of a rope, or the like) twelve-stranded.

bahugun बहुगुन् । स्थालीविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bahuganas** बहुगनस्), a small brazen vessel with a wide mouth. In it tea is made, rice is cooked, *ghī* is prepared, etc. (K.Pr. 36, where it is spelt *buhogun* or *bhogun*).

bahugan-khünd[ü] बहुगन्-खंण्डू । लघुः खण्डितो वा स्थालीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a broken vessel, as ab.; a small **bahugun**.

bahāgañ बहागञ् । अष्टौवराटकाः, काकिणी f. a certain nominal coin, the value of the eighth part of a British pice. The latter is now used as the equivalent of the old nominal coin (representing a hundred cowries) called the **hath** or 'hundreder'. **Bahāgañ** therefore means 'a twelver' (for 'a twelve-and-a-halfer'). As sixty-four cowries now go to a pice, therefore a **bahāgañ** now equals eight cowries. Cf **ạd[i]-hyol[u]** and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

bahāgañĕ-hond[u] बहागञ्य-हंन्दु । काकिणीमूल्यः adj. (f. **-hünz[ü]** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to eight cowries; costing eight cowries.

bahāgoñun[u] बहागंञुनु । काकिणीमितप्रचारः m. a coin of the value of a **bahāgañ** or eight cowries; when preceded by a num., —°, a coin worth so many **bahāgañ**.

bahah, v. **baha**.

bihĕh, see **bĕha**.

bahujyŏr[i] बहुज्यांरि । बाहुल्येन adv. abundantly, usually, ordinarily, commonly.

bahākh बहाख् । सुदूरपार्वतीयारण्यप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **bahāki** बहाकि), any distant forest on a high mountain, a mountain forest.

bahāki khasun बहाकि खसुन् । पशुभरणार्थमरण्यसंचारः m.inf. to ascend to the mountain forest; esp. of villagers paying a visit to such a forest to inspect their herds, which it is the custom to send there to graze during the warm months of the year.

bahikath, m. (sg. dat. **bahikatas**), *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bahal बहल् । दण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bahali** बहलि), a long stout staff used by mountaineers, an alpenstock.

bahali-pāwi बहलि-पावि । स्वतुल्योत्कृष्टः adj. c.g. raised above one's fellows, exalted above others (metaphorically or physically, of a person or anything inanimate).

bahil (? spelling), ? m., the name of a certain soil. It is a rich loam of great natural strength (L. 319).

bĕhāl ब्यहाल् or **bē-hāl** बेहाल् بےحال । असहायः adj. c.g. out of condition, ill-circumstanced (Śiv. 573); damaged, unserviceable, worn out; unemployed, badly off, in a bad state.

bahālad बहालद् । औष्ण्यविकृतः adj. c.g. turned musty or decayed from hot damp, of anything put by in a damp state, and hence getting spoiled by the heat of damp fermentations; spoiled by damp heat.

bāhalad बाहलद् । ऊष्मविकृतः adj. c.g., id.

bahim[ü] बहिमू, see **bahyum[u]**.

bahāna बहान بہانہ । हेतुः m. an excuse, pretext, plea (Śiv. 650, 1123); pretence, shift, evasion, subterfuge; with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bahānāh** बहानाह् (Śiv. 682). —**karun** —करुन् । हेतुप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to

make an excuse; to pretend, sham, feign; to evade, shuffle.

bāhan वाह्न्, see **bāh**.

bĕhun or **bihun** व्यहुन्, विहुन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **byūṭhᵘ** ब्यूठु (Śiv. 842, 847), pl. **bīṭhⁱ** बीठि (Śiv. 78); f. **bīṭhᵘ** बीठू, pl. **bēchĕ** बेछ (Gr.Gr. 212); 2 p.p. **bēchyōv** बेछ्योव् (Gr.Gr. 231); conj. part. always **bihith** बिहिथ् (Gr.Gr. 197), and freq. part. **bihⁱ bihⁱ** बिहि बिहि (Gr.Gr. 105)], to be seated, to sit, to sit down (K.Pr. 132, impve.; YZ. 409; Śiv. 842, 847, 1468, 1484, 1914); to settle, reside in a place (K.Pr. 191); to remain, continue in a place, be fixed in any position (Śiv. 730, 1690, 1797, 1821); with dat., to sit (at a thing), to remain busy (at anything) (Gr.M.); to be unemployed, idle (K.Pr. 33, m. sg. dat. of 1 p.p.); to alight, settle, perch; to subside, settle, abate; to cease motion, be stopped (of a vehicle or machine).

bĕhan-jāy व्यहन्-जाय् or **-jyāy** -ज्याय् । संनिवेशः f. a place for sitting; a place where people meet to sit and converse, the reception-room of a house; a favourite place for sitting, a home (Śiv. 90).

bihith बिहिथ् conj. part. having sat (YZ. 383, Śiv. 1102, 1119); also used as an adj., seated, etc. [Gr.M.; K.Pr. 31, 87 (busy at the spinning-wheel), 145; YZ. 67, 141; Śiv. 1101, 1567]. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कार्यभ्रंशः m.inf. to sit down; to settle down; to fall in or down (of a house, wall, etc.); to cease motion, be stopped; to lose one's occupation or post, to become unemployed.

byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ ब्यूठु-मतु perf. part. (f. **bīṭhᵘ-mütsᵘ** बीठू-मंचू), seated, etc.; so sg. dat. of 1 p.p. **bīṭhis**, to an idle man (K.Pr. 33).

bĕhōnar or **bē-hunar** بے هنر adj. c.g. unskilful, unskilled, unaccomplished (K.Pr. 150).

bahanāwun वहनावुन् conj. 3, to fix (El.), perhaps incorr. for **bĕhanāwun**, q.v.

bĕhanāwun व्यहनावुन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕhanôwᵘ** व्यहनोवु), to cause to sit; to cause to perch (of a bird) (Śiv. 1694); to put down, to set down (on the ground or on a supporting stand); to cause something in motion to come to rest; to set anything in its proper place (as in a row); to calm, assuage; to press down, make flat or even; to plant (El.).

bĕhanôwᵘ-motᵘ व्यहनोवु-मतु । उपवेशितः perf. part. (f. **bĕhanöwᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्यहनांवू-मंचू), caused to be seated; set down, put down, etc.

bahar بحر m. a sea, gulf; a river. **mānind-ĕ bahar**, *like a river, going on swimmingly, prospering* (K.Pr. 64).

bahār 1 वहार adv. outside, without, out of doors (Śiv. 678).

bahār 2 بہار m. spring, spring-time, the spring season (Śiv. 54). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । स्वातन्त्र्यविकासापत्तिः m.inf. spring to come, to blossom, bloom; (of persons) to flourish, be blooming, to be happy and joyful.

bahārukᵘ वहारुकु । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bahārücᵘ** वहारंचू), of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bahāras-kyutᵘ वहारस-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring-time.

bahörⁱ वहांरि بہاری । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bᵃhᵘrᵘ वहुरू or **bahᵘrᵘ** वंहुरू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of hawk or falcon, said to be strong enough to carry off even children; the royal white falcon (El.); the corresponding Hindī word is *bahri* (also fem.), the *Falco calidus*. **—pĕñᵘ** —पेंञू । आपाततो नाशापत्तिः f.inf. the falling of a falcon; hence, to be destroyed suddenly, or (of a healthy man or beast) to be carried off by a sudden and violent illness.

buhārⁱ वुहरि । भङ्गादिरज्जुमयस्यूतविशेषः f. a gunny-bag, a sack or bag of coarse material.

buhurᵘ वुहुरु । ओषधिविक्रेता m. a vendor of drugs, spices, herbs, groceries, etc.; a druggist, spicer, grocer, etc.

buhᵃrⁱ-bāy वुहंरि-वाय् । औषधविक्रयिपत्नी f. a druggist's wife. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । ओषधिविक्रयिपुत्रः m. (f. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a druggist's child. **-phuṭᵘjᵘ** -फुटंजू । औषधपोटलिका f. a druggist's packet; a packet of drugs made up as a medicine; a dose or doses of medicine as it comes from the pharmacy, usually wrapped in a leaf or the like. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । औषधविक्रयिवृत्तिः m. the trade or profession of a druggist; conduct like that of a druggist. **-wān** -वान् । औषधनिषद्या m. a druggist's shop, a pharmacy.

baharun वहरुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baharyōv** वहर्योव्), to be brave, show courage, to stand up to a person, not to be cowed; not to be dismayed in the face of difficulties or defeat.

baharan-wôlᵘ वहरन्-वोलु । संमुखभवनसामर्थ्ययुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is naturally brave in the face of difficulty or danger.

baharyō-motᵘ वहर्यों-मतु । संमुखसमर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **baharyē-mütsᵘ** वहर्ये-मंचू), one who has become brave or capable in the face of difficulties, etc.

baharawunᵘ वहरवुनु । संमुखसमर्थीभवन m. (f. **baharawüñᵘ** वहरवंञू) = **baharan-wôlᵘ**, v. the prec.

bahs بحث m. disputation, discussion, controversy, argument; altercation, wrangling, dispute (El.); cf. **bē-bahs**.

bē-hĕs वेह्यस् بےحس adj. without sense, senseless (Śiv. 164).

bĕhōsh or **bē-hōsh** व्यहोश् بےهوش । निःसंज्ञः adj. c.g. unconscious, insensible, stupefied, delirious; senseless, stupid; senseless, fainting (Śiv. 1455, 1564), (from envy or jealousy, Śiv. 498). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । निःसंज्ञीभवनम् m.inf. to become senseless, etc.

bĕhūshī व्यहूशी بےهوشی । निःसंज्ञता f. unconsciousness, insensibility, stupefaction; delirium; senselessness, stupidity.

bihisht بہشت m. the abode of the blessed, Paradise, Heaven (Gr.M.).

bahusyāmō बहुस्यामो adj. one who says "Oh! may I become many", an epithet of the one God, with reference to his desire to create worlds (Śiv. 1274). This word is the Sanskrit *bahu syām*, with the voc. part. *ō* suffixed.

bihith विहिथ्, see **bĕhun.**

bahāṭhāna बहाठान । गोपनोपायः m. a cover for steam, hence, met. a device or means for concealing conduct, evasive action. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । रहस्योद्भेदोद्भवः m.inf. a secret to be suddenly revealed or become generally known, to be unveiled, exposed, laid upon, revealed. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । रहस्यगुप्त्युद्भवः m.inf. to be concealed, a secret to be kept.

bĕh^{a}tar व्यहतर् بہتر adj. c.g. better, superior; good, excellent; preferable, advisable (Śiv. 722).

bahāṭsh बहाछ् । महानौकाभेदः f. (sg. dat. **bahāṭsi** बहाछि), a kind of large cargo-boat or barge carrying as much as 800 maunds. It has a straw covering, and carries grain or other goods down-stream from the villages to the city of Śrīnagar, progressing by means of a tow-rope; the crew and family live on board (Gr.M. and El.). Cf. L. 313, 381, 458.

bahāṭsi-hönz^{ü} बहाछि-हांज़ू । महानौकानाविकः m. (f. **-hanzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a cargo-boatman, one of the crew of a cargo-boat (Gr.M., W. 115). The fem. indicates either his wife or a female who works as such a boatman.

bĕhwāl, bĕhawāl व्यहवाल्, see **bĕha.**

bahāwan बहावन् । आस्विदनयोगः, पुनःपाकः f. the use of a vapour-bath, taking a vapour-bath, or the local use of medicated steam; the steaming of cooked food which has got cold and congealed, to render it liquid again.

bahāwun बहावुन् । पुनःपाकयोजना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bahôw^{u}** बहोवु), to apply steam to cooked food (such as rice, etc.), which has become cold and a jelly, so as to liquefy it again; similarly, to apply steam to melt any solidified substance; to cleanse soiled clothes by steaming them.

bahōw^{u}-mot^{u} बहोवु-मतु । पुनःपाचितः perf. part. (f. **bahöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बहांवू-मंछू), steamed, as ab.

bĕhawun^{u} व्यहवुनु or **bihawun^{u}** विहवुनु adj. (f. **bĕhawüñ^{ü}** व्यहवंञू), one who sits, sitting, at rest (K.Pr. 31) (spelt **bihĕhwani,** f. sg. nom.).

bāhaway बाहवय् card. all twelve, the whole twelve, emph. form of **bāh 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bĕhayā or **bē-hayā** व्यहया بےحیا । निर्लज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bĕhayāhas** व्यहयाहस्), shameless, immodest, bold, impudent; as subst. a shameless person (K.Pr. 29, sg. dat.).

bahyum^{u} बह्युमु or **böhyum^{u}** बांह्युमु । द्वादशः ord. (f. **bahim^{ü}** बहिमू or **böhim^{ü}** बांहिमू), twelfth (YZ. 416, **bahimis,** m. sg. dat.).

bĕhayöyī व्यहयांयी بےحیائی । निर्लज्जता f. shamelessness, barefacedness, effrontery, impudence.

bāj बाज् باج । भागधेयः m. a share of anything; tribute, tax, toll, duty, impost, cess taken from anything. **-dār** -दार् । भागधेयदः adj. c.g. one who pays such a cess, the person from whom it is due; that on which such a cess is payable (e.g. a house, land, or the like). **—lagun** —लगुन् । नव्यतया भागधेयदानयोगः m.inf. cess to become payable (of some one who has not paid it before, or of something on which it has not hitherto been paid).

bāja-wôl^{u} बाज-वोलु । लभभागधेयः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), he who is liable to pay cess, or that on which cess is payable.

baja भज, the Sanskrit imperative "worship thou" (Śiv. 1383).

bajā بجا adj. c.g. in place, proper, suitable, fit, becoming; right, just, true (K.Pr. 200).

bāja बाज । वाद्यविशेषः m. a musical instrument, esp. a wind instrument.

bajĕ 1 बज्य, **baji** बजि (K.Pr. 24), etc., see **bod^{u}.**

bajĕ 2 बज्य, a word borrowed from Hindī to signify 'o'clock', as in **aki bajĕ** अकि बज्य at one o'clock; **aiṭh bajĕ tām** ऐठ् बज्य ताम till eight o'clock; **dahi bajĕ** दहि बज्य at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

bē-jā بےجا adj. c.g. out of place, ill-placed, ill-timed; unbecoming, improper, amiss; unreasonable, wrong, objectionable.

bŏjĕ बुज्य, etc., see **bŏdun.**

bôj^{u} बोज़ु । साधारणः, सहायः m. a partner (in business); a confederate (in gambling, etc.); an ally. **süty-bôj^{u}** सूत्य-बोज़ु m. a companion (Śiv. 169).

böj^{i}-bŏd^{u} बांजि-बुंदु । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः m. want of respect to elders, impudence. **-bod^{u}** -बंदु । साधारणता m. partnership (Gr.Gr. 144, where the translation 'brotherhood' is wrong). **-baṭh** -बठ् । संसृष्ट्या व्यवहरणम् f. (sg.

dat. -bati -बटि), partnership (K.Pr. 127, spelt *bājbaṭ*), cf. Gr.Gr. 145. In K.Pr. 107 and 224 the word is spelt *bājwaṭ*.

bujĕ बुज्य, **buji** बुजि, etc., see **buḍ**^{u}.

būj^{ü} बूजू, etc., see **būgun** and **bōlun**.

bŭj^{ü} बेजू, see **bol**^{u}.

Bīj Bihāra, v. **Vij**^{a}**brōr**^{u}.

bājbat, see **bōj**^{u}.

bujagēndrahār भुजगेन्द्रहार् m. He whose necklace consists of serpent-kings, a N. of Śiva (voc. Śiv. 152).

būj^{ü}**-müš**^{ü} बूजू-मंजू, see **būgun** and **bōlun**.

bajan बजन् । भक्तिः m. devotional faith directed to a deity, the *bhakti* of India.

bajun बजुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bajyōv** बज्योव्) (borrowed from Hindī, the corresponding Kāshmīrī word being **wazun** वज़ुन्), to sound (of a bell or clock). **kyāh bajyōv** क्याह् बज्योव् what o'clock is it? (Gr.M., El.).

bē-jān بےجان adj. c.g. lifeless, inanimate, faint, dead (El.).

bāj^{a}**r** बाज्य़र् । त्वरा f. haste, flurry, hurry. **—pĕñ**^{ü} —पेंञू । संभ्रमोत्पत्तिः f.inf. haste or hurry to occur, e.g. in doing anything, or in completing anything after unnecessary dawdling, or in motion, or the like. **—pāwüñ**^{ü} —पावंञू । संभ्रमोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause haste or hurry, to urge a person to complete something quickly.

bajĕr बज्यर् । महत्ता m. greatness, abs. n. of **boḍ**^{u} (q.v.) in all its senses (Śiv. 1306, 1588, 1716); degree, rank (El.).

bōjĕr बोज्यर् । गन्धसंघातः m. the occurrence of a strong smell from the accumulation of filth, a stink. **—anun** —अनुन् । घनगन्धोद्भवः m.inf. the coming into existence of a stink, a stink to be produced. **—yun**^{u} —यिनु । रसगन्धाविर्भावः m.inf. stinking to come, to begin to stink, e.g. of stale food mixed and left by or in mixing medicines or the like.

bujĕr बुज्यर् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age (Śiv. 22, 1637, 1791; YZ. 519), abs. n. of **buḍ**^{u} (q.v.) in all its meanings. **—atsun** —अच़ुन् । वृद्धावस्थागमः m.inf old age to enter, the beginning of old age.

bāj^{a}**rilad** बाज्य़रिलद् । संभ्रमयुक्तः adj. c.g. (when used as subst. f. **bāj**^{a}**riladiñ** बाज्य़रिलदिञ्), one who is flurried or hurried; one who is of an easily flurried nature or disposition.

bŏj^{a}**ran** बांज्य़रन् । विभाजना f. dividing out amongst people by one not of their number, partition; sharing out amongst each other.

bŏj^{a}**run** बांज्य़रुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏj**^{o}**r**^{u} बांज्य़रु), to divide, partition, esp. to divide out family property or food at a dinner; to share out mutually, to share amongst each other. **bŏj**^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} बांज्य़रु-मंतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. **bŏj**^{ü}**r**^{ü}**-müš**^{ü} बांज्य़रू-मंजू), divided out (by another), or shared out (by mutual agreement).

bŏj^{a}**rāwun** बांज्य़रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏj**^{a}**rōw**^{u} बांज्य़रोवु), i.q. **bŏj**^{a}**run**, q.v. **bŏj**^{a}**rōw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} बांज्य़रोवु-मंतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. **bŏj**^{a}**röw**^{ü}**-müš**^{ü} बांज्य़रांवू-मंजू), i.q. **bŏj**^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u}, q.v.

bajāwun बजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bajôw**^{u} बजोवु), to cause to sound, to play a musical instrument, to cause musical instruments to be played (Śiv. 725).

bōjāwun बोजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōjôw**^{u} बोजोवु), to wipe out (El.).

bājwat, see **bôj**^{u}.

bŏjyōv बुज्योव्, see **bŏḍun**.

bōjyōv बोज्योव्, see **bōlun**.

būjyōv बूज्योव्, see **būgun**.

baka बक, see **bakh**.

bāka बाक, see **bākh**.

bākā बाँका m. a fop, beau, buck, dandy (K.Pr. 55). Prob. borrowed from Hindī.

bāki (L. 407), see **bŏk**^{i} and **bākay**.

bīka बीक, see **bīkh 1**.

bŏka बुक, **bŏki** बुकि, see **bŏkh**.

bŏk^{i} باقی m. remainder, residue, surplus; arrears of revenue, etc. (cf. L. 407 and **bākay**). **—thawun** —थवुन् । अवशेषणम् m.inf. to leave over and above; (in distributing food, etc.) to leave people without their share, or to leave part undistributed. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अवशेषभावेनावस्थितिः m.inf. to remain over and above, to be over, be left; to remain unpaid or unadjusted, to be still due; (in a distribution) to remain without getting one's share.

bŏk^{u} बुकु । पूर्णमुष्टिविशेषः m. the hand with the fingers extended together, so as to hold grain, flour, or the like; an open handful; a claw (El.). **—dyun**^{u} —दिनु । नखक्षतदानम् m.inf. to scratch with all the fingers (e.g. a person's face or at his eyes).

bŏk^{i} **din**^{i} बुकि दिनि । वाक्तोदना m. pl. inf. to render a person inwardly unhappy by the employment of abusive words, to abuse, objurgate. **—lagân**^{i} —लगंनि । मर्मव्यथोद्भवः m. pl. inf. inward unhappiness to be produced by abuse, etc.; to feel hurt by abuse; the eyes to be scorched by a bright light.

buka 1 बुक । जलोच्छ्वासः m. foam, spray (as from a waterfall); water and spray dashed into a boat by a strong wind.

buka 2 बुक । कूपाज्जलोत्तरणकुम्भविशेषः a well-bucket; a bucket for lifting water from a canal or river in order to irrigate land; cf. **būkh**.

bukci (K.Pr. 37, W. 154), i.q. **bŏkh^a^ca**, q.v.
bē-köida بےقاعدہ adj. c.g. without rule, unarranged, irregular; without order or discipline (Gr.M.).
bökidār باقی‌دار m. one who is in arrears, a debtor, esp. a debtor to the Government treasury (L. 448).
bakh बख् m. (sg. dat. **bakas** बकस्), prating, chattering. **-bakh** -बख् । पुनःपुनर्जल्पना m. continuous prattle, prate, babble, chatter, talking nonsense. **—d^a^nun** —द्नुन् । अतिजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate excessively, to threaten or abuse inarticulately, to talk nonsense. **—karun** —करुन् । अतिप्रलपनम् m.inf. to prate, to babble the same thing senselessly over and over again. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् m.inf. to rave, be delirious, talk nonsense so as to disturb others.

baka-bakh बक-बख् । बहुजल्पना f. babbling excessively; bubbling with noise (of rice or the like being boiled). **-bakh karüñ^ü** -बख् करंञ् । बहुजल्पनम् f.inf. to babble, prate, to abuse in meaningless language. **-bakh karawun^u** -बख् करवुन् । पाकेन शब्दायमानः adj. (f. **-bakh karawüñ^ü** -बख् करवंञ्), bubbling up with noise (of food being boiled). **—d^a^nañĕ** —द्नञ । सरोषप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to rave, talk nonsense in anger, abuse with senseless language. **—diñĕ** —दिञ । सरोषप्रलपनम् f. pl. inf. to chatter in rage, to address or reproach a person inarticulately owing to anger. **—d^a^nawun^u** —द्नवुन् । सरोषातिजल्पाकः adj. (f. **—d^a^nawüñ^ü** —द्नवंञ्), one who threatens or abuses another in raving or nonsensical language. **—diwawun^u** —दिववुन् । सरोषं प्रलपन् adj. (f. **—diwawüñ^ü** —दिववंञ्), one who abuses another in such a rage that he talks nonsense, or speaks inarticulately, raving with anger.

bakan lagun बकन् लगुन् । सरोषपरिभाषणप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to start copious abuse owing to being in a rage.
bākh बाख् । उच्चै रोदनम् f. (sg. dat. **bāki** बाकि), lamentation with a loud voice, weeping aloud, a cry (YZ. 178, Śiv. 828); pl. **bāka**, loud lamentation (K.Pr. 28). **-cikh** -चिख् । आक्रन्दवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **bāki-ciki** बाकि-चिकि), lamenting and crying out (for help or to excite commiseration). **-cīkh** -चीख् । समाक्रन्दः f. (sg. dat. **bāki-cīki** बाकि-चीकि), id. **-cīkh diñ^ü** -चीख् दिञ् । साक्रन्ददैन्यविज्ञापनम् f.inf. to cry aloud lamentably (for help, or to excite compassion, etc.). **—lāyüñ^ü** —लायंञ् f.inf. to emit a loud cry of lamentation, etc. (YZ. 571). **—thawüñ^ü** —थवंञ् । रुदितनिवृत्तिः f.inf. to stop crying aloud, cease lamenting. **—trāwüñ^ü** —त्रावंञ् । रोदने प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start lamentations, to commence making loud lamentations (YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484); esp. of the formal lamentations or mourning performed at stated fixed intervals after a death. **—ṣhaṭüñ^ü** —छटंञ् । शोकमूर्छान्त आक्रन्दनम् f.inf. to burst out into lamentations after a period of silent grief or after recovery from fainting for grief.

bāka-bākh बाक-बाख् । बहुरुदितम् f. (sg. dat. as ab.), loud lamentation. **-bukur^u** -बुकुर् । रुदितमुखकान्तिः adj. (f. **-bukür^ü** -बकंर्), having a woeful or tearful countenance. **-brūr^u** -ब्रूर् । असकृद्रुदितासक्तः adj. (f. **-brūr^ü** -ब्रूंर् or **-brīr^ü** -ब्रीर्), one who cries readily and often, a cry-baby. **-buth^u** -बुथ् । रुदितमुखः adj. (f. **-buth^ü** -बुथ्), having a woeful countenance.

bāki wadun बाकि वदुन् । उच्चैः क्रन्दितम् m.inf. to cry aloud, lament.
bēkh بیخ f. foundation; root (K.Pr. 157). **—kaḍüñ^ü** —कडंञ् । विनाशनम् f.inf. to root up foundations, to destroy, ruin (physically or met.). **—nērüñ^ü** —नेरंञ् । विनाशापत्तिः f.inf. destruction to occur, to be ruined, destroyed. **-sumbul** بیخ سنبل m. *Convallaria* (El.), a kind of lily of the valley. **-zāfrān** بیخ زعفران m. *Aristotochia rotunda* (El.). **-zambakh** بیخ زنبق m. *Convallaria* (El.).
bīkh 1 बीख् । मेदः m. (sg. dat. **bīkas** बीकस्), marrow, lymph, fat.

bīka-bēchawun^u बीक-बेछवुन् । निकृष्टभिक्षाकः m. (f. **-bēchawüñ^ü** -बेछवंञ्), a low mean beggar, who will beg for any scraps of food or rejected bits of fat, etc. **-bata** -बत m. a dish consisting of rice, goat's fat, and water (El.). **-chichur** -छिछुर् । मेदोमांसखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-chicharas** -छिछरस्), a piece of fat meat. **-dār** -दार् । मेदुरः adj. c.g. fat, corpulent; (of a piece of meat) fat, fatty. **-lala** -लल । मेदःस्फूर्तिः f. exudation of lymph or matter from a wound. **-nôr^u** -नोर् । मेदोयुक्ता नाडी m. an intestine (of some animal slaughtered for food) surrounded by or embedded in fat.
bīkh 2 बीख् f. things given in charity, alms (K.Pr. 31).
bikha बिख f. a question (El.).
bŏkh बुख् । बुक्का f. (sg. dat. **bŏki** बुकि, pl. nom. **bŏka** बुक), the loin, the small of the back; (pl.) the kidneys. **-tara** -तर । मांसखण्डविशेषः m. the diaphragm, or muscle on which the kidneys lie, and which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

bŏka h^a^nañĕ बुक ह्नञ । अत्याह्लादसंभवः f. pl. inf. to become joyful, to rejoice; sometimes used of a swollen breast, lactation to commence. **-tür^ü** -तंर् । बुक्कानाडी f. the diaphragm, i.q. **bakh-tara**. **-wüṭ^ü** -वंट् । बुक्का f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच), a kidney, so called from the lobulated kidney of many animals. **-wacĕ-khôṭ^u** -वच-खोँट् । बुक्काखण्डम् m. a piece of kidney, the split half of a kidney. Cf. **khôṭ^u**.

For words containing bh, see under b. See article b.

būkh वूख् m. a well-bucket; a bucket for raising water for irrigation purposes; i.q. **buka 2.** **—lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf. to lower a bucket into a well (YZ. 113).

bukha वुख । बुभुक्षितः adj. c.g. hungry, ready for one's food at meal-time; met. (of a field) thirsting for rain or (of a machine) in need of oiling.

būkha वूख । अतिबुभुक्षितः adj. c.g. hungry, hungered, starving, famished, ravenous (of one who has not had food for a long time).

bē-khabar بے خبر adj. c.g. without knowledge, uninformed (Śiv. 984); thoughtless (El.).

bē-khabarī بے خبری f. inattention, neglect, carelessness; ignorance (Śiv. 1908).

bakhĕ-būz वख़-वूज़् । निवापविशेषः m. an oblation or offering made to deceased ancestors at a Hindū *śrāddha*.

bŏkh^{a}ca बुख्च بقچہ । महापोटलिका m. a bundle (as of clothes, etc.), wallet, knapsack (K.Pr. 37, W. 154). **-bahā** -बहा । बन्धने विकारः m. sweating in a bundle, the rotting of clothes, etc., left tied up in a bundle. **—karun** —करुन् । बन्धनविशेषः m.inf. to make a bundle, a method of tying up a criminal as a punishment.

bakh^{a}cun बख्चुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh^{o}c^{u}** बख्चु), to give as a reward, to grant a favour; to give, present (YZ. 401, Śiv. 704, 715, 1031, 1193); to forgive, pardon, excuse. In the Persian character this word is spelt **bakhshun,** بخشن. **bakh^{o}c^{u}-mot^{u}** बख्चु-मतु । प्रतिपादितः perf. part. (f. **bakh^{ü}c^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बख्चू-मंचू), granted to anyone as a reward; pardoned, forgiven.

bakh^{a}can-hār बख्चन्-हार् । क्षान्तिशीलः one who gives, generous; the Giver, God (K.Pr. 183); of a forgiving disposition (Śiv. 3).

bakh^{a}can-wôl^{u} बख्चन्-वोलु adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), generous; of a forgiving temperament.

bakh^{a}cish बख्चिश् بخشش । पारितोषिकवस्तु f. a present, gift, donation, gratuity, reward. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू f.inf. to give, present.

bakh^{a}cāwun बख्चावुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh^{a}côw^{u}** बख्चोवु), to give, present, make a present of. **bakh^{a}côw^{u}-mot^{u}** बख्चोवु-मतु । प्रतिपादितः past part. (f. **bakh^{a}cöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बख्चांवू-मंचू), given, presented, given in grant.

bakh^{a}cawun^{u} बख्चवुनु । क्षान्तिप्रदाता adj. (f. **bakh^{a}cawüñ^{ü}** बख्चवंञू), one who pardons, of a forgiving nature.

bakh^{a}cöyish बख्चांयिश् بخشائش । पारितोषिकम् f. favour, bounty; a present; forgiveness, pardon.

bē-khŏd بے خود adj. c.g. beside oneself (with joy or grief), out of one's mind (YZ. 194); in ecstasy, transported, delirious (Gr.M.).

bēkhākh वेखाख् adj. c.g. poor (El.).

bēkhēkh वेखेख् m. (sg. dat. **bēkhēkas** वेखेकस्), a suppliant (El.).

bakhöl बखांल् بخیل । कृपणः adj. c.g. miserly, avaricious, stingy; a miser, K.Pr. 184 (spelt *bakhail*).

bakhölī बखांली بخیلی । कार्पण्यम् f. niggardliness, miserliness.

bakhöl^{a}gī बखांलगी । कार्पण्यवृत्तिः f. acting like a miser (not necessarily of a miser).

bakhāna بخانہ adv. in the house, at home; **āyĕ bakhāna,** she returned home (Śiv. 650).

bākhanun वाखनुन् । हठाविशेन कुण्ठनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bākhanyōv** वाखन्योव्), to have the intellect obscured or clouded (from sickness, anger, etc.), to be mistaken (Gr.Gr.). **bākhanyō-mot^{u}** वाखन्यो-मतु । अवाप्तबुद्धिवैपरीत्यः perf. part. (f. **bākhanyē-müts^{ü}** वाखन्ये-मंचू), having the intellect obscured, mistaken.

bakhār بخار fog, vapour, mist (El.).

bakhēra बखेर । बहुलकार्यव्यापारः m. a business or occupation involving much work; a wide, extensive, or complicated business. **—karun** —करुन् । कार्यव्यापारारम्भः m.inf. to apply oneself to such a business, to commence a troublesome or complicated piece of work. **—lagun** —लगुन् । कार्यव्यापारप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. such a troublesome or complicated piece of work to fall to a person's lot. **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । कार्यव्यापारप्रसारणम् m.inf. to make complicated preparations for commencing any work.

bikhör^{i} बिखांरि । भिक्षाकः m. a beggar, a mendicant, esp. one who is importunate, dirty, mean, and ill-conducted. The f. is **bikhārĕñ,** q.v. **-bāy** -बाय् । दुर्भिक्षाकस्त्री f. the wife of such a beggar. **-koṭ^{u}** -कटु । भिक्षाकबालकः m. (f. **-küṭ^{ü}** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a beggar's brat, the son of such a beggar, or a boy who begs on his own account. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of such a beggar (without reference to the character of the son).

bukhār बुखार् بخار । संनिपातज्वरः m. feverish heat, fever. **—karun** —करुन् । ज्वरोत्पत्तिः m.inf. fever to arise, an attack of fever to occur. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यनु । संनिपातज्वरापातः m.inf. a severe and sudden attack of fever to occur.

bukhör^{i} बुखांरि بخاری । लोहचुल्लीविशेषः f. a stove or fire-place with a chimney, for warming the house, not for cooking. Only wood is burnt in it, not dried cowdung (El.). It is found in the houses of the well-to-do (K.Pr. 37, 75; W. 141, 154; Śiv. 973).

bükh^{ü}r^{ü} बंखंरू । जल्पनप्रमादः f. repetition of the same word over and over again (as by a lunatic). **—d^{a}nüñ^{ü}** —दुनंञू । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to repeat the same word

over and over again, as above. —**karüñ^ü** —करंञ़ू । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. id. —**lagüñ^ü** —लागंञ़ू । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to gabble or prate nonsensically (of a lunatic) with the object of distracting the attention of some one who is busy upon some work.

bikhör^igī विखांरिगी । दुर्भिचाकवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar; acting like such a beggar.

bikhöril विखांरिल् । निकृष्टभिचवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar.

bakh^arilad बखृरिलद् । प्रमादेन जल्पाकः adj. (when used as subst., f. **bakh^ariladiñ** बखृरिलदिञ्), one who keeps continually repeating the same word (as a lunatic).

bukhār^alad बुखार्लद् । ज्वरबाधोपेतः adj. (as subst., f. **bukhār^aladiñ** बुखार्लदिञ्), suffering from an attack of fever; one who is still suffering from the sequelæ of a previous attack of fever.

bikhārĕñ विखार्यञ् । दुर्वृत्तभिचाकी f. a female beggar or mendicant, esp. one who is mean and importunate. Cf. **bikhör^i**.

bakhshun बखशुन्, i.q. **bakh^acun,** q.v.

bakhshĕn-hār (K.Pr. 183), i.q. **bakh^acan-hār,** q.v.

bakhshĕn-wôl^u (El.), i.q. **bakh^acan-wôl^u,** q.v.

bakhshāish بخشائش, i.q. **bakh^acöyish,** q.v. (El.).

bakhshĕwun^u (El.), i.q. **bakh^acawun^u,** q.v.

bạkh^at^i बंखृति । भक्तः adj. c.g. attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith directed to Him, cf. **bokt^u** and **bakh^ath 2.**

bakh^ath 1 बखृथ्, **bakth 1** बकथ्, **bạkt^i 1** बंक्ति, or **baktī** बक्ती । भक्तिः f. (For **bạkt^i 2** see **bokt^u**.) In Hindū works this word is often spelt with भ, in the Sanskrit fashion; thus, भखृथ्, भकथ्, भंक्ति or भक्ती. The following forms have been noted in Śiv.: **-bakth** (Śiv. 49, 103, 625, 663, 715, 1031, 1219, 1262, 1517, 1593); **bạkt^i** (Śiv. 494, 988, 995, 1041); **baktī** (Śiv. 649, 663, 938, 1005, 1511, 1520); sg. dat. **bükh^üts^ü** बंखृचू (Śiv. 1199, 1265, 1368, 1419, 1470, 1472, 1823); **baktiyĕ** बक्तिय (Śiv. 739, 1372); **bakti 1** बक्ति (Śiv. 1794); abl. **bükh^üts^ü** बंखृचू (Śiv. 1058, 1535, 1711); **baktiyi** बक्तियि (Śiv. 99, 992); **bakti 1** बक्ति (Śiv. 749, 1012, 1013, 1116, 1144, 1588, 1678, 1784). (For **bakti 2** see **bokt^u.**) Attachment, devotion, devotional faith rendered to the Deity; abl. **baktiyi bāpath,** for the sake of devotion, in order to produce devotion (Śiv. 99). **bakth bözüñ^ü** बकथ् बोज़ंञ़ू f.inf. (of a deity) to hear devotion, to accept a devotional prayer (Śiv. 103). **bạkt^i-bāv** बंक्ति-बाव् f. and m. (sg. dat. **baktiyĕ-bāwas** बक्तिय-बावस्), devotional faith and respect (Śiv. 188); **bakti-bāv** बक्ति-बाव् the sentiment of or disposition towards devotional faith (Śiv. 515, 525, 734, 757, 1033, 1171, 1203, 1219, 1370, 1587), or **baktī-bāv** (Śiv. 1001, 1683), m. (sg. dat. **bakti-bāvas** बक्ति-बावस्). **bakti-bāvanā** बक्ति-बावना f. id. (Śiv. 144; cf. 1683). **bakti-vatsal** बक्ति-वत्सल् m. one who loves, or is gracious to, devotion (Śiv. 1036, 1535).

bakh^ath 2 बखृथ् or **bakth 2** बकथ् । भक्तः adj. c.g., i.q. **bạkh^at^i,** q.v. **bakta-vatsal** बक्त-वत्सल् m. one who is kind or gracious to devotees (Śiv. 1204, 1675).

bakh^ath 3 बखृथ् بخت । भाग्यम् m. (sg. dat. **bakhtas** बख्तस्, and so on), portion, lot, fortune; luck, prosperity; success (K.Pr. 25, W. 110). —**bĕdār gatshun** —ब्यदार् गछुन् । भाग्यविकासः m.inf. one's fortune to become wideawake, prosperity to come, a turn of good luck to occur.

bakta-bod^u बक्त-बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-büd^ü** -बंडू, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), possessing great good fortune, very prosperous. **-bāganay** -बागनय् । कर्मभागधेयम् f. fate, fortune, what is predestined. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । महाभाग्यम् m. great good fortune, prosperity. **-lŏpon^u** -ल्वपंनु । भाग्यसौख्यभोगी adj. (f. **-lŏpüñ^ü** -ल्वपंञ़ू), lit. a luck-jar, hence one who is comfortably prosperous on wealth not earned by his own exertions.

bĕkhatakh ब्यखतख् । अशिचितः adj. c.g. (subst. sg. dat. **bĕkhatakas** ब्यखतकस्), untaught, uneducated, unskilled (of men or animals).

bakh^atara बखृतर بکتر । कञ्चुकः m. iron armour, coat of mail, a cuirass.

bakh^atār^i बखृतंरि । कञ्चुकः f. i.q. **bakh^atara,** q.v. **bakh^atari-bar^adār** बखृतरि-बर्दार् । कञ्चुकी m. one who carries armour, an armoured warrior.

bŏkh-tara बुख्-तर, see **bŏkh.**

bakhtāwār (El.), i.q. **baktāwār,** q.v.

bükh^üts^ü बंखृचू, see **bakh^ath 1.**

bakhwun^u बखुवुनु adj. (f. **bakhwüñ^ü** बखुवंञ़ू), compassionate, forgiving (El.).

bē-khöwind بے خاوند f. a widow (El.).

bakhay बखय् بخیہ । सूतिविशेषः f. a kind of sewing, sewing with long stitches, basting, tacking. —**hēñ^ü** —ह्यंञ़ू । सूतिविशेषयोजना f.inf. to tack, to baste.

bukōkī (?), f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.).

bakal बकल् । भषन् adj. c.g. one (usually a lunatic) who barks like a dog; met. of abusive language.

bakāl بقال m. a petty shopkeeper, esp. a Musalmān huckster (L. 387).

bākal बाकल् । रोदनशीलः adj. c.g. one who often cries aloud (esp. of children); a cry-baby.

bākala बाकल m. a bean (L. 458).

bākol^u बाकंलु । रोदनासक्तः adj. (f. **bāküj^ü** बकंजू), a grown-up person who readily laments aloud for little cause; a cry-baby.

bē-akᵃl or **bēkᵃl** वेकल् (= بے عقل) । निर्बुद्धिः adj. c.g. without sense, a fool (K.Pr. 29, 107).

bē-akᵃlī or **bēkᵃlī** वेकली (= بے عقلی) । बुद्धिहीनता f. want of sense, silliness, folly.

bīkal वीकल् । मूर्खः adj. c.g., i.q. **bēkᵃl,** q.v.

bīkulᵘ वीकुलु । मेदुरः adj. (f. **bīkūjᵘ** वीकंजू), fat, fatty, covered or inspissated with fat (of meat or the like).

bakalad वकलद् । वङ्भाषी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bakaladiñ** वकलदिञ्), a prater; one who is ready to talk or abuse a great deal when meeting opposition, free with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 135).

bēkᵃlöz वेकलोज् । अवोधः f. want of sense, foolishness (either owing to some accidental occasion, or by nature).

bakām بکام adv. according to one's desire or object; agreeably to one's wish. **—wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to attain one's object (YZ. 228).

bīkam वीकम् । क्षुद्रस्वभावः m. a miser, a niggard.

bakun वकुन् । भषणम्, वमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bokᵘ** वंकु, 2 p.p. **bacyōv** वच्योव्), to prate, chatter, jabber, babble; to rave; to pour forth abuse, speak angrily (Gr.Gr.); to bark, growl (Gr.Gr.); to vomit.

bakith trāwun वकिथ् त्रावुन् । वमनम् m.inf. to vomit. **—ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । भषणालापेनाक्रोशपात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to pour forth angry abuse at a person.

bakar वकर् m. a goat (K.Pr. 240).

bakār بکار adj. c.g. useful, requisite, necessary, required for any purpose (K.Pr. 51); useful, of use, of any good (of a servant, YZ. 119). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to be required, needed, necessary (K.Pr. 56). **—yiwawunᵘ** —यिववुनु । कार्योपयोगी adj. (f. **—yiwawüñᵘ** —यिववंञू), that which comes in as useful, useful, handy; that which comes into use.

bĕkār or **bēkār** व्य(वे)कार् بے کار । अक्रियः adj. c.g. without work or employment, idle, unemployed (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 17, 96), not in office; useless, worthless, invalid. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । अकर्मण्यभावः m.inf. to become unserviceable, be of no avail, be nullified, invalidated.

bĕkōrī व्यकोरी । अक्रियत्वम् f. the state of being unemployed, want of employment, idleness; (of things) uselessness, worthlessness.

bĕkôrᵘ व्यकोरु । कुरूपः adj. (**bĕkörᵘ** व्यकोरू), ugly, unpleasing, blameable (of appearance or acts).

bukurᵘ वुकुरु । मुखम् m. (sg. ag. **bukᵃrⁱ** वुकंरि), the face, countenance; met. rudeness, gruffness, K.Pr. 252 (sg. dat.); cf. **bēcha.** **—karun** —करुन् । मुखरताविष्करणम् m.inf. to speak in unfriendly tones; to deny, refuse in an unfriendly way.

bukᵃrⁱ-dorᵘ वुकंरि-दरु । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -दंरू), stubborn, obstinate, perverse, persistent; dissolute (El., who spells the word *bükirdür*); cruel, hard, pitiless (K.Pr. 167, spelt *bukuri dar*, f.). **-khündᵘ** -खंडू । धृष्टता f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), insolence, obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, effrontery, persistence. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । धृष्टः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), bold, daring, fearless, confident; obstinate, stubborn, wilful. **-wothᵘ** -वंथु । समुद्धतः adj. (f. **-wüṭshᵘ** -वंछू), irreverent, bold, saucy.

būkirdūr, see s.v. **bukurᵘ.**

bökir-khönⁱ बांकिर्-खांनि باقر خانی । पिष्टकविशेषः f. crisp bread or cake (like pie-crust) made of butter, milk, and flour.

bākrun, conj. 1, to divide (El.).

bē-karār بے قرار adj. c.g. unstable, unsteady, vacillating; uneasy, discomposed, disturbed in mind, anxious, disquieted, distracted (cf. Gr.M.).

bē-karörī بے قراری f. restlessness, uneasiness, discomposure. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to disturb (El.).

bakusᵘ वकुसु or **bŏkusᵘ** वुकुसु । कुङ्कुमपुष्पावृतिपत्त्राणि m. the group of four outer dark-coloured calix leaves of the saffron flower. **—karun** —करुन् । संमृज्य विक्षतीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up and squeeze together flower petals, or the like, so that they are spoilt and cannot be sorted out again.

bē-kas بے کس adj. c.g. friendless, forlorn, destitute (Śiv. 190).

bikshā वि(भि)चा f. alms (Śiv. 1473).

bikshukh वि(भि)चुख् m. (sg. dat. **bikshukas** विचुकस्), a beggar, a mendicant, one who asks for alms (Śiv. 1475).

bĕkastī व्यकस्ती (= بے کسی) । निराश्रयता f. forlorn state, friendlessness, destitution.

bĕkasth व्यकस्थ् (= بے کس) । निःसहायः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕkastas** व्यकस्तस्), i.q. **bē-kas,** q.v.

bakta वक्त, see **bakhᵃth 2.**

baktī वक्ती, see **bakhᵃth 1.**

bȧktⁱ वंक्ति, **bakti** वक्ति, see **bakhᵃth 1** and **boktᵘ.**

boktᵘ वंक्तु m., i.q. **bȧkhᵃtⁱ,** q.v., attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith. Cf. **bȧkhᵃtⁱ** and **bakhᵃth 2.** With suff. of indef. art. we have **baktāh** वक्ताह् (Śiv. 1038); sg. dat. **baktis** वक्तिस् (Śiv. 857); abl. **bakti 2** वक्ति; pl. nom. **bȧktⁱ 2** वंक्ति (Śiv. 507, 522, 663, 1257, 1525, 1888, 1893); dat. **baktĕn** वक्त्यन् (Śiv. 14, 103, 199, 663, 981, 988, 1007, 1058, 1424).

bŏkutᵘ वुकुतु । बालः m. (f. **bŏkᵘtsᵘ** वुकंचू), a child (of a human being); a whelp (of a dog).

bakth, bakᵃth वकथ्, वकथ् see **bakhᵃth 1, 2.**

baktāh वक्ताह्, see **boktᵘ.**

baktar بکتر, see **bakhᵃtar.**

bŏktara, incorr. for **bŏkh-tara,** see **bŏkh.**

baktāwār बक्तावार् بختاور । सुभाग्यः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **baktāwārĕn** बक्तावार्यन्), fortunate, lucky (Śiv. 35); a fortunate or lucky man.

baktāwörī बक्तावांरी । सौभाग्यम् f. good fortune, good luck, prosperity.

bŏkᵘtsᵘ बूकंछू, see **bŏkutᵘ.**

bakawunᵘ बकवुनु । जल्पाकः, वमथुविकारवृत्तिः adj. (f. **bakawünᵘ** बकवंञू), one who talks nonsense, or jabbers (like a lunatic); one who pours forth abuse; one who vomits.

bakawās बकवास् । वङ्कजल्पना m. prating, jabbering; loquacity (Gr.M.). **—gatshun** —गछ्नुन् । विप्रलापवृत्तिः m.inf. mutual abuse or mutual rude language to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । निरर्थवङ्कजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate, jabber, gabble; mutually to pour forth abuse. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । जल्पनवृत्तिः m.inf. to start prating, so as to inconvenience another, to start talking nonsense.

bakawösⁱ बकवांसि । निरर्थवङ्कजल्पाकः adj. c.g. talkative, garrulous, a chatterer, prater.

bākay बाकय् (= باقي) । शिष्टः adj. c.g. a remaining portion, remainder, residue; left, passed over; surplus, excess; arrears of revenue, etc. (L. 407, spelt *bāki*), i.q. **bökⁱ,** q.v.

bökiy बांकिय् (= بلكه) । परंतु adv. and conj. moreover, but, nay, nay but, nay rather, on the contrary.

bal 1 बल् । बलम् m. power, strength, might, vigour, force (Śiv. 6, 1026, 1200, 1303, 1841); strength, stoutness (of men or things); power, influence (e.g. of an unlucky planet) (Śiv. 489).

bala-rostᵘ बल-रंस्तु । निर्बलः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंशू), without strength, weak, feeble (whether of mind or body, of things, actions, or conduct); incompetent, unable (El.). **-ratshar** -रछ़र् । बलहीनता m. weakness, feebleness, as in the preceding. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । सबलः adj. (f. **-süshᵘ** -संशू), possessing strength, strong (in mind or body, or of things, actions, conduct, etc.). **-sôvᵘ** -सोवु । बलाढ्यः adj. (f. **-sövᵘ** -सांवू), rich in strength, strong, efficacious (usually of medicines or the like). **-vīr** -वीर् । अतिबलिष्टः m. bold, brave, courageous, a hero; not afraid of undertaking any difficult work; a strong, mighty man (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 1675). **-vīrī** -वीरी f. bravery, courage (Gr.M.).

bal 2 बल् । बलिः m. an offering or propitiatory oblation of portions of food, such as grain, rice, etc., offered to gods, to semi-divine beings such as fairies, ghosts, etc., or to *nāgas* (snake-gods), dogs, or crows, etc., to secure the cessation of any natural or supernatural impediment, disease, or the like (cf. **awāra**); met. food given under *force majeure* to some animal (K.Pr. 150). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । बलिदानम् m.inf. to make such an offering. **-pröpyunᵘ** -प्रांपिनु । बलिनिवेदनकर्म m. the ceremonies connected with the offering of such a propitiatory oblation.

bal 3 बल् । चेचस्थानम् m. a suffix forming nouns of place, either proper or common, as in **Hazrat-bal,** N. of a place (RT.Tr. II, 457); **saba-bal,** the place where a wedding dinner party is carried on; **wura-bal,** the place for the cooking-fires of a bridegroom's party; **kōda-bal,** a brick-kiln or a potter's kiln; **graṭa-bal** (K.Pr. 71), the site of a Persian wheel, a mill-house. The word is esp. used to indicate the presence of water or a place sacred to a minor deity or spirit; thus, **Ganēsh-bal,** N. of place (RT.Tr. II, 340); **Shāradā-bal,** N. of a place (ib. 279); **Ganga-bal,** N. of a famous bathing-place at the source of the Kashmīr Gaṅgā (ib. 407, Śiv. 1684); **vĕtha-bal,** any bathing-place on the River Vĕth or Jĕhlam; **Mörᵘ-bal,** a bathing-place on the River Mār (RT.Tr. II, 416); **Pŏkhari-bal,** N. of a well-known bathing-place (*Pushkara-nāga* of ib. 476); **krīrⁱ-bal,** a well; **yāra-bal,** a bathing-place, a landing-place, quay (Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686); **āwarĕñĕ-bal,** a place where a funeral pyre is set up; **shimᵃshāna-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*; **rāza-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*. The last three are always on the bank of a river. Cf. Gr.Gr. 165.

bāl 1 बाल् । पर्वतः m. a mountain range, a mountain, hill (K.Pr. 240, Śiv. 701, 820, 1162, 1165, 1222, 1240, 1456, 1687, 1854); —° mount so and so, as in **Har-mŏkha-bāl,** Mount Haramukha (so Śiv. 1680, 1681, 1890); (in boatmen's language) the high embankment along the edge of a river to confine the current, a 'bund' (Śiv. 1834). **-bachĕ** -बछ्य । गिरिमर्यादाः, उपत्यका f.pl. (the singular would be **-büthᵘ,** cf. **bothᵘ**), a mountain range forming a boundary between two countries, a mountain frontier; sloping land at the foot of a mountain. **-bachĕ lagun** -बछ्य लगुन् । स्थिराश्रयीभवनम् m.f. to reach the mountain-foot; met. to reach a secure position; to become established in prosperity; to become settled after a roaming life; to become expert or well-taught. **-bachĕ lāgun** -बछ्य लागुन् । स्थिराश्रयीकरणम् m.inf. to make a person established; to set him up in life, to put him in a secure position; to settle a person in a fixed home; to cause a person to become expert or well-instructed. **-pĕṭh hāwun** -प्यठ् हावुन् । अतिदूरापयानम् m.inf. to show the top of the embankment; hence met. to abscond openly; to leave home openly and go to a far country, like a person out of disgust at the

world taking up his abode on a mountain-top. **-tal hāwun** -तल् हावुन् । दूरपलायनम् m.inf. to show the bottom of the embankment; hence met. to run along the foot of an embankment, to abscond secretly, to run away secretly to a distant land. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । रोधसि नौयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat along the bank; met. to come to close quarters, to answer abuse with abuse. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यम् m.inf. to remain on the mountain-top; met. to exhibit indifference, apathy, disregard. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank.

bāla-bāla वाल-वाल adv. through mountains; hence, through woods and forests, through wild country (Śiv. 660, 1253). **-pĕṭhukᵘ** -प्यठुकु । आधित्यकः adj. (f. **-pĕṭhücᵘ** -प्यठुचू), of or belonging to mountain-tops; met. beyond the reach of vision, non-existent.

bölⁱ-bölⁱ वांलि-वांलि । वहिर्वहिः adv. in mountainous countries (Śiv. 889); round about, outside, externally, esp. when unnecessarily distant (u.w. vbs. of perambulating, looking at, or the like). **-bölⁱ phērun** -वांलि फेरुन् । निरर्थसंचारः m.inf. to go round, move, or act at an unnecessary distance from anything. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । रोधोमार्गतः संचारणम् m.inf. to move a boat along the bank of a river. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजना m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank; to abscond secretly. **-wath** -वथ् । पार्वतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a mountain track or path; the highest amongst several roads; the high path along the top of a river bank, a towpath.

bāl 2 वाल् m. a child, used in the following: **bāl-bacha** वाल्-वच m.pl. the children of a family, wife and children, family (Gr.M.); dat. **bāl-bachĕn** (Śiv. 1051).

bāl 3 वाल् । वालिका f. (dat. **bāli** वालि, written **bōlih** in YZ. 36, 258; voc. **bāli** वालि, K.Pr. 25), a girl, a maiden, approaching maturity, between sixteen and twenty years of age (Śiv. 1834, where it is met. used for 'desire'). The m. is **bāla 1**, q.v.

bāl 4 वाल् m. the forehead. Used in the following compounds: **-mŏkh hāwun** -म्वख् हावुन् । चिरामुखप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. lit. to show the forehead and the face; hence (of a relation or friend) to show oneself or pay a visit after a long absence. **bāla-ċandᵃr** वाल-चन्द्र् m. (voc. **-ċandra** -चन्द्र), having the moon on the forehead, a N. of the god Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa), Śiv. 9.

bāl 5 वाल् in **bāl-tang,** वाल्-तंग् m. a belly-band (El.).

bāla 1 वाल । वालकः m. a boy or youth, between sixteen and twenty years of age (the f. is **bāl 3,** q.v.) (Śiv. 943, 1353, 1383, 1470, 1887, etc.); (of sheep) a wether, (L. 363, 464, see below); a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 965, 1106, 1557, 1577, 1680); as adj. e.g. young (W. 21); young, feeble (Śiv. 1253 (f.), 1684 (f.)). **-kūrᵘ** -कूरु f. a beloved daughter (K.Pr. 25). **-kaṭh** -कट् । षण्डमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a castrated ram, a wether. **-mujᵘ** -मुजू । मूलिकाविशेषः, वालमूलकम् f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*). El. spells this word *balmūj*. **-pān** -पान् । यौवनान्तावस्था m. youth, the time or condition of youth (esp. used by old people talking of their young days) (Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843). **-ċēr** -चेर् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apricot. **-yār** -यार् । बाल्यसखा m. a friend of youth, a youthful friend (K.Pr. 250), or one who has been a friend from youth, a dear friend (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1616).

bāla 2 वाल । सूदः m. a cook.

bāla 3 वाल m. a spear (El.).

bālā 1 वाला f. N. of the goddess Dēvī (Śiv. 1180).

bālā 2 بالا m. top, upper part; adj. and adv. high (YZ. 64), lofty, elevated, exalted; before-mentioned; prep. on, upon, above; **bālā-ĕ-tākh** بالاطاق upon the window (K.Pr. 4).

balāĕ, balāī, i.q. **balāy,** q.v.

bali 1 वलि m. an oblation, cf. **bal 2**; used in the following compounds. **-dān** -दान् । पशूपहारः m. to offer an animal sacrifice, to make a sacrificial offering of a ram, goat, or other animal. **-vĕdān** -व्यदान् । वलिदानविधिः m. the ceremony of offering such a sacrifice.

bali 2 वलि m. N. of a celebrated demon (*Daitya* or *Dānava*) who was humiliated by Viṣṇu (Śiv. 859). **-dānav** -दानव् m. id. (Śiv. 704).

bälⁱ बंलि । अकस्मात्, निष्कारणम् adv. for no reason, without cause (K.Pr. 72, 111); suddenly, violently; *nolens volens* (ib. 203). **-kĕnas** -क्यनस् । किं वा स्वित् adv. (u.w. vbs. of being or doing) whether, or whether.

bāli वालि, see **bāl 3.**

bĕl व्यल् or **bil** विल् m. the wood-apple or *bēl, Ægle marmelos* (Śiv. 1501); the leaf of the tree, used in the ceremonial worship of Śiva (Śiv. 187, 191, 1401).

bĕla-paṭhᵃr व्यल-पंथ्र् । बिल्वपत्राणि m.pl. a collection of *bēl*-leaves, used as above.

bēl 1 बेल् بیل । कुद्दालविशेषः m. a mattock, spade, shovel.

bēl 2 बेल् । चित्रविशेषः m. embroidery, flowered tissue; (on paper or the like) gilt and painted pattern-work or flower-work. **-halkörⁱ** -हल्कॉरि بیل حلکاری । पुष्पचित्रपङ्क्तिविशेषः f. a kind of gilt or plaited pattern flower-border round a picture or the like.

bēlⁱ बेलि, **bēli** बेलि, see **byôlᵘ**.

bil विल्, see **bĕl.**

biol (L. 463), i.q. **byôlᵘ,** q.v.

bilā بلا prep. without, devoid of (W. 99).

bilau (El.), i.q. **bilav,** q.v.

bōl 1 बोल् بول । मूत्रम m. urine. **—yunᵘ 1** —यिनु । प्रस्रावागमनम् m.inf. urine to come, to commence to urinate.

bōla-mīl बोल-मील् । मषीविशेषः f. a kind of ink, usually employed for writing in the Persian character. It is made up with burnt rice, beeswax, and other ingredients.

bōl 2 बोल् । प्रमादः m. a mistake, blunder, slip of the hand, mistakenly doing something or touching something with the hand which should not be done or touched; heedlessness, fickleness (Gr.Gr. 23). **—yunᵘ 2** —यिनु । प्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. such a slip of the hand to occur.

bōl 3 बोल् m. speech, speaking word, talk, conversation, cf. **būlⁱ**; used in the following compounds: **-bajā anun** -बजा अनुन् । स्वेच्छानुकूलसमापादनम् m.inf. to bring one's word aright; hence, to carry out one's wishes against those of another, to have one's way. **-bōsh** -बोश् m. or **-böshᵘ** -बांशू f. । पक्षिभाषणम् the song of birds, f.pl. **-bāshĕ** -बाश (Śiv. 502, 1783); the similar sound made by an infant in arms or the sounds made by a dumb man (K.Pr. 93).

bōla-paṭh बोल-पछ् । उक्तिविश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **-paṭhi** -पछि), belief in a word, accepting a verbal statement or promise made by a person in whom one has confidence.

bōlas āmotᵘ बोलस आमंतु । समुद्युक्तः perf. part. (f. **—āmütsᵘ** —आमंच़ू), obstinately intent on attempting something which is left undone and which should not be done; acting perversely. **—onᵘ-motᵘ** —अंनु-मंतु । समुद्योजितः perf. part. (f. **—ünᵘ-mütsᵘ** —अंनू-मंच़ू), incited to carry out any abandoned work. **—anun** —अनुन् । उद्योजनम् m.inf. to incite or persuade a person to perform a work which he has abandoned. **—lāyĕna yunᵘ** —लायन यिनु । अत्याग्रहविधानम् m.inf. obstinately to perform or refrain from any act, in spite of entreaties; to act perversely. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । हठोद्योगः m.inf. to be obstinately intent on doing anything, esp. something wrong or objectionable.

bōlĕ बोल्य, see **būlⁱ**.

bölⁱ बांलि, see **bāl 1**.

bolᵘ बंलु adj. (f. **büjᵘ** बंजू), convalescent, recovered in health (Gr.Gr. 9).

bul बुल् f. a mistake (Gr.M., El. also has **būl** m.). **—gatshünᵘ** —गछ़ंनू । भ्रमोद्भवः f.inf. a mistake to occur.

bula बुल । निर्बोधः adj. c.g. heedless, forgetful, inattentive, stupid. **—baṭh** —बठ् (sg. dat. **—baṭas** —बटस्), "Mr. Silly," a little image of a man, horse, etc., with which children play, a sugar toy (K.Pr. 18). **-phrôtᵘ** -फ्रोतु । विस्मरणशीलः adj. (f. **-phrötsᵘ** -फ्रांच़ू), forgetful, absent-minded, one who even forgets his duties, or to eat, or to put on his clothes.

bulⁱ बुलि, see **bulun.**

būlⁱ बूलि । भाषा f. (sg. dat. **bōlĕ** बोल्य), speech, language, dialect, idiom; song or note (of birds), chirrup (Śiv. 1721), (of frogs) (Śiv. 1827).

būlᵘ बूलु, see **bōlun.**

bil-bicurᵘ 1 बिल्-बिचुर् । काकपक्षविशेषः m. a fringe of hair hanging over the forehead, worn by boys and prostitutes. Cf. **bicurᵘ 1.**

bil-bicurᵘ 2 बिल्-बिचुर् । व्याघ्राटः m. the skylark, cf. **bicurᵘ 2**; (according to El.) the nightingale, which in Kashmīr corresponds to the *bulbul*.

bōlā-būlī बोला-बूली । स्पर्धा f. emulation, rivalry.

būla-bāl बूल-बाल् adj. c.g. of a guileless or sincere nature; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 660, 819, 887, 891, 1258, 1876).

bulbul 1 बुलबुल् بلبل । पक्षिविशेषः, भरद्वाजपक्षी m. (in Persia and Arabia) the nightingale; (in India) the fork-tailed shrike, *Lanius boulboul*; (in Kashmīr) the white-cheeked crested bulbul, *Otocompsa leucogenys* (L. 154, K.Pr. 161, Śiv. 181, 1025, 1046).

bulbul 2 बुलबुल् । बिन्दुविस्फोटः m. a water-bubble.

bēlcī or **bīlcī** بیلچی m. a small mattock or spade (K.Pr. 71), cf. **bēl.**

bāl-chir बाल्-छिर् m. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (?) (El.).

bālādārⁱ बालादरि بالاداری f. a mansion, a palace (Śiv. 965, 1068, 1825).

balgam بلغم m. phlegm — one of the humours of the body (El.).

bulgar janglī (? spelling) (El.) m. *Boletus igniarius*.

bōlih (YZ. 36, 258), see **bāl 3.**

balki بلکه adv. and conj. Moreover, but, nay but, on the contrary (W. 100). Cf. **bökiy.**

bōlökⁱ बोलांकि (= بلاق) । नासाभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of nose-ring worn mostly by children and suspended from the septum; usually set with a pearl or other gem.

bōläki-brodᵘ बोलाकि-ब्रंडु । नासाभूषणोपलक्षितः, भूषायुतनासायम् m. a septum of the nose (i.e. a nose) to which such a ring is attached; adj. (f. **-brüḍᵘ** -ब्रंडू), (a child) wearing a nose-ring. **-nĕcyuvᵘ** -न्यचिवु । नासभूषणबालकः m. a boy who wears a nose-ring; hence, a boy of about nine years of age or less.

bālukh बालुख् । बालकः m. (sg. dat. **bālakas** बालकस्; abl. **bālaka** बालक, Śiv. 887, 1379, 1876; pl. nom. **bālakh** बालख्, Śiv. 805; dat. **bālakan** बालकन्, Śiv. 705, 1055, 1322, 1876), a male child, a boy not more than ten years of age, with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bālukhāh** बालुखाह् (Śiv. 711). (El. has both *bālak* and *bāluk*.)

bilkul بالکل adv. entirely, completely (K.Pr. 111, W. 144).

balēl बलेल् (= بليله), m. *Coriaria nepalensis* (El.).

bōl^{a}lad वोल्लद् । प्रमादयुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **bōl^{a}ladiñ** वोल्लद्दिञ्), one who by mistake does some improper or unaccustomed work, one who acts under a wrong impression.

balmūj, see under **bāla 1.**

būl^{u}-mot^{u} वूलु-मंतु, see **bōlun.**

balun वलुन् । आरोग्याप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **balyōv** वल्योव), to be convalescent, recover, get well (YZ. 184, Śiv. 1541, 1572); (of a disease) to get better, be cured (K.Pr. 109); (of a wound or the like) to heal; to be well (El.). **balyō-mot^{u}** वल्यो-मंतु । उल्लाघः adj. (f. **balyē-müṭs^{ü}** वल्ये-मंच़), recovered, well, convalescent.

bēl^{a}na वेल्न । धातुदारुमयलगुडविशेषः m. (in preparing bread, etc.) a rolling-pin.

bōlun वोलुन् । भाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būl^{u}** वूलु, 2 p.p. **bōjyōv** वोज्योव्; conj. part. **būlith** वूलिथ्; freq. part. **būl^{i} būl^{i}** वूलि वूलि), to speak, talk, tell, say, utter, pronounce (Śiv. 439, 555, 599, 1052, 1797); to give forth sound, e.g. (of a bird) to sing, chirp, and so on according to the sound of the animal (Śiv. 181 (of birds), 1360, 1814). **būl^{u}-mot^{u}** वूलु-मंतु । भाषितः adj. (f. **būj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** वूजू-मंच़), spoken, said, etc.; (in narrative, etc.) a person previously referred to, the said, the above-mentioned. **bōlan-wôl^{u}** वोलन्-वोलु । धार्ष्ट्येण भाषमाणः m. (f. **bōlan-wājĕñ** वोलन्-वाज्यञ्), one who speaks, esp. one who speaks impudently or impertinently.

bulun वुलुन् । विस्मृतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bulyōv** वुल्योव), to be forgotten; to be led away, be misled, be deceived; to forget, err, go astray, stray, mistake, go wrong, blunder. **bul^{i}-bul^{i} phōrüñ^{ü}** वुलि-वुलि फोरंञ़ । अत्युत्कण्ठावृत्तिः f.inf. to be eager, longing, or agitated in the performance of anything. **bulyō-mot^{u}** वुल्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तभ्रमः adj. (f. **bulyē-müṭs^{ü}** वुल्ये-मंच़), forgotten, lost, astray; forgetful, erring.

balang वलंग् । आधारविशेषः m. the scaffolding used as a support in building the upper part of a doorway or the like, the centering of an arch.

bōlānāth वो(भो)लानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **bōlānāthas** वोलानाथस्), Bhōlānātha, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 168).

bōlanāwun वोलनावुन् । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōlanôw^{u}** वोलनोवु), to teach to speak (e.g. a child or a parrot) (Śiv. 1376). **bōlanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** वोलनोवु-मंतु । भाषणे प्रवृत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bōlanöw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** वोलनांवू-मंच़), taught to speak (as a child or a parrot); enabled to speak (as of a dumb person cured).

bilor (L. 65), white crystal.

baḷ^{a}ran वंल्रन । आरोग्यावापनम् f. curing, successful medical treatment of a sick person.

baḷ^{a}run वंल्रुन । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḷ^{o}r^{u}** वंल्रु), to cure, to treat medically with success.

baḷ^{a}rāwun वंल्रावुन । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḷ^{a}rôw^{u}** वंल्रोवु, i.q. **baḷ^{a}run,** q.v. **baḷ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** वंल्रोवु-मंतु । अनामयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **baḷ^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** वंल्रांवू-मंच़), cured.

bēlis वेलिस्, see **byōl^{u}.**

balūt [*sic*] ? gend., the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El.).

balātkār वलात्कार् m. violence. —**gaṭshun** —गछुन । आकस्मिकी वृत्तिः m.inf. to happen suddenly and violently (esp. of misfortunes, etc.).

bal^{a}wa वल्व । समवेत्यास्कन्दनम् m. riot, tumult, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion, mutiny.

bilav विलव् । उत्तेजनशिलाविशेषः m. a whetstone. —**dith bihun** —दिथ् विहुन । संनद्धीभवनम् m.inf. having applied the whetstone to sit; hence, to set ready for action (e.g. for a battle, for gambling, for setting out on a journey), to wait equipped. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । वेशसंस्कारः m.inf. to apply the whetstone; hence, to be handsomely dressed, well equipped.

bōlawun^{u} वोलवुनु । भाषमाणः m. (f. **bōlawüñ^{ü}** वोलवंञ़), one who speaks; (adj.) talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

bal^{a}wöyi वल्वांयि । समेत्यास्कन्दी e.g. a rioter, one who joins in an insurrection, etc., cf. **bal^{a}wa;** in the pl., a mob of rioters.

balāy वलाय् (= بلا) । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **balāyĕ** वलाय K.Pr. 237; pl. dat. **balāyĕn** वलायन्), trial, affliction, misfortune (YZ. 64), calamity, evil, ill. This word is often spelt **balāĕ, balāī,** etc., as K.Pr. 2, 4, 84, 134, 183, 207, and El. —**yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ़ । आपदापातः f.inf. calamity, etc., to come or befall.

balāyĕ dyun^{u} वलाय दिनु । प्रतिनिध्युपहरणम् m.inf. to make an offering, or offer a substitute, in order to avert a calamity or pestilence. —**lagun** —लगुन । उपहारीभवनम् m. to become an offering or substitute in order to avert a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another; cf. **balāy lagi** वलाय् लगि, may thy misfortune be upon me! (W. 101).

bam 1 वम । विघ्नः m. an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, interruption (Gr.Gr. 148), something which causes disappointment. —**pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an impediment to happen or be caused; a disappointment to happen; (of a member of a social gathering) to have one's enjoyment stopped. Cf. **bamal** and **bamalad.** —**ṭshunun** —छुनुन । विघ्नोत्पादनम् m.inf. to interrupt or impede anyone by making him angry, saying unpleasant things to him, or the like.

bam 2 वम بم m. a kind of deep-toned drum, a bass drum (Śiv. 1455). **-zīra** -ज़ीर (= زیر وبم), m. a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1455).

bām वाम بام । पटलम् m. the roof of a house (Śiv. 1108, 1671). —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । पटलनिर्मितिः m.inf. to build

a roof, to roof a house. —**tārun** —तारुन् । पटलायोजनम् m.inf. to put the roof on a new house or to renew it in an old one.

bāma-zang वाम-ज़ंग् । पटलाधारस्तम्वः m. the sloping beams which support a roof; presents given for luck to priests and to the carpenters and masons when the building of a roof is commenced.

bömi-chōkh वांमि-छूख् । द्यूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-chōkas** -छूकस्), a species of gambling, in which cowries are thrown upon the ground. **-püṭu** -पंटू । पटलपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), one of the boards which form the roof of a house; a board suitable for such a purpose.

bamai वमै بمعی adv. and prep. together with, along with. As prep. it is used with the nom. case (Śiv. 676, 810).

baum वौम् see **bōm 2.**

bēma वेम । भगिनीपतिः m. a sister's husband, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 30). **-dār** -डार् । भगिनीपतिः m. a sister's husband (generally employed as a term of abuse).

bīm वीम् بیم । भयम् m. fear, terror, dread; reverence, respect; danger, risk; **bīma-sūtin,** through fear (Śiv. 128). —**hāwun** —हावुन् । भयप्रदानम् m.inf. to exhibit fear, i.e. to threaten, intimidate, frighten. —**hyonu** —ह्योनु । भयधारणम् m.inf. to take fear, i.e. from previous experience to be afraid beforehand of any person, animal, action, or the like. —**khyonu** —ख्योनु । भयानुभवः m.inf. to experience fear, to be afraid, terrified, panic-stricken. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । भयाक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be timid, shy, of a fearful disposition; to be abashed. —**thawun** —थवुन् । भयाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to place fear, i.e. to intimidate, threaten.

bīma بیمہ m. (sg. gen. **byūmuku** ब्यूमुकु), insurance, money paid for the insurance of goods (Gr.M.).

bōm 1 वोम् m. anger, cf. **bomu.** Used in the following compounds: —**pyonu** —प्योनु । रोषविघ्नापातः m.inf. anger to fall; hence, an outburst of anger against one's own people so as to spoil a holiday or the like; the occurrence of some anger-causing impediment on such an occasion (cf. **bam 1**). —**tsalun** —त्सलुन् । रोषापयानम् m.inf. anger to flee, anger to be appeased, esp. of the calming of some one usually of an angry disposition.

bōma-bukuru वोम-बुकुरु । रोषमुखः m. (f. **-bukürü** -बुकंरू), anger-faced, of one of such an angry disposition that his face habitually shows the fact. **-dĕv** -दिव । रोषेण विघ्नोत्पादकः m. (f. **-dĕvin** -दिविञ्), one whose anger causes impediments, e.g. a passionate child who spoils a social gathering or a game. **-tsölu** -त्संलु । रोषाविष्टः adj. (f. **-tsöjü** -त्संजू), full of silent rage, raging inwardly.

bōm 2 वोम् or **baum** वौम् । भौमः m. the planet Mars; voc. **bauma** (Śiv. 477). **-wār** -वार् f. Tuesday (El., who makes it m.).

bomu वंमु । रोषस्वभावः (f. **bümü** वंमू), of an angry disposition, passionate, wrathful, esp. when the fact causes annoyance to others. Cf. **bōm 1** and **bam 1.**

bum 1 वुम्, **bumi-pōsh** वुमि-पोश्, see **bumb 1.**

bum 2 वुम् (pl. **buma** वुम), i.q. **bumb 2,** q.v.

bum 3 वुम् or **būm** वूम् بوم, f. land, ground, soil (Śiv. 1213, abl. **būmi**); foundation, base, root. —**kaḍünu** —कडंनू । अत्यासक्त्या वाधनम् f.inf. to drag out the foundation; hence, met., to destroy down to the root, to cause to waste away; in the hope of receiving further favours, to persistently cling to and worry a person from whom one has once before received a favour. —**nērünu** —नेरंनू । मूलविनाशः f.inf. the foundation to come out; hence, to be destroyed down to the root, to waste away.

buma-sin वुम-सिन् । शिली m. an earthworm (K.Pr. 38), cf. **bima-syunu.** **-sin bāh** -सिन् वाह् । माघशुक्लद्वादशी f. (sg. dat. **-sin böshu** -सिन् वांशु), the name of the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month Māg (January–February), on which the fast of the eleventh day of that month is broken. **-sin daham** -सिन् दहम् । व्रतदिनविशेषः f. the name of the tenth day of the light half of Māg, on which a fast (consisting of only one meal in the day) is performed. **-sin kāh** -सिन् काह् । माघशुक्लैकादशी f. (sg. dat. **-sin köshu** -सिन् कांशु), the name of the eleventh day of the light half of Māg, on which Hindūs fast. **-sina kadaṇĕ** -सिन कडञ । अकर्मण्यता f. pl. inf. to pull up earthworms; hence, met., to stand idle and lazy, doing nothing.

bumi-path वुमि-पथ् । विस्तृतभूभागः m. (sg. dat. **-pathas** -पथस्), a wide, level plain.

bumai वुमै, see **bumb 2.**

bumb 1 वुम्ब् or **bum 1** वुम् । जलजकुमुदनालम् f. the long stalk of the *Nymphæa stellata*, see bel.

bumbi kūru वुम्बि-कूरु । कुमुदनालमुष्टिवन्धः f. a handful or bundle of such stalks, which are intended to be dried and eaten. **-lūṭu** -लूटू । कुमुदनालसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **-lūcĕ** -लूच्य), a bundle of such stalks when dried. **-pōsh** -पोश् or **bumi-pōsh** वुमि-पोश् । कुमुदपुष्पम् m. the *Nymphæa stellata* or water chestnut. It is a lily-like plant, growing in water with a very long thin stem, which is said to have heating qualities and is dried and eaten as a vegetable in winter. A pleasant sherbet is made from the fragrant white flowers (cf. L. 72, 345, El., and Śiv. 1809). **-tsūru** -त्सूरु । कुमुदनालवन्धनविशेषः f. a bundle of *Nymphæa* stalks, partly dried, and put by for consumption in winter.

bumb 2 बुम्ब् or **bum 2** बुम् । भ्रुवौ f. (usually in pl. **bumba** बुम्ब or **buma** बुम, YZ. 6, 51, 78, 208, 449), an eyebrow; pl. with emph. *y*, **bumay** or **bumai**, even eyebrows (Gr.Gr. 22).

buma-cīrüñᵘ बुम-चीरंञू । भ्रुकुटिः f.inf. to contract the eyebrows, to frown. **bumi-ruh** बुमि-रुह । भ्रूचालना m. quick movement of the brows, not indicating anger.

bāmbᵃr बाम्बर्, etc., see **bābᵃr**.

bambur बम्बुर् । संभ्रमः m. (sg. dat. **bambaras** बम्बरस्), flurry, agitation (mostly used in pl.).

bambar pĕnⁱ बम्बर् प्यनि । संभ्रमापत्तिः m. pl. inf. agitation or flurry to occur. **—tulanⁱ** —तुलनि । प्रेरणतोदना m. pl. inf. to flurry a person by hurrying him in the completion of any work. **—wŏthanⁱ** —व्वथनि । उद्वेगव्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. sudden pain to arise, a start (from pain) to occur, as from pricking oneself with a thorn, tasting something unexpectedly pungent, accidentally touching fire, or the like.

bombur बंम्बुर् । भ्रमरः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** बंम्बुरस्), a drone-bee (El.), a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007, 1008, 1035); in phrases such as **hāputh bombur,** a black bear (L. 458), the word means black-bee coloured.

bombura-godᵘ बंम्बुर-गंडु । भ्रमरकुलायः m. a bees' nest, a beehive. **-gītā** -गीता f. the name of a famous song of the herdmaidens in honour of Kṛṣṇa, in which his dark complexion is compared to the colour of a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007). In Sanskrit this song is called the *Bhramara-gītā*, and forms part of the 47th chapter of the 10th book of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*. It is a favourite subject of translation into modern Indian vernaculars. **-par** -पर । भ्रमरपत्रः m. bee's-wing, the name given to the buckle of a *jēgā* or turban ornament.

bambarlad बम्बर्लद् । ससंभ्रमः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bambarladiñ** बम्बर्लदिञ्), one who is flurried or agitated; of a flurried or agitated disposition.

bĕmūdī ब्यमूदी । अनादरः f. the act of reviling, abusing, insulting a person in public. **—gaṭhüñᵘ** —गछूंञू । अवमानावाप्तिः f.inf. reviling to take place, to be publicly insulted or reviled.

bĕmūdᵘ ब्यमूदु । अनादरार्हः adj. (f. **bĕmūdᵘ** ब्यमूदू), worthy of being reviled or abused, despicable.

bamūjib بموجب prep. on account (of), in pursuance (of); by means (of) (W. 99).

būmikā बू(भू)मिका f. the earth (El.); soil, ground (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 1235, 1476); (in Yōga philosophy) one of the stages in the acquisition of divine knowledge, of which there are seven (Śiv. 1654).

bamal बमल । विघ्नकृत् adj. c.g. one who interrupts or puts a stop to anything (e.g. an angry man at a dinner-party or the like), a spoil-sport; cf. **bamᵃr.**

bĕmöl ब्यमॉल بے میل । रुचिहीनः adj. e.g. not hungry, without appetite (K.Pr. 30).

bē-amal بے عمل adj. c.g. unused, not put to use (K.Pr. 88).

bamalad बमलद् । रोषविहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bamaladiñ** बमलदिञ्), one who is subject to an impediment, esp. one who, at a dinner-party, finds himself prevented, owing to anger, from enjoying himself.

bōmalad बोमलद् । रोषपूर्णः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bōmaladiñ** बोमलदिञ्), filled with inward wrath (on experiencing opposition, or something disliked occurring, etc.), sulky.

bamāmŏṭh बमाम्वठ् । विघ्नसंभवः f. the occurrence of an impediment in any work, owing to some person becoming angry.

bāmun बामुन् । अङ्कुरः m. (pl. nom. **bāman** बामन्), a sprout, shoot, leaf-bud, blade (Śiv. 1848). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. buds to sprout, esp. from a burnt or dried-up tree or from withered seeds. Met. offspring to be born to one who has hitherto been childless.

bē-mānē بے معنی adj. c.g. unmeaning, senseless; without meaning, conveying no meaning or impression to the mind (K.Pr. 30).

bē-īmān بے ایمان, see **bē-yīmān.**

bĕmandach ब्यमन्दछ् । निर्लज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕmandachas** ब्यमन्दछस्), without shame, shameless.

bĕmandochᵘ ब्यमन्दंछु । निर्लज्जः adj. (f. **bĕmandüchᵘ** ब्यमन्दंछू), shameless; esp. wanting in reverence, impudent.

bamᵃr बमर् । विघ्नोद्भावकः adj. (as subst., f. **bamarĕñ** बमर्यञ्), one who interrupts, impedes, or spoils a social gathering by a display of anger, cf. **bamal** (Gr.Gr. 148).

bĕmār ब्यमार् بیمار । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ailing, ill, unwell, indisposed (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 40); a sick person, a patient (K.Pr. 251, YZ. 184). Voc. **bĕmārō** (K.Pr. 30). **-dörī** -दॉरी । रोगिसेवा f. attendance on the sick, sick-nursing.

bĕmörⁱ ब्यमॉरि بیماري । रोगः f. sickness, illness, disease (Gr.M., where it is spelt **bēº**). **—pĕñᵘ** —प्यञू । रोगोद्भवः f.inf. sickness to occur or arise, esp. of a long illness.

bĕmāri-budᵘ ब्यमारि-बुडू । दीर्घरोगः f. a severe, long-continued illness, a chronic illness. **-drāv** -द्राव् । रोगान्निर्गतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), issued from illness, convalescent. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । रोगखिन्नः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हंचू), smitten by illness, an invalid, weak after illness. **—wŏthᵘ** —व्वथु । रोगमुक्तः adj. (f. **—wŏtshᵘ**

—व्रंछू), risen from sickness, one who has just recovered from a long illness. —**wŏthun** —व्रथुन्। रोगनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. to rise from sickness, to recover from a long illness.

bĕmārilad व्यमारिलद्। रोगयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bĕmāriladiñ** व्यमारिलदिञ्), suffering from a long illness, an invalid.

bamarĕñ बमर्यञ्, see **bam^{a}r.**

bē-murawath بے مروت adj. c.g. wanting in manliness, without fortitude or virility (K.Pr. 30).

bē-mis^{a}l बे-मिसल् بے مثل adj. c.g. incomparable. **bē-mis^{a}lu-mānand** बे-मिसलु-मानन्द بے مثل و مانند, without compare and parallel, incomparable and unparalleled (Śiv. 775).

bīmasēn भीमसेन् m. N. of a famous hero in the Mahābhārata, one of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (Śiv. 1164).

bimasyun^{u} बिमसिनु। गण्डूपदः m. (sg. dat. **bimasinis** बिमसिनिस्; f. **bimasiñ^{ü}** बिमसिञू), an earthworm, i.q. **buma-sin,** see **bum 3.** The f. is a smaller, or female, worm.

bim-ṭôl^{u} बिम्-टोलु। परमावधिः m. the extreme limit of a person's resources.

bam-ŝūṭh^{u} बम्-चूँठु। भव्यफलम् m. the quince fruit, *Pyrus cydonia* (L. 76, 348). According to El. there are two varieties of quince growing in Kashmīr: **ŝŏk^{u} bam-ŝūṭh^{u}** and **mŏdur^{u} bam-ŝūṭh^{u},** the sour quince and the sweet quince. The quince is ripe in the month of October and is of superior quality. **-ŝūṭh^{u}-hyuh^{u}** -चूँठु-हिहु। रोगबाधया पीतमुखः adj. (f. **-ŝūṭh^{u}-hish^{ü}** -चूँठु-हिशू), quince-like, quince-coloured, pallid as a result of illness.

bam-ŝūṭh^{i}-byôl^{u} बम्-चूँठि-ब्योलु। भव्यबीजानि m. a collection or mass of quince-seeds. **-ŝūṭh^{i}-hüṭ^{ü}** -चूँठि-हंटू। भव्यफलशुष्कखण्डम्, काष्ठं च f. (sg. dat. **-ŝūṭh^{i}-hacĕ** -चूँठि-हच्य), dried slices of quince; the wood of the quince-vine. **-ŝūṭh^{i}-kuj^{ü}** -चूँठि-कुजू। भव्यलता f. a quince-vine, a quince-tree. **-ŝūṭh^{i}-kul^{u}** -चूँठि-कुलु m. a quince-tree (El.).

bĕmaza व्यमज़ بے مزہ। विरुद्धास्वादः adj. c.g. tasteless, insipid; unpleasant, displeasing.

bumazuv^{u} बुमज़ुवु। चेत्रप्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a village near the famous ruins of Mārtāṇḍa, usually called 'Bamzū' by Europeans, the ancient Bhīmadvīpa (RT.Tr. ii, 465).

ban बन्। कूटम् f. (sg. dat. **bani** बनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a heap, a pile, a stack (K.Pr. 64, 144, 207). Cf. **bŏn^{u}** and **banna.**

bana-gāsa बन-गास। कौटतृणम् m. a hayrick, a straw stack; the hay or straw composing a rick. **-zyun^{u}** -ज़िनु। कौटेन्धनम् m. a stack or pile of firewood; the wood which composes such a stack, or a piece of wood drawn therefrom.

bān 1 वान् m. an arrow (El.); *Onosma macrocephala* (El.); *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (written *bhān*) (El.), see **bana.**

bān 2 वान् بان m. a sec. suff. signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in **ratha-bān** रथ-वान्, a charioteer (Śiv. 1734).

bana वन m., i.q. **banna,** q.v. (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (El.), cf. **bān 1.**

banā adv. perhaps (El.). Cf. **bŏnā.**

bāna 1 वान। पात्रम् m. a vessel (for any purpose), basin, plate, dish, water-jar, pitcher (K.Pr. 4, 17, 25, 29, 50, 75, 87, 114, 171, 216, 221, 252, W. 132, 144, Śiv. 473, 1149, 1216; with emph. *i*, *bāni*, K.Pr. 138). **-bāh** -वाह्। पात्रोष्मा m. the sweating of grain, etc., confined in a jar. **-bàh^{i}** -वंहि। पात्रपक्वः adj. c.g. sweating, fermented (of grain, fruit, etc., confined in a jar). **-bàh^{i} anun** -वंहि अनुन्। पात्रे पाकोत्थापनम् m.inf. to cause or bring on such fermentation. **-bàh^{i} yun^{u}** -वंहि यिनु। पात्रे परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. such fermentation to occur. **-baṭha** -वठ। पात्रसमूहः m.pl. a general term for dishes, vessels, etc. **-gor^{u}** -गंरु। पात्रघट्टनादिवृत्तिशिल्पी m. a maker of vessels, a potter, a coppersmith; a seller of vessels of all kinds. **-garath** -गरथ्। पात्राकृतिघट्टना m. (sg. dat. **-garatas** -गरतस्), the shaping of earthen vessels. **-han** -हन् f. a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421). **-kŏda** -कोँद। कुलालचुल्लिः f. a potter's furnace, the pile of combustible materials in which he bakes his earthen vessels. **-kādur** -काँदुर्। काष्ठमयोऽलिंजरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kādaras** -काँदरस्), a large kind of jar, wrapped round with twigs cased in mud, kept in kitchens as a receptacle for articles frequently required; a china merchant (El.). **-khôr^{ü}** -खांरू। गुप्तनिर्वाहः f. the weight of carrying on a household; esp. living as a householder when one's means are narrow and one has to make a good outward show, and in such a way that outsiders do not realize the state of affairs. **-khôr^{ü} phuṭarüñ^{ü}** -खांरू फुटरंञू। गुप्तनिर्वाहभञ्जनम् f.inf. to break, i.e. to give up, such a struggle for appearances owing to one's poverty becoming known. **-khot^{u}** -खंतु। कोष्ठविशेषः m. a pot-cupboard, a cupboard for holding pots and pans. **-kuṭh^{u}** -कुठु। भाण्डागारम् m. a dish-room, a larder, a room reserved for storing food and condiments in separate bowls, a store-room. **-manḍul^{u}** -मण्डुलु। भाण्डविस्तारणाश्रयस्थानम् m. a place in a kitchen for laying out dishes separately. —**phuṭàn^{i} 1** —फुटंनि m. pl. inf. (for **2** see **bāna 3**), crockery to be smashed. —**thuràn^{i}** —थुरंनि। पात्रघट्टनम्

m. pl. inf. to shape earthen vessels on the potter's wheel. **-tünz**ᵘ **-तंज़ू । पात्रपङ्क्तिः** f. a pile of dishes or plates, one on the top of the other. **—ṭhāsānⁱ —ठासंनि । पात्रविभञ्जना** m. pl. inf. to break dishes: met. to exhibit anger, be in a rage. **-wôlᵘ 1 -वोलु । मृन्नाण्डविक्रेता** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**) (for **2** see **bāna 3**). a maker of earthen vessels, a potter; a seller of earthen vessels. **-yüṭ**ᵘ **-यंटु । कण्डोलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-yacĕ -यच्य**), a kind of large wicker or cane basket in which potters carry about their wares for sale.

bāna 2 वान । गर्भपुटः m. (connected with **bāna 1**), the womb. **—wasânⁱ —वसंनि । गर्भपुटप्रच्यावविक्षतिः** m. pl. inf. the womb to fall, or be displaced, *prolapsus uteri* to occur.

bāna 3 वान । भाग्यम् m. (connected with **bāna 1**), fate, luck, fortune (good or bad), as the result of a person's character or conduct; worthiness to have good fortune, the possession of many virtues (Śiv. 431). **—barana yinⁱ —वरन यिनि । पूर्णतासंभवः** m. pl. inf. good luck to be fulfilled, to get plenty, to become very prosperous. **—phuṭânⁱ 2 —फुटंनि । विरोधोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. (for **1** see **bāna 1**) luck to be broken; hence, friendship to be broken. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रंछू**), luckless, miserable, of no worth (Śiv. 1216, 1475, 1550, 1554). **-wôlᵘ 2 -वोलु । भाग्यानुभवी** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**) (for **1** see **bāna 1**), one who is referred to as experiencing fate (good or bad) as the result of his conduct. **—zānun —ज़ानुन् । पात्रतया वोधविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. fortune to be recognized as the result of conduct.

bĕn व्यन् । भेदः m. difference, distinction (most often found in a negative sentence, as in **timan chhuna bĕn kēh,** there is no difference between them); apartness, distinction, non-unity (Śiv. 55, 543).

bĕna-bĕn व्यन-व्यन् । भिन्नता f. separateness, apartness, aloofness.

bĕnⁱ व्यंनि etc., see **byonᵘ.**

bĕni, see **bĕnĕ.**

bē-öin بےآئین adj. e.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

bin, see **biñ.**

bīn 1 वीन् । दीर्घपट्टिकाखण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bīñᵘ वीञ्ञू**), the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double door or window-shutters when shut.

bīn 2 वीन् f. a reed-pipe, pipe, flute, fife (Śiv. 1455).

binā विना بنا m. foundation, ground, motive, beginning. Used in the following: **—karun —करुन् । उपायचिन्तनम** m.inf. to make a beginning; hence, to consider the means of accomplishing some work, such as the collection of materials, etc.

bīnī वीनी f. the wrist (El.).

bŏn वुन् । अधः adj. e.g. low, not lofty (as a room or the like) (Gr.M.). More usually as adv., below, beneath (Śiv. 966, 985, 1412, 1879). **—anun —अनुन** m.inf. to bring down (El.; K.Pr. 43, spelt *bon*; YZ. 257). **-bŏn -वुन् । अधोऽधः** adv. gradually lower, lower and lower (u.w. vbs. of motion, descent, etc.). **—gaṭshun —गछुन** m.inf. to go down, descend (El.). **-kun -कुन् । अधो-भागे** adv. towards the lower part of anything, in a lower direction, downwards (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 38). **—ta hyorᵘ gaṭshun —त ह्योरु गछुन** m.inf. to go down and up, to be tossed up and down (Gr.M.). **ṭshunun —छुनुन्** m.inf. to lower, let down (e.g. a bucket into a well). **—wasun —वसुन** m.inf. to descend (K.Pr. 158).

bŏna-hyorᵘ वुन-ह्योरु । अध ऊर्ध्वम adv. up and down, from top to bottom; one above and the other below; upside down, topsy-turvy. **-hyūrᵘ -ह्यूरु । अध ऊर्ध्वम** adv. id. **-kani -कनि । अधस्तात्** adv. down, on the ground (u.w. vbs. of putting, etc.). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । अधस्तनः** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचु**), lower, nether, under, below. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ । अध आरभ्य** adv. from below, from beneath, commencing from the bottom. **-shuth -शुथ् । अध आरभ्य** adv. id.

bŏnⁱ-kinⁱ वुंनि-किनि । अधस्तात् adv. below, along the bottom, along the foot (of) (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

bŏnā वुना । इव adv. like, as if, as in **suh bŏnā,** as if it were he; **korun bŏnā,** as if he had done it.

bŏnai 1 वुनै adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 22).

bŏnai 2 वुनै 2, see **bŏh.**

bŏnᵘ वुंनु or **bonᵘ 1 वंनु । राशिः** m. a heap, a pile (Śiv. 126, sg.dat.; 1199, sg. nom.; 1287, pl.dat.). Cf. **ban, banna.**

bânⁱ gaṭshânⁱ वंनि गछंनि । संघातीभवनम् m. pl. inf. piles to be made, a large pile or heap to grow, heap to be heaped upon heap.

bonᵘ 2 वनु m. a chisel for cleaving wood (El.).

būnⁱ वूनि f. handsel; first sale for ready money early in the day (considered as a good omen and as determining the luck of the day). **—karüñ**ᵘ **—करंञू । विक्रयारम्भणम्** f.inf. to make such a sale.

būni, būnī, see **būñᵘ.**

buncaka वुञ्चक । नटवृत्तिः m. a man who acts or conducts himself ridiculously, a buffoon, a comic actor.

band 1 वन्द । वन्धुः m. a kinsman, relation, esp. a near relation, such as father, mother, wife, or sister (K.Pr. 25, Śiv. 43, 624, 1526, 1790). Cf. **bāndav.** **-bāndav -वान्दव् । वन्धुसमूहः** m.pl. kinsmen and relations, both near and distant (cf. Śiv. 43).

banda-wôlᵘ 1 वन्दवोलु । वहुवान्धवः m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**) (for **2** see **band 3**), having many relations, belonging to a well-known and high family.

band 2 बन्द् بند । बद्धः adj. c.g. fastened, tied up, bound (YZ. 40, Śiv. 1035); shut, closed, stopped, cut off; prevented, hindered, barred, checked (Śiv. 1801); imprisoned, caged (K.Pr. 167, 218). **—gaṇḍànⁱ** —गंडॅनि । ग्रन्थिविशेषनिर्मितिः m. pl. inf. a kind of knot twisted up from gold, silver, or silk thread embroidered, as an ornament, upon dresses, etc. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निरुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be stopped, impeded; to become stopped by one's own slackness or laziness; to be shut up, confined, locked up. **—karun** —करुन् । कुण्ठीकरणम्, बन्धनम् m.inf. to stop, to impede; to shut, close; to delay a work by slackness; to shut up, confine, lock up.

band 3 बन्द् بند । शारीराङ्गम् m. a limb, joint, of the body or of any jointed article. The pl. is used to mean the whole body, as in **bandau nishĕ,** from the whole body (K.Pr. 255).

banda-banda karun बन्द्-बन्द् करुन् । अङ्गशो विभाजनम् m.inf. to separate limb from limb, dissect, take to pieces (of anything jointed together). **-dār** -दार् । पूर्णाङ्गः adj. c.g. anything (esp. an ornament or the like) complete in its various sections, limbs, or parts. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । अङ्गशो विभेदनम् m.inf. to take to pieces, dismember. **-phuṭᵘ** -फुटु । भग्नाङ्गः adj. (f. **-phuṭü** -फुटू, f. sg. dat. **-phucĕ** -फुच्य), having a limb or joint broken (of anything possessing joints). **-wôlᵘ 2** -वोलु । उपाङ्गयोगयुक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्) (for 1 see **band 1**), jointed, made up of separate parts jointed together. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । अङ्गसंधिः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), a joint, a place where two limbs or sections are united.

band 4 बन्द् بند । ऋणार्थोपन्यासद्रव्यम् m. a pledge given as security for a loan (K.Pr. 181). **-rand** -रन्द् । ऋणन्यासवस्त्वादिः m. anything offered as security, such as a pledge, a surety, or a written document. **-rand karun** -रन्द् करुन् । प्रतिवस्तुन्यसनम् m.inf. to give such in security. **—thawun** —थवुन् । ऋणार्थवस्तुविन्यासः m.inf. id.

banda-paṭsh बन्द्-पछ् । विश्वाससत्ता f. (sg. dat. **-paṭshi** -पछि), confidence, trust, reposed in, or credit given to, a person possessed of immovable property, though short of ready money. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । ऋणोपन्यासवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), anything given as a pledge.

bandukᵘ बन्दुकु । न्यासभूतः adj. (f. **bandücü** बन्दूचू), that which is pledged.

bānd वान्द्, see **bād.**

bānḍ वाण्ड्, see **bāḍ.**

banda 1 بندہ, in the following compounds (for other compounds beginning with this word see **band 1, 3,** and 4). **-kath** -कथ् । योग्यभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a prudent, trustworthy reply, decision, or piece of advice. **banda wanun** बन्द् वनुन् । योग्योक्तिः m.inf. to make such a reply, etc.

banda 2 بندہ m. a bondman, slave, servant (K.Pr. 89, 250).

bānḍē वाण्डे, see **bāḍē.**

bàndⁱ 1 बंन्दि । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः f. a kind of turban made of cloth woven from silken threads and covered with gold or silver (*kalābattū*), worn by the bride or bridegroom at a wedding.

bàndⁱ 2 बंन्दि । उपन्यस्तवस्तु m. a pledge, a deposit. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । न्यासात्मना स्वाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to take possession of a house in exchange for a loan, to take on mortgage with possession. **—raṭun** —रटुन । न्यासादानम् m.inf. to receive or accept a pledge or deposit. **—thawun** —थवुन् । ऋणार्थवस्तुन्यासः m.inf. to give in pledge.

bāndi वान्दि, see **bādi.**

bĕnd व्यन्द् or **bind** विन्द् or **bindu** विन्दु m. a drop, a spot; esp. the dot which forms the nasal symbol or *anusvāra* in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character (Śiv. 774). **bindu-nād** विन्दु-नाद् (Śiv. 452) or **nāda-bĕnd** नाद्-व्यन्द् (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602), a term in the Yōga philosophy (see *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*, VII, xv, 54) for the nasal sound represented by this dot, employed in mystical formulas, as representing a phase of the Supreme; hence, met., the Supreme Being.

böndⁱ वांदि, see **bōdi.**

bāndī-bajan वान्दी-बजन् m. *Segeretia brandrethiana* (El.).

bandōbast بندوبست m. plan, organization, management, administration; method, order, system; a settlement (of revenue) (El.).

bandagī بندگی f. servitude, service (YZ. 380); compliment, salutation, farewell. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to compliment, salute, say farewell (El.).

bandakh बन्दख् । अन्तरायकृत् adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bandakas** बन्दकस्), anything which impedes or is an obstacle.

bandūkh बंन्दूख् بندوق । अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रायुधम् m. (sg. dat **bandūkas** बन्दूकस्), a gun, musket (K.Pr. 14; W. 18 for gender). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । अग्नियन्त्रेण मारणम् m.inf. to aim a gun, to hit the mark with a gun. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अग्नियन्त्रद्वाराहतिः m.inf. to be hit by the bullet of a gun.

bandūka-khār बंन्दूक-खार् । अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रकारुः m. a gun-maker.

bandēla बन्द़ेल । बन्धकः m. a man whose duty is to arrest and confine criminals, a thief-catcher, a jailer. **—thawànⁱ** —थवंनि । निरोध्य बन्धनाय नियोज्ययोजनम्

m. pl. inf. to appoint thief-catchers, to order the arrest of an offender.

böndil वांन्दिल्, see **bŏdil.**

bandan 1 बन्दन् । गौरववृत्तिः m. respect, reverence; obeisance, homage, adoration. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । गौरवापत्तिः m.inf. reverence, etc., to occur or be shown. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । गौरवविधानापातः m.inf. an occasion for showing reverence or welcome to occur.

bandana-wôlᵘ बन्दन-वोलु । गौरवाश्रयः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is in the habit of showing reverence, of a reverential disposition; one who receives reverence, of high dignity.

bandan 2 बन्दन् (Śiv. 973) or **bandanā** बन्दना (Śiv. 1435), m. a bond, tie, fetter. In Śiv. 1435 the final *ā* is prob. m.c.

bandᵃr बन्द्र् । ऋणार्थन्यासग्राही m. one who is in the habit of taking pledges in return for loans, a pawnbroker.

bandar बन्दर् بندر । संसरणायनम् m. a city street usually crowded with many passengers; a harbour, trading-town, emporium (YZ. 160, 548).

bandāra बण्डार । बङ्कपाकव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for or carrying out of the cooking and preparation of a great feast given to mendicants, etc., on the occasion of a religious festival or the like; the giving of such a feast. **—karun** —करुन् । युगपदेव बङ्कल-द्रव्यपाकभोजनवृत्तिः m.inf. to make such a great feast.

bandörⁱ बण्डांरि । बङ्कलपाकप्रवर्तकः m. (f. **bandörᵘ** बण्डांरू), the manager of such a feast.

bindᵃr बिन्द्र् । भूषात्मतिलकविशेषः f. a kind of spangle or ornament for the forehead, worn by young married women.

bindurᵘ बिंडुरु । जठरम् m. the stomach, belly, abdomen. **—alun** —अलुन् । व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble, to be agitated, terrified. **—natun** —नटुन् । व्याकुलतापत्तिः m.inf. id.

bindrāban बिन्द्रावन् m. N. of a wood (Sanskrit, Vṛndāvana) near the town of Gōkula in the District of Mathurā on the left bank of the Yamunā (Jumna). It is celebrated as the place where Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in the character of Gōpāla, passed his youth, associating with the cowherds and herd-maidens employed in tending cattle (Śiv. 997, 1053, 1327, 1367, 1409, 1423).

bindarĕñ बिन्दर्यञ् । चतुरा f. a deceitful woman skilled in treachery, a treacherous Siren, a Circe.

bandish बन्दिश् بندش । निरोधः f. the act, or state, of tying, binding, or imprisoning.

banduth बन्दुथ् । बन्धुता m. (sg. dat. **bandatas** बन्दतस्), connexion, relationship, affinity (Gr.Gr. 144); the affection existing between kinsfolk. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बन्धुतोद्भवः m.inf. kinship-affection to come into being (of two unrelated persons becoming close friends). **—karun** —करुन् । परस्परेण प्रीतिप्रवर्तना-दिवृत्तिः m.inf. (of persons not related) to entertain mutual affection, like that between kinsfolk.

bāndav बान्दव् । बन्धुः m. a relation by blood, or a connexion by marriage (Śiv. 43, 624; K.Pr. 201); cf. **band 1.** **-bāy** -बाय् । बन्धुस्त्री f. the wife of a kinsman; a kinswoman (such as a sister or maternal or paternal aunt).

böndⁱway बांन्दिवय्, see **bŏdⁱway.**

bandēza बन्देज़ । दृढबन्धनम्, पाकविशेषः m. tying firmly, shutting up tightly, enclosing securely in a cage or the like; a certain medicine for rheumatism or the like, made up of pepper, ginger, etc.

banafshĕ بنفشه f. *Viola serpens*, also called *nūna-pōsh* or salt flowers, as they used to be exchanged for their weight in salt (L. 74).

bang वंग् m. breaking; breaking of the voice, stammering, broken articulation (Śiv. 107, 450, 974, 1103, 1203, 1803).

bāng वांग् بانگ, see **bāg.**

banga वंग بنگ । भङ्गा f. Indian hemp, *bhang*, *Cannabis indica* (L. 67), either the entire plant or its leaves, dust, or stalks used for intoxicating purposes; also *Cannabis sativa* (L. 68), cultivated mainly for its fibre (K.Pr. 80); a species of millet, cf. **bāzar-banga.** **—diñᵘ** —दिञ्ञू । मुग्धीकरणम् f.inf. to give *bhang* for consumption, to intoxicate with *bhang*; met. to delude a person into hostility to anyone. **—gālüñᵘ** —गालंञ्ञू । निःशेषेण नाशनम् f.inf. to melt *bhang*; met. entirely to remove, utterly destroy. **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञ्ञू । निःशेषेण समापनम् f.inf. to lift *bhang*; met. entirely to consume or use up (stored food or the like). **—wudāwüñᵘ** —वुडावंञ्ञू । निःशेषतोऽपहरणम् f.inf. to cause *bhang* to fly; met. to take away entirely and destroy. **—wŏthüñᵘ** —व्वथंञ्ञू । निःशेषीभवनम् f.inf. *bhang* to arise; met. to be entirely consumed, used up. **-yār** -यार् । भङ्गासादी m. a fellow-consumer of *bhang*, a *bhang* boon companion. **-yārᵘz** -यारंज़् । भङ्गामैत्री f. *bhang* boon companionship.

bangi-bôbusᵘ बंगि-बोबुसु । अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a kind of firework, a kind of bomb which bursts in the air. **-bōda** -बोद । भङ्गामुग्धः m. fuddled or intoxicated with *bhang*. **-dār** -डार् । भङ्गाचेत्रम् m. a piece of land (generally on the bank of a river) on which *bhang* grows wild. **-dūs** -डूस् । भङ्गामुसलम् m. a pestle for pounding *bhang*. **-dyolᵘ** -द्यलु । भङ्गात्वक् m. the bark of the stalk of hemp. **-dĕli-wāth** -द्यलि-वाठ । अपर्याप्तसामग्र्या साधनारम्भः m.

(sg. dat. **-dĕli-wāṭas** -वलि-वाटस्), roping up with hemp-bark; met. commencing any work with incomplete or improper materials (cf. K.Pr. 80). **-dĕv** -यव् । भङ्गातिव्यसनी m. one who is a slave to the *bhang* habit. **-manz naṭsun** -मञ्ज़ नचुन् । निरर्थायासः m.inf. to dance amidst Indian hemp plants (where one's dancing cannot be seen); met. to labour in vain. **-ras** -रस् । भङ्गारसः m. *bhang* juice, an intoxicating drink prepared by pounding *bhang* leaves in water. **-raz** -रज़् । भङ्गात्वङ्मयी रज्जुः f. a rope made of hemp bark. **-shōda** -शोद् । भङ्गाव्यसनी m. a *bhang* sot. **-shīra** -शीर । भङ्गापुष्परसः m. an intoxicating drink made by pounding female *bhang* blossoms in water. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । भङ्गापुष्पम्, अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a small egg-shaped section of the female *bhang* blossom; a sort of firework, a kind of bomb. **-ṭūp^{u}** -टूपु । भङ्गापुष्पम् m. the male *bhang* blossom. **-ṭiryuv^{u}** -टिर्युवु or -टिरिवु । भङ्गामञ्जरी m. the female *bhang* blossom.

bangī बंगी f., i.q. **banga** (El.).

böng^{i} बांगि, see **bōg^{i}**.

bangāl बंगाल् m. the province of Bengal (Gr.M.). **bangāluk^{u}** बंगलुकु (gen. sg.), adj. of or belonging to Bengal (Gr.Gr. 94).

bangāla बंगाल । प्रासादविशेषः m. a terrace room, a terrace summer-house, a room open on four sides on the top of a house (Śiv. 784, 965, 1247, 1696). Cf. **bǫng^{a}la.**

bangöl^{i} बंगांलि । वङ्गदेशोद्भवः adj. c.g. of or belonging to Bengal, a Bengali; as subst. f. the Bengali language (Gr.M.).

bǫng^{a}la बुंगल । प्रासादः m., i.q. **bangāla,** q.v.

bang^{a}r बंगर् or **bangur^{u}** बंगुरु । भङ्गापरिशीली adj. (f. **bang^{a}rĕñ** बंगर्यञ् or **bang^{ü}r^{ü}** बंग्रू), one who deals in *bhang*; one who is accustomed to eat or drink it, a *bhang*-sot (Gr.Gr. 148, and (for f.) 35, 39).

bǫng^{a}r बुंगर् । काचकङ्कणम् f. a certain ornament, a glass armlet, bracelet, bangle, worn by Musalmān women (El.); El. s.v. *bungir* (q.v. for varieties of bracelets) says they are made of different shapes, and of various materials, such as gold, silver, brass, copper, tin, or a fine kind of clay.

bǫng^{a}ri-gul^{u} बुंगरि-गुलु । काचकङ्कणपूर्णबाहुः m. an arm covered with many glass bangles. **-gor^{u}** -गरु । काचकटकशिल्पी m. (f. **-gür^{ü}** -गंरू, but his wife is **-gār^{i}-bāy** -गरि-बाय्), a glass bangle-maker, a bracelet-maker (El.). **-wôn^{u}** -वोनु । काचकङ्कणविक्रयी m. (**-wāñĕñ** -वाञ्ञ्), a seller of glass bangles, a bracelet-seller (K.Pr. 154).

bǫng^{a}rĕl बुंगर्यल् । धृतकाचकङ्कणा f. a woman on whose arms there are many glass bangles.

bāngis (K.Pr. 25), i.q. **bōgis,** sg. dat. of **bōg^{i},** q.v.

bĕnih, see **bĕñĕ.**

banj बंज् । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce. **—karun** —करुन् । वाणिज्येन धनार्जनम् m.inf. to do trading, to trade, to earn money by trading.

banjĕr बंज्यर् । अप्रहता भूमिः m. waste-land, land unfit for cultivation or which has never been cultivated. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. to bring such land under cultivation. **—baṭun** —बटुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. id.

ban-jīrū बन्-जीरू m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

bānkā, see **bākā.**

bankh बंख् m. (sg. dat. **bankas** बंकस्), a bank (the counting-house), (borrowed from English) (Gr.M.).

ban-keinti (?), m. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

bōnī-kār बांनी-कार् باني کار । व्यावहारिकः m. the assistant of a merchant, a salesman.

bāna-lĕng बान-ल्यङ्ग । बाणलिङ्गम् m. a *Bāṇaliṅga*, or *liṅga*-shaped pebble brought from the bed of the River Narmadā in India, and worshipped in Kashmīr, as in other parts of India, as a form of Śiva (RT.Tr. ii, 67 and 283).

banlās बन्लास् m. a cloud (El.).

bāna-mās बान-मास् । भानुमासः, मलमासः the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; an intercalary lunar month, a lunar month in which the sun does not move to a new sign of the zodiac.

bāna-mös^{i} बान-मांसि । भानुमाससंप्रदायानुवर्ती adj. c.g. one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs, and not those of the intercalary month.

bāna-môs^{u} बान-मोसु । भानुमासाचारी, संबन्धी वा adj. (f. **-mös^{ü}** -मांसू), of or belonging to the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of such a month.

banna बन्न । कूटम् f. a heap, pile, cf. **ban** and **bǫn^{u}.**

bananī बननी adj. c.g. that which can be made, possible, probable (Gr.M.).

banun बनुन् । भवनम्, प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **banyōv** बन्योव्), to be made, constructed, built; to be created, formed, fashioned, produced (Śiv. 649, 689); to come into being, to be produced (of crops); to be prepared, got ready, be done, finished, completed; to be managed, executed, effected; to be felt, experienced (of pain) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 196); to be composed; to be mended, repaired; to be established, set up; to be, become (Śiv. 490, 529, 544, 559, etc.); to happen, befall (Śiv. 91, 674, 829; H. vii, 22), betide (YZ. 37, 128); to be possible (Śiv. 907); to fit, come right, to

'be suitable (Śiv. 1228); to succeed, do well, prosper, to be made, acquired, gained. **panani banana,** from my own being, i.e. because I am what I am (K.Pr. 163). **banyōv kath,** of what is it made? (Śiv. 763); fut. pass. part. **banun** बनुन्, that which is to be, the future, destiny (YZ. 215); **banana-rostᵘ,** free from fate (as in 'no one can escape from fate') (H. vii, 23). With the infinitive of another verb, **banun** has a potential force, as in **mĕ chhuna banān parun,** I cannot read (W. 86). In poetry the pres. part. is often **banan,** instead of **banān,** e.g. Śiv. 1003, 1007.

banith gaṭshun बनिथ् गछुन् । आकस्मिकनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. suddenly or unexpectedly to be made, accomplished, completed, etc. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अतिसंपद्रागमः m.inf. to succeed, turn out well, be fortunate, to prosper. **banyō-motᵘ** बन्यो-मतु । संभूतः perf. part. (f. **banyē-müṭsᵘ** बन्ये-मंचू), produced, come into being (Śiv. 447, 618); completed, finished, executed, etc.; successful, prosperous.

bĕnnⁱ व्यंन्नि etc., see **byonᵘ.**

bĕnun व्युनुन् । भिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕnyōv** व्यन्योव), to be apart, separate, separated; to be separated, pulled to pieces, cut to pieces, cut off. This verb is often spelt **bĕnnun** व्युन्नुन्.

bĕnyō-motᵘ व्यन्यो-मतु । भिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **bĕnyē-müṭsᵘ** व्यन्ये-मंचू), separated, separate, apart; separated, in pieces, cut to bits.

bĕnangā व्यनंगा (= بے ننگ) । निराच्छादनः adj. c.g. shameless, without shame; naked.

bĕnnun व्युन्नुन्, see **bĕnun** व्युनुन्.

bananāwun बननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bananôwᵘ** बननोवु), to cause to be, to make, bring into existence (Śiv. 1005). This verb is caus. of **banun** in all its senses. Cf. **banāwun.**

bĕnüñᵘ-pônᵘ व्यनंञू-पोनु । भगिनीवृत्तिः m. sisterly conduct, mutual affection of two women, as between sisters. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । भगिनीभावः m. sisterhood, the sisterly relation (including the relationship between a woman and her female cousin).

bē-nūr بے نور adj. c.g. without light, dark (K.Pr. 221).

ban-raihān بن ریحان m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.).

banāras बनारस् m. the city of Benares (Śiv. 673).

bōns, i.q. **bōs,** q.v.

bē-insöfī بے انصافی see **bē-yinsöfī.**

bē-nishān بے نشان adj. c.g. without mark or sign; without distinguishing mark; incapable of comprehension (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1599).

binshīn بنشین, interj. go and sit down! (K.Pr. 4).

banötⁱ बनांति । पटविशेषमयः adj. c.g. composed of woollen cloth; a loom-woven shawl (L. 377, where it is spelt *binoet*).

bānoṭᵘ बानंटु । विश्वासपात्रम्, गुह्यवेत्ता m. a confidant, one to whom a person confides private affairs; one who is cognisant of a person's private affairs.

bont (L. 460) for **bōṭh,** see **brōṭh.**

banāth बनाथ् । पटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **banātas** बनातस्), woollen cloth, broad-cloth, usually made of camel's wool.

bē-anth बे-अन्थ् adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-antas** -अन्तस्), endless, illimitable (Gr.M.).

bē-intihā بے انتہا, see **bē-yintihā.**

bōnṭh बोंठ, see **bōṭh** and **brōṭh.**

bĕnath-nōsh व्यनथ्-न्वश् । भागिनेयस्त्री f. the wife of a sister's son.

bĕnathᵃr व्यनथ्र् । भागिनेयः m. a nephew, a sister's son. Cf. **bĕnᵃza.**

banātukᵘ बनातुकु । पटविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **banātücᵘ** बनातंचू), of or belonging to woollen cloth; composed of such cloth. The word is really the genitive of **banāth,** q.v.

buntakī बुंतकी f. *Solanum melongena* (El.).

bonta-kani (W. 97), fo. **bōṭha-kani,** see **brōṭh.**

ban-til बन्-तिल् m. balsam, *Balsamina impatiens* (El.).

banātuvᵘ बनातुवु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **banātüvᵘ** बनातंवू), composed of woollen cloth.

bĕnôwᵘ व्यनोवु । नामहीनः adj. (f. **bĕnöwᵘ** व्यनांवू), without name, nameless, unnamed.

banāwun बनावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **banôwᵘ** बनोवु), to cause to be or become (Śiv. 25, 705, 712); to make, form, fashion, shape, create, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, compose, invent (Śiv. 904, 914, 937, 960, etc.); do, perform; finish, complete; arrange (a sacrifice) (Śiv. 70); **banôwᵘthan** बनोवुथन्, thou madest him (rich) (Śiv. 703, so 1879).

banôwᵘ-motᵘ बनोवु-मतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. **banöwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** बनांवू-मंचू), made, completed, etc. (Śiv. 751); artificial, not natural.

banawunᵘ बनवुनु । संभवन् adj. (f. **banawüñᵘ** बनवंञू), that which happens or is self-produced; that which results, the fruits of exertion.

banāwanāwun बनावनावुन् conj. 1 (double caus.) (1 p.p. **banāwanôwᵘ** बनावनोवु), to cause to be made (El.).

banāwath बनावथ् । आकस्मिकसंभवः m. (sg. dat. **banāwatas** बनावतस्), the sudden or unexpected occurrence or result of anything (usually of loss or the like). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । आकस्मिकहान्यापातः m.inf. sudden or unexpected loss or damage to occur.

bunⁱyād بنیاد f. a foundation, basis, base, groundwork (Śiv. 448).

banyulᵘ बन्युलु m. a howl. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to howl (El.).

bŏnyumᵘ वुन्युम् । अधस्तन: adj. (f. **bŏnimᵘ** वुनिमू), lower, of or belonging to below (Gr.Gr. 161).

bānayörᵘ वानयांछ् । कुल्याविशेष: f. a large artificial canal issuing from a lake; esp. N. of an important canal issuing from the Wolur Lake.

bĕnᵃza व्यनज़ । भगिनीपुत्री f. a sister's daughter, a niece on the sister's side. Cf. **bĕnathᵃr.** **-zāmaturᵘ** -ज़ामतुरु । भगिनीपुत्रीभर्ता m. the husband of a sister's daughter, a niece's husband. **-pônᵘ** -पोनु । भागिनेयीवृत्ति: m. the relationship between a niece and her maternal uncle or aunt; met. a similar imaginary relationship between two women of different ages who are fond of each other.

bē-nazīr بے نظیر adj. e.g. incomparable (Gr.M.).

bạnzᵃran वंज़रन् । इष्टवस्तुविक्रय:, विभाजना f. the selling of any valued property owing to the requirement of money for necessary expenditure, the selling cheaply or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); the division or partition of one's own or joint property amongst kinsfolk.

bạnzᵃrun वंज़रुन् or **bạnzᵃrāwun** वंज़रावुन् । इष्टवस्तु-विक्रय:, उपनिहितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạnzᵒrᵘ** वंज़रु or **bạnzᵃrôwᵘ** वंज़रोवु), to sell valued property under urgent necessity for money, to sell for small value or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); to pledge such property for a similar purpose; to divide or make partition of joint family property amongst the kinsfolk (Gr.Gr.).

bạnzᵒrᵘ-motᵘ वंज़रु-मतु or **bạnzᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** वंज़रोवु-मतु । विक्रीत:, उपन्यस्त: perf. part. (f. **bạnzᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वंज़रू-मंचू or **bạnzᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वंज़रावू-मंचू), sold or pledged at a sacrifice or below value; divided, subjected to partition.

bĕñĕ व्यञ । भगिनी f. a full-sister, a sister. This word being written بنی or بینہ in the Persian character is often wrongly transliterated **bĕni, binih,** or **bĕnih** (cf. K.Pr. 34, 70, 132, 182, 236; W. 16, 18; Śiv. 1445). **-dinal** -दिनल् । भगिनीगामी m. one who has incestuous intercourse with his sister; a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dil** -दिल् । भगिनीगामी m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dāwal** -दावल् m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । प्रशस्तबहु-भगिनीक: adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has a good or noble sister; one who has many sisters (Gr.Gr. 134).

bĕñᵘ व्यञू, see **byonᵘ.**

biñ बिञ or **biñᵘ** बिञू interj. a term of address used to a woman of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 98). Cf. **ada** and **āhan.** W. 101 writes the word **bin.**

bōñĕ बोञ, **bōñi** बोञि, see **būñᵘ.**

bōñᵘ 1 वांञू । भारयष्टिविशेष: f. a stick or pole with slings at each end for carrying boxes, baskets, etc., across the shoulder, a 'bangy'; a suspended rail for hanging clothes or the like. Cf. **ala-bōñᵘ** and Śiv. 1531.

bāñĕ-wôlᵘ वाञ-वोलु । भारयष्टिवाही m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a person who carries baggage, etc., on such a pole.

bōñᵘ 2 वांञू । वापी f. a large masonry well.

bōñᵘ 3 वांञू । भाण्डसमूह: f. the whole collection of pots, pans, dishes, etc., in a kitchen or the like. Cf. **bāna 1.**

bōñᵘ 4 वांञू । दुग्धसंचयनपात्रम् f. a large vessel in which cowkeepers collect and store their milk. **bāñĕ-dŏd** वाञ-द्वद् । अपाचितदधि m. sour milk, made by collecting and storing raw and unboiled milk till it turns sour.

būñᵘ बूञू । छायावृक्षविशेष: f. (sg. dat. **bōñĕ** बोञ), the 'chinār' or Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis.* (Cf. Śiv. 1285, 1819; El. s.v. *buin*; *būni* or *būni* of K.Pr. 7, 82, 102, 162, 173; and *boin* of L. 79, 81.) Its capsules are used internally as a remedy for ophthalmia (L. 75).

bōñĕ-muhulᵘ tārun बोञ-मुहुलु तारुन् । हठात्प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to ferry over a pestle of plane-wood; hence, met. with great efforts to induce some obstinate or stupid person to enter any place. **-dĕl** -द्यल् । छायावृक्ष-दारुत्वक् m. the bark of the plane-tree. This is sometimes subject to a mild hypertrophy, which has many, if not all, the properties of cork (El.). Powdered it is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-shĕhulᵘ** -शहुलु । छायावृक्षछाया, शैत्यम् वा m. the grateful coolness under a plane-tree; the shadow thrown by it. **-wạthᵃr** -वंथर् । छायावृक्षपत्त्रम् m. the leaf of the plane-tree (cf. Gr.Gr. 74), where we have **bōñi-wạthᵃr** बोञि-वंथर्.

bōñi-dūnᵘ बोञि-दूनु । छायावृक्षफलम् m. the seed of the plane-tree; a kind of ear-stud, made of gold, and worn by boys. According to El. the tree never bears seed in Kashmīr; but see *contra*, L. 82. **-hawāh** -हवाह् । छायावृक्षशीतलवायु: m. the cool breeze wafted from plane-trees.

bĕñĕl व्यञल् । निन्द्यभगिनीयुक्त: m. one who has an immoral sister; one who has incestuous connexion with his sister (Gr.Gr. 134); used as a term of abuse.

bĕñulᵘ व्यञुलु । भगिनीवत्सल: m. a sisters' darling, usually of one petted brother among a number of sisters.

buñulᵘ बुञुलु । भूकम्प: m. an earthquake, see El. s.v. *bunyul.*

buñilⁱ-dēv बुञिलि-द्यव् । भूकम्पराक्षस: m. an earthquake-demon, i.e. a long succession of earthquake shocks as destructive as a demon. **-ṭsūr** -चूर् । दुर्भूकम्प: m. an earthquake-thief, i.e. a violent earthquake which destroys one's house and property. **-yĕṭh** -यठ् । भूकम्पपरिचलनम् f. a single, solitary, earthquake-shock.

bĕñĕr व्यञर् । भिन्नता m. distinction, difference (-**manz** = between) (Gr.M.). —**bōzun** —बोज़ुन् । भेदज्ञानम् m.inf. to know the difference, to be able to distinguish between things of the same kind or nature.

bañᵊrun वंञ्रुन् or **bañᵊrāwun** वंञ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bañᵒrᵘ** वंञ्रु or **bañᵊrôwᵘ** वंञ्रोवु), to cause to be, to bring into being, produce (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

bĕñᵊran व्यंञ्रन् । भेदनम् f. the act of separating, dividing, or opening out.

bĕñᵊrun व्यंञ्रुन् or **bĕñᵊrāwun** व्यंञ्रावुन् । भिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕñᵒrᵘ** व्यंञ्रु or **bĕñᵊrôwᵘ** व्यंञ्रोवु), to separate, divide, open out (Gr.Gr.) any thing or action which is naturally closely united. **bĕñᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** व्यंञ्रु-मतु or **bĕñᵊrôwᵘ-motᵘ** व्यंञ्रोवु-मतु । भिन्नीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bĕñᵘrᵘ-mŭsᵘ** व्यंञ्रू-मंचू or **bĕñᵊröwᵘ-mŭsᵘ** व्यंञ्रांवू-मंचू), divided, separated, opened out.

bĕphikir व्यफिकिर् بے فکر । निश्चिन्तः adj. c.g. free from care or anxiety; without solicitude, unconcerned, tranquil.

bĕphikirī व्यफिकिरी بے فکری । निश्चिन्तता f. freedom from care, anxiety, or solicitude.

bĕpôkᵘ व्यपोकु । निष्पाकः adj. (f. **bĕpöcᵘ** व्यपांचू), not cooked, not sufficiently cooked, underdone.

bāpār 1 वापार् । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce.

bāpār 2 वापार् । स्वभाववृत्तिः the behaviour natural to a person, natural conduct.

bāpörⁱ वापांरि । वणिक् m. (sg. abl. **bāpāri** वापारि, gen. irreg. **bāpāryukᵘ** वापार्युकु K.Pr. 26), a merchant, tradesman (Gr.M.).

bē-pīr بے پیر adj. c.g. one who has no spiritual guide or **pīr**; vicious, wicked (K.Pr. 189). With emph. *y* **bē-pīrᵘy** (K.Pr. 170, 196, W. 22).

bē-parwā بے پروا adj. and adv. heedless, careless, unconcerned (K.Pr. 133); careless, wanting in respect (Śiv. 536); fearless, bold, fearlessly, boldly (Śiv. 891, 1232, 1236; Rām. 844, 1388, **bē-parwāh**).

bāpath वापथ् (= بابت) । कृते postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen. (K.Pr. 217); owing to, on account of (K.Pr. 63); about, concerning, for the sake of (Śiv. 583, 1448, 1487, 1862). **taway bāpath,** for the sake of that very business (Śiv. 709); for the sake of, in order to produce (Śiv. 99); for the sake of, in order to obtain (Śiv. 101); frequently forming an inf. of purpose with abl. of inf., as in **wuchana bāpath,** in order to see.

bāpath-nŏsh वापथ्-न्वश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी f. the wife of a nephew on the brother's side.

bāpathᵊr वापथ्र् । भ्रात्रीयः m. a nephew on the brother's side.

bĕpatsh व्यपछ् । अविश्वासः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕpatshas** व्यपछस्), without trust, not trusting in another; not trusted by another; (of a thing or action) not considered likely to be of use or to succeed. —**karun** —करुन् । अविश्वासीकरणम् m.inf. to show distrust in a person, to have no confidence in a person, not to confide in him.

bĕpotshᵘ व्यपंछु । अविश्वस्तः adj. (f. **bĕpütshᵘ** व्यपंछू), distrustful; not trusted, distrusted.

bre, see **bray.**

bāir, see **bürᵘ.**

bar 1 वर् । कपाटम् m. a door (K.Pr. 36, 105, 135, Śiv. 1450, 1646, 1747); (of a mountain) the commencement of the ascent (Śiv. 1176, **baras tal**). **-tal hūñᵘ** or **-pĕth hūñᵘ,** a bitch at the door (K.Pr. 7, 65, 102); **barau kinⁱ,** (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 953). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । कपाटपिधानम् m.inf. to shut a door (K.Pr. 26, W. 147). —**dith àchⁱ tōvarüñᵘ** —दिथ् अंछि तोवरंञू । कुद्या परिभाषणम् f.inf. to close the door, and threaten; to get into a hidden place for safety, and then to abuse a person or brag of one's superiority to him. **-hākh** -हाख् । द्वारपार्श्वकाष्ठम् f. (sg. dat. **-hāki** -हाकि), a doorpost, the side-post of a door. **-hang** -हंग् । द्वारोर्ध्वस्तम्भः m. the upper beam of a doorway, the lintel of a door (Śiv. 1075). **-nyās** -न्यास् । द्वारनासा the beam of wood projecting over a door, the lintel. Cf. the proverb **Dai ay diyi ta bar-nyāsa-y,** if God will give, then (He will give) even at the lintel. In W. 129 and K.Pr. 45 this is written **bara nyāsai,** and is apparently wrongly translated. **-potᵘ** -पंटु । कपाटपट्टः m. a plank of a door, the leaf of a double door. **-tsaran** -त्सरन् । कपाटछिद्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-tsᵊrüñᵘ** -त्संरंञू), a chink in a door, or between the two leaves of a double door. **-tsᵊrüñᵘ nasth gatshünᵘ** -त्संरंञू नस्थ् गछंञू । अत्याक्रान्तीभवनम् f.inf. the nose to go into the chink of a door; met. to be absolutely under a person's thumb or at his beck and call.

bara 1 वर abl. at the door (K.Pr. 45). —**atsun** —अत्सुन् m.inf. to enter by a door (Śiv. 448, 1132). —**nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out by the door (K.Pr. 10), so **bari nērun** (Śiv. 1367).

baras gāṭh dyunᵘ बरस् गाँठ् दिनु m.inf. to apply a knot to a door, to fasten up a door and go away leaving the house empty of people (K.Pr. 76).

bar 2 वर्, a prefix indicating fullness or completion. See under the separate words.

bar 3 بر prep. on, in, at (W. 99, YZ. 39).

bar 4 वर्, a suffix used with measures of value, weight, etc., indicating approximateness, as in **hār-bar,** (worth) about a cowry, (worth) a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795).

bār 1 वार् بار । भारः m. a burden, load (YZ. 420, Śiv. 1254, 1791); the amount being weighed, or to be weighed,

in a scales. Cf. **bōr** and **bôr**ᵘ **1**; see also **kār o bār** under **kār**. **yā bār Sāhibō** (K.Pr. 210) = Persian *bār-ĕ Ilāh*, O great God! **-dār** -दार् بار دار । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अनिच्छया प्रवर्तनम्, a burden to happen; an unwished for, difficult, or impossible task to be imposed upon a person. **—hĕnⁱ** —ह्यनि । पापभागितापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to take loads; to incur, without cause, a share in another's loss; to become a partner in some unlawful or criminal act. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्युनु । निर्वाहयस्वीकृतिः m.inf. to take a burden, to undertake a task or responsibility, to accept responsibility. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् m.inf. to impose a burden (YZ. 551).

bāra-wôlᵘ वार-वोलु । सगौरवः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ 1** -वाज्यञ्), endowed with heaviness, overloaded (of a camel, etc.); difficult, or impossible to carry out (of an action).

bār 2 वार् بار m. a time, a turn. **bār bār** वार् वार्, time after time, again and again (K.Pr. 184). **yĕkh bār** यख् वार् یک بار adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously (Śiv. 781, 912).

bara 2 बर् بره । लघुमेषः m. a lamb (K.Pr. 180, W. 155) (for **1** see **bar 1**), a thin half-fed sheep.

bara 3 बर m. leanness, an emaciated condition, of a man or beast from sorrow, illness, etc. (Rām. 645, 686, 1020); witheredness, flaccidity, of a tree, flower, or the like (YZ. 153). Cf. **bara 2**. **—gö-motᵘ** —गो-मंतु । (म्लान)जीर्णतामुपगतः adj. (f. **—gö-müsᵘ** —गो-मंसू), reduced to leanness, or witheredness (of a man, tree, etc.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । (म्लानी)जीर्णशीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. to be reduced to leanness (of a man or animal), to be withered (of a tree or flower) (YZ. 152, Śiv. 168). **—karun** —करुन् । क्षीणीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to leanness, to allow to become lean or withered by neglect (Śiv. 304, Rām. 1606).

bāra 1 वार । तण्डुलविशेषः f. a kind of rice, small in grain and white, mainly produced in the hill-country of Western Kashmīr, on the borders of the State of Pūnch.

bāra 2 वार । फलविशेषः f. the fruit of a certain small thorny shrub, in appearance like a small jujube-fruit, growing wild on the mountain slopes. **-dŏph** -द्रफ् । क्षुद्रबृहतीक्षुपः m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** -द्रपस्), the shrub on which the bāra-fruit grows. **-kondᵘ** -कंण्डु । लताविशेषकाष्ठकः m. the long sharp thorn of the bāra-dŏph (Rām. 1633). **-thürᵘ** -थंरू । क्षुद्रबदरीलता f. N. of a certain shrub, i.q. **bāra-dŏph**. **-wājĕñ 2** -वाज्यञ् । क्षुद्रबदरीविशेषविक्रेत्री f. a woman who collects bāra-fruit and sells it in the streets. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । क्षुपविशेषविस्तृतिः m. a spot covered with these bāra-dŏph bushes, usually on the hill-slopes.

bāra 3 वार । गौरवयुक्तः adj. c.g. heavy, weighty. **—pyonᵘ** —प्युनु । अशक्यासाध्यकर्मसाधनायोगः m inf. to fall heavy, of some impossible or difficult task, which a person finds himself compelled to undertake. **—tatun** —ततुन् । निरुपायता m.inf. the load to be hot; hence, (of some work which was undertaken hastily and must now be completed) to be without resource, to be at one's wits' end.

bāra 4 वार m. a parching-pan, see **barbuzᵘ**.

barāe برائی prep. for the sake of, on account of (W. 99). **barāe Khudā** برائی خدا, for God's sake, the cry of a beggar (K.Pr. 5, W. 152).

bārau, see **bārav**.

barⁱ बरि, see **borᵘ** and **barun 1**.

bārī, see **bôrᵘ** and **börᵘ**.

bāriā, i.q. **börⁱyā**, q.v.

bē-ār بے عار adj. c.g. pitiless, merciless (El.).

bēr बेर् । लघुकूलम् f. a fence, hedge, paling, railing, low wall (Gr.Gr. 21); the edge of a field (K.Pr. 58, 121, Śiv. 1028, 1681); a partition in a granary or the like. Cf. **bēra**. **-büṭhᵘ** -बंठू । कूलखिलादिः f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ** -बछ्य), an elevated piece of uncultivated ground between two fields.

bēra बेर । लघुकूलम् f. an edge, a border (El.); a road-fence, hedge, paling, railing, boundary mark, partition. Cf. **bēr**. **-gagur** -गगुर् । क्षेत्रमूषकः m. a field-mouse or field-rat. **-gand** -गण्ड् । सीमाबन्धः m. a low boundary bank between fields or gardens. **-mūjⁱ** -मूजि f. a kind of plant, an Umbellifer, eaten by the poor in time of famine (L. 71). **-mōsta** -मोस्त । मुस्ताविशेषः f. a kind of grass (the Indian *mōthā*), *Cyperus rotundus*. It grows on field banks, and its root is used in medicine and as a perfume.

bīr बीर् । संकुलजनसमाजः f. a crowd, throng, concourse.

bīra-bīr बीर-बीर् । अतिसंकुलता f. crowding, thronging, pressing. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू or **—lāgüñᵘ** —लागंञू । संकुलताप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to crowd, throng, swarm.

bīra बीर । कन्दुकविशेषः, तत्क्रीडाविशेषः) m. a hockey-ball; the game of hockey. **-gögul** -ग्वगुल् । क्रीडनकगोलकविशेषः m. a hockey-ball. **-ṭāv-ṭāv** -टॉव्-टॉव् । मध्याश्रयः m. a position in the middle, when the right position is to one side (like a hockey-ball which is knocked from one side to another).

bīrū बीरू m. N. of a village about 13 miles south-west of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Bahurūpa*, near which is a cave, into which, according to tradition, the celebrated Śaiva teacher Abhinava-gupta entered with twelve hundred disciples, and was thence translated in bodily form to Śiva's heaven (Śiv. 1894).

bōr 1 बोर् । भारः m. a burden, load (Rām. 846). Cf. **bār** and **bôr^{u} 1,** and Gr.Gr. 22.

bōr 2 बोर् । पुष्टक्षेपः m. the plaster on a wall, usually of mud mixed with hemp, chaff, etc. Cf. **bôr^{u} 2.**

bōrī बोरी adj. e.g. in **lŏti-bōrī,** possessing a light weight (Śiv. 1048).

bor^{u} 1 बॅर् । कुहरम् m. (for **bor^{u} 2** and **3,** see under **barun 1** and **2**; cf. also **bor^{u}-dus^{u}** under **bŏrdus**), a large crack or fissure in a wall or the like; a hole in a wall permitting entrance (Gr.Gr. 9); a mine in a wall cut by a housebreaker. Cf. **bür^{ü}.** **—karun** —करुन् । रहस्योद्घाटनम् m.inf. to make a hole in the wall; met. to pry about and as the result reveal another's secrets. **—ṭukun** —टुकुन् । सूचनया कार्यविघातः m.inf. to bore (like a rat) a hole in a wall; met. to spoil or impede another's work by calumny or backbiting him or it to his associates or helpers. **—ṣaṭun** —ष़टुन् । भित्तिभेदनम् m.inf. to cut hole in a wall, to dig a mine through a wall in order to commit housebreaking. **—trukun** —त्रुकुन् । पैशुन्यकर्म m.inf., i.q. **—ṭukun.**

bôr^{u} 1 बोरु । भारः m. (dat. **bōris** बॉरिस, abl. **bāri**), a bundle carried on the head or shoulders, load, burden (K.Pr. 34, 104, Śiv. 199, 1027, 1810, 1849, 1896); the cargo of a ship (Gr.M.). Cf. **bār, bōr 1,** and **bör^{ü},** and Gr.Gr. 143. **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. a burden to mount, a burden to be imposed (upon a person) (Śiv. 1637). **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to place weight, to lean upon (Gr.M.). **—tulun** —तुलुन् conj. 1, to load, carry (El.). **—tulanwôl^{u}** —तुलन्वोलु m. (f. **—tulanwājĕñ** —तुलन्वाज्यञ्), a porter (of burdens) (El.). **—wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause a burden to descend, to relieve a person of a burden, to lighten his load (Śiv. 1506).

bör^{i} khārăn^{i} बॉरि खारॅनि । भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to cause burdens to mount, to lay or transfer a burden or (fig.) a responsibility upon anyone; esp. when doing any work, to throw the whole responsibility on someone else, under the pretence that it is undertaken on his behalf or that he is a fellow-worker or accomplice. Cf. **bör^{ü} khārăn^{i}.** **—khasăn^{i}** —खसॅनि । समर्पितीभवनम् m. pl. inf. a burden or responsibility to be transferred to, or laid upon, any person; esp. as above. **—ladăn^{i}** —लदॅनि । भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to put or transfer a burden or responsibility upon another; esp. to make a show of complying with another, apparently only acting under his orders, in some work which one wishes to do oneself, and thus to throw the responsibility upon him. Cf. **bör^{ü} ladăn^{i},** s.v. **bör^{ü}.** **—rōzăn^{i}** —रोज़ॅनि । अभियोगपात्रीभवनम्, दुष्कर्मोत्तरदातृता m. pl. inf. burdens to remain, a responsibility to be incurred or shared; esp. for a crime or its punishment. **-thawăn^{i}** —थवॅनि । व्याजेनानुवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to place loads; to pretend compliance with any order, but to leave the work to be done, or the responsibility to be undertaken, by the giver of the order.

bôr^{u} 2 बोरु । पुष्टक्षेपविशेषः m. the plaster on a wall, etc., made up of lime, mud, etc. (Rām. 568). Cf. **bōr 2.**

bör^{ü} बॉरू m. a load. Cf. **bôr^{u} 1.** By some spelt **bāri** (e.g. K.Pr. 147, 166). Used in the following compounds:— **-gur^{u}** -गुरु । धुर्याश्वः m. a pack-horse. **-khar** -खर् । खरवद्भारवाही m. a pack-ass; met. one who works like a pack-ass, one who, in return for the necessities of life, works entirely for another's profit, i.e. who makes over all his earnings to his master. **—khārăn^{i}** —खारॅनि । परस्मिन्समर्पणा m. pl. inf. to cause loads to mount, to pretend to undertake a task, which one really wants done oneself, at the instigation of another, and to lay the whole responsibility on him: i.q. **bör^{i} khārăn^{i},** see **bôr^{u} 1.** **—ladăn^{i}** —लदॅनि । कर्मवृत्त्यारोपणा, भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to pretend to undertake some work at the instance of another, to throw the whole burden and responsibility (in case of failure) upon another, while ready to claim the credit in case of success; i.q. **bör^{i} ladăn^{i},** see **bôr^{u} 1.** **-sör^{ü}** -सॉरू । भारसंग्रहः f. loading, the act of making up loads, and transferring them from place to place. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । धृतभारः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a man or beast actually employed in carrying a load, a porter or pack-animal. **-way** -वय् f. the wages of a porter (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **bör^{a}way.** **-zyun^{u}** -ज़्युनु । भारेन्धनम् m. firewood collected in the forest and brought in bundles for sale, as distinct from chopped logs.

būr बूर् । मेषाजखुरः f. the hoof of a cloven-hoofed animal, such as a sheep or a goat.

bura 1 बुर । शुद्धसंस्कृतशर्करा m. coarse white sugar.

bura 2 बुर । श्रौर्णवस्त्रविशेषः m. a kind of woollen garment or gown made of coarse black and white yarn.

bür^{ü} बॅरू । दीर्घकुहरम् f. a crack or fissure in wood, a stone, wall, door, etc., a spy-hole. El. spells this **bair.** Cf. **bor^{u} 1** and Gr.Gr. 10. **—gatshün^{ü}** —गछ़्न्नू । छिद्रख्यातिः f.inf. such a hole to occur; met. a secret plan or the like to be revealed, as if by means of a spy.

barbād or **bar^{a}bād** برباد adj. e.g. given to the wind, wasted, ruined, destroyed (K.Pr. 48).

barābad बराबद्, a corruption of **barābar,** q.v., see **ati.**

bīr-băl^{i} बीर-बॅलि । कर्णभूषणविशेषः f. a small kind of ear-ring passing through the centre of the ear, usually of gold, and ornamented with bosses. It is worn by boys.

bīr-bali-horᵘ वीर्-वलि-हंरु । कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of such ear-rings. **-kan** -कन् । कर्णभूषणविशेषिकम् m. a single one of such ear-rings; an ear adorned with such an ear-ring. **-pōsh** -पोश् । कर्णभूषाविशेषपुष्पम् m. a boss on one of such ear-rings.

bᵃr-bᵃr वर्-वर् । शीघ्रनिर्गमध्वनिः m. a rapidly repeated sound, a whirr, buzz, like the noise of a number of birds suddenly rising at once.

bar-bürᵘ वर्-वंरू । अतिमनोहरा f. filled full (of beauty); hence, a woman beautiful in every respect.

bara-bar वर-वर् । अत्यन्तपूरणम् f. the act of filling to the brim.

barābar or **barōbar** برابر adj. c.g. equal, coinciding, alike, all one (K.Pr. 18, 64, 79, 81, 163); of equal value (Śiv. 900); flat, level (K.Pr. 136, of the beam of a pair of scales); equal (to) (governing dat., K.Pr. 163, W. 121); (of opinions) agreeing, coinciding (Gr.M.); full, complete (Śiv. 1348); as prep. according to (El., K.Pr. 257); as adv. continually, regularly, without intermission (Rām. 746).

bara-bara वर-वर । अतिपूरितः adj. c.g. filled to the brim.

birbish विर्बिश् । धानादिभक्ष्यसमूहः m. a mixed mess of fried grain of various sorts, eaten as a snack in the afternoon of the long days of summer.

bᵃrbatan वर्बतन्, **burbatan** बुर्बतन्, **bᵃrbatañ** वर्बतञ्, or **burbatañ** बुर्बतञ् । क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a certain toy, a disc (of stone, metal, or wood) with two holes passing through it, through each of which a string is passed. It is made to revolve by twisting the double string, the ends of which are held apart, one in each hand, etc.; these are then pulled against each other.

bāra-bötsᵘ वार-वांचू । दम्पती m.pl. a married couple, husband and wife.

barbuzᵘ वर्बुजु । भर्जनाजीवी m. one who lives by parching grain; a grain-parcher (usually of maize).

barbuzⁱ-bāra वर्बुज़ि-वार । भर्जकाम्बरीषम् m. a grain-parcher's parching-pan (filled with hot sand). **-bāy** -वाय् । भर्जकस्त्री f. a grain-parcher's wife. **-gāsa karun** -गास करुन् । अतिसंकीर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to throw into disorder, scatter widely something which should be kept in an orderly manner (as a person's hair, the threads in a loom, or the leaves of a book) (like the confused pile of leaves and grass kept by a grain-parcher for fuel). **-pöthᵃr** -पांथर् । सत्वभर्जकवद्वर्तनम् m. acting or conducting oneself like a grain-parcher, the habits of a grain-parcher; met. of a fellow who handles dirty and disorderly things, such as piles of dry leaves and grass, smoke, etc. **-wān** -वान् । भर्जकाश्रयः m. a grain-parcher's shop or stand where he parches grain.

barbuzⁱgī वर्बुज़िगी । धान्यादिभर्जनव्यापारः f. the profession, or trade, of a grain-parcher.

barücᵘ वरंचू, see **barukᵘ**.

brücᵘ-mütsᵘ ब्रंचू-मंचू, see **brakun**.

brād ब्राद् । दुराकारमूढः m. a clumsy, ugly-looking fool, who speaks and listens without intelligence, and whose one object is to fill his belly; an idiot.

brãd ब्राँद् or **brānd** ब्रान्द् । द्वारबाह्यसोपानाश्रयः m. the platform or landing in front of the main door of a house, the doorstep, threshold (K.Pr. 39, abl. written *barāndah*; Śiv. 1098, ag. **brāndan**). **-phash** -फश् । देहलीलेपः m. the plastering of the threshold with cow-dung plaster, done every morning by strict Hindūs.

brãda-khotᵘ ब्राँद-खंतु । देहलीकोष्ठम् m. a room by the platform of a doorway, a door-keeper's room. **-künᵘ** -कंनू । देहली f. the stone step in front of the main door of a house, the threshold. **-pôwᵘ** -पोवु । देहलीसोपानम् m. a single step leading up to a door.

broḍᵘ 1 ब्रंडु । नासाग्रम् m. the septum of the nose.

bräḍⁱ kaḍanⁱ ब्रंडि कडंनि । मुखाङ्गसंकोचविशेषः m. pl. inf. to drag the septa (i.e. the septum of the nose and other parts of the face, the nose itself, lips, eyes, forehead, etc.), to suddenly screw up the face, to have the visage suddenly contorted, as when at the point of death, or as when a suckling child is in pain or suffering from hunger, or as in disgust; so **wuṭhan bräḍⁱ kaḍith,** dragging the nostrils to the lips, screwing up the face to show disgust (Śiv. 830).

broḍᵘ 2 ब्रंडु । ज्वलद्दीपवर्त्यग्रम् m. the burning end of a lighted wick.

brādagī ब्रादगी । मौढ्यम् f. the condition of, or acting like, a greedy, ugly, incompetent fool.

burdam बुर्दम् or **burdama** बुर्दम । वज्ञद्रव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **burdamas** बुर्दमस्), a mass, or collection, of wealth or of many valuable things; wealth earned and collected.

bräḍⁱmar ब्रंडिमर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, occupying the right bank of the river between the fourth and the fifth bridges. The ancient Bhaṭṭārakamaṭha. See RT.Tr. II, 448.

brādun ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brādyōv** ब्राद्योव्), to become powerful, i.q. **bādun,** q.v.

bardār بردار adj. c.g. and subst. m. holding or raising up; a bearer, supporter, carrier; -° as in **chēri-bardār,** a wand-bearer (Śiv. 1153); **kharca-b°,** a man responsible for, or in charge of, expenditure, a head steward (Śiv. 1154); **murachala-b°,** a fan (or whisk) bearer (Śiv. 1148).

bardāri برداري in the following: **bardāri bardāri dinⁱ** वर्दारि वर्दारि दिनि । बलादाकर्षणाघातः m. pl. inf. to pull a person or thing towards oneself and beat him

or it. —bardāri kaḍun —बर्दारि कडुन् । दूराद्पसारणम् m.inf. to pull a person out of his place and drive him away.

barādar برادر m. a brother (Rām. 330, 811).

bŏrdus बुर्दुस्, **burdus** बुर्दुस्, or **bor^u-ḍus^u** बर्-दुसु । आयोधनम् m. fighting, coming to blows (of people gathered together in a house or at an assembly) (K.Pr. 85).

bardāsht برداشت m. endurance, patience; taking goods on credit, a credit transaction. **—khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312).

baráf^i برفی, see **baráph^i**.

brag ब्रग् (poet. sometimes spelt **brugu** भृगु) । बकः m. (f. **bragiñ** ब्रगिञ्), the blue heron, *Ardea cinerea*, L. 126 (*breg*). See also Elmslie s.v. *brág* for particulars as to this bird. The feathers are worn by Pandits on marriage days and by soldiers when visiting the Mahārāja (K.Pr. 34, Śiv. 1815). **—tulán^i** —तुलंनि । अतितोद्ना m. pl. inf. (lit.) to raise herons; met. to cause the down of the body to rise and fall rapidly, like a flight of herons; hence, to scold violently (e.g. a pupil scolded by his master). **—wŏthán^i** —व्रथंनि । अतिशीतबाधानुभवः m. pl. inf. (lit.) herons to rise; met. to have the down of the body rising and falling rapidly like a flight of herons; hence, to feel extreme cold, to shiver from cold.

braga-phamb ब्रग-फम्ब् । बकशिरोवालविशेषः m. heron-cotton, i.e. the head-down of a heron, worn on the caps of the children of the well-to-do. **-pos^u** -पंसु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain wild medicinal creeper, said to resemble a heron, and to have white leaves. **-tīr^u** -तीरु । वकगरुद्विशेषः f. a heron-feather; (pl.) the plume feathers growing on a heron's head, worn by kings and chiefs (Śiv. 1012).

brug 1 भृग् or **brugu 1** भृगु m. N. of a celebrated legendary saint, in Sanskrit Bhṛgu. Sg. gen. **brugun^u**, f. **brugüñ^ü** (Śiv. 797).

brugu-lattā भृगु-लत्ता m. kicked by Bhṛgu, a N. of Viṣṇu, who was so treated by the saint, and expressed himself as honoured by the blow (Śiv. 797).

brug 2 भृग् or **brugu 2** भृगु, i.q. **brag,** q.v.

barg 1 or **baṛ^ag** برگ m. a leaf (of a tree or paper) (Śiv. 983, see **barg 2,** and El.) **-hanā** -हना f. a small piece of paper (Gr.M.). **-paiwand** برگ پیوند m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **pana-barg** (Śiv. 994).

barg 2 भर्ग् m. radiance; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 983, with double meaning, referring to **barg 1**). **-shikhā** -शिखा f. N. of a mountain sacred to Śiva.

bargöl^i बर्गालि । त्वकखण्डानि m.pl. small bits of the skin of the body of a living animal, such as those rubbed off by galling, or the top of a blister, etc. **—tulán^i** —तुलंनि । अतिव्ययोत्पादनम् m. pl. inf. to raise bits of skin, utterly to wear a person out with carrying burdens or the like, so that his body becomes raw and blistered. **—wŏthán^i** —व्रथंनि । अतिपीडाप्तिः m. pl. inf. bits of skin to rise, to be worn out with excessive carrying of burdens or the like.

bragiñ ब्रगिञ्, see **brag.**

bārgav भार्गव m. a descendant of Bhṛgu, see **brug 1.**

bārgava-rām भार्गव-राम m. Rāma, the descendant of Bhṛgu, Paraśu-rāma, who is said to have wiped the Kṣatriya tribe out of existence, the sixth *avatār*, or incarnation, of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 860).

brāh ब्राह । ज्वाला m. a flame (of fire). Cf. **brēh.**

brēh ब्रेह । ज्वाला f. (sg. dat. **brīsh^ü** ब्रीशू), a flame, the flame of fire, cf. **brāh.** **—tulüñ^ü** —तुलंञू । ज्वालाविष्करणम् f.inf. to raise a flame (by blowing a fire or the like). **—wŏthüñ^ü** —व्रथंञू । ज्वालोद्भवः f.inf. flame to arise, to burst into flame, or, of a fire nearly out, to flame up on the addition of wood, oil, or the like.

brūh ब्रुँह adv. in front. **brūh brūh pakun** ब्रुँह ब्रुँह पकुन् m.inf. to keep walking in front, to precede, to go along in front of a person (H. iii, 2; cf. iii, 1 and viii, 9).

brahm ब्रह्म m. Brahma, the one self-existent, impersonal spirit, the Absolute, the Pantheos (Śiv. 1051, 1458, 1593, 1766, 1850) (voc. **brahmō** ब्रह्मो, Śiv. 1415, 1424); •- a Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste; •- the god Brahmā, the Creator.

brahma-bāv ब्रह्म-बाव् । ब्रह्मत्वम्, ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः the state of identification with Brahma, (according to Pantheists) final salvation; conduct like that of a pious Brāhmaṇ. **-gaṇḍ** -गंड् । ब्रह्मग्रन्थिः m. the knot which ties together the three threads forming the sacred cord worn by Brāhmaṇs; any similar knot tied on things ceremonially worn. **-hatyā** -हत्या । ब्राह्मणहननम् f. murder of a Brāhmaṇ; any equally heinous crime. **-hát^iyôr^u** -हंतियोरु । ब्रह्मघ्नः m. (f. **-hát^iyārĕñ** -हंतियार्यञ्), one who is guilty of the murder of a Brāhmaṇ or of any equally heinous crime. **-hát^iyör^igi** -हंतियांरिगी । ब्रह्मघ्नवृत्तिः f. the conduct of one who murders Brahmāns, or commits equally heinous crimes. **-hüts^ü** -हंचू f., i.q. **brahma-hatyā** (K.Pr. 102). **-lōkh** -लोख् m. (sg. dat. **-lōkas** -लोकस्), N. of a certain division of the universe, the world, or heaven, of Brahmā. **-muhūrta** -मुहूर्त m. a particular hour of the day, just before daybreak. A term used only by educated Hindūs; Musalmāns use the term *gazal* (K.Pr. 176). **-nishṭh** -निष्ठ् (Śiv. 1859) or **-nishṭhā** -निष्ठा (Śiv. 1770), f. absorption in the contemplation of Brahma. **-rākhĕsī** -राख्यसी । ब्रह्मराक्षसवृत्तिः f. the

condition or conduct of a **brahma-rākhyusᵘ**, q.v., or of a man who acts like one. **-rākhĕsgī** -राख्सगी । ब्रह्मराचसव्यापार: f., i.q. **brahma-rākhĕsī**. **-rākhyusᵘ** -राखिस् । ब्रह्मराचस: m. (sg. dat. **-rākhisis** -राखिसिस्; f. **-rākhĕsañ** -राख्सञ्), a kind of very terrible demon, the worst kind of demon, believed to have attained his fearful powers owing to his having managed to become a Brāhman. **-randr** -रन्द्र् or -रन्ध्र् m. the *Brahmarandhra*, 'Brahmā's crevice,' the suture or aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death (Śiv. 1654). **-rūph** -रूफ् m. the form of Brahma; abl. **-rūpa** -रूप, under the form of B., (acting) under the condition of B. (of Śiva, Śiv. 851, 977). **-rĕshᵘ** -र्यशु m. a Brahmarṣi, a brahmanical sage, one of a class of sages supposed to belong to the Brāhman caste. **-sar** -सर् or **-saras** -सरस् m. N. of a lake in Kāshmīr passed by pilgrims on the route to the sacred Gangābal (Śiv. 1176); also used met. as equivalent to **brahma-randr**, q.v. (Śiv. 1891). **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । ब्राह्मणत्वम् m. brāhmanhood. **-ṭsöri** -त्सांरि or **-ṭsörī** -त्सांरी m. a Brahmacārin, a Brāhman devoted to the study of the Vēdas and preserving the vow of chastity; a young one (Śiv. 1353); an older unmarried Brāhman versed in the Vēdas (Śiv. 1047, 1507, 1523, 1887); a name of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1377, 1838). **-zān** -ज़ान् f. (sg. dat. **-zönᵘ** -ज़ांनू) = Sanskrit *Brahmajñāna*, divine or sacred knowledge, esp. knowledge of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 451, 1738, 1891). **-zanm** -ज़न्म् m. birth as a Brāhman, the condition or fact of one's being a Brāhman by birth (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1748). Cf. **bröhmana-zanm**, under **brôhmun**.

brahmā ब्रह्मा m. (sg. ag. **brahman** ब्रह्मन्, Śiv. 131; gen. **brahmā-sondᵘ** ब्रह्मा-सन्दु, Śiv. 32, 1200), N. of a Hindū god, a member of the triad of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. He created the universe and uttered the Vēdas, at the bidding of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 31, 1115, etc). Cf. **brahm**. **-jī** -जी m. (dat. **-jiyĕs** -जियस्, Siv. 717, 718; ag. **-jiyĕn** -जियन्, Śiv. 679; voc. **-jiyĕ** -जिय, Śiv. 485), or **-juv** -जुव् (Śiv. 802, 1116, 1142) (sg. dat. **-juwas** -जुवस्, Śiv. 697, 848), a respectful N. of Brahmā.

brāhmī ब्राह्मी f. *Taxus baccata* (El.).

brahām ब्रहाम् *Sorghum halepense* (El.), the Johnson grass, Cuba grass, etc.

barham برهم adj. c.g. confused, jumbled together, turned upside down, entangled, spoiled. **barham-darham** برهم درهم or **darham-barham** درهم برهم adj. c.g. confused, entangled, topsy-turvy (Rām. 229).

barhamī बर्हमी برهمی । विनाश: f. confusion, trouble, anarchy; utter destruction. **—gaṭshünᵘ** —गछुंनू । सर्वनाशसंभव: f.inf. utter destruction to occur, to be utterly destroyed or driven to destitution owing to the destruction of house, land, livelihood, wealth, protectors, friends, etc.

bē-rahᵃm بے رحم adj.c.g. unmerciful, inhuman (Gr.M.).

brahmāḍ ब्रह्मांड् or **brahmānḍ** ब्रह्माण्ड् । ब्रह्माण्डम् m. the mundane egg from which all things were created; hence, the universe (Śiv. 32, 1660, 1727); the suture in the crown of the human head, i.q. **brahm-randr**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1909).

brahmākār ब्रह्माकार् m. the form, condition, or state of Brahma, i.q. **brahma-rūph**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1864).

brôhmun ब्रोह्मुन् । ब्राह्मण: m. (sg. dat. **bröhmanas** ब्रांह्मनस्, Śiv. 1630, 1737; pl. nom. **bröhman** ब्रांह्मन्, Śiv. 1101. As °- this word takes the form **bröhman** ब्रांह्मन्, see, however, **brahm**. A female Brāhman is **bröhmünᵘ** ब्रांह्मंनू, q.v., but a Brāhman's wife is **bröhman-bāv** ब्रांह्मन्-बाव्), a man of the Brāhman caste (Śiv. 1118); esp. the family priest of any particular person.

bröhman-bāv ब्रांह्मन्-बाव् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री f. a Brāhman's wife, see ab. **-kūrᵘ** -कूरु । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. a young girl (married or unmarried) of the Brāhman caste. **—karanⁱ** —करनि । ब्राह्मणसमूहनिमन्त्रणभोजनप्रदानम् m. pl. inf., lit. to do Brāhmaṇs; hence, to invite a number of Brāhmaṇs to a feast on the occasion of holidays, religious ceremonies, or the like. **-koṭᵘ** -कटु । ब्राह्मणबालक: m. a boy of the Brāhman caste, esp. the son of a poor Brāhman who has not yet been invested with the sacred cord; a boy-Brāhman, i.e. a boy who is already, in his boyhood, familiar with the duties of a Brāhman. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a Brāhman girl, esp. a young unmarried Brāhman girl of poor parentage. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । ब्राह्मणवृत्ति: m. Brāhmanhood. **-zanm** -ज़न्म् or **-zarm** -ज़र्म् । ब्राह्मणजन्म, ब्राह्मणत्वम् m. birth as a Brāhman; the property of a Brāhman, consisting mainly of the few utensils and books used by him in religious ceremonies, see **bröhmana-zanm**, bel.

bröhmana-zanm ब्रांह्मनज़न्म् m. birth as a Brāhman, Brāhmanhood, i.q. **bröhman-zanm** ab. and **brahma-zanm**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1754, 1879, 1897).

brahmānḍ ब्रह्माण्ड्, see **brahmāḍ**.

brahmānand ब्रह्मानन्द् m. the rapture of Brahma, i.e. the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, Śiv. 23, 1757 (with **āh** of indef. art.), 1782.

bröhmanözᵘ ब्रांह्मनाज़ू । ब्राह्मणवृत्ति: f. the profession or duties of a Brāhman; met. the sacred books used by him as textbooks for such duties.

bröhmün̄ᵘ ब्रांह्मंनू । ब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the Brāhman caste, see **brôhmun.**

brahas-kath ब्रहस्‌-कथ्‌ । अकस्मान्मरणम्‌ f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. **-kath gaṭshün̄ᵘ** -कथ्‌ गछ्ंनू । अकस्मान्मरणापातः f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

brahaspath ब्रहस्पथ्‌ । बृहस्पतिः m. (sg. dat. **brahaspatas** ब्रहस्पतस्‌), the planet Jupiter.

braj ब्रज्‌ m. N. of the district surrounding Āgrā and Mathurā, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures. **braja-wösī** ब्रज-वांसी m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, voc. **brajawösiyĕ** ब्रजवांसिय).

bārj बार्ज्‌ f. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.).

burj برج or **burja** बुर्ज m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Śiv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is *burūj*. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. **burūjĕn.**)

brukᵘ ब्रुकु । कटिवक्रता m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. **—kaḍun** —कडुन्‌ । कटिवक्रतापादनम्‌ m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. **—nērun** —नेरुन्‌ । कटिमुख्यवक्रतापत्तिः m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

bᵃrᵃka ब्‌र्‌क برقع । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. **—bāban̄** —बाबञ्‌ । आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a **bᵃrᵃka** in public.

barukᵘ बरुकु । कपाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. **barücᵘ** बरंचू), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of **bar 1**, q.v.

bērökⁱ बेरांकि (= بیرق) । दण्डविशेषः f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

brakh ब्रख्‌ । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **brakas** ब्रकस्‌), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु । भङ्गापत्तिः m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. **—lagun** —लगुन्‌ । आघातानुभवः m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

braka-drāv ब्रक-द्राव्‌ । दृढीभूतः adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. **—kaḍun** —कडुन्‌ । योम्मीकरणम्‌ m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. **—nērun** —नेरुन्‌ । आयासदृढीभवनम्‌ m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

brikh ब्रिख्‌ f. (sg. dat. **brikhi** ब्रिखि), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: **—lagün̄ᵘ** —लगंञू, **—wöthün̄ᵘ** —ब्रथंञू, or **—wasün̄ᵘ** —वसंञू, f.inf. such a disease to occur. **—lagün̄ᵘ** —लगंञू is the equivalent of the Hindī *pak jānā*, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

barkhī (?), f. a Kāshmīrī custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

börīkh बांरीख्‌ । अतिभारः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **börīkas** बांरीकस्‌), very heavy, very difficult.

brikhilad ब्रिखिलद्‌ । नेत्ररोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

barkhilāf برخلاف adj. c.g. contradictory, inconsistent. **—hāwun** —हावुन्‌ m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

barkhurdār برخوردار adj. c.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

barkhāst برخاست adj. c.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

bᵃrᵃkal ब्‌र्‌कल्‌ । व्याजेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी f. a woman who wears a **bᵃrᵃka**, q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

brakalad ब्रकलद्‌ । आघातयुक्तः adj. c.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

brakun ब्रकुन्‌ । आहननम्‌ conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brökᵘ** ब्रंकु, f. **brücᵘ** ब्रंचू; 2 p.p. **bracyōv** ब्रच्योव्‌), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. **brakana yunᵘ** ब्रकन यिनु । आहतीभवनम्‌ m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

brokᵘ-motᵘ ब्रंकु-मंतु । आहतः adj. (f. **brücᵘ-müsᵘ** ब्रंचू-मंसू), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

barkari बर्कंरि, in the following: **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । पुरो निक्षेपः m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost

certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope. —**lagun** —लगुन् । आपदादिमुखयोगः m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). —**lāgun** —लागुन्। आपन्मुखे योजनम् m.inf., i.q. **barkari dyun^{u}**.

braḳ^{a}ran ब्रंक्रन् । व्याघातः f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.

braḳ^{a}run ब्रंक्रुन् । व्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **braḳ^{o}r^{u}** ब्रंक्रु), i.q. **brakun,** q.v.

barkarār برقرار adj. c.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).

barkath برکت m. (sg. dat. **barkatas** बर्कतस्), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmīrī Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of **akh,** by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.

brakawun ब्रकवुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brakow^{u}** ब्रकवु), i.q. **brakun,** q.v. **brakow^{u}-mot^{u}** ब्रकवु-मतु । हतकुट्टनः adj. (f. **braküw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ब्रकवू-मंचू), i.q. **brok^{u}-mot^{u},** see **brakun.**

b^{a}r^{a}kāwun ब्र्कावुन् । बलादन्तःप्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **b^{a}r^{a}kôw^{u}** ब्र्कोवु), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.

bram ब्रम् । भ्रान्तिः, वञ्चनम् m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, **bramāh**; K.Pr. 6, ag. **braman**); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788–92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. -° mistaking for something, as in **sarpa-bram,** mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). —**dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । वञ्चनम् m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children. —**dinawôl^{u}** —दिनवोलु adj. (f. —**dinawājĕñ** —दिनवाज्यञ्), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. to be in error, mistaken. —**lagun** —लगुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. **-tam** -तम् । वञ्चनम् m. swindling, cheating. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु। मूर्छोद्भवः m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.

bram^{i} nyun^{u} ब्रमि निनु । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.

brīm in **brīm-pōsh,** m. the water-lily, *Nymphæa alba* (El.).

barm बर्म् । विश्वासः m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विश्वासभञ्जनम् m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to his poverty). —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । प्रतीतिनाशः m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). —**wŏthith gatshun** —व्वथिथ् गछुन्। गौरवविश्वासादिविनाशापातः m.f. id.

barma बर्म । आस्फोटनी m. (H. vii, 24, **bar^{a}m**), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24). **-tuj^{i}** -तुजि or **-tuj^{ü}** -तुजू। आस्फोटनीतूलिका f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. —**tārun** —तारुन् । आस्फोटन्या वेधनम् m.inf. to bore with an auger. **-trŏp^{u}** -त्रुपु । आस्फोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजना m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through which string or wire is passed to fasten them together. **-trŏpal** -त्रुपल् । आस्फोटनीवेधयोजितः c.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).

bar^{a}m बर्म, see **barma.**

bērām बेराम् (=بیمار) । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । रुगाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to fall ill.

bērōmī बेरोमी । रोगः f. sickness, illness.

brīmdū, see **brimij.**

bramāh ब्रमाह् (YZ. 190) = **bram** (q.v.) with suffix of indefinite article.

brimij ब्रिमिज् । द्रुमविशेषः, कलिद्रुमः f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis,* usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35). Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age. El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, **brīmdū, brimla,** and **brūmīj,** and calls it *Celtis caucasica.*

brimiji-chōṭ^{u} ब्रिमिजि-छोँटु । कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम् m. the small fruit of this tree.

brūmīj, see **brimij.**

brimla, see **brimij.**

bārāmūla, see **warahmul.**

braman ब्रमन्, see **bram.**

bramun ब्रमुन् । भ्रमापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bramyōv** ब्रम्योव्), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake. **bramyō-mot^{u}** ब्रम्यो-मतु । भ्रान्तिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **bramyĕ-müts^{ü}** ब्रम्ये-मंचू), in error, mistaken.

bar-mandĕñ बर्-मन्द्यञ् or **-mandiñ** -मन्दिञ् । मध्याह्नकालः m. midday.

bar-mandĕñuk^{u} बर्-मन्द्यञुकु । मध्याह्नकालिकः adj. (f. **-mandĕñüc^{ü}** -मन्द्यञंचू), of or belonging to midday.

bar-mandĕñĕn बर्-मन्द्यञन् or **-mandiñĕn** -मन्दिञन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Śiv. 1756).

bröhmüñ[u] ब्रांह्मंञ्‌ । ब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste, see **brôhmun.**

brahas-kath ब्रहस्‌-कथ्‌ । अकस्मान्मरणम्‌ f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. **-kath gatshüñ[u]** -कथ्‌ गछ्‌ंञ्‌ । अकस्मान्मरणापात: f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

brahaspath ब्रहस्पथ्‌ । बृहस्पति: m. (sg. dat. **brahas-patas** ब्रहस्पतस्‌), the planet Jupiter.

braj ब्रज्‌ m. N. of the district surrounding Āgrā and Mathurā, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures. **braja-wösī** ब्रज-वांसी m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, voc. **brajawösiyĕ** ब्रजवांसिय).

bārj वार्ज्‌ f. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.).

burj برج or **burja** बुर्ज m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Śiv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is *burūj*. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. **burūjĕn.**)

bruk[u] ब्रुकु । कटिवक्रता m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. **—kaḍun** —कडुन्‌ । कटिवक्रतापादनम्‌ m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. **—nērun** —नेरुन्‌ । कटिमुख्यवक्रतापत्ति: m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

b[a]r[a]ka ब्रक برقع । आच्छादनविशेष: m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. **—bābañ** —बाबञ्‌ । आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a **b[a]r[a]ka** in public.

baruk[u] बरुकु । कपाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. **barüc[u]** बरंचू), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of **bar 1,** q.v.

bērök[i] बेरांकि (= بیرق) । दण्डविशेष: f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

brakh ब्रख्‌ । आघात: m. (sg. dat. **brakas** ब्रकस्‌), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. **—khyon[u]** —ख्योनु । भङ्गापत्ति: m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. **—lagun** —लगुन्‌ । आघातानुभव: m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

braka-drāv ब्रक-द्राव्‌ । दृढीभूत: adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. **—kaḍun** —कडुन्‌ । योग्मीकरणम्‌ m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. **—nērun** —नेरुन्‌ । आयासदृढीभवनम्‌ m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

brikh ब्रिख्‌ f. (sg. dat. **brikhi** ब्रिखि), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: **—lagüñ[u]** —लगंञ्‌, **—wŏthüñ[u]** —व्वथंञ्‌, or **—wasüñ[u]** —वसंञ्‌, f.inf. such a disease to occur. **—lagüñ[u]** —लगंञ्‌ is the equivalent of the Hindī *pak jānā*, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

barkhī (?), f. a Kāshmīrī custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

börīkh बांरीख्‌ । अतिभार: adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **börīkas** बांरीकस्‌), very heavy, very difficult.

brikhilad ब्रिखिलद्‌ । नेत्ररोगाक्रान्त: adj. c.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

barkhilāf برخلاف adj. c.g. contradictory, inconsistent. **—hāwun** —हावुन्‌ m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

barkhurdār برخوردار adj. c.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

barkhāst برخاست adj. c.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

b[a]r[a]kal ब्रकल्‌ । व्याजेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी f. a woman who wears a **b[a]r[a]ka,** q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

brakalad ब्रकलद्‌ । आघातयुक्त: adj. c.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

brakun ब्रकुन्‌ । आहननम्‌ conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brok[u]** ब्रंकु, f. **brüc[u]** ब्रंचू; 2 p.p. **bracyōv** ब्रच्योव्‌), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. **brakana yun[u]** ब्रकन यिनु । आहतीभवनम्‌ m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

brok[u]-mot[u] ब्रंकु-मंतु । आहत: adj. (f. **brüc[u]-müts[u]** ब्रंचू-मंचू), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

barkari बर्करि, in the following: **—dyun[u]** —दिनु । पुरो निचेप: m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost

certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope. —**lagun** —लगुन् । आपदादिमुखयोग: m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). —**lāgun** —लागुन्। आपन्मुखे योजनम् m.inf., i.q. **barkari dyunᵘ**.

brakᵃran ब्रक्रन् । व्याघात: f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.

brakᵃrun ब्रक्रुन् । व्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brakᵒrᵘ** ब्रक्रु), i.q. **brakun**, q.v.

barkarār برقرار adj. c.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).

barkath برکت m. (sg. dat. **barkatas** बरकतस्), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmīrī Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of **akh**, by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.

brakawun ब्रकवुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brakowᵘ** ब्रकवु), i.q. **brakun**, q.v. **brakowᵘ-motᵘ** ब्रकवु-मतु । क्षतकुट्टन: adj. (f. **braküwᵘ-mütsᵘ** ब्रकवू-मंचू), i.q. **brokᵘ-motᵘ**, see **brakun**.

bᵃrᵃkāwun ब्रकावुन् । बलादन्त:प्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bᵃrᵃkôwᵘ** ब्रकोवु), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.

bram ब्रम् । भ्रान्ति:, वञ्चनम् m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, **bramāh**; K.Pr. 6, ag. **braman**); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788–92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. -° mistaking for something, as in **sarpa-bràm**, mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). —**dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । वञ्चनम् m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children. —**dinawôlᵘ** —द्यनवोलु adj. (f. —**dinawājĕñ** —द्यनवाज्यञ्), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रमसंभव: m.inf. to be in error, mistaken. —**lagun** —लगुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. **-tam** -तम् । वञ्चनम् m. swindling, cheating. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु। मूर्छोद्भव: m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.

bràmⁱ nyunᵘ ब्रंमि न्युनु । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.

brīm in **brīm-pōsh**, m. the water-lily, *Nymphæa alba* (El.).

barm बर्म् । विश्वास: m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विश्वासभञ्जनम् m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to his poverty). —**wŏthun** —वथुन् । प्रतीतिनाश: m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). —**wŏthith gatshun** —वथिथ् गछुन्। गौरवविश्वासादिविनाशापात: m.f. id.

barma बर्म । आस्फोटनी m. (H. vii, 24, **barᵃm**), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24). **-tujⁱ** -तुजि or **-tujᵘ** -तुजू। आस्फोटनीतूलिका f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. —**tārun** —तारुन् । आस्फोटन्या वेधनम् m.inf. to bore with an auger. **-trŏpᵘ** -त्रुपु । आस्फोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजना m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through which string or wire is passed to fasten them together. **-trŏpal** -त्रुपल् । आस्फोटनीवेधयोजित: c.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).

barᵃm बरम्, see **barma**.

bērām बेराम् (=بیمار) । रोगाक्रान्त: adj. c.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । रुगाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to fall ill.

bērōmī बेरांमी । रोग: f. sickness, illness.

brīmdū, see **brimij**.

bramāh ब्रमाह् (YZ. 190) = **bram** (q.v.) with suffix of indefinite article.

brimij ब्रिमिज् । द्रुमविशेष:, कलिद्रुम: f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis*, usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35). Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age. El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, **brīmdū, brimla,** and **brūmīj,** and calls it *Celtis caucasica*.

brimiji-chŏ̃tᵘ ब्रिमिजि-छोंटु । कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम् m. the small fruit of this tree.

brūmīj, see **brimij**.

brimla, see **brimij**.

bārāmūla, see **warahmul**.

braman ब्रमन्, see **bram**.

bramun ब्रमुन् । भ्रमापत्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bramyōv** ब्रम्योव्), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake. **bramyō-motᵘ** ब्रम्यो-मतु । भ्रान्तिमापन्न: perf. part. (f. **bramyĕ-mütsᵘ** ब्रम्ये-मंचू), in error, mistaken.

bar-mandĕñ बर्-मन्द्यञ् or **-mandiñ** -मन्दिञ् । मध्याह्नकाल: m. midday.

bar-mandĕñukᵘ बर्-मन्द्यञुकु । मध्याह्नकालिक: adj. (f. -mandĕñücᵘ -मन्द्यञंचू), of or belonging to midday.

bar-mandĕñĕn बर्-मन्द्यञन् or **-mandiñĕn** -मन्दिञन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Śiv. 1756).

-mandĕnĕn bögⁱ (or bögin) -मन्द्यञन् बागि (बागिन्)। मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at about midday.

bar-mandĕnĕs बर्-मन्द्यञस्। मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at midday. -mandĕnĕs bögⁱ (or bögin) -मन्द्यञस् बागि (बागिन्)। मध्याह्नावसरप्राये adv. at about midday.

bram^ar ब्रमर्। वञ्चकः m. a swindler, a cheat (Gr.Gr. 149).

bramurᵘ ब्रमुरु। वञ्चकः adj. (f. **bramüürüü** ब्रमूरू), a swindler, a cheat.

bramarācōkh ब्रमराचोख्। भूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bramarācōkas** ब्रमराचोकस्), a certain kind of demon or ghost, who dwells in waste places and misleads travellers by pretending to be a light, a will-o'-the-wisp. Cf. **brahma-rākhyusᵘ**, under **brahm.**

bram^arun ब्रमरुन्। भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bram^orᵘ** ब्रमरु), to mislead, lead into error, delude.

bram^orᵘ-motᵘ ब्रमरु-मतु। भ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **bramüürüü-müṭsüü** ब्रमरू-मचू), misled.

bram^arāwun ब्रमरावुन्। भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bram^a-rôwᵘ** ब्रमरोवु), i.q. **bram^arun,** q.v. (YZ. 339, Śiv. 530).

bram^arôwᵘ-motᵘ ब्रमरोवु-मतु। भ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **bram^aröwüü-müṭsüü** ब्रमरावू-मचू), i.q. **bram^orᵘ-motᵘ,** see **bram^arun.**

bran ब्रन्। वृक्षविशेषः m. an elm-tree (Śiv. 1286), *Ulmus Wallichiana* and *U.* sp. (L. 79), *U. erosa* and *U. pumila* (El.). L. spells this word *bren* and *brenn,* El. has both *bran* and *bren.* Cf. L. 68, 70 (its young shoots used for their fibre), 79, 80.

brana-dĕl ब्रन-दल्। वृक्षविशेषत्वक् m. the elm-bark, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases. **-dyolᵘ** -द्यलु। वृक्षविशेषत्वक्तन्तुः m. the bark of the young shoots of the elm, used for making rough but strong ropes (L. 70). **-sūr** -सूर्। दारुविशेषभस्म m. the ashes of burnt elm, which have alkaline properties and are used for making lye. **-zyunᵘ** -ज़िनु। इन्धनविशेषः m. elm firewood, used principally by Musalmāns (L. 80).

baran 1 बरन्। लघुकपाटम् f. (sg. dat. **barüñüü** वरञ्जू), a lightly-built door, such as that admitting to the ground floor of a house or water-shed or a cow-house; a doorway fitted with such a door. Cf. L. 460. **hasti-baran,** f. an elephant's stable-door (K.Pr. 190).

baran 2 बरन्। नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the N. of one of the lunar asterisms, the Sanskrit *Bharaṇī.*

bārânⁱ बारंनि। भ्रातरौ m.pl. a pair of uterine brothers, or a brother and sister, both uterine (YZ. 438); any number of uterine brothers or brothers and sisters (YZ. 453). **-tônᵘ** -तोनु। भ्रातृत्वम् m. brotherhood (uterine or not), the relationship between brothers or between brothers and sisters; met. mutual affection or mutual conduct like that between brothers; relationship by blood, or even by having the same teacher.

baráin (?), m. the oak, *Quercus dilatata* (El.). According to L. 79 this tree does not grow in Kashmir. The spelling of the word is doubtful.

bárin बंरिन्, they were muddied by him, see **barun 2.**

barun 1 बरुन्। पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **borᵘ 2** बंरु, for **borᵘ 1,** see s.v.), to fill (K.Pr. 95; YZ. 373, 374; Śiv. 24, 1169, 1345, 1784); to fill (with joy, sorrow, faith, etc.) (Śiv. 171, 925, 1587); to perform, fulfil (e.g. a hope or wish), complete; to pay (the penalty of), undergo, suffer, endure; to attain to, enjoy, experience (love, happiness, sorrow, etc.) (YZ. 252, Śiv. 1113, 1645); to feel and maintain (love, faith etc.) (Śiv. 1171, 1174); to pass (time) (Śiv. 799, 1065, 1584). **—cāv,** to fill a wish, to desire ardently, covet (K.Pr. 247); to fulfil a desire (YZ. 31). **—gam,** to suffer grief, to be sorrowful, anxious (YZ. 38).

bárⁱ bárⁱ बंरि बंरि freq. part. continually filling, filling over and over again (YZ. 343, Śiv. 1079, 1400); used as an adj. very full (Śiv. 520, 1245, 1524).

borᵘ-motᵘ 1 बंरु-मतु। भरितः perf. part. (f. **bürüü-müṭsüü** बंरू-मचू), filled, brimful.

barana yunᵘ 1 बरन यिनु। परिपूर्णीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become filled (e.g. a vessel or a river), to become brimful (Śiv. 1234, 1286).

barith dyunᵘ बरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fill, to fill up (YZ. 222).

barun 2 बरुन्। लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **borᵘ 3** बंरु; for **borᵘ 1** see s.v.), to smear, daub, stain, defile, pollute (K.Pr. 121, of a wet dog dirtying people).

borᵘ-motᵘ 2 बंरु-मतु, perf. part. defiled, dirtied (of clothes) (Śiv. 1022).

barun 3 बरुन्। वियोगदैन्यवृत्ति conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baryōv** बर्यौव), to pine in absence from home or friends, to be homesick.

barana āmotᵘ बरन आमतु। आवद्धचित्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭsüü** —आमचू), become homesick. **—yunᵘ 2** —यिनु। चित्तावन्धः m. inf. pass. to become homesick.

bēran (?) m. a certain kind of grass (L. 70, 359) (qy. is this really for **bēran pĕth,** on the field borders, and meaning either **bēra-mūjⁱ** or **bēra mōsta,** see **bēra**?).

burönⁱ बुरानि। व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of salad, composed of pounded radishes mixed with curdled milk (*dahī*), and seasoned with cumin and salt. It is eaten uncooked.

brānd, i.q. **brād,** q.v.

barānda (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **brāda,** abl. of **brād,** q.v.

brang 1 ब्रंग्। प्रांशुशाला m. a turret; the minaret of a mosque; with **āh** of indef. art. **brangāh** (K.Pr. 143). **—tulun** —तुलुन्। वज्रप्रपथः m.inf. to raise

a minaret; met. to swear repeatedly, to call over and over again God or one's spiritual teacher to witness.

brang 2 ब्रंग् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a pargana in the south-east of the valley of Kashmir.

brangī ब्रंगी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river rising in the mountains east of Kashmīr, and watering the pargana of Brang.

bē-rang بے رنگ बेरङ्ग adj. c.g. without colour, colourless; without form, formless (of God) [Śiv. 849, 1820 (of the universe before creation, "without form and void"), Śiv. 1025]; without passion, passionless (a Persianization of the Sanskrit *rāga-rahita*) (Śiv. 1267, 1566).

brinj برنج (? m.), rice (K.Pr. 180, W. 155). The word has not been noted elsewhere. Cf. **braz.**

brinja-kul^{u}, m. N. of a tree of Kashmīr (El.).

brōnṭh ब्रोंठ् (bronṭ, W. 97), **brūnṭh^{i}** ब्रूंठि, etc., see under **brōṭh, brūṭh^{i}**, etc.

brōnits برانٹس (YZ. 37, 251, 317) = **brōts^{u}**, see **brāth 1.**

baranāwun 1 बरनावुन् । परिपूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw^{u}** बरनोवु), to cause another to fill anything.

baranāwun 2 बरनावुन् । वियोगदीनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw^{u}** बरनोवु), to make a person homesick, to cause him to be homesick.

branyuv^{u} ब्रन्युव । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **braniv^{ü}** ब्रनिवू), made of elm-wood, see **bran.**

brinz^{i} ब्रिझि, **brinzi** ब्रिझि, **brinzis** ब्रिझिस्, see **bryunz^{u}.**

brunz^{u} ब्रुझु, see **bryunz^{u}.**

barūñ^{ü} बरंजू a door (Śiv. 207, 1890); cf. **bar 1.**

barañĕ-bal बरञ-बल् । रन्ध्रगर्भमार्गप्रदेशः m. N. of a certain narrow pass or cleft in the mountain wide enough for only one person at a time, through which pilgrims pass on the way from Śrīnagar to Gangābal (Śiv. 1176, 1890); in Śiv. 1890 also used met. to signify the *maṇipūra*, or mystical circle on the navel, referred to in Yōga philosophy.

brañ-brañ ब्रञ्-ब्रञ् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. knock, crash, flap, the sound of striking or moving anything solid.

barñĕ-gor^{u} बर्ञ-गरु । तन्तुभरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to wind the woof in the shuttle for weaving woollen cloth.

bar-pā برپا or **barpāh** बर्पाह adj. c.g. on foot, erected, established. —**āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to be set on foot, established, to be zealously engaged in any work (Rām. 573).

baráph^{i}, baráf^{i} बरफि برفی । भक्ष्यविशेषः (lit. icy), a kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and milk and having the appearance of ice.

barpala anun बर्पल अनुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to provoke, incite, persuade a person to do anything.

bar-pūr बर्-पूर् । संपूर्णः adj. c.g. quite full, brimful, chokeful, crammed, replete.

brārī or **brērī** (? spelling), f. a species of elm, *Ulmus campestris* (El.). **brāri,** a certain plant: it was eaten in the famine of 1877–9 and caused many deaths (L. 71). Cf. **brôr^{u} 1.**

brīri ब्रीरि, **brīr^{ü}** ब्रीरू, see **brūr^{ü}.**

brôr^{u} 1 ब्रोर् । विडालः m. (f. **brör^{ü} 1** ब्रांरू), a cat (m.), a tom-cat, (f.) a pussy-cat (K.Pr. 34, 35, 64, 69, 109). Cf. **byôr^{u}.** —**mārun** —मारुन् । भर्त्सनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf. to attack a person with abuse. —**mörith thawun** —मांरिथ् थवुन् । प्रथमतो भर्त्सनेनाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to establish oneself by abuse, as when a newly appointed official at once brings his subordinates under his thumb by threats and abuse immediately after his taking charge.

brāri-bŏkut^{u} ब्रारि-बुकुतु । विडालपोतः m. (f. **-bŏk^{ü}ts^{ü}** -बुकृत्सू), a kitten. **-gāsa** -गास । ओषधिलताविशेषः m. a certain labiate plant, used in medicine as an anthelmintic (L. 75). Cf. **brārī. -hal** -हल् । विडालीकललम् m. cat's embryo, the embryo of a cat voided before its full time, known to be rarely found by a human being; met. anything of great rarity. —**yiñ^{ü}** —यिञू । अकस्मात्संचलना f.inf. to exhibit a movement of surprise or fear, to start. **-zūn** -ज़ून् । मन्द्रज्योत्स्ना f. the pleasing moonlight in the latter half of the night and before dawn. **-zūn gatshūñ^{ü}** -ज़ून् गछुञू । दिनोपस्थितिभ्रमः f.inf. owing to being deceived by the moonlight of the latter half of the night, to wrongly imagine that dawn is near.

brör^{i}-jath ब्रांरि-जथ् । विडालबालसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-jüts^{ü}** -जंचू), cat's hair (used for fine paint-brushes, etc.). **-khot^{u}** -खंतु । विडालकोष्टम् m. a safe or cupboard in kitchens, etc., in which milk, butter, etc., is kept out of reach of cats. **-kōnī** -कांनी । वलभी f. the cat's attic, i.e. a small attic or garret immediately under the roof, suitable for storing wood or other lumber. **-kāñĕñ** -काञञ् । वलभी f. id. **-mālay** -मालय् । विडालाभीष्टद्रव्यम् f. anything longed for by cats, such as milk, butter, meat, or the like; met. anything longed for by children. **-māy** -माय् । विडालमन्दस्थितिः f. the act of sitting silently and motionless, unseen by others, but watchful, like a cat; stealthiness. —**pakun** —पकुन् । विडालगतिः m.inf. to walk like a cat, to walk stealthily. **-thaph** -थफ् । विडालापहरणम् m. (sg. dat. **-thapas** -थपस्), plunder by a cat; plundering or carrying off by anyone in the manner of a cat, i.e. by a sudden attack after stealthy watching. **-zāgay** -ज़ागय् । विडालवज्जागरा f. cat's watching; stealthy watching in order to obtain anything, after the manner of a cat.

brôrᵘ 2 ब्रोरु । कूपयन्त्रकीलविशेषः m. the upper cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for raising water from a well; cf. **byôrᵘ**.

brörⁱ-kijᵘ ब्रांरि-किजू । कूपाज्जलोद्धरणयन्त्रविशेषकोलविशेषः f. the pin securing this cross-bar in position. **-türᵘ** -तंरु । कूपयन्त्रमध्यदण्डाग्रम् f. the pointed end of the cross-bar; cf. **türᵘ**.

brôrᵘ 3 ब्रोरु m. a god, esp. Śiva. This word is commonly found at the end of place-names, and is derived from the Sanskrit *bhaṭṭārakaḥ*, the equivalent of *īśvara*, as in **Vija-brôrᵘ** = Skr. Vijayēśvara, RT.Tr. II, 464. Cf. **brörᵘ 2**.

brörᵘ 1 ब्रांरु । बिडाली f. a she-cat, pussy-cat; cf. **brôrᵘ**.

brörᵘ 2 ब्रांरु । क्षेत्राधिष्ठात्री देवी f. (f. of **brôrᵘ 3**, q.v.), a goddess, in general, to whom any particular place is sacred.

brürᵘ ब्रूंरु or **brīrᵘ** ब्रीरु । पशुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **brīri** ब्रीरि), a certain animal, said to resemble a cat (cf. **brôrᵘ**) and to have a voice like that of a person crying; its presence brings ill-luck. **—pĕnᵘ** —प्यंनु । अनिष्टापातः f.inf. the occurrence of something which portends or is the cause of misfortune.

birrē (? spelling), m. *Picea Webbiana*, the Silver Fir (El.).

brārun ब्रारुन् । विस्रीभवनम् m. the going bad or musty of cooked food, milk, or the like; mustiness, a musty smell. **—anun** —अनुन् । विस्रीकरणम् m.inf. to bring mustiness, to make (anything) musty by keeping it from the fresh air or in a confined place. **—karun** —करुन् । विस्रतोद्भवः m.inf. to make a musty smell, a musty smell to arise. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । विस्रतोद्गमः m.inf. a musty smell to come or arise.

bárrit, see **barith.**

brāray ब्रारय् । दुर्गन्धः f. a musty smell produced in anything spoiled by damp or kept shut up from the fresh air.

brᵃs ब्रस् f. in the following: **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछ्ंञू । विकाराप्तिः f.inf. to go musty, of anything kept in a confined place or away from the fresh air. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । विस्रतीकरणम् f.inf. to turn anything (esp. soft or juicy food) musty by shutting it up in a confined place or pressing it together so that fresh air cannot reach it. **—wasüñᵘ** —वसंञू । विस्रतीभवनम् f.inf. mustiness to descend; mustiness to be caused to any soft or juicy food or the like by leaving it shut up in a vessel without allowing access to fresh air. **—wŏthüñᵘ** —व्यथंञू । विकारोद्भवः f.inf. id. (lit. mustiness to arise); met. affection or friendship to be turned to hate owing to the mind becoming poisoned or to misunderstanding.

bārs बार्स् m. arrogance, the insolence of a low person suddenly raised to power; used in the following:—

barsas āmotᵘ बार्सस आमतु । अत्युद्धतीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmütsᵘ** —आमंचू), come to arrogance, arrogant. **—anun** —अनुन् । अत्युद्धतीकरणम् m.inf. to bring to arrogance, to cause a person to be arrogant. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अत्युद्धतीभवनम् m.inf. to come to arrogance, to become arrogant (of a mean person suddenly elevated).

barsā बर्सा, see **barsāvyotᵘ**.

baras बरस to a door, see **bar 1**; I will fill for him, see **barun 1.**

bārusᵘ बारुसु । ग्रामविशेषः m. the N. of a village about seven *kōs* south-east of Śrīnagar. The site of the ancient Viśvaikasāra, a sacred spot said to give beatitude to those who die there; see RT.Tr. I, 192, and II, 460.

brash ब्रश् in **brash-brash** ब्रश्-ब्रश् । निरन्तभुक्तिः m. eating again and again without limit and without regard to propriety, greedy gluttony; see **brashun.**

brēsh 1 ब्रेश् । विकरालः m. something formidable or terrible, a huge, ugly, and terrifying form, a monster. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । विकरालदर्शनम् m.inf. to see a terrifying monster, ghost, etc. (Rām. 1367).

brēsh 2 ब्रेश् । गर्भग्रहणावसरे संभोगेच्छा m. sexual desire or excitement in female animals, heat, the œstrum; (of cows) bulling. **—lagun** —लगुन् । संभोगेच्छोद्गमः m.inf. signs of heat to appear in a female animal. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः m.inf. heat to come, sexual desire to arise in a female animal.

brēshĕ-āmütsᵘ ब्रेश-आमंचू । उत्पन्नसंभोगेच्छा f. (a female animal) who has come into heat, or is in heat. **-mütsᵘ** -मंचू । संभोगेच्छोन्मत्ता f. (a female animal) mad with heat, in full heat, wild with heat. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः m.inf. to come into heat, to show signs of heat.

brēshĕn tsāmütsᵘ ब्रेशन् च़ामंचू । प्रथमजातसंभोगेच्छा f. entered into heats, i.e. to begin the series of attacks of heat which she is destined to undergo (of a female animal who is in heat for the first time).

brēshĕs atsun ब्रेशस अचुन् । प्रथमतः संभोगोत्सुकीभवनम् m.inf. to enter into heat, to exhibit signs of a first attack of heat.

brīshᵘ ब्रीशू, see **brēh.**

barsh बर्श् । औषधविशेषः f. a certain medicine used for catarrhs, made up of almond juice, cardamoms, saffron, musk, and other ingredients.

barish बरिश् (cf. بَرْش) । कुन्तः f. (pl. nom. **bárⁱshĕ** बंरिश), a sharp-pointed spear, lance (H. viii, 7; Rām. 872). **bárⁱshĕ-bardār** बंरिश-बर्दार् । कुन्तायुधिकः m. a lancer, a soldier armed with a lance.

börish वांरिश् بارش । वृष्टिः f. rain, a shower of rain. **—karüñ**[u] **—**करंञू । वृष्टिपातः f.inf. rain to fall, to rain; esp. of a sudden fall of rain.

burish बुरिश् । सकोपालापः f. an angry speech addressed to a servant or naughty child, scolding. **—karüñ**[u] **—**करंञू । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to scold, address angrily.

brashub ब्रशुब् । वृषभः m. a bull; met. a manly, vigorous, strong man.

bar[i]**shĕl** बंरिशॆल् । कुन्ताङ्कितः adj. c.g. lance-headed, fitted with an extremity like a lance.

brĕshĕlad 1 ब्रेशलद् । भयदर्शनाकुलः adj. c.g. frightened at suddenly seeing something terrific.

brĕshĕlad 2 ब्रेशलद् । संभोगेच्छाकुलः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **brĕshĕladiñ** ब्रेशलदिञ्) (of animals or men), desirous of sexual intercourse, in rut or heat.

brashun ब्रशुन् । सशब्दभक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brosh**[u] ब्रशु), to eat with champing of the teeth (as animals do); to eat greedily. **brosh**[u]**-mot**[u] ब्रशु-मतु । भक्षितः, तिरस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **brüsh**[ü]**-müts**[ü] ब्रशू-मंचू), eaten with champing of the teeth, eaten violently; met. violently abused by word of mouth.

brasta ब्रस्त or **brĕsta** ब्रेस्त । शाकविशेषबीजसमूहः f.pl. fenugreek (*Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, Hindī *mēthī*) seeds, used as a condiment.

barsāth बर्सांथ् । वर्षम्, वर्षर्तुः m. (sg. dat. **barsātas** बर्सातस्), the rainy season; rain in general (Śiv. 1551). **—khyon**[u] **—**ख्यंनु । वर्षाकालिकविकारोद्भवः m.inf. to eat the rains; hence, to suffer from the rotting, fermenting, or mustiness which occurs to articles in the rainy season. **-kāl** -काल् । वर्षर्तुवत्सरः m. the period of the rainy season (July–September). **-lad** -लद् । विकृतिमापन्नः adj. c.g. decayed, fermented, musty, maggoty, owing to the damp of the rainy season. **—lagun** **—**लगुन् । वार्षिकविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to decay, grow musty, infected with maggots, etc., owing to the damp of the rainy season. **-zad** -ज़द् । वर्षर्तुकालविक्षतः adj. c.g. decayed, rotten, infected with maggots owing to the damp of the rainy season.

barsātas-kyut[u] बर्सातस्-कितु । वर्षाकालावसरे adj. in, during, or at some time in the rainy season.

braswār ब्रस्वार् or **brĕswār** ब्रॆस्वार् । बृहस्पतिवासरः f. the fifth day of the week, Thursday (K.Pr. 220, 232, W. 106).

barsāvyot[u] बर्साव्यतु । संपदाढ्यः adj. (f. **barsāvĕts**[ü] बर्साव्यंचू), possessing wealth and property, rich, well-to-do (Gr.Gr. 137).

britō ब्रितो, in **britō-britō** ब्रितो-ब्रितो । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम् m. the act of humbly begging, imploring; repeatedly begging and imploring.

brôt[u] ब्रॊतु । भ्रान्तिः m. a mistaken recognition, being misled by appearances; cf. **brāth 2**. **—gatshun** **—**गछुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. mistaking one person for another to occur. **—karun** **—**करुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be mistaken by substituting something similar to what he expects to find, to lead a person to believe that a thing is something else.

brôṭ[u] ब्रोटु or **brôṭ**[u] ब्रॊटु । क्लिष्टचिह्नम् m. a blot or drop of ink, obscuring a writing or drawing.

brôṭ[i] **wālàn**[i] ब्रॊटि वालंनि । कलङ्कितीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to blot or smear with ink what one is writing or drawing, to cover with blots. **—wasàn**[i] **—**वसंनि । कलङ्कोद्भवः m. pl. inf. a paper, writing, or drawing to be covered or spoiled by blots.

bartā बर्ता or **bartāh** बर्ताह (El. barthā), m. a husband (Rām. 323, 656, 661, **bartā**; 159, 756, 1641, **bartāh**). **bartā-rüsh**[ü] बर्ता-रंछू f. a woman deprived of her husband, one who has been abandoned by her husband (Rām. 1205).

borut[u] **1** बंरुतु । पूर्णः adj. [m. sg. dat. **baratis** बरतिस्, ag. **bar**[a]**t**[i] बर्तति, pl. dat. **baritĕn** (H. vi, 15); f. sg. nom. **bar**[ü]**ts**[ü] बर्ंचू, q.v.], filled (both lit. and fig., e.g. a vessel with something material, or a man with wealth, virtue, as in **sreha-borut**[u] स्रेह-बंरुतु, filled with love (Śiv. 1806), etc.); f. (of a woman) pregnant, esp. when approaching the time of her delivery.

borut[u] **2** बंरुतु । लिप्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **baratis** बरतिस्, ag. **bar**[a]**t**[i] बर्तति, f. nom. **bar**[ü]**ts**[ü] बर्ंचू), smeared, plastered, used —° after words meaning oil, mud, or the like.

brath ब्रथ् f. (sg. dat. **brüts**[ü] ब्रंचू), a trade, profession (Gr.M.).

brāth 1 ब्रांथ् । आशा f. (sg. dat. **brōts**[ü] ब्रांचू), hope, expectation; **brōts**[ü] **chĕs,** I (f.) am in hope (YZ. 317). **—rōzüñ**[ü] **—**रोज़ंञू । आशास्थितिः f.inf. hope or expectation to remain or continue. **—thawüñ**[ü] **—**थवंञू । प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. to hope, expect, look for.

brōts[ü] **rāwun** ब्रांचू रावुन् m.inf. to be lost in hope, to be hopeless (YZ. 37, 251). **—rōzun** **—**रोज़ुन् । आशास्था m.inf. to remain in hope, to continue in hope. **—thawun** **—**थवुन् । आशायोजनम् m.inf. to give a person hopes, to encourage with hope.

brāth 2 ब्रांथ् । भ्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **brōts**[ü] ब्रांचू), i.q. **brôt**[u], q.v.

brĕṭh ब्रेठ् । मूढबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **brĕṭhas** ब्रेठस्), stupid, foolish (K.Pr. 128, 195, 215); unintelligent, ignorant. **—gatshun** **—**गछुन् । मूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid, to be capable of some act of stupidity, generally of some person usually intelligent.

brēṭha-lŏpun^{u} ब्रेठ-ल्वपुनु । स्थूलमूढः adj. (f. **-lŏp**^{u}**ñ**^{u} -ल्वपंन्नू), met. a stupid grain-jar; a fat fool, a big, clumsy, stupid fellow. **-pŏtul**^{u} -प्वतुलु । अतिमूढः adj. (f. **-pŏt**^{u}**j**^{u} -प्वतंजू), a stupid statue, an utter fool, a stolid fool.

brŏṭh ब्रॉँठ् or **bŏṭh** बॉँठ् । अग्रतः, पुरस्तात्, adv. (of place) in front, before (Śiv. 872, 1029, 1494); (of time) before, beforehand (K.Pr. 107); formerly; in the beginning, in olden time (Śiv. 100); first in order of events (Śiv. 1160); °— former, as in **br°-grāy,** former unsteadiness, the unsteadiness of former times (Śiv. 1133), cf. **brũṭh**^{i}**-grāy** bel.; postpos. (governing dat.) before (YZ. 434, Śiv. 8, 846). **—dyun**^{u} —दिनु m.inf. to give beforehand, to advance (money, etc.) (Gr.M.). **-kāli** -कालि । प्राक्काले adv. in former times, formerly, once upon a time. **-kāli-hond**^{u} -कालि-हंन्दु । प्राक्कालिकः adj. (f. **-kāli-hünz**^{u} -कालि-हंज़ू), of or belonging to former times, ancient; of or belonging to the beginning, initial. **-köl**^{i} -कॉलि । आदौ, प्राक्काले adv. in former times; in the beginning. **-kālyuk**^{u} -काल्युकु । प्राक्कालिकः adj. (f. **-kālic**^{u} -कालिचू), existing or born in former times; of or belonging to former times, old-fashioned. **-kun** -कुन् । पुरस्तात् adv. (of place) before, in front; (of time) before; forwards, in a forward direction (El.); for the future, in future (Śiv. 1756). **-lāki** -लाकि । आदौ adv. from the beginning, from the very first. **-lāki-hond**^{u} -लाकि-हंन्दु । आदिमः adj. (f. **-lāki-hünz**^{u} -लाकि-हंज़ू), of or belonging to the very beginning (either of place or time). **-nam** -नम् m. the front end of a boat, the prow (K.Pr. 76). **—nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out in front, to lead a procession (Śiv. 121); **path brŏṭh nērun,** to move backwards and forwards (Śiv. 1790). **—pahān** —पहान् adv. somewhat in front (Gr.Gr. 94). **—yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come forward, advance; to act publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

brŏṭha ब्रॉँठ । पुरः adv. in front, in (so and so's) presence; opposite (Śiv. 1733, 1911) (**—larun,** to run before a person, to meet him). **-kani** -कनि । पुरः adv. in front, opposite; from in front (Gr.M.); cf. W. 97, **bontakani. -kanyuk**^{u} -कन्युकु । पुरोवर्ती adj. (f. **-kanic**^{u} -कनिचू), of or belonging to in front, opposite, present, visible. **—nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out, or advance, to meet a guest (Śiv. 85). **-pĕtha** -प्यठ । आदितः adv. from the beginning, from the first (of place or time). **-wāw** -वाव् m. a wind in front, a contrary wind, a head-wind (Śiv. 1632). **—yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come in front of a person (K.Pr. 17).

brũṭh^{i} ब्रूँठि । पुरस्तात् adv. from in front, from the vicinity (of anything); in front (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 115, 1609, 1790). **—āmot**^{u} —आमंतु । पुरस्ताद्भूतः adj. (f. **—āmüts**^{u} —आमंचू), advanced, come forward; advanced in position, rank, or fortune, etc. **—anun** —अनुन् । पुरस्तात्करणम् m.inf. to bring forward; to advance a person in rank, prosperity, good qualities, etc.; to advance, adduce (arguments). **-grāy** -ग्राय । पुरःकान्तिः f. lit. unsteadiness in front (cf. **brŏṭh-grāy** under **brŏṭh**); hence the outward grace, etc., of some person, as seen when walking or the like. **-kāli** -कालि । पूर्वतनकाले adv. in a former time, formerly, long ago. **-köl**^{i} -कॉलि । पूर्वतनकाले adv. formerly, long ago. **-kālyuk**^{u} -काल्युकु । अतिपूर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **-kālic**^{u} -कालिचू), of or belonging to a long bygone time, ancient. **-kin**^{i} -किनि । पुरस्तात् adv. in front, before, ahead, u.w. vbs. of motion, seeing, etc.; from in front, from before (Gr.Gr. 158). **-lāki** -लाकि । पुरःक्रमेण adv. from the first of all, up to now or here; regularly from the beginning, u.w. vbs. of motion, taking, collecting, gaining. **-pör**^{i} -पॉरि । पुरोभागे adv. in front, opposite; from the front (Gr.Gr. 160). **—yun**^{u} —यिनु । पुरोभवनम् m.inf. to come in front, come forward from behind; to advance in position, rank in life, or prosperity; to present oneself publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

barthā वर्था, **bartāh** वर्ताह्, see **bartā.**

barāth वराथ् برات । परस्माद्दापनवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **baröts**^{u} वरांचू), a writing conferring immunity or exemption; by message or written document causing another to make a payment to a third party, a draft, cheque. **baröts**^{u} **dyun**^{u} वरांचू दिनु । पुरःसमर्पणम् m.inf. to give by a draft on another; met. to put forward another man, an animal, etc., as a substitute for oneself, in order that he may be presented as an offering to a deity, undergo misfortune, receive punishment, make good a loss, or the like; to offer another in atonement as a substitute for oneself, to make another a scapegoat. **—lagun** —लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to be offered by another in substitution as ab., to become a scapegoat.

barith वरिथ् adj. c.g. full (Śiv. 24), filled (K.Pr. 82, 119); governs the abl. as in **tsēnyau barith,** full of pillars (Gr.M.), **tīza barith,** full of glory (Śiv. 919). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to fill (El., who spells the word *bärrit*). The word is properly the conj. part. of **barun 1,** q.v.

baruth 1 भरथ् m. (sg. dat. **baratas** भरतस्, gen. **barathun**^{u} भरथुनु, Rām. 891, 1353), N. of the brother of Rāma-candra, in Sanskrit Bharata (Rām. 5, 83, 275, 288, etc.).

baruth 2 बरुथ् । संसृष्टद्रावितधातुमयः m. (sg. dat. **baratas** वरतस्), a dish or other vessel made of an alloy of several metals melted together.

baruth 3 बरुथ or **भरुथ** m. (sg. dat. **baratas बरतस** or **भरतस**), N. of a hill about fifteen *kōs* north of Śrīnagar on the pilgrim-route to Gangābal (K.Pr. 233), also called Bhutēśa; cf. **buthⁱ-shēr.** **barata-bāl बरत-बाल्** or **भरत-बाल्** id. (Śiv. 1890).

borthᵘ बर्थु adj. (f. **bürtshᵘ** बंर्छ़्), filled, (of a garment) covered (with blood) (YZ. 126).

brēṭhagī ब्रेठगी । मूढव्यापारः f. the actions of a stupid man, stupidity.

brīṭhil ब्रीठिल् । मूढता f. stupidity.

brīṭhⁱlöz ब्रीठिलांज़ f. stupidity, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

brūṭhimᵘ ब्रूँठिमू, see **brūṭhyumᵘ.**

brēṭhun ब्रेठुन् । मूढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brēṭhyōv** ब्रेठ्योव), to become stupid, be a fool (of one previously intelligent); (of greasy hot food) to be spoilt by not being eaten at the proper time, to be spoilt by being allowed to get cold.

brēṭhyō-motᵘ ब्रेठ्यो-मतु । मूढीभूतः perf. part. (f. **brēṭhyē-mütsᵘ** ब्रेठ्ये-मंछू), become foolish, clumsy (of one usually intelligent).

brīṭhᵃrāwun ब्रीठरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brīṭhᵃrôwᵘ** ब्रीठरोवु), i.q. **brūṭhᵃrāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173).

brūṭhᵃrāwan ब्रूंठरावुन् । मूढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brūṭhᵃrôwᵘ** ब्रूंठरोवु), to make stupid, e.g. a boy naturally sharp-witted whose education is neglected or who is subjected to causeless terrors; to spoil greasy hot food by allowing it to get cold before eating it.

brūṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ब्रूंठरोवु-मतु । मूढीकृतः perf. part. (f. **brūṭhᵃröwᵘ-mütsᵘ** ब्रूंठरांवू-मंछू), made stupid, etc.; (of hot greasy food) spoilt by letting get cold.

brōṭhus ब्रॉँठस् । अग्रिमवर्षे adv. next year, in the coming year (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani** -कनि । अग्रिमवर्षप्राये adv. about next year. **brōṭhasukᵘ** ब्रॉँठसुकु । आग्रिमवार्षिकः adj. (f. **brōṭhasücᵘ** ब्रॉँठसंचू), of or belonging to next year.

brūṭhyumᵘ ब्रूँठ्युमु or **ब्रूँठिमु** । पाश्चात्यः, पौरस्त्यः adj. (f. **brūṭhimᵘ** ब्रूँठिमु), of or belonging to former time, of olden time; (of a procession or the like) of or belonging to the front; (of place) of or belonging to the place before one, of or belonging to the front (Rām. 13); (of time) of or belonging to the future. Note that this word can refer both to past and to future time.

brōṭⁱlad ब्रॉँटिलद् । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. (of a writing or drawing) blotted, smudged.

baritĕn बरित्यन्, see **borutᵘ 1.**

bārtang بارتنگ m. the common or greater plantain, *Plantago major* (El.) (not the plantain-fruit or banana, the botanical name of which is *Musa*).

brōtsᵘ ब्रॉँचू, see **brāth 1** and **2.**

barᵘtsᵘ बर्चू । गर्भिणी f. of **borutᵘ 1** and **2,** q.v.

bürtshᵘ बंर्छ़्, see **borthᵘ.**

britshun ब्रिछ़ुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bryutshᵘ** ब्रिछ़ु, f. **britshᵘ** ब्रिछ़ू), to weep and lament, wail, as when a child cries for some coveted object, or when it is left motherless while still a child.

britshanāwun ब्रिछ़नावुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **britshanôwᵘ** ब्रिछ़नोवु), to cause to cry, e.g. as when some dainty or longed-for object is refused to a child. **bretshanôwᵘ-motᵘ** ब्रिछ़नोवु-मतु । परिदेवितः perf.part. (f. **bretshanöwᵘ-mütsᵘ** ब्रिछ़नांवू-मंछू), caused to cry, given something to cry for, as ab.

britshawunᵘ ब्रिछ़वुनु । परिदेव्यन् adj. (f. **britshawüñᵘ** ब्रिछ़वंञू), one who is accustomed to wail or cry, as when a suckling child wails for the breast, or the like.

barᵃtsar बर्त्सर् । पूर्णत्वम् m. fullness, repletion (lit. and met.). **—karun** —करुन् । पूर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to make fullness, to fill (e.g. anything empty, or a poor man with wealth, or a disciple with virtue, etc.). **—gatshun** —गछ़ुन् । पूर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. fullness to occur, as ab.

bārav 1 बारव् । गुह्याविष्कारः m. disclosure, revelation, making some hidden thing or condition manifest. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । गूढप्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to become manifest, esp. the spontaneous manifestation of some valuable object hitherto concealed. **—lagun** —लगुन् । गवेषणावृत्तिः m.inf. a search for something hidden to be undertaken, e.g. of the official search for stolen property.

bārav 2 बारव् । उपालम्भः m.pl. reproaches, complaints, grumbling (only used in pl.) (K.Pr. 58, 59). El. spells this word *bārau*. **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । परसमीपे परोपालम्भः m. pl. inf. to complain about one person to another; to lament (Ram. 939). **—dāwânⁱ** —द्रावंनि to scold (Śiv. 1817); to cry for help, call for rescue (Śiv. 130).

bāravan atsun बारवन् अच़ुन् । उपालम्भनम् m.inf. to enter upon reproaches, to start reproaching. **—lagun** —लगुन् । उपालम्भपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become the object of reproaches; (also) to utter reproaches.

bairav बैरव् or **भैरव्**, see **börav.**

bairavī भैरवी f. a name of the goddess Durgā, the consort of Śiva (Śiv. 1498).

birav برو interj. go! avaunt! (K.Pr. 4) (the Persian imperative of *raftan*).

börav बांरव् or **bairav** बै(भै)रव् । भैरवः m. N. of any one of eight manifestations or forms of the god Śiva (Śiv. 986); N. of one of a certain class of lesser deities who form Śiva's host. One of these is often the local godling of some locality or tract of country, and special localities protected by him are looked upon as sacred. Such a Bhairava is a very terrible deity.

Cf. Śiv. 1683. —gashun —गछुन् । अकस्मान्नाशापत्तिः m.inf. Bhairava to happen; hence, sudden unexpected destruction to occur. —karun —करुन् । देवतान्तिके स्वात्मोपहरणम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice by committing suicide before the image of a deity; met. to become engaged in some very perilous action. -nāth -नाथ् m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 976, 1552, 1894).

burav برو (K.Pr. 239), i.q. **birav**, q.v. In W. 156 misspelt *burāw*.

barawunᵘ 1 बरवुनु । पूरयन् adj. (f. **barawüñᵘ 1** बरवंञ्रू), one who is accustomed to fill, or is employed in filling.

barawañĕ ṭās बरवञ टास् । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain children's game played with hollow balls of earth, which are dashed on the ground and burst with a bang (**ṭās**).

barawunᵘ 2 बरवुनु । वियोगदैन्यं श्रयन् adj. (f. **barawüñᵘ** बरवंञ्रू), one who pines in absence.

barawañ बरवञ् । भरणभृतिः f. the wages for filling (e.g. for packing cotton in sacks, etc.).

brewari (?), f. the tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum* (L. 346).

börᵃway बा॑र्वय् । भारोद्वहनवेतनम् f. wages for carrying loads, porterage. Cf. **börᵘ**.

bray ब्रय् । संकीर्णनम् f. confusion, disorder, mixing up, esp. spoiling by mixing up tender things and crushing them together. —anüñᵘ —अनंञ्रू । अनुचितसंकीर्णना f.inf. to crush together (flowers or similar delicate things). —yiñᵘ —यिञ्रू । मर्दनेन विक्षतीभवनम् f.inf. (of flowers or the like) to be crushed together.

bray ब्रंय् । बदरीफलम् f. the jujube fruit, *Zizyphus vulgaris*. The wood is hard and red-coloured, and is used for making better quality chairs, lintels, and haircombs (L. **bre**, 79, 81).

brayĕ-kujⁱ ब्रंय-कुजि or **-kujᵘ** -कुजू । बदरीवृक्षः f. the jujube bush. **-posᵘ** -पंसु । मण्डविशेषः m. a kind of thin rice gruel given to invalids.

börⁱyā बा॑रिया or **bāryā** बा(भा)र्या । भार्या f. a wife (Śiv. 1825, **bāryā**).

bryunzᵘ ब्रिङ्ज़ or **brunzᵘ** ब्रुङ्ज़ । निमेषकालः (sg. dat. **brinzis** ब्रिङ्ज़िस्), the sound caused by snapping the middle finger against the thumb; the time occupied by such a snap, an instant = the twinkling of an eye; a second (K.Pr. 176).

brinzⁱ mārānⁱ ब्रिङ्ज़ि मा॑रंनि । तालाहतिः m. pl. inf. to snap the finger and thumb.

brinzi-brinzi ब्रिङ्ज़ि-ब्रिङ्ज़ि । प्रतिनिमेषम् adv. at every instant, instant after instant, moment after moment.

brinzĕn-hondᵘ ब्रिन्ज़्यन्-हन्दु । समीपप्राप्तमृतिक्षणः adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, instants; met. one who has only a few moments to live, one who is at the point of death.

bryushᵘ ब्रिशु, see **brishun**.

braz ब्रज़ । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a small white variety of rice (L. 463, *brez*).

braza-görⁱ ब्रज़-गा॑रि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. a heap or supply of the edible kernels of a certain variety of the water chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*).

brazi-bata ब्रज़ि-बत । भक्तविशेषः m. boiled rice of the braz variety. **-byôlᵘ** -ब्योलु । धान्यबीजविशेषः m. seed grain of braz rice.

burza बुर्ज़ (cf. برزه) or **būrza** बूर्ज़ । भूर्जः m. the inner bark of a species of birch, *Betula tartarica* or (L. 79) *Betula utilis*, which grows freely in the mountains of Kashmīr. The bark is easily separated into thin sheets and was formerly used for manuscripts. In old times it was employed as material for rough garments, worn by hermits and the like (Rām. 201, 763, 1448, 1591), or for umbrellas (Rām. 1253). It is still largely used as a wrapping-paper and for thatching (K.Pr. 167). Cf. El. s.vv. *bhojpatr* and *búrza*, and L. 68, 418. In Śiv. 901 the bark is contrasted with silken clothes. Cf. Śiv. 1687, quoted bel. **-bôrᵘ** -बोरु । भूर्जभारः m. a load of bundles of birch-bark, roughly tied up with ropes made of birch-twigs, as brought down from the mountains for sale. **-chal** -छल् f. a piece of birch-bark (Gr.Gr. 162). **-gĕḍᵘ** -ग्यडू । भूर्जसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ** -ग्यज्य), a bundle of birch-bark, as ab. **-jāma** -जाम or **-jyāma** -ज्याम m. a coat, or gown, made of birch-bark (coarse and of small value) (Śiv. 1687, Rām. 5, 182, 214). **-kônᵘ** -कोनु । भूर्जोद्धरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to remove the bark from birch-trees. **-köñᵘ** -कांञ्रू । भूर्जसमूहः f. a bundle of birch-bark for thatching. **-kāyĕ** -काय । भूर्जमयाच्छादनम् f.pl. a kind of apron or petticoat made of birch-bark, esp. worn by forest hermits. Cf. Śiv. 901. **-lürᵘ** -लंरू । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलगृहम् f. a house thatched with birch-bark. **-mĕṭᵘ** -म्यटू । वेष्टितभूर्जखण्डरज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mĕcĕ** -म्यच्य), a short rope or wisp twisted up of bits of birch-bark. **-mĕṭᵘ kaḍüñᵘ** -म्यटू कडंञ्रू । नीराजनविशेषः f.inf. to perform the ceremony of lustration after a Hindū mother has bathed on the sixth day after a child's birth, in which wisps of birch-bark are lighted, waved over the heads of the mother and child, and then extinguished in a jar of water. **-phuṭājⁱ** -फुटाजि or **-phuṭüjᵘ** -फुटंजू । भूर्जपत्रेषु बद्धद्रव्यपोटलिका f. a parcel tied up in birch-bark. **-pash** -पश् । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलम् m. a thatch made of birch-bark. **-pŏstukh** -प्वस्तुख् । भूर्जपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat.

-pŏstakas, -प्वस्तकस्), a manuscript written on birch-bark. -pōstukh -पोस्तुख् । भूर्जमयपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat. -pōstakas -पोस्तकस्), id. -pūthⁱ -पूथि । भूर्जपत्रमयपुस्तकम् f. a manuscript written on birch-bark, esp. a small one. -tilim -तिलिम् f. a piece of birch-bark (smaller than **burza-chal** ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). -wôñᵘ -वोञु । भूर्जविक्रयी m. a shopkeeper who sells birch-bark, brought down from the hills by the hill-men. —watun —वतुन् । विस्तीर्णभूर्जपत्रम् m. a large, thin, split-off sheet or layer of birch-bark.

bē-rōzgār بے روزگار adj. c.g. without employ, out of employment (L. 456).

burzulᵘ बुर्ज़ुलु m. a special kind of walnut, with a thin shell, and a kernel which is easily separated (K.Pr. 229, L. 352, **burzal**). This word generally appears in the plural, in the following form: **burzàlⁱ ḍūnⁱ** बुर्ज़ेलि डूनि । अचोटविशेषाः m.pl. walnuts of a special kind named **burzàlⁱ**. See El. s.v. *dún*

brazun ब्रज़न् । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brazyōv**, ब्रज़्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be brilliant, to have a polish, to shine with polish; (of clothes, ornaments, etc.) to be bright, clean, well set; (of the face) to be clean and beautiful, to be bright-faced. **brazyō-motᵘ** ब्रज़्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तकान्तिविशेषः perf. part. (f. **brazyē-müṭsᵘ** ब्रज़्ये-मंचू), brilliant, polished, bright, bright-faced, as ab.

brazanāwun ब्रज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brazanôwᵘ**, ब्रज़नोवु), causal of **brazun**, q.v. See Gr.Gr. 174.

brazath ब्रज़थ् । मुखशोभा f. (sg. dat. **brazüṭsᵘ** ब्रज़ंचू), polish, brightness, sheen; (of the face) brightness, cleanliness plus beauty.

brazawunᵘ ब्रज़वुनु । दीप्तिमान् adj. (f. **brazawüñᵘ** ब्रज़वञू), bright, polished; (of the face) bright, clean, and beautiful.

bas 1 बस् بس । अलम् adj. c.g. enough, sufficient (YZ. 185, Rām. 162); sufficient, competent (Śiv. 1712); adv. in short, in a word; very much, greatly (YZ. 77); interj. enough! that will do! hold! stay! **az-bas** अज़्-बस् از بس adv. from the abundance; sufficiently; very extremely (Rām. 378). —**karun** —करुन् । निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop, have done, cease, desist (Śiv. 121, 837, 1298, Rām. 198). —**thāv** —थाव् interj. enough! (El.).

bas 2 बस् بس । चूर्णः f. fine dust (of charcoal, cowdung fuel, or the like); fine powder (as of salt or the like).

basa-nār बस-नार् । चूर्णाग्निसमुदायः m. powder-fire, a very hot fire of burning powdered charcoal, cf. **basi-nār** bel.

basi-nūn बसि-नून् । चूर्णरूपलवणम् m. salt-powder, the powder that accumulates from the frequent handling of blocks of salt in the course of sale. -**nār** -नार् । चूर्णाग्निः m., i.q. **basa-nār** ab. -**pholᵘ** -फलु । चूर्णसमूहः m. a collection of powder (of cowdung fuel, charcoal, salt, etc.).

bā̃s बाँस् or **bȍ̃s 1** बाँस् m. a buffalo (El.), i.q. **maish**, q.v. The word should probably be **baish** बैंश् or **bȍ̃sh** बाँश्.

bais बैंस् or **bȍ̃s 2** बाँस् । वंशः m. a bamboo plant, a bamboo; a joint of bamboo, open at one end and closed at the other, used as a receptacle for liquids (Śiv. 1210). -**ḍünḍᵘ** -डंडू । वंशदण्डः f. (sg. dat. -**ḍanjĕ** -डंज्य), a stalk of bamboo, a bamboo-stick, a straight piece of bamboo. -**kalam** -कलम् । वंशखण्डः m. a short length of bamboo, of a couple of knots only. -**kȍñᵘ** -कांञू । वंशतूलिका f. split bamboo, used for weaving stools, chairs, and the like.

bāsa बाँस m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bisa बिस m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.).

bōsa بوسه m. a kiss (YZ. 20, 70).

bȍsⁱ 1 बांसि adj. c.g. stale, belonging to the day before, or to some former time and no longer fresh. -**bata** -बत । पर्युषितौदनम् m. stale cooked rice; rice cooked yesterday and consumed to-day, or cooked some hours before eating (cf. **bāsi rōṭī** in L. 250). -**drika** -द्रिक । आगाम्याह्निकरक्तपायोगः f.pl. stale leeches, the use of leeches, after having used eeches to extract blood on the preceding day. -**rath** -रथ् । द्वितीयाह्निकसिरामोचः m. (sg. dat. -**ratas** -रतस्), stale-bleeding, i.e. bleeding a person for the second time, when he has been already bled on the preceding day.

bȍsⁱ 2 बांसि adj. c.g. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Bhāskarīya*, i.e. of or connected with a certain Kāshmīrī astronomer Bhāskara (not the famous Indian astronomer of the same name). Used in the following: **bȍsⁱ-nĕchapaṭᵃr**, बांसि-न्यछपंतर्, an almanac based on Gaṇēśa Daivajña's work entitled the *Grahalāghava*, which was introduced into Kashmīr by Bhāskara. In Kashmīr, Hindū almanacs have at different times been based on the calculations contained in various Sanskrit works. The oldest authority was the *Āryasiddhānta* (in use from the year 665 A.D.), which was in course of time (about 1758 A.D.) superseded by the *Grahalāghava*. Subsequently the *Grahalāghava* was again superseded by the *Āryasiddhānta*, but some almanac-makers still adhere to the *Grahalāghava*. Such almanacs, based on the *Grahalāghava*, are now known as **bȍsⁱ**, or almanacs according to Bhāskara. See JRAS., 1912, pp. 719–21.

bȍṣᵘ बुंसु or **bosᵘ 1** बंसु । बुसम् m. chaff and other refuse of grain, chopped straw, broken pod-husks, and the like (K.Pr. 204, *bus*). For **bosᵘ 2**, see **basun**.

bôs^u बोसु । आमाशयः m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the abdominal cavity, from the throat downwards, containing the lungs, heart, and stomach, etc.; according to El. the stomach. **—phaṭun** —फटुन् । आमाशयविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the breast to burst, a disease in which the phlegm accumulates in the lungs, etc., bronchitis or the like. **—phāṭawun** —फाटवुन् । वक्षभाषणखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause (another's) breast to burst; to annoy another by incessantly talking to, asking, advising him, and giving him no opportunity to reply.

busa बुस । विकृतमुखः adj. c.g. yellowed; spoilt, rotted, or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, and rendered rotten); similarly, of children, rendered delicate by such heat; (of the personal appearance) shrivelled up and yellow from old age or jaundice. (In Kashmīr people often die yellow, due to bacterial septicæmia and pyæmia. **Hatō busa** हतो बुस is a term of ridicule to a feeble, dried-up, old man.) Cf. **busun 2.** **—āmot^u** —आमंतु । अधिगतविकारः adj. (f. **—āmüts^ü** —आमंचू), rotted, disfigured, etc. as ab. **—on^u-mot^u** —अ्नु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः adj. (f. **—üñ^ü-müts^ü** —अ्ञू-मंचू), caused to be rotten or disfigured, etc., as ab. **—anun** —अनुन् । विकारापादनम् m.inf. to cause to be rotten or disfigured as ab. **—yun^u** —यिनु । विकाराप्तिः m.inf. to become rotten, disfigured, etc., as ab.

bus^u बुसु । ग्रासविशेषः m. a gobbet or mouthful of rice or similar food taken in the hollow of the hand formed by curving the fingers, and put into the mouth at one time.

bē-sabab بے سبب adj. and adv. without cause, causelessly (Gr.M.).

bē-sabar بے صبر adj. c.g. impatient (W. 110).

bĕsôd^u ब्यसोदु । आस्वादहीनः adj. (f. **bĕsöz^ü** ब्यसांज़ू), tasteless, insipid (of food); met. (of an action, narrative, or conduct), id.

bāsh वाश् । चेतना m. understanding, sense, consideration, thinking about anything (K.Pr. 91). **—thawun** —थवुन् । समाधानवृत्तिः m.inf. to employ consideration, to act intelligently.

bāshĕ-rost^u वाश-रंस्तु । समाधानहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh^ü** -रंशू), wanting in consideration or not applying the understanding; adv. without consideration, carelessly. **-wôl^u** -वोलु । समाधानयुक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a careful, intelligent person.

bāshā वाशा । भाषा f. a language, speech, dialect (Gr.M.).

bāshĕ 1 वाश باشه । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of falcon; a hawk, sparrow-hawk (Śiv. 1693).

bāshĕ 2 वाश । बालभाषणानि f. the inarticulate cry of an infant (Rām. 1284, 1286); the inarticulate sounds uttered by one who is dumb (K.Pr. 93); infantile babbling (used deprecatingly of a worshipper's language in addressing God) (Śiv. 157, Rām. 1102, 1107, 1108); the inarticulate cries or chirping of birds (Śiv. 502, 1052, 1693, 1783, 1816). Cf. **bōl-bāshĕ.** **—karüñ^u** —करंञू । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (of a young infant) to commence to speak, to begin to say 'papa', 'mamma', etc.; met. of the Deity teaching His worshippers to address Him in right language (Śiv. 1386).

baish वैश्, see **bās.**

bōsh बोश بوش । गर्वः m. pride, insolence, arrogance, haughtiness, rudeness, shown in refusing a favour or the like. **—khārun** —खारुन् । गर्वोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause arrogance to rise, to give a mean person an opportunity for showing arrogance by asking a favour from him, agreeing with what he says, etc. **—khasun** —खसुन् । गर्वोद्भवः m.inf. arrogance, etc., to arise under the above circumstances. **—yun^u** —यिनु । मानाभिवृद्धिः m.inf. pride to come, respect for something to increase, as e.g. when something formerly easy to get has become rare; honour to come, to be attained by a person (as when he is suddenly raised in rank) (Śiv. 44, 167).

bösh बांश् । तुल्यवृत्तिः f. similarity of condition of life, similarity of fate.

bŏsh बँश्, see **bās.**

bôsh^u 1 बोशु । भाषमाणः adj. (f. **bösh^ü** बांशू), able to speak (of an infant, hitherto inarticulate); able to speak a foreign language; an interpreter, translator.

bôsh^u 2 बोशु, see **bāshun.**

bösh^ü बांशू, see **bāh**; also fem. of **bôsh^u 1** and **2.**

bĕshūbī ब्यशूबी । अशोभनता f. absence of goodness, badness.

bĕshūb^u ब्यशूबु । अशोभनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **bĕshūbis** ब्यशूबिस्, abl. **bĕshōbi** ब्यशोबि; f. sg. nom. **bĕshūb^ü** ब्यशूबू, dat. **bĕshōbi** ब्यशोबि), not good, bad, unpleasing.

bashödī वशांदी بشادی adv. with feasting, with rejoicing (Rām. 89, 1554).

bushkāba m. the vessel out of which the poorer Kāshmīrī Musalmāns eat. It is of clay (El.).

bēshakh بےشک adv. doubtlessly, indubitably, undoubtedly, certainly.

bushkām बुश्काम m. a portion of the boat called *ḍōnga*, situated in front of the stern *mahtōbī*, q.v. (El.).

bishkarūṭī बिश्करूटी । अतिलुब्धः adj. c.g. very greedy, always haunting the kitchen.

bösh^ülad बांशूलद् । चरितैकादश्युपवासव्रतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bösh^üladiñ** बांशूलदिञ्), one who is

undergoing (the feeling of) the twelfth lunar day, one who has kept the fast of the eleventh lunar day, and who is hence not expected to be good for much on the twelfth.

bāshun वाशुन् or वाषुन् । उच्चारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôsh^{u}** वोशु), to speak, utter words. **bôsh^{u}-mot^{u}** वोशु-मंतु । भाषितः perf. part. (f. **bösh^{ü}-müts^{ü}** वांशू-मंचू), spoken; (of something concealed) openly spoken about, disclosed.

bīshĕn वीशन् or भीषण adj. c.g. terrific, terrible; N. of Śiva, voc. **bīshĕna** वीशन (Śiv. 1209).

būshĕn बूशन् or भूषण । मण्डनम् m. ornament, decoration, jewel; (of qualities, fame, etc.) adornment.

bĕshōr व्यशोर بےشعور । अनवहितः adj. c.g. ignorant, uninformed, a stupid fellow, a blockhead.

bĕshūrī व्यशूरी بےشعوری । अनवधानता f. ignorance, stupidity.

bösh^{ĕ}ran वांशरन् । उच्चारणप्रेरणम् f. incitement to speak, encouragement to speak, teaching to speak (of infants, parrots, etc.).

bishta विश्त । विडालनिवारणशब्दः m. a cry used to drive away a cat (K.Pr. 35).

bāskar भास्कर् m. the sun; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1163).

bislāy विस्लाय् or **bis^{i}lāy** विसिलाय् । बडिशयन्त्रम् f. a fishing-rod. **bislāyĕ-wôl^{u}** विस्लाय-वोलु । बडिशमूलम् m. a fishing-hook.

basm बस्म् or भस्म् । भस्म m. ashes (as used in Hindū purificatory ceremonies), esp. ashes of incense and the like. Yōgis especially smear their bodies with these, and Śiva is represented as having his body covered with them. The word is frequently employed with the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article, and then appears as ब(भ)स्माह्. **basm** (Śiv. 878, 978, 1350, 1541, 1572, Rām. 1081); **basmāh** (Śiv. 503, 529, 592, 816, 894). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । भस्मसाद्भवनम् m.inf. to be reduced to ashes (Rām. 1360). **—malun** —मलुन् । अङ्गेषु भस्मधारणम् m.inf. to smear the body with ashes of incense, a religious act of purification, esp. amongst worshippers of Śiva (Rām. 389).

basma-gol^{u} ब(भ)स्म-गंलु m. N. of the rent in the earth, to the north-west end of the Walur Lake and below Warahmūl, by which the waters of the valley escaped (El.). · See RT.Tr. II, 389; Śiv. 1572. **-pötsam** -पाँचम । तिथिविशेषः f. the fifth (lunar day) of ashes; the fifth of the light half of Māg (Māgha). On the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg Hindūs worship Śiva, and after fasting collect ashes. These ashes are smeared on the body as a purificatory ceremony on the fifth lunar day of the following light half of the same month. **-tyok^{u}** -ट्यकु । भस्मतिलकम् m. a spot of incense-ashes marked on the forehead of Hindūs at the commencement of worship.

bĕsom^{u} व्यसमु । विषमः adj. (f. **bĕsüm^{ü}** व्यसंमू), uneven, rough, difficult of access; unequal, not equal (to); dissimilar (K.Pr. 206); not even, odd (of number); unequal (in character), great but mean (K.Pr. 30, spelt *be-suimb*); difficult, hard; disagreeable, painful, troublesome, vexatious.

basmādar ब(भ)स्मादर् m. he who has ashes smeared upon his body; N. of Śiva (see **basm**) (Śiv. 161, 621, 622, 937, 1180, 1480, 1583).

basmādār ब(भ)स्मादार् m., i.q. **basmādar,** q.v. (Śiv. 74, 129, 179, 864, 1580, 1686).

bĕsamĕr व्यसम्यर् । वैषम्यम् m. unevenness; inequality, difference; want of similarity.

basmāsŏr भस्मासर् m. N. of an Asŏr (Asura) or demon, called in Sanskrit Bhasmāsura. His name was originally Vṛkāsura. He burnt his own flesh to ashes as an offering to Śiva, and was restored to his original form by a touch from that deity (Śiv. 932). Cf. **basm.**

bāsmat^{i} वास्मति or **bāsmath** वासमथ् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bāsmüts^{ü}** वासमंचू), a certain kind of paddy bearing a small, white, longish, and very fragrant rice (L. 332, 463), and growing near Nathipor in the Yich Pargana (El.); the rice borne by this paddy. **bāsmati-gör^{i}** वासमति-गांरि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः m.pl. a small white kind of Singāra or water-nut (**gôr^{u}**) (L. 354).

basun बसुन् । निवसनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **bos^{u} 2** बंसु, f. **büs^{ü}** बंसू (or, rarely, **bütsh^{ü}** बंछू), f.pl. **basa** बस (or, rarely, **batsha** बछ) (Gr.Gr. 31), for **bos^{u} 1** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **basōv** बसोव् (or, rarely, **batshōv** बछोव्)], to dwell, abide (Śiv. 674, 1646). **—lasun** —लसुन् । नियमेन निवसनादि m.inf. (1 p.p. **bos^{u}-lūst^{u}** बंसु-लूस्तु), to dwell (and) to live long; to be a hereditary householder, to dwell from generation to generation in one place.

bos^{u}-mot^{u} बंसु-मंतु । विहितनिवासः perf. part. (f. **büs^{ü}-müts^{ü}** बंसू-मंचू), (of persons) long settled in any house or village, an old inhabitant; (of house, village, etc.) settled, long inhabited by somebody.

basan-jāy बसन्-जाय् f. a dwelling-place (Rām. 1742).

bāsun वासुन् conj. 2 or 3 [1 p.p. **bôs^{u}** बोसु, 2 p.p. **bāsyōv** वास्योव् (Śiv. 1187) or **bāsōv** वासोव्; poet. pres. part. **bāsan** वासन् (e.g. Śiv. 981). This verb is usually treated as belonging to the 3rd conj., but some authorities class it as belonging to the 2nd], to become visible, become apparent, come into view

(Śiv. 1187, 1650); to become visible, reveal oneself (of a supernatural being) (Śiv. 1435, 1441, 1480, 1586, 1642, 1763, 1769); to become just visible on close inspection; to become cognizable to the senses (Śiv. 171, 883, 981, 1280, 1655, 1900); to become apparent, intelligible, cognizable by the intellect; to be visible, apparent (Śiv. 57, 72, 1374, 1724, 1757); to appear, to seem (Śiv. 1310, 1585, 1657). **bāsana yunᵘ** वासन यिनु । आभासविषयीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become apparent, to become just visible. **bāsyō-motᵘ** 1 वास्यो-मतु । भातः perf. part. (f. **bāsyē-müṭsᵘ** वस्ये-मंचू) (for 2 see s.v.), that which has become apparent or just visible; just cognizable by thought.

bisini विसिनि, see **bisyunᵘ**.

busun 1 वुसुन् । प्रसृतिशो भोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **busᵘ** वुसु), to eat from the hollow of the hand (of sattū, grains or the like). Cf. **busᵘ**. **busᵘ-motᵘ** वुसु-मतु । कवलितः perf. part. (f. **busᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वुसू-मंचू), eaten up (of food eaten from the hollow of the hand).

busun 2 वुसुन् । श्वासनिरोधादिना विक्लीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **busᵘ** वुसु, f. **busᵘ** वुसू), to become yellow, to become spoilt, rotten or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, but reduced to a pulp by becoming rotten); to be attacked by jaundice, or to be shrivelled up and yellow from old age, to be swollen and yellow from pneumonia, asthma, etc. Cf. **busa**.

busunḍ भुसुण्ड् m. N. of a certain crow, who was an ardent worshipper of Vishṇu, and who recited the *Rāmāyaṇa* to Garuḍa.

be-suṁmb, see **bĕsomᵘ**.

basanun वसनुन् । विकारापीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **basanyōv** वसन्योव्), to become yellow; to go rotten and turn yellow (of things); to become sick with jaundice, or shrivelled and yellow from old age or illness. Cf. **busun**; impers. pass. **basanana yunᵘ** वसनन यिनु m.inf. (in agric.), a growth of thorns to arise (Śiv. 1111, of a hedge). **basanyō-motᵘ** वसन्यो-मतु । विक्लत्यापीतीभूतः adj. (f. **basanyē-müṭsᵘ** वसन्ये-मंचू), spoilt by turning yellow from heat and rottenness; yellow and swollen from disease.

bāsanun वासनुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (2 p.p. **bāsanyōv** वासन्योव्. The occurrence of the 1 p.p. has not been noted), to cause something invisible to become visible; to make a thing or idea visible or cognizable to another. Cf. **bāsanā-wun**. **bāsanyō-motᵘ** वासन्यो-मतु । भासितः adj. (f. **bāsanyē-müṭsᵘ** वासन्ये-मंचू), made apparent, made cognizable (of something invisible or non-cognizable to most people, but which becomes apparent on close inspection).

basanth बसन्थ् m. the colour of spring flowers, mustard-yellow, applied specially to garments (Śiv. 1784).

basan-wôlᵘ बसन्-वोलु । निवासी m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), one who inhabits; a settled inhabitant.

basanāwun 1 बसनावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôwᵘ** बसनोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle (a man of wandering habits) in a permanent residence (Śiv. 1784).

basanāwun 2 वसनावुन् । विक्लत्यापीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôwᵘ** वसनोवु), to cause a thing to become yellow; to cause it to smell fetid; to cause it to become yellow, swollen, and rotten. Cf. **basanun** and **busun**.

bāsanāwun वासनावुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bāsanôwᵘ** वासनोवु), to make a thing visible, esp. to make a thing, that is ordinarily not visible, visible on close inspection (Śiv. 1612, 1660, 1882, Rām. 1660). Cf. **bāsanun** and Gr.Gr. 175. **bāsanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वासनोवु-मतु । आभासितः adj. (f. **bāsanöwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वासनांवू-मंचू), made visible to close inspection.

bᵃsar वसर् or **busar** वुसर् । तप्तजलम्, विद्युज्जलम् f. very hot water, scalding water (Rām. 1459); rain struck by lightning (supposed to be the boiling hot fire of God; in this sense often used in curses, 'may the fire of God burn you!'). —**pĕñᵘ** प्यंञू । तप्तजलादियोगाद्बाधापत्तिः, वैद्युतवृष्टिपातः f.inf. scalding water to fall; the pain caused by the fissures in the skin resulting from contact with scalding water, lightning, or burning coals, to arise; (of a tree) scathing, fissures in the bark of a tree, or burning, to result from contact with lightning.

bᵃsari-dĕv वसरि-द्यव् । परोद्वेजकजलादिपात्रम् m. a scald-devil, a vessel of water or fire-brazier so hot that it splits or otherwise burns the fingers that touch it. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ् । अतिबाधोत्पादिहसन्तिकादिः f. a scald she-devil; a fire-brazier (*kāngrī*) too hot to touch without causing fissures in or otherwise burning the fingers that touch it.

busari-wôñᵘ वुसरि-वोञु । संतापिजलम् m. scalding water, esp. lightning water, rain which has been made scalding hot by lightning.

basar بسر adv. to an end, at an end, used in the following. —**anun** —अनुन् । विबाधनम् m.inf. to worry, harass, by putting pressure on a person, to keep him working to the end of some long and difficult work. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । बाधापत्तिः m.inf. to be compelled or have pressure put upon to keep on to the end of some long and difficult task.

baisarī बैँसरी or **bōsarī** बाँसरी f. a flute (Śiv. 1389, 1441, 1436).

bĕsŏr व्यस्वर् or **bē-sŏr** बे-स्वर् । निश्चेष्टः adj. c.g. without memory, having lost one's memory; senseless, unconscious, in a faint (Gr.M.).

bĕsŏri व्यस्वरी । निश्चेष्टता f. forgetting, loss of memory; unconsciousness, senselessness.

busar बुसर्, see **bᵃsar.**

bᵃsarilad बसरिलद् or **busarilad** बुसरिलद् । क्षतचर्मादिखेदयुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **bᵃsariladiñ** बसरिलदिञ्) one whose skin is scalded or fissured by burning, one who is suffering generally from burns.

basta 1 बस्त بسته । बद्धः adj. c.g. and subst.m. bound, shut, closed, fastened up, folded up, impeded; a thing shut up, a secret (K.Pr. 41, where **bastih** is probably a misprint for **bastah,** i.e. **basta**); cloth in which anything is folded up, a wrapper; a parcel, bundle (as of papers or books), a bale; **das-basta** for **dast-basta** دست بسته with folded hands, engaged in prayer (Śiv. 188); **kamar-basta** کمر بسته having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become shut up, imprisoned; to become puzzled or perplexed, to find oneself in a dilemma (as an argument or the like); to become stopped in one's work for want of materials; to become shut (of a door), to become fastened. **—karun** —करुन् । बद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to bind (El.); to shut up, imprison; to puzzle a person in an argument, to reduce him to a dilemma; to stop a person's work by stopping the supply of materials; to shut a door, etc., to fasten up. **-phurāo,** m. the name of the fourth weeding and working of a rice crop (L. 463). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । बन्धनासक्तिः m.inf. to be or remain voluntarily shut up in a room or imprisoned; to stop working (through laziness, etc.).

basta 2 बस्त । चर्म f. sheepskin, goatskin, deerskin, or the like (K.Pr. 26, 84); a leather bag or sack for carrying grain, salt, flour, or the like (K.Pr. 36, **bastan,** pl. dat.), 99 (**basti,** sg. dat., cf. W. 124), 158 (**bastai** = **basta** + emph. **y**); a blister (El.); a beggar's wallet (El., m.); pl. met. the skin of a man, **bastan andar,** within the skin, in a man's natural self (K.Pr. 2). **daman-basta,** a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-gorᵘ** -गरु । चर्मकारः m. a skin-worker, one who lives by preparing sheepskins, goatskins, deerskins, or the like for sale. **-khalᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -खलु्रु । जीर्णसंकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. an old crumpled piece of sheepskin, etc. **—khasüñᵘ̈** —खसंञू । दाहशोथोद्भवः f.inf. a blister to rise from a burn or on the foot, etc. **-kaṭürᵘ̈** -कटॗरू । संकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. a dried-up, shrivelled, sheepskin, etc.; a piece of such. **-rangur** -रंगुर् । चर्मरजकः m. (f. **-rangᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -रंगॗरू), a dyer of sheepskin, etc.; the f. is a woman who lives by this trade. **—shunᵘ̈ñᵘ̈** —छुनंञू । भैक्षवृत्तिः f.inf. to take to begging (usually of a respectable person, who throws off his shame and takes to this practice). **—wālüñᵘ̈** —वालंञू । चर्मोत्कर्तनम् f.inf. to skin or flay a sheep, goat, deer, etc.; to flay a man alive (H. viii, 6). **-wālay** -वालय् । चर्मोत्कर्तनवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of skinning sheep, etc.; the work of a flayer, in scraping, etc., the skins.

basti 1 and **2** बस्ति, see **basta 1** and **2.**

bastī बस्ती । निवसनम् f., i.q. **bàsⁱtī,** q.v.

basatō बसतो in **—anun** —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to distress or worry a person by insisting on his accomplishing some difficult or impossible task.

bàsⁱtī बंसिती or **bastī** बस्ती । निवासस्थितिः f. settling, settlement, taking up a fixed residence (in a new home); a settlement, village, a place where people live as a settled community (Śiv. 1349). **—diñᵘ̈** —दिञ्ञू । गार्हस्थ्योद्धारः f.inf. to cause a person to raise or set up a family by taking a wife, setting up house, or (when childless) by adopting a son. **—karüñᵘ̈** —करंञू । स्थैर्येण गार्हस्थ्याश्रयणम् f.inf. to definitely set up house, to adopt a settled life, to range oneself (of one who has hitherto led an unsettled life). **—lagᵘ̈ñᵘ̈** —लगंञू । गार्हस्थ्योज्जीवनम् f.inf. to set up a family, become a family man by taking a wife (of one long unmarried), or (of one who has given up the hope of progeny) to get a son at last.

bastih, see **basta 1** and cf. **basti** under **basta 2.**

bĕsāth व्यसाथ् بےساعت । अनुचितमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **bĕsātas,** व्यसातस्), a wrong moment, an unlucky time, a time which according to the rules is not propitious for any action such as setting out on a journey, a marriage, or the like.

bōstān, būstān بوستان m. a flower-garden (Rām. 318). **bustān afrōz** بستان افروز m. *Amaranthus cruentus* (El.).

baṣtürᵘ बंस्तूरु । चर्ममयप्रसेवः m. a skin sack or bag for carrying paddy, etc., of the contents of about a *khār* (say 150 lb.); (El. *bustúr*) the bag in which coolies or porters carry their supply of provisions.

bōsuvᵘ बाँसुवु । वंशमयः adj. (f. **bōsüvᵘ̈** बाँसंवू), made of bamboo.

basāwun बसावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basôwᵘ** बसोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle a person (esp. a newly married woman) in a new residence. **basôwᵘ-motᵘ** बसोवु-मतु । निवासितः perf. part. (f. **basöwᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** बसांवू-मंचू), one who is caused to settle; one who is compelled against his or her will to adopt a settled mode of life.

basawunᵘ बसवुनु । निवसन् m. (f. **basawüñᵘ** बसवंञ्), one who inhabits (a house or the like), whether regularly or temporarily, a dweller (Śiv. 737, 817, 1152, 1188, 1324, 1846).

bāsawunᵘ बासवुनु । भासमानः m. (f. **bāsawüñᵘ** बासवंञ्), that which is apparent, manifest (Śiv. 104, 512, 1325, 1525); just visible (of something hitherto invisible, but now apparent to the intellect or to the sight, by considering closely or looking keenly).

basawañ बसवञ् । निवसनवेतनम् f. payment for residence, the rent of a house.

basöyⁱ बसांयि f. the act of dwelling, habitation, used in the following. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ् । तात्पर्येण सहवासवृत्तिः f.inf. to settle of one's own free will, or to take up one's habitation, amongst strange folk (e.g. a newly married woman). **—karawunᵘ** —करवुनु । सहवासं श्रयन् m. (f. **karawüñᵘ** करवंञ्), one who takes to a settled life amongst people (usually amongst strangers), after leading an unsettled life.

bāsyō-motᵘ 2 बास्यो-मतु । पर्युषितीभूतः adj. (f. **bāsyē-müsᵘ** बास्ये-मंच्) (for **bāsyō-motᵘ 1**, see under **bāsun**), stale, not fresh (of food or news).

bisyunᵘ बिसिनु m. (abl. **bisini** बिसिनि), a finger-ring (K.Pr 93).

bē-siyāsath بے سیاست adj. e.g. without management, with no conduct of affairs, ungoverned (of a country, K.Pr. 216).

bĕsözᵘ ब्यसांज़ू, see **bĕsôdᵘ.**

baṭ بٹ m. a frequent termination of Musalmān proper names in Kashmīr, as in Tāz Baṭ, etc. It probably indicates that its owner belongs to a family originally Hindū (El., K.Pr. 13). Cf. **baṭa.**

bāt بات, i.q. **bāth 1,** q.v.

bata बत । भक्तम् m. boiled rice (K.Pr. 26, 27, 226; Śiv. 45); food (K.Pr. 59, 94, 124, 137, 145, 163, 253; W. 135, 149); diet, a meal (K.Pr. 41, 114, 159); pl. kinds of food (K.Pr. 29, abl. **batav** for **batau**; 139, **batani** for **batanᵘy**, pl. dat. with emph. *y*); **dayĕ-bata,** God's food, the sacramental food eaten together by a bride and bridegroom; see **day** (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-bab** -बब् । अन्नदातापिता m. a father who provides food, one who acts in the capacity of a father by supporting and supplying food to anyone. **-boḍᵘ** -बंडु । भोजनदानोदारः adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ** -बंडू, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), one who has achieved greatness by liberality in giving of food to people in general; famed for lavish generosity in distributing food. **—bögᵃrun** —बांगरुन m.inf. to divide out cooked rice, to give helpings of food; met. to allot good fortune or prosperity to people in general, so much to each (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1510). **-bagav** -बगव । असकृद्भोजी m. a food-glutton, one who is always desirous of frequent meals and nothing else. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर । भोजनदानौदार्यम m. a great reputation depending on lavishness in the distribution of food. **-böjᵃran** -बांजरन । भक्तविभाजना f. the division or helping of rice and other food at a dinner. **-bŏkᵘ** -बुकु । भक्तनिकरः m. a handful of cooked rice, as much as can be taken in the palm with the fingers extended; met. any small amount of cooked rice. **-bāna** -बान m. a dish for cooked food, a plate (W. 111). **-brôrᵘ** -ब्रोरु । भक्तमयी देवप्रतिमा m. an image of a god made of cooked rice mixed with clarified butter, milk, etc. These are worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony by Brāhmaṇs of the Tāntrik order. The image may be really a rough representation, or may be a simple ball of rice, etc. **-börav** -बांरव । बहुभुक् e.g. a rice-demon, one who is accustomed to gorge himself with food. **-bôsᵘ** -बोसु । भक्तपूर्णोदरम् m. a rice-belly, the stomach full of cooked rice just eaten. **-bata** -बत । दुर्भिक्षम् m. "rice, rice!"; hence, famine, general inability to obtain food; starvation, inability of a single person to obtain food (K.Pr. 26). **-bata lagun** -बत लगुन । अन्नानवाप्तिदुःखम् m.inf. famine or starvation to occur. **-bath karüñᵘ** -बथ् करंञ् । बहुलान्नप्रदानवृत्तिः f.inf. to be employed in preparing and distributing food at a banquet. **-bösᵘ** -बांच् । एकोपयोगिभक्तम् m. enough cooked rice for one person, a helping or portion of cooked rice. **-dab** -दब् । गाढनिद्रावसरः m. 'rice-flop'; a heavy sleep immediately after the evening meal, when the digestion is only commencing. **-daban** -दबन् adv. at bedtime (Gr.Gr. 157). **-dôdᵘ** -दोदु । आजीवचिन्ता m. 'food-pain', anxiety as to subsistence, the anxiety of labour for a livelihood. **-dag** -दग् । आजीवायासः m. 'food-smarting', id. (K.Pr. 26). **-dŏgulᵘ** -दुगुलु । भक्तगुलिका m. a ball of cooked rice. **-dāta** -दात । अन्नदाता e.g. (**-dāta-bāy** -दात-बाय, his wife), one who provides food, a provider of subsistence; (of God) 'the Provider'. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to feed (tr.) (El.). **-grās** -ग्रास । भक्तग्रासः m. a gobbet of rice, the ball of rice in the hands which is put into the mouth at one time; an amount of rice equal to such a mouthful. **-gāsh** -गाश् । अन्नसुभिक्षम् m. 'rice-brilliancy', abundance or cheapness of food. **-khan gasẖânⁱ** -खन् गछंनि । अतिबुभुक्षोद्भवः m. pl. inf. 'food-pits to happen'; extreme hunger (due to long-continued want of food) to occur. **-khĕv** -ख्यव m. dinner (L. 459, *battakheu*). **-khĕwawañ** -ख्यववञ् । भोजनसुदायः f. 'wages for eating food'; a present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of

her first meal in her husband's house. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to take food, to eat something (K.Pr. 5, 237). **—khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । संबन्धिनिमन्त्रणभोजनम m.inf. to give food to eat; esp. (of the parents of a bride to the parents of the bridegroom, or vice versa) to give a feast or dinner-party on the occasion of some festival. **-khyāwañ** -ख्यावञ् । भोजनसुदाय: f., i.q. **-khĕwawañ**, ab. **-kāl** -काल् । एककालिकभक्तम m. cooked rice sufficient for a single meal. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । भक्तोपार्जक: m. 'the rice-tree', the bread-winner of a household. **-kan** -कन् । भक्तगुलिका m. a very small ball of cooked rice, smaller even than a mouthful; a very little cooked rice. **-krakh** -क्रख् । भक्तार्थकोलाहल: f. (sg. dat. **-kraki** -क्रकि), 'rice noise,' the outcry raised by a mob of people assembled at a feast when there is not enough food to go round, when there is confusion in the service, or other similar cause. **-lŏkhᵃr** -ल्वखर् । भक्तमहत्पिण्डम f. a solid mass of cooked rice in a dish, a rice-shape (K.Pr. 27). **-langarⁱ** -लंगरि । बङ्गलभक्तम f. a pile of cooked rice ready for a large number of eaters. **-lūrᵘ** -लूरू । आजीवाभाव: f. 'food-cudgel', want of livelihood, inability to support oneself. **-lūrᵘ dinᵘ** -लूरू दिन्रू । वृत्तिविघात: f.inf. to injure or destroy a person's means of livelihood. **-lūrᵘ lagünᵘ** -लूरू लगंन्रू । वृत्तिविघातापत्ति: f.inf. a person's means of livelihood to be destroyed. **-mar** -मर् m. a storehouse for food, a rice store (K.Pr. 240). **-mĕtᵘ** -म्यटू । भक्तमुष्टि: f. a fistful of cooked rice; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-mŏyā** -म्वया f. a little boiled rice, a small amount of boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 165). **-myondᵘ** -म्यंण्डु । भक्तग्रास: m. a mouthful of cooked rice, as much as is taken into the mouth at one time; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-nĕnd** -न्यन्ड् । भक्तपूर्णपात्रम् f. a plate piled up with cooked rice for one person's eating. **-nĕng** -न्यंग् । ऐककालिकभक्तभोजनम f. a large pile of rice prepared for a man's single daily dinner, the night-meal, dinner. **-nĕngan** -न्यंगन् adv. at dinner-time, at the time of the night-meal, while at dinner (Gr.Gr. 157). **-pholᵘ** -फलु or **-pholwā** -फल्वा (Gr.Gr. 164) । भक्तिकफलम् m. a single grain of cooked rice; met. a very small amount of the same (K.Pr. 4). **-phalⁱ-pöthᵃr** -फलि-पाथर् । नि:सारव्यवहार: m. rice-grains-conduct; interested love, pretence of love for interested motives, pot-love, cupboard-love. **-pāṭh** -पाठ । अन्नार्थस्वाध्यायचर्या m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas** -पाठस्), recitation of charms or prayers for food, either for people generally or for some particular person. **-rôyᵘ** -रोयु । अन्नराज: m. King Food, a term applied honorifically on seeing some great pile of grain or a plenteous crop in the field. **-sôwᵘ** -सोवु । संभृतान्न: adj. (f. **-söwᵘ** -सावू), rich or well supplied with grain and other similar food, one whose barns are well filled. **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । अन्नसंभृतत्वम् m. the condition of one whose barns are well filled, easy circumstances, opulence. **-sāway** -सावय् । अन्नसौख्यम f. food luxuriance, plenteousness of crops, the condition of a land flowing with milk and honey, cheapness of food. **-ṭīrᵘ** -टीरू । भक्तपिण्डम f. a mass of congealed cooked rice, a rice-shape. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । अन्नसमृद्ध: adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses much cooked rice or food (El.), one who is well-to-do; one who is accustomed to distribute food in charity or to give free dinners (K.Pr. 62). **-wata** -वत m. a jingling repetition of **bata**, cooked rice, etc.; cooked rice and other similar articles of food, cooked rice and its usual accompaniments (Gr.Gr. 95). **-wāv** -वाव् । अन्नदारिद्र्यम् m. rice-wind; poverty so great that food is wanting, destitution, indigence. **-wāv pyonᵘ** -वाव् प्यंनु । भरणदुर्गत्यापात: m.inf. poverty to fall; the destitution by the death, etc., of the breadwinner of a family to happen.

bátⁱ yunᵘ वंति यिनु । बह्वन्नसमृद्ध्या प्रमत्तीभवनम m.inf. to become arrogant on obtaining, without working for it, a great supply of food or wealth.

batas pyonᵘ बतस् प्यंनु । बलान्नग्रणभोग:, अन्नावाप्त्यै अधीनता m.inf. to fall for food; to fall upon someone for support, as when a family's breadwinner dies and the members of the family throw themselves upon someone else for their support. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । निरुद्धभोजनीभवनम् m.inf. to wait for food; to have one's food stopped, to be deprived of one's dinner (as is done in schools as a punishment for a naughty boy). **—thawun** —थवुन् । भोजननिरोध: m.inf. to stop a naughty child's food as a punishment, to give him no dinner.

baṭa बट । ब्राह्मण:, आर्य: m. (f. **baṭañ** बटञ् or **baṭiñ** बटिञ् q.v.), a brāhmaṇ, a Kāshmīrī Hindū (all of whom are brāhmaṇs), a Kāshmīrī Paṇḍit (K.Pr. 26–8, 72, 116, 139, 147, W. 123, L. 456), the brāhmaṇ caste. According to El., s.v., the Hindūs of Kashmīr are divided into (1) Brāhmaṇ Hindūs, whose only work is to perform the Hindū worship. In short they are exclusively priestly, and number about 500 houses. (2) The Jōtish Hindūs, who study the stars for the purpose of predicting future events. They number from 100 to 150 houses. (3) The Kārkun Hindūs, who are writers, merchants, and farmers, but never soldiers. Relatively, this is a very numerous class. **-bāy** -बाय् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री f. a brāhmaṇ's wife

(Gr.Gr. 34). A woman of the brāhman caste is **baṭañ** (Gr.Gr. 38), q.v. **-bôy**ᵘ **-बोयु । सजातीयब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ brother, a brāhmaṇ caste-fellow; a brāhmaṇ of the same rank or degree, who can eat and drink with another brāhmaṇ, with whom he is compared. **-cŏbur -चुबुर् । युवमूर्खब्राह्मणः** m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras -चुबरस्**), a young brāhmaṇ, able-bodied but uneducated. **-dāy -दाय् । ब्राह्मणदासी** f. the servant-girl of a brāhmaṇ (usually of some lower degree in caste). **-gān -गान् । दुर्वृत्तब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ who lives on the proceeds of his wife's adultery (K.Pr. 107); a term of abuse not necessarily implying the truth of the accusation. **-hörᵘ -हारू । पचिविशेषः** f. a sort of bird, a kind of yellow-coloured **hörᵘ** (*śārikā*, or *mainā*); also the name of a kind of vulture. **-kūrᵘ -कूरू । ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ -कोर्य**), an unmarried girl or virgin of the brāhmaṇ caste (cf. Gr.Gr. 73). **-krūñᵘ -ख्रूञ् । ओषधिलताविशेषः** f. N. of a certain wild herbaceous medicinal plant, described as low-growing, with long fine leaves from which a medicine is decocted. **-koṭᵘ -कटु । ब्राह्मणबालकः** m. a boy of the brāhmaṇ caste; a brahmaṇ's son, a real son of a brāhmaṇ, i.e. a good brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mahanyuvᵘ -महनिवु । दासब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ-man, a menial brāhmaṇ who lives by acting as a cook or in other similar menial service; cf. **baṭañ**. **-mahanivⁱ-koṭᵘ -महनिवि-कटु । दासब्राह्मणपुत्रः** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ -कटू**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), the son (f. daughter) of such a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivⁱ-kaṭh -महनिवि-कठ् । दासब्राह्मणनिन्द्यपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of a menial brāhmaṇ, used only contemptuously. **-mahanivⁱ-kār -महनिवि-कार् । ब्राह्मणकर्तृकपाचकत्वादिसेवाकर्म** m. the menial work done by a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivī -महनिवी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** f. the profession or condition of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivⁱgi -महनिविगी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** f. the profession, condition, or means of livelihood of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-morᵘ -मरु । ब्राह्मणशरीरम्** m. a brāhmaṇ's body (to be protected and kept free from defilement by obeying rules of conduct). **-nĕcyuvᵘ -न्यचिवु । ब्राह्मणपुत्रः** m. a brāhmaṇ's son, generally employed in a complimentary sense of an intelligent youth. **-pöṭhⁱ -पाठि । ब्राह्मणरीत्या** adv. like a brāhmaṇ, in the manner employed by brāhmaṇs, according to rule (of conduct, giving gifts, or the like). **-ċhürᵘ -छूरू । ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as having small spiny leaves which creep along the ground.

bāṭa in **bāṭa-wāgūn**, see **bŏṭa-wāgun** under **bŏṭa**.

bātⁱ **बति** f. a light, a candle (Gr.M.).

bīṭ, see **bīṭhᵘ**.

bŏṭa **बूट । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यः** m. (f. **bŏṭiñ बुटिञ्**, **buṭiñ 1 बुटिञ्** qq.v., or **bŏṭa-bāy बूट-बाय्**, see bel., Gr.Gr. 38), a man of Tibet, a Tibetan; usually a man of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākī (see El., s.v. *túl* and *tulakul*). **-babᵘrᵘ -बबरू । लताविशेषः** f. Ladākī basil, N. of a certain medicinal plant, dark-coloured, with smooth scented leaves. **-bāy -बाय् । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यस्त्री** f. a Ladākī woman, a Ladākin, i.q. **bŏṭiñ**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 38). **-daturᵘ -दतुरु । लताविशेषः** m. Ladākī *Datura*, N. of a certain plant; also of its intoxicating seeds, flowers, and leaves. **-jath** (? spelling), m. a certain medicinal plant used as a stomachic (L. 76). **-khŏbᵘ -खुबु । शिरस्त्रविशेषः** m. a Ladāk hat, the woollen-lined hat worn by Ladākīs. **-khôlᵘ -खोलु । फलसारविशेषः** m. the kernel of a kind of plum (?= the Hindī *Bhōṭiyā Badām*, *Prunus communis*) imported from Ladāk. **-khorᵘ -खरु । सारसतृणविशेषः** m. a kind of round-leafed grass growing in lakes, and used as fodder. **-malikh -मलिख्** m. (sg. voc. **-malika -मलिक**), Mr. Simpleton. The Ladākīs are easily outwitted by the sharp Kāshmīris. Malik is used as a title of respect or flattery (K.Pr. 191). **-phamb -फम्ब् । ऊर्णाविशेषः** m. the cleaned wool of the Ladākī goat. The wool is bought by women who take it home and clean it, the coarse and coloured wool being separated from the white fine wool (**kilⁱ-phamb**). The latter is employed in the manufacture of shawls and *pashmīna*; cf. El., s.v. *kil-phamb*. **-poṭᵘ -पटु । पटविशेषः** m. a soft coarsely-woven cloth of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-sŏy -स्वय् । कण्टकिलताविशेषः** f. a kind of nettle (*Urtica*) imported from Ladāk and employed as a stomachic and diuretic medicine. **-tᵃl -तल् । फलविशेषः** m. a kind of mulberry fruit imported from Ladāk. **-ċādar -चादर् । और्णपटविशेषः** f. a large soft shawl of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-ċᵃnunᵘ -चनुनु । फलविशेषः** m. a luscious kind of peach imported from Ladāk. **-ċēr -चेर् । फलविशेषः** f. a kind of apricot imported from Ladāk, but also grown in Kashmīr; cf. El., s.v. *tséra*. **-wāgun -वाँगुन्** m. a tomato eaten in Kashmīr by Musalmāns but not by Hindus (El., who spells *-wāngun* and also *bāṭa-wāngūn*). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । औत्तरापथिकद्रव्यवणिक्** m. (f. **-wāñĕñ -वाञ्यञ्**, his wife), a Ladāk merchant who imports shawl-wool, grapes, cotton, medicaments, precious stones, etc., from Ladāk. There is a brisk trade between Kashmīr and Ladāk. **-vīr -वीर् । वेतसवृक्षविशेषः** f. a kind of willow, *Salix* sp. (its bitter leaves used as a cooling remedy in fever and as a local

application for the feet, L. 76). According to El., s.v. *vir*, two varieties of willow grow in the valley, the musk willow (**mushka-vīr**) and the Ladākī willow (**bŏṭa-vīr**).

bōṭa बोट m. sg. nom. with suff. of indef. art. **bōṭāh** बोटाह्), a boat (corruption of English word). **agna-bōṭāh** अग-बोटाह्, a fire-boat, a steamboat (Śiv. 1831).

bŏ-ti बुति, I also, see **bŏh.**

bōṭ[i] बोटि । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of large vessel of the shape of a washing-basin and made of bell-metal, employed both for cooking and for eating; a washing-basin (El.).

but, see **boṭh**[u] **2, buth,** and **buth**[u] **2.**

būta 1 बूत । चित्रितपुष्पम् m. a flower or sprig worked on cloth or painted on paper. **-dār** -दार् adj. c.g. flowered, sprigged (of shawls or cloth) (L. 375).

būta 2 बूत, see **būth 1** and **2.**

bē-tāb بیتاب adj. c.g. faint, powerless (YZ. 84); agitated, uneasy, restless, impatient (Rām. 372, 646, 776, 1164).

bat[a]**c** बतच् or **bat**[ü]**c**[ü] बतॖचू, see **batuk**[u].

baṭh 1 बठ् f. (sg. dat. **baṭi** बटि), a sec. suff. used in the word **bōj**[i]**baṭh** (see **bôj**[u]), commensality or partnership (Gr.Gr. 145).

baṭh 2, see **büṭh**[ü] **2.**

bāth 1 बाथ् f. (sg. dat. **bāti** बाति), a word, speech, language (YZ. 382); talk, gossip, report, discourse, news, tale, story, account (Rām. 659); thing, affair, matter, business, concern. **katha-bāta** कथ-बात, f.pl. conversation (Gr.M.).

bāth 2 बाथ् । उपायः f. (sg. dat. **bāti** बाति), a scheme, plan, means, expedient, device, esp. for the performance of some difficult task (Rām. 471, 836).

bāti anun बाति अनुन् । ज्ञापनम् m.inf. to point out, show; to explain, make comprehensible. **—khasun** —खसुन् । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect; (of a wished-for object) to come into sight, to become as one desires. **—khot**[u]**-mot**[u] —खॊतु-मॊतु । दृष्टिचित्तवृत्तावारूढः adj. (f. **—khüts**[ü] **- müts**[ü] —खॖचू - मॖचू), become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect; become or turned out as one desires. **—yun**[u] —यिनु । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **—khasun.**

bāṭh 1 बाठ् । रोदनकोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭas** बाटस), the noise of crying, esp. the howling or yelling of a beaten or angry child, or the noisy crying of a woman. **-baṭil** -बटिल् । बङ्गलरुदितम् f. id., esp. when excessive. **-baṭil lagūn**[ü] -बटिल् लागॖनू । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start making the noise of crying, esp. of a number of grief-stricken or angry people. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । रुदितासक्तिः m.inf. to commence yelling and weeping (of a beaten child or an angry woman). **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to commence weeping and yelling like a beaten child or angry woman, of one who is not actually beaten or angry.

bāṭh 2 बाठ् । काष्टसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाठस्), a thicket (of brambles or the like). Cf. **böṭh**[ü].

bāṭh 3 बाठ् । वैतालिकः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाठस), the panegyrist of a king, whose duty it is to proclaim the hour of the day, his master's titles, etc., a herald.

bāṭha - bāy बाठ - बाय् । वैतालिकी f. a female panegyrist, as ab.; the wife of a panegyrist.

baṭha बठ । भुग्नता m. the condition of being crooked or bent; the condition of being dented (of some metal or wooden article distorted by a blow or the like); crookedness, distortion; met. of a man's nature. **—asun** —असुन् । कौटिल्यापत्तिः m.inf. distortion to enter, distortion to occur, either lit. or fig. of character, health, or the like; breakage to occur. **—drāv** —द्राव् । विगतकौटिल्यः adj. (f. **—drāyĕ** —द्राय), that which was distorted and has become straight, straightened out, lit. and fig. as ab. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । कौटिल्यापहरणम् m.inf. to take out distortion, to straighten out something which has been distorted, lit. and fig. as ab. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । कौटिल्यापगमः m.inf. distortion to go forth, straightening out to occur, lit. and fig.; (of something puzzling or intricate) to be made plain and clear. **—tsānun** —त्सानुन् । कौटिल्यापादनम m.inf. to cause distortion to enter; to distort, make crooked.

baith بیت m. a couplet, distich, verse (in poetry); poetry. **baita-bōz**[i] बैत-बाज़ि بیت بازی । श्लोकोक्तिप्रत्युक्तिपणः f. an exercise or game in schools, etc., in which one person recites a verse, and his opponent must immediately recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the verse just recited. The first person must then recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the second verse, and so on till one fails and the other is declared conqueror. The game thus somewhat resembles our 'capping verses'.

beth in **beth-muru** (? spelling), rice land requiring a fallow (L. 336). Cf. **bīth**[ü].

bēṭh 1 बेठ् m. (sg. dat. **bēṭhas** बेठस्), sitting, delay. **—lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बयोगः m.inf. delay, slowness in accomplishing something which should be finished quickly.

biṭh बिठ् or **biṭh**[ü] बिठू । सभा f. (sg. dat. **bichĕ** बिछ्य), a session, assembly, meeting, concourse (El., Gr.Gr. 13), esp. of persons assembled for some unlawful purpose,

For words containing **bh,** see under **b.** See article **b.**

such as gambling, drinking, or the like. —lāgün̄u —लागंन्रू । समाजाश्रयणम् f.inf. to set going, bring together, a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like. —wahārün̄u —वहारंन्रू । समाजप्रसारणम् f.inf. to spread out such a meeting, i.e. to make arrangements or prepare the necessary materials for a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like.

bīth बीथ् । गर्तविशेषः (sg. dat. **bīčü** बीचू), the hole in the ground used in the game of tipcat. The 'cat', instead of being tapered at each end, is a straight peg, sloping with one end in the hole; the other projecting end is then struck with the stick.

bīṭhi बीठि, see **bĕhun.**

bīṭhü बीठू । अप्रहता f. (fem. of **byūṭhu**, seated; see **bĕhun** and cf. K.Pr. 158, *bīt*); (of land) long uncultivated, untilled, lying fallow (El. *bīt-zamīn*); (of a woman, cow, etc.) one who does not bear children owing to some stricture or malformation. Cf. **beth.**

bīṭhü-müčü बीठू-मंचू, see **byūṭhu-motu**, under **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bȭṭh बाँठ्, i.q. **brōṭh,** q.v. L. 460 spells this word *bont*, and W. 97 *bouth* or *bront*, cf. ib. *bontakana.*

boṭhu 1 बंठ् । उन्नतभूभागः, कूलम् m. high ground, a bank, embankment (dat. pl. **baṭhĕn,** K.Pr. 192); the bank of a river (K.Pr. 63, Śiv. 1755, Rām. 625, etc.); the bank round a garden, etc.; the high waste ground near the foot of a mountain. **sudara-boṭhu,** the seashore (Gr.M.). Cf. **büṭhü 1.** —**khārun** —खारुन् । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the bank from the stream of a river or from a boat, to land anything (Śiv. 1023, 1840); to put to one side, i.e. in any action or business to put aside someone who is connected with it as helper or promoter. This is the active form of the following. —**khasun** —खसुन् । निराशीभवनम्, कूलारोहणम् m.inf. to be lifted up on to the bank, to be put ashore from the water or from a boat, to be landed (K.Pr. 121); to be put to one side, i.e. when engaged in any action or business and on the point of success, to be disappointed by finding oneself dissociated from it by some impediment or opposition. —**thawun** —थवुन् । पृथक्स्थापनम्, उपकूलीकरणम् m.inf. to put to the shore, to bring to the bank (of something floating on a river, etc.); to set apart, put apart from others. **-tal** -तल् । गूढम् adv. under the bank; hence, secretly, privately, u.w.vbs. of giving, speaking, assaulting, or the like.

baṭhi-baṭhi बठि-बठि adv. along the bank (of a river or field); on every bank (Śiv. 1681). —**khārun** —खारुन् । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to make proper or fit for use (of some an. or inan. obj. originally unfit for use or in confusion and made useful by teaching, arrangement, purification, etc.). —**khasun** —खसुन् । औचित्यापत्तिः m.inf. to become fit for use, as ab. —**lagun** —लगुन् । उचितीभावः, योग्यीभवनम् m.inf. id., to be, or become, naturally fit for use, as ab. —**loguᵘmotu** —लगुमंतु । अवस्थितीभूतः adj. (f. —**lüjü-müčü** —लंजूमचू), made useful, put to a proper use, esp. of something previously useless or in confusion. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to bring to shore, to lay along shore (of a boat or something floating in a stream); to make useful by education, by strengthening, or putting in good order, etc.; to put to a suitable use, to employ in a suitable manner. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to remain on the bank, to have one's habitat on a river bank or seashore; to disregard, keep aloof from any action or business (even when one has connexion with it). —**thawun** —थवुन् । कूले न्यसनम् m.inf. to bring to the bank, to lay (a boat) alongside the shore; to put to one side, to disregard an instructor in or promoter of any work by acting independently.

boṭhu 2 बंठ् । करीषसमुदायः m. a heap of dried cow-dung used for fuel (L. 460, *but*). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । गोमयप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out cow-dung to dry in order to convert it into fuel.

bāṭhi-güjü बंठि-गंजू । करीषपूर्णा चुल्लिः f. a fire-place full of cow-dung fuel; sufficient cow-dung fuel to fill a fire-place. **-kȃduru** -काँदुरु । धूम्रवृत्तिः m. (f. **-kȃdurĕñ** -काँदुर्यञ्), a baker of cow-dung; hence, a man or (f.) a woman who follows a filthy employment, or an employment resulting in wearing filthy clothes, etc. **-lŏbur** -ल्वबुर् । करीषः m. a single cake of dried cow-dung. **-nār** -नार् । कारीषाग्निः m. fire proceeding from dried cow-dung, a fire of this material; a spark of burning cow-dung. **-pholu** -फलु । करीषसमूहः m. a heap of cow-dung fuel, esp. a small one (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tīl** -तील् । करीषतैलम् m. oil of cow-dung fuel; the oil which condenses from the vapour of burning cow-dung fuel and is used as a remedial application in skin diseases, sores, etc. **-tyȍngul** -त्वंगुल् । कारीषस्फुलिङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **-tyŏngalas** -त्वंगलस्), a spark of burning cow-dung fuel; a mere spark, a hardly apparent burning spot in cow-dung fuel. **-čañ** -चञ् । करीषाङ्गारः f. cow-dung charcoal; cow-dung fuel slightly burnt and then extinguished. **-yôru** -योरु । मूढवृत्तिः m. (f. **-yārĕñ** -यार्यञ्), a cow-dung-fuel fellow, a stupid man or (f.) woman, one unable to tell or to understand the object of any course of action or who acts without consideration of preceding conditions or of consequences in the ordinary acts of life.

böṭhᵘ बांटू । काष्ठशाखा f. (sg. dat. **bāchĕ** बाछ्य), a single long thin dried branch or twig of a tree or creeper, esp. of a willow cut off in pollarding. Cf. **bāth 2.**

bāchĕ बाछ्य । वृक्षशाखासमूहः f.pl. twigs, esp. the bundles of leafed willow branches and twigs stored for winter fodder in the forks of tree-trunks; see bel. These stores are typical features of the landscape of the country. **-gyodᵘ** -ग्यडु । ग्रथितशाखासङ्घभारः m. a bunch of branches; a large mass of leafed tree branches cut in the autumn, tied together by a rope, and stored in the fork of a tree-trunk for use as required for fodder. **—karañĕ** —करंञ । शाखाविच्छेदः f. pl. inf., lit. to make (i.e. cut) branches; (of willows and the like) to pollard or cut off in the autumn of every second year the young withes or osier-twigs that shoot thickly in the spring from old lopping wounds. The smaller twigs and leaves are stored as above and used as fodder for sheep and goats during the winter. The larger are cut up and sold in the bazaar for firewood. **-lôwᵘ** -लोवु । ग्रथितशाखापूली m. a branch-sheaf, a bundle of slender soft twigs cut from trees in the autumn as fodder for cattle.

buth بت m. (sg. dat. **butas** بتس), an idol, image, statue (YZ. 198; L. 177, *but*). **but(h)-shikan** بت شکن m. an image-breaker, an iconoclast (L. 166).

būth 1 बूथ् । भूतः m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्; pl. dat. **būtan** बूतन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a kind of malignant spirit (believed to haunt deserts, deserted houses, burning *ghāṭs*, graveyards, cross-roads, trees, etc.), a ghost, goblin, demon (Śiv. 12). **—atsun** —अचुन् । भूतावेशः m.inf. a devil to enter, i.e. a malignant spirit to enter a corpse and vivify it, or to take possession of a living person so as to render him insane or maniacal. **—lagun** —लगुन् । रोषोद्भवः m.inf. a demon to possess a person; a fit of passion to arise, e.g. in consequence of the parent of a child, a near relation, or husband not granting a wished-for treat. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । रोषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a devil; to put some one, esp. a woman or a child, into a rage by opposing their wishes.

būta-bal बूत-बल् m. 1 (भूतबलिः), a propitiatory oblation made to evil spirits; 2 (भूतबलम्), supernatural power obtained through the help of a malignant demon; 3 (भूताश्रयस्थानम्), a place haunted by a malignant spirit. **-grakh** -ग्रख् । बङ्कलोत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-graki** -ग्रकि), devil's ebullition; hence, the birth or production of anything animate or inanimate in excessively luxuriant quantities or swarms. **-grakh dinᵘ** -ग्रख् दिञू । बङ्कलोत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. great productiveness to take place or exist (as in the case of a numerous progeny, of crops, of wealth, etc.). **-grakh lagünᵘ** -ग्रख् लगंञू । बङ्कलोत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. id. **-khᵘñᵘ** -ख्ंञू । अनादरखेदः f. devil's nose-mucus; the distress experienced by the disgrace of failing to accomplish a wished-for purpose. **-khᵘñᵘ gatshünᵘ** ख्ंञू गछंञू । अवमानलज्जोद्भवः f.inf. shame at such disgrace to occur. **-khᵘñᵘ karünᵘ** ख्ंञू करंञू । अवमाननम् f.inf. to cause such disgrace by refusing or withdrawing promised help or the like. **-kaṭh** -कठ । रोषशीलः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a devil's cub; one (especially a male child) of a very passionate temper, like one who is possessed of a demon. **-sĕd** -स्यद् । भूतसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sĕzᵘ** -स्यज़ू), rendering a demon subservient by some incantation or spell, and thereby acquiring magical powers. **-tsölᵘ** -चुंलु । कोपप्रकृतिः m. a devil's screen, i.e. one who is merely a screen in front of a devil; one who is of a sullen, morose nature, cross-grained, cantankerous, sulky. **-war** -वर् । अनायत्तप्रवृत्तिः m. an uncontrolled nature, want of self-control, a fickle disposition. **-wash** -वश् । भूतवशीकारः f. the making a demon subject to a person by incantation, spells, etc.

būth 2 बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्), ashes with which devotees of Śiva smear their bodies; used —°, as in **amar-būth,** q.v.

buthᵘ 1 बुथु । भाग्यम् m. a person's lot in life, fate (supposed to depend upon his actions in a former life). Cf. **bēchan-buthᵘ**, under **bēcha.**

buthᵘ 2 बुथु । मुखम् m. (K.Pr. 82, 243, spells this *but*, but elsewhere *buth* or *buṭh* [*sic*]; L. 460 has *but*), the face, esp. the human face (K.Pr. 36, 38, 82, 84, 105, 160, 189; Śiv. 68, 128, 1155; Rām. 258, etc.); the mouth (cf. **acholᵘ**); the front (of a house, etc.); the right side (of cloth, etc.); the front part, toe (of a shoe, etc.); (?) the tuck of a turban (L. 464, *but*); face, audacity, impudence (cf. **bēchan-buthᵘ** under **bēcha**); appearance, outward fashion; **gabi buthi,** a sheep in appearance (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । पुरो भवनम् m.inf. to give face; to come forward to undertake a task, esp. to assist some person who has to undertake the expense of a marriage or the like but has not the necessary means, by enabling him to undertake the responsibility. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to show the face; hence, to scold, threaten, menace. **—karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनव्यापाराविष्कारः m.inf. to make a mouth; to refuse a request with abusive words. **—ladun** —लदुन् । कुब्जीभवनम् m.inf. to build a mouth; to show displeasure by twisting the features (esp. when one has suffered loss by another's action), to frown angrily. **—ladith bihun** —लदिथ् विहुन् ।

कष्टीभूय मौनस्थितिः m.inf. to sit frowning; to remain sullen and full of silent wrath at some action disapproved of. —**nahāwun** —नहावुन् । भर्त्सनेनाहननम m.inf. to obliterate the face; to crush a person with abuse, esp. someone who is addressing the abuser. —**phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रतिक्षेपः m.inf. to turn the face, to give an insolent reply (e.g. a servant to his master, or a debtor to his creditor). —**payun** —पयुन् । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to make the face red-hot, to conduct oneself audaciously (in begging or the like). —**payĕnun** —पयनुन् । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः m.inf. id. —**rangun** —रंगुन्, —**ranganāwun** —रंगनावुन्, or —**rangawun** —रंगवुन् । लाघवापत्तिः m.inf. to colour the face; to become mean, insignificant (of a respectable person taking to mean employment, begging, etc.). —**samun** —समुन् । निर्बलकर्तृकोत्साहः m.inf. the face to become level; to show sudden courage (as of one who is weak, timid, or lazy, for once in a way addressing or making a request to an angry, illiberal, or very powerful person). —**tarith pyon^{u}** —तरिथ् प्यनु । निश्चेष्टतया निपातः m.inf. to fall to the ground and lie motionless with the limbs spread out (e.g. from illness, or as the result of an extreme effort). —**tsŏk^{a}rāwun** —चुकरावुन् m.inf. to make the face angry, to frown (El.).

buth^{i}-bod^{u} बुथि-बंडु । विशालमुखः adj. (f. **-büd^{ü}** -बंडू, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), having a large face or mouth; one who is talkative, eloquent, loquacious; one who has attained eminence by the accumulation of wealth or the gain of a reputation; one universally honoured. **-bākal** -बाकल् । निरन्तररुदितशीलः adj. e.g. one whose mouth is full of sobs; (of children) one who is continually crying, cause or no cause, a cry-baby. **-chatur^{u}** -छतुरु । सुन्दरमुखः adj. (f. **-chat^{ü}r^{ü}** -छतंरू), pretty-faced (esp. of children). **-dag** -दग् । धारासंपातः f. the buffeting of a violent shower of rain in the face of a traveller. **-dār** -दार् । मुख्यः m. (f. -darĕñ -दार्यञ्), one who is in front, a principal man in a village, a leader of society. **-dyār** -द्यार् । करविशेषः m. face-money, N. of a poll-tax imposed upon Hindūs by the Paṭhān Governor, Muḥammad ʻAẓīm Khān (expelled A.D. 1819); see L. 197 ff. **-hol^{u}** -हलु । वक्रमुखः adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हंजू), crooked-faced (of a man); crooked-fronted (of a house); crooked-pointed (of shoe or the like). **-har** -हर् । संमुखकलहः f. wrangling or verbal quarrelling immediately on coming face to face (of two enemies meeting each other). **-khakh^{a}r** -खखर् । गमागमखेदः f. face-torture; hence, the pain or inconvenience caused to an old person or a cripple, etc., in uselessly going anywhere and returning, see **khakh^{a}r**. **-khakh^{a}r diñ^{u}** -खखर् दिञ्नू । गतिखेदापादनम f.inf. to cause such pain or inconvenience. **-khakh^{a}r lagüñ^{u}** -खखर् लगंञ्नू । गतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. to suffer such pain or inconvenience; to needlessly undergo the toil of going over a long and difficult road. **-khünd^{u}** -खंडु । दृढमुखम f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), steadiness of face; hence, the condition of one accustomed to endure another's abuse or insults. **-kin^{i} āmot^{u}** -किनि आमतु । गर्वप्रमादमुपगतः adj. (f. **-āmüts^{ü}** -आमंचू), madly arrogant, purse-proud, puffed up (of some mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity); see **-kin^{i} yun^{u}** bel. **-kin^{i} anun** -किनि अनुन् । अतिगर्वापादनम m.inf. to cause a person to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kin^{i} on^{u}-mot^{u}** -किनि अनु-मतु । गर्वप्रमादमापादितः adj. (f. **—üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —अंञ्नू-मंचू), one who is caused to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kin^{i} yun^{u}** -किनि यिनु । अतिगर्वप्रमत्तीभवनम m.inf. to become madly arrogant, to become puffed up, purse-proud (of a mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity). **-lab** -लब । कपोलः f. the cheek. **-lāgay** -लागय् । विरोधोद्भवः f. the occurrence of a quarrel or bad feeling, esp. between relations or friends. **-lāgay gatshüñ^{ü}** -लागय् गछंञ्नू । अन्योन्यविरोधरोपोत्पत्तिः f.inf. such quarrelling or ill-feeling to occur. **-lāgay karüñ^{ü}** -लागय् करंञ्नू । विवादेन विरोधोद्भावनम् f.inf. to wilfully start a quarrel with one's relation or friend for one's private ends. **-non^{u}** -नंनु । नग्नमुखः, प्रकाशमुखः adj. (f. **-nüñ^{ü}** -नंञ्), barefaced, e.g. when a child is sleeping with its face uncovered; (of a woman) barefaced, shameless, audacious; clean-faced, white-faced; (of cloth, rice-grain, etc.) clean and white externally; cf. **buthi-non^{u}** bel. **-phĕshĕl** -फ्यशल् । अप्रशस्तमुखः m. (f. **-phĕshal** -फ्यशल् or **-phĕshil** -फ्यशिल्), unlucky-faced; a man, or other m. obj., whose face it is unlucky to see the first thing in the morning, immediately on rising from bed. The f. forms imply a woman, or other f. obj., possessing the same unpleasant character; cf. **phĕshil**. **-phyur^{u}** -फ्युरु । उद्धतः adj. (f. **-phir^{ü}** -फिरू), face-turned, insolent, insubordinate, rude, ill-behaved, answering-back (of a servant to his master, a child to his parent, a pupil to his teacher). **-püj^{ü}** -पंजू । स्थूलविकरालमुखम f. a big basket of a face; a great, round, ugly, and fierce-looking face. **-prath** -प्रथ । संमुखेऽनादरभाषणम m. a blow in the face; speaking insolently face to face to one's elder or other person entitled to respect. **-tamun^{u}** -तमुनु । मेचकमुखः adj. (f. **-tamüñ^{ü}** -तमंञ्नू), black-faced, dark-faced, having a swarthy complexion.

-tamañĕr -तमञर् or -tamañār -तमञार् । मुखकालिमा m. blackness of the face, a swarthy complexion; the darkening of the face caused by another's disrespect, or by shame, sorrow, or the like, a woeful countenance. -trakur^{u} -त्रकुर् । कर्कशमुखः adj. (f. -trak^{ü}r^{ü} -त्रर्कूर्), hard-faced; possessing the terrifying cast of countenance acquired by often giving way to anger, or by giving frequent abuse, etc. -wôl^{u} -वोलु । माननीयः adj. (f. -wājĕn -वाज्यन्), one who has face; one who is universally respected. -woth^{u} -वथु । क्षयीभूतमुखः, धृष्टीभूतः adj. (f. -wüṭsh^{ü} -वंछू), lean-faced, one whose face has become thin and disfigured by disease, etc.; one who, having once been polite, is become impudent before his elders. -vyoth^{u} -व्यंतु । स्थूलमुखः adj. (f. -vĕth^{ü} -व्यंठू, sg. dat. -vĕchĕ -व्यछ्य), fat-faced, having a face too fat. -zālay -ज़ालय् । लज्जानुभवः f. face shivering; the sense of humiliation and shame felt before an elder or other person entitled to respect when one has been doing something wrong.

buthi बुथि । संमुखे adv. in front, opposite, u.w. vbs. of going, putting, seeing, etc. —āmot^{u} —आमतु । विहितप्रतिवाक्यः adj. (f. —āmüts^{ü} —आमंचू), come into a person's presence, arrived in front; one who has replied rudely and with contrariety to a polite remark; see **buthi yun^{u}** bel. -buthi -बुथि । कपोलाघातः m. a form of lamentation amongst women, in which they slap their own faces and scratch them with their finger-nails. -chot^{u} -छंतु । शुक्लमुखः adj. (f. -chüts^{ü} -छंचू), white-faced, fair-complexioned; (of clothes, grain, or the like) outside white, esp. when black, dark-coloured, or dirty within. —dyun^{u} —दिनु । पुरस्तात्करणम् m.inf. to put in front; (in a fight) to place something in front of one's opponent; to put up a shield, etc. —hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु । सहायीकरणम्, संमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to take in front; (in an address or in instruction) to take some head of the subject of discourse and bring it forward; to take another person as a helper in order to put him in front face to face with the work. —lagun —लगुन् । प्रतिवदनम् m.inf. to appear in front, take one's stand before an opponent; to take one's stand to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply in a discussion, or to give back abuse in a verbal quarrel. —log^{u}-mot^{u} —लंगु-मंतु । प्रतिवादोद्युक्तः adj. (f. —lüj^{ü}-müts^{ü} —लंजू-मंचू), ready to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply to an opponent in a discussion, or to give insolent abuse in a quarrel. -non^{u} -नंनु । प्रकाशमुखः adj. (f. -nüñ^{ü} -नंञू), i.q. **buth^{i}-non^{u}**, ab., q.v. -pĕtha tulun -प्यठ तुलुन् । लज्जात्यागः m.inf. to raise from the face; to abandon shame (as of a respectable man reduced to earn his food by begging); to become bold, impudent (of a person naturally mild-tempered). -pĕtha wŏthun -प्यठ व्वथुन् । निर्लज्जतापत्तिः m.inf. to rise from the face; shamelessness to occur (as ab.). -pĕṭhuk^{u} -प्यठुकु adj. (f. -pĕṭhüc^{ü} -प्यठंचू), of or belonging to (something) upon the face (Śiv. 467). —pyon^{u} —प्यंनु । अदचितीभवनम्, अकस्माद्दर्शनम् m.inf. to fall in front or on the face; (of something belonging to a class usually considered desirable) to be considered undesirable as soon as it comes within sight; (of meeting on the road a friend, to visit whom one is making a journey) to suddenly come into sight. —thawun —थवुन् । पुरस्तान्न्यासः, प्रतिरूपणम् m.inf. to place something before another; to offer reverently, to present a gift (from an inferior to a superior); to offer a sample or specimen of anything. —wasun —वसुन् । मुखकार्श्यापत्तिः m.inf. to descend in the face; the face to become shrunken, reduced, drawn, or thin. -wāw -वाव् m. a contrary wind (Gr.M.). —yun^{u} —यिनु । संमुखे परिभाषणम् m.inf. to come into a person's presence, to arrive in front; to give a rude reply, face to face, to an elder or person entitled to respect, to reply impudently. -zyūṭh^{u} -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घमुखः adj. (f. -zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू, sg. dat. -zēchĕ -ज़ेछ्य), long-faced.

buthis-pĕṭh बुथिस्-प्यठ adv. on the face; before a person's face, in his presence (K.Pr. 96, wrongly written *buthis*).

buthyuk^{u} बुथ्युकु । मुखसंबन्धी adj. (f. **buthic^{ü}** बुथिचू), of or belonging to the face of any person, or surface of any thing.

büṭh^{ü} 1 वंठू । उन्नतस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **bachĕ** बछ्य), a heap, a bank rising out of level ground. Cf. **both^{u} 1.**

büṭh^{ü} 2 वंठू । चुल्लिपार्श्वभागः f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **bachĕ** बछ्य, which, e.g. Śiv. 1450, is often written **bacha** बछ), a hearth, the level surface beside a kitchen fire-place on which vessels are put when taken off the fire, a hob (K.Pr. 7, 23, 163, *bachhih*); **dārĕ bacha tröwith,** having abandoned door and hearth, i.q. leaving house and home (Śiv. 1450). El. spells this word *bath.* —raṭüñ^{ü} —रटंञू । संगतीभवनम् f.inf. to seize the hearth; (of some hitherto untasted food or medicine) to be suitable on account of its wholesomeness; (of a child, servant, or the like) to be suitable, to fit into one's life, owing to affection.

bachi bahā dyun^{u} बछि बहा दिनु । चिकित्साविशेषः m.inf. to steam at the hearth; a kind of medical treatment for rheumatism of, or boils on, the leg, consisting in laying the limb on the hearth of a lighted fire

in order to promote perspiration. **-bŏkut^{u} -बुकुत् ।** बकभुग्बालकः m. (f. **-bŏküts^{ü}** -बुकंचू), a kitchen cub, a greedy child always hanging about the kitchen. **-brōr^{u} -ब्रोर् ।** चुल्लीबिडालः m. (f. **-brör^{ü}** -ब्रांरू), a kitchen cat, a greedy child, esp. (f.) a greedy girl, always hanging about the kitchen. **-kŏkor^{u} -क्ककर् ।** अतिलुब्धः adj. (f. **-kŏkür^{ü}** -क्ककंरू), a kitchen cock, id., but esp. (m.) of a boy. **-kuṭsür^{ü}** -कुचंरू। कुचिंभरिवृत्तिः f. a kitchen whelp, id. (of a girl).

biṭh-cōd बिठ्-चोद् m. one guilty of incest with his own daughter (used in abuse), a scamp (El., K.Pr. 72).

bēṭhāk^{i} बेठकि । संनिवेशस्थानम् f. a sitting-room, a room set apart for receiving friends and conversation, a drawing-room.

bäṭhil बांठिल् । वैतालिकवृत्तिः f. the profession of a panegyrist, etc.; see **bāṭh 3.**

baṭhalad बठलद् । कौटिल्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst.f. **baṭhaladiñ** बठलदिञ्), bent, curved, crooked, distorted (by a blow or the like); of a man's nature, sullen, suspicious.

biṭhana बिठन । स्थूलशाटकः m. a kind of petticoat (or *sāṛī*) made of coarse cloth.

baṭhōrē (? spelling), adv. on the high ground, towards the hill (K.Pr. 171). Cf. **boṭh^{u}** 1.

buthör^{ü} बुथांरू । दुर्मुखता f. ugly-facedness, foulmouthedness, abusiveness, scurrility. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । दुर्मुखोपस्थानम् f.inf. to be abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

böṭh^{a}run बांठरुन् । लघुशाखाविच्छेदः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böṭh^{o}r^{u}** बांठरु), to prune (a tree, etc.). Cf. **böṭh^{ü}.**

bīṭhis बीठिस् m. sg. dat. of **byūṭh^{u}**, see **bĕhun** or **bihun** and **byūṭh^{u}.**

buth^{i}shēr बुथिशेर m. N. of a sacred place in Kashmīr, near Mount Haramukh. It is passed by pilgrims on their way back from the sacred lakes of Ganga-bal, etc. It is the ancient Bhūtēśvara. See RT.Tr. i, 107; v, 55; and II, 407.

bĕtūj^{ü} ब्यतूजू, see **bĕtūl^{u}.**

bē-tijārath بے تجارت adj. c.g. without traffic, without commerce (K.Pr. 216).

batuk^{u} बतुकु (Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 58) or **batukh** बतुख् بتخ । वर्तकः m. [sg. dat. **batakas** बतकस् (Gr.Gr. 58), pl. nom. **batakh** बतख्; f. **bat^{ü}c^{ü}** बतंचू (Gr.Gr. 30, 36) or **bat^{a}c** बतच् (Gr.Gr. 66)], a drake (K.Pr. 117, W. 21, 129); (f.) a duck (W. 17).

batakh-lyūṭ^{u} बतख्-ल्यूटु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain medicinal plant growing in marshes and watercourses and having a firm, white flower (Rām. 646); clover (L. 70, 359); cf. **lyūṭ^{u}**, and under **dā̃d, dā̃da-lyūṭ^{u}.**

-pŏṭh -प्वठ । ओषधिभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-pŏṭi** -प्वटि), duck's gut, a certain plant, the pounded leaves of which have an intoxicating effect when taken in the form of a pill.

bē-takhsīr بے تقصیر adj. c.g. blameless, guiltless (Gr.M.).

batil बतिल् । बह्वन्नभक्तपाकः f. the profession of cooking large quantities of rice, wholesale cookery. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । पाचितबह्वन्नविसर्जनम् f.inf. to distribute large quantities of cooked rice.

baṭil बटिल् । ब्राह्मणत्वम् f. the condition of being a brāhman, brāhmaṇhood.

bĕtūl^{u} ब्यतूलु । अनुन्मानः adj. (m. sg. abl. **bĕtōli** ब्यतोलि; f. sg. nom. **bĕtūj^{ü}** ब्यतूजू, sg. dat. **bĕtōjĕ** ब्यतोज्य), unweighed; esp. that which cannot be weighed, in very large quantity, immeasurable. Cf. **atūl^{u}.**

bōtal बोतल् । काचमयपात्रविशेषः f. a bottle (corruption of the English word).

būtalad बूतलद् । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **būtaladiñ** बूतलदिञ्), devil-natured; readily angered, passionate, irascible.

ba-ṭamah [*sic*], adj. c.g. courteous (K.Pr. 30). This word has not been elsewhere identified, and if the meaning given in K.Pr. is correct there is probably some mistake in the spelling.

būtīmār 1 बूतीमार । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **būtīmārĕñ** बूतीमार्यञ्), i.q. **būtalad,** q.v.

būtīmār 2 बूतीमार بوتیمار । पक्षिविशेषः m. (father of wailing), the heron or bittern.

bē-tamīz بے تمیز adj. c.g. without discrimination, without conscience (W. 110).

baṭana बटन । वस्त्रयोजनफलकम् m. a button (corruption of the English word; the old word, **ṭūp^{i}-phol^{u},** with the same meaning, is now superseded by this borrowed term).

batanī, for **batan^{ü}y** बतनूय्, pl. dat. of **bata,** with emph. **y** (K.Pr. 139).

bötin باطن adj. c.g. unapparent, hidden, concealed; internal, intrinsic, esoteric; (as subst.) the inward part, secret thoughts, mind, heart, disposition of mind.

böt^{i}nuk^{u} बांतिनुकु । परोक्षसंबन्धी adj. (f. **böt^{i}nüc^{ü}** बांतिनंचू), of or belonging to the unseen, to a distant country, or to a time other than the present.

böt^{i}nüc^{ü} balāy yiñ^{ü} बांतिनंचू बलाय् यिञू । परोक्षोत्पातसपातः f.inf. a sudden calamity (such as a flood, a drought, a lightning-stroke, or a pestilence) to happen.

bŏṭun^{u} बुटुनु । उत्तरापथः m. N. of a country, Western Tibet or Ladāk (K.Pr. 94). Sg. gen. **bŏṭanyuk^{u},** q.v.

batundī بتندی adv. with sharpness, with severity, with acrimony (Rām. 497); violently, fiercely, with fury (Rām. 376).

batang بتنگ adj. c.g. in straits, in difficulties; distressed, harassed, vexed. **—anun —अनुन्** । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to worry, plague a person for something impossible or unobtainable. **—yunu —यिनु** । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be worried, distressed, have one's heart broken in trying to do something unsuccessfully.

bŏṭanyuku बुटन्युकु । भौत्तरापथिक: adj. (f. **bŏṭanicu** बुटनिचु), of or belonging to, coming from, or born or produced in Ladāk.

baṭañ बटञ् (Gr.Gr. 38), or **baṭiñ** बटिञ् f. a female Brāhman, a woman of the Brāhman caste (see **baṭa**); esp. a maidservant of the Brāhman caste, a menial Brāhmaṇī, of. **baṭa-mahanyuvu**, under **baṭa**. When employed •—, this word takes the form **baṭaňě**.

baṭaňě-pônu बटञ-पोनु । दासीब्राह्मणीवृत्ति: m. the condition of being a Brāhman maidservant, the making a living in such a capacity; (of anyone else) making a similar living. **-tônu -तोनु** । ब्राह्मणीवृत्ति: m. the condition of a Brāhman woman; esp. the life led by any woman who is well-conducted and careful about ceremonial purity and the like. **-wāza -वाज़** । स्त्रीसूपकार: m. a man who lives by cooking only for women (esp. Brāhman women); hence, a cook who does not know his work thoroughly, an inefficient cook.

bŏṭiñ बुटिञ् or **buṭiñ 1** बुटिञ् । भोटस्त्री f. a woman of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākin, a synonym of **bŏṭa-bāy**, see **bŏṭa** (Gr.Gr. 38).

buṭiñ 2 बुटिञ् । लताविशेष: f. a certain vegetable creeper which usually grows wild in the jungle; a collection of its leaves; its flower.

batpurī trēl (? spelling of first word), f. a wild **trēl**, a kind of apple (L. 349). See **trēl**.

batpīs (? spelling), f. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

bataura بطور prep. after the manner of, by way of (governs abl.) (Gr.M.).

baṭēra बटेर । लाव: m. a certain bird, the quail.

bāṭuru बाटुरु । लाव: m. a kind of quail, of. **baṭēra**. **—athi lagun —अथि लगुन्** । यथेष्टफलप्रभवलाभ: m.inf. the quail to come into the hand; the means for carrying out any desired object to be gained. **—pyonu —प्योनु** । यथेष्टफलाप्ति: m.f. the quail to fall; something eagerly desired to be suddenly and unexpectedly acquired, to drop from the clouds.

betri बेत्रि । इत्यादि: adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth. **-tētri -तेत्रि** । इत्यादिकम् adv. id.

bituru बितुरु । उपकरणम् m. a sufficiency of means (neither too much nor too little), implements, paraphernalia.

bē-tarafdār بےطرفدار adj. c.g. impartial, of no party, unsectarian (Gr.M.).

bē-tartīb بےترتیب adj. c.g. without order, irregular; without system (Gr.M.).

butarāth बुतराथ् or **būtarāth** बूतराथ् । भूमण्डलम् f. (sg. dat., etc., **butarōtsu** बुतरोत्सु, Śiv. 495, or **būtarōtsu** बूतरोत्सु), the earth, the world (Śiv. 496); the earth, as opposed to the sky (Śiv. 468); (usually) earth, land, ground (Śiv. 1110, 1231, 1234, 1291, 1296, 1297, 1345, 1530, 1550, 1869; Rām. 504, etc.). **-prāṭanwôlu -प्राटन्वोलु** m. a ploughman (El.).

batās बतास् । खाद्यविशेष: m. (lit. filled with wind), a certain sweetmeat of a spongy texture and hollow within (K.Pr. 28); a kind of cheap brown sugar, which comes from the Panjāb (L. 254). **-khündu -खंडु** । खाद्यखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-khanjě -खंजे**), a piece of this sweetmeat. **-woru -वोरु** । बहुरूपाकारखाद्यम् m. N. of a special variety of this sweetmeat.

būtēshŏr बू(भू)तेश्वर् m. Lord of ghosts, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1135, 1175).

butisuy (K.Pr. 243), incorr. for **buthisay** बुथिसय्, sg. dat. of **buthu 2**, with emph. **y**.

būtātma बू(भू)तात्म m. Soul of all beings, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1055).

batav, see **bata**.

baṭawa 1 बटव । पात्रविशेष: m. a globular metal vessel, cast in one piece, used for cooking; the *baṭlohi* or *lota* of India.

baṭawa 2 बटव । स्यूतविशेष: m. a small bag with divisions or folds, used for holding money, betel-nut, tobacco, etc.

bitāwun बितावुन् । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bitôwu** बितोवु), to pass over; to carry out, get through any difficult business; to pass through (a country); to cause (time) to elapse, to pass (time). **bitôwu-motu** बितावु-मोतु । उल्लङ्घित: adj. (f. **bitôwu-mütsu** बितोवु-मंत्सु), got over, carried out, passed through; (of time) spent, etc., as ab.

baṭawār बटवार् । शनिवासर: f. Saturday (K.Pr. 231, W. 106).

baṭawāri-dŏh बटवारि-दह । शनिवासरे adv. on Saturday. **-hondu -हंडु** । शनिवासरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzu -हंज़ु**), of or belonging to Saturday.

baṭawôru बटवोरु । प्रदेशविशेष: m. the name of a place in Kashmīr about six miles south-east of Śrīnagar.

baṭawŏri-bāy बटवारि-बाय् । मत्स्यविक्रयिणी f. a class of fish-wives who carry fish on their heads in baskets and cry their wares through the Śrīnagar markets. The fish are netted in the Vēth (Jehlam), near Baṭawôru.

baṭawāryuku बटवार्युकु । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **baṭawāricu** बटवारिचु), of or belonging to Baṭawôru.

būtāvīsh बूतावीश् । भूतावेश: f. inspiration or possession by a demon or evil spirit.

būtāvēṭh बूतावेट् । भूतावेशतुल्यवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **būtāvēṭhi** बूतावेठि), a condition of rage, fury, or gloomy anger, as if one were subject to possession by an evil spirit.

batöy[i] बतांयि । परान्नभोजी e.g. one who through miserliness or the like is in the mean habit of living upon food given in charity by others, even though he have sufficient wealth to support himself.

batöy[i]gī बतांयिगी । परान्नभोजिवृत्तिः f. the condition of living on food given by others in charity, whether due to greed or misfortune ; any mean conduct of this sort.

bĕts[ū] ब्यंचू, see **byot[u]**.

bits[ū] बिचू, see **byuts[u]**.

bīts[ū] बीचू, see **bīth**.

böts[ū] बांचू । कुटुम्बजनः m. (sg. dat. **böts[ū]s** बांचूस् or **bātsas** बाच़स्, Gr.Gr. 54), a member of a person's family, a relation ; pl. a person's family, the members of a household (K.Pr. 29, 100, 124 ; Śiv. 1445, pl. dat. **bātsan**), husband and wife (K.Pr. 59) ; the inner apartments of a house, the harem containing the female members of his family (El., Gr.M.) ; a wife (f.) (*qabīla*) (El., K.Pr. 43, YZ. 464). In the pl. this word is often used with a genitive of the word signifying a husband, to indicate husband and wife. Thus (H. viii, 13), **pātashāha-sȧndi[i] z[a]h böts[ū]**, lit. the two members of the family of the king, i.e. the king and queen. **-bal** -बल् । कुटुम्बबलम् m. power or influence due to having many members in one's family. **-bata** -बत । कुटुम्बसाधारणभक्तम् m. family food, the comparatively coarse food eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from the delicate food given to old people, the head of the family, children, guests, etc. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । कुटुम्बपरिवृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस् ; f. nom. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a large family. **-syun[u]** -सिनु । कुटुम्बसाधारणव्यञ्जनम् m. family seasoning ; the ordinary oil, condiments, vegetables, etc., eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from superior kinds given to the senior members, guests, etc. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । बहुकुटुम्बजनयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the head of a large household ; one who is a member of a large household. **-z[a]h** -ज़ह् m.pl. the two members of a family, husband and wife (H. viii, 1).

bātsi-bātsi बाच़ि-बाच़ि । प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम् adv. each member of a family one by one (used e.g. with verbs of giving, visiting, or the like). **bātsan-bātsan** बाच़न्-बाच़न् । प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम् adv. id.

batsha 1 बछ । हस्ताधोभागः *f.pl. the arms (or fore-legs of a wild beast) from the shoulder to the elbow.*

batsha 2 बछ, **batshōv** बछोव्, **būtsh[ū]** बूंछू, see **basun.**

butsh[u] बुछू, f. of **buth[u] 2**, at the end of an adjectival compound. Cf. **bāka-buth[u]**, under **bākh.**

bitsar बिछर् । विश्रम m. emaciation, feebleness.

bötsyun[u] बांचिनु । कुटुम्बजनयुक्तः adj. (f. **bötsiñ[ū]** बांचिञू), —° possessing so many members in one's household, used with numerals as the latter portion of a compound word, thus : **du-bötsyun[u]**, having two persons in one's household ; **tr[a]-bötsyun[u]**, having three ; **tsu-bötsyun[u]**, having four ; **pöntsa-bötsyun[u]**, having five persons in one's household.

bav ब(भ)व् m. existence, birth ; worldly existence.

bawa-sāgar ब(भ)व-सागर्, the ocean of worldly existence (Śiv. 14). **-santāph** -संताफ् m. (sg. dat. **-santāpas** -संतापस्), the misery, or torment, of existence (according to Hindū pessimism) (Śiv. 1870). **-sar** -सर् । संसारसरः m., i.q. **-sāgar** (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 14, 155, etc., Rām. 1596).

bāv बाव् । आदरः m. becoming, being ; state, condition (Śiv. 1211, with pun on meaning 'market-price', see bel., 1679 ; Rām. 549, 1781 ; **anubava-bāv**, a condition of perception, Śiv. 75, 982 ; **bakti-bāv**, the condition of faith, a state of faith, but often equivalent to **bȧkt[i]-bāv**, faith and love, bel., see **bakth**, Śiv. 515, 525, 757, 915, etc. ; **brama-bāv**, a condition of delusion, Śiv. 1835 ; **dāsa-bāv**, the condition of a servant, Śiv. 620, 1076 ; **gūr[i]-bāv**, the condition of a cowherd, Śiv. 1000, 1837 ; **nāṭ[i]-bāv**, the condition of a well-bucket, Śiv. 1818 ; **shur[i]-bāv**, the condition of a child, Śiv. 1015) ; conduct, behaviour ; way of thinking, feeling, sentiment, opinion (**advaita-bāv**, acceptance of the doctrine of monism, Śiv. 26) ; love, affection, devotional love shown to a deity, i.q. **bakth** (Śiv. 484, 531, 670, 772, 790, etc. ; **bȧkt[i]-bāv**, love and affection, Śiv. 188 ; **bāwāh**, with suff. of indef. art., 1083) ; affectionate respect, consideration, honour (Rām. 84, 317), cf. **ādar-bāw** ; power of discrimination (Śiv. 1548) ; a high value put upon anything (Śiv. 1808) ; price-current, market-rate (Śiv. 1211, see ab.) ; prosperity in business (Gr.M.). **—badun** —बडुन् । व्याजपूर्वकानुवर्तनम् m.inf. respect to go forward ; to show pretended compliance to an order (given by a senior, a superior, a teacher, or the like). **—dyun[u]** —दिनु । आदरप्रदानम्, अभ्युत्थानम् m.inf. to show respect, to rise from one's seat through politeness or respect. **—karun** —करुन् । सभाजनम् m.inf. to make respect ; to welcome to one's house with love and honour. **—thawun** —थवुन् । आदररक्षणम् m.inf. 'to put honour' ; to respect and comply with the order or advice of an elder or superior, the instruction of a teacher, or the like.

bāwa-rostᵘ बाव-रस्तु । भक्तिहीनः adj. (f. **-rūshᵘ** -रंछू), wanting in love, wanting in politeness or respect, rude, genl. used as an adv. **-sān** -सान् । भक्तियुक्तम् adv. politely, respectfully, affectionately. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । भक्त्युपेतः adj. (f. **-sūshᵘ** -संछू), possessing love, polite, respectful; possessing respect, respected, honoured. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । भक्तिमान् adj. (f. **-vĕtsᵘ** -व्यंचू), loving, faithful, affectionate, or respectful by nature.

bēwāī (W. 21), i.q. **bēwāyĕ**, q.v.

bǫwᵘ बुवु, see **bŏwun.**

bôwᵘ वोवु, see **bāwun.**

bövī वांवी । दैवम् m. that which will be, that which is predestined, fate, destiny.

böwᵘ 1 वांवू, see **bāwun.**

böwᵘ 2 or **bövᵘ** वांवू । (पश्चि-)सक्थि f. the thigh (esp. of birds); the posterior aspect of the thigh (El. *bór*). Cf. **ūnzᵘ-böwᵘ.**

bē-wafā بے وفا adj. c.g. (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); i.q. **bē-wŏphā,** q.v.

bāwāh बावाह्, see **bāv.**

bē-wukūf بے وقوف adj. c.g. without sense, ignorant, foolish, stupid; (as subst.) a fool, a blockhead (Gr.M.).

bē-wukūfī بے وقوفی f. want of sense, foolishness, a foolish action, stupidity, folly, fatuity (Gr.M.).

bôwala (? spelling), adj. c.g. furious (El.).

bĕwulpha ब्युवुल्फ (= بےعلوفہ) । निर्वेतनः adj. c.g. without rations or victuals (of soldiers, etc.); without subsistence allowance, without stipend, without salary.

bawan 1 बवन् । गृहसमुदायः m. a kind of house; a house with rooms built round and opening into a hollow square, the house of a well-to-do person. **—sǫmbᵃrun** —स्वम्ब्रुन् or **—sǫmbᵃrāwun** —स्वम्ब्रावुन् । वङ्कसामग्रीसमुच्चयः m.inf. to lay up a great store of household necessities, as a provision against hard times.

bawan 2 बवन् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. 'the habitation', N. of a sacred spring or *tīrtha* close to the famous temple of Mārtāṇḍa. The large basins filled by the spring are inhabited by an abundance of sacred fish. The Sanskrit name of the place was *bhavana* (RT.Tr. II, 466; El. s.vv. *mārtand* and *maṭan*).

bāwanā बावना । भक्तिः f. a feeling of devotion, faith (in), respect, honour directed to a god, a preceptor, a Brāhmaṇ, or the like. i.q. **bakth,** q.v. (Śiv. 70, 130, etc.).

bawönī ब(भ)वांनी f. Bhavānī, N. of the goddess Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva, in her pacific and amiable form (K.Pr. 228, Śiv. 109, 494, etc.). Śiv. makes the sg. dat., etc., of this word sometimes **bawöniyĕ** ब(भ)वांनिय (496) and sometimes **bawānĕ** ब(भ)वात्र (79, 80, 1315). **-dās** -दास् m. 'servant of Bhawānī', N. of a Kashmīr worthy, regarding whom a story is told in K.Pr. 254.

bāwun 1 बावुन् । अभिप्रायकथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôwᵘ** वोवु; inf. abl. poet. **bāwanē logᵘ** बावने लंगु, he began to tell, Śiv. 700), to show, tell, inform, relate (YZ. 454, Śiv. 700, Rām. 292, 453, 1105, etc.); to disclose one's inner thoughts, disclose (a secret) (K.Pr. 23, Śiv. 675, 1633, Rām. 340, H. vii, 21); to confide one's secret intentions, to tell (a friend, etc.) what in one's own opinion is a proper course of conduct (Rām. 1574, 1592, 1764); to explain the meaning of anything (Śiv. 21, 480, 675, 1506, 1130).

bôwᵘ-motᵘ वोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. **böwᵘ-mütsᵘ** वांवू-मंचू), disclosed, confided (of a secret), etc.

bāwun 2 बावुन् । देवतायां निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôwᵘ** वोवु), to pour a libation of rice-milk or the like over the image of a god, or into running water at some holy bathing-place.

bôwᵘ-motᵘ वोवु-मंतु । जले समर्पितः perf. part. (f. **böwᵘ-mütsᵘ** वांवू-मंचू), poured in libation as above; met. (of anything not a libation) plunged in a flowing river or the like.

bŏwan बुवन् or **buwan** बु(भु)वन् । भुवनम् m. the earth, the world. Usually three worlds are counted—heaven, atmosphere, and earth (cf. Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 978).

bŏwun बुवुन् । उद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bǫwᵘ** बुवु; impve. 3 **bŏvin** बुविन् or **bŏyin** बुयिन्; ben. 2 sg. **bŏyyĕkh** बुय्यख्, pl. **bŏyiw** बुयिव्, 3 **bŏyyĕn** बुय्यन्; in Gr.Gr. this verb is taken as the model for the 2nd conj., and is conjugated throughout), to become, be (Gr.Gr. 23; the ben. is very often used in this sense in blessings, e.g. Śiv. 5, 92, 111, 658, 685, etc.); to be born; to accrue, result; to be effected, accomplished; to be committed (as sin, fault, etc.); to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur; to turn out, prove to be; to serve, answer, do; (most commonly, exc. in ben.) (of crops, fruit, etc., or of swarms of insects, birds, etc.) to be produced, spring up (Gr.Gr. 205, lvi, El., K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1291); esp. to be produced in great plenty or swarms, to grow plenteously (K.Pr. 84).

bǫwᵘ-motᵘ बुवु-मंतु । उद्भूतः perf. part. (f. **bŏwᵘ-mütsᵘ** बुवू-मंचू), become, born, etc., as above; esp. (of crop, fruit, etc.) produced in great quantity, with great fruitfulness; happened in past time, happened before now (Rām. 1601).

buwan बु(भु)वन्, see **bŏwan.**

buwanēshōrī बु(भु)वनेश्वरी f. N. of a certain *nāga*, or sacred spring, near Khōnᵃmuh, and visited on the pilgrimage to the shrine of Harṣēśvara (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 930, cf. 932).

bē-wŏphā or **bē-wafā** बेव़फा بے وفا adj. c.g. faithless, perfidious, treacherous; ungrateful (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); (as subst.) a traitor, faithless one, ingrate.

bē-wŏphōyī or **bē-wafōī** बेव़फायी بے وفائی f. faithlessness, infidelity, ingratitude, treachery (H. viii, 6, 11).

bāwar باور m. belief, faith, confidence, trust, credit. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to believe, etc. (H. viii, 13).

bĕwŏri ब्यवांरी । विबाधना f. mental pain or distress, sorrow, anguish (arising from abuse, dishonour, loss of property, etc.).

bŏ̃wār बौँवार् or **baũwār** बौँवार् । भौमवासरः f. Tuesday.

bawa-sāgar बव-सागर्, **-sar** -सर्, see **bav.**

bavishĕth बविश्नथ् m. (sg. dat. **bavishĕtas** बविश्नतस्), the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

bawāsīr बवासीर् بواسیر । अर्शोरोगः f. hemorrhoids, piles.

bawāsīrilad बवासीरिलद् । अर्शोरोगयुतः adj. (as subst., f. **bawāsīriladiñ** बवासीरिलदिञ्), one who suffers from piles; met. a maniac, an incoherent madman.

bē-wāsta بے واسطہ adj. c.g. without motive, without reason; without business, without concern; without relationship, without connexion; without tie, without connexion with worldly things (e.g. a mendicant devotee).

bāwoṭ^u वावटु । अङ्गदविशेषः m. a kind of armlet worn by women, consisting of ornamental bosses or plates of one of the precious metals strung together.

bāwaṭ^i-gul^u वावटि-गुलु । अङ्गदविशेषः m. one of a pair of such armlets. **-hor^u** -हरु । अङ्गदविशेषयुग्मम m. a pair of such armlets.

bāwath वावथ् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः f. (sg. dat. **bāwüts^ü** ववंचू), showing, telling, information; a declaration of intentions, an expression of one's wishes, a giving of instructions. Cf. **bāwun 1,** of which it is the abs. noun (Gr.Gr. 128).

bŏwath बुवथ् । अत्युत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **bŏwüts^ü** बुवंचू), excessive production or fructification, esp. of crops, fruit, plants, birds, or the like. Cf. **bŏwun,** of which this is the abs. noun.

bēwāyĕ बेवाय adj. c.g. careless, fearless (W. 21, *bēwāi*); adv. carelessly, fearlessly (Rām. 108, 1300).

bāw^aza वावज़ । भ्रातृसुता f. a brother's daughter, a niece on the brother's side (Gr.Gr. 133, L. 462, Rām. 138). **-nŏsh** -न्वश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी m. the wife of a brother's son, a niece by marriage on the brother's side. **-zāmatur^u** -ज़ामतुरु । भ्रातृसुतापतिः m. the husband of a brother's daughter, a nephew by marriage on the brother's side.

bāwazun बावज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bāwazyōv** बावज़्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be liked, preferred; (esp. of food) to be tasty, dainty (Gr.Gr. lv).

bay बय्, see **bayĕ.**

bāy बाय् f. a lady, mistress, as in **āga-bāy,** the wife of the master of a house, the mistress of a house. Cf. K.Pr. 263; Śiv. 1141, 1237, 1491, 1493. Often used as a suffix to indicate the wife of a man of a certain caste or profession. Thus, **baṭa-bāy,** a Brāhman's wife, as distinguished from **baṭañ,** a woman of the Brāhman caste.

bāyau बायौ, see **bôy^u.**

bayĕ बय (भय) । भयम् m. (in Rām. 1486, **bay** बय्), fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (Śiv. 962, 1256, 1288, 1648, 1758); righteous fear, the fear of God (K.Pr. 201). **—dyun^u** —दिनु । भयदानम् m.inf. to fill with fear, threaten, scold, make afraid (e.g. a stronger threatening a weaker, a parent scolding a child, a man frightening a beast). **-hot^u** -हतु । भयाकुलः adj. (f. **-hüts^ü** -हंचू), smitten by fear, terrified, frightened. **-hatsar** -हच़र् । भयाकुलत्वम् m. a state of being smitten by fear, a state of terror, a state of fright. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । भयप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show terror (to another), to intimidate. **—khyon^u** —ख्योनु । भयानुभवः m.inf. to eat fear, to be frightened at anything, to experience a sensation of fear. **-rost^u** -रंस्तु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **-rüsh^ü** -रंछू), fearless, without fear (Śiv. 1732); not causing fear, not frightening, not formidable. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । भयस्थितिः m.inf. fear to remain, a condition of fear previously caused (e.g. to a child or an opponent) to continue; having once experienced fear from any cause, that fear to continue for the future. **-sost^u** -संस्तु adj. (f. **-süsh^ü** -संछू), awful, terrible. **—thawun** —थवुन् । भीतिसमावेशनम् m.inf. to put fear, to put in fear. **-tshaṭh** -छ़ट । भयावेशः f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi** -छ़टि), tossing up of fear, a sudden attack of fear, terror begotten by a mere apparition, or by the mere appearance of an enemy, etc. **-vyot^u** -व्यंतु । भयाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-vĕts^ü** -व्यंचू), overcome with fear; in a state of terror owing to some previous fear.

bayĕs-tal rōzun बयस्-तल् रोज़ुन् । भयायत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to remain subject to somebody under the influence of fear, to be in a state of terror (of somebody). **-tal thawun** -तल् थवुन् । भयायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to put under one's influence by means of fear, to intimidate.

bāyĕ 1 बाय । ज्येष्ठभ्राता m. an elder brother; met. any elder relation on the father's side. Cf. **bôy^u.**

bāyĕ 2 बाय, **bāyi** बायि, **bāyō** बायो, see **bôy^u.**

bĕyĕ 1 व्यय or **biyĕ 1** बिय । पुनः adv. again, once more (Gr.Gr. 94; K.Pr. 237; Śiv. 916, 979, 980, 1341; W. 99, *beyi*; YZ. 15, 138; Rām. 1, 84, 85, etc.);

more. *Conj.* and, and also, also (Śiv. 163, 799, YZ. 82). Cf. **byākh.** —**akh** —अख् pron. adj. one more. —**kēh** —कें़ह् pron. adj. anything else. —**ti** —ति conj. moreover, and moreover, and what's more. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come again, to return (El.). The word is properly dat. of **bi,** q.v.

bĕyĕ 2 ब्यय, **biy** बिय्, **biyau** बियौ, **biyĕ 2** बिय, **biyⁱ** बियि, **biyi** बियि, see **byākh.**

biyō बियो in **-biyō** -बियो । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain game played by pairs of little girls. They stand facing each other with their feet close together, and firmly holding each other's hands. Then both lean backwards as far as they can, and whirl round in a circle with their feet as pivots.

biyᵘ बियू, see **byuyᵘ.**

bŏy 1 बुय्, even I, see **bŏh.**

bŏy 2 बुय्, if I, see **bŏh.**

bŏy 3 बुय् (=بو) or **bōy 1** बोय् । दुर्गन्धः f. a bad smell, the smell of anything decaying or rotten, a stink. —**tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञ्रू । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम् f.inf. to give forth a stink, to stink (esp. of something rotten or decaying). —**wŏthüñᵘ** —व्रथंञ्रू । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. a stink to arise, as ab. —**yiñᵘ** —यिञ्रू । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. id.

bōy 2, see **bôyᵘ.**

bôyᵘ बोयु । भ्राता m. [spelt *boi*, K.Pr. 34, 130, and *bōy*, YZ. 436; sg. dat. **böyis** बांयिस् (K.Pr. 134), ag. **böyⁱ** बांयि, abl. **bāyi** बायि, gen. **böyⁱ-sondᵘ** बांयि-सन्दु (Rām. 509, 510, 894; cf. **bāyyunᵘ** bel.), voc. **bāyĕ** बाय or **bāyi** बायि (Gr.Gr. 99, Śiv. 1482, the *bāyih* of K.Pr. 29) or **bāyau** बायौ Rām. 1161, (Gr.Gr. 99); pl. nom. **böyⁱ** बांयि (Śiv. 1526, 1790; *bōy* of YZ. 109), dat. **bāyyĕn** or **bāyĕn** बाय्यन्, बायन् (Śiv. 41; *bāyⁱan* or *bāyⁱen* of YZ. 97, 138, 372, 452), ag. and abl. **bāyyau** बाय्यौ (*bāyⁱev* of YZ. 84, 103), gen. **bāyyĕn-** or **bāyen-hondᵘ** बाय्यन्-हन्दु, voc. **bāyō** बायो (YZ. 98)], a brother, whether uterine or a step-brother, cf. **böyⁱ-bārânⁱ** bel.; met. a near relation, a clansman (Śiv. 41). When opp. to **kākh,** q.v., it means a younger brother, cf. **bāyyun** bel.; cf. also **bāyĕ 1.**

böyⁱ-bō̃ बांयि-बां । भकारः m. "brother *ba*", the name by which the letter भ **bha** is called in Kāshmīrī. This letter is pronounced **ba** in that language, and is so called to distinguish it from ब or **ba** proper. In the Śāradā and Nāgarī alphabets it immediately follows ब **ba** in alphabetical order. Cf. **bubbö,** the name of **ba.** **-bodᵘ** -बंदु m. brotherhood, commensality, partnership (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **böjⁱ-bodᵘ** under **bôjᵘ.** **-bĕñĕ** -ब्यञ । भ्रातृमती f. the sister of a brother; hence, a woman who has a real brother, i.e. a brother of excellent reputation, endowed alike with virtue and with fortune. **-bārânⁱ** -बारंनि । भ्रातृसंघः m.pl. a collective name for a number of uterine brothers (YZ. 438, 453, Rām. 332, 443). Cf. **bārânⁱ.** The opposite is **ōra-bôyᵘ,** a half-brother by the same father (YZ. 84, 97, 103, 138, 452). **-kākañ** -काकञ् or **bāyⁱ-kākañ** बंयि-काकञ् । भ्रातृपत्नी f. a brother's (usually an elder brother's) wife, a sister-in-law (Rām. 510). **-lāla** -लाल । ज्येष्ठश्रेष्ठो भ्राता m. an honorific term for one who is at once an elder brother and distinguished by virtue. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम् m. the relationship of brother, brotherhood (Gr.Gr. 143); met. brotherly conduct, respect, or affection shown by one who is not necessarily a brother. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । भ्रातृयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ), one who possesses a brother or brothers.

bāyyunᵘ बाय्युनु or **bāyunᵘ** बायुनु adj. (f. **bāyyüñᵘ** बाय्यंञ्रू or **bāyüñᵘ** बायंञ्रू), of or belonging to a brother; esp. when the brother is a person specially referred to, and the word is used instead of or partially representing a proper name, of or belonging to brother, cf. K.Pr. 251, where *bāyinih* seems to be for **bāyini,** masc. sing. abl. Here the word is opposed to *kākun*, of or belonging to an *elder* brother. Cf. **kākh.**

buy बुय्, even I, see **bŏh.**

biyābān بیابان m. a desert, a wilderness (Rām. 1326).

byucᵘ बिचु । वृश्चिकः m. (sg. dat. **bicis** बिचिस्), a scorpion.

bicⁱ-zöṭᵘ बिचि-ज़ांचू । परोपतापनस्वभावः adj. c.g. scorpion-natured, malignant, malicious, spiteful, maleficent. **-ṭŏph** -टुफ् । वृश्चिकदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpi** -टुपि), the sting of a scorpion; met. a secret malignant act.

bāyih, see **bôyᵘ.**

beyāk, see **byākh.**

bĕyukᵘ ब्ययुकु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bĕyücᵘ** ब्ययंचू), see **byākh.**

byākh ब्याख्, **byēkh** ब्येख् (H. viii, 1), or **bēkh** बेख् (H. viii, 1; xii, 4) । अपरः pron. adj., c.g. [cf. Gr.Gr. 52; declined as follows: sg. dat., c.g. **biyis** बियिस्; ag.m. **biyⁱ** बियि, f. **biyi** बियि; abl. **biyi** बियि or (Gr.Gr. 94, 153) **biyĕ** बिय; gen. an. (rarely inan.) **biyⁱ-sondᵘ** बियि-सन्दु or **bĕy-sondᵘ** ब्यय्-सन्दु (f. **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ू), inan. (rarely an.) **bĕyukᵘ** ब्ययुकु (f. **bĕyücᵘ** ब्ययंचू); pl. nom. m. **biy** बिय् or **biyⁱ** बियि, f. **biyĕ** बिय or (c.g.) **bĕyĕ** ब्यय; dat. c.g. **biyĕn** बियन्; ag. and abl. **biyau** बियौ; gen. **biyĕn-hondᵘ** बियन्-हन्दु (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू)], another, other, different (Śiv. 618; K.Pr. 242, sg. dat. written *bĕyih*); the other (Śiv. 1441); another one (pl. some), more, additional (Gr.M.). W. (34) spells this word *bĕyāk* and (137) *beyāk.*

-trākh -त्राख् । अपरःकश्चित् pron., indef. adj., c.g. (sg. dat. **biyis-triyis** बियिस्-त्रियिस्, and so on, like **byākh**), anyone else, someone else. **byākhüy** ब्याखूय् adj. (declined as above with **y** य् added), altogether different; met. different from everything else, unsurpassed, beyond comprehension (K.Pr. 60).

This word **byākh** is really an irregular compound of **bi** (q.v.) and **akh**, one. The obl. cases are those of **bi**, without **akh**, to which the emph. particle **y** has been added.

bȧyi-kākan̄ बंयि-काकञ् । भ्रातृजाया f. a brother's wife, a sister-in-law. Cf. **böyi-kākan̄** under **bôyu**.

bȧyi-kākanĕ-tônu बंयि-काकञ-तोनु । भ्रातृजायावृत्तिः m. the relationship of sister-in-law (brother's wife) to any person (male or female); met. conduct as such, conduct (affection, etc.) of another woman similar to the conduct of a sister-in-law.

byôlu ब्योलु । बीजम् m. (biol of L. 463; sg. dat. **byölis** ब्यॉलिस् (Śiv. 929) or **bēlis** बेलिस्; ag. **byöli** ब्यॉलि or **bēli** बेलि; abl. **byāli** ब्यालि or **bēli** बेलि, and so on), seed-grain, seed (K.Pr. 187, 193; Śiv. 928, 1110, 1530, 1678; Rām. 617, 826, 1504, 1512); semen; insect eggs, fish-roes (owing to their resemblance to minute seeds). **-kuku** -कुकु m. the cuckoo, so called from its cry being heard at seed-time, in spring (El.).

bēli-basta बेलि-बस्त । बीजगुच्छविशेषः f. a seed-bundle, the bag or membrane containing eggs, in the case of certain insects; similar collections of granulations in disease. **-dānĕ** -दाञ । बीजोपयोगिधान्यम् m. seed-paddy, seed of the rice-plant reserved for sowing. **-dūru** -डूरु । क्षेत्रभागोपयोगिबीजसमूहः m. lit. a seed-bed; hence, the amount of paddy-seed required for sowing the plot of ground used as a seed nursery. **-düjü** -दंजू । उप्तबीजक्षेत्रभागः f. lit. a seed-field; a plot of unirrigated land in which spring crop (barley, wheat, etc.) or an autumn crop (*mung*, etc.) have been sown broadcast, and before the seeds have sprouted. **-gŏṭsü** -ग्वंचू or **byöli-gŏṭsü** ब्यॉलि-ग्वंचू । बीजगुलिका f., lit. a seed-berry, a collection of seeds, etc., as e.g. the bag of eggs of certain insects, the seed-pod of a plant containing many minute seeds, the roe of a fish. **-lyolu** -ल्यंलु or **byöli-lyolu** ब्यॉलि-ल्यंलु । बीजकुम्भविशेषः m. a jar in which seed-grain is soaked before sowing (see the next); met. a hole or pit packed tightly with a large number of articles. **-mŏnḍü** -म्वंडू or **byöli-mŏnḍü** ब्यॉलि-म्वंडू। कलम्बविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य), the root of a kind of pot-herb (? a kind of cabbage) which is planted again, and from the sprouts issuing from which seeds are propagated. **-tŏmal** -त्वंमल or **byöli-tŏmal** ब्यॉलि-त्वंमल । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a certain kind of rice. Before sowing, seed-paddy is soaked in water till it begins to sprout. When the sowing is completed, any seed-grain that remains over is parched and pounded for food, and is called by this name. It is thus a kind of malted parched grain. Cf. the preceding, and **byāli anun** bel. **-wahĕkh** -वह्यख or **byöli-wahĕkh** ब्यॉलि-वह्यख । बीजवापकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wahĕkhas** -वह्यखस), 'sowing-Wahĕkh' (Skt. Vaiśākha), the month (April–May) in which paddy is sown. **-wāph** -वाफ or **byöli-wāph** ब्यॉलि-वाफ । बीजवापसमयः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस), seed-sowing, esp. the season for sowing paddy (commencing with the sun's entry into Taurus, and continuing for forty days until the sun's entry into Gemini). **-wāpas-kyutu** -वापस-क्युतु । बीजवापावसरे adv. in the sowing-season (as ab.), u.w. vbs. of coming, going, being born, or the like.

bēli khasun बेलि खसुन् । यथाक्रमसंग्रहः m.inf., lit. to ascend by seed; to arrange, or put in rows (like rice seedlings), to set a crowd of people in rows; to put (papers, etc.) in proper order (for reading or the like). Cf. **bēli-wasun** bel. **—wasun** —वसुन् । पङ्क्तिक्रमेण परिग्रहः m.inf., lit. to descend by seed; to bring or select, anything in rows, i.e. one by one in proper order. Cf. **bēli khasun** ab.

byāli anun ब्यालि-अनुन् । वापोचितीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring for seed; hence, to prepare seed for sowing by soaking it in water so as to cause it to sprout. Cf. **bēli-tŏmal** ab. **—bihun** —बिहुन् । बीजसाफल्यम् m.inf., lit. to sit by seed; (a field) to be fruitful, every single seed coming to maturity. **—byūṭhu-motu** —ब्यूठु-मंतु । सफलीभूतोप्तबीजः perf. part. (f. **—bīṭhü-müṭsü** —बीठू-मंचू), (a field, etc.) in which not a single seed has failed, but in which each has come to maturity. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । उप्तीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring out by seed; to sow (a prepared field). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । वापसमाप्तिः m.inf., lit. to go out from seed, to be completely sown (of a field). **—wŏṭhu** —वंठु । वापयोग्यः perf. part. (f. **—wŏṭshü** —वंछू), (of a field, etc.) specially fitted for being sown with seed owing to the fertile quality of its soil. **—yunu** —यिनु । संपन्नोप्तीभवनम् m.inf., lit. to come by seed; hence, (of a field) to have been sown, with the seed which has just commenced to sprout. See **bēli-tŏmal** ab.

byöli-dād ब्यॉलि-दाँद । बीजवृषः m. a seed bull, a stud bull, a bull kept for breeding. **-gŏṭsü** -ग्वंचू । बीजकोशः f., i.q. **bēli-gŏṭsü** ab. **-lyolu** -ल्यंलु । बीजघटः m., i.q. **bēli-lyolu** ab. **-mŏnḍü** -म्वंडू । बीजकलम्बः

f., i.q. **bēlⁱ-mŏndᵘ** ab. **-pholᵘ** -फॊलु । बीजसमूहः, एकं बीजम् m. a small quantity of seeds (Gr.Gr. 164); the total quantity of seed from a single plant or flower; a single seed. **-tŏmᵃl** -त्वमल । बीजतण्डुलसमूहः m., i.q. **bēlⁱ-tŏmᵃl** ab. **-wahĕkh** -वह्यख् । बीजोत्पित्तिकालः m., i.q. **bēlⁱ-wahĕkh** ab. **-wāph** -वाफ । बीजोत्पित्तिकालः m., i.q. **bēlⁱ-wāph** ab.

byūmukᵘ ब्यूमुकु, see **bīma.**

bē-yīmān بے ایمان adj. c.g. without religion, infidel (K.Pr. 239); corrupt, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, dishonest, fraudulent.

byonᵘ ब्यॊनु or **byunᵘ** बिनु (e.g. H. vii, 3, 14) । भिन्नः adj. [sometimes written **byonnᵘ** ब्यॊन्नु, with m. sg. dat. **bĕnis** ब्यनिस् or **bĕnnis** ब्यन्निस्, ag. **bĕnⁱ** ब्यनि or **bĕnnⁱ** ब्यन्नि (Gr.Gr. 26); sg. f. nom. **bĕñᵘ** ब्यञू], apart, separate (Śiv. 1198); distinct from, other than; various; adv. separately (Śiv. 1427, **bĕnnō,** m.c. for **byonᵘ,** 1563). **-byonᵘ** -ब्यॊनु । भिन्नं भिन्नम् adv. separately, apart, variously (Śiv. 843, 1203, 1579, 1775); often used almost as an adj. as in **byonᵘ byonᵘ rāyĕ** (f.pl.), different opinions (Gr.M.; so Śiv. 1134, 1755). **-byonᵘ gatshun** -ब्यॊनु गछुन् । छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be torn, torn apart; (of clothes) to be torn through being worn out. **—kadun** —कडुन् । भिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to separate, pull to pieces. **-byonᵘ karun** -ब्यॊनु करुन् । उद्घाटनम् m.inf. to separate, open out. **-lĕjᵘ** -ल्यजू । पृथक्पाकः f. cooking and eating apart from the other members of a commensal family. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to separate out, partition (joint family property, or the like).

bĕnⁱ-pōṭhⁱ ब्यनि-पॊठि or **-pōṭhin** -पॊठिन् । भिन्नतया, गूढम् adv. separately, apart; apart, privately, secretly.

bayān بیان m. a declaration, assertion, statement; explanation, disclosure, description (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to tell, relate, express; to explain, make clear (El.).

bāyĕn, bāyⁱan, bāyⁱen बाय्यन्, and **bāyunᵘ** बायुनु, see **bôyᵘ.**

bē-öyin بے آئین adj. c.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

biyĕn बियन्, see **byākh.**

biyun बियुन् । पार्युषित्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **biyyōv** बिय्योव्), to be or become stale or cold and tasteless (of cooked food), to be spoilt by being kept too long before eating (of something that should be eaten directly it is cooked); spoilt by being kept too long, so that it is dried up. Cf. **byuyᵘ. biyyō-motᵘ** बिय्यो-मॊतु । चिरपर्युषितः perf. part. (f. **biyyē-mütsᵘ** बिय्ये-मचू), stale (of cooked food); met. (of a man, woman, etc.) one for whom something (e.g. a marriag or the like) takes place long after the usual time period, or age for such a ceremony, etc.

bŏyun बॊयुन् । संपत्संभवः conj. 2 (only used in the imperative and benedictive moods, and then usually referred to the verb **bŏvun,** q.v.). Thus, **bŏyyĕkh,** mayst thou be (prosperous, and so on) (ben. sg. 3): **bŏyin,** let him be (prosperous, etc.) (impve. sg. 3). (Cf. Gr.Gr. 247 and 252.)

bāyinih, see **bāyyunᵘ,** under **bôyᵘ.**

bayānakh बयानख् । भीषणः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bayānakas** बयानकस्), fearful, terrible, dreadful, formidable.

byonnᵘ ब्यॊन्नु, see **byonᵘ.**

bē-yinsöfī بے انصافی f. injustice (Gr.M.).

bē-yintihā بے انتہا adj. c.g. without limit, endless, boundless, infinite (Gr.M.).

biyĕnāwun बियनावुन् । पर्युषितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biyĕnôwᵘ** बियनोवु), (of cooked food) to make stale, to let get cold and tasteless; to make a person permanent in any position by dint of long occupation, to allow a person to gain a right to a post by long service.

byôrᵘ ब्योरु । बिडालः, कूपयन्त्रमध्यभुजः m. a cat (mostly vill.). The cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for drawing water from a well. Cf. **brôrᵘ** 1 and 2.

biyĕr बियर् । पार्युषित्यम् m. staleness, the condition of cooked food allowed to grow cold and tasteless (Gr.Gr. 138); met. a long time occupied, or long delay occurring in any business. **—lagun** —लगुन् । बहुकालिकक्षितिः m.inf. delay to occur in the carrying out of anything which it was hoped to complete quickly (e.g. a marriage).

biyis बियिस्, see **byākh** and **byuyᵘ.**

böyis बॊयिस्, see **bôyᵘ.**

bĕy-sondᵘ ब्यय्-सॊन्दु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ू), see **byākh.**

byotᵘ ब्यॊतु । क्षीणदेहः adj. (f. **bĕtsᵘ** ब्यचू), one who is (esp. by birth) of feeble and emaciated body, a weakling. Cf. **byutsᵘ.**

byūṭhᵘ ब्यूठु । अप्रहतः adj. (sg. dat. **bīṭhis** बीठिस्; f. sg. nom. **bīṭhᵘ** बीठू, dat. **bēchĕ** बेछ्य) (1 p.p. of **bĕhun,** to sit, q.v.), seated, sitting; settled, settled down, fallen in (as a roof, etc.); sitting idle unoccupied, idle (K.Pr. 33); (of land) fit for cultivation or once cultivated and now fallow, cf. **bīṭhᵘ.**

bayāth बयाथ् (= بیعت), f. (sg. dat. **bayötsᵘ** बयाचू), the act of promising obedience; submission, obedience, allegiance; initiation as a disciple of a saint or religious guide. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । शिष्यत्वग्रहणम् f.inf. to

initiate a disciple, etc.; hence, to initiate, to teach a person what to do and what to avoid in any business or course of conduct. **—wanüñ^{u}** —वंनंञ्‌ । शिचाभाषणम् f.inf. to utter words of initiation; hence, to give verbal instructions as ab.

bayĕth वयथ् । यथेष्टनिपातः f. (sg. dat. **bayüts^{u}** वयंत्सू), a lucky throw (of dice or the like).

byūṭh^{u}-mot^{u} ब्यूठु-मंतु । निविष्टः perf. part. (f. **bīṭh^{u}-müts^{u}** बीठू-मंत्सू, sg. dat. **bēchĕ-matsĕ** बेछ्य-मत्स्य; perf. part. of **bĕhun** or **bihun,** q.v.), seated; idle, unemployed; settled, cleared (of a muddy liquid, etc.).

bayĕtal वयतल् । पर्णे यथेष्टाचारी adj. c.g., (of dice, or the like) lucky, one that usually gives lucky throws. Cf. **bayĕth.**

byuts^{u} विचु । क्षीणः adj. (f. **bits^{u}** विचू), emaciated, feeble. Cf. **byot^{u}.**

bāy^{i}ev, see **bôy^{u}.**

byuy^{u} वियु । पर्युषितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **biyis** वियिस्; f. sg. nom. **biy^{u}** वियू), (of cooked food) stale, allowed to get cold and hence tasteless, kept over-night or for longer so that it has dried up. Cf. **biyun.**

bāyyau बाय्यौ, **bāyyĕn** बाय्यन्, **bāyyun^{u}** बाय्युनु, see **bôy^{u}.**

byāz ब्याज़् । कुसीदम् f. interest on money, usury.

bayāz वयाज़् بیاض । वस्त्रपुस्तिकाविशेषः f. an account-book, ledger.

byāz^{a}r ब्याज़र् । कुसीदिकः m. one who makes his living by interest, a money-lender, usurer.

bē-yizzatī بے عزتی f. disgrace, dishonour, ignominy (Gr.M.).

bē-yizzath بے عزت adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bē-yazzatas** بے عزتس), without honour or dignity, disgraced; subst. m. (K.Pr. 90), i.q. **bĕ-yizzatī,** q.v.

bāz 1 باز adv. back; again (El.).

bāz 2 बाज़् باز । द्यूतावृत्तिः m. playing, gambling; esp. a single play in gaming, a single throw of the dice (Rām. 1351). **pŏkhta bāzāh,** a winning throw, **khām bāzāh,** a losing throw (Rām. 298). **—pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । इष्टानुकूलसमागमः m.inf. a throw (of dice) to fall; met. to come together (of a number of people who will help one to carry out something just as one wishes to do it, e.g. in some domestic affair, the simultaneous arrival of a wife, sons, and friends all of whom are experienced in the matter).

baza बज़्, see **bŏd^{u} 2.**

bīz बीज़् m. seed (Śiv. 1126).

bīz^{u} बीज़ू, see **bēd 2.**

bŏz बुज़् । बाहुः m. an arm, esp. a large, well-formed arm (Śiv. 1510).

bóza बुज़्, see **bŏd^{u} 2.**

bōza बोज़ بوزہ । मद्यम् m. liquor made from grapes, molasses, rice, barley, etc.; wine, beer. **-gor^{u}** -गोरु । मद्यविक्रेता m. (f. **-gür^{u}** -गंरू), a dealer in or seller of this beer. The fem. indicates a female dealer; a dealer's wife is **-gār^{i}-bāy** -गंरि-बाय्. **-gār^{i}-wān** -गंरि-वान् । मदिरासंपादनस्थानम् m. a place where this liquor is prepared or sold.

bŏzĕ बुज़्य, see **bŏd^{u}.**

böz^{i} 1 बांज़ि بازی । छलम्, माया, द्यूतावृत्तिः play, sport, game, trick; doing, carrying out any profession; gambling (Śiv. 1015, with allusion also to the following meaning); swindling; conjuring, legerdemain, magic (Rām. 905); deceit (Rām. 164, 361, 1171); illusion (Rām. 25, 1611, 1732). **—diñ^{u}** —दिञू । छलनम् f.inf. to give deceit, to trick, swindle. **-gar** -गर् بازی گر or **-gār** -गार् (e.g. Śiv. 1644) । ऐन्द्रजालिकः, वञ्चकः m. (f. **-garin** -गरिन्, **-gārĕñ** -गार्यञ्), one who exhibits feats of legerdemain or activity, a tumbler, rope-dancer, juggler, conjurer (W. 140, K.Pr. 41); one who swindles, a swindler, cheat (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 1644, Rām. 1317, 1785). The fem. indicates a female who does these things. **-garī** -गरी or **-görī** -गांरी । मायिकवृत्तिः, छलवृत्तिः f. the profession or practice of conjuring; the profession or practice of swindling. **-gar-pöth^{a}r** -गर्-पांथर् or **-gār-pöth^{a}r** -गार्-पांथर् । ऐन्द्रजालिकवृत्तिः m. the profession of a conjurer, etc., the practice of conjuring, etc.; conjuring, legerdemain; genl. deceiving, swindling. **—khĕñ^{u}** —ख्यञू । वञ्चनानुभवः f.inf. to eat swindling, to be swindled (Gr.M.); met. to swindle oneself, to make a careless mistake in any action. **—khārüñ^{u}** —खारंञू । द्यूते पराजितीकरणम् f.inf. to cause the stake to rise; hence, beat an opponent in gambling (Rām. 1316). **—khasüñ^{u}** —खसंञू । द्यूते पराजयावाप्तिः f.inf. the stake to rise; to be conquered in gambling, to lose the stake; the carrying on (of worldly affairs) to rise, (of a householder) a well-conducted worldly life to be carried on (perhaps with a side-reference to losing the 'game' of salvation, to which a worldly life is inimical). **—lagüñ^{u}** —लगंञू । छलानुभवः f.inf. swindling to occur, to be cheated, swindled (in buying, selling, etc.). **—pakanāwüñ^{u}** —पकनावंञू । छलवृत्त्यावर्तनम् f.inf. to cause swindling to proceed; to make a discreditable living by swindling. **—paküñ^{u}** —पकंञू । छलप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. swindling to proceed; a livelihood to be made by swindling. **—pĕñ^{u}** —प्यञू । औचित्यसंपत्तिः, जयाप्तिः, छलापातः f.inf. carrying on to fall (to occur); the household affairs of a person to be carried on prosperously owing to his having intelligent wife and children; the stake to fall, to win in gambling;

swindling to fall, swindling to become apparent, to find out that one has been swindled. —**tarüñü** —तरंज़ू। छलानुभवः f.inf. to be swindled (in purchasing or the like). -**tārüñü** -तारंज़ू। वञ्चनोत्पादनम् f.inf. to swindle (in selling, etc.).

bāzĕ-pĕṭh thawun वाज़्य-प्यठ् थवुन् । नियतं छलवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to place upon swindling, to carry on (a business of buying and selling, etc.) in a swindling way, to conduct (a trade) dishonestly. **-pĕṭh rōzun** -प्यठ् रोज़ुन् । छलवृत्त्यास्थितिः m.inf. to remain upon swindling; to habitually live in a swindling manner, to habitually practise swindling.

bāzi-pöṭhⁱ वाज़ि-पांठि । माया(छल)पूर्वकम् adv. swindlingly, cheatingly, dishonestly, u.w. vbs. of making, carrying out, giving, speaking, etc. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु । छलविहीनः adj. (f. **-rüšhᵘ** -रंछू), void of swindling, honest, an honest dealer; (of things) honest, genuine, not 'made to sell'.

bözⁱ 2 (=باز), adj. c.g. one who avoids, shuns, is displeased with a person. Only noted in K.Pr. 145, where it is used in contrast with **rözⁱ**.

bözᵘ बुंज़ू, see **bŏd 3** and **bŏdᵘ 1**.

buz बुज़् or भुज़्, i.q. **bŏz**, q.v., but chiefly used in proper names; **dashĕ-buz** दश-भुज़्, the ten-armed, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1688).

buzⁱ बुज़ि or **buzy** बुज़्य् । सात् adj. c.g. a sec. suff. meaning 'dependent on', as in **aṭhⁱri-buzⁱ**, dependent on the wool-worm (**aṭhᵘrᵘ**), liable to be attacked by the wool-worm; **lūka-buzⁱ**, dependent on people (**lūkh**), belonging to other people; **kŏlayi-buzⁱ**, dependent on a wife (**kŏlay**), having only one relation—a wife; **tsūra-buzⁱ**, dependent on a thief (**tsūr**), liable to theft (Gr.Gr. 161). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । अत्यधीनः, दीनः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a wretched son of dependence; one who, owing to powerlessness of voice, weakness of body, feebleness of action, want of money, or the like, takes refuge with and makes himself subject to someone who has plenty of these qualities; miserable, wretched.

būzⁱ बूज़ि, **būzᵘ** बूज़ु, **būzᵘ** बूज़ू, see **bōzun.**

baza-bata बज़-बत । ओदनविशेषः m. a certain dish, rice fried with spices in ghī, oil, etc.

baza-baz बज़-बज़्। निरन्तरस्नेहपाकः f. a continual frying, a general frying where a number of dishes are all being fried at the same time, owing to their all being immediately required.

buzdil بزدل adj. c.g. timid, faint-hearted, a coward (Gr.M., El.).

buzag बुज़ग् m. a snake, a serpent (Skr. *bhujaga*). Its gen. sing. is **buzagunᵘ** (K.Pr. 122) (?).

buzagēndrahār बुज़गेन्द्रहार्, i.q. **bujagēndrahār,** q.v.

ba-zakhmī बज़ख्मी (=بزخمی), wounded, hurt (Rām. 873).

buza-morᵘ बुज़-मरु । दाहः m. burning, scorching (of garments, cloth, etc.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । दग्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be burnt or scorched as above; also of the human body (esp. the belly or other part of the trunk) being burnt or scorched. **—karun** —करुन् । विदाहनम् m.inf. to burn or scorch garments, clothes, or another's body.

būzᵘ-motᵘ बूज़ु-मतु, **būzᵘ-mütsᵘ** बूज़ू-मंचू, see **bōzun.**

bazin, see **bazyunᵘ 1.**

bazun 1 बज़ुन्। स्नेहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bozᵘ** बंज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), to cook in hot oil, to fry (esp. vegetables and the like). The procedure is to plunge the articles into heated ghī and stir them about with a ladle. It is hardly the same as our frying. Cf. **bazyunᵘ 1** and Gr.Gr. 117.

bozᵘ-motᵘ 1 बंज़ु-मतु । स्नेहपाचितः perf. part. (f. **büzᵘ-mütsᵘ** बंज़ू-मंचू), cooked in hot oil, fried.

bazun 2 बज़ुन्। धननिक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bozᵘ** बंज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), lit. to divide, distribute, allot; hence, to lay out money in invitations to festivals; to give away rewards or presents on birthdays and similar occasions of rejoicing; to put down the stakes in gambling; to put down money in compensation for losses, etc. **-lazun** -लज़ुन् । मुदायादिव्यवहारः m.inf. (among relations or friends) mutually to give and receive presents on the birthdays of each other's children and similar festivals.

bozᵘ-motᵘ 2 बंज़ु-मतु । प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **büzᵘ-mütsᵘ** बंज़ू-मंचू), lavishly distributed in presents, etc.

bazun 3 बज़ुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bozᵘ** बंज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), to serve, honour, revere, love, adore (Gr.Gr. liii).

bozᵘ-motᵘ 3 बंज़ु-मतु perf. part. (f. **büzᵘ-mütsᵘ** बंज़ू-मंचू), served, revered.

bizan बिज़न् بزن । आहननम् m. lit. imperat. 'strike', 'slay', hence slaughter; used in the following: **-bēg** -बेग् بزن بیگ । आहनननियोज्यः m. an executioner; an official flogger, or officer appointed to carry out sentences of flogging.

bōzan, see **būzan.**

bōzun बोज़ुन् । श्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būzᵘ** बूज़ु, 2 p.p. **bōzōv** बोज़ोव्; conj. part. **būzith** बूज़िथ्, Gr.Gr. 104; freq. part. **būzⁱ būzⁱ** बूज़ि बूज़ि, ib. 105), to understand (YZ. 197, 198, K.Pr. 234, W. 136); to regard, consider (Śiv. 1753), reckon; (usually) to hear, listen to (Śiv. 6, 92, 93, 113, etc.; YZ. 1, 10, 22, 31, 182, 229, 247, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 34, 234); to hear of, hear concerning (anyone or anything) (YZ. 135). **būzᵘ-motᵘ**

बूज़ु-मंतु । श्रुतपूर्वः perf. part. (f. **būzᵘ-müŝᵘ** बूज़ू-मंचू), understood, heard, etc. (YZ. 455): esp. heard or known before, already heard. **bōzan-wôlᵘ** बोज़न्-वोलु । श्रृखन् m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who understands, hears, etc.; esp. one who is by nature accustomed to consider, to act with understanding and intelligence.

bōzana yunᵘ बोज़न यिनु । दृष्टिगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. the pass. of **bōzun,** to be intelligible; esp. to be visible (Śiv. 665); to be seen (Śiv. 85, 241). This verb in the pass. rarely means 'to be heard'. 'To be heard' is generally expressed by a periphrasis, such as **bōzanas andar yunᵘ**, to come into hearing (Gr.Gr. 169).

būzith dyunᵘ बूज़िथ् दिनु । विचार्य विभाजनम् m.inf. having understood to give; to give or divide out intelligently, so that the proper persons receive the proper shares. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । सुभागसंग्रहः m.inf. having understood to take; in taking shares of anything, to claim one's proper share. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु । स्पर्धावृत्तिः m.inf. lit. having understood to eat; to vie with, emulate, rival, cope with, confront, withstand, oppose, resist. **—nyunᵘ** —निनु । स्वभागसंग्रहः m.inf. having understood to take; the converse of **—dyunᵘ**, intelligently to take one's proper share in the division of joint property. **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to consider, to understand (Gr.M.).

būzan बूज़न् or **bōzan** भोज़न् । भोजनम् m. cooked food, victuals, a dish of food, meal (Śiv. 108, 1042, 1071, 1084); a feast (El., who spells the word *bōzan*). **—karun** —करुन् । अन्नभुक्तिः m.inf. to eat, partake of food, make a meal.

buzun बुज़ुन् । भर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buzᵘ** बुज़ु, 2 p.p. **buzōv** बुज़ोव्), to parch or roast (esp. grain or meat over heated sand); to roast (L. 463; K.Pr. 168, *buzāyih* for **buzāyĕ**, 2 p.p. f.), to bake, cook (K.Pr. 38), fry (El. apparently, in the last sense, by confusion with **bazun**). **buzᵘ-motᵘ** बुज़ु-मंतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. **buzᵘ-müŝᵘ** बुज़ू-मंचू), roasted, parched, as ab.

bazan-bāna बज़न्-बान । स्नेहपाकोपयोगिपात्रम् m. a vessel in which things are cooked in hot oil, a frying-pan. See **bazun.**

bōzan-bāna बोज़न्-बान । श्रवणशीलता m. lit. a consideration-dish; hence, the nature of one who is habitually a considerer, judiciousness, a discerning nature, habitual prudence or wisdom.

buzan-brôrᵘ बुज़न्-ब्रोरु । निःशेषता m. complete disappearance (as of the simultaneous disappearance of all the company assembled in a room, or of all the contents of a pile of any articles).

bōzan-hār बोज़न्-हार । श्रवणवृत्तिः e.g. one who is by nature a good listener, judicious, discerning, prudent.

bizanan बिज़नन् । आक्षिप्य निपातः f. the act of dragging and violently hurling or thrusting something (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to a lower level. Cf. **bizan.**

bizᵃnun बिज़्नुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bizᵒnᵘ** बिज़्नु), to drag and violently hurl or thrust anything (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to some lower level. Cf. **bizan. bizᵒnᵘ-motᵘ** बिज़्नु-मंतु । बलान्निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **bizᵘnᵘ-müŝᵘ** बिज़्नू-मंचू), dragged and hurled down, as ab.

bōzanāwun बोज़नावुन् । श्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōzanôwᵘ** बोज़नोवु; pres. part. m.c. **bōzanāwan** बोज़नावन्, Śiv. 1652), to cause to understand, to instruct, explain (Gr.M.); to persuade, advise (Śiv. 831, Gr.M.); to cause to hear, to tell someone about something (Śiv. 41, 691, 842); to cause to be heard (Śiv. 1389); to narrate, tell (Śiv. 1652). **bōzanôwᵘ-motᵘ** बोज़नोवु-मंतु । श्रावितः perf. part. (f. **bōzanöwᵘ-müŝᵘ** बोज़नावू-मंचू), caused to understand, hear, etc.; esp. (of a story, etc.) caused to be heard, told, narrated. **bōzanāwan-wôlᵘ** बोज़नावन्-वोलु । श्रावकः, आवेदकः m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who causes to hear, a narrator, teller, informer.

bāzar बाज़र् (= بازار) । विपणिः m. a street with shops in it, a market, market-place, bazaar, mart (YZ. 40, 253, where the word is spelt **bāzār,** in imitation of Persian; K.Pr. 78, 103, Śiv. 1211, 1808). In Śiv. 1566 **bāzār** also occurs m.c. in the sense of market, i.e. traffic of the market. **—aŝun** —अच़ुन् । व्यसनवृत्तिः m.inf. to enter the bazaar; esp. to waste one's money in bazaar enjoyments, to lead a dissolute life. **-banga** -बंग । अन्नफलविशेषः f. a certain food grain, a kind of millet, akin to *bājrā* (*Panicum spicatum* or *P. italicum*). **—ŝānun** —च़ानुन् । व्यसनासञ्जनम् m.inf. to cause to enter the bazaar; to induce (a respectable youth) to lead a profligate life; to seduce to dissoluteness. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at the bazaar; to ascertain the market rate of anything, to test the value of anything by comparison with the market price.

bāzᵃrⁱ बाज़्रि (= بازاري) । जनसाधारणवृत्तिः adj. e.g. of or appertaining to the bazaar; easily to be bought anywhere in the bazaar; hence, ordinary, common; low, vulgar. **—baṭa** —बट । छद्मवृत्तिः m. (f. **—baṭañ** —बटञ्), a bazaar brāhman; met. one who lives a double life, outwardly polite and respectful, but inwardly deceitful and guileful. The f. is a woman of this character. **—jōsh** —जोश् । बाह्यविलासः m.

bazaar ebullition; met. external brave show of something essentially worthless.

bazōr वज़ोर् (cf. بزور), adj. c.g. forcible, exercising force, mighty, powerful (Śiv. 677).

bēzār بےزار adj. displeased, vexed, out of humour. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become displeased, out of humour with (e.g. with a child or a servant).

buzurg بزرگ adj. c.g. great, reverend, noble (El.).

buzurgī بزرگی f. greatness, grandeur, glory, nobility (El.).

buzith बुज़िथ् adj. c.g. roasted (L. 463). Cf. **buzun.**

būzith बूज़िथ्, see **bōzun.**

bĕzuv^{u} ब्यज़ुवु । निःसामर्थ्यः adj. (f. **bĕzuv**^{ü} ब्यज़ुवू), without life; hence, weak, unfit for work, unable to do one's work (e.g. of a servant or beast of burden).

buza-wāgun बुज़-वाँगुन् । सूदविशेषः m. a certain dish, the fruit of the egg-plant roasted and served with curds.

bōzawun^{u} बोज़वुनु । श्रोता m. (f. **bōzawün**^{ü} बोज़वंञू), one who hears, a hearer (Śiv. 695), one who is by habit a good hearer, or who by habit pays attention to and considers advice offered to him (Śiv. 906); as adv. even while hearing, immediately on hearing (Śiv. 736).

buzawañ बुज़वञ् । भृति(लाभ)विशेषः f. the wages paid for roasting or parching (grain, etc.); the small profit made by buying something and simultaneously selling it to someone else, a kind of brokerage; the commission or 'dustoorie' taken by servants. **—kaḍün**^{ü} —कडंञू । लाभविशेषसंग्रहः f.inf. to draw or take such commission or 'dustoorie' (lit. to deduct it from the money given for the purchase).

buzy बुज़्य्, see **buz**^{i}.

bazyun^{u} 1 वज़िनु । स्नेहपाकः m. (sg. dat. **bazinis** वज़िनिस्; a by-form of **bazun,** q.v., used as an abstract noun, Gr.Gr. 117, where the word is spelt **bazyun**), frying, cooking in hot oil. The articles (principally vegetables) are plunged into hot ghī, and stirred about with a ladle; met. the oil used for such cooking (K.Pr. 67, 132, *bazin*). **—dyun**^{u} —दिनु । स्नेहे पचनम् m.inf. to give such cooking, hence to cook in hot oil. **—khyon**^{u} —ख्यंनु । स्नेहे पक्वीभवनम् m.inf. to eat such cooking; hence, to be cooked in hot oil. **—lagun** —लगुन् । स्नेहपक्वीभवनम् m.inf., id.

bazin^{i}**-dĕgul**^{u} वज़िनि-द्यगुलु । स्नेहपाकोखादिविशेषः m. a kind of large earthen vessel or pot in which vegetables, etc., are cooked in hot oil. **-lĕj**^{i} -ल्यजि । स्नेहपाकोखा f. id., but of small size.

bazyun^{u} 2 वज़िनु । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **bazinis** वज़िनिस्), a certain vegetable growing wild in the forest, and said to have an acrid smell.

bazāz बज़ाज़् بزاز । पटविक्रयी m. a cloth-merchant, draper, mercer. **bazāza-wān** बज़ाज़-वान् m. a draper's shop (K.Pr. 159), cf. **bazöz**^{i}.

bazöz^{i} बज़ांज़ि بزازی । विक्रेयपटसमुदायः m. drapery, linen-drapery, haberdashery, the stock-in-trade of a draper. **bazāzi-wān** बज़ाज़ि-वान् । पटविक्रयापणः m. a haberdashery, a draper's shop. Cf. **bazāz.**

bē-izzatī بےعزتی, see **bē-yizzatī.**

bē-izzath بےعزت, see **bē-yizzath.**

For words containing **bh**, see under **b.** See article **b.**

c च् ج. The second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the sixth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of *ch* in the English 'church'.

Its aspirate is **ch** छ् چ, the seventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character.

A **c** or **ch** occurring in a Sanskrit or Hindī word is very frequently changed respectively to **ts** or **tsh** in Kāshmīrī, which are in Nāgarī commonly written च़ and छ़, and in Perso-Arabic ج and چ. Thus, the Sanskrit **candraḥ** चन्द्रः becomes Kāshmīrī **tsandᵃr** च़न्दर्, and the Hindī **chhōṭā** becomes Kāshmīrī **tshoṭᵘ** छ़ोटु. In fact, to Kāshmīrī ears, **c** is **ts** followed by **y**, and **ch** is **tsh** followed by **y**. In other words, to a Kāshmīrī, **c** च् is really **cy** च्य्, and **ch** छ् is really **chy** छ्य्. It thus follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under च़ or छ़, when these represent **ts** or **tsh** respectively; but, on the contrary, represent **c** by च्य् and **ch** by छ्य्. So strongly is the **y**-sound heard in these two letters by Kāshmīrīs, that **ca** च is usually pronounced **cĕ** च्य, and **cha** छ is usually pronounced **chĕ** छ्य, **ya** य following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **caras** चरस् is usually pronounced **cĕras** च्यरस्, and the word **chakun** छकुन् is usually pronounced **chĕkun** छ्यकुन्. In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, each method of writing each of these two words is equally common. In the Perso-Arabic character (in which the short vowels are generally omitted) this question of spelling hardly arises. Similarly, the word **cāra** चार is quite commonly written **cyāra** च्यार, and **chotᵘ** छ़ोतु is equally commonly written **chyotᵘ** छ्योतु. *Again, the* 1 *p.p. of the verb* **chōrun** छोरुन् *should according to rule be* **chūrᵘ** छूरु, *but we also find it written* **chyūrᵘ** छ्यूरु, *which is liable to confusion with another* **chyūrᵘ** छ्यूरु, *the regular* 1 *p.p. of the verb* **chīrun** छीरुन्, qq.v.

Hence, if a word commencing with **cĕ, cy, chĕ,** *or* **chy** *is not found in this Dictionary, it should be* looked up under **ca, c, cha,** or **ch,** and vice versa respectively. Important words which have been noted as actually occurring in literature under both forms are as a rule given under both, with appropriate cross-references, each in alphabetical order; but it will be understood that it would be impossible to give every word commencing with **c** or **ch** twice over, in its two different spellings.

cāī (K.Pr. *chāi*), i.q. **cāhⁱ**, q.v.

cĕ च्य in **cĕ cĕ** च्य च्य, see **cyonᵘ**.

ci चि چه pron., adv., and conj. what? ; which, what; as, because; either, whether, or, even; in Rām. 573 **ci** is used in the sense of the Persian چون, like,—*ci guldasta*, (the six seasons were standing together) like a posy.

cī̃ चीँ m. onomat. in the following:—**cī̃-cī̃ karun** चीँ-चीँ करुन् । पौनःपुन्येन सूक्ष्माक्रन्दविधानम् m.inf. to utter repeatedly low sounds when crying, to sob. **cī̃ karun** चीँ करुन् । स्वरविशेषः m.inf. a certain sound, the short involuntary exclamation uttered, when one is suddenly and unexpectedly pinched or the like.

cōb चोब् چوب m. a mace, a club, a stick; met. a beating (El., who makes the word f.; K.Pr. 73, 81, 85, 94, 171, 198; W. 141). In the latter sense the object beaten is put in the dative, as in **hūnis cōb,** beating (given to) a dog (K.Pr. 85), **zamīnas cōb,** beating the ground (K.Pr. 94). **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give sticks; to administer a thrashing, to wallop, flog, birch (esp. children in punishment). **—khĕnⁱ** —ख्यनि । ताडनावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. to eat sticks; to be flogged, etc., as a punishment. **-ĕ-korᵘ** चोबि-कोरु چوب کر m. (? spelling) a bitter root and tonic used in Kashmīr for horses, and much exported, *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (L. 75). **-ĕ-kŏṭh** चोबि-क्वठ् m. the aromatic root of the *kŏṭh* plant. Its sale is a state monopoly (L. 75, 77, 83, 389, 418). See **kŏṭh.**

côbukh 1 چابک m. (sg. dat. **cābakas** चाबकस्), a whip.

côbukh 2, cābukh چابک adj. c.g. quick, active; adv. quickly (YZ. 493).

cibôlᵘ चिबोलु adj. boyish, childish, puerile, only noted in the m. abl. sg. and in the following adverbial phrases:—

cibāli cibāli karun चिवालि चिवालि करुन् । वात्सल्यविधानम् m.inf. to show love to a child regardless of its conduct (whether it is naughty or not), to spoil a child with injudicious affection. —**cibāli gaṭshun** —चिवालि गछुन् । अयोग्येऽपि वात्सल्यापत्तिः m.inf. (of a child) to be petted or treated with affection (even when naughty), to be spoilt by injudicious affection so that he is encouraged in naughtiness.

cŏbur चुवुर् m. (sg. dat. **cŏbaras** चुवरस्), a youth, a young man between the ages of 16 and 30.

cŏbᵘrᵘ चुव्रू । तरुणी f. a young woman (esp. one who has not borne children) between the ages of 16 and 30, who is characterized by good looks and becoming dress. **cŏbᵃri-motᵘ** चुवरि-मंतु । व्यसनी m. 'girl-mad', madly in love at first sight with some particular girl; lusting for a girl.

caca चच । पितृव्यः m. a father's brother, a paternal uncle. The word is mostly used in villages or by Musalmāns. **-bāba** -बाव । वृद्धपितृव्यः a father's elder brother; also, a father's paternal uncle, a paternal granduncle.

cācĕ चाँच्य, see **cōṭᵘ**.

cica चिच or **cicĕ** चिच्य । स्तनौ m. the bosom, esp. that of a young undeveloped girl.

cicᵘ चिचू f. an event (El.).

cŏca or **cōcĕ** चोंच (= چوچہ) । दारुहस्तकः m. a ladle or spoon, made of wood when large and of bell-metal, etc., when small (El. spells this word *choñchih*). —**bazun** —बज़ुन् । अधिकारात्प्तिः m.inf. to wield the spoon; to hold authority or possess the power of superintendence, esp. in distributing another's food, money, etc. **-mār** -मार् । भोजनबाधाविधानम् m. 'spoon-hitting', preventing another from completing a meal or finishing a dish. —**sapanun** —सपनुन् or —**sapazun** —सपज़ुन् । संकुचितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become a ladle'; hence, to become shrivelled or withered, as of the hand or other limb owing to cold, of the face owing to grief or loss, or of a flower, herb, or the like owing to the heat of the sun or to being broken.

cācā-myā-myā चाँचा-म्या-म्या । उत्फुल्लीकरणम् m. spoiling a child by showing affection or praising it even when it is naughty. Cf. **cibôlᵘ**.

cōcurᵘ चोँचुरु । ओषधिशाकभेदः m. adder's tongue (L. 72), a certain pungent herb growing wild in the forests, and used as a vegetable. It is described as having small leaves, and growing in the spring. **cōcarⁱ-hākh** चोँचरि-हाख् । वन्यशाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), id. considered as a vegetable.

cicrahāray चिच्रहारय् । पीडाक्रन्दः f. a scream arising from any sudden pain. Cf. **cācarāray**, **cicarāray**, and **chicharahāray**.

cācarāray चाँचरारय् । खेदाक्रन्दः f. crying aloud from pain, groaning; groaning in a state of prolonged unconsciousness. Cf. **cicrahāray**, **cicarāray**, and **chicharahāray**.

cicarāray चिचरारय् । स्वरविशेषः f. groaning, moaning, usually the low moaning of a number of starving people, esp. children. Cf. **cicrahāray**, **cācarāray**, and **chicharahāray**.

cōd चोद् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an immoral woman, esp. one who receives men only in her own house. Cf. **biṭh-cōd**.

cōdⁱ, f. silver (El.).

cauḍōl चौडोल् । कर्णीरथः m. a kind of litter or sedan in which women are carried.

caudas چودس (L. 271), the term used by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns for the fourth day after a man's death, on which day a feast is given at the deceased's house.

cudsu (?) (L. 258), the giving of presents on the fourth day after death. Cf. **caudas**.

cāg चाँग् m. the cone of a fir-tree (El.).

cŏga चुग جوغہ । आप्रपदीनवस्त्रम् m. a kind of cloak reaching to the feet like a dressing-gown.

cŏgālⁱ चुगलि چغلی । पिशुनता f. tale-bearing, back-biting, slandering, slander.

cŏgul चुगुल् । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy bearing soft white rice. This rice is considered the best of all kinds, and is grown in Tŏlbal on the Ḍal Lake (El. s.v. *dányi* and L. 333).

cŏgulᵘ चुगुलु چغل । सूचकः m. an informer, a spy; a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

cāh चाह् چاہ । भूरन्ध्रम् m. a well (El., YZ. 103, 214, 396, 406); a pit (natural or artificial) (Rām. 958, 1147). —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । तिरस्कारखेदाप्तिः m.inf. go to a pit; hence, to have one's life made a burden by another's abuse. **-ĕ zanakhdān** چاہ زنخدان m. the hollow (or pit) of the chin (YZ. 214).

cāhas gaṭshun चाहस् गछुन् । गर्ते निपातः m.inf. to go into a pit; hence, to fall into or commit an unworthy action.

cāhⁱ चाहि, **cāhy** चाह्य, or **cāy** चाय् (also spelt **cyāhⁱ** च्याहि, **cyāy** च्याय्), f. tea (K.Pr. 39, Gr.M.). According to El. two kinds of tea are sold in Kashmīr—Suratī and Sabz. Suratī tea is like English tea, and Sabz tea is brick tea imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb. There are two ways of preparing tea in Kashmīr. For **mugal cāhⁱ**, five cups of water are poured upon a *tōlā* of tea. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more. Milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The

colour is reddish. The second mode of preparing tea is called **shir^{i} cāh^{i}**. The tea is placed in the teapot with a little soda and water and boiled for half an hour. Milk, salt, and butter are then added, after which it is boiled for another half-hour, when it is ready for drinking. According to K.Pr. (l.c.) the salt used in the infusion of tea is called **phul**. It is found in the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains the carbonate and sulphate of soda and a little of the chloride of sodium. **cāh^{i} karün̄^{u}**, f.inf. to make tea (El.).

cāhi-kosh^{u} चाहि-कंशु । निःसारचव्यम् m. tea-leaves which have been infused, 'tea-leaves.' **-nör^{u}** -नांरू । चव्यपात्रविशेषः f. a teapot (with a spout like the English vessel), the vessel in which tea is placed after it has been made (El.).

cāhyāh चाह्याह् or **cyāhyāh** च्याह्याह् f. a cup of tea, tea (the infused liquid) (Śiv. 1824). This is **cāh^{i}** with suff. of indef. art., lit. 'a tea'.

cĕh चह्, see **cyon^{u}**.

chŏ̃ch छ्वँछ् । फलविशेषः f. a bramble; a raspberry, *Rubus nivens* (L. 73, El.). This word is often spelt **chānch** or **cānc**.

chich-kuts^{ü}r^{u} छिछ्-कुत्संरू । उपहासशीला f. a woman who is fond of ridiculing others, a silly jesting woman.

chāchĕ-püt^{u} छाँच्य-पुतु । शब्दवत्क्रीडनकम् m. a kind of toy, a child's rattle. Cf. **chāṭun**.

chichur छिछुर् । विस्फोटविशेषः, मांसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **chicharas** छिछरस्, ag. **chich^{a}r^{i}** छिछंरि, abl. **chichari** छिछरि; pl. nom. **chich^{a}r^{i}** छिछंरि, dat. **chicharĕn** छिछर्यन्, abl. **chicharyau** छिछर्यौ), a boil, a pustule or swelling full of matter; met. a small lump of fat mutton.

chicharahāray छिछरहारय् । क्लेशस्वरः f. a short sudden cry of pain (e.g. when one is unexpectedly pinched). Cf. **cicrahāray, cācarāray,** and **cicarāray**.

chüc^{ü}-müts^{u} छंचू-मंचू, see **chakun**.

chacyōv छच्योव्, see **chakun**. **chācyov** छाँच्योव्, see **chāṭun**. **chicyōv** छिच्योव्, see **chĕkun 2**.

chŏd छ्वद् । बुभुक्षा f. (sg. dat. **chŏz^{ü}** छ्वज़ू), hunger, desire for food; craving genl. **—yin̄^{u}** —यिञू । अत्यपेक्षोत्पत्तिः f.inf. hunger to come; a craving to arise (in one who is a slave to the habit) for snuff, bhang, opium, or other intoxicant.

chadun छडुन् । परित्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **choḍ^{u}** छंडु, *f.* **chüḍ^{ü}** छंडू, *f.pl.* **chajĕ** छज्य; 2 p.p. **chajyōv** छज्योव्), *to release, let go, dismiss (e.g. a man or beast from confinement or from work in which he or it is engaged).* **choḍ^{u}-mot^{u}** छंडु-मंतु (*f.sg.* **chüḍ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** छंडू-मंचू, *pl.* **chajĕ-mats̄a** छज्य-मच़), perf. part. *released, etc.*

chag छग् or **chĕg** छ्यग् । पलायनत्वरा f. sudden dispersal, rout, as when a crowd is suddenly attacked and scatters, or when a flock of birds rises and flies away on the approach of a human being (Śiv. 1860). **—din̄^{u}** —दिञू । निवारणा f.inf. to scatter, disperse, drive away, as ab. **—lāgün̄^{u}** —लगंञू । निवारणाप्तिः f.inf. to be dispersed, scattered, driven away, routed, as ab. **—tsānün̄^{u}** —च़ानंञू । पलायनत्वरोत्पादनम f.inf. to cause an assembly or a flock to suddenly scatter, as ab.

chāg^{ü}r^{u} छाँगंरू । संभ्रमः f. hurry, flurry in doing anything (so as to get it done before anyone comes or something happens).

chĕh छ्यह्, **chih 1** छिह्, see **chuh**.

chih 2 छिह् । ईषदाघातः f. (sg. dat. **chish^{ü}** छिशू), a slight accidental blow (esp. of something hard) on the edge or point of anything, a knock.

chīh 1 छीह् । क्षुतम् f. (sg. dat. **chīsh^{ü}** छीशू), a sneeze, sternutation.

chīh 2 छीह् f. a very small amount of anything, as in **ash^{e}ka chīh,** a very little love (H. vii, 30).

chuh 1 छुह्, vb. subst. This verb is defective, being only used in the present tense and rarely in the imperative; it is participial in form, being liable to change for gender. Its forms are m.sg. 1 **chus** छुस्, 2 **chukh** छुख्, 3 **chuh** छुह्; pl. 1 **chih** छिह्, 2 **chiwa** छिव (**chiv** छिव्, m.c. in H. vii, 9), 3 **chih** छिह्; f.sg. 1 **chĕs** छ्यस्, 2 **chĕkh** छ्यख्, 3 **chĕh** छ्यह्; pl. 1 **chĕh** छ्यह्, 2 **chĕwa** छ्यव, 3 **chĕh** छ्यह्. The final **h** of the forms **chuh, chih,** and **chĕh** is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes, as in **chu-na** छुन, he is not, **chĕm** छ्यम्, she is to me. When a suffix commences with a vowel the **u** of **chuh** becomes **w**, and the **i** and **ĕ** of **chih** and **chĕh** become **y**. Thus, **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā** छ्वा, is he? and **chih + ā** and **chĕh + ā** both become **chyā** छ्या, are they (m.)? is she? or are they (f.)?

In H. vii, 9 a pres. cond. pl. 2 **chiv** छिव् occurs.

For the other tenses of the vb. subst. the vb. **āsun** (q.v.) is employed.

Chuh is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in **suh chuh karān,** he makes or is making, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in **tām^{i} chuh kor^{u}-mot^{u},** he has made. In such cases verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity, that when this occurs the suffix of the agent case of the 2nd pers. sing. is generally **y,** not the **th** used with the

past tense. Thus, ċĕ koru-th, thou madest, but ċĕ chu-y korᵘ-motᵘ, thou hast made.

As a vb. subst. chuh is very commonly used with a dative of possession, thus providing Kāshmīrī with a verb signifying 'to have'. Thus, mĕ chuh or (with suffix) chu-m, there is to me, i.e. I have.

Except as stated above in regard to the agent of the 2nd pers. sing., this verb takes the usual pronominal and adverbial suffixes. Thus, chus, I am; chus-ay, I am for thee; chukh, thou art; chukh-a, art thou? chuh-an (for chukh-an) karān, thou makest him; chuh-an-a karan, dost thou make him? chwā (chuh + ā), is he? chyā (chĕh + ā), is she? chu-na, he is not; chu-nā, is he not? chu-y, he is to thee, or he is verily; chu-y-ĕ, is he to thee; chu-s, he (or there) is to him; chi-s, they (m., or there) are to him; chĕ-na, she is not; chĕ-nā, is she not? chĕ-y, she is to thee, or she is verily; chĕ-y-ĕ, is she to thee? chĕ-s, she (or there or they, f.) is to him, and so on. In H. xii, 6, chiy is used instead of chuy, he is verily. Cf. Gr.Gr. 189 and Gr.M.

chuh 2 छुह् m. onomat. the noise made in driving a horse, *tchk* (H. xi, 8).

chuhan छुहन्, **chuhana** छुहन, see **chuh.**

chahōra छहोर in the following: —**baṭañ** —बटञ् । अतिनिर्लज्जा, कुलटा f. a shameless brāhmaṇ woman; a woman of good caste who goes about openly in public and has no sense of modesty; an unchaste woman of good family. Cf. **chōra.**

chaj 1 छज् । प्रस्फोटनम् m. a winnowing basket, a winnowing fan.

chaj 2 छज् । अवतंसः m. the crest of a bird.

chajĕ-maṭsa छज्य-मत्स, see **chaḍun** and **chalun.**

chüjᵘ-müṭsᵘ छंजू-मंचू, see **chalun.**

chajyōv छज्योव्, see **chaḍun** and **chalun.**

chikᵘ छिकु, see **chyukᵘ.**

chŏka 1 and **2** छूक, see **chŏkh 1** and **2.**

chukᵘ छुकु । सेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, a syringe.

chakh छख् । प्रसारः f. (sg. dat. **chaki** छकि), the spreading abroad of anything usually collected in piles or heap, e.g. dust or grain; esp. the scattering abroad of seed-grain, sowing seed broadcast. Cf. **chakun, atha-chakh,** s.v. **atha,** and Gr.Gr. 125. **chakh diñᵘ** छख् दिञु । प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to sow broadcast.

chĕkh छ्यख्, **chĕkha** छ्यख, see **chuh.**

chēkh छेख् । उपभोगाशंसा m. (sg. dat. **chēkas** छेकस्), a wish for good luck expressed when another puts on new clothes or ornaments for the first time.

chikh छिख् । सेकः f. (sg. dat. **chiki** छिकि), sprinkling, the throwing a little water or other liquid to a distance (Gr.Gr. 125); cf. **atha-chikh,** s.v. **atha.**

chika-chikh छिक-छिख् । सेकासेकि f. mutual sprinkling of water, when two persons sprinkle each other or throw water on each other as ab.

chŏkh 1 छूख् । शोधना m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas** छूकस्), slight washing (of a dish, a garment, etc.), rinsing out only with water (Gr.Gr. 123). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । चालनम् m.inf. to rinse out with water. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । चालनम् m.inf., id.

chŏkh 2 छूख् । व्रणः m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas** छूकस्), a wound (K.Pr. 17, 146, Rām. 187, 430, 529, etc.), a sore (esp. from a missile), a blow with effusion of blood (El.); met. the blow or striking of a churning stick in milk (K.Pr. 174); **lōla-chŏkh** (pl.), the wounds of love, pangs caused by love (YZ. 451). —**dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । व्रणविधानम् m.inf. to wound (esp. by a missile).

chŏka-dŏd छूक-द्वद् । मथितम् m. buttermilk churned without water. -**lāgay** -लागय् । स्वव्रणोत्पादनम् f. wounding oneself; esp. the revengeful self-wounding done when a person is aggrieved by the action of another on whose head he intends that the guilt of causing the wound shall fall. -**lākam** -लाकम् । कण्टकयुता कविका m. a thorn-bit (for horses). -**lākañ** -लाकञ् । हठप्रार्थना f. persistent asking for anything (esp. by children who won't be satisfied with a refusal). Cf. the next. -**phakīr** -फकीर् । अतिहठी भिक्षुः m. an obstinate persistent beggar, who inflicts wounds upon his own person in order to terrify people into giving him something. -**phakīrī** -फकीरी । हठभिक्षुवृत्तिः f. the conduct of such a beggar; leading the life of such a beggar.

chukh छुख्, **chukha** छुख, see **chuh.**

chakhnā, see **cakhnā.**

chŏkᵘjᵘ छूकंजू, see **chŏkulᵘ.**

chŏkal छूकल् । व्रणोपेतः adj. c.g. wounded, bruised (esp. of fruit or the like). Cf. **chŏkalad.**

chŏkulᵘ छूकुलु । स्पष्टः शीघ्रश्च adj. (f. **chŏkᵘjᵘ** छूकंजू), clear and quick (of speaking, reading, singing, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 146).

chŏkalad छूकलद् । व्रणयुक्तः adj. c.g. having a sore (Gr.Gr. 135, El.); wounded, lit. (e.g. of soldiers in a battle, or any other animate creature), or met. (YZ. 149, the heart). Cf. **chŏkal.**

chŏkalun छूकलुन् । संघट्टाद्विश्लेषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏkalyōv** छूकल्योव्), to be scattered, become separate from the others, e.g. of one of a number of things floating down a river being separated by an eddy from the rest. Cf. **chakᵃrun.**

chakun छकुन् or **chĕkun 1** छ्युकुन् । कीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chok^{u}** छ़कु ; 2 p.p. **chacyōv** छच्योव् ; imperat. sg. 2 **chĕkh** छ्यख्, Śiv. 1776), to scatter abroad things usually together in large numbers, to scatter, throw about (K.Pr. 117; YZ. 163; Śiv. 732, 1079, 1092, 1149, 1400, 1401, 1497, 1861; Rām. 109, 440, 778, etc.); esp. to scatter seeds, to sow broadcast. El. spells this *chhikun*, i.e. **chĕkun 1** and **2.** The causal of this verb is **chakanāwun** or **chạk^{a}ranāwun**; the regular causal form **chạk^{a}run** or **chạk^{a}rāwun** is not used in the sense of a causal, but has the meaning of the primitive verb (Gr.Gr. 174).

chakana yun^{u} छकन यिनु । स्वयमवकीर्णीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered; esp. (of seeds, etc.) to be scattered abroad automatically, to be self-sown.

chakith ṭshunun छकिथ् छुनुन्। अवकीर्य प्रचेपः m.inf. to scatter abroad; esp. to throw out into the open, dust, sweepings, etc., collected in a basket.

chok^{u}-mot^{u} छ़कु-मतु । कीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chüc^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** छ़चू-मंचू), scattered abroad; sown broadcast.

chĕkun 2 छ्युकुन् or **chikun** छिकुन् । सेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyuk^{u}** छिकु or छ्युकु; 2 p.p. **chicyōv** छिच्योव्), to propel liquids to a distance in one stream, to squirt; to urinate, make water (in this sense impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle). El. gives this word the meaning of **chakun,** q.v.

chakanāwun छकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakanôw^{u}** छकनोवु), to cause to scatter (Gr.Gr. 174), see **chakun.**

chikiñ छिकिञ् । श्वप्रमेहणम् f. the act of urinating by a dog.

chŏkañ छ़कञ् । हठः f. obstinate and persistent begging for something valuable which the owner does not wish to give; cf. **chŏka-phakīr** under **chŏkh 2.** —**trāwüñ^{ü}** —त्रावंञू । प्रार्थनाहठविधानम् f.inf. to beg obstinately, as ab.

chakāra छकार् । समन्तात्प्रचेपः m. the act of scattering about in all directions. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । समन्ताद्व्याप्तिः m.inf. to give scattering; to be scattered about in all directions; to become spread on all sides (e.g. of a flood, a conflagration, or an epidemic).

chakür^{ü} छकॅरू । गानविशेषः f. a kind of song sung by women to the accompaniment of a drum and other instruments. The leader sings a phrase, which is sung in turn by the others.

chūkur छूकुर् m. (sg. dat. **chūkaras** छूकरस्), a lad, a growing boy; hence, a small person, a person of humble station. Cf. K.Pr. 42, where the sg. dat. is incorrectly written *chunkaras*, i.e. चुँकरस्.

chūkür^{ü} छूकॅरू । आरूढयौवना f. a good-looking full-grown girl.

chạk^{a}run छ्कॖरुन् । अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chạk^{o}r^{u}** छ्कॖरु), to scatter abroad, throw about things collected together, esp. of dust or of seeds scattered on the roadside or the like, and not on a field. Although in form the caus. of **chakun** (q.v.), this verb has not a causal signification (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chạk^{a}ran-wôl^{u} छ्कॖरन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who scatters or disperses (El.).

chạk^{a}rana yun^{u} छ्कॖरन यिनु । अवकीर्णीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered about, thrown broadcast, thrown about (of dust, or of seeds scattered automatically, and self-sown, i.e. not sown on ground properly prepared beforehand). —**āmot^{u}** —आमतु । अवकीर्णीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüṭs^{ü}** —आमंचू), scattered, thrown about as ab. (of dust, seeds, etc.).

chạk^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} छ्कॖरु-मतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chạk^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** छ्कॖरू-मंचू), scattered, thrown about (of seeds or the like improperly scattered on the roadside, etc., as ab.).

chạk^{a}ranāwun छ्कॖरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chạk^{a}ranôw^{u}** छ्कॖरनोवु), i.q. **chakanāwun,** causal of **chakun** (Gr.Gr. 174). See **chakun.**

chạk^{a}rāwun छ्कॖरावुन्। अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chạk^{a}rôw^{u}** छ्कॖरोवु), i.q. **chạk^{a}run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chạk^{a}rāwana yun^{u} छ्कॖरावन यिनु । प्रचिप्तीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i.q. **chạk^{a}rana yun^{u},** see **chạk^{a}run.**

chạk^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} छ्कॖरोवु-मतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chạk^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** छ्कॖरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **chạk^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **chạk^{a}run.**

chạk^{a}rawun^{u} छ्कॖरवुनु n.ag. (f. **chạk^{a}rawüñ^{ü}** छ्कॖरवंञू), one who disperses or scatters.

chŏkawan छ़कवन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् f. (sg. dat. **chŏkawüñ^{ü}** छ़कवंञू), the act of dipping into water (as when one holds a garment by one end and dips into, and moves it about in, the water).

chŏkawun छ़कवुन्। जलेऽवगाहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakow^{u}** छ़कवु), to dip (a garment or the like) into water and move about the article dipped therein; to stir any liquid contained in a vessel, to churn by shaking.

chŏkawana yun^{u} छ़कवन यिनु । मथितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. (of curds, water, or the like) to be shaken about in a closed, or nearly closed, vessel, to be churned by shaking.

chŏkay छ़कय् । हठप्रार्थना f. persistently and obstinately begging for something (of children). Cf. **chŏka-lākañ** under **chŏkh 2.**

chal 1 छल् । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **chali** छलि). a bit, part, scrap, portion, fragment (Rām. 878); a crumb (Gr.M.). Frequently —° (Gr.Gr. 162), as in **lācha-chal** लाछ-छल् f. a wafer (Gr.M.). **-dal** -दल् । विरोधः

m. quarrelling combined with mutual recriminations. Cf. **chala-polᵘ** bel.

chala-bāgay छल-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. division by partition or by breaking up into fragments. **-chãgüᵘrᵘ** -छाँगुरु । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः f. fragment-hurry; hence, improperly to scatter about in all directions. **-chãgᵃri** -छाँगरि । विक्षिप्ततया adv., abl. of the preceding, (of the mind or intellect) scatteredly, in an agitated manner, distractedly. **—chala karith trāwun** —छल करिथ् त्रावुन् m.inf. to break anything in pieces (Gr.M.). **-polᵘ** -पोलु । वाग्युद्धम् m. mutual recriminations and abuse, wordy warfare. **-wŏgüᵘrᵘ** -व़गुरु । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम् f. causing a crowd to scatter and flee away in various directions, breaking up an assembly.

chali chali gatshun छलि छलि गछुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m.inf. to be smashed, broken in pieces, to fall to pieces. **—chali karun** —छलि करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to smash to pieces.

chal 2 छल् in the following: **-chŏkh** -छ़ुख् । अतिचालना m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छ़ुकस्), the washing of a great number of articles at one time, a 'washing'.

chala-chŏkh छल-छ़ुख् । मार्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **-chŏki** -छ़ुकि), the act of washing, cleaning (esp. cotton clothes, see **chalun**).

chalan-grāy छलन्-ग्राय् । ईषच्चालना f. a slight, hasty washing. **-pôrutᵘ** -पोरुतु । चालनसंप्राप्तिः m. an opportunity or time for washing accumulated dirty clothes, 'washing-day.'

chal 3 छल् m. a device, expedient (Rām. 44).

chēla छेल । ऊर्मिकाविशेषः m. a plain ring of gold, silver, or other metal, worn on the finger or toe—the Hindōstānī *challā*.

chūl छूल् । निर्झरः m. (pl. dat. **chūlan** छूलन् Gr.Gr. 51), a waterfall, cascade (Śiv. 983).

chūla-wônᵘ छूल-वोनु । निर्झरवारि m. cascade water, a small mountain stream issuing from a waterfall.

cahil چہل card. forty (Rām. 797).

chöliᵉ-böliᵉ छ्यालि-ब्यालि । ऊर्ध्वाधस्तात् adv. from above (cf. **bāl 1**) and below, heedlessly, carelessly, u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.

chalun छलुन् । चालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cholᵘ** छ़ोलु, f. **chüjᵘ** छ़ूजु; 2 p.p. **chajyōv** छज्योव्), to wash, cleanse (K.Pr. 17, 40, 41, 43, 82, 112, 154; YZ. 232; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 622, 774, 1644, etc.). According to El., s.v., when cotton cloth is referred to **chalun** is used, but when the reference is to woollen cloth **mandun** or **mandanāwun** is the word employed.

chāliᵉ chāliᵉ छ़ालि छ़ालि । असकृच्चालयित्वा freq. part. washing frequently or continually; commonly used as adv.

chalith chŏkith छलिथ् छ़ुकिथ् । समग्रतया चालयित्वा adv. (a jingling repetition of the conj. part. **chalith**), having completely washed. Cf. **chala-chŏkh** under **chal 2.** **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । क्षतछेदनम् m.inf. having washed to throw away; hence, (of friends who have become estranged) to wash one's hands of another person, entirely to abandon friendly intercourse.

cholᵘ-motᵘ छ़ोलु-मोतु । चालितः perf. part. (f. **chüjᵘ-mütsᵘ** छ़ूजु-मूचु), washed, cleansed by washing (Rām. 786, clothes).

chalin-wônᵘ छलिन्-वोनु । चालननिर्माल्यम् m. the dirty water left after washing anything (esp. after washing rice, etc., preparatory to cooking), washings.

chölith-chūlith छ्यालिथ् छूलिथ् । निश्चित्य adv. exactly, accurately, u.w. vbs. of speaking, answering, etc.

chĕm छ्यम्, **chim** छिम्, **chum** छुम्, cf. **chuh.**

chamb छम्ब् । भृगु m. a mountain precipice (K.Pr. 227, Rām. 1014); a ravine, precipitous cleft (Śiv. 1627).

chamba-ḍula gatshun छम्ब-डुल गछुन् । अकालमृत्युः m.inf. to fall over a precipice; hence, to die a sudden or untimely death. **-tᵃlürᵘ** -तलुरु । अतितीक्ष्णस्वभावा f. a precipice-bee; hence, a passionate woman, ready to abuse on the slightest provocation.

chambas gatshun छम्बस् गछुन् । पापे निमज्जनम् m.inf. to go to a precipice; hence, to be plunged in bad company and sinful habits. **-pĕṭh wasath** -प्यठ वसथ् । अदृढस्थितिः f. living on a precipice; an insecure position, liability to destruction at any moment (e.g. a village built on a sandbank in the midst of a river).

chāmbᶦ gatshun छ़ाम्बि गछुन् । प्रपातगतिः m.inf. to go over a precipice; hence, the sudden irresistible flood of water from a river or canal that has burst its banks.

chŏmb छ़ुम्ब् or **chŏmba** छ़ुम्ब (Gr.Gr. 122) । कणमर्दनम् m. a method of threshing paddy, in which the stalks are held in the hand and the heads struck against a post. This preserves the straw from being injured, as it would be if trodden out by cattle on a threshing-floor. The *chúmba* of L. 464. Cf. **atha-chŏmb** under **atha.** **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । ताडनम् m.inf. to flog, whip (with a rod on the bare skin). **—karun** —करुन् । ताडनम् m.inf., id.

chŏmbun छ़ुम्बुन् । कणमर्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏmbᵘ** छ़ुम्बु), to thresh grain, as described in art. **chŏmb,** q.v. **chŏmbᵘ-motᵘ** छ़ुम्बु-मोतु । कणशो मर्दितः perf. part. (f. **chŏmbüᵘ-mütsᵘ** छ़ुम्बू-मूचू), threshed, as ab.

chāmpa छाम्प, see **chāpa**.

chāmph छाम्फ्, see **chāph**.

chān 1 छान् । तचा m. a carpenter, a house carpenter (El., Śiv. 337, K.Pr. 41, 178, W. 140). His wife is **chö̃n**ᵘ *2* छान्त्रू, **chāna-kŏlay** छान-क्लय् or **chāna-bāy** छान-वाय्. Of these the first is generally used as a kind of surname, added to the woman's proper name. Regarding the other two see below. As a title (e.g. **Yēkar chān,** Yēkar, the carpenter) the gen. of this word is **chānunᵘ** छानुनु.

chāna-bāy छान-वाय् । तचस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. The word is honorific, cf. **chāna-kŏlay** bel. **-kijᵘ** -किजू or **-kījᵘ** -कीजू । कार्यावशेषणम् f. a carpenter's nail; the last and final nail put into a house by the builder, thus completing the work; met. in any work nearly completed the small amount remaining to be done. Kāshmīrī carpenters are constantly omitting a nail here or some work there in order that they may be recalled and get another job; this is called 'the carpenter's nail' (K.Pr. 41). **-kŏlay** -क्लय् । तचस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. This word is non-honorific. Cf. **chāna-bāy** ab. and Gr.Gr. 34. **-koṭᵘ** -कटु । तचपुत्रः m. a carpenter's son; met. a real carpenter's son, a good carpenter (Gr.Gr. 132). **-ṭhas** -ठस् । तचशब्दः m. carpenter's bang, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits a piece of wood with the back of his adze. **-ṭŏkh** -टुख् । तचशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas** -टुकस्), carpenter's hammering, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits an iron wedge or other similar article employed in splitting wood.

chān 2 छान् । निपतनम् m. sifting; falling down (as powder leaking through the interstices of a sieve, of a basket, or ripe pollen from certain flower-clusters).

chāni, see **chö̃nᵘ**.

chĕna छ्यन, **chĕnā** छ्यना, **chun** छुन्, **chuna** छुन, see **chuh.**

chēna छेन m. a cymbal (El.).

chọnᵘ छुनु or **chonᵘ** छनु । ऊनः, रिक्तः adj. (f. **chö̃nᵘ** छून्, or **chũñᵘ** छंञू), empty, void; (of a cargo-boat) empty, in ballast (Gr.M.); empty of wealth, poverty-stricken (cf. **atha-chọnᵘ** under **atha**); less than a certain amount, deficient in quantity; adv. (like the Hindōstānī *khālī*) only, merely. This word is generally used with emph. **y**, as in **chọnu-y** छुनुय् or **chonu-y** छनुय् (Śiv. 1201), and is thus spelt: *chhŏnói* by El., so K.Pr. 42, *chhĕnī*, and 239, *chhanī* for **chũñᵘy** छंञूय्. **-nonᵘ** -नंनु । रिक्तः adj. (f. **chũñᵘ-nũñᵘ** छंञू-नंञू), empty and naked; hence, poverty-stricken.

chañĕ-móchĕ छञ-म्वछ्य । अकिञ्चनत्वे adv. in a condition of being poor or hard up (esp. in connexion with having to provide a wedding feast or the like). u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

chônᵘ 1 छोनु, see **chānun.**

chônᵘ 2 छोनु । उत्पवनाल्लब्धफलम् the result of sifting, the cleansed and sifted rice, flour, or whatever article is passed through a sieve or strained.

chönch, see **chŏ̃ch**.

choṅchih, see **cŏ̃ca** or **cŏ̃cĕ**.

chindᵃrun छिन्द्रुन । मोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyundᵒrᵘ** छिन्द्रु or छ्युन्द्रु; this verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to be stupefied, esp. of the stupefied amazement caused by the attainment of more than one hoped for or expected.

chandith جنڈت (YZ. 134), incorr. for **ṭshandith,** see **ṭshandun.**

chināl छिनाल् । पामरः m. a vile man living by vile habits and with vile companions.

chönil छांनिल् । तचता f. the art or profession of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

chinālᵃgī छिनाल्गी । पामरता f. a vile, despicable mode of life or conduct.

chinölil छिनांलिल् । पामरत्वम् f., i.q. **chinālᵃgī,** q.v.

chönⁱlözᵘ छांनिलांज़ू । तचवृत्तिः f. the livelihood or craft of a carpenter, carpentry, esp. of one who has taken to the craft after giving up some other art (Gr.Gr. 143).

chanin छनिन् m. a utensil (El.).

chanun छनुन् or **chĕnun** छ्यनुन् । निष्पतनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chanyōv** छन्योव्), to be strained, sifted; to fall from a mass (as grain falling through a hole in a basket), to dribble away; to exude (Śiv. 1008); (of a tree) to lose its leaves (Śiv. 1039, 1208); to waste away (Śiv. 1002); to be broken up into parts (of a ring of dancers, Śiv. 1010).

chānun छानुन् । उत्पवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chônᵘ** छोनु, f. **chö̃nᵘ** छांञू; 2 p.p. **chãñōv** छाञोव्), to sift (Śiv. 1527); to strain, filter; to trim (Gr.Gr. xxii); to search minutely, investigate; to shake down fruit from a fruit-bearing tree.

chônᵘ-motᵘ छोनु-मंतु । उत्पूतः perf. part. (f. **chö̃nᵘ-mütsᵘ** छांञू-मंचू), sifted; strained, filtered, examined, investigated; (of a fruit-tree) having had its fruit shaken down off the branches.

chŏnun छ्नुन् or **chŏnnun** छ्न्नुन् । ऊनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏnyōv** छ्न्योव् or **chŏnnyōv** छ्न्न्योव्), to be deficient, to be below the full size, quantity, or weight (Śiv. 1212).

chŏnyō-motᵘ छ्न्यो-मंतु । ऊनीभूतः perf. pass. (f. **chŏnyĕ-mütsᵘ** छ्न्ये-मंचू), reduced in size, quantity, etc. (e.g. of dried-up fruit, wealth, etc.).

chānṭa छाण्ट, see **chāṭa.**

chônṭ^u^ छोण्टु, chānṭun छाण्टुन्, etc., see **chāṭun.**

chinôv^u^ छिनोवु । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, esp. that caused by loss of wealth or savings.

chānawañ छानवञ् । उत्पवनभृतिः f. wages paid for sifting flour, etc. Cf. **chān 2.**

chānaway छानवय् । तक्षभृतिः f. wages paid to a carpenter. Cf. **chān 1** (Gr.Gr. 142).

chānay छानय् । उत्पवनम् f. the act of sifting, esp. of flour or other similar minute powder.

chānöz^u^ छानाज़ु । तक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession or craft of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 143).

chañ or **chĕñ छञ् ।** शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. the noise made by a metal vessel or the like falling on the ground, clang, clatter; cf. **chŏñ. -chakh -छख् ।** क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chakas -छकस्**), clang and clatter; a kind of musical dance. The girls who dance wear bells and tinkling anklets which are sounded in time with the music and singing; cf. **chŏñ-chŏkh** under **chŏñ. -chamb^ü^r^ü^ -छंबरू ।** अकस्मान्मृतिः m. a sudden and accidental death, as if it were caused by falling down a precipice. **-chañ -छञ् ।** स्वनितविशेषः m. onomat. clash, chink, tinkle, the noise of metal to metal, e.g. of metal vessels knocking against each other, or of rings or bells on a bell-girdle.

chŏñ छ़ञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. chink, tinkle, the sound made by money in a bag, a bell-girdle, or the like; cf. **chañ. -bŏṅg^a^rĕ -बुंगर्य ।** शब्दवत्कङ्कणानि f.pl. bracelets (of crystal or precious metal) supplied with bells, so as to make a tinkling sound. **-chŏkh -छ़ख् ।** क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छ़कस्**), i.q. **chañ-chakh,** see **chañ. -chŏñ -छ़ञ् ।** अभीक्ष्णशब्दः m. onomat. chink-chink, tinkle-tinkle, the sound of chink repeated over and over again. **-dār -दार् ।** शब्दवद्वस्तु adj. e.g. a chinker, a tinkler, that which has the power of emitting chinks or tinkles, such as a staff or a girdle supplied with rings or bells to make a chinking or tinkling noise. **-ṭŏñ -ट्ञ् ।** धनव्ययविधानम् m. onomat. making chinks, making money (esp. someone else's) fly, squandering.

chañĕ छञ, chāñ^i^ छंञि, chüñ^ü^ छंञू, see **chŏṇ^u^.**

chŏñ^i^ छांञि, (Śiv. 1532) **chŏñī छांञी,** i.q. **chŏñ^ü^.**

chŏñ^ü^ छ़ञू, see **chŏṇ^u^.**

chŏñ^ü^ 1 छांञू । उत्पवनम्, उत्पवनोत्थफलम् f. sifting, winnowing, straining; knocking down walnuts from a tree; siftings, the resultant of sifting (e.g. cleaned or winnowed grain) (Śiv. 1532, 1533). In Śiv. 1532 **chŏñī** is m.c. for **chŏñ^i^,** i.q. **chŏñ^ü^.**

chŏñ^ü^ 2 छांञू । तक्षकस्त्री f., see **chān 1,** a carpenter's wife, usually employed as the latter part of a proper name, as in **Zūna chŏñ^ü^,** Zūna the carpentress (Gr.Gr. 37). K.Pr. spells this word *chhāni*, i.e. *chāni*.

chŏñ^ü^ 3 छांञू, see **chānun.**

chañĕr छञर् । रिक्तता m. emptiness.

chŏñĕr छ़ञर् । ऊनता m. incompleteness, want of full weight or measure; loss, detriment (El.).

chŏñ^ĕ^run छ़ञरुन् or **chŏñ^ĕ^rāwun छ़ञरावुन् ।** ऊनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏñ^ĕ^r^u^ छ़ञरु** or **chŏñ^ĕ^rôw^u^ छ़ञरोवु**), to make less, to reduce below a certain fixed quantity, to lessen (the *chhenrāwun* of K.Pr. 119). **chŏñ^ĕ^rôw^u^-mot^u^ छ़ञरोवु-मतु ।** ऊनीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chŏñ^ĕ^rôw^ü^-müc^ü^ छ़ञराव़ू-मच़ू**), reduced below a fixed weight or scale of quantity.

chapa छप pl. nom. of **chaph 1, 2,** and **3,** qq.v.

chāpa छाँप । मुद्रितः m. anything printed, such as a book, a patterned cloth, or a pattern generally.

chôp^u^ छोपु or **chôp^u^ छोँपु ।** मन्थानविशेषः m. a kind of small churning-stick, used for churning curdled milk, etc. **—dyun^u^ —दिनु ।** मन्थनम् m.inf. to churn as ab.

chaph 1 छफ् or **chĕph 1 छयफ् ।** मण्डनम् f. (sing. dat. **chapi छपि**), fine dressing, adornment, wearing jewels and rich garments. **—karüñ^ü^ —करुञ़ ।** सुवेशधारणम् f.inf. to wear fine clothes, etc., to be expensively dressed.

chaph 2 छफ् or **chĕph 2 छयफ् ।** उपहारः f. (sg. dat. **chapi छपि,** pl. nom. **chapa छप**), a sacrificial offering (cf. **chapun 2**).

chapa-chör^ü^ छप-छ़ोरू । उपहारः f. sacrifice-haste, unexpectedly becoming a sacrifice in company with some one who is dying or suffering great calamity, unexpectedly sharing such a fate.

chapi lagun छपि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice instead of or on behalf of any one.

chaph 3 छफ् or **chĕph 3 छयफ् ।** तक्षणम् f. (sg. dat. **chapi छपि**), a paring, chip, shaving, when cutting wood either with a hatchet, etc., or (e.g. a reed-pen) with a penknife; a gash or cut in shaving (L. 457 *chĕp*). **—hĕñ^ü^ —ह्यंञू ।** खण्डोत्थापनम् f.inf. to raise up or elevate a splinter or shaving when cutting a stick; to put a point to a reed-pen, etc.

chāph छाँफ् । मुद्रा, मुद्राचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **chāpi छाँपि**), an instrument for sealing or stamping, a seal, signet-ring; a stamp or impression made by a seal, etc., either in sealing-wax or in ink, etc.

chōph छोफ् । चिह्नवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **chōpas छोपस्**), a machine or stamp (usually of wood) for impressing marks on heaps of grain, etc., so as to prevent the pile being broken without detection.

chipakāl^i^ छिपकलि f. a lizard (Gr.M.).

chapal छपल् । उत्थितखण्डः adj. e.g. having a chip or splinter elevated from the surface, having a split point (as in a reed-pen).

chāpul^{u} छाँपुलु, i.q. **chāpun^{u}**, q.v. **chāpal^{i}-kūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** छाँपंलि-कंञ्रू, i.q. **chāpan^{i}-kūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, see **chāpun^{u}**.

chāpan^{i} छापंनि in **chāpan^{i} kūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** छापंनि कंञ्रू, i.q. **chāpan^{i} kūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, see **chāpun^{u}**.

chapun 1 छपुन् । वृष्टिक्षेपः, शरणीकरणम्, कालक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^{u}** छंपु), to be hidden, concealed (Rām. 398, 978); to take shelter from heavy rain; generally, to take refuge with (K.Pr. 243), seek the patronage of any one; to endure patiently trouble or calamity in the hope of better times; to waste time, pass time unprofitably. The caus. of this verb is **chapanāwun, chap^{a}rāwun, chŏp^{a}run 1,** or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 1** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chapan-jāy छपन-जाय् । शरणभूमिः f. a place of shelter, a shelter under which a person waits for rain to pass over; generally, a place of refuge. **-shāī** -शाई f. a place of refuge (El.). **chapani yun^{u}** छपनि यिनु । शरणीकरणम् m.inf. to come for refuge, to take refuge with any one, to claim sanctuary (Rām. 475).

chapith छपिथ् conj. part. used as adv. secretly, privately (Rām. 398, 978).

chapun 2 छपुन् । पिण्डादेर्नद्यां क्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^{u}** छंपु), to cast into a river the remains of an offering to a deity, flowers left after a sacrificial ceremony, etc.

chāpun छापुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôp^{u}** छोपु), to print (a book, cloth, or the like) (Gr.M.).

chāpun^{u} छापुनु, i.q. **chāpun^{u}**, q.v.

chāpun^{u} छाँपुनु, **chāpun** छापुन्, or **chāpul^{u}** छाँपुलु । क्षेपणी m. (sg. dat. **chāpanis** छाँपनिस्), a sling (for casting stones, etc.) (K.Pr. 96). **chāpan^{i} kūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** छाँपंनि कंञ्रू । क्षेपणीक्षेप्यशिला f. the stone, or missile, of a sling.

chapanāwun छपनावुन् । क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chapanôw^{u}** छपनोवु), to cause some one to pass time, or to cause him to wait till a shower of rain is passed over (caus. of **chapun 1,** Gr.Gr. 174).

chapar छपर् । आच्छादनम् m. a hut, a temporary shelter of straw and wood or the like.

chāp$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ छार्प्रू । काण्डोलिका f. a kind of large basket.

chap^{a}run छंपरुन् or **chap^{a}rāwun** छंपरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chap^{o}r^{u}** छंपंरु or **chap^{a}rôw^{u}** छंपरोवु), i.q. **chapanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chŏp^{a}run 1 छुपरुन् or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 1** छुपरावुन् । व्ययीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏp^{o}r^{u}** छुपंरु or **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u}** छुपरोवु), to spend (money), to expend (articles); esp. to spend extravagantly, dissipate. This verb is an irreg. caus. of **chapun 1,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174). **chŏp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} 1** छुपरु-मंतु । व्ययीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chŏp$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-mü̆ts$^{\ddot{u}}$** छुपंरू-मंचू), expended, dissipated. **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** छुपरोवु-मंतु । व्ययीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chŏp^{a}röw$^{\ddot{u}}$-mü̆ts$^{\ddot{u}}$** छुपरांवू-मंचू), id.

chŏp^{a}run 2 छुपरुन् or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 2** छुपरावुन् । गूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏp^{o}r^{u}** छुपंरु or **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u}** छुपरोवु), to fling away anything so as to conceal it, to conceal hurriedly; to hide, conceal (faults, bad qualities).

chŏp^{a}rāwan छुपरावन् । गूहना f. (sg. dat. **chŏp^{a}rāwüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** छुपरावंञ्रू), throwing something about so as to conceal it, hurried concealment; concealment of faults, bad qualities, etc.; causing time to pass. **-dag** -दग् । कालविक्षेपव्याजः f. causing time to pass, pretending to waste time, temporizing in order to get something done. Cf. **chapāwan-dag** under **chapāwan** and **chāwan-dag** under **chāwan.**

chapōta छपोट । खण्डः m. a splinter, a chip, as in pointing a stake or mending a reed-pen.

chapath छपथ् । प्रक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **chapü̆ts$^{\ddot{u}}$** छपंचू), throwing away, scattering and abandoning; hence, putting up with, or making the best of, a work or a life full of pain and affliction.

chapāwan छपावन् f. in the following:— **-dag** -दग् । अन्योन्यसंदर्शनम् f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chāwan** and **chŏp^{a}rāwan-dag** under **chŏp^{a}rāwan.**

char 1 छर् or **chīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1** छीरू। रोगभेदः f. name of a certain disease, a crop of boils on the hands, feet, or back, impetigo contagiosa; also used of carbuncles.

char 2 छर् । सेकः f. a sprinkle of water, oil, ghī, or the like from the tips of the fingers, small in amount, and thrown to a distance. Cf. **chir 1.**

charū, see **chiryuv^{u}.**

chĕr छेर् । अधिक्षेपद्रावणम् f. irritation, annoying or frightening a person by abusing him or worrying him; using such means to drive a person away, or make him run away.

chĕrā छ्यरा, see **charāh.**

chir 1 छिर् । सिंचनम् f., i.q. **char 2,** q.v.

chir 2 छिर् । दोहनप्रवाहः f. the thin stream of milk issuing at one pull of the udder at the time of milking (Gr.Gr. 13).

chir 3 छिर् । अजाविक्षीरम् f. the milk of a goat or sheep. **chiri-goru** छिरि-गरु । अजाविक्षीरविक्रेता m. a seller of such milk; his wife is **chiri-gār^{i}-bāy** छिरि-गंरि-बाय्,

while a female seller of such milk is **chiri-gürᵘ** छिरि-गरू.

chir 4 छिर् । फलसारसंभवः f. the growth of the substance of a seed (as of rice, etc.), the filling out of the husk of a seed. Cf. **dŏda-chir,** under **dŏd.**

chira छिर । मेषार्भकः m. a lamb, the young of a sheep (male or female), esp. when newly born. **—kaṭh** —कठ् । अल्पमेषः m. (sg. dat. **—kaṭas** —कटस्), a young male sheep, a lamb ram. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु । मेषार्भकः m. a young lamb (male or female).

chīrᵘ 1 छीरू । रोगभेदः f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 1** छेर्य), i.q. **char 1,** q.v.

chīrᵘ 2 छीरू । वेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 2** छेर्य, for **chērĕ 3,** see **chērun**), a switch, stick, wand, rod, cane, walking-stick; a wand of office (Śiv. 222, 1029).

chēri-bardār छेरि-बर्दार् । वेत्रधरः m. a wand-bearer, the marshal who walks before people of consequence with a wand of office to make way and keep off crowds (Śiv. 1153).

chīrᵘ 3 छीरू, see **chērun.**

chōr छोर् m. in the following:— **—lagun** —लगुन् । विज्ञातविष्ठाचरणम् m.inf. unhealthy evacuation to occur unawares, sudden diarrhœa to occur. Cf. **chôrᵘ.**

chŏra 1 छूर । अन्त्रविशेषः m. a certain part of the female genital organ; apparently the triangular segment in front of the vagina on which are the clitoris and the meatus urinarius. The word is also used in filthy abuse.

chŏra 2 छूर in the following:— **-chŏr** -छूर् or **-chŏra** -छूर । पीडावैह्वल्यम् f. agitation, distress, fluttering, quivering (from pain, sorrow, etc., like that of a fish caught in a net).

chōra छोर in the following:— **-baṭañ** -बटञ् । कुलटा f., i.q. **chahōra-baṭañ,** see **chahōra,** p. 159, col. *a*, l. 26.

chôrᵘ छोरु । विष्ठाविकारः m. an unhealthy condition of the evacuations, diarrhœa, etc. (K.Pr. 49), esp. of horses or cattle. Cf. **chōr.**

chāri-könzᵘ छारि-कांज़ू । विज्ञाताम्लदधि m. *dahī* (curdled milk) which has turned liquid, green, and sour.

chörᵘ छांरू । त्वरा f. hurry, fluster, agitation from fear or the like occurring in the performance of any action.

chūrī छूरी in the following:— **-mār** -मार् । अतिहठी भिक्षुः m. 'a dagger-striker', a kind of beggar so importunate that he will even kill himself with a dagger if his request is not complied with. Such threats are not uncommon, and invariably result in the request being granted, as a refusal would bring the guilt of murder on the head of the refuser.

cahᵃra or **cĕhᵃra** चहर چہرہ । चित्रम् m. face, visage, countenance; (usually) a likeness, a portrait.

cahār چہار card. four. **cahār-dah** چہار دہ card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).

cĕhāru (?), the slants of a roof (L. 464).

charāh छराह or **chĕrā** छ्यरा । केवलम् adv. alone, only (Śiv. 243, **chĕrā**).

chirkāv छिर्काव् । भूमिसिञ्चनम् m. sprinkling water on the ground (to lay dust or the like).

chirkāwun or **chirᵃkāwun** छिर्कावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chirkôwᵘ** छिर्कोवु), to scatter, sprinkle (water, etc.) (Gr.M.).

chērilad छेरिलद् । संभ्रमवान् adj. e.g. one who acts hurriedly owing to irritation, fear, or the like. Cf. **chörᵘ.**

chīrᵘ-müsᵘ छीरू-मंचू, see **chērun.**

charun छरुन् । पुरीषोत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chorᵘ** छरु. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles, as in K.Pr. 13, 200), to evacuate, go to stool (K.Pr. 17). **chorᵘ-motᵘ** छरु-मतु । पुरीषोत्सर्गेण मलिनितः perf. part. (f. **chhürᵘ-müsᵘ** छरू-मंचू), dirtied by evacuations (e.g. a pan or commode).

chērun छेरुन् । अधिक्षेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyūrᵘ 1** छ्यूरु, pl. **chīrⁱ** छीरि; f. **chīrᵘ 3** छीरू, pl. **chērĕ 3** छेर्य; 2 p.p. **chēryōv** छेर्योव्. For **chyūrᵘ 2** see **chōrun,** for **chīrᵘ 1** and **2** see s.vv., and for **chērĕ 1** and **2** see **chīrᵘ 1** and 2), to irritate, to worry a person by abusing him or harassing him. **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ** छ्यूरु-मतु । अधिक्षिप्तः adj. (f. **chīrᵘ-müsᵘ** छीरू-मंचू; for **2** see **chōrun**), irritated, etc.

chiran छिरन् । पीतपायसम् f. an oblation of rice boiled in milk, coloured yellow with saffron, etc., and offered to Vāc, the goddess of speech, on the day on which a boy commences his first studies.

chōrun छोरुन् । त्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chūrᵘ** छूरु or **chyūrᵘ 2** छ्यूरु, pl. **chūrⁱ** छूरि or **chyūrⁱ** छ्यूरि; f. **chūrᵘ** छूरू or **chyūrᵘ** छ्यूरू, pl. **chōrĕ** छोर्य; 2 p.p. **chōryōv** छोर्योव्. For **chyūrᵘ 1** see **chērun**), to release, loosen, dismiss, let go (Rām. 490), esp. something tied up or confined; to let go (something held); to give, give away (Gr.Gr.). **chūrᵘ-motᵘ** छूरु-मतु or **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 2** छ्यूरु-मतु । परित्यक्तः perf. part. (f. **chūrᵘ-müsᵘ** छूरू-मंचू or **chyūrᵘ-müsᵘ** छ्यूरू-मंचू. For **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 1** see **chērun**), let go, etc., as ab.

chrār sharīf, m. name of the place which holds the shrine of Kashmīr's greatest saint, Nūr Dīn (L. 250, 293; not mentioned in RT.Tr. or by El.).

chiryuvᵘ छिरिवु । मीनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **chirivis** छिरिविस्), a certain fish found in the Valley of Kashmīr, with a long snout, from 8 to 15 seers in weight, the *chharū gād* of El. and *charri gad* of L. 157.

chirivⁱ - côṭᵘ छिरिवि - चोँटु । परप्रसादनमुखः chiryuvᵘ-chinned, one who says flattering things, one who is soft-spoken in order to carry out objects.

chĕs छ्यस्, **chis** छिस्, **chus** छुस्, see **chuh.**

chishᵘ छिशू, see **chih** 2.

chīshᵘ छीशू, see **chīh.**

chata छत or **chĕta** छ्यत in the following (cf. **chotᵘ**) :— **-chiran-hyuhᵘ** -छिरन्-ह्युहु । अतिशुक्लवर्णः adj. (f. **-chiran-hishᵘ** -छिरन्-हिशू), lit. like white and yellow rice-milk, very white and clean-looking, esp. of something edible. **-hôrᵘ** -होरु । शुक्लचित्रोपेतः adj. (f. **-hörᵘ** -हॉरू), marked or ornamented with a white pattern, esp. of a cloth or the like which has become dirty and dark-coloured, and then is given such a pattern to freshen it up. **-lay** -लय् । शुक्लताविकृतिः f. spoiled by becoming white or being whitened (as a face by sickness or by foul air, or anything by being touched with white matter that comes off). **-tᵃl** -तल् । शुक्लतूदफलम् m. the fruit of the white mulberry, white mulberry-fruit. **-ṭyokᵘ** -ट्योकु । कुष्ठी adj. (m. sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis** -ट्यकिस्; f. **-ṭĕcᵘ** -ट्यचू), having white spots on the skin, one who suffers from a leprosy that comes out in white spots.

chaṭa छट । मेषादिपशुसमूहः m. a flock of sheep, etc., esp. such a flock led out for the season on to the hills *for grazing.*

chāṭa छाँट । शिष्टः, अरोचकः adj. e.g. left to one side as unpleasing (of unsatisfactory things picked out of a pile and left uncared for, e.g. the bad fruit picked out of a basket of fruit and laid aside).

chotᵘ छोतु or **chyotᵘ** छ्योतु । शुक्लः adj. (m. sg. dat. **chatis** छतिस् or **chĕtis** छ्यतिस्, and so on; f. **chüsᵘ** 1 छ्यचू or **chĕsᵘ** 1 छ्यचू; for **chüsᵘ** 2 see **chath** 2), white [Śiv. 113, 1543, 1607, 1662, K.Pr. 42 (**chotᵘ pôshᵘ**, a white cotton coat), 116; Rām. 1502, 1614]; **dāri-chotᵘ**, white-bearded, a venerable person (Rām. 1600). **—shīn hyuhᵘ** —शीन् ह्युहु । अतिश्वेतवर्णः adj. [f. **chüsᵘ** (**chĕsᵘ**) **shīn hishᵘ** छ्यचू (छ्यचू) शीन् हिशू], white like snow, snow-white. **chotu-y** छोतुय् । निष्प्रयोजनमेव adv. uselessly, needlessly, unnecessarily, u.w. vbs. of coming back and the like.

chātⁱ (**chĕtⁱ**) **krĕhänⁱ sāränⁱ** छति (छ्यति) क्रहनि सारनि । छिद्रान्वेषणम् m. pl. inf., lit. to select blacks and whites; hence, to be zealous in picking holes in a person's (esp. a blameless person's) character, or in harmless words or actions.

chüsᵘ (**chĕsᵘ**) **dāl** छ्यचू (छ्यचू) दाल् । शुक्लदाली f. white *dāl*, a certain dish made up of husked millets, husked beans, or similar white grains. **—han** —हन् । उच्छिष्टा f. 'the white little', i.e. that which remains after sorting or sifting out the dirty portion of things, such as grain or the like. **—künᵘ** —कनू । प्रदेशविशेषः f. the white stone, N. of a place also known as 'Sangsafĕd', marked by a white rock, from which issues the source of the river formerly known as *Śrĕtagangā*, and now as **Chasa-kōl**, q.v. s.v. The place is to the south-west of Śrinagar, in the central part of the Pīr Pantsāl Range round Mount Taṭakūṭi. See RT.Tr. II, 418.

chōtᵘ छोँतु m. (?), a broom of twigs, a branch of a tree used as a broom. Only noted in K.Pr. 35. The form of the sg. nom. is uncertain.

chaṭāg छटाँग् । धटकपञ्चकमानम् m. a certain weight, a chittack, the sixteenth part of a seer or 5 *tōlās*, approximately 2 ounces avoirdupois; anything which weighs a chittack.

chath 1 छथ् । गृहपटलम् m. (sg. dat. **chatas** छतस्), the thatch or roof of a house; a ceiling.

chath 2 or **chĕth** 1 छथ् (छ्यथ्) । क्षतिः f. (sg. dat. **chüsᵘ** 2 छ्यचू or **chĕsᵘ** 2 छ्यचू; for 1 see **chotᵘ**), injury, loss, harm, especially the loss or diminution of the original stuff incurred in the manufacture of vessels, ornaments, wooden furniture, or the like. **—gāshünᵘ** —गछ्नू । क्षतिसंपत्तिः f.inf. such loss of original material to occur. **—hĕnᵘ** —ह्यनू । निर्भृत्यायासनम f.inf. to take (advantage of) loss, to cause or get a person to work for nothing. **—nakha wālünᵘ** —नख वालनू । अयुक्तं कार्यसंपादनम् f.inf. to repay loss, to work badly (of one who is compelled to work against his will).

chüsᵘ(**chĕsᵘ**)**-pūtᵘ** छ्यचू (छ्यचू)-पूतु । पाश्चात्यप्रसवोऽवार्भकः m. a son of loss, a son born last of all in a large family (and hence unwelcome).

chaṭh छठ् । अश्वादिभारः m. (sg. dat. **chaṭas** छटस्), the weight or amount of the load of a beast of burden, such as a horse, ass, or camel.

chĕth 2 छ्यथ् m. the presentation of an offering to a deity (in Sanskrit *balidānam*) (Rām. 1132).

chiṭh छिठ् । चित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. **chiṭi** छिटि), cotton cloth stamped in colours, chintz; a chintz garment (K.Pr. 28 contrasted with satin, 154, 239). **chiṭi-dutay** छिटि-दुतय् f. a chintz garment with very wide sleeves worn by Musalmān women; it is sometimes simply called **dutay**, q.v. (El.). **-gar** -गर् m. a chintz-maker (El.). **-närⁱwār** -नरिवार् । चित्रपटवस्त्रभुजायम् m. a large kind of sleeve or cuff made of chintz and worn by women.

chiṭhī छिठी f. a ticket (El.).

chathᵃr छ्थर् । छत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **chatᵃras** छतरस्, abl. **chatᵃra** छतर, and so on, but pl. nom. **chathᵃr**

छ्यर्), an umbrella, esp. a large umbrella held over kings or a small silver umbrella put over the idol in a temple; a sort of umbrella made of flowers, etc., used at festivals (an ordinary umbrella is **chaṭᵃrⁱ**, q.v.); (?) a certain pot-herb, *Megacarpæa polyandra* (L. 72, *chattr*).

chaṭᵃra-būñᵘ छतर-बूञ़् । वङ्कपुत्रिणी f. an umbrella plane-tree; hence, met. a woman with many children, grandchildren, and other relations. **-gulᵘ** -गुलु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a well-known village in Lār (Lahara) Pargana, close to Rāmarādan, for which see RT.Tr. I, 114 (iii, 467 n.). **-hāl** -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -ह्यजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a certain kind of rice with a soft white grain, which is very fruitful.

chiṭal छिटल् । चित्रपटवसना f. a woman who habitually wears cloth stamped in colours; see **chiṭh**.

chatun छतुन् or **chĕtun** छ्यतुन् । श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chatyōv** छत्योव्), to become white, to turn white (Śiv. 1704); to be white; (of the eyes) to become white, to lose their sight (Rām. 1196). The caus. of this verb is **chaṭsᵃrun** or **chaṭsᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

chatyō-motᵘ छत्यो-मतु । शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. **chatyē-müṭsᵘ** छत्ये-मंछू), become white, turned white, whitened.

chāṭun छाँटुन् । आविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōṭᵘ** छोँटु, pl. **chōṭⁱ** छोँटि; f. **chōṭᵘ** छोँटू, pl. **chācĕ** छाँच; 2 p.p. **chācyōv** छाँच्योव्), to pick, pick out, cull, select, sort; to discuss (rumour, news, etc.); to make public something which was known as a secret, esp. to disclose suddenly a secret anger, sorrow, or the like.

chōṭᵘ-motᵘ छोँटु-मतु । मनस आविष्कृतः perf. part. (f. **chōṭᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छोँटू-मंछू), picked out, selected; discussed (of news, rumour, etc.); disclosed (of anger, etc.).

chaṭᵃra छतर, see **chaṭhᵃr**.

chaṭᵃrⁱ छतरि । आतपत्रम् f. an umbrella, a parasol. Cf. **chaṭhᵃr**.

chaṭᵃri-bardār छतरि-बर्दार् । छत्रवाहकः m. an umbrella-bearer, an official whose duty it is to carry the state umbrella over a king's head; see **chaṭhᵃr**.

chatorᵘ छतुरु or **chaturᵘ 1** छतुरु । गौराङ्गः adj. (f. **chatürᵘ** छतूरू or **chatᵘrᵘ 1** छतूरू), fair-complexioned, fair-skinned, fair-limbed, esp. of a child, and equivalent to 'beautiful'.

chaturᵘ 2 छतुरु । मत्स्यार्भकः m. (f. **chatᵘrᵘ 2** छतूरू), a young fish, any tiny fish like a minnow or our whitebait.

chatᵃrĕ छतर्य । क्षुद्रमीनसमूहः f.pl. a flock or crowd of such small fish.

chüṭsᵘ छ्यू, see **chotᵘ** and **chath 2**.

chaṭsa-kōl छ़्त्र-क़ोल् । श्वेतगङ्गाख्या नदी f. the White River, N. of a certain river in Kashmīr, called in Sanskrit *Śrētagaṅgā* (White Ganges) or *Dugdhagaṅgā* (Milk Ganges). Its source is at Chüṭsᵘ-küñᵘ in the Pīr Pantsāl Range to the south-west of Śrīnagar. It runs into the Vēth (Jehlam) in the town of Śrīnagar at a place named in Sanskrit *Bahukhādakēśa*, still of some repute for its sanctity, and opposite the old quarter of Diddāmatha. Cf. **chüṭsᵘ-küñᵘ** under **chotᵘ**, RT.Tr. II, 418, and El. s.v. *chatsakōl*.

chaṭsar छ़्त्तर् or **chĕṭsar** छ्यत्तर् । शौक्ल्यम् m. whiteness (Śiv. 1707).

chaṭsᵃran छ़्त्तरन् । श्वेतीकरणम्(संभवनम्) f. (sg. dat. **chaṭsᵃrüñᵘ** छ़्त्तरंञू), the act of making white, of whitening; the condition or state of becoming white, whitening.

chaṭsᵃrun छ़्त्तरुन् । शुक्लीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭsᵒrᵘ** छ़्त्तरु), to make white, to whiten; met. to put to shame, to make ashamed, to leave without answer; caus. of **chatun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

chaṭsᵃrana yunᵘ छ़्त्तरन यिनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be put to shame, to feel shame, to feel oneself disgraced.

chaṭsᵃrāwun छ़्त्तरावुन् । श्वेतीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭsᵃrôwᵘ** छ़्त्तरोवु), i.q. **chaṭsᵃrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **chaṭsᵃrāwana yunᵘ** छ़्त्तरावन यिनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaṭsᵃrana yunᵘ**, see **chaṭsᵃrun**.

chaṭsᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ छ़्त्तरोवु-मतु । शुक्लीकृतः, ह्रेपितः perf. part. (f. **chaṭsᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छ़्त्तरावू-मंछू), made white, whitened, whited; caused to feel ashamed; publicly disgraced.

chaṭsa trēla छ़्त्र त्रेल m. a certain kind of apple (see El. s.v. *trēla*).

chwā छ्वा, **chĕwa** छ्यव, **chiwa** छिव, see **chuh**.

chav छव् । वस्त्रशोभा f. the fine show or beauty made by new clothes when they are put on for the first time on the expiry of mourning for a father or other relation, going out of mourning. —**gaṇḍüñᵘ** —गंडंञू । वस्त्रशोभाविधापनम् f.inf. to tie on pretty clothes; (esp. of a man's wife's relations) to put a man out of mourning by giving him a new suit of clothes, to induce (by such means) a son (or the like) to go out of mourning (for his father or the like).

chāv 1 छाव् । अन्तिमपाकः m. the final cooking of rice or other cooked food, after pouring off the water in which it has been boiled. It is then heated for a short time in order to drive off the surplus moisture. This heating is called **chāv**. El. writes the word *chhao*, makes it f. and translates it 'boiling' (Śiv.

1020, 1717). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । परिपाकसमाप्तिः m.inf. cooking to be completed, as ab.

chāv 2 छाव् f. flinging, in the following:—**chāwa-chāv** छाव-छाव् । प्रक्षेपाप्रक्षेपि f. a kind of gymnastic exercise, throwing a stick or the like from one to another, backwards and forwards. Cf. **chāwun 1.**

chawŏ छव । चीलाधःप्रान्तोर्ध्ववेष्टना m. the act of tucking up the skirts of a garment (as is done by villagers when working in the fields).

chiv छिव्, see **chuh.**

chāvĕkh छाव्यख्, see **chāwun 2.**

chiwalay छिवलय f. in the following:—**chiwalayĕ nērañĕ** छिवलय नेरञ । पर्याप्तादधिकीभवनम् f. pl. inf. surplusage to issue, more than sufficient to exist, e.g. when food or money is being distributed amongst a number of people after every one has been supplied, something to remain over and above; to be enough and to spare.

chāwan छावन् in the following:— **-dag** -दग् । कालक्षेपणम् f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chŏpᵃrāwan** and **chapāwan.** **-dās** -दास् । इतरेतरदर्शकः m. 'Mr. Shirker', one who wastes time as above, a work-shirker, a skulker.

chāwun 1 छावुन् । प्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ** छोवु), to throw anything at or to another person (Rām. 923, 1433).

chôwᵘ-motᵘ 1 छोवु-मतु । अन्यं प्रति प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **chöwᵘ-müsᵘ** छ्‌ावू-मचू), flung at another.

chāwun 2 छावुन् । उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ** छोवु), to enjoy, make use of, partake of, experience (Śiv. 26, 60, 132, 181, 511, 1008, 1058, 1691, 1711, 1782, 1800, 1823; Rām. 1525, 1627, 1634, 1770); to experience (an odour), to smell (H. xiii, 3); to enjoy happiness or prosperity, to be happy, blessed. **azal chāwun chuh** अज़ल् छावुन् छुह्, fate is to be experienced, one must dree one's weird (H. ix, 6). **chāvĕkh** छाव्यख् or **chāyĕkh** छाय्यख् । उपभोगसिद्धिः ben. sg. 2, mayst thou use, mayst thou have full enjoyment of (Gr.Gr. 252). Hence, used as a subst. masc., full enjoyment, perfect bliss, equivalent to the Persian *mubārakī* (Śiv. 668).

chôwᵘ-motᵘ 2 छोवु-मतु । उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f. **chöwᵘ-müsᵘ** छ्‌ावू-मचू), enjoyed, used, partaken.

chāwun 3 छावुन् । सूत्रसंदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ** छोवु), to embroider (cloth, etc.) (K.Pr. 260, where the inf. is translated 'jewels'. It seems really to mean 'embroidery', i.e. an embroidered garment; so W. 149).

chāwun 4 छावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ** छोवु), to complete the cooking of rice, vegetables, or the like when being boiled (K.Pr. 41); the 'completion' is done by pouring off the water, and placing the food over the fire for a short time, so as to drive away the surplus water. Cf. **chāv 1** and **aḍa-chôvᵘ 1** under **aḍ.**

chāwun 5 (YZ. 254, 258, 527, etc.), incorr. for **cāwun,** to give to drink, q.v.

chiwun छिवुन् । मदोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chivyōv** छिव्योव), to be intoxicated, maddened (with wine, drugs, etc. (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1860); to be proud, puffed up, arrogant, intoxicated with the possession of wealth or the like; to be intoxicated, in rut (of an elephant, etc.). **chivyō-motᵘ** छिव्यो-मतु । प्राप्तमदः perf. part. (f. **chivyē-müsᵘ** छिव्ये-मचू), intoxicated; arrogant (whether by nature or owing to some special cause); in rut (of an elephant, etc.).

chivĕr छिव्यर् । मदमत्तता m. intoxication; arrogance.

chiwᵃrāwun छिवरावुन् । मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chiwᵃrôwᵘ** छिवरोवु), to intoxicate, madden (by the administration of wine or drugs or by suggestion); to make proud.

chyā छ्या, **chĕy** छय, **chĕyĕ** छये; **chuy** छुय, **chuyĕ** छुये, see **chuh.**

cāhy चाह्य f., i.q. **cāhⁱ**, q.v.

chyukᵘ 1 छिकु or छ्युकु, see **chikun.**

chyukᵘ 2 छिकु or छ्युकु । जलसेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, syringe for projecting water.

chāyĕkh छाय्यख् (Śiv. 668), see **chāwun 2.**

chyundᵒrᵘ छिन्द्रु, see **chindᵃrun.**

chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 1 and 2 छ्यूरु-मतु, see **chērun** and **chōrun.**

chyotᵘ छ्योतु, see **chotᵘ.**

chŏzᵘ छ्‌ुज़ू, see **chŏd.**

cūjᵘ चूजू, f. **cījᵃlā** चीजला m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.).

caka 1 चक । निष्कासितवारिदधि m. (for 2 see **cakh 1** and **2**), curds, curdled milk (*dahi*) from which the liquid portion, or whey, has been strained.

cāka चाक, see **cākh 1 and 2.**

cakⁱ चकि । लोभः f. longing, desire, urgent wish (for anything or to do anything). **—atsünᵘ** —अचुंनू । प्राप्त्यभ्यासोत्पत्तिः f.inf. longing to enter, to expect to get something again and again because one has already once got it easily; to be in the habit of doing anything, to do a thing easily from long practice.

caki-khōr चकि-खोर् m. an eater of longing; hence, one who does a thing easily from long practice, an old servant (K.Pr. 39).

cika चिक, see **cikh.**

cōka 1 चोक । पाककोष्ठस्थानम् m. a square; an enclosure set apart for cooking or distributing food, the space in which a Hindū cooks and eats his victuals (the ground being first plastered with mud and cowdung); a similar place set apart for worship; a cooking-range. In the houses of the common people it is placed either in the small hall of the house or in the topmost floor (El., who spells the word *chōka*). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । भूलेपनम् m.inf. to prepare such an enclosure for eating or for worship, to plaster the ground with mud and cow-dung as ab.

cōka 2 चोक m. an impediment, in the following: **cōka pyonᵘ** चोक प्यनु । विघ्नापात: m.inf. an impediment to fall, a stoppage or impediment to occur during the execution of some work. **—ćhunun** —छुनुन् । विघ्नापातनम् m.inf. to throw an impediment, to cause an impediment to occur to another in the execution of some work on which he is engaged.

cōka 3, 4 चोक, cf. **cōkh 1** and **2.**

cukⁱ (?), f. a kind of barberry-tree bearing red fruit, *Berberis Lycium.* **cuki-phal** (?), m. its fruit (L. 74).

cūkⁱ चूकि । पीठम् f. a square and low four-legged seat, a stool, a bench.

cikacāv चिकचाव् । यौवनमद: m. the intoxication of youth (K.Pr. 207, of a young girl), the effervescence of spirits in a young man making him self-confident and daring.

cokdan (?) m. a pole for beating the mud at the bottom of a lake when collecting water-chestnuts (L. 355, *chokdan*). Cf. **görⁱ-kôwᵘ**, under **gôrᵘ.**

cakdār چکدار m. a kind of Government tenant, an official who has obtained waste land on privileged terms (L. 414, 426). Cf. **cakh 1.**

cūkⁱdar चूकिदर् m. a watchman, guard, sentinel, chowkidar; a messenger (Rām. 584).

cakh 1 चख् چک । क्षेत्रविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **cakas** चकस्), a plot of land (usually hitherto uncultivated) let for a fixed rent by Government; turf-clods (L. 464).

cakh 2 چخ m. enmity, opposition, strife, altercation, tumult, wrangling. **-cakh** चख्-चख् چخ چخ । पौन:पुण्येन-भर्त्सनम् m. babble, prating; scolding over and over again, a good continued scolding, esp. when administered to children or the like.

caka-bokᵘ चक-बंकु । वाचामाहति: m. the confused noise of a number of people talking at once, a hubbub. **-cakh** -चख् । कोलाहल: f. the confused noise made by a number of people (esp. children) talking or abusing each other at the same time, an angry hubbub. Cf. **cikra-bākar.**

cākh 1 चाख् چاک (also spelt **cyākh** च्याख्) । छेद: m. (sg. dat. **cākas** चाकस्), a tear or rent (of cloth, leather, or the like), cf. **cōkh 2**; a crack (El.); as adj. broken, torn (El.); a splitting (of a rock, etc.) (Rām. 1197, 1694); met. of the heart being broken (Rām. 237, 771, 1503). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । छेदनम् m.inf. to tear, to rend (e.g. the clothes in grief, etc.) (YZ. 19, 440; Rām. 119, 266, 283, 1537). **—gaćhanⁱ** —गछंनि । छिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. tearing to occur, to be torn; to be split (with dat. of subject, YZ. 130). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf., i.q. **cākh dyunᵘ** ab. (YZ. 536, Śiv. 828, Rām. 156, 441, 444, 874, 1305).

cāka-wüṭᵘ चाक-वंटू । वस्त्रछेदभेद: f. a slit or slash made on each side of the lower part of a garment. **-wacĕ diñĕ** -वच्य दिञ । वस्त्रकण्ठादिभागछेदनम् f.pl. inf. to give such slits, hence to slash or tear a garment from the neck to lower end.

cākh 2 चाख् چاق । हृष्टपुष्ट: adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **cākas** चाकस्), active, alert; dexterous; sound, healthy, hale, hearty, in good spirits.

cākh 3 चाख् m. in **cākh-bākh** चाख्-बाख् । रोदनाह्वानादि: m. loud lamentations, cries of grief, sorrow, or pain. Cf. **cikh-bākh,** under **cikh. -bākh dyunᵘ** -बाख् दिनु । आह्वानपूर्वकविज्ञापनम् m.inf. to make a complaint with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official).

cakha चख (cf. چخہ) । निराकरणम् m. driving away with abuse (e.g. a dog out of a kitchen). **—karun** —करुन् । तिरस्कार: m.inf. to drive away with abuse, as ab.

cikh चिख् । तीक्ष्णशब्द: f. (sg. dat. **ciki** चिकि), a shrill sound made by any mechanical means; a high-pitched cry (not necessarily loud); (pl.) met. grumbling, murmuring (Gr.M.). **-bākh** -बाख् । दैन्यादिख्यापनविज्ञप्ति: m. (sg. dat. **-bākas** -बाकस्), a complaint made with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official). Cf. **cākh-bākh,** under **cākh 3.**

cika diñĕ चिक दिञ f. pl. inf. to grumble, murmur (Gr.M.). **-nād** -नाद । तीक्ष्णध्वन्याह्वानम् m. a call or cry uttered in a high-pitched, but not harsh, voice.

cīkh चीख् । तीव्रदूरगामिस्वर: f. (sg. dat. **cīki** चीकि), a shrill, far-travelling sound, such as that emitted by the whistle of a locomotive-engine; a scream, a screech. **-bākh** -बाख् । सूक्ष्मस्वररोदनम् f. (sg. dat. **bāki** बाकि), weeping associated with screeches or screams (as when caused by rage or pain).

cōkh 1 चोख् । चतुःशालगृहम् m. (sg. dat. **cōkas** चोकस्), a house in the form of a hollow square, with a courtyard in the centre, into which rooms on all the four sides open.

* For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch,** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

cōkh 2 चोख् । छेदः m. (sg. dat. **cōkas** चोकस्), a long straight rent or tear in cloth or the like. Cf. **cākh 1.**

cōkh चौँख् । आघातः f. (sg. dat. **cōki** चौँकि), a sudden blow or bruise (esp. from something inanimate, e.g. from coming into collision with a block of wood or the like); a shock, loss in trade, etc. **—dinᵘ** —दिन्न् । हानिकरणम् f.inf. to cause loss to another by setting an obstacle or stumbling-block in the way of his success. **—lāgünᵘ** —लगंन्न् । हानिसंभवः f.inf. a stumbling-block to occur; loss to occur by an obstacle coming in the way of success. **—khĕnᵘ** —ख्यंन्न् । हान्यवाप्तिः f.inf. to suffer loss as ab.

cakh-cakⁱ चख्-चंकि । गुप्तशस्त्री f. a kind of dagger (worn concealed on the waist).

cakh-candurᵘ चख्-चन्दुरु । अङ्गारचूर्णः m. a kind of charcoal used for fireworks. It is made by burning certain kinds of bark, and collecting the extinguished sparks. Children wrap it up in cloth, and swing it about after setting it on fire. Cf. Hindī *cakacaundh*.

cakhᵃma चखम چکمہ । उपानद्विशेषः m. a kind of leather stocking worn in snowy places, snow-boots.

cakhnā (K.Pr. 55), incorrect for Hindōstānī *ciknā*, smooth, shining, cheerful.

cōkhᵘrᵘ चौँखुरु । मण्डली f. a group of four, an assembly of four persons; hence, a small assembly.

caũkharun चौँखरुन् or **cōkharun** चोँखरुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **caũkharyōv** चौँखर्योव्), to shrivel up, become withered, as the hands or feet from excessive cold, or some delicate flower from extreme heat.

cōkharāwun चौँखरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cōkharôwᵘ** चौँखरोवु), to cause to be withered or shrivelled (Gr.Gr. 170).

cŏkhta चुख्त । भोजनविशेषः m. roast meat kept over from dinner and suitable for the following midday meal, equivalent to our 'cold joint'.

cakla चक्ल چکلہ । ग्रामसमूहः m. a tract of country divided into village-areas, a group of villages (H. ix, 10). **cakladār** (= Hindōstānī چکلے دار) m. a subordinate revenue official or speculating contractor for small areas of land (L. 403, 421).

cikan चिकन चکن । पट्टचित्राणि m. a particular mode of working silk flowers on muslin or other cloth (El.); embroidery, 'chicken-work.' **-dôrᵘ** -दोरु m. an embroiderer (El.). **—kaḍanⁱ** —कडंनि । अतिपरीक्षणम् *m. pl. inf. to pick out embroidery;* met. excessively *and unnecessarily to test another's statements; to bring under discussion over and over again.* **-kār** چکن کار adj. c.g. embroidered, the name of a certain kind of shawl (L. 377, *chiknikár*).

cukun चुकुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cukyōv** चुक्योव्), to be finished, completed, settled, decided (of a lawsuit, quarrel, or the like).

cākar चाकर् چاکر or **cãkar** चाँकर् (K.Pr. 42) । सेवकः m. a servant, esp. a house servant, a shampooer servant, or the like.

cakōra चकोर । तीक्ष्णः adj. c.g. sharp, quick, intelligent (esp. of a boy or girl).

cikra चिक्र in the following: **cikra-bākar** चिक्र-बाकर् । कोलाहलः f. noise, esp. the disturbing noise created by a number of children quarrelling or crying. Cf. **caka-cakh** under **cakh 2.** **—hāray** —हारय् । कोलाहलविशेषः f. the noise made by a crowd (esp. of children or of birds).

cikār चिकार् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a mountainous tract in the west of Kashmīr along the left bank of the Vĕth (Jehlam) between Cikōtī and Dōmēl. Immediately to its west is the British District of Hazārā.

cikāra چکارہ adj. c.g. lit. 'of what use?' useless, worthless, contemptible. **cikāras hyonᵘ** चिकारस् ह्यंनु । माने गणनीयत्वम् m.inf. to be countable on an occasion of honour (i.e. of one whose character has to be considered before deciding as to the amount of respect to be shown to him); to consider mean or contemptible (used especially with reference to one who has taken a bribe and cannot be trusted).

cakrun (El.), for **chakᵃrun,** q.v.

cūkaras (K.Pr. 42, *chuṅkaras*), see **chūkur.**

cukāw चुकाव् । मूल्यनिश्चयः m. the settlement or fixing of a price between buyer and seller; the settlement or adjustment of an account.

cukāwun चुकावुन् । मूल्यनिश्चयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cukôwᵘ** चुकोवु), to fix or settle a price (between buyer and seller), to agree to a price. **cukôwᵘ-motᵘ** चुकोवु-मंतु । कृतमूल्यनिश्चयः perf.part. (f. **cuköwᵘ-mütsᵘ** चुकोंवू-मंचू), having the price settled, that of which the price has been agreed upon.

cakwari (?), a certain kind of boat used by people of high rank in Kashmīr (L. 382, *chakwari*).

cal चल् । आपातः m. a sudden or unexpected happening of any conduct (such as giving and repaying, buying and selling, or the like). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । विरुद्धापातः m.inf. something unpleasant to happen unexpectedly (such as the arrival of an enemy, or the inconvenient demand for the repayment of a debt).

cāl 1 चाल् । रूपशोभा f. (sg.dat. **cāli 1** चालि), beauty of form (of anything animate or inanimate) (K.Pr. 71, of a horse; so W. 139).

cāl 2 चाल् or **cyāl** च्याल् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **cāli 2** चालि or **cyāli** च्यालि), rule, practice, course, procedure,

method, mode, manner; conduct, behaviour, character (Gr.M., K.Pr. 156); with suff. of indef. art., **cālāh,** a mode of life (Śiv. 818).

cēla चेल । शिष्यः m. a pupil, disciple, follower; esp. one of the disciples or followers in a Hindū monastery, whose duty it is to carry on the traditions and perform the ritual laid down by the founder.

cil चिल् । महाकीलः m. a wooden pile, a piece of timber driven into the ground for building or strengthening embankments, etc. (Śiv. 1109); cf. **cilacil.** **—dyun**[u] —दिनु । स्तम्भनिखननम् m.inf. to drive a pile or piles. **cila-juvür**[u] चिल-जुवंरू । कीलात्मदीपाधानी f. a wooden pillar driven into the ground for carrying a light, a lamp-post.

cīl चील् m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

cila चिल, see **cilla.**

col (?), N. of a Kāshmīrī tree, *Euonymus* sp., the spindle-tree. It is somewhat rare and grows at high elevations. Its wood is highly valued as a material for pen-boxes and for tablets in lieu of slates at school (L. 79, 82, *chol*). Cf. **cūāl.**

cöl[i] चॉलि f. excitement, in the following: **cöl**[i] **khasüñ**[u] चॉलि खसंञू । मदारोहः f.inf. excitement to rise, esp. mad desire for the accomplishment of some purpose to arise in a person who cannot accomplish it without assistance.

cūāl चूआल् m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.). Cf. **col.**

cūl[i] चूलि । चोलः f. (sg. dat. **cōlĕ** चोल्य), a small jacket or bodice, usually reaching down about as far as the navel.

cilacil चिलचिल् f. in **cilacil karüñ**[u] चिलचिल् करंञू । संघशः स्तम्भनिखननम् f.inf. to drive a number of piles close together in making an embankment, etc. Cf. **cil.**

cailcalīra ? चैल्चलीर m. *Parmelia chamchadalis* (El.).

calādōr चलादोर् । वाङ्मात्रेण कार्यसाधकः c.g. one who is good at urging others to work (with his voice only, and not by example).

cilkī (Hindōstānī چلکی), the local rupee formerly current in Kashmīr and worth about 10 ānās in British-Indian coinage (L. 236).

calākh چالاک adj. c.g. active, alert, nimble; expert, dexterous; clever, ingenious; vigilant; artful, cunning. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain vigilant, to keep vigilant (Rām. 1321).

cilikh चिलिख् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **ciliki** चिलिकि), the manner or customary method of conducting any business. **—nērüñ**[u] —नेरंञू । नवीनरीतिप्रचारः f.inf. such a method to issue forth, the starting of a new method of business.

cilla चिल्ल چله or **cila** चिल । चत्वारिंशद्दहः कालः m. a period of forty days; the forty days of Lent during which Musalmān religious fraternities seclude themselves in their cells or in their mosques, and remain at home fasting and engaged in divine worship; the fast of Lent.

cilas bĕhun चिलस् ब्यहुन् । चत्वारिंशद्दाह्निकव्रतविधानम् m.inf. to pass forty consecutive days in fasting and divine worship in a cell or mosque, etc.; to keep Lent.

cilim चिलिम् । धूमपानपात्रम् f. the bowl of a *huqqa*, or hubble-bubble tobacco pipe, which holds the tobacco and the fire (K.Pr. 204, *chilam*). **—cyon**[u] —च्यनु, to smoke tobacco (K.Pr. 241).

calān چالان m. an invoice or waybill, bill of lading, letter of advice (H. viii, 10).

cilās चिलास् । देशविशेषः m. the country commonly called Chilās, to the north and north-west of Kashmīr. It contains a celebrated shrine of Śāradā, the patron goddess of Kashmīr.

cilös[i] चिलॉसि । देशविशेषोद्भवः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in the country of Chilās; a kind of tobacco, the plant of which has green flowers, *Nicotiana rustica* (L. 316).

cum 1 چم m. boasting, gasconade, in the following: **cum-kūṭun**[u] चुम-कूटुनु । अन्तःसुषिरो वहिःपुष्टः m. that which is hollow within but outwardly solid in appearance, a hollow fraud.

cum 2 चुम् m. fawning, in the following: **cuma-cōṭ**[u] चुम-चॉटु । सान्त्वभाषी m. one who fawns and licks, a flatterer, sycophant, fawner. Cf. **cumun.**

camba चम्ब m. *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *J. officinale*, and *J. revolutum* (El.).

cumba (L. 464, *chúmba*), see **chŏmb.**

cambēl चंबेल् f. the jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum.*

camakh चमख् । दीप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **camaki** चमकि), glitter, brilliance, splendour; flash; gleam. Cf. Gr.Gr. 125.

cama-khama चम-खम (= چم خم) । आत्मभिमानी adj. c.g. moving gracefully, swaying coquettishly; hence, stately, pompous.

camkan चमकन् । भूषणदशाविशेषः m. a glittering leaf of metal suspended from jewellery worn on the forehead, etc., a spangle.

camakun चमकुन् (also spelt **cĕmakun** च्यमकुन्) । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **camakyōv** चमक्योव्), to shine, beam, glow, glitter, sparkle, glisten (Śiv. 1703); to shine, be pre-eminent (in character, etc., of human beings); to be prosperous, have a bright outlook, (of trade or the like), to revive (Gr.M.).

For words not found under cĕ, chĕ, chy, or cy, see under ca, cha, ch, or c respectively, and vice versa. See article c.

camkāth चमकाथ् m. (sg. dat. **camkātas** चमकातस्). *Desmodium tiliæfolium* (El.).

camakāwun चमकावुन् (also spelt **cĕmakāwun** च्यमकावुन्), conj. 1 (1 p.p. **camakāwôwu** चमकावोवु), to cause to shine, to make brilliant, polish (Śiv. 1660).

cumun चुमुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cumu** चुमु), to show humility (to a person), to fawn upon, flatter, to implore with flattering words.

cāmpa चाम्प, see **cāph.**

camār चमार् । दुर्जनः m. lit. a low caste leather-worker, but used to mean any vile person, a vile sinner, one whose conduct is sinful and vile.

camārgī चमार्गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), a habit of causing sorrow or trouble to others.

camārtônu चमार्तोनु । दौर्जन्यव्यवहृतिः m. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), esp. when such is performed by a person usually well-conducted.

cumṭa चुमट । स्फुलिङ्गग्रहणी m. tongs, forceps, pincers, nippers, used principally for taking up burning coals or the like.

cān (El.), for **chān**, q.v.

cana चन । चणकः m. the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, commonly called 'gram' (El.). **-cambēl** -चंबेल् । कणशो भक्ष्यम् f. anything to be eaten in grains, such as mixed peas, pulses, and the like, parched together and eaten dry. **-phali pötha r** -फलि पाथ्र् । अदृढमैत्र्यादिसंबन्धः m. lit. the manner of pea-grains; hence, a condition of temporary, loose friendship, quickly made and quickly dissolved.

caunī, see **cūni.**

cĕn च्यन् । पेयम् m. (for gender see Gr.Gr. 120), a drink, a beverage (Sanskrit *pānam* in *Kashmīra-śabdāmṛta*, IX, ii, 41), esp. a beverage fit to be drunk in large quantities, a large draught.

cĕna- च्यन-, see **cyonu.**

cĕnī च्यनी । पेयम् m. impers. fut. part. of **cyonu**, that which is to be drunk, bibendum (Gr.Gr. 111); hence, any potable beverage.

cīn 1 चीन् m. the country of China (Gr.M.); see **cūna.**

cīn 2 चीन् f. a large dish (El., K.Pr. 2, 6, 211, where it is spelt *chin*, i.e. *cin*).

cīn 3 چین ? f. a fold, plait (YZ. 5, of hair).

cīnā̃ चीनाँ, **cinwā** चिन्वा m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). *It is like rice in appearance, but is grown on dry land (L. 337).*

cīni 1 चीनि, see **cūna.**

cīni 2 चीनि adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **cīni** चीनि), of or belonging to China (Gr.Gr. 150). **—khôsu** —खोसु m. a china cup (ib.); see, however, **cūna.**

cūna चून or **cyūna** च्यून । सुधा m. (in composition this word takes the form **cīni** चीनि, as if from **cyūnu** च्यूनु), lime.

cīni-khôsu चीनि-खोसु । सुधाविशेषलिप्तभाजनम् m. a kind of metal cup (usually of brass) covered or ornamented with a lime-cement or enamel (probably really connected with the word 'china', see the next; in Gr.Gr. 150 the word **cīni** is given as an adj. meaning of or belonging to China). **-pyāla** -प्याल । सुधालिप्तकंसम् m. a kind of earthenware cup ornamented with lime-cement or enamel. (The word *cīni* has here two meanings—one connected with *cūna*, lime, and the other meaning china, i.e. a cup made after the Chinese fashion.)

cūni चूनि । रत्नखण्डम् f. a spark, a small ruby or other gem, or a similar spark of an imitation gem (El. **chaunī**, i.e. **caunī**). **—hĕnü** —ह्यंनू । वस्त्राङ्कनम् f.inf. to mark a pattern of creases along the edge of a cloth. **—lāgünü** —लागंनू । कथनानुसाह्यम् f.inf. to set sparks or other small gems, to fasten them in an ornament; to corroborate or confirm a statement made by another.

cūni-dār चूनि-दार् । उट्टङ्कितमणिकः adj. c.g. (of an ornament, etc.), set or studded with sparks or small gems. **-gar** -गर । मण्युट्टङ्ककृत् m. a gem-setter, one whose profession is to set sparks or small gems in ornaments of gold, silver, etc.

cānc (El.), i.q. **chōch,** q.v.

cāncĕ for **cācĕ**, see **cōṭü.**

cōnca, cōncĕ (and **chonchih**), see **cōca.**

cāncā-myā-myā, see **cācā-myā-myā.**

cāncarāray, see **cācarāray.**

canḍ चण्ड् । चण्डी f. an unruly woman, a vixen, a slattern; a woman of bad character who will not obey the ordinary decencies of life.

canḍa-bāpār चण्ड-बापार् । चण्डीतुल्यता m. habitual action such as that of an unruly woman or slattern. **-mütsü** -मंचू । उन्मत्तकल्पा f. a mad slattern, a woman who is such a vixen or slattern that she is as good as insane.

canda चन्द (also spelt **cĕnda** च्यन्द) । वस्त्रकोशः m. a pocket (in a garment) (K.Pr. 4, 8, 18, 25, 43, 189, 201, 253; W. 135; Śiv. 1201); a purse (El.). **-golu** -गलु । वस्त्रकोशमुखम् m. the opening of a pocket. **-gŏtsürü** -ग्वच्चरू । वस्त्रकोशाधारः f. the bag part of a pocket, which holds the articles put into it. **-tsūr** -चूर् । वस्त्रकोशादपहारकः m. a pickpocket, one who steals from pockets. **-tsūri** -चूरि f. pocket-picking (El.).

cŏndi, see **cōdi.**

condu चंण्डु । मादकवस्तुभेदः m. an intoxicating drug made of opium and smoked in a pipe.

candọj^{u} चण्डांजू, see **candāl.**
candāl चण्डाल् । चण्डालः m. (f. **candọj^{u}** चण्डांजू), a man of a degraded tribe, such as a leather-worker or other low caste.
candāl^{a}gī चण्डाल्गी । चण्डालता f. the actions of a candāl; hence (of a man of higher caste), cruel, vile, despicable, or sinful conduct.
candālil चण्डालिल् । चण्डालता f., i.q. **candāl^{a}gī,** q.v.
candan-, incorr. for **tsandan-,** q.v.
cang چنگ m. a claw (of a wild beast), talon (of a bird). **—yun^{u}** चंग् यिनु । बाधापातः m.inf. a claw to come (i.e. falling into someone's claw); hence, distress to arrive (esp. some causeless distress to arise through the action of a king or the like which can only be avoided or removed at great cost), tyranny to be experienced. **canga-tala nērun** चंग-तल नेरुन् । भयाद्विमुक्तिः m.inf. to issue from under the claw, to escape clear from tyranny or distress.
cāng, see **cā̃g.**
canga चङ्ग (= چنگ) । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of Jew's harp (L. 307); N. of a sept in Kashmīr, whose ancestor is said to have played this instrument (L. 307).
cĕnagrākh च्यनग्राख्, see **cyon^{u}.**
cangus चंगुस् m. N. of a village famous for its singing- and dancing-girls (El.).
cĕnahār च्यनहार्, see **cyon^{u}.**
cọnj^{u} चुंजु or **conj^{u}** चंजु । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. (f. **cönj^{u}** चुंजू or **cünj^{u}** चंजू), one who is accustomed to act without discrimination or without previous reflection.
canj-phanj चंज् - फंज् । सत्यानृतवाक्यम् m. (apparently a jingle of **phanj,** cf. Persian فند falsehood; see **phand**), statements partly true and partly false (e.g. in flattery or the like).
cāṅkar चांकर् (K.Pr. 42), see **cākar.**
cuṅkaras (K.Pr. 42), see **chūkur.**
côṇt^{u} चोण्टु, see **cōṭ^{u}.**
cönt^{ü} चांण्टू, see **cōṭ^{ü}.**
cēntha चेन्थ, see **cētha.**
cinwā चिन्वा, see **cīnā̃.**
cĕna-wôl^{u} च्यन-वोलु, see **cyon^{u}.**
cūnz^{ü} चूंज़ू f. a maid-servant (El.).
can̄ चञ् । शब्दभेदः m. onomat. the sound made by a slap of the open hand on the shoulder or similar flat part of the body. **-can̄** -चञ् । अनुकरणशब्दविशेषः m. onomat. a howl, such as that made by a dog when beaten.
cin̄ चिञ् । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer used by Musalmāns (El. *chin*).
cĕn^{ü} च्यञू, see **cyon^{u}.**
cãñĕr चाञर्, see **cyãñĕr.**
capa 1 चप چپه । अरित्रम् m. an oar, a paddle.
capa 2 चप m. a crumb of bread (El.).
capa 3 and **4** चप, see **caph 1** and **2.**
côp^{u} चोपु m. the instep (El.).
capacār चपचार् । अतिशीघ्रता m. extreme haste or speed (in the performance of any action or business). Cf. **cap^{ü}r^{ü} 1** and **cār 1.**
caph 1 चफ् m. onomat., used in the following: **capa-caph** चप-चफ् f. (Gr.Gr. 75), or **caph-caph** चफ्-चफ् । खादनशब्दः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-capas** -चपस्), the ugly sound made in greedily eating, as if one were a hungry dog.
caph 2 चफ् । विरुद्धसूचना f. (sg. dat. **capi** चपि), false tale-bearing, slandering (esp. of a servant to his master against a fellow-servant); cf. چپ دادن to deceive. **—khĕn^{ü}** —ख्यंजू । विरुद्धसूचनाविधानम् f.inf. to tell false tales of, inform against, as ab.
capa gatshun चप गछुन् । एकपक्षीभवनम् m.inf. (of an overseer or the like) to show habitual disfavour to one person or set of people and at the same time to show habitual favour to another person or set of people.
cā̃ph चाँफ् f. (sg. dat. **cā̃pi** चाँपि), pressing, squeezing, used in the following: **cā̃pa cāranĕ** चाँप चारञ । कीलैर्हस्तबन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to put to a certain form of torture, in which wedges of wood are placed between the fingers, which are then tightly bound together. Cf. **cap^{ü}r^{ü} 2.**
caphkạl^{i} चफ्कंलि । कण्ठाभरणविशेषः f. a necklace worn by women, composed of little ornaments in the form of the bud of the *campā* flower (Hindī, *campā-kalī*).
caphkali-hoṭ^{u} चफ्कलि-हंटु । धृतकण्ठभूषणकण्ठः m. a throat adorned by wearing such a necklace. **-hots^{u}** -हंत्सु । कण्ठभूषामुद्रणवस्तु m. a die for stamping the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । कण्ठभूषाफलम् m. a single *campā*-bud bead of such a necklace. **-pōsh** -पोश् । कण्ठभूषाफलपुष्पम् m. the gold setting (like a flower) in which the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace are set. **-rosh^{u}** -रंषु । कण्ठाभरणभेदः m. a long, thick variety of the above necklace.
cipa-kôn^{u} चिप-कोनु । मन्दप्रकाशनेत्रः adj. (f. **-kön^{ü}** -कांञू), dull-eyed, blear-eyed (e.g. from illness, or from having mean, insignificant eyes).
caplī (= Hindōstānī چپلی) f. a slipper, a sandal (cf. L. 69).
caupān, cōpān چوپان m. a shepherd (L. 361).
cōpāndīga (? چوپان دیگ) m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).
cāpar चापर् । अत्युक्तिः m. excessive talkativeness, vain talking (esp. when untruthful); cf. **car.** **—karun**

—करुन् । अतिनिन्द्यबहुभाषणम् m.inf. to prate excessively, use vain talking (esp. when the talking is reprehensible).

cāpárⁱ चापॅरि । बहुभाषणशील: adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of using excessive talking (esp. when vain talking).

cāpurᵘ चापुरु । अतिनिन्द्यवाचाल: adj. (f. **cāpᵘrᵘ** चापॅर्), i.q. **cāpárⁱ**, q.v.

capᵘrᵘ 1 चपॅर् । शीघ्रता f. haste, agitation, flurry; cf. **capacār** and **cār 1**. **capᵃrĕ gaṇḍañĕ** चपर्य गण्डञ । शीघ्रताबाधनम् f. pl. inf. to harass or afflict a person so as to induce him to perform quickly some action (e.g. to repay a debt).

capᵘrᵘ 2 चपॅर् । कीलविशेष: f. the wedge placed between the fingers and used in the torture called **cāpa cāraṇĕ**. See **cāph.**

capᵃrās चपरास् । दौत्यमुद्रा m. a badge as a mark of office worn by official messengers or peons (usually upon the belt or head-dress).

capᵃrösⁱ चपरांसि । दूत: m. one who wears a *capᵃrās* or badge, a peon, orderly, messenger of a court (L. 450).

capāth चपाथ् چپات । चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. **capöṭᵘ** चपांटू), a slap with the palm of the hand, esp. on the cheek (K.Pr. 74, 156; Śiv. 873). **—lāyünᵘ** —लायुन् । चपेटिकाप्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to slap a person on the cheek; met. to swindle another out of property.

capaṭhal चपठल् । दीर्घचतुरस्र: adj. c.g. quadrangular and, at the same time, long; plank-shaped.

capāv चपाव् । सर्वनाश: m. the entire destruction of a living being, utter destruction.

car चर् । अत्युक्ति: m. excessive talking, esp. self-conceited talk, bragging, as e.g. when a man who is not able to accomplish more than a very little, brags about his ability to accomplish something difficult, and does nothing but talk, without making a real attempt; cf. **cāpar, carcar,** and **caral.** **—karun** —करुन् । अत्युक्तिविधानम् m.inf. to stand by and prate advice as ab.

cār 1 चार् । शीघ्रता m. quickness, speed; cf. **capacār** and **capᵘrᵘ 1.**

cāra-cār चार-चार् । अतिशीघ्रता f. extreme haste or speed in the performance of any work.

cār 2 चार् । पीडनम m. drawing tight; bracing; tying tightly (Gr.Gr. 124), fastening, strapping, binding; pressing upon, bearing hard upon, oppression; wringing, squeezing (cf. **atha-cār** under **atha** and **cāpa cāraṇĕ** under **cāph**). **—aťsun** —अचुन् । बाधोत्पत्ति: m.inf. squeezing to enter; harassment or urgent pressing of a person to occur in order to induce him to do something or to make him repay a debt, pay a tax, and so on; squeezing to extort payment to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । बाधाविधानम् m.inf. to urge or harass a person to do something quickly; as ab., to squeeze for payment. Cf. **capᵃri gaṇḍañĕ** under **capᵘrᵘ 1.** **—ťsānun** —चानुन् । तोदनम् m.inf. id. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । बलात्कारसंभव: m.inf. squeezing to come; oppression from violence, esp. violence to induce a person to do anything, to occur.

cāra चार or **cyāra** च्यार چارہ । उपाय: m. a device, stratagem, artifice; a means of success; redress, help, resource (Śiv. 11, 69, 129, 152, 429, 1473, 1581, 1582, 1897; Rām. 264, 333, 385, etc.). **-sāz** -साज़् m. a helper, protector (Rām. 70). **-sözī** -सांज़ी f. helping, giving protection (Rām. 361).

cari (? spelling), in **cari-hākh,** m. (L. 72) (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a certain warm potherb, *Campanula* sp.

cēr चेर् । स्यूतिविशेष: f. a kind of sewing, tacking two pieces of cloth together. Cf. **cūrⁱ.**

cīr चीर् m. twisting, wringing; tearing by twisting or wringing (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **atha-cīr** under **atha,** and **ara-cīr** under **ara 1.** **-cār** -चार् । छेदनम m. tearing fine cloth or the like by twisting and wringing. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । निष्पीडनम् m.inf. to squeeze out, wring out liquid from anything, e.g. matter from a boil.

cīra चीर । दृढम् adv. firmly, tightly, u.w.vbs. of tying, etc.

cīrⁱ 1 चीरि । चीरिका f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ** चीर्य, Gr.Gr. 61; for **2** see **cīrun**), a slip of paper, esp. one used for a memorandum, account, a lottery ticket (Gr.Gr. 60), or business acknowledgment; a document, paper used as evidence, a deed. Cf. **amānath-cīrⁱ.** **—trāwünᵘ** —त्रावुन् । परोक्षप्रश्नपत्त्रापातनम् f.inf. to throw down a paper; esp. to cast a lottery slip or the like, when a number of names are written on separate slips of paper and mixed together, the prize-winner being drawn by chance from among them.

cīrⁱ 3 चीरि f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ** चीर्य), a certain thorny plant (Śiv. 1021).

corᵘ 1 चरु । मेषविशेष: m. the 'Persian lamb', the young of a sheep found in Central Asia.

cárⁱ-musᵃla चॅरि-मुसल । मेषविशेषचर्म m. the soft woolly skin of this lamb used for making warm clothing, such as *pōstīns* and the like.

corᵘ 2 चरु । बहुभाषी adj. (f. **cürᵘ** चॅर्), one who is fond of talking much, esp. of talking untruths and nonsense, a careless, heedless prater. Cf. **car.**

côrᵘ 3 चोरु (also written **cyôrᵘ** च्योरु) । अयोग्यकर्मा adj. (f. **cörᵘ 3** चांर्, Gr.Gr. 12, for **côrᵘ 1** and **2** and **cörᵘ 1** and **2** see **cārun 1** and **2**), one who is accustomed to conduct himself unworthily in whatever

he says or does; an idiot (Gr.Gr. 12, Śiv. 1639; El. *chór*, f. *chār*).

cörᵘ 1 and **2** **चांछ्**, 1 p.p. f. of **cārun 1** and **2**, qq.v.

cörᵘ 3 **चांछ्**, see **côrᵘ**.

cörᵘ 4 **चांछ्** । तृणभेदः f. a kind of long-leafed grass growing in wet ground and used as fodder.

cūrⁱ **चूरि** । वलिः f. a collection of creases in fine cloth or the like made by folding, sewing, etc., gathers, rucking, smocking, 'shirring.' Cf. **cēr**. **cūri-bulbul** **चूरि-बुलबुल्** । अन्तःशून्यो वहिर्विलासी m. a man outwardly prosperous but really so poor that he wants the necessaries of life. **-norᵘ** **-नरु** । वलिनवस्त्रभुजः m. a garment, the sleeves of which are ornamented with fancy smocking.

curu (? spelling) in **curu-caras** (L. 67, *churu charras*), a kind of 'charas' (see **cars**) extracted from the female hemp plant, and the same as the Indian *gānjā*. It is also called **gard bang** (dust bhang), and **curu** is apparently the same as the Hindōstānī *cūrā*, powdered.

cūrᵘ **चूरु** for **cyūrᵘ**, see **cirun**.

carb **चर्ब्** چرب । मेदः m. (sg. abl. **carba 1** **चर्ब**), fat, grease, suet, tallow (Rām. 839).

carbā-bagaira (?) **चर्ब-वगैर** m. a dish composed of suet and vegetables (El.). Cf. **bagôrᵘ**. **-sünṭh** **-चूंण्ठ्** । अतिस्थूला f. (sg. dat. **-sünṭi** **-चूंण्टि**), an apple of fat; hence, a plump (esp. a fat and stupid) woman.

carbas tāl wölinj gatshünᵘ **चर्बस् तल् वांलिञ् गछुंनू** । निर्भयीभवनम् f.inf. the heart to go (concealed) under the suet; hence, to show a brave face in the presence of a cause for fear.

carba 2 **चर्ब** । मेदुरः adj. c.g. (for 1 see **carb**), fat, stout, plump.

carbī چربی f. fat, grease, suet, tallow. **—anünᵘ** **—अनंनू** । मदोद्भवः f.inf. to bring fat; hence, self-confidence or presumption to arise in one (esp. in one who has suffered defeat and subsequently obtained assistance and materials).

curba **चुर्ब** in the following: **curba bazun** **चुर्ब बजुन्** । विशिष्टास्वादभोजनम् m.inf. to give or prepare a special titbit of dainty food just after midday, in addition to the usual morning and afternoon meal.

cirbāl **चिर्बाल्** । कन्दुकविशेषक्रीडा m. the game of football.

carca **चर्च** । चर्चा, आदरातिशयः m. discussion, encomium, esp. of some absent person's actions or affairs; coming into fashion, great appreciation (e.g. of something for sale which has a great many would-be purchasers).

carcar **चर्चर्** m. in the following: **carcar karun** **चर्चर् करुन्** । वक्क्रनम् m.inf. to prate, chatter, so as to distract the attention of another from his work. Cf. **car**. **—lāgun** **—लागुन्** । कोलाहलभेदः m.inf. to keep making a noise that distracts the attention of another (of children and the like).

cārcār **चार्चार्** in the following: **cārcār-goyᵘ** **चार्चार्-गंयु** । वक्रभाषी adj. (f. **-güyᵘ** **-गंयू**), one who by nature is a prater or talker of nonsense.

circir **चिर्चिर्** । पक्षिशब्दः m. onomat. the chirping or twittering of small birds (esp. when a number are collected together). Cf. **ciriv ciriv**. **—karun** **—करुन्** । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलः m.inf. to make a twittering; to make a low murmuring sound (of talking or weeping), esp. one which distracts the attention of another; to be peevish (Gr.M.). **—lāgun** **—लागुन्** । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलारम्भः m.inf. such a low murmuring sound to begin.

carāg (K.Pr. 204), **cĕrāg** (K.Pr. 161), **cirāg** (K.Pr. 189) چراغ m. a lamp, a light.

cirāg bēg (? spelling, L. 459, *chirāgh beg*), diarrhœa of cattle. ? cf. **charun**. Perhaps the word should be spelt **chirāg** or **charāg**.

carī gāḍ (L. 157, *charri gad*), ? incorr. for **chiryuvᵘ**, q.v.

cir-gyushᵘ **चिर्-ग्युशु** । शब्दविनोदः m. diversion or pleasure caused by vocal exercise, such as reading aloud, singing, or orating.

carkh **चर्ख्** چرخ । परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **carkas** **चर्कस्**), turning or whirling round, esp. of some wheel-shaped object; a wheel (El.). Cf. **carakh**. **—dyunᵘ** **—दिनु** । परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to walk round and round anything, esp. with one's face towards it (YZ. 247). **—phērun** **—फेरुन्** । व्यवहारापत्तिः m.inf. the revolution to go round; in buying and selling in the market, business to be set in motion, esp. of some traffic which had been stopped or suspended.

carka phērun **चर्क फेरुन्** । भ्रान्तीभवनम्, प्रदक्षिणम् m.inf. to go round by a wheel, hence, circumambulation round a sacred object or temple, keeping it on the right hand (Rām. 88); to find one's brains whirling; giddiness, staggering, reeling to occur; to ride a horse in circles, to cause a horse to curvet (Rām. 1333, 1339). **—phirun** **—फिरुन्** । प्रदक्षिणीकरणम् m.inf. to cause another to circumambulate, as ab., or to cause him closely to walk round oneself or another.

carkas khasun **चर्कस् खसुंन्** । क्रियारूढीभवनम् m.inf. to mount the whirling; hence, to be so entangled or involved in an action or business that one can neither abandon it nor take it up, esp. when this is due to emulation or competition. The Sanskrit *cakravāta*.

carakh **चरख्** m. (sg. dat. **carakhas** **चरखस्**), a wheel; hence, an instrument, machine (Gr.M.) (a variant of **carkh**).

cirkh **चिर्ख्** । **पूयः** f. (sg. dat. **cirki** **चिर्कि**), purulent matter, pus.

carkhâri **चर्खरि** । **चक्रभ्रामणवस्तु** f. an instrument (e.g. a peg held in a potter's hand) for causing a wheel to revolve.

caral **चरल्** । **बहुभाषी** adj. c.g. one who is accustomed to brag about the great things he can do, but who really can do nothing, and who only talks without giving active help. Cf. **car.**

curēl **चुरेल्** । **कुत्सितकर्मा** f. the ghost of a woman who dies in a state of pregnancy or impurity, and thus reappears as a demon; a witch, hag, beldame, vicious slut.

cirma (? spelling, L. 341, *chirma*), a certain weed, *Ranunculus* sp.

cārun 1 **चारुन्** (also written **cyārun** **च्यारुन्**) । **पीडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côru 1** **चोरु**; f. **cöru 1** **चांरू**; for **3** see s.v.), to oppress, harass, worry, or dun a person in order to induce him to pay a debt, a fine, or tax. Probably the same as **cārun 2.**

cārun 2 **चारुन्** (also written **cyārun** **च्यारुन्**) । **सुबद्धीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côru 2** **चोरु**; f. **cöru 2** **चांरू**; for **3** see s.v.), to tie up tightly, draw tight, strap up; to press upon, bear hard upon; to enter in a ledger or register (Śiv. 1912) (perhaps, in this meaning, another word, cf. Hindōstānī *caṛhānā*). Cf. **cārun 1.**

cirn **चिर्न्** । **अन्त्रमेदः** m. the fat surrounding the entrails, suet. Cf. **ciran 2.**

ciran 1 **चिरन्** । **आनाहरोगः** f. constipation, esp. of children. Cf. **cīran 2.**

ciran 2 **चिरन्** । **अन्त्रमेदोनाडी** m.pl. the bowels with their enclosing fat or suet. Cf. **cirn.**

cīran 1 **चीरन्** । **निष्पीडनम्** f. squeezing out, wringing out.

cīran 2 **चीरन्** । **विट्सङ्कम** f. constipation. Cf. **ciran 1.**

cirain (? spelling, L. 74, *chirain*), a certain tree found in Kashmīr at a high elevation, with a slightly acid berry, *Pyrus lanata.*

cīrun **चीरुन्** । **निष्पीडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cyūru** **च्यूरु**, pl. **cīri** **चीरि**; f. **cīrü** **चीरू**, pl. **cīrĕ** **चीर्य**), to squeeze or wring out clothes or the like (Śiv. 1022); to squeeze together, contract (cf. **bumb 2**).

cīri cīri hyonu **चीरि चीरि ह्युंनु** । **अतिव्यथावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be wrung with pain from a long-standing disease difficult to cure.

caranḍ **चरण्ड्** । **चिरण्टी** f. a woman who after maturity resides in her father's house, and owing to her being free from control waxes fat and wanton.

crōng **च्रोङ्ग्** m. a handful (of grain) (El.).

caranārabind **चरनारबिन्द्** m. a foot like a lotus, a foot-lotus; a polite or reverential name for a superior's or deity's foot. Borrowed from Sanskrit *caraṇāravinda* (Śiv. 1035).

carpâri **चर्परि** । **निरर्थबहुभाषी** adj. c.g. one who is a great talker, inopportunely and without rhyme or reason. Cf. **car.**

carporu **चर्पोरु** । **बहुभाषी** adj. (f. **carpüru** **चर्पूरु**), i.q. **carpâri**, q.v.

cārpāy چارپای f. a charpoy, bedstead, bed (H. x, 5).

cārĕr **चार्यर्** । **अयोग्यशीलत्वम्** m. the condition of one who habitually uses improper or unfit language; muteness, idiocy.

cars **चर्स्** or **caras** **चरस्** (also written **cĕrs** **च्यर्स्** and **cĕras** **च्यरस्**) । **भङ्गारेणुः** m. 'charas', the pollen of the Indian hemp or *bhang*, an intoxicating drug when smoked (K.Pr. 54, Śiv. 1182, L. 67). Cf. **curu.**

carsa-biṭh **चर्स-बिठ्** । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपानगोष्ठी** f. a company of *charas*-smokers. **-büṭhu** **-बंठू** । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपानस्थानम्** f. a place to which people resort for smoking *charas*. **-shōda** **-शोद्** । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपाव्युन्मादी** m. one who is a slave to the habit of smoking *charas*, a *charas*-sot. **-wān** **-वान्** । **भङ्गारेणवापणः** m. a *charas*-shop. **-yār** **-यार्** । **भङ्गारेणुसखा** m. a boon companion in *charas*-smoking.

cārsō چارسو m. (sg. dat. **cārsōyĕs** چارسویس), a cross road; a market (YZ. 202).

ciraita **चिरैत** m. verbena, *Ophelia chireta* (El.).

cŏrta **चुर्त** m. in the following: **cŏrta karun** **चुर्त करुन्** । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to stop a person's work by withholding the promised necessary materials, supplies, or other help. **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । **निरोधावाप्तिः** m.inf. to have one's work stopped by not obtaining such supplies, etc., as ab.; to be needy, necessitous.

crāṭh **च्राठ्** m. (sg. dat. **crāṭas** **च्राटस्**), N. of a pargana of Marāz, the rice of which is esteemed excellent (El.).

cirvĕ **चिर्व्य** । **पृथुकाः** f.pl. rice or other grain scalded with hot water, and then parched and beaten in a mortar. It is used for food, esp. as a viaticum when travelling. **-goru** **-गरु** । **पृथुकविक्रेता** m. a seller of this food.

cirvĕn khasun **चिर्व्यन् खसुन्** । **अनारोह्यारोहः** m.inf. lit. to climb up upon (a pile of) this food; hence, met. to mount in absence of mind on to anything not intended for being mounted (e.g. stepping over a wall instead of going through the gate).

ciriv ciriv **चिरिव् चिरिव्** । **चटकध्वनिः** m. onomat. the chirping of sparrows. Cf. **circir.**

cīrawunu **चीरवुनु** n.ag. (f. **cīrawüñü** **चीरवंञू**), one who squeezes or wrings out cloth; (a cloth) which is wrung out (K.Pr. 254).

cārwôyu **चार्वोयु** (= چاروا) । **पशुः** m. a quadruped, esp. a cow, bull, or the like.

caṣh चंश् । मीनविशेषः f. the name of the fry of a certain fish, or of a certain small fish, usually found in holes in mountain streams. The *caṣh* proper has a pointed head, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales (L. 158).

cashm or **cashᵃm** چشم m. the eye (El.; YZ. 12, 417; Rām. 59, 516, 523, etc.; in YZ. 144 the word is written *cashma*).

cashma چشمہ m. a spring, source, fountain (YZ. 205). **—shöhī** —شاہی— or **—söhibī** —صاحبی— m. N. of a fountain on the northern shore of the Śrīnagar city lake. Its waters are considered to be very delicious (El.).

cāsht چاشت m. the middle hour between sunrise and the meridian; the meal eaten at that hour, breakfast, luncheon (El.). i.q. **kōjᵘ**, q.v.

cāṭⁱ चंटि । दण्डधनम् f. a sum of money paid as a punishment, a fine (El.). **—hĕnᵘ** —ह्यंनू । दण्डदापनम् f.inf. to take (i.e. inflict) a fine.

caṭi lagun चटि लगुन् । दण्डाधारीभवनम् m.inf. to become subject or liable to a fine; esp. to be fined for, or charged with, another's fault.

cīta चीत, **citra** चित्र m. *Plumbago Europea* (El.).

cōṭⁱ चाँटि । पुत्तली f. a flat pat of soap, curd, or similar substance, bearing the impress of a man or other image; esp. a square of English soap (which usually has such a device stamped upon it), or a piece of native-made soap stamped, in imitation of English soap, with the form of an idol or other image.

cōṭᵘ चाँटु । आस्याधोवयवः m. the chin, the lower part of the face; the mouth (El.). **—holᵘ gaṭshun** —हंलु गछुन् । प्रार्थनानाधवाप्तिः m.inf. the chin to become crooked; met. to receive a slight, or disrespect, in response to repeated requests for an urgent need. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । वाक्याहननम् m.inf. to grasp the chin; met. to stop a person as he begins to speak (by placing the hand over his mouth). **—ṭsaṭun** —त्सटुन् । कथनावसरे तद्विघातपूर्वभर्त्सनम् m.inf. to cut the chin; to interrupt a person when he is speaking, by scolding, blame, or reproaches.

cōṭⁱ-gand चाँटि-गण्ड् । भक्षणनिरोधः m. a knot on the jaw; to confine oneself, or to be confined, to one special food (e.g. owing to a vow or to sickness). **-holᵘ** -हंलु । वक्रचिबुकः adj. (f. **-hüjü** -हंजू), one who has a crooked chin, wry-chinned. **-ṭsünḍᵘ** -त्संडू । वाक्निरोधनम् f. a blow on the chin; met. when a person commences to speak, to stop him by the use of abusive language.

cōṭᵘ चाँटू f., only used in the pl. **cãcĕ** चाँच्य । ओष्ठौ, the lips. Cf. **cōṭᵘ**, the chin.

cãcĕ-myãcĕ चाँच्य-म्याँच्य । ओष्ठप्रान्तौ f.pl. the corners of the lips, the right and left corners of the mouth.

cūṭⁱ चूटि । भूषणविशेषः f. a certain ornament, the cup-shaped silver bells fastened at the end of the long hair worn by girls hanging down the back. The use of this ornament is said to date from the time of Chinese domination, about a hundred and fifty years ago.

cit-batō चित्-वतो m. *Trifolium pratense* (El.).

caṭh चट् । आहतवाक्यम् m. (sg. dat. **caṭas** चटस्), a statement or piece of news mixed up with false additions invented by the teller, a partly untrue story, an exaggerated statement, a lie that is partly the truth, a false rumour; cf. **caṭal** and **caṭūrᵘ**. **-bāz** -बाज़् । अनृतभाषी adj. c.g. one who, either maliciously or in order to give pleasure, is accustomed to tell invented stories or spread false rumours. **—karun** —करुन् । सर्वनाशः m.inf. to make a falsehood; hence, to cause great damage (e.g. by undoing an action, or by causing loss of money). **—lāyun** —लायुन् । अनृतप्रसारः m. to spread abroad false reports likely to create disturbances or other breaches of the peace.

cāṭh चाट् m. (sg. dat. **cāṭas** चाटस्), eating, devouring, in the following: **cāṭh kaḍun** चाट् कडुन् । शीघ्रतया जीर्णनम् m.inf. to be worn out very quickly (of clothes taken into wear and the like).

cĕṭh 1 च्यथ् having drunk (K.Pr. 102), see **cyonᵘ**.

cĕth 2 च्यथ् m. (sg. dat. **cĕtas** च्यतस्), thought (Gr.Gr. 25), perception, consciousness, wits; vigilance, caution; memory, recollection, remembrance. **—thawun 1** —थवुन् । हृदयंगमीकरणम् m.inf. (for 2 see **cyonᵘ**), to impress (a story or subject) upon one's mind; to store accurately in one's memory. **—ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । सुज्ञातीकरणम् m.inf. to thoroughly master (a branch of learning, a story, or the like).

cētha चैंथ । धनैकत्रीकरणम् m. a subscription, collection, assessment for a joint purpose.

cīth चीथ् । अतिक्षुद्रः adj. c.g. a niggard, one who, even though he have the wherewithal, stints himself and his family in the necessaries of life.

ciṭha चिठ m. in **ciṭha trāwun** चिठ त्रावुन् । रुचितीकरणम् m.inf. to approve, choose, prefer.

ciṭhⁱ चिठि f. a letter; a document, esp. a cheque, a bill of exchange, IOU, or other instrument acknowledging money (H. viii, 10).

cŏṭh चुट् । निपातः m. (sg. dat. **cŏṭas** चुटस्), a fall (of a person slipping in mud, etc., and falling down).

cōṭh 1 चोट् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **cōṭas** चोटस्; in some of the phrases below the word is fem.), a hurt, wound, bruise, blow, stroke, esp. on the lower part of the leg, from a fall, or violent contact with some inanimate object such as a stone or a log of wood; also of the blow of one inanimate object as ab. with

another. —khyon[u] —ख्यंनु । आघातहान्याप्तिः m.inf. to eat such a blow, hence to receive a blow from an inanimate object, as ab.; met. to be hurt (of two people, etc., colliding); to suffer loss or injury by some obstacle intervening to prevent the completion of a matter. —diñ[u] —दिञ़ू । आहननम् f.inf. to strike a person with a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg when he is erect or walking; to cause to trip or stumble. —lāgüñ[u] —लगंञ़ू । आहतिप्राप्तिः f.inf. (of a person erect or walking) to receive a blow from a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg; to trip, stumble.

cōṭh 2 चोठ् । चातुर्थिकाहज्वरः f. (sg. dat. **cōṭhi** चोठि), fever recurring every fourth day, a quartan ague.

cūth चूथ् । योनिः m. (sg. dat. **cūtas** चूतस्) vulva (obsc.).

cuṭha चुठ । पुष्टः adj. (as subst., f. **cuṭh[u]** चुठू), young and thriving (in bodily powers), strong, vigorous.

cuṭh[a]k[i] चुट्कि । अर्धप्रसृतिमात्रग्राह्यम् f. a handful; a very small quantity (of grain or the like), only so much as can be taken up in one open hand.

caṭal चटल् e.g. or **caṭul[u]** चटुलु (f. **caṭ[ü]j[ü]** चट्जू) । मृषार्थभाषी adj. one who habitually tells false and invented stories, a liar, an untruthful flatterer. Cf. **caṭh.**

citana चितन m. *Pyrus Kumaonensis* (El.).

cōtun चोटुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cōtyōv** चोत्योव्), to be pleased, satisfied (used in the old language, now mostly vill.).

caitany चैतन्य or **cötany,** m. (sg. dat. **caitanĕs** चैतन्यस् or **cötanĕs**), consciousness, intelligence, sensation; meton. (Skt. *cētana*) an intelligent being, a being possessed of consciousness, animate, as opposed to **zaḍa,** inanimate matter (Śiv. 1525).

caṭiñ चटिञ् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of pickle or sauce, 'chutnee' (the solid ingredients of which are chopped up or reduced to a pulp and retained in the vinegar). —**karüñ[u]** —करंञ़ू । विहतीकरणम् f.inf. to reduce to a state of chutnee, to reduce to a pulp, mash, destroy (lit. and fig.). —**gaṭshüñ[u]** —गछंञ़ू । विहतीभवनम् f.inf. to be mashed, reduced to pulp like the ingredients of chutnee (e.g. of a worm or a beetle trodden upon).

caṭūr[ü] चटूरू f. in the following: **caṭōrĕ ṭsaṭañĕ** चटोर्य त्सटञ । अनृतसंभाषणानि f. pl. inf. idly, or for one's own or other's amusement, at a time of peace to spread abroad news, esp. false news, of disturbances, riots, and the like.

citra 1 चित्र, see **cīta.**

citra 2 चित्र m. serpent-stick (*Staphylea emodi*) (El.).

cōt[ü]r[ü] चोत्रू । बहुभाषिणी f. a woman who excessively talks nonsense, a gabbler, prater, chatterbox.

cōtür[u] चोतरू । (चक्रिका)मण्डली f. a group of gossips, an assembly in which a number of people meet together and criticize others.

catāv चताव् । स्तुतिः m. praising one person to another, eulogy, commendation.

catāwun चतावुन् । प्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **catôw[u]** चतोवु), to praise one person to another (esp. when the praise is deserved), to eulogize, commend.

cav چو (YZ. 512), i.q. **cyōv,** see **cyon[u].**

cāv 1 चाव् । उत्कण्ठातिशयः m. eager desire, longing (K.Pr. 247), esp. to complete or carry out some work. Cf. **barun 1** (YZ. 31, Rām. 747, 752).

cāv 2 चाव् । वस्त्राकृतिविशेषः m. a kind of loose vest or shirt resembling the *qabā*, but having buttons instead of strings at the neck and navel and between the two; = the Persian *pairahan.*

cāv 3 चाव्, see **cikacāv.**

ciwa चिव । जायकम् m. a yellow kind of fragrant sandal-wood. **-ṭyok[u]** -ट्यंकु । जायकतिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis** -ट्यकिस्), a mark on the forehead made with powder of this wood.

côw[u]-mot[u] चोवु-मंतु, see **cāwun.**

cöw[ü]-müts[ü] 2 चांवू-मंचू । दुग्धा गौः f. (for **1** see **cāwun**), a cow that has been milked (perf. part. of **cāwüñ[u],** q.v.).

cāwun चावुन् or **cyāwun** च्यावुन् । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côw[u]** चोवु or **cyôw[u]** च्योवु), to cause to drink, give to drink (K.Pr. 64; YZ. 268, 411, 506, 527; Śiv. 15, 179, 195, 970, 1006, 1017, etc.; Rām. 427, 1174, 1395, 1522); met. to cause a person to drink (information), to slander one person to another, to inform; to irrigate (a garden) (YZ. 254). (Caus. of **cyon[u],** q.v.; another form of the caus. is **cāwanāwun.** In the printed edition of YZ. this verb is incorr. spelt *chāwun.*) **côw[u]-mot[u]** चोवु-मंतु । पायितः perf. part. (f. **cöw[ü]-müts[ü] 1** चांवू-मंचू, for **2** see s.v.), caused to drink, one to whom drink has been given and who has drunk, (of cattle) watered; met. caused to drink (information), hence one to whom slander is told, one who is informed against another. **cöwith thawun** चांविथ् थवुन् । ज्ञातोऽन्य स्थापनम् m.inf. having made to drink to put; met. to tell tales about one person to another so as to cause them to sink into his mind, to slander one person to another.

cĕwān च्यवान्, see **cyon[u].**

cāwanāwun चावनावुन् । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cāwanôw[u]** चावनोवु), i.q. **cāwun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1069, 1173, 1344, 1857, 1863).

cāwüñ[u] चावंञ़ू or **cyāwüñ[u]** च्यावंञ़ू । गोदोहनम् conj. 1 (past tenses only used in f., 1 p.p. **cöw[ü]** चांवू), to (past tenses only used in f., 1 p.p. ...

milk a cow (K.Pr. 87, **cāway,** I shall milk for thee; Śiv. 1368, 1837).

cĕwawunᵘ **चववुन्** । **पानं कुर्वन्** n.ag. (f. **cĕwawüñᵘ** **चववंञ्**), one who is drinking, a drinker, esp. one who is accustomed to drink (Śiv. 1759); for the form see Gr.Gr. 105.

cĕwawañ **चववञ्** । **पानमूल्यम्** f. wages for drinking (Gr.Gr. 129); hence —°, a present customarily given to a young wife by her father-in-law when he pays a visit to her husband's house and she offers him a ceremonial spiced drink.

cawöyⁱ **चवांयि** । **प्रमादी** adj. e.g. one who owing to his careless nature speaks a great deal without heed to his words, mixing them up, and thus talking nonsense as if he were a lunatic; a blundering gabbler.

cawôyᵘ **चवोयु** । **असंगतभाषी** adj. (f. **cawöyᵘ** **चवांयू**), i.q. **cawöyⁱ,** q.v.

cyũ **चूँ** in **cyũ-phyorᵘ** **चूँ-फ्यंर्** । **अस्रुविन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** **-फ्यरिस्**), a tear-drop, esp. a hypocritical tear-drop forced out from the eyes to exhibit feigned sorrow or trouble.

cāy **चाय्** । **पानविशेषः** f. tea, i.q. **cāhⁱ,** q.v. **cāyĕ-nörᵘ** **चाय-नांरू** । **पानविशेषपात्रभेदः** f. a teapot.

cĕyĕ **चय,** she was drunk, or they (f.) were drunk; see **cyonᵘ.**

cyāhⁱ **च्याहि,** i.q. **cāhⁱ,** q.v.

cyāhyāh **च्याह्याह्,** see **cāhⁱ.**

cyākh **च्याख्,** another spelling of **cākh,** q.v.

cyāl **च्याल्** for **cāl,** q.v.

cyonᵘ **च्यंनु** । **पानम्** conj. 1, irreg. [conj. part. **cĕth** **चथ्,** freq. part. **cĕ cĕ** **च च** or **cĕth cĕth** **चथ् चथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); pres. part. **cĕwān** **चवान्** (ib. 103); 1 p.p. **cyōv** **च्योव्** (YZ. 512, **cav** چو), pl. **cyēy** **च्येय्;** fem. **cĕyĕ** **चय;** 2 p.p. **cĕyōv** **चयोव्;** fut. sing. **cĕma** **चम,** 2 **cĕkh** **चख्,** 3 **cĕyi** **चयि;** pl. 1 **cĕmaw** **चमव्,** 2 **cĕyiw** **चयिव्,** 3 **cĕn** **चन्;** pres. impve. sg. 2 **cĕh** **चह्;** cond. past sg. 1 **cĕmahö** **चमहां,** 2 **cĕhökh** **चहांख्,** 3 **cĕyihē** **चयिहे;** the sg. dat. of inf. is **cĕnas** **चनस्,** and so on (cf. Śiv. 1000, 1220, 1344, 1385). For further forms see Gr.Gr. and Gr.M.], to drink (K.Pr. 102; YZ. 193; Śiv. 90, 579, 753, 1090, etc.; Rām. 557, 624, 806, etc.); to smoke (tobacco) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 241). **-kyutᵘ** **-कितु** । **पानक्रियार्थकः** adj. (f. **cĕñᵘ-kiċᵘ** **चंञू-किचू**), anything intended to be drunk, a beverage placed ready to be drunk, something intended to be drunk and for no other purpose. For the form see Gr.Gr. 115.

cĕna-bāv **चन-बाव्** । **पानार्हवस्तु** m. a beverage, something liquid prepared specially for drinking. **-grākh** **-ग्राख्** । **पानकृत्** n.ag.m. (sg. dat. **-grākas** **-ग्राकस्,** f. **-grākañ** **-ग्राकञ्**), a drinker, one who drinks; one who habitually drinks, a man who is remarkable as a drinker, a great drinker, a hard drinker. **-hār** **-हार्** । **पेयम्** adj. e.g. anything drinkable, potable (Gr.Gr. 129); one who is able to drink a great deal, a mighty toper. **-wôlᵘ** **-वोलु** । **पानकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), i.q. **cĕna-grākh,** ab.

cĕth thawun 2 **चथ् थवुन्** m.inf. (for 1 see **cĕth** 2), to drink up the entire contents of a drinking vessel and to set the latter down empty.

cyônᵘ **च्योनु** । **त्वदीयः** possessive pron. (f. **cyöñᵘ** **च्यांञू**), thy. This word is used as the gen. of the personal pron. **tsᵃh,** thou, q.v.

cyönⁱ-sondᵘ **च्यांनि-संन्दु** । **त्वदीयस्य संवन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ** **-संज़ू**), of or belonging to thy masculine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (horse).

cyāñĕ-hondᵘ **च्याञ-हंन्दु** । **त्वदीयायाः संवन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** **-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to thy feminine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (mare).

cyāñĕr **च्याञर्** or **cāñĕr** **चाञर्** । **त्वदीयत्वम्** m. the condition of being thine; hence, the condition of one who says "I am thine", extreme humility, extreme subserviency.

cyāra **च्यार,** see **cāra.**

cyôrᵘ **च्योरु,** see **côrᵘ** and **cārun** 1 and 2.

cyūrᵘ **च्यूरु,** see **cīrun.**

cyārun **च्यारुन्,** see **cārun.**

cyôwᵘ **च्योवु,** **cyāwun** **च्यावुन्,** **cyāwüñᵘ** **च्यावंञू,** see **cāwun, cāwüñᵘ.**

cyēy **च्येय्,** they (m.) were drunk; see **cyonᵘ.**

cīz **चीज़्** چیز । **वस्तु** m. any inanimate thing, article, commodity (Śiv. 1119, 1126, 1516; Rām. 152, 771, 1464, 1638); a matter, affair (K.Pr. 183); a thing of value, a valuable, precious thing: in the last sense also used with reference to animate objects with emph. **y, chuna kēh cīzᵘy,** he is not any thing, he is insignificant (Gr.M.). El. makes this word f. With the suff. of indef. art. we get **cīzāh** **चीज़ाह्** (Śiv. 1650, Rām. 152, 1464).

For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch,** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

d द् د. The third consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the eighteenth (or, if we count **ts, tsh,** and **z,** the twenty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twelfth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced as in India proper, with a sound much softer and more dental than the English *d*.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* ध does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **dh** ध् is represented by **d** द्. Thus, the Sanskrit *dhanaṁ* धनं, wealth, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **dana** दन. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **dh** ध is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit *Dharma-rāja* धर्मराज, a name of the god Yama, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as धर्मराज़ and दर्मराज़, but the pronunciation is always **darmarāza.**

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with ध् or with द्, that letter will always be transliterated **d,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with ध् should be looked up in the English order, under **d.** Thus धर्मराज़ will be found, in alphabetical order, under **darma-rāza** in the article **darma.** As a rule, spellings with ध will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the ध in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name *Dharma-rāja* धर्मराज will be shown in this Dictionary as **darma-rāza** द(ध)र्मराज़.

ḍ ड् ڈ. *The fourth consonant in the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirteenth (or, if we count* **ts, tsh,** *and* **z,** *the sixteenth)* consonant *when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī* character, and *the* thirteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is the cerebral **ḍ** of India proper, and has no corresponding sound or character in Arabic or Persian, or, indeed, in any European language. It has something of the sound of the English *d* in 'drum', but is properly pronounced by turning back the tongue and pressing the under surface of the tip against the palate.

The Sanskrit aspirate *ḍha* ढ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī the **ḍh** ढ् is represented by **ḍ** ड्. Thus the Hindī *ḍhēr* ढेर, a heap, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **ḍēr** डेर्.

In most Indo-Aryan vernaculars of the present day, including Hindī and Pañjābī, *ḍ* ड् ڈ, when non-initial, is pronounced as a cerebral *ṛ* ड़् ڑ. This cerebral *ṛ* ड़् ڑ does not occur in Kāshmīrī, the pronunciation as **ḍ** ड् ڈ being generally retained, even when non-initial. Thus the Hindī *baṛa* बड़ा, great, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **boḍ**ᵘ बोडु. Sometimes, however, an original *ḍ* ड् becomes a simple dental **r** र् in Kāshmīrī. Thus the Sanskrit *biḍālaḥ* बिडालः, a cat, becomes **brôr**ᵘ ब्रोरु, and the Hindī *ghōṛā* घोड़ा, a horse, is represented by **gur**ᵘ गुरु. In the dialect of the Sindh Valley, and perhaps also elsewhere in Kashmīr, **r** र् and **ḍ** ड् are frequently interchanged. Thus, in a collection of Kāshmīrī folk-tales collected in the Sindh Valley by Sir Aurel Stein, the word for 'daughter' is not only the Śrīnagar **kūr**ᵘ कूरु, but often, even on the same page, **kūḍ**ᵘ कूडु, and the word for 'to search' is both **tshāḍun** छाडुन् and **tshārun** छारुन्.

Occasionally we find **ḍ** ड optionally interchanging with a dental **d** द्, as in **ḍal** डल् or **dal** दल्, a leaf.

dã दाँ, see **dãnĕ.**

ḍã डाँ । गोशब्दनम् m. onomat. the lowing of a cow, a moo (K.Pr. 72, written *ḍañ*). **—karun** —करुन् । अपह्नवः m.inf. to moo (K.Pr. 72); met. to hem and haw, in the sense of denying or turning off the truth, e.g. concealing or denying the existence of something entrusted for safe custody, evading the execution of an order.

dai, see **day.**

dāi (W. 165), **ḍāi** (K.Pr. 80), and **ḍāī,** i.q. **ḍāy,** q.v.

da,ī (K.Pr. 54), i.q. **day,** q.v.

dāī (K.Pr. 263), i.q. **dāy 2,** q.v.

di दि in **di di** दि दि, see **dyunᵘ**.

dū دو card. two, used for **zᵃh** (q.v.) in various phrases, such as **dū-pahar**, midday (K.Pr. 176); **dū-zang**, two-legged (ib. 61); **har-dū**, both (ib. 235).

duā دعا m. (cf. W. 18), a prayer, a supplication (to God); an invocation of good, a blessing; an imprecation, curse, malediction = **bad-duā**, see **bad**.

dab 1 दब् । निपातः, निपातशब्दः m. a fall from a height, tumble (K.Pr. 43); the sound of a fall, flop, crash, bang (K.Pr. 227); **dastāras dab**, dashing one's turban upon the ground (a token of grief principally among Hindūs, K.Pr. 51); **manāṭⁱ dab**, the fall (of a stone weighing) a *sēr* and a half, hence a punishment (K.Pr. 56); **tōri-dab**, the fall or stroke of an adze (K.Pr. 114, 236); **dŏkᵃrⁱ-dab**, the blow of a hammer (Śiv. 1563). **—bōzun** —बोज़ुन् । पर्यन्तफलविचारणम् m.inf. to hear the flop; to foresee accurately the result of any course of conduct. **-dab** -दब् । पटलादौ पादादिना असकृदाहतिः m. the noise of footsteps, etc., in an upper story, heard in the story below. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to throw down from a height, crash to the ground (Rām. 1032); met. to abandon contemptuously any task already begun. **—dāwun** —दावुन् m.inf. to hurl down from a height (Śiv. 1879, from heaven to earth). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अलं भवनम m.inf. to go flop, to suddenly cease (e.g. of a shower of rain, a storm, a fever, or the like). **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यनु । निपातः m.inf. to fall from a height when climbing. **—karun** —करुन् । द्वन्द्वयुद्धम, अलं भवनम m.inf. to wrestle (cf. **daba-dab** bel.); to cease suddenly (e.g. a shower of rain, a fever, etc.). **—lagun** —लगुन् । निपातावाप्तिः m.inf. to come in contact with the ground as the result of a fall from a height, to come crash to the ground (K.Pr. 16); to stumble and fall when walking (K.Pr. 43). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । निपातावाप्तिः, प्रयोजनोपलचणम् m.inf. to fall from a height; met. to fall from a high rank to a lowly position; to be knocked down by another; (of an object desired or tried for) to come into sight, success to come into view. **—tārun** —तारुन् । स्यूतौ द्वितीयस्यूतिः m.inf. to sew in a particular way, to fell, to run and fell. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । कुण्ठितीकरणम् m.inf. to constrain, compel, e.g. to do something impossible, to insist on a reply which cannot be given, or to give something which should not be given.

daba behun दब ब्यहुन् । लीनीभवनम m.inf. to be pressed, squeezed, or jammed down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. **—bĕhanāwun** —ब्यहनावुन् । लीनीकरणम् m.inf. to press, squeeze, or jam down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. **—byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ** —ब्यूठु-मतु । लीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—bīṭhᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —बीठू-मंचू), pressed, squeezed, or jammed down, as ab. **-dab** -दब् । मल्लयुद्धक्रीडा f. (dat. **dabi-dabi** दबि-दबि), wrestling; cf. **dab karun**, ab. (K.Pr. 11; Śiv. 1754, dat.). **-dan̄** -दञ् । सद्यः पातः m. the sudden fall, or being knocked down, of something solid. **-dānĕ** -दाञ । त्वरया कुट्टनम् m. smashing and pounding up anything suddenly, suddenly knocking to 'smithereens'. **-lörᵘ** -लारू । इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भङ्गः m. a breaking in pieces, like a cucumber falling from a height. **-lörᵘ gatshun** -लारू गछुन् । इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भङ्गावाप्तिः m.inf. to be knocked down and broken, like a cucumber, as ab. (of a man's body or the stem of a tree, etc.). **-lörᵘ karun** -लारू करुन् । इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भञ्जनम् m.inf. to knock down and break, as ab. **-lūr** -लूर् । निपात्य भञ्जनम् m. a knocking down and smashing, esp. of a lofty house levelled to the ground by an earthquake or the like. **-lay** -लय् । (मोह)गाढनिद्रा f. the heavy sleep of exhaustion after great exertion, or due to grief, illness, etc. **-layĕ pyōmotᵘ** -लय प्योमतु । गाढनिद्रालीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **-layĕ pyēmüṭsᵘ** -लय प्येमंचू), one who is asleep from exhaustion, as ab. **-layĕ pyonᵘ** -लय प्यनु । गाढनिद्रापातः m.inf. to fall asleep from exhaustion, etc., as ab. **-sūr** -सूर् । भस्मौषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine made of ashes of cowdung, pounded while still warm and mixed with clarified butter or oil. It is used as a remedy for a cough. **-tronᵘ** -त्रनु or **-tryūnᵘ** -त्र्यूनु । निपातबाधा m. the serious injury (e.g. a sprain or broken limb) caused by a fall from a height or slipping on a muddy road. **-tronᵘ gatshun** -त्रनु गछुन् or **-tryūnᵘ gatshun** -त्र्यूनु गछुन् । अतिनिपातबाधावाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer such a serious injury. **-tronᵘ karun** -त्रनु करुन् or **-tryūnᵘ karun** -त्र्यूनु करुन् । निपातनेन बाधनम् m.inf. to cause such a serious injury to another by throwing him down.

dabas-pĕṭh dusᵘ दबस-प्यठ दुसु । अतित्वरापत्तिखेदः m. a blow upon a fall; being at one's wits' end in a matter of extreme hurry and importance, e.g. the sudden arrival of a king in a distant province necessitating the immediate collection of supplies by the local Governor when such supplies are not available. **-pĕṭh dusᵘ pyonᵘ** -प्यठ दुसु प्यनु । कार्यसाधने कार्यान्तरापातः m.inf. blow upon blow to fall; met. a sudden, difficult, and urgent work to be imposed upon one who is already using all his energies on some other equally important and difficult business.

dab 2 दब् m. *Typha angustifolia*, a kind of bulrush (El.).

ḍab 1 डब् m. N. of a village near Shōd'pūr (Shadipur), in Sāiru'l-mawāẓiʻ Pargana. Near it is a lake called **Dabsar**. See El. s.v. Cf. **dŏb 2.**

ḍab 2 डब् । चन्द्रवेदिका f. a covered wooden balcony outside the upper story of a house; a palace (El.).

ḍaba-ḍolᵘ डब-डलु । प्राकारविशेषः m. a wooden railing dividing out spaces in a room or enclosed area.

ḍab 3 डब् । गुह्यम् f. the vulva.

ḍāb डाँव् । दम्भः m. deception, dissimulation, feigning, hypocrisy; esp. of a criminal undergoing punishment feigning insensibility, pretended fainting, or similar device to get the punishment stopped. **—karun** —करुन् । असत्येनापह्नवः m.inf. to do feigning; esp. in gambling or the like, to pretend something wrongfully, unfair dissimulation. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । दम्भाविष्कारः m.inf. to apply feigning; esp. to pretend to be ill in order to avoid doing any work, to malinger. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । दम्भविधानम् m.inf. (of a criminal under punishment) to pretend fainting as ab.

ḍāba-kāgᵘrᵘ डाँब-काग्रू । दम्भव्यवहृतिः f. a dissimulation-brazier; hence, the practice of dissimulation; esp. keeping quiet in the hope that something may be neglected, or that some other person may be charged with neglecting its completion.

ḍaba 1 डब । उरोरोगविशेषः m. a certain disease accompanied by boils on the chest.

ḍaba 2 डब । समुद्गकः m. a small round covered box or casket.

dāba दाब (=داب) । प्रभावः magnificence, pomp; power, vigorous authority. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रभावानुभावनम् m.inf. to exercise vigorous authority. **—thawun** —थवुन् । प्रभावसंरचणम् m.inf. to assert or establish one's authority immediately on taking office. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । प्रभावख्यापनम् m.inf. to proclaim, or spread abroad a reputation for, one's invincible powers.

ḍābⁱ डॅबि । समुद्गकः f. a small covered box (smaller than **ḍaba 2,** q.v.).

ḍēb डेँब्, see **ḍēmb.**

ḍĕbᵘ ड्यॅबू, see **ḍyobᵘ.**

ḍībⁱ डीबि । क्षुद्रोखा f. a kind of small cooking-pot with a narrow mouth, used for cooking small quantities of rice.

dŏb 1 द्वब् । श्वभ्रः m. a hole or pit in the ground (H. xii, 6). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । श्वभ्रनिर्मितिः m.inf. to dig such a hole, e.g. in order to collect water, to let water issue (H. viii, 7), or as a receptacle for rubbish.

dŏbukᵘ द्वबुकु । श्वभ्रसंबन्धी, श्वभ्रप्रभवः adj. (f. **dŏbücᵘ** द्वबंचू), of, or belonging to, a pit; produced from or found in a pit (such as mud, fish, or the like).

dŏbas gatshun द्वबस् गछुन् । पङ्कनिपातः m.inf. to go into a pit, to fall into mud; met. to sink into a foul or mean employment. **—wasun** —वसुन् । पङ्के उत्तरणम् m.inf. to descend into a pit; met. to take to a mean or blameworthy mode of livelihood.

dŏb 2 द्वब । संभेदः m. the confluence of two rivers. Cf. **ḍab 1.**

dŏba-gāv द्वब-गाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village at the confluence of the River Pahōr or Pohur with the Jehlam or Vĕth. The confluence is about four miles below Sōpūr. See RT.Tr. ii, 425.

dŏbᵘ 1 द्वबु । निर्णेजकः m. (f. **dŏbᵘ 1** द्वबू, a washerwoman; **dŏbⁱ-bāy** द्वबि-बाय्, a washerman's wife, Gr.Gr. 34), a washerman, a man who lives by washing other people's clothes (W. 121; K.Pr. 58, 154, 231; Rām. 784 ff., 1154; L. 464). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । निर्णेजकद्वारा चालनम् m.inf. to give a washerman, to send clothes to be washed by a washerman (as distinct from washing one's own clothes).

dŏbⁱ-bāy द्वबि-बाय् । निर्णेजकस्त्री f. a washerman's wife. **-bāyĕ dŏbᵘ** -बाय द्वबु । आक्रीडनविशेषः m. N. of a game played by girls. They stand in a circle, holding each other's hands, while each in turn runs under the other's arms, a kind of 'kiss in the ring'. **—chalun** —छलुन् । निर्णेजकचालनम् m.inf. to get clothes washed by a washerman (as distinct from doing one's washing oneself). **-dāthᵃr** -दाथ्र् । निर्णेजितवस्त्रप्रसारणस्थानम् m. a place where washermen spread out clothes to dry. **-dāthur** -दाथुर् । निर्णेजकसामग्री m. the collection of a washerman's implements, lye, etc., used in washing. **-gāṭh** -गाठ् । निर्णेजकधावनस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **-gāṭhas** -गाठस्), a washerman's *ghāṭ*, the place on the bank of a river, etc., where washermen wash clothes. **-künᵘ** -कंनू । निर्णेजनशिला f. a washerman's stone, the stone on which a washerman beats the clothes he is washing. **-tān** -तान् । रजकभारबन्धनपटः m. the sheet in which a washerman ties up for transport his bundle of clothes for the wash. **-wān** -वान् । निर्णेजकस्थानम् m. lit. a washerman's shop; hence, either the place where he plies his trade or the place where he lives (K.Pr. 159). **-waṣᵃla** -वंस्ल । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि m.pl. the bundle of clothes for the wash, i.e. clothes collected for or given out for washing; the bundle of clean clothes returned from the wash. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), id.

dŏbi drāv द्वबि द्राव् । निर्णेजकचालितः adj. c.g. come from the wash, cleaned and returned by the washerman. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, चालनापादनम्

m.inf. to have had clothes washed by a washerman (lit. to drag clothes from him). —nērun —नेरुन् । निर्णेजकद्वारा चालननिष्पत्तिः m.inf. to come forth from the washerman, (of clothes) to have been washed by him.

dŏbᵘ 2 द्वॊबु । ईषत्पूरितः adj. (f. **dŏbᵘ 2** द्वॊबू) or **dobᵘ** द्वबु (f. **dübᵘ** द्वॊबू), (of a vessel or dish) nearly full, not quite full.

ḍobᵘ डॊबु । शवलवर्णः adj. (f. **ḍübᵘ** डॊबू), variegated, brindled, dappled, spotted, having dark spots or marks on a light ground. Cf. **ḍaba-hôrᵘ**.

dub दुब् or **dubᵘ** दुबु (Gr.Gr. 17) । पातशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of falling, crash, bang, esp. the noise of anything falling from a height on to a roof or the like. **-dub** -दुब् । आहतिशब्दः m. a knock, e.g. a knock or tap on a door or on the trap-door of a cellar to indicate a person's presence.

duba-dujⁱ 1 दुब-दुजि or **-dujᵘ** 1 -दुजू । आहतिशब्देन संज्ञापना f. a knock or tap as ab.

ḍūb डूँब्, see **ḍūmb**.

duba दुब । वैपरीत्येन पतितः adj. e.g. fallen upside down (of a jar or other vessel). **-dujⁱ** 2 -दुजि or **-dujᵘ** 2 -दुजू । अधरोत्तरम् adv. upside down. —**phērun** —फेरुन् । अधरोत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to be turned upside down (e.g. a vessel or the like). —**phirun** —फिरुन् । अधरोत्तरंनिपात्य हरणम् m.inf. to turn a vessel upside down so as to empty it completely. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यॊनु । अधरोत्तरनिपातः m.inf. to fall upside down (esp. of a vessel full of something).

dubᵘ दुबु m. a sound (Gr.Gr. 17), probably i.q. and merely another spelling of **dub**.

ḍubᵘ डुबु । विनाशः m. wasting away, destruction (like something plunged in water and dissolved). Cf. **ḍuba-ḍās**.

dabadab दबदब्, see under **dab 1**.

dabādab दबादब् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, speedily.

daba-daba दब-दब دبدبہ । शासनास्फूर्तिः power, majesty; esp. vigorous and powerful rule due to prestige. Cf. **dāba**.

dabi-dabi दबि-दबि, see **daba-dab** under **dab 1**.

ḍab-ḍab wŏḍi-rab डब्-डब् व्ॊडि-रब् । उपहासः f. a kind of practical joke, consisting in promising a person a gift or the like, which he is led to expect to be very large, but which turns out to be very small.

ḍābā-ḍol डाँबा-डोल् । व्यवहाराकुलता m. confusion, bewilderment, distraction in any business.

ḍuba-ḍās डुब-डास् । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction (of a house, field, or the like, destroyed by an earthquake, inundation, war, or the like). Cf. **ḍubᵘ**. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । संहतीभवनम् m.inf. such utter destruction to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । सर्वनाशविधानम् m.inf. to cause such utter destruction, esp. of the destruction caused by an invading or conquering army.

ḍaba-hôrᵘ डब-होरु । शवलवर्णः adj. (f. **-hörᵘ** -हॉरू), i.q. **ḍobᵘ**, q.v.

ḍābᵘjᵘ डाँब्जू, see **ḍābulᵘ**.

ḍābal डाँवल् । दम्भक्षत् adj. c.g. one who shams sickness or weakness in order to escape punishment (Rām. 1785).

ḍābulᵘ डाँबुलु । दम्भी adj. (f. **ḍābᵘjᵘ** डाँब्जू), one who fraudulently wounds himself in order to accomplish some design.

dŏbal द्वबल्, the English word 'double', in Hindī *dabal* or *ḍabal*, but in Kāshmīrī referred by folk-etymology to **dŏb 1**, a pit, because the coins referred to below are 'pitted' or 'hollowed' by being stamped. Used in the following: **dŏbal paisā** or **pōsa** द्वबल् पैंस । सम्राभ्रपणः m. the double pice, or the coin representing a quarter of an anna made current by the English. —**rupay** —रुपय् । सम्राभ्ररूपकम् f. the standard current English rupee.

dŏbil द्वबिल् । निर्णेजकवृत्तिः f. the profession, condition, or livelihood of a washerman (Gr.Gr. 144).

ḍōbil डाँबिल् । दम्भशीलता f. the condition of one who is accustomed to shamming illness or weakness in order to escape some danger or punishment.

dubāla दुबाल, poet. for **dubāra** (Śiv. 1326).

dabalad दवलद् । प्राप्ताहतिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dabaladiñ** दवलदिञ्), dinted or damaged by a blow from a fall.

dŏbⁱlözᵘ द्वॊबिलाँज़ू । निर्णेजकता f. the condition or livelihood of a washerman.

ḍaba-māh डब-माह् । माषविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-möshᵘ** -मॉशू), a kind of vetch, dark in colour, fat-shaped, and long.

dabun दबुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dobᵘ** दॊबु), i.q. **dabawun**, q.v. **dabⁱ dabⁱ thawun** दबि दबि थवुन् । अतिबलात्पूरणम् m.inf. to crush any articles into any receptacle and fill it in forcibly. **dabith thawun** दबिथ् थवुन् । पूर्णीकरणम् m.inf. to forcibly stuff any article (such as wool or cotton) into a receptacle so as to fill it completely.

ḍubun डुबुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍubyōv** डुब्योव्), to dive; to sink, drown, be drowned; to drown oneself; to be immersed, be submerged, inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to be immersed in sin, to be a great sinner. **ḍubyō-motᵘ** डुब्यो-मॊतु । निमग्नः perf. part. (f. **ḍubyē-mütsᵘ** डुब्ये-मॊच़ू), sunk, submerged, immersed, under water; drowned in sin, a great sinner.

dabang दवंग् or **dabanga** दवंग । मदाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. drunk, insensible from consuming *bhang* or the like (Śiv. 383), drunk and incapable. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । मदमूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become drunk or insensible from consuming an intoxicating drug (Śiv. 383), esp. of one not accustomed to it.

dabanga sapazun दवंग सपज़ुन् । मदमूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become intoxicated as ab. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । मदमूढावस्थानम् m.inf. to remain or continue in a condition of insensibility as above.

dŏbiñ द्वबिञ् । मुद्गरभेदः f. a washerman's club, used for beating the clothes he is washing (Gr.Gr. 38). **—diñ^ü** —दिञू । मुद्गराहतिचालनम् f.inf. to use this club for washing clothes. **—lagüñ^ü** —लगंञू । अतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. the washerman's club to be experienced; met. to become deeply grieved by the frequently repeated recollection of one's own or others' troubles. Cf. **dŏbus^u**.

dŏbiñĕ-loth^u द्वबिञ-लठु । लगुडात्मसूद्गरविशेषः m. a kind of washerman's club, in the shape of a short cudgel. **-tsünd^ü** -च़ंण्डू । मुद्गराहतिः f. the blow given by a washerman's club; beating clothes with such a club.

dabār, see **baḍa**.

dabāra दबार m. rating, threatening (usually a subordinate or pupil). **—karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to abuse or threaten a person as ab.

ḍabĕr ड्ब्यर् । शबलता f. variegatedness, dappledness. Cf. **ḍob^u**.

ḍabur डबुर् । वेदिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍabaras** डबरस्), a kind of altar, made up of wooden boards, and kept inside a house or in a little erection close by.

dãbur दाँबुर् m. a fireplace (vill.) (El. *dāmbur*).

ḍāb^ür^ü डाब्रू । ढक्का f. a kind of large drum, used in proclamations and the like (Śiv. 1724). **—wāyüñ^ü** —वायंञू । वृत्तादिप्रख्यापनम् f.inf. to play the proclamation drum; met. to widely divulge things that should be kept secret.

ḍĕbĕr ड्यब्यर् । शैथिल्यम् m. looseness, slackness, flaccidity, esp. of a box or the like made of wooden boards which is loose or slack in the interior. Cf. **ḍyob^u**.

dōbari, a kind of blanket consisting of two breadths sewn together (the two pieces being 1½ yards broad, with a length of 10 yards) (L. 371); ? spelling. Cf. **ekbari**.

dubāra दुबार دوبارہ । द्वितीयवारम् adv. for the second time, twice, again (Śiv. 1644, 1897, Rām. 204, 426). *In Śiv. 1326 this word is altered to* **dubāla(y)**, *for the sake of rhyme.* **—wuchun** —वुछुन् m.inf. to *see again, look at again*, revise (a written composition) *(Gr.M.)*.

dubor^u दुबोरु । द्विगम्यः adj. (f. **dubür^ü** दुबूरू), two-doored; hence, (of a road or the like) admitting only two passengers at a time; (of a house) possessing two doors.

dubari-shāh दुबरि-शाह । पक्षद्वयावलम्बित्वम् m. resting on two sides; inability to make up one's mind, 'sitting on a fence.' **-shāh rōzun** -शाह रोज़ुन् । द्वाभ्यामाशाश्रयः m.inf. one person to build his hope on two alternatives; to depend upon two alternatives, e.g. a house with two doors. **-shāh thawun** -शाह थवुन् । द्वयोराशादानम् m.inf. to give two persons (unknown to each other) hope for something suitable for only one person.

dabardañ दबर्दञ् । सद्यो निपातः f. (although shown as f., this word is m. in the phrases below), a quick fall, utter destruction. **—karun** —करुन् । शीघ्राहत्या नाशनम् m.inf. to destroy quickly, e.g. to knock down a house with hatchets and the like. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अतित्वरया नाशापातः m.inf. sudden destruction to occur; (of a human being) to be struck down when hale and hearty, to be ruined unexpectedly, to die suddenly.

dabrahāray दब्रहारय् । अतिभर्त्सनम् f. excessive threatening and abuse in order to humiliate another. Cf. **dabāra**.

dub^arahāray दुब्रहारय् । असकृदाहतिशब्दः f. a repeated knocking at a door, cf. **dub-dub** under **dub**; thumping or loud beating of the heart from fear or the like. Cf. **dubarāray**.

dobur^u-mot^u द्वबुरु-मतु । भूम्यादौ गूहितः perf. part. a variant of **dŏb^or^u-mot^u**, see **dŏb^arun**.

dabārun दबारुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôr^u** दबोरु), to rate, abuse, threaten (esp. a servant, child, or pupil, etc., who is prone to act improperly). **dabôr^u-mot^u** दबोरु-मतु । भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. **dabör^ü-müts^ü** दबोरू-मच़ू), rated, abused, threatened, as ab.

dŏb^aran द्वबरन् । गूढे निक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **dŏb^arüñ^ü** द्वबरंञू), secret burying, hiding in the ground.

dŏb^arun द्वबरुन् । गूढनिक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏb^or^u** द्वबोरु), to bury, to hide in the ground; to bury a corpse (Gr.M.).

dŏb^or^u-mot^u द्वबोरु-मतु (also spelt **dobur^u-mot^u** द्वबुरु-मतु) । भूम्यादौ निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **dŏb^ür^ü-müts^ü** द्वबूरू-मच़ू), buried, hidden in the ground.

dŏb^arith thawun द्वबरिथ् थवुन् । गूढनिक्षेपणम् m.inf., i.q. **dŏb^arun**. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । गूढनिक्षेपणम् m.inf. hurriedly to bury or hide in the ground, esp. of stolen goods or the like.

dabarāray दबरारय् । पादाहतिशब्दः, अतिभर्त्सनम् f. a noise of trampling in a floor above, heard in the

lower rooms of a house (cf. **dab-dab** under **dab 1**); angry rating, abuse.

dubarāray दुबरारय् । अन्तरङ्गगूढशब्दः f. the noise of the beating of the heart, etc., under the influence of fear or the like. Cf. **dub^{a}rahāray.**

dŏb^{a}rāwun द्वंब्रावुन् । भूमौ निचेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏb^{a}rôw^{u}** द्वंब्रोवु), i.q. **dŏb^{a}run,** q.v. **dŏb^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** द्वंब्रोवु-मतु। गूढं निचिप्तः perf. part. (f. **dŏb^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** द्वंब्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **dŏb^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **dŏb^{a}run.**

dŏbus^{u} द्वबुसु or **dŏbus** द्वबुस् । मुगभेदः m. the wooden mallet or club used by washermen for beating clothes in the wash (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **dŏbiñ.**

ḍabsar डब्सर् m., see **ḍab 1.**

dubôts^{u} दुबोचु । द्विकुटुम्बः adj. (f. **duböts^{ü}** दुबांचू), having two relations; hence, anything produced or utilized by two people, or suited for two people, e.g. a house, an occupation, a bed for a married couple, or the like.

dubötsyun^{u} दुबांच्युनु । द्विकुटुम्बकः adj. (f. **dubötsiñ^{ü}** दुबांञ्चिञू), i.q. **dubôts^{u},** q.v.

dabāv दबाव् । प्रभावख्यातिः m. pressing down; force, strength, power; authority, influence, prestige.

dabawun दबवुन् । भूमौ निचेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabow^{u}** दबंवु), to press down, knock down; hence, to press down to the ground (Gr.Gr.); to press down into the ground, to conceal in the ground.

dabawana āmot^{u} दबवन आमंतु । मूर्छितः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüts^{ü}** —आमंचू), crushed, pressed down (Gr.M.); knocked down senseless, senseless from falling down from a height. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । निपातमूर्छितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pressed down; to become senseless from a fall, esp. from a height; to be run over (by a vehicle) (Gr.M.).

dabow^{u}-mot^{u} दबंवु-मंतु । भूमौ गूहितः perf. part. (f. **dabüw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** दबंवू-मंचू), buried, or hidden, in the ground. **dabawith thawun** दबविथ् थवुन् । गूहनम् m.inf. to conceal in the ground.

dabāwun दबावुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôw^{u}** दबोवु), to press, squeeze (Gr.M.); to threaten, menace; to repress by threats, reproof, etc. **dabôw^{u}-mot^{u}** दबोवु-मंतु । भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. **daböw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** दबांवू-मंचू), threatened, menaced; repressed by threats, etc. **daböwith thawun** दबांविथ् थवुन् । अधीनीकरणम् m.inf. to make entirely subservient by means of threats; to press, squeeze, nip (e.g. the finger between pincers) (Gr.M.).

dabuw^{u}-mot^{u} दबुवु-मंतु । अधीनीकृतः perf. part., i.q. **dabôw^{u}-mot^{u},** see **dabāwun.**

dŏc^{ü} द्वंचू, see **dŏk^{u}.**

ḍoc^{u} डंचु adj. hunchbacked, used in the following: —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । उपेचापूर्वं प्रतीचणम् m.inf. to show oneself hunchbacked; hence, met. to regard with indifference any work, even if its carrying out is necessary. Cf. **dŏcur^{u}.**

ḍoc^{u}-ḍoc^{u} डंचु-डंचु, in **ḍoc^{u}-ḍoc^{u} karun** डंचु-डंचु करुन् । कुब्जवद्गमनम् m.inf. to progress like a hunchback, to limp along, when one is unable to walk (owing to weakness, illness, old age, lameness, or the like), to get along somehow or other. **ḍoc^{u}-ḍoc^{u} dyun^{u}** डंचु-डंचु दिनु । कुब्जगतिवद्व्यवहरणम् m.inf. to give limping; hence, in any work or business, to carry it along somehow or other, even when one is unable to do it properly.

duc^{ü} दुचू । द्यङ्का f. a two (in a pack of playing-cards).

ducĕ दुच्य । द्विकम् m. a two, anything consisting of two, a pair, a double. **-nyāy** -न्याय् । द्वैधविभक्तिः m. an unfair division, giving an unfair share of a thing (e.g. food or cloth) which should be divided equally, i.q. **duk-nyāy,** see **dukh 2.**

dach दछ् । द्राचा f. (sg. dat. regularly **dachi** दछि, but usually written दछ, i.e. **dacha** for **dachĕ,** cf. art. **ĕ**; the pl. nom. is **dacha** दछ, also often pronounced **dachĕ**), a grape (W. 144, K.Pr. 43, Rām. 698; see El. for an account of the cultivation of this fruit in Kashmīr); the grape-vine (L. 73, 348).

dachĕ दछ्य or दछ, the customary spelling of **dachi** दछि, the dat., ag., and abl. sg. of **dach** दछ्. It is used in the following compounds: **dachĕ-bar^{a}g** दछ-बंरग् । द्राचापचम् m. a vine-leaf. **-ḍaba** -डब or **-ḍab^{i}** -डंबि । द्राचासमुद्गकः m. a small round wooden box for holding grapes packed in cotton wool for transport. **-ḍakh** -डख् or **-ḍokh^{u}** -डंखु । द्राचाषण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-ḍakhas** -डखस् or **-ḍakhis** -डखिस्), a grape-support, i.e. the trellis or lattice on which a grape-vine is trained. **-gurun** -गुरुन् । द्राचागुच्छकः (sg. dat. **-guranas** -गुरनस्), a bunch of grapes. **-kŏdur^{u}** -क्वडुरु or **-kudur^{u}** -कुडुरु । द्राचाबीजम् m. (sg. dat. **-kŏdaris** -क्वडरिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **-kŏd^{a}r^{i}** -क्वडंरि or **-kud^{a}r^{i}** -कुडंरि), a grape-seed. **-kalam** -कलम। द्राचाशाखाखण्डम् m. a grape-vine cutting, a short cutting of the grape-vine for planting or grafting. **-kan** -कन् । द्राचाफलम् m. a single grape, or two grapes growing together. **-kān^{ü}j^{ü}** -कान्जू । द्राचालतानाडी f. the tendril of a grape-vine. **-kur^{ü}** -कुरू। अपक्कद्राचा f. an unripe bunch of grapes; vinegar is made from them (El.). **-loṭ^{u}** -लंटु । द्राचानालम् m. the stalk, or pedicle, of a grape. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु। एकमात्रं द्राचाफलम्, द्राचासमूहः m. a single grape; a small collection of grapes, esp. when separated from the bunch. **-püj^{ü}** -पंजू f. a large basket of grapes (YZ. 402, *dachhih-paj*). **-pŏpur^{u}** -पॉपुरु। भृङ्गारी m. (sg. dat. **-pŏparis** -पॉपरिस्, ag. and

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

pl. nom. **-pō̃p^{a}r^{i}** -पॊँपॖर्(रि), N. of a certain moth. **-ras** -रस । द्राचारसः m. grape-juice, used for making wine, as a medicine, or as a drink; for the last-named purpose Hindūs express the juice, strain it, and place it in the sun for four or five days; it is said to make a good drink (El.). **-rāṭh** -राठ् or **-rā̃ṭh** -राँठ् । द्राचावल्ली f. (sg. dat. **-rā̃ṭhi** -राँठि), a grape-vine, *Vitis vinifera* (cf. **rā̃ṭhas dach,** K.Pr. 155); a vineyard (El.). **-tabakh** -तबख् । द्राचाशरावः m. (sg. dat. **-tabakhas** -तबखस्), a kind of earthenware case for storing grapes; two large basins are placed face to face and the edges sealed with mud; the interior is filled with the fruit. **-tākh** -ताख् । द्राचाषण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-tākas** -ताकस्), the posts supporting the trellis on which a vine is trained; hence, the trellis itself. **-waṭh^{a}r** -वॖठॖर् । द्राचापत्त्रम् m. a vine-leaf.

ḍach^{i} डॖछि । नौपटलोत्थानदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat-roof of a boat or the like when it is desired to raise its lower and outer edge. **ḍachĕ tulañĕ** डछ्य तुलञ्य । पटलोत्थापनम् f. pl. inf. to raise such a mat-roof.

ḍēchĕ डेछ्य f.pl. of **ḍyūṭh^{u}**, see **ḍēshun.**

doch^{u} दॊछु or **dŏch^{u}** दॖछु । श्यामवर्णः adj. (f. **düch^{ü}** दॖछू), dark-coloured, black, esp. u.w. reference to bears and other wild animals; met. dark-natured (of a man), black-hearted (cf. **dachĕr**).

dŏch^{i}-gām दॊछि-गाम । जांगलिको ग्रामविशेषः m. a forest village, a village situated in the wild country at the foot of the hills, esp. N. of a certain village lying seven *kōs* north-east of Śrīnagar.

dachin दछिन् or **dachiñ^{ü} 1** दछिञू । दक्षिणा f. (sg. dat. **dachiñ^{ü}** दछिञू or **dachiñĕ** दछिञ्य), a fee or present offered to an officiating priest or teacher, i.q. **dakshinā**, q.v.

dachin^{i} दछिनि adv. on the right (hand) (Gr.Gr. 155); in the south (Śiv. 246). **—kin^{i}** —किनि adv. from the right (Gr.Gr. 159). **—pör^{i}** —पॉरि adv. from or on the right (Gr.Gr. 160). Cf. **dachyun^{u} 1** and **2.**

dachun दछुन्, i.q. **dachyun^{u} 1** and **2,** qq.v.

dachan-kun, adv. on the right-hand side (W. 97).

dachinpôr^{u} दछिनपोरु m. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr situated on the right bank of the River Lĕd^{ü}r^{ü} (Ledar), the Sanskrit Dakṣiṇapāra (RT.Tr. II, 461); it is famous for its horses (El.).

dȧch^{i}nyuk^{u} दॖछिन्युकु, see **dachyun^{u} 1.**

dachiñ^{ü} 2 दछिञू, see **dachyun^{u} 2.** For 1 see **dachin.**

dȧch^{i}ñār दॖछिञार् or **dȧch^{i}ñĕr** दॖछिञ्यर् । दाक्षिण्यम् m. *the quality of being from or of the south, southerliness (e.g. of a wind or of a light shining); right-handedness, skill, dexterity (cf.* **atha-d.**).

dachĕr दछ्यर् । श्यामलता m. blackness, darkness, esp. of the colour of a bear or other wild animal; met. black-heartedness, hard-heartedness. Cf. **doch^{u}.**

dāchyul^{u} दाछ्युलु । भ्रष्टधान्यकणः m. a grain of rice first soaked and bruised and then parched, the familiar parched rice of India (El. *dáchhul*).

dāchil^{i}-süt^{ü} दाछिलि-सॊतू । भ्रष्टधान्यसक्तुकम् m. flour made from this parched rice, 'suttoo.'

dachyun^{u} 1 दछ्युनु । दक्षिणा दिक् m. the direction of the right hand, the right (Rām. 856); the south (Rām. 516, 1682). Cf. **dakshin** and **dachin^{i}.**

dȧch^{i}nyuk^{u} दॖछिन्युकु adj. (f. **dȧch^{i}nic^{ü}** दॖछिनिचू), of or belonging to the south (Gr.Gr. 151).

dachyun^{u} 2 दछ्युनु । दक्षिणः adj. (f. **dachiñ^{ü} 2** दछिञू; for **1** see **dachin**), right, not left (K.Pr. 43, 57; H. viii, 7); dexterous, clever, expert (cf. **atha-d.**); of or belonging to the south, southern, coming from the south; (of a tract of country) situated on the right hand of the sun's course. Kāshmīrīs divide land in this way into 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' country. A 'right-hand' village is better for rice-cultivation than a 'left-hand' one (L. 435). (Note, in the Persian character, and in most works by Europeans founded on Kāshmīrī written in that character, this word is usually written *dachun*, or *dachhun*, with its abl. *dachani* for *dachini* or *dachĕni*, owing to the persistent confusion between *ĕ* and *i* and between *cha* and *chĕ*.) Cf. **dachin^{i}** and **dakshin.**

ḍēchyōv डेछ्योव्, 2 p.p. of **ḍēshun,** q.v.

ḍüc^{ü}-müc^{ü} डॖचू-मॖचू, see **ḍakun.**

ḍŏcĕr डॊच्यर् । देहानार्जवता m. crookedness of body, humpbackedness.

ḍŏcur^{u} डॊचुरु । नम्रता m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏcaris** डॊचरिस्, ag. **ḍŏc^{a}r^{i}** डॊचॖरि), the state or condition of being bowed owing to the body not being straight, crawling on the ground. Cf. **ḍoc^{u}.** **—ḍŏcur^{u} dyun^{u}** —डॊचुरु दिनु । नम्रीभूयापि कार्यनिर्वाहणम् m.inf. doing anything or acting in a humble way (as if crawling on the ground). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । नम्रतयानुसृत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to keep humbly following another in the hope of getting something done according to one's wishes. **—tröwith bĕhun** —त्रॉविथ् ब्यहुन् । नम्रतादर्शनपूर्वकं कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to give up some work or to refuse to commence a work (from unwillingness or laziness) by affecting inability to continue.

ducāra दुचार دچار । समागमः m. a meeting of two persons, esp. when unexpected.

ḍacyōv डच्योव्, see **ḍakun.**

ḍō̃cyōv डॊँच्योव्, see **ḍōṭun.**

dād 1 दाद् । उपभोगः m. user, use of anything usable, enjoyment of anything enjoyable, experience of anything. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्युंनु । समुपभोगः m.inf. to use, experience, enjoy (e.g. clothes, ornaments, food, or the sight of beautiful things).

dād 2 داد m. statute, law; equity, justice; crying out for justice, complaint (YZ. 302); revenge; a part, portion; life, age. **-bēdād** दाद्-बेदाद् داد بیداد m. crying out for help or justice (Rām. 438). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । विमर्शनम् m.inf. to dispense justice; to do justice (to), to appreciate, to give due praise (to); to weigh, reflect upon (another's words, or the like). **-khāh** داد خواہ m. a petitioner for justice, a complainant, prosecutor (H. ii, 5).

dā̃d दाँद्, **dānd** दान्द् । वृषभः m. an ox, bull, bullock (K.Pr. 69, 171, 226, 232). This is the word used in Śrīnagar; elsewhere **hakhur** is more common. The voc. is **dā̃dā** (K.Pr. 49); **dā̃dᵘy** (K.Pr. *dándai*, 219), the very, or the particular ox. —**trāwánⁱ** —चावंनि । वृषभोन्मोचना m. pl. inf. to let loose bullocks; hence, to take them out from home to the field for ploughing; to let them loose for grazing, esp. in someone else's fields; at the end of a day's work, to unyoke the bullocks from the plough. —**wāyánⁱ** —वायंनि । (भूमिचेचे)हलप्रवहणम् m. pl. inf. to plough (Śiv. 1530). —**wöyith thawánⁱ** —वांयिथ् थवंनि । परितः कोष्ठादिभूनिखननम् m. pl. inf. to leave after ploughing; hence, met. to dig all round under walls of a room in search of treasure; (of rats) to burrow under the walls of a house. —**wöyith trāwánⁱ** —वांयिथ् चावंनि । यावद्भूनिगूढसर्वस्वापहरणम् m. pl. inf. to let go after ploughing; hence, to utterly beggar a person, even taking away what he had buried in the ground, as if he were not let go till all his land was ploughed up in the search for hidden treasure.

dā̃da-brāṭh दाँद-ब्राठ् । वृषभ इव मूढः m. one who is as stupid as an ox. **-bāṭh** -बाठ । वृषवाहकः m. (sg. dat. **-bāṭhas** -बाठस; f. **-bāṭhĕñ** -बाट्यञ्), one whose business it is to transport goods on bullocks from place to place, a bullock-carrier. The f. is his wife. **-cŏbur** -चुबुर् । वृष इव पुष्टो मूर्खः m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras** -चुबरस्), a bullock-lout, a strong healthy young fellow as stupid as a bullock. **-cākh** -चाख् । अतिमूढः m. (sg. dat. **-cākas** -चाकस), a bullock-lout, a lusty young fool. **-cākurᵘ** -चाकुर् । वृषपालतुल्यः adj. (f. **-cākürᵘ** -चाकंरू), one who is as foolish as a bullock-driver, a loutish fool. **-hākh** -हाख् । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस), N. of a certain vegetable eaten only by cattle. **-hakhur** -हखुर् । वृद्धवत्सतरः m. a bullock-calf old enough to be used for ploughing. **-hūrⁱ** -हूरि or **-hūrᵘ** -हूरू or (K.Pr. 10) **-hŏwürᵘ** -ह्वंरू । वृषयुग्मम् f. a pair or yoke of bullocks employed together on one plough (Gr.Gr. 82, where it is said to be vill.). **-jūrⁱ** -जूरि । वृषयुग्मम् f. a pair of bullocks, usually a match in appearance and age, fit for ploughing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 82, K.Pr. 187). **-khrāv** -खाव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. a kind of high patten or wooden soles used by Kāshmīrīs. **-lyūṭᵘ** -ल्यूटु । तृणलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-līṭis** -लीटिस, abl. **-lēṭi** -लेटि), a kind of broad-leafed grass much liked by bulls for fodder, apparently resembling, or a kind of, clover. Cf. **lyūṭᵘ** and under **batukh, batakh-lyūṭᵘ**. —**pihun** —पिहुन् । वृषभद्वारामर्दनम्, अतितोदना m.inf. to thresh grain by trampling it under the feet of oxen on a threshing-floor; to pound bullocks, to hit them on the hind quarters to make them go along when ploughing; met. to compel, by slapping him, an unwilling person to do any work. **-phrāṭh** -फ्राठ । रेखामात्रकृष्टिः m. (sg. dat. **-phrāṭas** -फ्राटस), a bullock's scratch, a long slight furrow, e.g. for marking a boundary or starting-point, etc. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु । वत्सतरः m. an affectionate term used for a young bull not yet put to work; met. a stupid child. **-thā̃ñⁱ** -थांञि or **-thūñᵘ** -थंञू । असंभवार्थः (उपहासविशेषः) 'वृषभोद्भवनवनीतम्' f. 'bull's butter', anything impossible, like our 'pigeon's milk'. Cf. **dā̃d chwā dŏd diwān**, can an ox give milk? (K.Pr. 31). **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु । वृषभनिकेतनम् m. a bullock-pen, a bullock-yard, a stockyard.

dā̃di-rostᵘ दाँदि-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), one who does not own an ox (K.Pr. 49). **-sostᵘ** -सस्तु adj. (f. **-süshᵘ** -संछू), one who owns an ox, the owner of an ox (K.Pr. 49).

dᵃda द्द m. a whisper. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अल्पनिःश्वासोच्चारणम् m.inf. to whisper. —**phōrun** —फोरुन् । अतिमन्दसमुच्चारणम् m.inf. to speak slowly and in a whisper.

dada दद । ग्रन्थियुक्तः adj. c.g. knotty, full of knots (of sheets of birch-bark or the like). **-pad** -पद् । कल्पितवाक्यम् m. verses that are knots (i.e. disfigurements), forged or non-original verses or sentences inserted into the matter of some authoritative book. **-phĕl** -फ्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a knotty carbuncle; met. a son or daughter who is disobedient and wickedly behaved. **-wāy** -वाय् । वातव्याध्याङ्गसंधिनिरोधः m. knotty rheumatism; rheumatism of the joints, stiffness of the joints from rheumatism.

ḍāḍa डाड । धृष्टः adj. c.g. bold, daring, fearless; (of things) tightly or firmly fastened up so that the knots or fastenings cannot be opened. Cf. **ḍŏḍⁱ**.

dādu (? spelling), a fish-like insect, with hard scaly wings, which injures young rice-plants (L. 157, 331).

dĕd द्यद् । मात्रादिः f. an elderly lady, such as a mother, grandmother, the chief wife in a household. The term is used by the sons or grandsons, etc. The voc. is **dĕdi** (K.Pr. 54, 80). Met. a term of respect added to a female name, as in Lāl Dĕd, the famous Kāshmīrī poetess, whose songs are household words (cf. K.Pr. 20, 47, etc.). The corresponding word for 'father' is **bāba** (K.Pr. 22). **-mōjᵘ** -मांजू । वृद्धमाया पितामह्यादिः f. an ancient dame, such as an old grandmother, a term of respect used by her descendants.

ded (? spelling), a kind of fern, which is dried and eaten in winter (L. 73).

dīda دیده m. the eye, sight. **-dorᵘ** दीद-दंरु । कठोराक्षः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -दंरू), eye-hard, hence disrespectful, bold, impudent.

di di दि दि, see **dyunᵘ**.

ḍīḍⁱ डीडि । प्रतीहारः f. (sg. dat. **ḍēḍĕ** डेड्य), the main entrance of a large house or palace, the hall door, front portico (K.Pr. 54, Rām. 564). **-wān** -वान् or **-wônᵘ** -वोञ्ञ । द्वारपालः m. (his wife is **-wān-bāy** -वान्-बाय् or **-wönⁱ-bāy** -वांञि-वाय्, but a woman who performs the duties of a doorkeeper is **-wāñĕñ** -वाञ्ञ्), a doorkeeper, porter, gatekeeper, watchman (El. *diḍwoin*).

ḍiḍᵘ डिड्, see **ḍyuḍᵘ**.

dŏd द्वद् । दुग्धम m. milk (YZ. 90; W. 129; K.Pr. 11, 64, 137, 241; Śiv. 435, 1380, etc.; Rām. 427, 557, etc.); curdled or clotted milk (the *dahi* of India) (Śiv. 45, 1006); the milky juice of *Euphorbia* or other similar plant. K.Pr. spells this word *dud*. **—dyunᵘ** —दिञु । स्तन्यपायित्वम m.inf. to give milk, to act as a wet nurse, to follow the profession of a wet nurse; to give milk (K.Pr. 31, can a bull give milk?). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । दुग्धनिरोधः m.inf. to stop the milk, (of a cow) to refuse to allow milk to flow. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । दुग्धस्रुतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. milk to stop; (of a cow) the flow of milk to be suddenly stopped. **—ti kôluy gatshun** —ति कोलुय् गछुन् । दुग्धस्यापि कार्ष्ण्यभावः m.inf. even milk to become black, i.e. anything which is usually easily got to become unobtainable, or any work which is usually easily done to become very difficult. **—tsalun** —त्सलुन् । स्तन्य(दुग्ध)निवर्तनम m.inf. milk to flee; (of a cow or the like) the flow of milk to stop owing to advanced pregnancy; (of a suckling child) to cease from the breast, to be weaned. **—wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause milk to descend, i.e. to cause milk to flow, to cause a woman or animal to give milk (K.Pr. 99). **—wasun** —वसुन् । स्तन्यप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. milk to descend; milk to commence to flow (of a pregnant woman or cow when approaching the time of delivery); milk to flow involuntarily when a mother sees a loved child.

dŏda-ahākh द्वद-अहाख् । सुधाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-ahākas** -अहाकस्), a certain very white whitewash, made up of lime mixed with milk and other materials. **-ala** -अल । सूदविशेषः f.pl. milk-pumpkins, a certain dish of pumpkins cooked with curdled milk. **-ambârⁱ** -अम्बंरि । फलविशेषः m. a certain kind of apple with a milky taste, and considered the best kind of all. It is also called the Samarkhand apple. It ripens early and will not stand exportation (L. 350, *dud amri*).

dŏda-bab 1 द्वद-बब् । धात्रीधवः m. a foster-mother's husband, a foster-father. **-bab 2** -बब् । दुग्धपूर्णस्तनः f. a bosom or udder full of milk. **-baba barana yiñĕ** -बब वरन यिञ । स्नेहोद्गमः f. pl. inf. the breasts to fill with milk; met. to feel extreme affection for a person on seeing him (e.g. even when a naughty child is brought up for punishment) or on calling him to mind. **-bahā** -बहा । दुग्धबाष्पसंस्कारः m. steaming over boiling milk (an operation performed for cleaning delicate articles, such as herons' plumes or the like). **-bāna** -बान । दधिदुग्धपात्रम m. a milk-bowl or milk-jug, i.e. either a vessel suited for this purpose, or a vessel full of milk, fresh or clotted. **-bĕñĕ** -ब्यञ । दुग्धभगिनी f. a milk-sister, the daughter of a foster-mother, a foster-sister. **-brag** -ब्रग् । बलाका m. (f. **-bragiñ** -ब्रगिञ्), a certain kind of heron. **-brakh** -ब्रख् । स्तनपानविबाधा m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), the wasting and illness caused to a suckling child who is suddenly taken away from the breast. **-brakh lagun** -ब्रख् लगुन् । स्तनपानाभावकार्श्योद्भवः m.inf. the ab. wasting to occur. **-brakh pyonᵘ**-ब्रख् प्यंनु । स्तनपानापगमक्षीणतोद्भवः m.inf. id. **-brôrᵘ** -ब्रोरु । दधिदुग्धात्यभिलाषी m. a milk-cat; one, esp. a child, who is always longing for sweet or curdled milk in preference to other food. **-bŏy** -ब्वय् । दुग्धगन्धः f. the smell of milk; a smell like that of milk, a milky smell. **-bôyᵘ** -बोयु । दुग्धभ्राता m. a milk-brother, the son of a foster-mother, a foster-brother.

dŏda-chōpᵘ द्वद-छोँपु । लघुमन्थानः m. a kind of small churning-stick. It has a paddle-wheel at one end, and the stick is revolved between the palms of the hands, the milk being contained in a gourd or similar vessel. **-chir** -छिर् । रेखामात्रदुग्धम, आमो ऽन्नसारगर्भः f. the small thin stream of milk as it issues from the pap; met. any small quantity of milk; the milky juice making the substance of grain in the first stage of its formation. This juice is supposed to be conveyed

from the moon. Cf. **chir 4.** **-chira** -छिर । स्तनन्धयः m. a milk-lamb, the young of any animal (esp. of a sheep or goat) while still suckling. **-cāhy** -चाह्य । दुग्धसंसृष्टकषायरसः f. tea with milk, tea boiled with milk. **-cōṭ^{i}** -चांटि । दुग्धपाचिकाभेदः f. a kind of earthen jar for holding milk, large in capacity but with a small mouth, used by the forest buffalo herdsmen.

dŏda-dôd^{u} दद-दोड्ड । दुग्धरोगः m. inflammation of the breasts due to the sudden cessation of the demand for milk owing to the death of the child. **-dām** -दाम् । दुग्धपीतिः m. milk-supping; drinking milk by mouthfuls, i.e. putting the lips to the breast or to a vessel and filling one's mouth, then swallowing, and then repeating the process. Cf. **dām.** **-dand** -दन्द् । स्तनन्धयसंबन्धिकोमलदन्ताः m.pl. milk-teeth, the first teeth of a suckling child. **-dāra** -दार । दुग्धधारा f. the stream of milk when poured out; a very small amount of milk.

dŏda-gab दद-गब् । सूक्ष्माङ्कुरः m. a milk-sprout, i.e. the first tender sprout from a seed, or the like. **-gagur** -गगुर् । स्तनन्धयः m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras** -गगरस्), a milk-rat, an affectionate term for a very young suckling infant, male or female. **-gol^{u}** -गॊलु । मुखपूरदुग्धपीतिः m. a mouthful of milk. **-gūr^{u}** -गूरु । दुग्धविक्रेता गोपालः m. (f. **-gūr^{ü}** -गूरू), a milk cowherd, a cowherd or other person who sells milk, a milkman. The fem. signifies a woman who follows this profession.

dŏda-hĕḍur दद-ह्यड्डर् । कोमलच्छत्राकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hĕḍaras** -ह्यडरस्), a milk-mushroom, a small delicate species of mushroom. **-hāl** -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hāli** -हालि), a ball of milk, the name of a kind of rice, described as long in shape, soft, very well flavoured, fragrant, and white. **-hāma** -हाम । तृणगुच्छविशेषः f. a bunch of a certain tender grass, tasting like milk, that grows in rice-fields. **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । दुग्धशिम्बा f. milk-bean; a kind of bean. **-har 1** -हर् । स्तनपानकलहः m. a milk-quarrel, strife between two suckling children for one woman's breast (when a woman is suckling two children). Cf. **dŏda-r^{a}sh** bel. **-har 2** -हर् । दुग्धमण्डम m. milk-cream, cream of milk. **-hör^{ü}** -हांरू । अतिदुग्धा गौः f. a cow that is a good milker, although slender in appearance. **-hyol^{u}** -ह्यॊलु । अपक्वमञ्जरी m. a milk-ear, an ear of corn which is not yet ripe.

dŏda-kāl दद-काल् । एककालिकमितदुग्धम् m. the amount of milk taken from a cow or buffalo at one milking. **-kōl** -कोल् (cf. کول) m. a milk-cup, a milk-jar (YZ. 130). **-kür^{ü}** -कंरू । दधिमयः सूदविशेषः f. a kind of sauce made of curdled milk beaten into a liquid and cooked with clarified butter, oil, and condiments. **-krūḍ 1** -क्रूड् । वल्लीविशेषः m. N. of a certain creeper, described as having a small root, but spreading very widely, with a milky juice, and delicate milk-white flowers. **-krūḍ 2** -क्रूड् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grains of which are soft, with a pleasing scent, and tasting of milk. **-krör^{ü}** -क्रांरू । कूचिकामयपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk, eaten when cold and congealed. **-krūr^{ü}** -क्रूरू । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grain of which is described as having a dark husk, as tasting like milk, soft, fragrant, and white (L. 463, *dud krīr*). **-krāy** -क्राय् । दुग्धकटाहः f. a milk-cauldron used for boiling milk; such a vessel when full of milk. **-k^{a}y** -क्य् । दधिपाचिका f. an earthenware vessel for holding milk till it becomes sour, and in which it is then churned, a churn.

dŏda-lōṭa दद-लोट । मनोहरबालकः m. a milk-darling; a good-looking well-mannered child. **-lyūṭ^{u}** -ल्यूटु । शिशुः m. a milk-chick; met. a suckling child; any child up to eight or nine years of age.

dŏda-möj^{ü} दद-मांजू । धात्री f. a milk-mother, a foster-mother (W. 17), wet nurse; a woman (usually a relative) appointed to act as mother to, i.e. as an attendant on, a young unmarried virgin child-wife in her father-in-law's house (YZ. 384, L. 269, Śiv. 1095 (**möjiy** m.c. for **möj^{ü}**), 1151). **-môl^{u}** -मोलु । धात्रीभर्तात्मपिता m. a milk-father, the husband of a foster-mother, a foster-father (W. 17). **-mālay** -मालय् । दुग्धकामना f. milk-love, love or desire for milk, curds, or the like. **-mölyun^{u}** -मांलिनु । दुग्धपितृगृहम् m. the home of a foster-father, esp. of a girl's foster-father. **-mösm** -मांस्म । स्तनन्धयशिशुः m. a milk-child, a child in the suckling stage. Cf. **mösm.** **-maṭh-hyuh^{u}** -मठ-ह्युह् । अतिशुभ्रः adj. (f. **-maṭh-hish^{ü}** -मठ-हिशू), like a milk-jar; met. very clear, spotless, white.

dŏda-nör^{ü} दद-नांरू । दुग्धकुम्भिका f. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding milk; such a vessel full of milk.

dŏda-phrasth दद-फ्रस्थ m. (sg. dat. **-phrastas** -फ्रस्तस्), the white poplar, *Populus alba*. There is a fine grove of these trees in the Gurais valley. The poplar is said by Kāshmīrīs to be the minister of the kingly plane-tree (L. 79, 81, *dudh prast*). **-phuṭa** -फुट । दुग्धग्रन्थिः f. a milk-knot, a tumour or morbid swelling in the breast occurring during lactation, through superfluity of milk owing to the removal of the child. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्यॊरु or **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूरु । दुग्धबिन्दुः m.

a milk-drop; met. a very small amount of milk. **-prāh** -प्राह् । (दधिदुग्धनिमित्तको) भूतावेशविशेषः m. milk-possession, a kind of demoniacal possession or hysterical affection (accompanied by delirium and palsy) which sometimes attacks a pregnant woman, or a lying-in woman, or a newly born child, when milk or curds is brought near her or it from a distance on a dark night in winter or similar time. **-prātsa** -प्रात्र । स्तनन्धयसृक्कणी f.pl. milk-mouth-corners, the corners of the mouth of a suckling child; met. very delicate mouth-corners.

dŏda-r^{a}sh द्रद-र्श । स्तनपानद्वेषः f. milk-enmity, i.q. **dŏda-har 1** ab. Cf. **dŏd^{i} r^{a}sh** bel.

dŏda-shur^{u} द्रद-शुर् । स्तनन्धयः शिशुः m. a milk-child, a suckling child (W. 114, Rām. 807, 1249, 1653); met. any young child. **-shur^{i}-bāpār** -शुरि-बापार् । स्तनन्धयवद्वृत्तिः m. conduct of or like that of a young child; esp. obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person. **-shur^{i}gī** -शुरिगी । स्तनन्धयवृत्तिः f., id. **-shuril** -शुरिल् । स्तनन्धयता f., id. **-shur^{i}-pōth^{a}r** -शुरि-पाथ्र् । स्तनन्धयप्रवर्तना m., id. **-sŏñ^{u}** -स्वंञ् । दुग्धसंबन्धी m. (f. **-sŏñĕñ** -स्वञ्ञ्), a milk-co-father-in-law; when a foster-father or foster-mother accompanies a foster-daughter on her marriage to her husband's house as her attendant and quasi-father or quasi-mother, he is called a milk-co-father-in-law of the bride's father-in-law. The actual fathers of the bridegroom and bride are each **sŏñ^{u}**, or co-father-in-law to the other. **-sāth** -साथ् । दधिसुदायमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्), the milk-moment; the auspicious moment for the ceremonial offering, by her own blood relations, of a present of curdled milk to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-zang** bel. **-syun^{u}** -सिनु । दध्यासेकसंस्कृतमांससूदः m. a kind of broth made of mutton cooked in clotted milk. **-syoth^{u}** -स्यथु । दुग्धविक्लत्वात्मसक्तवः m. ground parched grain (*sattū*) cooked with inspissated milk.

dŏda-thañi-tsūr द्रद-थञि-चूर् m. thief of milk and butter, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), i.q. **dŏda-tsūr** bel., q.v. **-ṭŏṭh^{ü}** -टाँठू । दुग्धधारा f. a stream of milk, esp. the thin stream of milk that flows from anything (such as the finger) dipped into milk, and then raised up; hence, a very small quantity of milk.

dŏda-tsoḍ^{u} द्रद-चंडु । दुग्ध(दधि)पात्रम् m. a large earthenware vessel for milk, fresh or clotted; such a vessel full of milk. **-tsaḍawôr^{u}** -च़डवोरु । दुग्धपात्रम् m. an earthenware vessel into which a cow is milked, the Kashmīr equivalent of a milk-pail (Śiv. 1502). **-tsop^{u}** -चंपु । अल्पमात्रं दधि m. as much clotted milk as can be taken in the hollow of the hand for drinking, a 'sup' of milk. **-tsūr** -चूर् m. the thief who stole milk, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in allusion to his baby exploits in Gōkula.

dŏda-wŏgra द्रद-व्रग्र । पायसविशेषः m. a thick kind of rice-milk. **-wör^{ü}** -वाँरू । दधि(दुग्ध)पाचिका f. a kind of small globular earthen vessel for holding milk or curds. **-wüṭ^{ü}** -वंटू । मृदुमकुष्टकमंजरी f. a cob of unripe Indian corn (*makāī*) in its milky stage. **-wotsh^{u}** -वंछु । दुग्धपवत्सः m. a milk-calf, a suckling male calf; met. an ignorant, stupid, child. **-watshür^{ü}** -वछ्रू । दुग्धपवत्सा f. a suckling female calf; met. a stupid, ignorant girl.

dŏda-zĕl द्रद-ज्यल् or **-zĕliñ** -ज्यलिञ् । दधिमण्डम् f. the cream of clotted milk. **-zāng** -ज़ंग् । दधिशाकुनिकम् f. milk-gift; the auspicious gift of a full jar of clotted milk sent by her own relations to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-sāth** ab. **-zĕv** -ज्यव् । दुग्धजिह्वा f. a milk-tongue, the tongue of a suckling child, which has not tasted any flavour except that of milk; met. a delicate or soft tongue.

dŏd^{i}-r^{a}sh द्रदि-र्श । स्तन्यद्वेषः f., i.q. **dŏda-r^{a}sh** and **dŏda-har 1** ab. **-tsol^{u}** -चंलु । स्तन्यपाननिवृत्तः m. (f. **-tsüj^{ü}** -चंजू), a child who has given up milk, a weaned child.

dŏduk^{u} द्रदुकु । दुग्ध(दधि)संबन्धी adj. (f. **dŏdüc^{ü}** द्रदंचू), of or belonging to milk, fresh or clotted (*dahī*); derived from or made from milk (e.g. cream, etc.); produced from milk (e.g. a person's virtues or vices derived from his mother's milk).

dŏdas drūr^{ü} pĕñ^{ü} द्रदस द्रूरू पंञू । प्रवृत्तावेव समुच्छेदः f.inf. a torch to fall on milk; any business or thing to be utterly destroyed in its very inception; like an infant whose life depends on its mother's milk, and who loses its mother immediately after birth. **—driyĕ pĕñĕ** —द्रिय पञ । आरम्भ एवान्तरायापातः f. pl. inf. curses to fall on milk; an impediment to occur in the very commencement of any auspicious action, like a curse falling on the drinking of milk by a newly born child. **—kānd^{i} tsārān^{i}** —कँडि चारंनि । निर्मलेऽपि दोषान्वेषणम् m. pl. inf. to collect thorns in milk, to search for faults in some action or business which is blameless, to pick holes without cause, to be over-scrupulous (K.Pr. 61). **—lagun** —लगुन् । चीरस्तुत्याविर्भावः m.inf. (of a pregnant cow nearing the time of calving) the first signs of a flow of milk to become evident.

ḍŏḍ ड्रड् । सार्धमानः num. adj. c.g. one and a half (K.Pr. 58). W. 105 makes this word **ḍoḍ^{u}** डंडु, with f. **ḍüḍ^{ü}** डंडू.

ḍöḍi डांडि । नित्यमेव adv. continually, always; thoroughly, well done (K.Pr. 25, *ḍāḍi*). Cf. **ḍāda.**

dodu दंदु, **dŏdu** द्वंदु adj. (f. **düzü** दंज़ू), burnt; full of rage. Properly 1 p.p. of **dazun,** q.v. **-wan** -वन्, also spelt **dŏduwan** द्वंदुवन् or **düdüwan** दंदूवन्, see bel. । दग्धारण्यम्(द्व) subst.m. and adj. e.g. a burnt-down forest; met. (as adj.) like a burnt forest (of a bare, leafless, tree, plant, etc.); met. of a country, of a custom, etc.

dȧdi-kãgürü दंदि-काँग्रू । पराचेपणम f. the fire-brazier of a burnt man; met. when one is well off and comfortable to calumniate or reproach another with whom one has no concern. **-waṭürü** -वंत्रू । निरर्थपरिवादनम् f. false calumny without necessity or cause.

düdüwan दंदूवन् m. a burnt forest, a forest which has been burnt down by a conflagration. **düdüwanas nyūru yunu** दंदूवनस् न्यूरु यिनु । विनष्टस्योज्जीवनम m.inf. new growth to come to a burnt forest; met. (of a family, a business, etc.) to take new life (after apparent destruction).

dôdu 1 दोदु ﺩﻭﺩ । पीडा m. pain, agony, anguish, mental (YZ. 574, K.Pr. 167, Rām. 291, 1422) or physical (K.Pr. 23, 53, 65, 76); the pain of sickness, sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness); sickness, ailment, disease (El.). The part of the body in which pain is felt is put in the dat. Thus, **dandas dôdu,** a pain in the tooth, toothache; **kalas d.,** a headache; **kalējas d.,** liver complaint; **kanas d.,** earache; **zuwas d.,** pain in the body (Gr.M.). On the other hand, **dazanas d.,** there is pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54); **nafsa d.,** difficulty of breath, breathlessness (YZ. 398); **pŏtara d.,** grief for a (dead) son (YZ. 417), grief of a barren woman longing for a son (K.Pr. 174); **andarimi dödi,** internal pains, heart-grief (K.Pr. 13). Cf. **dag 1.** **—āsun** —आसुन m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.). **—hyuhu** —हिह्न m. something like pain, a feeling of pain. **—karun** —करुन । पीडोद्भवः m.inf. to ache, be painful (Gr.M.). **—lagun** —लगुन् or **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.).

dādi-sostu दादि-सस्तु adj. (f. **-süšhü** -संछू), pained, suffering pain (Rām. 242).

dödi-kôṭu दांदि-कोटु adj. (f. **-köṭü** -कांटू), grieved, afflicted (El.). (The spelling of this word is doubtful; El. spells *dādkōṭ.*) The word is probably incorrect for **-kôṭhu**, see under **dôdu 3.**

ôdu 2 दोदु । स्नेहः m. love, affection (shown to a beloved child, pupil, friend, or the like). Cf. **dag 2.** **—barun** —बरुन् । प्रेमाध्यानम m.inf. to seek affectionately for a loved friend, relation, or disciple, on the successful completion of some work, or on a similar occasion.

dôdu 3 दोदु । द्वेषः m. envy, hatred, jealousy. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । ईर्ष्योत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise envy or jealousy, to arouse envy or jealousy in others by flaunting one's success, wealth, or the like. **—wŏthun** —व्रथुन् । ईर्ष्योद्गमः m.inf. envy or jealousy to be aroused.

dödi-kôṭhu दांदि-कोठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (f. **—köṭhü** —कांठू), angrily disposed towards another. Cf. **dödi-kôṭu** under **dôdu 1.** **-wōv** -वोव् । द्वेषः f. envy, jealousy, hate. **-wōv tulüñü** -वोव् तुलंञू । द्वेषोत्पादनम् f.inf. to arouse envy, jealousy, etc. **-wōv wŏthüñü** -वोव् व्रथंञू । द्वेषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. envy, jealousy to arise at another's success.

dūd दूद् (? spelling) in **dūd-phras,** m. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El.). The word is probably the same as **dōda-phrasth** under **dŏd,** q.v.

ḍuda डुड । स्वयमागतः m. one who is in the habit of coming as an uninvited guest to a feast, etc. (? the same as the *duda* of El., which he translates 'invitation').

dōda-bungürü दोद-बुंग्रू f. a kind of bracelet (El.) (? spelling of this word; El. has *dōdabungir,* and makes it m.).

ḍuḍḍö डुड्डा । डकारः m. the name of the letter **ḍa,** used in schools. Cf. **ḍakaḍö.**

ḍiḍigī डिडिगी । धृष्टता f. audacity, boldness, daring (in a bad sense, e.g. of a robber or the like). Cf. **ḍyuḍu.**

ḍuḍagī डुडगी । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or practice of attending feasts or dinner-parties uninvited.

dŏdijü द्वदिजू । दुग्धयुक्ता, ओषधिविशेषः f. a cow which is in milk; N. of a certain medicinal plant, the leaves of which exude a milky juice when cut; ? the dandelion, cf. **dūdal.**

dudȧji दुदंजि, **dudüjü** दुदंजू, see **dudolu.**

dūdal दूदल् m. dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (El.). ? i.q. **dŏdijü.**

dudolu दुदंलु । द्विवाराहतिकः adj. (f. **dudȧji** दुदंजि or **dudüjü** दुदंजू), only twice pounded, of paddy, etc., which has been pounded once to remove the husk, and only once again pounded to make it perfectly clean. Most grain is pounded three times; met. hail (from its resemblance to coarsely pounded grain) (Śiv. 1243).

dödilad दांदिलद् । मनस्तापयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dödiladiñ** दांदिलदिञ्), one who suffers pain, esp. mental pain (YZ. 203) caused by another's action; miserable, grieved, afflicted (El., Gr.M., YZ. 562, 564, 573, Rām. 292); one who is suffering from sickness, sick; painful (of a wound) (YZ. 74). Cf. **dôdu 1.**

dodu-motu दंदु-मंतु, see **dazun.**

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

dādanī دادنی f. an advance of money (made to cultivators, labourers, manufacturers, etc.). Cf. L. 418.

duḍanga दुडंग । द्विवारम् adv. twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

duḍongᵘ दुडंगु । द्विवारकः adj. (f. **dudünj**ᵘ दुडंजू or **duḍànj**ⁱ दुडंजि), occurring twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

dā̃dᵃr दाँद्र् or **dā̃dur**ᵘ दाँदुरु । शाकविक्रेता m. (f. **dā̃darĕñ** दाँदर्येञ्), a kitchen-gardener (El.), a vegetable- and fruit-seller. The f. is a woman who herself sits in the market and sells such articles (Gr.Gr. 39).

dā̃dᵃr-bāy दाँद्र्-बाय् । शाकविक्रेतृस्त्री f. the wife of a vegetable- and fruit-seller. **-mujĕ** -मुज्य । मूलिकाविशेषः f.pl. a small kind of radish, a garden-radish.

dā̃dᵃrⁱ-khāh दाँद्रि-खाह । मूलिकादिक्षेत्रम् m. a kitchen-garden.

dadāra ददार । द्रव्यनाशः m. destruction of property, esp. the reduction to beggary of a weak man in his endeavours to please some important visitor, or the violent destruction of property by some superhuman means. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बलाद्द्रव्यनाशापत्तिः m.inf. destruction of property as ab. to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । बलाद्द्रव्यनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy violently as ab.

dadūr (? spelling) m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.), apparently a species of buckthorn.

dadᵘ̈rᵘ̈ दद्रू । पक्षिविशेषः (दारुभेदी) f. N. of a certain bird, a woodpecker.

dadürᵘ̈ दद्रू । निष्कुहः, पक्वकर्कटी f. a hollow tree; a hollow in a tree (H. ii, 10); a cucumber which has ripened till it is hard and dry and is no longer edible. (El. gives *dadir*, m. which he translates 'the edible part of a cucumber'; W. 12 has *daḍar*, a cucumber.)

daḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ दंद्रू । दद्रुरोगः f. N. of a certain cutaneous disease, itch. **—wŏthūñᵘ̈** —व्वथंञू । दद्रुरोगोद्भवः f.inf. itch to arise, an attack of itch to come on.

deodar, see **diva-dār**, under **div**.

dīdār دیدار m. sight, seeing, vision; look, appearance (**khŏsh-dīdār**, of beautiful appearance, YZ. 47); interview. **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु m.inf. to give an interview, to show oneself (YZ. 140, Śiv. 416). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to look at, see (with gen. of obj. YZ. 530).

didᵘ̈rᵘ̈ दिद्रू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain bird, described as resembling a sparrow, with a sweet voice, and kept as a song-bird, the Indian skylark (L. 146, *dedar*) (Śiv. 181); ? a pheasant (El.).

dŏdurᵘ द्दुरु । जीर्णः adj. (f. **dŏdürᵘ̈** द्दरू), decayed, rotten, worm-eaten, worn out (of trees, wood, clothes, utensils, or the like); weak, decrepit (of human beings); (as subst.) rotting, rottenness (El., Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 12). **—atsun** —अचुन् । जीर्णतोद्भवः m.inf. to enter decayedness, worn-outness, etc.; an attack of weakness or decrepitude to occur. **—tsānun** —त्रानुन् । विस्रंसानुप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause decrepitude to enter; by constant worrying to make a person prematurely old.

dudara दुदर । अतिस्थूलदृढः adj. c.g. stout and strong (of anything animate or inanimate).

dŏdarā-bödⁱ द्दरा-बांदि । अतिविक्षतः adj. c.g. rotten, decayed.

dŏdar-hômᵘ द्दर्-होमु । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about ten miles to the north of Śrīnagar. It is the ancient Dugdhâśrama, and here the valley of the Sindhu (Sind) River debouches into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 419, 489).

daḍᵃrilad दंद्रिलद् । दद्रुरोगी adj. c.g. suffering from the disease of itch.

dŏdarun द्दरुन् । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dŏdaryōv** द्दर्योव्), to rot, decay; to be worn out (of clothes) to be withered, weak, decrepit (of human beings) (K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1634). **dŏdaryō-mot**ᵘ द्दर्यो-मतु जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **dŏdaryē-mütsᵘ̈** द्दर्ये-मंचू) rotted, decayed; worn out, weakened, decrepit.

dadarināg दद्रिनाग् m. N. of a fountain in the Vih Pargana, near the village of Khruv (El.). Cf. RT.Tr II, 459.

dadarāray दद्रारय् । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f. angry, loud, abuse

daḍᵃrāwun दंद्रावुन् । क्षीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daḍᵃrôw**ᵘ दंद्रोवु), to make weak, to oppress, haras another to weakness; (of grief, etc.) to reduce a perso to weakness. **daḍᵃrāwana āmot**ᵘ दंद्रावन आमंतु दुःखसंतप्तीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmütsᵘ̈** —आमंचू) reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **daḍᵃrāwan yun**ᵘ दंद्रावन यिनु । संतापक्षीणीभवनम् m. inf. pass. t become reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **daḍᵃrôw**ᵘ **mot**ᵘ दंद्रोवु-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **daḍᵃröwᵘ̈ mütsᵘ̈** दंद्रांवू-मंचू), reduced to weakness by oppressio grief, etc.

dŏdarāwun द्दरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏdarôw** द्दरोवु), to cause to rot (Gr.Gr.); to allow to spo or get rotten by want of care; (of human beings) t make weak by harassment; (of sorrow) to rende a person weak. **dŏdarôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ द्दरोवु-मंतु जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dŏdaröwᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** द्दरांवू मंचू), allowed to get rotten by want of care; weakene by sorrow, harassment, or the like.

dadarāy ददराय्। धारासंपातः f. a violent and continuous storm of rain.

dŏdaráyi द्ददरॅयि in **dŏdaráyi gatshun** द्ददरॅयि गछुन् । विलीनीभवनम् m.inf. to disappear, esp. of the pustules of smallpox.

dọ̆dᵃsa द्दंदस । अतिपिपासा m. extreme thirst. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु, **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु, or **—wŏthun** —व्रथुन् अतिपिपासोद्भवः m.inf. great thirst to occur.

dudasta दुदस्त دودسته adj. c.g. two-handed, having two hands (Ram. 1351).

dadaw-dö ददव्-दा । दकारः m. the name of the letter **da** द, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍḍö.**

dodᵘwan दंदुवन्, **dọ̆dᵘwan** द्दंदुवन्, or **düdᵘwan** दंदूवन्, see **dodᵘ.**

dadyunᵘ ददिनु m. N. of an extensive *karēwa* or plateau in Dachünpōr Pargana (El.).

ḍuḍözᵘ डुडांज़ । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or custom of attending a feast though not invited. Cf. **ḍuḍa.**

daf دف, see **ḍaph.**

dāf, see **dāph.**

dafā دفا and دفعه, see **daphā.**

dafʻu'l-waqt, see **daphul-wakth.**

dafn دفن, see **daphan.**

dafar دفر, see **ḍaphar.**

dag 1 दग् । आघातः, ईषदाहननम्, पीडा, मरणजन्यदुःखम् f. (Gr.Gr. 125), a blow (Gr.Gr. 148); esp. a blow caused to something falling from a height (e.g. to a fruit falling from a tree); patting, a series of gentle blows or pats with the hand or the like on any part of the body, shampooing; the smarting pain of a wound (K.Pr. 58); pain generally (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 1350); sorrow caused by the death of a beloved relation or friend; **bata-dag,** rice-pain, the pain of earning one's living (K.Pr. 26); **mĕnga-dag,** a pain in the temporal bone, a headache (K.Pr. 158); **putra-dag,** the pains of childbirth (K.Pr. 126); **sūra-dag,** the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26); **yüḍᵘ-dag,** stomach-pain, hunger (K.Pr. 239); **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); **māzas dag,** pain in the flesh (K.Pr. 152). Cf. **dôdᵘ 1.** **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । आहननम्, बलाद्भूतिः f.inf. to thump; pound, triturate; to shampoo; to weave very tightly. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । पीडोद्भवः f.inf. to make smarting, to smart (of a wound, a rheumatic limb, a burn, or the skin to which an irritating ointment has been applied, etc.). **—pĕñᵘ** —प्यंञू । शोकापत्तिः f.inf. grief to fall, grief at the death of some near relation or other loved person to befall. **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञू । पीडोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause smarting to another by a wound, a blow, or the like; to cause mental smarting by opposition, abuse, or the like. **—tshunüñᵘ** —छुनंञू । दुःखशोकापादनम् f.inf. to give rise to grief, to cause grief to a person, by killing his loved son or the like. **—wŏthüñᵘ** —व्रथंञू । पीडोत्पत्तिः f.inf. smarting to arise, smarting of rheumatism, a wound, or the like, to be felt; mental smarting from opposition or abuse to be felt.

daga diñĕ दग दिञ । अङ्गाहननम्, जलधारापातः f. pl. inf. to give thumps, to slap; to shampoo; to pour, as a remedy, a stream of water on a fresh bruise or wound. **-makh** -मख् । बलात्कारः f. (sg. dat. **-maki** -मकि), the employment of force or violence in order to accomplish anything (after previously trying gentler means). **-makh karüñᵘ** -मख् करंञू । बलाद्विधापनम् f.inf. to compel an obstinate person to set to work upon anything.

dag 2 दग् । प्रेमातिशयः f. great love shown to a son, friend, or the like, intimate affection; cf. **dôdᵘ 2.** **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यंञू । हार्दस्वीकृतिः f.inf. to take love, to feel intense sympathy with one who is loved.

dagi-rostᵘ दगि-रंस्तु । स्नेहहीनः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), wanting in affection, not liking (anything or course of action), antipathetic; not loving (e.g. a woman to her step-children), unsympathetic; adv. (प्रीतिवर्जम्), unkindly, stiffly, unsympathetically, in a critical spirit. **-ratshar** -रछर । हार्दराहित्यम् m. want of kindliness, want of sympathy, want of liking (for). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । प्रेमभरितः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who is very fond of any person or thing, loving, sympathetic.

ḍag डग् । निर्बलः m. a man who is weak, powerless; one too weak to accomplish any particular work. **—byucᵘ** —बिचु । परिशेषः m. remains, savings, the little that is saved when one's fortune is lost.

ḍaga ḍaga डग डग adv. (bringing) by little and little, (bringing) scraps or the leavings of a meal day by day (K.Pr. 54).

dāg दाग् داغ । चिह्नम्, कुलकलङ्कः m. a mark burnt in, a brand, cautery (K.Pr. 60, Ram. 190, 203); a mark, spot, speck; a stain, dirty mark; a stigma, a blemish (Ram. 1106); the blemish (in a family), a ne'er-do-well, the black sheep of a family. **—atsun** —अचुन् । कलङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. a stain to enter, dirty spots to come upon something white and clean (Rām. 652). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । चिह्नदानम् m.inf. to mark, to scar; to wound, to grieve; to give a distinguishing mark to anything; to disgrace a person, to put a person to shame, on account of his bad conduct. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । तप्तदात्राादिना चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कधावनम् m.inf.

to brand (a horse, cattle, etc.); to apply the cautery (in medicine); to wash off a dirty mark or stain on a cloth, etc.; to suffer branding; to suffer intense pain (Rām. 203, 387, 643); to cause intense pain (Rām. 1713, 1718). **—karun** —करुन् । तापनम् m.inf. to dip heated metal (such as red-hot iron or silver balls or nails) into water, so as to make a tonic draught. Cf. **dāg-dār,** s.v. **—lagun** —लगुन् । (कलङ्क)चिह्नसंयोगः m.inf. to be burnt; to become spotted with dirt; to be branded; to be defamed, get a bad name; to be damaged. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । कलङ्कचिह्नावशेषः m.inf. the spot to remain; after washing out a dirty mark, traces of it still to be visible; met. of inward grief, after consolation, traces of the old grief still to rankle. **—thawun** —थवुन् । चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्काख्यापनम् m.inf. to stain, sully; to put a distinguishing mark on anything (Rām. 440); to vilify, defame, give a bad name to, to disgrace a person on account of his bad conduct (Rām. 688). **—ts̆ānun** —च़ानुन् । चिह्नप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause a stain to enter; to stain, put dirty spots on a clean cloth or the like. **-zad** -ज़द् داغزد । निन्दाकलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāga-zadiñ** दाग-ज़दिञ्, see bel.), one who has a bad reputation, a reputed thief, or the like.

dāga-zadiñ दाग-ज़दिञ् । कलङ्किता f. of **dāg-zad** ab., a woman with a bad reputation.

ḍãg डाँग् । स्थूलदण्डः m. a club, mace (Gr.Gr. 10); a blow with a stick or cudgel (Śiv. 130); a walking-stick. Cf. **ḍãguvᵘ.** **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs; to give a drubbing, to flog a person as a punishment.

ḍaga डग । कर्दमोद्वहनी m. (in building) a wooden vessel for carrying mud or mortar, a hod. Cf. **ḍagur.**

dagā دغا m. deceit, imposture, treachery; cheat, fraud, artifice (Gr.M.). **tami-sũty chih dagā karān,** they impose upon him (Gr.M.). Cf. **dagöyi.**

dāga in **dāga-shālwôlᵘ,** N. of a Government official, the chief of the shawl department (El.).

dēg देग् دیگ । बृहत्पिठरः f. a large metal pot (for culinary or other purposes), a cauldron, kettle (K.Pr. 54, 193, W. 119, Śiv. 1533).

dēga-bata देग-बत । उखाविशेषभक्तम् m. a large pile of rice cooked in a cauldron, for a wedding feast or the like.

dig दिग् । चञ्चाघातः f. a blow given by the beak of a bird, a peck, beak-bite (K.Pr. 38, 56). **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । चञ्चा(द्व) आहननम् f.inf. to peck, bite with the beak; *met.* privately to interfere with and impede another who is comfortably placed, to give 'pin-pricks'.

diga-dig दिग-दिग् । अन्योन्यं चञ्चाघातः f. mutual pecking, as in a cock-fight.

dĩgⁱ डीँगि, etc., see **dyũgᵘ.**

dŏg द्वग् । कुट्टनम् m. pounding, beating, esp. the pounding of grain to remove the husk, husking (Gr.Gr. 123). The pounding is usually done in a mortar with a heavy pestle worked like a pedal by the foot (K.Pr. 224). Cf. **dŏga-athawār,** bel. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । सम्यगवखण्डनम् m.inf. to give pounding, to pound; esp. to give a thorough final pounding to grain that has already been husked in a mortar.

dŏga-athawār द्वग-अथवार् । अत्यल्पकुट्टना f. a light pounding given to grain, in which a light hand-pestle, not the pedal-pestle, is employed. **-bŏchᵘ** -ब्वछु । अत्यल्पकुट्टनसंस्कारः adj. (f. **-bŏchü** -ब्वछू), hungry for pounding; (of grain, etc.) incompletely husked, husked only once and requiring further pounding. **-chih** -छिह् । अत्यल्पकुट्टना f. (sg. dat. **-chishü** -छिशू), an incomplete husking, as ab.; cf. **chih 2.** **-diwath** -दिवथ् । कुरूपा f. (sg. dat. **-diwati** -दिवति), a pestle-goddess (cf. **diwath 2**), a woman, a portrait, or statue, ugly and irregularly featured or formed. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः m.inf. to draw from pounding, to complete the pounding of grain when it is entirely husked. **-mŏzūr** -म्वज़ूर् । कुट्टनभृतिभुक् m. (f. **-mŏzᵃrĕñ** -म्वज़र्यञ्), one who lives by hiring himself or herself as a grain-husker. **-mŏzūrⁱ** -म्वज़ूरि । कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid to a professional grain-husker.

dŏgᵘ द्वगु । मुष्टिप्रहारः m. a blow with the closed fist, a thump (K.Pr. 56, *dug*); the fist (Gr.Gr. 145, El. *daug*). **-dŏgᵘ** -द्वगु । वज्रमुष्ट्या मर्दनम् m. a kind of shampooing, in which the back and loins are thumped with the fist, believed to relieve weariness and to aid digestion. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to strike, thump (K.Pr. 59). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु m.inf. to receive a thump, to be beaten (K.Pr. 59). **—lāyun** —लायुन् । मुष्टिप्रहारः m.inf. to strike with the closed fist, to thump.

dŏgi ti bārav dŏgⁱ hata ti bārav द्वगि ति बारव् द्वगि हत ति बारव् । सर्वथा क्षतघ्नता m.pl. grumbling at one stroke, and also grumbling at a hundred strokes; met. grumbling at whatever is given, whether little or much, persistent ingratitude; also (cf. K.Pr. 58) a complaint to the magistrate for one blow, and also a complaint for a hundred blows (i.e. the punishment is the same in each case, equivalent to "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a farthing").

ḍŏgᵘ ड्वगु or **ḍogᵘ** डगु । अङ्गुलिपिटकः m. a gathering on the back of the finger-tip, a whitlow.

ḍūg ड़ूंग् । जले ऽधोनिमज्जनम् f. a dive (into deep water), esp. of a skilled diver. Cf. ḍung. ḍūga dinĕ ड़ूंग दिञ । निमज्जनाभ्यसनम् f. pl. inf. to give dives, to dive and as soon as one returns to the surface to dive and dive again.

ḍūgi phirun ड़ूंगि फिरुन् । वज्रप्रस्नावणम् m.inf. to dip anything deep into any liquid, as if one were causing it to dive; met. to cause one to dive deep into liquor, to cause him to drink deeply. —phērun —फेरुन् । अतिप्रस्नवणम् m.inf. to drink deeply, as ab.

ḍūga ड़ूंग or ḍūga ड़ूंग । नौविशेषः m. a kind of covered boat for passengers with their baggage and servants, and in which the passengers also live (Śiv. 1488, 1683); a ferry-boat (Gr.M.); ḍūga is the boatmen's pronunciation. For an account of this boat see L. 381 (*dúnga*); ḍūgas kĕth, in a boat (Śiv. 1780). -r^akh -रख् । नौस्थचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. -r^akhi -रखि), the mark on the boat. A man is supposed to drop a cooking-vessel overboard, and to make a mark on the side of the boat where it fell over. Then, when the boat arrives at its destination and the pot is sought for, he points out the mark and says, "here is where it fell overboard, let us dive here for it." Hence, any useless mark made by a fool. -hönz^ü -हांज़ू । नौविशेषनाविकः m. (his wife is -hānzañ -हाञ्ज़ञ्), a boatman of a ḍūga.

dugŏb^u दुग्वबु । अतिभारः adj. (f. dugŏb^u दुग्वबू), of double weight, very heavy, stouter than necessary (usually of ornaments, such as bracelets or the like).

dugob^u दुगबु । द्व्यङ्कुरः adj. (f. dugüb^ü दुगबू), with two sprouts (of a sprouting seed).

dagābāz دغاباز adj. and subst. m. deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent; a cheat, knave, impostor, traitor (Gr.M., El.).

dagābözī دغابازي f. cheating, imposture, treachery (Rām. 30).

digcī ديگچي m. a cooking vessel, large, round, brazen, with narrow mouth (El.).

dugāḍa दुगाड or dugāla दुगाल । कुद्दालभेदः m. a kind of double-bladed mattock, one blade above and the other below, on the principle of the spikes of a pickaxe.

dag-dār दग्-दार् । वात्सल्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. -dārĕñ -दार्यञ्), full of affectionate sympathy (as a father for his children, a master for his servant, etc.).

dāg-dār दाग्-दार् داغدار । सचिह्नः, तप्तः adj. c.g. branded, cauterized; scarred; marked, spotted; stained; blemished; (of water or the like) that into which red-hot iron has been dropped (to make a tonic). Cf. dāg karun, s.v. dāg.

dag-dörī दग्-दॉरी । वात्सल्यम् f. affectionate sympathy.

dŏg-dār द्वग्-दार् । कृतसम्यगवखण्डनः adj. c.g. thoroughly pounded, thoroughly husked and cleaned (of grain, etc.).

dugā̃gal दुगाँगल् । द्विचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. worry or harassment by having to do two things (esp. two incompatible things) at the same time.

dugā̃gal^i gatshun दुगाँगलि गछुन् । द्विकार्यचिन्तने पतनम् m.inf. such worry to occur.

dŏg^üj^ü द्वगुज़ू । पिण्डिका f. a small lump of any moist substance, such as soft earth, or a small ball of boiled rice ready to be put into the mouth (dim. of dŏgul^u, q.v.).

dagal दगल् । आहत्या व्रणितः, अनुभूतदुःखः adj. c.g. wounded by a blow, injured or spoilt (as e.g. a fruit) by a blow; suffering grief owing to the death of a loved relation or friend. Cf. dag.

dāgal 1 दागल् । चिह्नोपेतः adj. c.g. marked, stained, dirtied.

dāgal 2 दागल् m. agate (El.).

dag^ala दग्ल । उष्णवस्त्रम् m. a coat or waistcoat padded with cotton, a quilted coat or vest.

dĕgul वगुल् or dĕgul^u वगुलु । पिठरविशेषः (sg. dat. dĕgalas वगलस्), m. a globular wide-mouthed earthen pot for cooking meat (K.Pr. 107, 229). —gatshun —गछुन् । संकटेनोपनिवेशनम् m.inf. to go to pot, to become like the contents of a pot; met. (of human beings, esp. when struck by some epidemic) to lie crowded together; (of earthen vessels) lying close together so as to be liable to knock against each other.

digal दिगल् । चञ्चाघाती adj. c.g. (of a bird) ready to strike with the beak, inclined to peck.

dŏgul^u द्वगुलु । पिण्डः adj. (f. dŏg^üj^ü द्वगुज़ू), shaped like the fist, lumpish, lumpy (Gr.Gr. 145); subst.m. a lump of any soft or moist substance, such as mud, or a ball of rice ready to put into the mouth. Cf. dŏg^üj^ü and dŏgal-bata.

ḍūgal ड़ूंगल् । निमज्जनशीलः adj. c.g. one skilled in diving, one accustomed to dive, a diver.

dugāla दुगाल । द्विफालकुद्दालः m., i.q. dugāḍa, q.v.

dŏgal-bata द्वगल्-बत or dŏgāl^i bata द्वगालि बत । संसृष्टभक्तम् m. cooked rice with clotted lumps of rice in it. Cf. dŏgul^u.

dagalad दगलद् । व्रणितः adj. c.g. bruised, esp. of fallen fruit.

dāgalad दागलद् । कलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. dāgaladiñ दागलदिञ्), spotted, dirtied, spoilt by dirt-marks; defiled, morally fouled, of bad repute.

dagilad दगिलद् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तः adj. c.g. sympathetically affectionate (of a parent, husband, wife, or the like).

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

dagal-dūsⁱ दगल्-दूसि or **dagal-dūsī** दगल्-दूसी (cf. دغـل دوستي) । पिशुनता f. deceitful friendship; backbiting in order to sow dissension between friends.

dagal-dūsᵘ दगल्-दूसु (cf. دغل دوست) । कर्णेजपः m. (f. **dagal-dūsᵘ** दगल्-दूसू), a treacherous friend, one who backbites in order to sow dissension between two friends.

dāgi-lānath दागि-लानथ् داغ لعنة । मसिद्धकुत्सा f. (sg. dat. **dāgi-lānütsᵘ** दागि-लानंचू), openly displayed disgrace, universally known moral foulness of any person, a thoroughly bad character.

digambar दिगम्बर् m. one who is sky-clothed, naked, a naked ascetic; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 153, 632, 926, 1021, 1169, 1584).

ḍīgamīr डींगमीर् । मुख्यः, बलात्कारकृत् m. (his wife is **ḍīgamīr-bāy** डींगमीर्-बाय्, while a woman who performs his duties is **ḍīgamīrĕñ** डींगमीर्यञ्), the headman of a village, who is responsible for its good order and for its government revenue; a braggart village tyrant, one who bullies his neighbours. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । आधिपत्यप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to act (without authority) as a village headman, to bully or oppress those weaker than oneself, to act as a braggart.

ḍīgamīrī डींगमीरी । बलात्कारिता f. the habit of village tyranny, a practice of bullying one's neighbours. **—hāwüñᵘ** —हावंञू । बलात्कारिताप्रदर्शनम् f.inf. to display village tyranny, to pretend to be a village headman, and to act as if one had such authority.

ḍīgamīrĕñ डींगमीर्यञ् । मुख्यास्त्री f. a female head of a village, a village headwoman. See **ḍīgamīr.**

dagun 1 दगुन् or **dagunᵘ** दगुनु (Gr.Gr. 148) । कुट्टनकम् m. (sg. dat. **daganas** दगनस्), a hand-pestle for pounding vegetables, medicines, etc.; a mace, a club (Gr.Gr. 148).

dagun 2 दगुन् । कुट्टनम्, ताडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dogᵘ** दगु, f. **düjᵘ** दंजू; 2 p.p. **dajyōv** दज्योव्), to pound, triturate (K.Pr. 66, 208); to hit, pound, with the fists (Śiv. 1856, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); to cudgel; to shampoo; to beat thin (e.g. gold leaf). In K.Pr. 208 **daga** *fut. sg. 1 is spelt dugah*, as if from a verb **dŏgun,** instead of **dagun.** Cf. **dŏgawun** and **adŏgᵘ.**

dågⁱ dågⁱ sŏn banun दंगि दंगि स्वन् बनुन् । अतिस्थिरीभवनम् m.inf. (somebody else) continually beating (someone), and that someone to become gold, i.e. by continual teaching and practice to become thoroughly competent or perfect.

dogᵘ-motᵘ दंगु-मंतु । कुट्टितः perf. part. (f. **düjᵘ-mütsᵘ** दंजू-मंचू), pounded (of drugs, vegetables, etc., with a wooden hand-pestle); beaten thin (like gold-leaf or the like); struck, thumped, cudgelled.

dagān dagān anun दगान् दगान् अनुन् । यथाकथंचित्समाप्तिसंमुखीकरणम् m.inf. pounding and pounding to bring; hence, with great difficulty, by some means or other, to bring any difficult and long-continued task towards completion.

dagith thawun दगिथ् थवुन् । ताडनम् m.inf. to beat, drub, thump, smite (with fist or stick, all over the body).

dāgun दागुन् । अङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôgᵘ** दोगु, f. **dögᵘ** दांगू), to mark, to brand, to put a distinguishing mark on anything.

dôgᵘ-motᵘ दोगु-मंतु । चिह्नितः perf. part. (f. **dögᵘ-mütsᵘ** दांगू-मंचू, not **döjᵘ-mütsᵘ**), marked, supplied with a distinguishing mark, ticked off (in a list).

deogun (L. 260, 261), see **diva-gŏn,** s.v. **div.**

dŏgan द्वगन् or **dŏgunᵘ** द्वगुनु । द्विगुणः adj. (f. **dŏgᵘñᵘ** द्वंगञू), twofold, double, twice as much or as many (Rām. 600, 630, 1032); doubled, folded over (e.g. paper or string, Gr.M.).

dŏgånⁱ द्वगंनि m.pl. the word used for the numeral 'two' in multiplication, as in **trih dŏgånⁱ shĕh** त्रिह द्वगंनि शह्, three doubles (are) six, i.e. twice three are six (Gr.Gr. 86).

ḍögin डांगिन् । डाकिनी f. (sg. dat. **ḍögiñᵘ 1** डांगिञू), a witch, a vampire, a woman believed to have the power of killing a person by drawing out his heart. Cf. **ḍögiñᵘ 2** and **ḍögyunᵘ.**

dŏgᵃnāwun द्वग्नावुन् । द्विगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏgᵃnôwᵘ** द्वग्नोवु), to double, make twice as much or as many (Śiv. 1756); to fold double; to twist double or in two strands (of string, etc.) (Śiv. 1217, 1643); to do twice over, repeat (Gr.M.). **dŏgᵃnôwᵘ-motᵘ** द्वग्नोवु-मंतु । द्विगुणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dŏgᵃnövᵘ-mütsᵘ** द्वग्नांवू-मंचू), doubled.

dŏganāwun द्वगनावुन् । अवखण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏganôwᵘ** द्वगनोवु), to husk grain by pounding in a mortar, i.q. **dŏgawun,** q.v., also with caus. sense to get grain husked by another, to cause to be husked. **dŏganôwᵘ-motᵘ** द्वगनोवु-मंतु । संपन्नावखण्डनः perf. part. (f. **dŏganövᵘ-mütsᵘ** द्वगनांवू-मंचू), (of grain) husked; caused to be husked by another.

digiñ दिगिञ् । धारा f. a continual flow or stream, esp. of tears (cf. **åshⁱ-digiñ** under **oshᵘ**), blood, or other humour from a wound or the like. **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । धाराप्रस्रावः f.inf. a stream to flow, esp. of the thin stream of oil or the like issuing from a crack in the vessel containing it.

ḍögiñᵘ 2 डांगिञू f. a female witch or demon (Ram. 1163). i.q. **ḍögin,** q.v.

dŏgᵃñār द्वग्नार्। द्विगुणीभावः m. twofoldness, doubledness.

For words containing **dh** *and* **ḍh**, *see under* **d** *and* **ḍ**. *See articles* **d** *and* **ḍ**.

ḍagur डगुर् । भृत्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍagaras** डगरस्), a labourer employed in carrying mortar or the like, a hodman. Cf. **ḍaga.**

ḍā̃gur डाँगुर् or **ḍā̃gorᵘ** डाँगरु । धान्यविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **ḍā̃garas** डाँगरस्), a grain-merchant. He buys paddy from the cultivators and conveys it in large cargo boats to the city for sale. His wife is **ḍā̃garĕñ,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 149 has **dā̃gorᵘ** दाँगरु, which is a misprint). Cf. **ḍā̃ñĕ. ḍā̃gar-bāy** डाँगर्-बाय् । धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री f. his wife. This is the term used when speaking politely.

ḍagürᵘ डगरू । पार्वतीयमार्गभागः f. a steep part in a mountain path.

digar दिगर् دگر । दिवसापराह्णभागः m. eveningtide, the late afternoon, twilight, a part of the fourth division of the day, lasting for an hour before sunset, about 4 p.m. (El. *digar*) ; **boḍᵘ digar,** a little before 4 p.m. (K.Pr. 177) ; **lŏkuṭᵘ digar,** a little after 4 p.m. (ib.) ; **aḍ digar,** see **aḍ.**

digaran दिगरन् m. 5 o'clock (El.).

digaras दिगरस् adv. at evening twilight (El.). **—bögⁱ** —बागि or **—bögin** —बागिन् । प्रायोऽपराह्णकाले adv. about eveningtide, in the late afternoon or thereabouts.

dīgar دیگر adj. and adv. other, another, next, following (YZ. 200) ; over again, again ; moreover, further, besides.

dŏgᵃr द्दग्र् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who lives by pounding grain for hire. Cf. **dŏgarĕñ 1.**

ḍŏgurᵘ 1 ड्वगुर् । आधारयन्त्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris** ड्वगरिस् ; ag. and pl. nom. **ḍŏgᵃrⁱ** ड्वग्रि), (in spinning) the spool or winder for receiving the spun thread ; a four-legged machine for winding off silk from a cocoon.

ḍŏgurᵘ 2 ड्वगुर् । वर्तुलस्थूलाकारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris** ड्वगरिस्, sg. ag. and plur. nom. **ḍŏgᵃrⁱ** ड्वग्रि ; f. sg. nom. **ḍŏgürᵘ** ड्वगरू), stout, plump, globular-waisted (like a spool of spun thread, e.g. a gourd or a forehead). See **ḍŏgurᵘ 1.**

ḍŏgᵃrĕ mŏnjĕ ड्वग्र्य म्वञ्ज्य । स्थूलवर्तुलाः शाकनाडिकाः f.pl. a bunch of thick vegetable stalks.

dogru ? (L. 354), a large kind of water-chestnut, with a thick shell.

ḍugur डुगुर् m. (sg. dat. **ḍugaras** डुगरस्), a Ḍōgrā, a man of the Ḍōgrā tribe, which occupies a high position in the Jammū territory (K.Pr. 255).

ḍā̃garĕñ डाँगर्यञ् । धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री f. the wife of a grain merchant. This word is non-honorific, whereas **ḍā̃gar-bāy** is honorific. See **ḍā̃gur.**

dŏgarĕñ 1 द्दगर्यञ् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who is in the habit of pounding grain. Cf. **dŏgᵃr.**

dŏgarĕñ 2 द्दगर्यञ् । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird with a long beak.

ḍŏgarĕr ड्वगर्यर् । वर्तुलत्वम् m. globularity, roundness (e.g. of a gourd, radish, or a forehead).

ḍīgis डीँगिस्, see **ḍyūgᵘ.**

dugôshᵘ दुगोशु । द्विगभ्रमः m. multiple sight, a disease of the eyes which apparently multiplies the object observed two or more times (Śiv. 1756.) **—gatshun** —गछुन् । द्विगभ्रमापत्तिः m.inf. such a disease to occur.

dugôshⁱlad दुगोशिलद् । द्विगभ्रान्तियुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dugôshⁱladiñ** दुगोशिलदिञ्), suffering from multiple vision.

dugŏtᵘ दुग्वतु । स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of bag with two compartments.

ḍā̃guvᵘ डाँगुवु adj. (f. **ḍā̃güvü** डाँगवू), made up or composed of a club or walking-stick, as in **ḍā̃guvᵘ gaz,** a walking-stick yard, an approximate yard measured by a walking-stick (K.Pr. 221).

dŏgᵃv द्दग्व् । कुट्टनकर्मशूरा f. a woman who is an industrious and expert husker of rice. Cf. **dŏgᵃr.**

dāgawun दागवुन् । नाम्नाङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāgowᵘ** दागवु), to mark down, to note a person's or thing's character in a memorandum or the like for purposes of future identification, to note, brand, stigmatize ; to enter a person's name in a document, account-book, or the like.

dāgawana āmotᵘ दागवन आमतु । अङ्कितनामधेयः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmütsü** —आमचू), one whose name has become entered as above. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । नामधेयाङ्कतीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become entered by name as ab. **dāgowᵘ-motᵘ** दागवु-मतु । नामग्राहमङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **dāgüvü-mütsü** दागवू-मचू), entered by name as ab.

dŏgawun द्दगवुन् । कुट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏgowᵘ** द्दगवु), to pound grain in a mortar with a pedal-pestle so as to remove the husk, to husk grain (Gr.Gr. 123). Cf. **dŏganāwun. dŏgowᵘ-motᵘ** द्दगवु-मतु । अवखण्डितः perf. part. (f. **dŏgüvü-mütsü** द्दगवू-मचू), husked as ab.

dŏgaway द्दगवय् । कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid for husking grain.

dagöyi दगायि f. deceit, fraud ; faithlessness, infidelity (H. viii, 8). Cf. **dagā.**

ḍŏgyunᵘ डोग्युनु । डाकः m. a wizard, a weaver of spells sufficient to cause another's death or to relieve a person possessed by a witch. The fem. of this word is **ḍŏgin** or **ḍŏgiñü,** qq.v.

dᵃh द्दह or **dᵘh** द्दुह । धूमः m. smoke (Rām. 958, 1080). **—dith koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —दिथ् कडु-मतु । तिरस्कृत्वा निरस्तः perf. part. (f. **—küḍü-mütsü** —कडू-मचू), expelled with

abuse. —**dith kaḍun** —दिथ् कडुन् । अतितिरस्कृत्वा निरासनम् m.inf. to expel with abuse; see the next. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । अतितिरस्कार: m.inf. to fill with smoke (all the orifices of the body); met. to abuse grossly (H. v, 11). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अतिधूमोद्भव: m.inf. much smoke to arise, a cloud of smoke to arise; to become smoke, go off in smoke (Rām. 862). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । धूमशमनम् m.inf. to reduce or allay smoke. —**karun** —करुन् । अतिधूमप्रादुर्भावनम् m.inf. to raise much smoke; to allow a cooking fire to smoke. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । धूमतरङ्ग: m. (sg. dat. —**lambakas** —लंबकस्), a billow of smoke, a large puff of smoke. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । अत्याक्षेप: m.inf. to raise smoke; met. to use threats and abuse in order forcibly to compel a person to do something, to abuse and illtreat with violence. —**tshĕway** —छ्वय् । धूमशान्ति: f. abatement of smoke; hence, putting out a fire just lit, as when there is no food to cook or on the occurrence of some sudden sorrow, such as the death of a relation or friend; met. the occurrence of some calamity. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । अत्याक्षेपप्राचीभवनम् m.inf. smoke to rise; met. to be abused and illtreated violently as under —**tulun** ab.

dᵃha golᵘ दह गोलु । धूमनालिका m. a pipe for carrying away smoke, a chimney-pipe. **-hŏbᵘ** -ह्बु । धूममार्गद्वारम् m. the smoke-mouthful; hence, the small hole in the top of a fireplace made as a passage for the smoke. **-kaṭh** -कठ् or **-kruṭh** -क्रठ् । धूमकटुता f. (sg. dat. **-kaṭi** -कटि), the acrid taste of smoke, a smoky taste. **-lambukh** -लंबुख् । धूमराशि: m. (sg. dat. **-lambakas** -लंबकस्), i.q. **dᵃh-lambukh** ab. **-mŏshᵉkh** -म्वश्ख् । धूमगन्ध: f. (sg. dat. **-mŏshki** -म्वश्कि), the smell of smoke, esp. of unseen smoke, whether pleasant or unpleasant. **-mŏyĕ** -म्वय f. slight smoke, a light cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phakh** -फख् । धूमदुर्गन्ध: m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), an unpleasant smell of smoke. **-ring** -रिंग् । धूमरेखा f. a trace of smoke, a thin line of smoke rising from a small fire, a slight cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 162). **-wŏbᵘ** -व्बु । धूममार्गरन्ध्रम् m. a smoke-hole, a small hole in a wall over a fireplace for the issue of smoke. **-wŏmād** -व्मादु । धूमदुर्गन्ध: f. (sg. dat. **-wŏmözᵘ̈** -व्मांज़ू), an unpleasant smell of smoke (e.g. of a room full of smoke or of clothes which have been exposed to smoke).

dᵃhⁱ-gagur दहि-गगुर् । अवलम्बमानधूमकूटम् m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras** -गगरस्), a smoke-rat, hence a heavy hanging cloud of smoke, collected owing to there being no exit. **-golᵘ** -गोलु । धूममार्ग: m., i.q. **dᵃha-°** ab. —**gōmotᵘ** —गोमतु । धूममलिनीभूत: perf. part. (f. —**gömütsᵘ̈** —गांमचू), smoked, that which has been exposed to smoke, smoky, smoke-begrimed. **-gard** -गर्द् । धूमरेणु: f. smoke-dust, soot. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । धूमव्याप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become smoked or smoky, to become smoke-begrimed. **-konḍᵘ** -कोण्डु । धूमबाधा m. smarting of the eyes, etc., from smoke. **-konḍᵘ karun** -कोण्डु करुन् । धूममार्जना m.inf. to scour the bottom of a cooking-pot to remove the smoke-stains. —**korᵘ-motᵘ** —कोरु-मतु । धूमसंसर्जित: perf. part. (f. —**kürᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** —कांरू-मचू), smoked, dirtied by smoke, sooty. —**karun** —करुन् । धूमव्याप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to dirty with smoke, to make or allow to become sooty (e.g. by putting anything in a smoky place). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । धूमकटुता f., i.q. **dᵃha-°** ab. **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । धूमकोष्ठ: m. a smoke-room, (in the case of a large cooking-room) an upper chamber of boards for collecting all the smoke, which is then permitted to issue through one orifice. **-katurᵘ** -कतुरु । धूमकपाल: m. a smoke-jar, an earthen vessel placed reversed over a lamp so as to catch and collect lamp-black. **-lambukh** -लम्बुख् । धूमतरङ्ग: m., i.q. **dᵃh-°**, q.v. **-mād** -मांद् । धूमदुर्गन्ध: f. the evil smell of the smoke of burning a dead body or the like. **-mŏshᵉkh** -म्वश्ख् । धूमगन्ध: f., i.q. **dᵃha-°** ab. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । धूमनालिका m. a smoke-pipe for conveying heated air from a stove so as to distribute heat. **-phakh** -फख् । धूमदुर्गन्ध: m., i.q. **dᵃha-°** ab. **-ring** -रिंग् । धूमलेखा f., i.q. **dᵃha-** °ab. **-tshĕway** -छ्वय् । धूमशान्ति: f., i.q. **dᵃh-°** ab. **-wŏbᵘ** -व्बु । धूममार्ग: m., i.q. **dᵃha-°** ab. **-wŏmād** -व्मादु । धूमदुर्गन्ध: f., i.q. **dᵃha-°** ab.

dᵃhi-khotᵘ दहि-खोतु । धूमावास: m. a chamber over a fireplace for collecting the smoke and directing it out by one exit. **-kūṭhᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -कूठ्रू । धूमव्याप्तकोष्ठ: f. a room full of smoke, a smoky room. **-tsŏlᵘ** -च्वलु । धूममार्गविशेष: m. a smoke-hearth, (in a fireplace with three openings one behind the other) a brick chimney issuing from behind the hindmost opening.

dah दह् ده । दश card. (pl. dat. **dahan 1** दहन्, ag. **dahau** दहौ), ten (YZ. 93, Śiv. 199, 521, 984, 1692, 1793). Often used indefinitely for a large number; for examples see bel. **-dôrᵘ** -दोरु । बाहुल्येन प्रसरन् adj. (f. **-dörᵘ̈** -दांरू), ten-streamed, flowing in a copious stream; met. (of a work or the like) going forward energetically or prosperously. —**dar dah** —दर् दह् ده در ده । अतिबहुल: adj. e.g. ten upon ten; hence, very many, very much, copious; ten by ten, ten cubic (yards of water,—such being regarded as pure according to Musalmān law). **-mashtī** (? ده مشطی), f. a kind of paper made in Kashmīr composed of three parts hemp fibre to every 177 parts of

rags (L. 380). —sīrᵘ —सीरू । सुदायसामग्री f. presents of grain, etc., sent to a bride at intervals when living in her husband's house. Cf. **daha-syūrᵘ** bel. —**sās** —सास । दश द्रोणाः m.pl. ten thousands, a certain weight equivalent to ten *trakhs* of about 11 English pounds each (L. 243); esp. materials (flesh, spices, etc.) for a great feast, to this amount.

daha-gorᵘ दह-गरु । दशगृहव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गरू), of ten houses; hence, a square or other place surrounded by many inhabited houses. **-khôrᵘ** -खोरु । दशखारीकः adj. (f. **-khörᵘ** -खोरू), measuring ten *khārs* of 16 *trakhs* each. See **daha-trokᵘ** bel. **-moñᵘ** -मंजु । दशाढकिकः adj. (f. **-müñᵘ** -मंजू), weighing ten *mañ* or *manwatā* of nearly 3 pounds each (L. 243). **-mara** -मर adj. c.g. about ten, ten or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 84). **-syūrᵘ** -स्यूरु । दशसेटकमितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-sīris** -सीरिस; abl. **-sēri** -सेरि; f. sg. nom. **-sīrᵘ** -सीरू), weighing ten *sērs*. A *sēr* is two-thirds of a *manwatā*, see ab. (L. 243). Cf. **dah-sīrᵘ** ab. **-trokᵘ** -त्रुकु । दशद्रोणकः adj. (f. **-trücᵘ** -त्रुचू), weighing ten *trakhs* of a little over 11 pounds each (L. 243). **-wuhurᵘ** -वुहरु adj. (f. **wuhᵘrᵘ** वुहरू), aged ten years, ten years of age (Gr.M.). **-wotᵘ** -वतु । दशदिग्गुहाटितमार्गः m. approachable by ten roads, easily approached.

dahan-hondᵘ दहन्-हंन्दु । दशस्वामिकः adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of ten, having ten owners; produced by ten, born of ten; costing ten (of anything), worth ten (Gr.Gr. 148).

dahay दहय् card. only ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dāh दाह । दाहः m. burning, combustion, conflagration; the sensation of burning, internal heat; inflammation; ardour; heart-burning, envy, jealousy; a conflagration, a thing that causes internal pain or arouses jealousy (Rām. 153); destruction by burning, destruction (YZ. 556, K.Pr. 75). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । शवदाहः m.inf. to apply fire to, to light (the funeral pile), cremate (Rām. 443). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अन्तर्दाहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. envy or jealousy to arise; inward burning, inward rage to arise (Rām. 804). —**karun** —करुन् । अन्तर्दाहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause envy or jealousy to be felt by any person.

dēh देह or **dīh** दीह m. the body (Śiv. 158, 280, 337, 1016, 1027, 1753, etc.; Rām. 507, 1754, 1783), i.q. **dih 2.**

dih 1 दिह, see **dyunᵘ**.

dih 2 दिह ४ । शरीरम् m. the body; esp. the human body (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 753, 1777, 1887); the personal form taken by an impersonal deity (Śiv. 712).

diha-dorᵘ दिह-दरु । दृढशरीरः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -दरू), strong-bodied, able-bodied.

dŏh दह । दिनम् m. (this word often becomes **duh** दुह in compounds or derivatives; YZ. always spells the word **dōh**), daytime, as opposed to night (Śiv. 332); a day, amongst Hindūs from sunrise to sunrise, and amongst Musalmāns from sunset to sunset (YZ. 112, Śiv. 168, 458, 594, 1443, K.Pr. 59). **trĕyimi dŏha,** on the third day, YZ. 104; **tsŏn dŏhan,** for four days, YZ. 158; **tami dŏhay,** on that very day, YZ. 174, but see **dŏhay,** s.v. **bodᵘ dŏh,** a big day, a great day, a holiday, but not necessarily a day of rejoicing; cf. K.Pr. 28. Besides indicating the period of twenty-four hours, this word is also used to signify the day from sunrise to sunset, and in this sense the comp. **dŏh-rāth** is used to indicate the day of twenty-four hours. Cf. K.Pr. 176, Śiv. 1584. So **rāth-dŏh** (Śiv. 341), adv. night and day. —**āsun** —आसुन् । सज्ञाग्यकालसंपत्तिः m.inf. a day to be; esp. a lucky day to come, to be a day of good luck, to be a day on which something referred to turns out satisfactorily. —**barun** —बरुन् । दिननिर्वाहणम् m.inf. to fill the day, to spend the day, to pass a day satisfactorily in earning one's livelihood. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दैवसकर्मवृत्तिः m.inf. to give (a whole) day, voluntarily to occupy oneself the whole day over anything. —**dari lagun** —दरि लगुन् । दिनावसानप्राप्तिः m.inf. the day to become stopped, the day to approach evening, to be about an hour before sunset. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. a day to go, a day to pass, a day to elapse (K.Pr. 161). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to drag out the day, to occupy oneself throughout the day (e.g. a poor man earning his livelihood, or a sick man getting better). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दिनारोहणम् m.inf. to cause the day to mount, i.e. to spend the day in paid labour. —**khasun** —खसुन् । दिनारूढिः m.inf. the day to mount; the day to be spent in paid labour. —**lōsun** —लोसुन् m.inf. the day to grow weary, eventide to fall (K.Pr. 18, **lūsum dŏh,** the day wearied for me, i.e. I found it was evening). Cf. **dŏhⁱ lūsyunᵘ,** etc., bel. —**nibāwun** —निबावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the time. —**prāwānⁱ** —प्रावनि । कालातिवाहः m. pl. inf. to obtain days, (of a sick person or the like) to pass through the critical period of an illness, so as to gain hope of recovery. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । निरर्थकालात्ययः m.inf. a day to be lost or wasted, a day to be spent fruitlessly, one's time to be wasted. —**rāwarun** —रावरुन् । निरर्थदिनात्ययः m.inf. to lose a day, to waste a day, to spend a day fruitlessly, to waste one's time (K.Pr. 188, W. 139). —**ṭhukun** —ठुकुन् m.inf. to bury the day; met. to complete one's

day's work (K.Pr. 131). **—wŏlangun —व्रलङ्गुन् ।** **दिनोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to get through the day; esp. to spend the day fasting from poverty or the like. **—wasun —वसुन् । दिनान्तभावः** m.inf. the day to descend; to be near eventide. **—yinⁱ —यिनि । भाग्यावसरागमः** m. pl. inf. days to come; esp. good times to come.

dŏha द्वह sg. abl., as adv., on (such and such) a day (YZ. 104, Śiv. 740, 1549); day by day (Gr.Gr. 158); so **prath dŏha प्रथ् द्वह**, day by day (Gr.Gr. 157, W. 95). **—aki —अकि** adv. on a certain day, one day, once upon a time (Śiv. 164, Rām. 230, 1286). **—dŏha —द्वह । प्रत्यहम्** adv. day by day, every day. **-dåshⁱ -द्वंशि । साधारणदिवसेषु** adv. on an ordinary day (as distinct from a holiday), u. w. vbs. of doing, eating, or the like. **-dåshⁱ-hondᵘ -द्वंशि-हन्दु । सामान्यदैवसः** adj. (f. **-dåshⁱ-hünzᵘ -द्वंशि-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to ordinary working days (e.g. vessels, clothes, conduct, etc.). **-kāḍay -काड्य् । दिनातिवाहः** f. spending a whole day over anything, esp. with the desire of causing delay, lingering over anything. **-nöshⁱ -नांशि । कालक्षेपः** f. spending a day fruitlessly, wasting time in idleness. **—path dŏha —पथ् द्वह । प्रतिदिनम्** adv. day after day, day by day, every day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158). **-törᵘ -तांरू । दिवसविलम्बः** f. day-delay, delay of only a single day for the accomplishment of anything; procrastination owing to unwillingness to carry out any work.

dŏhā dŏhā द्वहा द्वहा adv. daily, every day (H. viii, 3).

dŏhⁱ द्वंहि । चिरेण adv. after the day is over; hence, late, too late. **dahi dŏhⁱ दहि द्वंहि** adv. after ten days (Gr.M.). Cf. **dohᵘ**. **—lūsyunᵘ —लूसिनु । सायंकालः** m. evening, the time of sunset; cf. **dŏh lōsun** ab. **-lūsiñ -लूसिञ्**, or **-lōsañĕn -लोसञन्**, or **-lūsiñ-bögⁱ -लूसिञ्-बांगि**, or **-lōsañĕn-bögⁱ -लोसञन्-बांगि**, or **-lūsiñĕn-bögⁱ -लूसिञन्-बांगि**, or **-lōsañĕn-bögin -लोसञन्-बांगिन्**, or **-lūsⁱñĕn-bögin -लूसिञन्-बांगिन् । सायाह्ने** adv. at eventide. Cf. **dŏh lōsun** ab.

dŏhāh द्वहाह् m. a day (indefinite) (Śiv. 1444). **dŏhāh khanḍā द्वहाह् खण्डा** m. about a day, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

dŏhukᵘ द्वहुकु or **duhukᵘ दुहुकु । दैवसः** adj. (f. **dŏhücᵘ द्वहंचू** or **duhücᵘ दुहंचू**), of or belonging to a day, esp. to a certain day; born or produced in a single day.

dŏhas द्वहस् (sg. dat.), adv. by day, in the daytime (YZ. 90, 118, Śiv. 325). **drustis dŏhas दुस्तिस् द्वहस्** adv. all day long (Gr.M.). **-kyutᵘ -कितु । दिवसपरिचर्योचितः** adj. (f. **-kitsᵘ -किच़ू**), for a day; sufficient for one whole day.

dŏhai, see **dŏhay.**

dohᵘ द्वंहु । दशकः m. a group of ten, a ten (Gr.Gr. 84); with suff. of indef. art., **dohwāh khanḍā द्वंह्वाह् खण्डा**, a group of about ten, but a little less than ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dåhⁱ द्वंहि m.pl. groups of ten, the form used for **dah**, ten, in multiplication, as in **zᵃh dåhⁱ wuh ज़ह द्वंहि वुह्**, two tens twenty, twice ten is twenty (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

dahi dŏhⁱ दहि द्वंहि, after ten days; so **—warihĕ zyāda —वरिह्य ज़्याद**, more than ten years; **—warihĕ pĕṭha —वरिह्य प्यठ**, from a ten year, for the last ten years; **—bajĕ —बज्य**, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

dēhābiman देहावि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1856) or **dēha-abimān देह-अवि(भ)मान्** (Śiv. 1758), m. pride in one's own body, self-conceit; spiritual delusion.

dahijᵘ दहिजू, see **dahyulᵘ.**

döhijᵘ दांहिजू, see **döhyulᵘ.**

dihökh दिहांख्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏhulᵘ द्वहुलु or **duhulᵘ दुहुलु । दिनकालः** m. (sg. dat. **duhalis दुहलिस्**, ag. **duhᵃlⁱ दुहंलि**), daytime, the time from sunrise to sunset (Gr.Gr. 146, 156).

dŏhᵃlⁱ द्वहंलि or **dŏhᵃli द्वहलि । दिवा** adv. by day, in the daytime (Gr.Gr. 156, K.Pr. 49, 59). **duhᵃlⁱ-gāsh दुहंलि-गाश् । दैवसप्रकाशः** m. daylight, the light of day, esp. the remains of daylight at eventide, twilight. **-gaṭa -गट । दिवा ध्वान्तः** f. darkness by daytime (from clouds, a dust-storm, or the like). **-khāv -खाव । व्रतविशेषखण्डनायुक्तः** m. (f. **-khöviñ -खांविञ्**), one who eats by day on a day in which he should fast; esp. a Musalmān who does not keep the fast of Ramaẓān, during which eating between sunrise and sunset is forbidden (K.Pr. 14). **-lagᵃn -लंगन् । दैवसविवाहः** m. a day marriage, a wedding of which the auspicious moment for the ceremony occurs in the daytime. **-sāth -साथ । दैवसः सन्मुहूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **-sātas -सातस्**), an auspicious moment (e.g. for setting out on a journey, or for entering a house for the first time) which occurs in the daytime, and not in the night-time. **-tsūr -चूर । दिवा चौरः** m. a thief by daylight, one who steals only in the daytime (most thieves steal by night; see the following). **-tsūrᵘ -चूरू । दिवैव चौर्यम्** f. thieving which is done by day only, not the usual thieving which is done by night. **-vil -विल् । दैवसवेला** f. a time or hour in the daytime.

dŏhaliy द्वहलिय् । दिवसे एव adv. only in the daytime; esp. u. w. vbs. of stealing or the like, see **duhᵃlⁱ tsūr** ab.

dŏhalyukᵘ दह्लिकु । दिवाकालिकः adj. (f. dŏhalicᵘ दह्लिचू), of or belonging to the daytime; born or produced in the daytime.

dᵃhⁱlad दृहिलद् adj. c.g. smoky; harassed or confused by smoke. —gagur hyuhᵘ —गगुर् हिहु । अतिलज्जितीभूतः adj. (f. —hishᵘ —हिशू), like a rat confused by smoke, put to great shame by calumny or abuse.

dahlēza दह्लेज़ دهليز । मलावकरस्थानम् a place between the outer gate and a house; a privy; a spot where the house-refuse is thrown.

daham दहम् । दशमी (तिथिः), f. (sg. dat. dahümᵘ दह्मू), the tenth lunar day of either fortnight of the luni-solar month. Cf. dahomᵘ, dᵃhum, and dahyumᵘ. —kāh —काह् । व्रतविशेषः f. the tenth and eleventh lunar days, the name of a certain Hindū fast lasting three days. On the first day only one meal is taken, on the second nothing is eaten, and one meal is eaten in the forenoon of the third. —kāh karüñᵘ —काह् करुञू । मायश्चित्तविधानम् f.inf. to carry out such a fast; to fast in this way for any three days as a penance for eating impure food or the like.

dahimᵘ दहिमू, see dahyumᵘ.

daḥomᵘ दंह्मु adj. in the following (cf. daham, dᵃhum, and dahyumᵘ): daḥomᵘ-hondᵘ दंह्मु-हन्दु । दशमीतिथिभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. daḥamis-handis दंहमिस्-हन्दिस्; f. sg. nom. daḥümᵘ-hünzᵘ दंह्मू-हंज़ू), of or belonging to, or produced on, the tenth day of a lunar fortnight.

dᵃhum दृहम or daḥum दंहम دهم dahum, ord. tenth, hence the tenth lunar day of a fortnight. Used in the following (cf. daham, dahomᵘ, and dahyumᵘ): —bāna —बान । व्रतपात्रम् m. a vessel used for cooking the food prepared by Hindūs for the observance of the Prājāpatya and other religious fasts. The food is eaten by night, after fasting by day. -bāpār -बापार् । व्रतनिमित्तपात्रादिसंग्रहः m. the whole collection of such vessels. -bata -बत । व्रतभक्तम् m. rice cooked and eaten by night, after such a day's fast. -hondᵘ -हन्दु । व्रतनिमित्तकः adj. (f. -hünzᵘ -हंज़ू), of or belonging to, or used on the occasion of, such a fast. -kani -कनि adv. about the tenth lunar day (Gr.Gr. 159).

dahan 2 दहन् । दुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. dahüñᵘ दहंनू; for 1 see dah), the bad smell of milk or the like which has gone bad and sour.

dahān دهان m. the mouth (K.Pr. 40, W. 134, YZ. 6, 145).

dihŏn दिहान्, see dyunᵘ.

dēhāndakār देहान्द(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1208, 1425) or dēha-andakār देह-अन्द(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1685, 1807), darkness of the body, darkness caused by the existence of the body, spiritual delusion, spiritual ignorance.

dahara दहर । वाद्यविशेषः m. a kind of musical instrument, consisting of a number of rings fixed to an iron rod crescent-shaped at one end. The rings are shaken in time to the music (El. *dhehra*). Cf. dukra.

dᵃhürᵘ 1 दृह्रु । पङ्क्तिः f. a row, line, esp. a number of mendicants arranged in a row. Cf. dahurᵘ.

dᵃhᵃri dᵃhᵃri दृहरि दृहरि । पङ्क्तिशः adv. in rows, in lines, u.w. vbs. of coming and the like.

dᵃhürᵘ 2 दृह्रु । खिखारीमितिः f. (in measuring grain) the weight of 3 *kharwārs* of about 178 lb. each; (in measuring liquids, such as *ghī*, oil, or milk) the weight of 3 *sērs* of about a quart each (K.Pr. 26 *dahĕr*, 87).

dahurᵘ दहुरु m. a large row or line of people (cf. dᵃhürᵘ 1), a column of men, a caravan.

dahari-bōjᵘ दहरि-बोज़ु । सार्थवाहः m. (f. -bājĕñ -बाज्यञ्), the leader of a troop, esp. the leader of a class assembled for instruction, or of people collected together for amusement, a master of the ceremonies. -bājĕñ -बाज्यञ् । एकपङ्क्तिका सखी f. of the ab.; esp. a member of a row of women met together for singing, etc., on the occasion of a festival or the like.

duhöryunᵘ दुहार्युनु । द्विकाकिण्यर्हः adj. (f. duhöriñᵘ दुहारिञू), worth two cowries; hence, of very little value, worthless.

dahshĕth दह्शथ् دهشت । मनोभीतिः m. (sg. dat. dahshĕtas दह्शतस्), consternation, fear, fright, terror, dismay, dread, awe, alarm.

dŏhaiṭh or dŏhŏṭh द्वहैठ । द्वाषष्टिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. dŏhaiṭhan or dŏhŏṭhan द्वहैठन्), sixty-two.

dŏhaiṭhukᵘ or dŏhŏṭhukᵘ द्वहैठुकु । द्वाषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. dŏhaiṭhücᵘ द्वहैठचू), of sixty-two, commenced or done in the sixty-second year.

dŏhaiṭhas- (or dŏhŏṭhas-)kyutᵘ द्वहैठस्-कितु । द्वाषष्टितमसंवत्सरे adv. in the (or a person's) sixty-second year.

dŏhaiṭhyumᵘ or dŏhŏṭhyumᵘ द्वहैठ्युमु । द्वाषष्टितमः ord. (f. dŏhaiṭhimᵘ द्वहैठिमू), sixty-second. Also spelt duhaiṭhyumᵘ or duhŏṭhyumᵘ दुहैठ्युमु.

dŏhaiṭhyunᵘ or dŏhŏṭhyunᵘ द्वहैठ्युनु । द्वाषष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. dŏhaiṭhiñᵘ द्वहैठिञू), of the value of, or costing, sixty-two (rupees or the like). Also spelt du° दु°.

duhatyumᵘ दुहत्युमु । द्विशततमः ord. (f. duhatimᵘ दुहतिमू), two-hundredth. Two hundred is zᵃh hath (Gr.Gr. 80).

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

duhatyunᵘ दुहत्युनु । द्विशत्यः adj. (f. **duhatiñü** दुहतिञ्ञू), of the value of, or costing, two hundred (rupees or the like).

dohwāh दुहाह, see **dohᵘ**.

dahaway दहवय् card. (pl. dat. **dahawȧnⁱ** दहवंनि or **dahawanī** दहवनी; ag. **dahawȧyⁱ** दहवंयि), all ten, the whole ten, emph. form of **dah,** q.v. (Śiv. 521, dat.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

dahay दहय्, see **dah.**

dŏhay दहय् । नित्यम् adv. even day by day; daily, every day (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 327, 648, 1906); always, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 645, 1905), over and over again; generally, as a rule (W. 95, Gr.M.); on (that) very day (YZ. 174).

dahyulᵘ दह्युलु । करुणवाक् m. a cry of distress, a piteous appeal; adj. (f. **dahijü** दहिजू), piteous, lamentable, full of distress, distressful (Gr.Gr. 146). **—ponᵘ** —पनु । करुणोत्पादकदुःखम् m. piteous grief, grief at the death of a son, husband, or the like, and of such a nature that it excites pity in another.

dahijü dag दहिजू दग् । स्निग्धदुःखम् f. a piteous blow, the extreme grief caused by the death of a loved son, husband, or the like.

dö̆hyulᵘ दाह्युलु । अन्तर्दाहकृत् adj. (f. **dö̆hijü** दाहिजू), burning the vitals, touching the vulnerable part, touching the quick, heart-burning lit. and met.

dahyumᵘ दहिमु or दह्युमु । दशमः ord. (f. **dahimü** दहिमू), tenth (Rām. 1157). Cf. **daham, daḥomᵘ,** and **dᵃhum.** **—dŏh** —दह । दशमदिवसकर्म m. the funeral ceremonies performed on the tenth day after a person's death.

dȧhⁱmi दंहिमि । दशमे दिवसे adv. on the tenth day.

dāj दाज् (= جہیز) । सुदायः m. a bride's dowry, presents given to her and to her husband's relations (Śiv. 1675).

dȧjⁱ दंजि, i.q. **düjü 2,** q.v.

ḍĕjⁱ ड्यजि, **ḍĕji 1** ड्यजि, **ḍĕjü** ड्यजू, see **ḍyolᵘ** and **ḍyojᵘ.**

ḍijĕ डिज्य, see **ḍyuḍᵘ.**

ḍīj̃ü डीँजू । गुटिका f. (sg. dat. **ḍẽjĕ** डेँज्य), a ball, a small globular mass; esp. of wool, cotton, thread, string, or the like. Cf. **āma-°** under **ām 1.** Cf. **ḍyũgᵘ,** of which it is f. in sense of dim. (Gr.Gr. 36). **—gaṭhũñü** —गछ्ञू । गुटिकासंभवनम् f.inf. to form balls, to become globular (of something which ought to flow in a steady stream). **—karũñü** —करंञू । गुटिकाविकृतिः f.inf. a globular abscess or glandular swelling in the abdomen to occur.

ḍẽjĕ tȧlⁱ anun डेँज्य तंलि अनुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to bring (the thread) under the ball; met. to prevaricate or pervert the words of an opponent in a disputation, to twist unfairly an opponent's language. **ḍẽjĕ tȧlⁱ pan, pana tȧlⁱ ḍīj̃ü anũñü** डेँज्य तंलि पन्, पन तंलि डीँजू अनंञू । वाक्छलेनाधरोत्तरसंभाषणम् f.inf. to bring the thread under the ball, and the ball under the thread; met. by the use of such perversion to render an opponent without reply, to see that oneself is in the wrong but not to confess it, to maintain one's cause by arguments known to oneself to be wrong (K.Pr. 162).

dōja दोज, see **dūjü.**

ḍōjĕ डोज्य, see **ḍōlun.**

dọ̈jᵘ दंजु or **dojᵘ** दंजु । निर्बोधः, गूढहृदयः adj. (f. **dŏjü** दंजू or **düjü 1** दंजू), unintelligent, stupid; one who pretends stupidity in order to avoid obeying another's instructions, e.g. pretending that one does not hear or see, when one really does hear or see. **—bāzanda** —बाज़ंद । ज्ञात्वा मौर्ख्यमाविष्कुर्वन् adj. e.g. playing stupid, intentionally pretending to be stupid in another's presence.

dȧjⁱ-bāpār दंजि-बापार् । गूढहृद्वृत्तिः m. pretended stupidity of conduct, conduct of one who pretends to be stupid. **-pöthᵃr** -पाथ्र् । गूढहृदयव्यवहारः m., id.

döjü दाजू f. a band of twisted twigs or withes.

dājĕ-korᵘ दाज्य-कर् । काष्ठशाखात्मकटकः m. an ornamental band or hoop of twisted twigs fastened round baskets, etc. **-kranḍa** -क्रण्ड । दारुकटकपूर्णकरण्डः m. a wicker trunk or covered box so ornamented. **-kronḍᵘ** -क्रण्डु । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुकरण्डः m. a smaller and finer-worked kind of the ab. wicker box. **-krünḍü** -क्रंण्डू । दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः f. (sg. dat. **-kranjĕ** -क्रंज्य), a basket similarly ornamented. **-lŏngunᵘ** -ल्वंगुनु । दारुकटकाङ्किताल्पपाची m. a small kind of tray so ornamented. **-lŏngüñü** -ल्वंगंञू । दारुकटकाङ्किताल्पपाची f. a vessel or tray for holding flowers or the like, smaller than the preceding, similarly ornamented. **-phŏtᵘ** -फ़ुंतु । दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः m. a large kind of basket bound round with these wicker rings. **-photᵘ̈rü** -फ़ुतंरू । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुपिटः f. a similar but smaller basket.

ḍöjü डाजू, see डालुन्.

ḍö̃jü डाँजू । खेयम् f. a water-channel, a ditch, esp. in rice-fields or the like.

ḍājĕ karun डाँज्य करुन् । तृप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to supply with a water-channel; met. make any person satisfied with food and drink. **—karañĕ** —करंञ । अतिस्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to make water-channels; to throw any liquid on to level ground so that it flows away thence in streams in different directions.

dūjᵘ दूजू । लिपिपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. dōja द्दोज for dōjĕ द्दोज्य, see j), the blackboard used as a slate for teaching writing in schools. The ink used is a kind of whiting.

dōja-mūnthᵘrᵘ द्दोज-मून्थ्रू । पट्टिकालिप्यारम्भः f. the religious ceremony performed when, at an auspicious moment, a child is given its first lesson in writing on one of these boards. -pūṭᵘ -पटू । लिपिपट्टिका f., i.q. dūjᵘ.

ḍūjᵘ डूजू, see ḍōlun.

ḍūjᵘ 2 दूजू or dājⁱ दाजि । चित्रभागः, लेपनम्, वस्त्रखण्डिका f. (for 1 see dōjᵘ), a small square plot of ground, such as a seed-bed; the plastered square piece of floor (Hindī *caukā*) arranged for eating or religious worship; the preparation of such a plastered square; a small square piece of cloth, a handkerchief, a towel; a patch of cloth; a rag, a piece of rag; a bandage (El., who spells the word *daij*, *daj*, *dāj*, and *dajj*). —dinᵘ —दिनू । लेपनम् f.inf. to prepare the plastered square as ab. —lāgūnᵘ —लागनू । छिन्नजीर्णवस्त्रसंस्करणम्, वाक्साहाय्यम् f.inf. to apply a patch, to patch a torn garment, etc.; to patch a person's words, to explain or give sense to something unintelligible said by another person, by supplying missing words or the like. —ṭsānūnᵘ —चानंनू । खण्डिकापूर्तिः f.inf. to cause a patch to enter, to patch a torn garment, etc.

dajĕ-bāgay दज्य-बागय् । कृषेर्दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. to divide a field into long, narrow seed-beds or the like. -hurᵘ -हुरू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमुच्चयः m. a bundle of rags, used for plastering the ground as ab. -hurᵘ -हुरू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमूहः f. a bundle of rags, esp. when they are fastened together. -kĕth dūjᵘ -क्यथ दूजू । पूर्णा कर्पटखण्डिका f. a handkerchief tied up so as to contain money or the like, a bundle made by tying up something in a handkerchief. -lŏṭshᵘ -ल्वछू । वस्त्रखण्डसमूहः m. a bundle of rags tied together, as in a swab or mop-head. -lŏṭshᵘrᵘ -ल्वछ्रू । वस्त्र(कर्पट)-खण्डसमुच्चयः f. id. -phīṭun -फीटुन् । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका m. (sg. dat. -phīṭanas -फीटनस्), a small towel for drying the hands; any small piece of rag. -phīṭunᵘ -फीटुनु । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका m. a small piece of cloth, a very small handkerchief. -rĕl -र्यल् f. a long strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajiryel*, m.). -rēṭun -रेटुन् । कर्पटखण्डिका m. a piece of old torn rag for wiping the hands, etc. -shikūrᵘ -शिकरू । छिन्नजीर्णकर्पटखण्डिका f. id. -sörᵘ -सारू । कर्पटखण्डैर्-पहरणम् f. rag-collecting; stealing grain from a heap and carrying it away in filled handkerchiefs. -tᵃr -तर् । कर्पटखण्डिकाखण्डम् f. a strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajitur*, m.). -zūṭᵘ -ज़टू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डिका f. a worn-out piece of rag for wiping the hands, etc.

dūjᵘ 3 and 4 दूजू, see dagun and dalun.

ḍija-ḍija डिज-डिज । हस्ते चालनम् m. sportively tossing an infant in the air.

dajāl दजाल् دجال । क्षुद्रहृदयः adj. c.g. a great deceiver; antichrist; hence, mean-hearted, miserly and shameless.

dajĕl दज्यल् । संयोजितवस्त्रादिखण्डः adj. c.g. patched (of a garment, cooking-pot, etc.).

dajālᵃgī दजालगी । हृत्क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

dajölil दजोलिल् । क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

ḍĕjᵘ-mūṭsᵘ ड्यजू-मचू, see dyolᵘ.

ḍōjᵘ-mūṭsᵘ डांजू-मंचू, see ḍālun.

ḍūjᵘ-mūṭsᵘ डूजू-मचू, see ḍōlun.

dūjᵘ-mūṭsᵘ 1 दूजू-मचू, see dagun 2.

dūjᵘ-mūṭsᵘ 2 दूजू-मचू, see dalun.

ḍūjᵘ-mūṭsᵘ डूजू-मचू, see ḍalun 1 and 2.

dujān दुजान् । गर्भिणी adj., only f., pregnant; as subst. a pregnant female (human or other).

dajĕr दज्यर् । गूढहृदयत्वम् m. pretended stupidity; pretending not to hear another's incitement; cf. dōjᵘ.

dĕjĕr ड्यज्यर् । शिथिलता m. looseness, slackness; looseness of a knot or the like; slackness in work.

dōjᵃrun दाँजरुन् । सम्यक्स्थापनम्, संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōjᵒrᵘ दाँजरु), to put down or set down in the right way, to deposit in a safe manner or place; (of food, etc.) to prepare properly, to cook in a proper manner. dōjᵒrᵘ-motᵘ दाँजरु-मतु । सम्यक्संस्थापितः perf. part. (f. dōjᵘrᵘ-mūṭsᵘ दाँजरू-मंचू), put by properly, put down or set down in a safe place; (of food, etc.), properly prepared.

dajyōv दज्योव्, see dagun and dalun.

ḍajyōv डज्योव्, see ḍagun.

ḍājyōv डाज्योव्, see ḍālun.

ḍōjyōv डोज्योव्, see ḍōlun.

daka दक । निपातः, निवृत्तिः m. a shove, push, knock, jostle, jolt, jog, shock, impact, collision; a push, a thrust (as in pushing a boat along) (K.Pr. 65); being thrust back or to one side, being pushed away, leaving off, desisting from; a blow or stroke of misfortune, affliction; loss (in trade), damage. -dakh -दख् । संबाधः f. (sg. dat. -dakas -दकस्), shoving and pushing (as in a crowd), jostling. -ḍula -डुल । अनादरः m. treating with indignity, rough handling, esp. one who has lost his protector and is helpless. Cf. ḍula. -ḍula dinⁱ -डुल दिनि । निष्कासनम् m. pl. inf. to give indignities, to expel or drive away with persistent contumely. -ḍula khĕnⁱ -डुल ख्यनि । अनादरावगमः m. pl. inf. to suffer indignities, to be roughly handled, to be expelled or driven away

with contumely from one's situation. **—dith ƀhunun** —दिथ् क्षुनुन् । याथातथ्येन निवर्तनम्, कार्यसमापनम् m.inf. 'having given a thrust, to throw'; to cause a person to desist from any action, whether he has completed it or not, to make him desist anyhow; to cause (a work) to stop, to complete a work, esp. to complete the marriage ceremonies of a girl. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । संघर्षणम्, निवर्तनम्, समापनम् m.inf. to shove, push, jolt, jostle, knock against; to thrust or push away, butt against (Rām. 923, of two rams butting against each other); to inflict a blow or shock (on a person), to bring misfortune on; to thrust to one side; to put (a work) to one side, to complete (a work), esp. the arrangements for a girl's marriage. **—gaƀhun** —गक्षुन् । निराशतापत्तिः m.inf. a thrusting aside to happen, to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु । निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to receive a shock or blow, to be pushed, shoved, or knocked, to suffer collision; to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. **—karun** —करुन् । निवर्तनम् m.inf. to thrust aside, to cause a person to desist from any work, to dismiss from employment. **—lagun** —लगुन् । संघर्षापत्तिः, नैराश्यान्निवर्तनम् m.inf. to get a knock, shock, or jolt, etc.; to suffer loss; to meet with misfortune; to desist from any work, in hopelessness of being able to complete it. **—ta ḍula lagàn^{i}** —त डुल लगंनि । इतस्ततोऽनादरावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. (of one who has lost his natural protector, and is hence helpless) indignity to be experienced on all sides, to be thrust about from pillar to post. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । अपस्मारवदवस्थानम् m.inf. a shock to come, to be stunned by any sudden calamity. **-zad** -ज़द् । निराशताखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्) reduced to misery by a blow of misfortune, such as the loss of one's natural protector or of one's means of support.

ḍāk^{i} ड्कि । उन्नतभूभागः f. a hilly part of a mountain path. Cf. **ḍak^{ü}r^{ü}**.

ḍĕka ड्यक । ललाटम्, भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. ag. **ḍĕkan** ड्यकन् or **ḍĕk^{i}** ड्यकि), the forehead, brow (YZ. 447; Śiv. 467, 1147, 1155, 1189; Rām. 969, 1353, 1430); fate, destiny, fortune (conceived by Hindūs to be written on the forehead) (K.Pr. 183, Rām. 721); a woman's fate, her husband; good luck, success (El.). **-boḍ^{u}** -बडु । भाग्यशाली adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü}** -बडू), *one endowed with great luck, one who is well born and prosperous* (El.); *in fem., esp. of a woman blessed with such a husband* (Rām. 734). **-bajĕr** -बज्यर । भाग्यवृद्धिमत्त्वम् m. good luck, prosperity. **-dĕd** -द्यद् । सद्भर्तृका f. a woman who is lucky in having a good husband. **-dag** -दग् । वैधव्यम् f. the death of a woman's husband. **-drölid** -द्रालिद् । भाग्यदरिद्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dröl^{i}dĕñ** -द्रालिद्यञ्), poor in fate, one whose fate is adverse, even though he deserves prosperity. **—g^{a}hun** —गह्न् । अतिप्रार्थनम् m.inf. to grind the forehead (in the dust), to implore very humbly. **-lôn^{u}** -लोनु । दिष्टम् m. fate, lot in life (YZ. 326); a woman's fate, her husband (Śiv. 438). **-lôn^{u} wuchun** -लोनु वुछुन् । भाग्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to see one's fate, to test one's fate, to inquire as to the result of any undertaking, to have one's fortune told. **-munör^{ü}** -मुनारू । भाग्यह्रासः f. waning of good luck, loss (even when undeserved) of good fortune. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । भाग्यफलनम् m.inf. fortune to issue, the fated result of any condition to issue or become manifest. **-pĕṭhuk^{u}** -प्यठुकु । ललाटोर्ध्वोद्भवः adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc^{ü}** -प्यठचू), of or belonging to on the forehead (as of the down on the forehead, or of an ornament, or of the intellect). **-pĕṭhuk^{u} ṭika** -प्यठुकु टिक । माननीयः adj. c.g. an ornament of on the forehead; met. one who is highly respected, venerated (Śiv. 407), see **-ṭika** and **ḍĕkuk^{u} ṭika** bel. **-rōñ^{ü}** -रांञू । अतिभाग्यवती f. a fate-queen, a woman lucky in having an excellent husband. **-sĕdath** -स्यदथ् । भाग्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sĕdüƀ^{ü}** -स्यदचू), good fortune, success (Rām. 1598). **-thĕl** -थ्यल् । ललाटोन्नत्यम् f. height, broadness, expansiveness, of the forehead. **-ṭika** -टिक । ललाटिका m. an ornament worn on the forehead, an ornamental patch of gold, silver, tinsel, or the like, or a jewel worn on the forehead. **-ƀ^{ü}ñ^{ü}** -च़ंञू । भाग्यवतींमन्या f. a black mark (made with charcoal or the like) on the forehead; a woman who goes proudly, as if boasting of her good fortune, whether she really has good fortune or not. **-ƀüṭh^{ü}** -च़ूँठू । भर्तृभाग्याहंकारवती f. a woman who goes about boasting of the excellence of her husband, esp. such a woman who does so without valid reason. Cf. **ƀüṭh^{ü}** and **ḍĕk^{i} s^{a}s trāwàn^{i}** below.

ḍĕk^{i} ḍĕk^{i} karun ड्यकि ड्यकि करुन् । उत्तरोत्तरभाग्योत्कर्षः m.inf. good luck to come upon good luck, a steady increase in good fortune to occur. **ḍĕk^{i} ḍĕk^{i} karān yun^{u}** ड्यकि ड्यकि करान् यिनु । प्रार्थनापूर्वकसान्त्वनोद्योगः m.inf. to come along on one's forehead, to show the greatest humility, to beg and implore with utter self-abasement. **ḍĕk^{i} s^{a}s trāwàn^{i}** ड्यकि सस त्रावंनि । भाग्यवत्ताप्रकाशनम् m. pl. inf. to strut about proclaiming one's good fortune, to boast of one's prosperity. Cf. **s^{a}s**, and also **ḍĕka ƀüṭh^{ü}** ab.

ḍĕkukᵘ ड्यकुकु । ललाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. ḍĕkücᵘ ड्यकचू), of or belonging to the forehead, either of things external, such as an ornament, or of things internal, such as the forehead-bone or the intellect. —bata —वत। भाग्याजीविका m. rice of luck; a man's support in life which he gets by mere luck, and which he does not deserve as a reward for his industry or virtue. —ṭika —टिक । प्रधानभूतः m. one who shines like a forehead ornament, a person of great honour, one much respected. Cf. ḍĕka pĕṭhukᵘ ṭika ab.

ḍĕkunᵘ ड्यकुनु। भर्तृसंबन्धी adj. (f. ḍĕkünᵘ ड्यकनू), of or belonging to fate; of or belonging to a woman's husband. —bata khyonᵘ —वत ख्यंनु । अकिंचित्करत्वम m.inf. to eat the rice of one's fate; hence, when a man is deprived of office for some fault or other reason, to sit idle, living on what one has of one's own without pay.

ḍĕkas ḍūnⁱ phuṭarāwanⁱ ड्यकस डूनि फुटरावनि । स्वभाग्यकत्यनम m. pl. inf. to break walnuts on the forehead (as if to show how sound it is); to boast openly of one's good fortune, to act boastfully. ḍĕkas ḍĕkas dinⁱ ड्यकस ड्यकस दिनि । स्वभाग्यविडम्बनम m. pl. inf. to reproach one's fate, curse one's luck, as when one suddenly comes upon an unexpected obstacle, or when something begun well turns out badly.

ḍŏkᵘ ड्वकु । कुब्जः adj. (f. ḍŏcᵘ ड्वचू), humpbacked, crooked-bodied; bent from old age. Cf. ḍakhᵘrᵘ and ḍŏkurᵘ-ḍŏkurᵘ.

duka 1 दुक (cf. دوک) । कीलकविशेषः f. one of the row of sticks planted in the ground on which the warp is set previous to putting it in the loom. The *sar* of India.

duka 2 and 3 दुक, see दुख् 1 and 2.

dīkⁱca दीकिच (= دیگچه) । स्थाली m. a metal cooking-pot, a small cauldron, a saucepan.

ḍakaḍö डकडो । ढकारः m. the name of the letter ढ in the Śāradā alphabet, used in schools. Cf. duḍḍö (ड).

dukadār दुकदार् । विरलतन्तुः adj. c.g. (of cloth) become loosely woven, esp. of a spot of looseness of fabric in a cloth which is elsewhere tightly woven, threadbare. Cf. dukh 1.

ḍakh 1 डख् or ḍakha डख (q.v.) । आधारः m. (sg. dat. ḍakhas डखस्), a support, a prop; a support, a help (Śiv. 443); a stop to prevent a ball or the like rolling or falling; yūpis shup ḍakha, a winnowing-fan as a dam against a flood (K.Pr. 254). —āsun —आसुन् । सहायसंपत्तिः m.inf. a support to be; help to come, to be helped, encouraged, or propped up in any business. —dyunᵘ —दिनु । उत्साहेन कार्यसमापनम m.inf. to help, prop up, encourage a person in any business. —karun —करुन् । नौपरिचालनम् m.inf. when a boat is going along, to keep it off the bank with a punting pole.

ḍakha-wörᵘ डख-वोरू । लघुनौका f. a kind of small boat in attendance on a larger boat, for landing or bringing passengers and the like.

ḍakh 2 डख् । काकपक्षः m. (sg. dat. ḍakhas डखस्), a curling lock of hair hanging behind the ears of Hindū children, a side-lock, curl, ringlet (El., Gr.Gr. 133).

dākh 1 डाख् । संदेशादिप्राप्तिकार्यालयः m. (sg. dat. dākas डाकस्), the post (for conveying letters) (Gr.M.); a post-office.

dāka-gara डाक-गर m. the post-office (Gr.M.). —munshī —मुनशी m. a post-master (Gr.M.). -pahörᵘ -पहोरू । दूतकुटी f. a post-hut, a station at which a relay of post-runners waits and where the runners are relieved; any other similar relay-station. -wôlᵘ -वोलु । संदेशहरः m. a post-runner, a postman. dākücᵘ kirāy डाकचू किराय f. the postage of a letter (Gr.M.).

ḍākh 2 डाख् । दग्धा मृत् m. (sg. dat. ḍākas डाकस), burnt clay, ashes, earth or clay which has been burnt by fire or parched by extreme heat. —gatshun —गछुन् । दग्धप्रायीभवनम् m.inf. to be burnt, reduced to ashes or to dust by heat, e.g. of a house, a field, or the like.

ḍāka mĕtsᵘ डाक-म्यंचू । दग्धा मृत्तिका f. the earth round a cooking-place or the like, which is burnt and scorched by the heat. -nūn -नून् । लवणभेदः m. a kind of salt found in the hill tracts, mixed up with sand, and in colour like burnt earth. It is acrid in taste.

ḍākh 3 डाख् । संहारः m. (sg. dat. ḍākhas डाखस्), wiping out or devastation of a house or village, from epidemic disease or the like; utter destruction, wiping out of a country, a people, or the like (Rām. 783). ḍŏkhⁱ gatshun डाखि गछुन । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be wiped out as ab.; (of anything collected in a heap) to be dissipated, scattered abroad.

ḍakha डख । आधारः m., i.q. ḍakh 1, q.v., a support, prop (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 443). —rōzun —रोज़ुन् । आधारीभवनम् m.inf. to remain as a support or prop; to assist, become a helper. —thawun —थवुन् । आधारस्थापनम् m.inf. to put a support, prop, etc.

dĕkh 1 द्यख् or dēkh देख (q.v.) دق । संतापः m. (sg. dat. dĕkas द्यकस or dĕkhas द्यखस), difficulty, trouble, worry, distress, harassment; consumption, pulmonary disease. —gatshun —गछुन् । तिरस्कृत्या संतापोद्भवः

m.inf. to be irritated, annoyed, worried, harassed by abuse, etc. —**karun** —करुन् । संतापनम् m.inf. to tease, irritate, annoy, trouble, harass, worry, plague.

dĕkⁱ gatshun द्यंकि गछुन् । संतापतप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be worried, troubled, consumed by grief, as if one were suffering from consumption, esp. by the conduct of a loved son, wife, or the like.

dĕkh 2 द्यख् or **dĕkh-kār** द्यख्-कार् । धिक्कृतिः m. reproach, contemptuous address, scoffing.

dēkh देख् or **dĕkh** द्यख् دیکھ । संतापः m. (sg. dat. **dēkhas** देखस्), difficulty, trouble, worry; esp. the feeling of annoyance caused by another's abuse, etc. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । तिरस्कारापत्तिः m.inf. to be harassed by abuse. —**karun** —करुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to trouble, worry (Gr.M.); to harass by abuse. **-lay** -लाय् । तिरस्कारोपालम्भः f. reproach for abuse, reproach tendered to one who is harassing another by abuse. **-lāyĕ diñĕ** -लाय दिञ । तिरस्कारोपालम्भकथनम् f. pl. inf. to tender such reproaches.

dikh दिख्, thou wilt give, see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏkh द्वख् । दुःखम् m. (sg. dat. **dŏkhas** द्वखस्), pain, sorrow, trouble (K.Pr. 62 *dokh*, 164 *dukh*; Śiv. 13, 94, 199, etc., nom. pl. Śiv. 41, 105); esp. sorrow caused by the death of a beloved one (YZ. 570, 574); bodily pain (El.); mental grief; difficulty, vexation, annoyance (El.); fatigue, labour, toil; a misfortune, unhappy event (Gr.M.). This word is often opposed to **sŏkh** स्वख्, happiness, as in Śiv. 41, 444, 483, 922, 1819. —**barun** —बरुन् । क्लेशभोगः m.inf. to suffer distress or trouble (Rām. 302); to put oneself to inconvenience; to labour, toil. **-dôdᵘ** -दोदु । शोकपीडादिकम् m. pain, trouble, sorrow generally (Rām. 291). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । विबाधनम् m.inf. to give pain (to); to occasion trouble, to bother; to give bodily hurt (to), to hurt; to give mental distress (to), to distress, torment (El.); to give offence, cause vexation (Gr.M.); to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal) (Gr.M.). —**khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु । दुःखापत्तिः m.inf. to suffer pain or trouble, to be afflicted. —**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to put a stop to grief, to relieve grief, console (me = **mĕ**, Śiv. 1434) (Śiv. 978, 1438). —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । शोकोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause sorrow to another (e.g. by killing a beloved one, by causing pecuniary loss, or by giving bad news).

dŏkha borᵘ-motᵘ द्वख ब्वरु-मंतु (Śiv. 171), adj. (f. —**bürü-mütsü** —ब्वरू-मंचू) or **dŏkha barith** द्वख बरिथ्, adj. c.g. full of grief; mournful, affecting (of a circumstance or story) (Gr.M.). **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । शोकग्रस्तः adj. (f. **-hütsü** -हंचू), afflicted, grieved (e.g. by the death of a loved one); mournful, sorrowful, grief-causing, compassion-rousing (e.g. an action, a statement, or an occupation). **-māri** -मारि । दुःखार्द्रचित्ततया adv. pitifully, compassionately, struck by sorrow. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु adj. (f. **-sütshü** -संछू), afflicted, sorry; sorry (for an offence) (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । दुःखपरित्याजनम् m.inf. to raise from grief; esp. when a woman is suffering from grief owing to the death of some dearly loved one, to take her away from the mournful scene, or to divert her mind from the mournful thoughts, to console. —**tulawañ** —तुलवञ् । दुःखोत्थापनदेयम् f. payment (or wages) for raising from grief, i.e. the gifts of money and jewellery, etc., given to a woman some time after the death of a husband or other loved person, in order to console her. —**wŏthᵘ-motᵘ** —व्वथु-मंतु । त्यक्तशोकचिह्नः perf. part. (f. —**wŏtshü-mütsü** —व्वछू-मंचू), gone out of mourning as in next. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । शोकचिह्नपरित्यागः m.inf. to rise from grief; to put off signs of grief for the death of a loved one after the customary period of mourning, to go out of mourning. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । दुःखाकुलः adj. (f. **-vĕtsü** -व्यंचू), pierced by sorrow, pained, afflicted (Gr.M.); distressed, esp. by the death of one beloved.

dŏkhⁱ द्वंखि adv. with difficulty, not easily (Gr.M.).

dŏkhas bihun द्वखस् बिहुन् । शोकपरिशीलनम् m.inf. to sit for grief; to sit in mourning during the period of impurity after the death of a near relation.

dõkh दौँख् f. (sg. dat. **dõki** दौँकि), a peck of a beak. —**diñü** —दिञू । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. (to thrust in one's beak; met. to put an impediment in the way of something approaching a successful conclusion). —**karüñü** —करंञू । अन्तरायोत्पादनम् f.inf. to make a peck; met. to prevent the success of any action by false accusations or the like (e.g. by maligning a servant to his master, or a suppliant to the supplicated).

dõka-dõkh दौँक-दौँख् । चञ्चाचञ्चि f. (sg. dat. **-dõki** -दौँकि), beak to beak, the mutual pecking of birds fighting; met. the wordy warfare of children or women.

dŏkhī द्वखी adj. c.g. uneasy, pained, afflicted (Śiv. 1438); vexed, troubled (El., Gr.M.).

ḍokhᵘ 1 डंखु । पृष्ठाधारः m. a support, prop, esp. a support for the back when seated, a cushion, pillow, bolster (Rām. 432); help, assistance. Cf. **aḍ** and **al 1.** —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । पृष्ठाधारविधानम् m.inf. to give support; esp. to rest the back against a support, e.g. a wall, or to place a bolster or the like behind one's back.

ḍokhᵘ 2 डंखु, m. a reed mat used as the covering or roof of a boat, etc. (El. *ḍúk*). Cf. **ḍakhⁱdār.**

dukh 1 दुख् । तन्तुविरलता f. (sg. dat. **duki** दुकि, pl. nom. **duka** दुक), local thinness or looseness in the fabric of a piece of cloth otherwise strong and unworn, threadbareness.

duka दुक । पटविरलता f.pl. patches of thinness, general looseness or threadbareness in the fabric of a piece of cloth, even when new. **—gatshañĕ** —गछ्ञ । पटविरलतोद्भवः f. pl. inf. such looseness to occur, esp. the threadbareness or disorganization of a woollen cloth caused by careless washing.

dukh 2 दुख् । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **duki** दुकि), a pair, used —° to signify a few of anything (e.g. rice), a little.

duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय् । द्वैधविभागः m. division into two unequal parts, unfair halving; i.q. **ducĕ-nyāy,** see **ducĕ.**

duka nyāy दुक-न्याय् । द्वैतबुद्धिः m. favouritism, e.g. in a company of which the members are all of equal honour, to show favouritism by being more polite, etc., to one's own friends, and less to the friends of others. **-vēri** -वेरि । युगलजन्मना adv. two at a time, in twins; u.w. vbs. of bringing forth, etc. **-vīrᵘ** -वीरु । युगलप्रसवः f. (sg. dat. **-vēri** -वेरि), a twin birth, a birth at which two children are born together.

duki duki दुकि दुकि । अल्पशोऽल्पशः adv. by twos and twos; hence, little by little, u.w. vbs. signifying to eat, give, or the like.

ḍakhⁱdār डंखिदार् । सपटलः adj. c.g. roofed, possessing a reed-mat roof (of a house, boat, or the like). Cf. **ḍokhᵘ 2.**

ḍakhⁱjĕ डंखिज्य, see **gᵃs.**

ḍakhijᵘ डखिजू । उद्धरणदण्डः f. a pole on which the flap-roof of a boat or tent is raised and supported.

ḍakhⁱjĕl डंखिज्यल् । आढ्यः adj. c.g. a well-to-do householder with a large family and numerous relations.

dakhᵃl दंखल् دخل । भूतावेशः m. entrance, access; entering (upon), taking possession (of), possession, occupation; reach, grasp, comprehension; influence, power, authority; esp. possession by a spirit, demoniacal possession, convulsions of children; a fit of childish terror leading to convulsive attacks. **—karun** —करुन् । आवेशापादनम् m.inf. to throw (a child) into convulsions, to terrify it. **—kāsun** —कासुन् । भूतावेशनिवारणम् m.inf. to exorcise a demon in possession of a child, to repeat charms, etc., over a child in convulsions; **—gatshun** —गछुन् । भूतावेशोद्भवः m.inf. demoniacal possession to occur, convulsions to come on in the case of a child, to be terrified (of a child).

ḍakhal डखल् । काकपक्षवान् adj. c.g. one who wears the curling lock of hair called **ḍakh,** q.v., curly-headed (Gr.Gr. 133).

dukhāl दुखाल् m. a certain throw of the dice in the game of **caupar** or **nard,** in which two dice each show the number 1, a double one, 'aces' (Śiv. 280).

dēkhalad देखलद् । संतापहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dēkhaladiñ** देखलदिञ्), one who is sorrowful, grieved, unhappy (Gr.M.); annoyed, worried; esp. one who is annoyed by another's abuse.

dŏkhalad द्वखलद् । दुःखितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dŏkhaladiñ** द्वखलदिञ्), one who is suffering from sorrow, trouble, etc., uneasy (El., Gr.Gr. 135); esp. one who is suffering from grief owing to the death of a beloved one.

dakhlar दख्लर् f. a virgin (El.).

dukhambyulᵘ दुखम्ब्युलु or **dukhamyulᵘ** दुखम्युलु । द्व्यश्रिः adj. (f. **dukhambilᵘ** दुखम्बिलू or **dukhamilᵘ** दुखमिलू), two-pronged, forked.

dukhamyulᵘ दुखम्युलु, see **dukhambyulᵘ.**

dakhin दखिन्, **dakhun** दखुन् m. the South (El.). Cf. **dachyunᵘ 1** and **dakshin.**

ḍakhanāwun डखनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhanôwᵘ** डखनोवु), i.q. **ḍakhᵃrun,** q.v. (H. xi, 16).

ḍakhᵃr डंख्र् f., i.q. **ḍakhᵘrᵘ,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 127).

dā-khār दाँ-खार्, see **dāñĕ.**

ḍakhᵘrᵘ डंख्रू । कुब्जाचारः f. the habit of walking about like a hunchback, a doubled-up gait, hobbling along. Cf. **ḍọkᵘ** and **ḍọkurᵘ-ḍọkurᵘ.**

dukhôrᵘ दुखोरु । द्विखारीमितः adj. (f. **dukhörᵘ** दुखांरू), measuring or containing 2 *khārs* or *kharwārs.* A *khār* or *kharwār* is a dry measure containing 16 *trakhs* of about 4¾ *sērs* (El.). Cf. **dukhāryunᵘ.**

dukhūrᵘ दुखूरु । विभिन्नपादिकापादुका adj. (f. **dukhūrᵘ** दुखूरू), two shoes, each belonging to a different pair (u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are masculine).

dukhūrᵘ दुखूरू । विभिन्नयुग्मकपादुका f., i.q. **dukhūrᵘ,** q.v., but u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are feminine.

ḍakhᵃran डंख्रन् । आधारणम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍakhᵃrūñᵘ** डख्रंञू), employment of a prop., i.e. using a stick, alpenstock, or crutch, when going is difficult.

ḍakhᵃrun डंख्रुन् । आधारकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhᵒrᵘ** डंख्रु), to lean upon (e.g. a stick, crutch, or the like); to depend upon; **lūrᵘ ḍakhᵃrith pakun,** to walk leaning upon a stick (Gr.M.). **ḍakhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** डंख्रु-मंतु । आधारोक्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍakhᵘrᵘ-mutsᵘ** डंख्रू-मंचू), used as a stick, crutch, etc.

dukhropᵘ दुख्रूपु । द्विरन्ध्रः adj. (f. **dukhrüpᵘ** दुख्रूपू), bored with holes in two places, or in the same place above and below.

dukhrôvᵘ दुख्रोवु । द्विपादाधारततः adj. (f. **dukhrövᵘ** दुख्रांवू), lit. two-pattened; hence, in weaving cloth or the like, having the woof stretched by holding it under wooden pattens worn on the two feet.

ḍakhᵊrāwun ड्खरावुन् । आधारकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhᵊrôwᵘ** ड्खरोवु), i.q. **ḍakhᵊrun,** q.v. **ḍakhᵊrôwᵘ-motᵘ** ड्खरोवु-मंतु । आधारीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ḍakhᵊröwᵘ-müŝᵘ** ड्खरांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **ḍakhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **ḍakhᵊrun.**

dukhāryunᵘ दुखार्युनु । द्विखारिकः adj. (f. **dukhāriñᵘ** दुखारिञ़ू), i.q. **dukhôrᵘ**, q.v.

dukhā̃ṭh दुखाँठ । द्विधा भिन्नः adj. c.g. broken or cut in two (e.g. a fruit, or a grain of rice when being pounded).

dŏkhtar द्वखतर دختر f. a daughter (Rām. 811).

ḍakhawun डखवुन् । आधारीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhowᵘ** डखंवु), to lean upon (e.g. on a stick or crutch, or against a wall). **ḍakhowᵘ-motᵘ** डखंवु-मंतु । आधारीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ḍakhüwᵘ-müŝᵘ** डखंवू-मंच़ू), used as a support as ab.

ḍakhawüñᵘ डखवंञ़ू । आधारिका f. a crutch, lame man's stick, or the like.

dukȧjⁱ दुकॖजि, **duküjᵘ** दुकंजू, see **dukal.**

duköjᵘ दुकांजू । द्विवारभुक्तिका f. a second breakfast, luncheon; the hour at which such a second meal is eaten. Cf. **dukôlᵘ**, **aḍ-kôjᵘ** s.v. **aḍ**, and **kôlᵘ.**

dẽkalī डेँकली f. a machine for drawing water (being a lever supported on a long post, having a bucket suspended to one end and a weight of earth or stone at the other), a dip-well (L. 324, 459, *dhenkli*).

dukal दुकल् । द्वैमत्यम् f. (sg. dat. **duküjᵘ** दुकंजू or **dukȧjⁱ** दुकॖजि), doubt, hesitation.

dukȧjⁱ gōmotᵘ दुकॖजि-गोमंतु । द्वैमत्ये पतितः perf. part. (f. **—gömüŝᵘ** —गांमंच़ू), fallen into hesitation, become doubtful. **—gaŝhun** —गछुन् । द्वैमत्यगतिः m.inf. to go into doubt, to fall into doubt, to begin to hesitate.

dukala दुकल । स्थूलशिरस्कः adj. c.g. double-headed, hence large-headed.

dukôlᵘ दुकोलु । द्विकालिकभोजनम् m. the act of eating twice in one day (lit. having two breakfasts). Cf. **duköjᵘ** and **kôlᵘ.**

dakalad द्कलद् । निराश्रयबाधायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dakaladiñ** द्कलदिञ़्), pushed about from pillar to post (of one who has lost his home or livelihood and is unable to obtain another from elsewhere). See **daka.**

dukalad दुकलद् । विभिन्नतन्तुकः adj. c.g. having the threads thinned or loosened (of good cloth battered and spoiled by the washerman), washed threadbare. See **dukh 1.**

ḍakun डकुन् । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍokᵘ** डंकु, 2 p.p. **ḍacyōv** डच्योव), to drink with a gulping noise, to gulp down a drink greedily. **ḍokᵘ-motᵘ** डंकु-मंतु । शब्दवत्पीतः perf. part. (f. **ḍücᵘ-müŝᵘ** डंचू-मंच़ू), drunk with loud gulps, drunk greedily.

dĕkunᵘ ड्यकुनु, see **dĕka.**

dŏkun डुकुन् । कुब्जीभवनम्, संकुचिती(न्यूनी)भवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dŏkyōv** डुक्योव), to be bent, humpbacked (from disease, old age, etc.); to come out too little, to come out too short (e.g. of cloth coming out shorter than the measured amount of thread originally given out before weaving, or of a copper vessel weighing less than the amount of copper given out for its manufacture). **dŏkyō-motᵘ** डुक्यो-मंतु । भुग्नीभूतः, प्राप्तसंकोचः perf. part. (f. **ḍakyē-müŝᵘ** डक्ये-मंच़ू), become bent, humpbacked; come out too little, too short, as ab.

dūkān دوکان m. a shop.

dukônᵘ दुकोनु । द्विकाणः adj. (f. **dukönᵘ** दुकांञ़ू), one-eyed with two (eyes), i.e. squinting so badly that one can only see with one eye at a time.

dūkāndār दूकान्दार् دوکاندار m. a shop-keeper (Rām. 1312, El. *dukándár*).

duk-nyāy दुक-न्याय्, **duka-nyāy** दुक-न्याय्, see **dukh 2.**

dukā̃ñĕl दुकाञल् । पुष्टपूर्णाङ्गः adj. c.g. stout-limbed, strong and powerful.

dikpāl दिक्पाल् m. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the sky (Rām. 1770).

ḍākur 1 डाकुर् । उद्गारः m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras** डाकरस्), a belch, eructation (K.Pr. 124, *ḍākar*). **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. belching to rise, eructation to take place (El.). **—karun** —करुन् । उद्गारोद्भवः m.inf. to belch, eructate. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. belching to come, eructation to take place.

ḍākur 2 डाकुर् । मूलिकागन्धः m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras** डाकरस्), the smell of chopped or pounded radishes, potatoes, or the like, which arises from a mixed stew of vegetables and meal. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । गन्धोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a smell to arise, esp. of the smell from stale food after meal-time.

ḍakᵘrᵘ डकॖरू । प्रोन्नतमार्गादिभूः f. rising ground on a road, a hill on a road. Cf. **ḍakⁱ.**

ḍākürᵘ डाकॖरू । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of basket, round, wide, and shallow, for holding vegetables, flowers, fruit, or the like (El. *ḍákir*).

dŏkurᵘ द्कुरु । परिघः a kind of hammer for use in metal-work, with a drum-shaped head. (El. *dauker*; L. 460, *dokar*; Śiv. 1563.)

dŏkărⁱ-dab द्कॅरि दब् । कूटाघातः m. hitting with a hammer, esp. the welding together of heated metal. **—dan** -दन् । लघुकूटदण्डः m. the wooden handle of such a hammer.

dŏkᵘrᵘ द्वंक्रू । अन्तरायः f. an impediment, intervention, obstacle, esp. the prevention of the success of any action or business nearing its accomplishment by tale-telling, treacherous betrayal of a secret, or the like. **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछ्रू । क्रियाघातापत्तिः f.inf. such treacherous impeding to occur. **—karüñᵘ** —करंत्रू । कार्यविघातनम् f.inf. to cause such impeding by betraying a secret or the like.

dŏkri-bāz द्करि-बाज़् । कार्यविघाती adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-bāzañ** -बाज़ञ्), a tale-bearing impeder, one who is addicted to impeding in this way.

ḍŏkurᵘ-ḍŏkurᵘ ड्वकुरु-ड्वकुरु । कुब्जावस्था m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏkaris-ḍŏkaris** ड्वकरिस्-ड्वकरिस्), the condition of a bent or humpbacked person (from old age, injury to the spine, or the like). Cf. **ḍŏkhᵘrᵘ** and **ḍŏkᵘ**. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । कार्श्येऽपि कार्यविधानम् m.inf. to do a little work as best one can when one is bent by old age.

dukra दुक्र । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument, described as consisting of linked rings fixed to a staff. Cf. **dahara.**

dukörᵘ दुकांरू । कर्तरी f. scissors (El. *dúkār*; L. 463 *dakúr*). **—wāyüñᵘ** —वायंत्रू । कर्तर्या कर्तनम् f.inf. to cut cloth, etc., with scissors.

dukarunᵘ दुकरुनु । अग्न्युत्थापनकीलकम् m. a poker or stick for stirring a fire.

ḍiksa डिक्स । प्रणतिः f. a mode of reverently prostrating oneself before a god or highly reverenced human being. The body is thrown straight on the ground, which is touched with the forehead. **—diñĕ** —दिञ । दण्डवत्प्रणतिकरणम् f. pl. inf. to make such prostrations.

daksh दछ् or **dakshĕ prazāpath** दछ प्रज़ापथ् m. Dakṣa, N. of a famous Hindū āditya or demigod, father of Umā and father-in-law of Śiva (Śiv. 33, 65, 76, 78, 124, 317, 321).

duköshⁱlad दुकांशिलद् । द्विदिनोपोषितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **duköshⁱladiñ** दुकांशिलदिञ्), one who fasts for two complete days.

dakshin दछिन् adj. southern (Śiv. 661); subst.m. the south (Śiv. 1412, 1589, Rām. 632). The south is supposed to be the home of Dakṣa (see **daksh**), hence a double meaning in Śiv. 661. Cf. **dakhin** and **dachyunᵘ**.

dakshinā दछिना f. a fee or present paid to a Hindū officiating priest or to a teacher (Śiv. 707, Rām. 612), i.q. **dachin,** q.v.

dĕkath द्यकथ् دقت । आयासः f. (sg. dat. **dĕkütsᵘ** द्यकंचू), trouble, perplexity, difficulty, distress.

ḍĕkath ड्यकथ् । दोषः f. (sg. dat. **ḍĕkütsᵘ** ड्यकंचू), a fault, imperfection (of any thing, business, or the like).

dal 1 दल् or **ḍal 2** डल् (q.v.) । दलम् m. (sg. abl. **dala 1** दल), a young and tender leaf or shoot (Śiv. 1805, 1841); the petal of a flower; a company, party, or body (of men united together for a common object). **-bādal** -बादल् । स्पर्धया स्वमतसंमानना m. obstinately upholding one's own opinion, without advancing proofs, but in emulation or rivalry with the opposing party; party spirit, party enmity, obstinate partizanship. **-nĕnd** -न्यन्द् f. the fourth or last weeding of a rice-field (L. 463).

dal 2 दल् । कुट्टनम् m. (sg. abl. **dala 2** दल), pounding (e.g. grain in a mortar), husking (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । विदारणम्, चोदनम् m.inf. to pound paddy, etc., to husk grain; met. to discuss (a subject) thoroughly, to criticize minutely. **dala-draka nĕrun** दल-द्रक नेरुन । सुदृढीभवनम् m.inf. to pass through difficulties or trials, etc., and to come out strong at the end, to pass through cleansing fires. **dala kodᵘ-motᵘ 1** दल कडु-मंतु । त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनेन संस्कृतः perf. part. (for **2** see **dala 3**) (f. **dala küdᵘ-mütsᵘ** दल कंडू-मंचू), husked (of grain). **dala kadun 1** दल कडुन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनसंस्कारः m.inf. (for **2** see **dala 3**), to pull off (husk) by pounding, to husk grain in a mortar.

dalas hyonᵘ दलस ह्यनु । भर्त्सनसंमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to take for a pounding; hence, met. to bring a person up before one in order to reproach or revile him, to call up for a scolding.

ḍal 1 डल् । सरः m. a lake (Śiv. 1805, 1810); N. of a large lake near Śrīnagar (see El. s.v. and RT. Tr. II, 416; Śiv. 1823, 1841). **-ḍuda** -डुड । अनिमन्त्रितभोगी m. 'a Dal-sponger', a man who is in the habit of following picnic parties on the Ḍal lake, and joins them as an uninvited guest; cf. **ḍuda.** **—darwāza** —दर्वाज़ m. the Ḍal gate, the flood-gate of the Ḍal lake. When the Jihlam (or Vĕth) is low, the gates remain open; but when the river rises to a certain height, they automatically close, thus preventing inundation of the land round the lake (K.Pr. 245). **-khögⁱ** -खांगि । सरोविशेषनाविकः m. a special kind of boatman on the Ḍal lake, who attends to the cultivation of the famous floating islands thereon. **-khöhⁱ** -खांहि । सरःसंचारादिव्यसनी m. 'a Ḍal-picnicker',

one who wastes his money by continually spending his time in boats on the Ḍal lake. **-masāla** -मसाल । भक्ष्यविशेषः m. a certain sweetmeat made of beans flavoured with the shoots and pollen of the **pĕtsᵘ** (see the next). **-nābad** -नाबद् । तृणगुच्छविशेषः m. lake-candy, a kind of sweetmeat made of the pollen of the **pĕtsᵘ** (q.v.) or reed-mace (*Typha* sp.) which grows in lakes (L. 72, *dal nabád*).

ḍal 2 डल् m. a young leaf, a leaflet, i.q. **dal 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 1741).

ḍal 3 डल् f. looseness, laxity; (of the mind, etc.) unsteadiness, depression (K. 1167). Cf. **ḍalun 1.**

dāl दाल् । दाली f. split pea or pulse, used for food; the cooked porridge made from it. The best *dāl* is said to come from Khampur (El.). **—galũñᵘ** —गलंञू । संमतीकरणम् f.inf. the *dāl* to become soft (in boiling); hence, to have an advantage, to avail; to succeed; to keep in (with), get on (with); to persuade by any means, to persuade by some means or other, to use every effort in persuasion. **—pakũñᵘ** —पकंञू । सामर्थ्यापगमः f.inf. the *dāl* to start going (through one's body); met. (of a person of cowardly disposition) to lose courage and gradually to become utterly helpless in mind and body on the receipt of bad news, real or imaginary. **—tsalũñᵘ** —ज़लंञू । मानसशक्तित्यागः f.inf. the *dāl* to run away (through one's body); met. to lose one's presence of mind immediately on hearing of some terrifying news. **—vĕsarañ** —व्यसरञ् । मनःसामर्थ्यापगमः f. the *dāl* becoming ruined (inside one); met. sudden loss of presence of mind on hearing terrifying news.

dāli-baṭa दालि-वट । कुक्षो ब्राह्मणः m. a brāhmaṇ for porridge, a stupid lout of a brāhmaṇ, only good at eating, and with no learning. **-dūs** -डूस् । अतिमन्दः m. a cudgel for porridge; met. a helpless lout, good at nothing but eating. **—dĕv** —द्यव् । असूत्यानः m. (f. **—dĕviñ** —द्यविञ्), one who is helpless and effortless.

ḍāl डाल् f. a shield (K. 447); a kind of seat offered to honoured guests (Śiv. 968).

dala 3 दल । विटः m. (for **1** and **2** see **dal 1** and **2**), a pimp, a pander; cf. **buḍa.** The f. is **dülᵘ**, q.v. **—bāpār** —बापार् । विटव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a pimp or pander; conduct like that of a pimp. **—drāmotᵘ** —द्रामतु । उद्धतीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—drāmütsᵘ** —द्रामंचू), issued from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) one who by the practice of impertinence has become rude and headstrong, cheeky. **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ 2** —कडु-मतु । अविनीतोद्धतः perf. part. (for **1** see **dal 2**; f. **—küḍᵘ-mütsᵘ** —कंडू-मंचू), extracted from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) brought up to be impudent and headstrong. **—kaḍun 2** —कडुन् । उद्धतीकरणम् m.inf. (for **1** see **dal 2**), to draw out from a pimp; met. to teach to be impudent and headstrong. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । विटजातः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of a pimp. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । औद्धत्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to issue from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) by practising impertinent conduct, to acquire an insolent and arrogant behaviour.

dāla दाल । चर्म m. a sheepskin, goatskin, or skin of a similar animal, esp. an entire skin. **—barᵃg** —बरग् । चर्मखण्डम् m. a patch of leather (such as would be used for patching a shoe or the like). **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —कडु-मतु । कष्टेनोज्झितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-mütsᵘ** —कंडू-मंचू), having the skin torn off; met. (of a road, village, place, etc.) thoroughly and energetically searched through and through for something concealed. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । क्लेशेन यापनम् m.inf. to tear off the skin; met. (to tear the skin of a road, etc.) to search anxiously everywhere for something. **-khünḍᵘ** -खंण्डू । चर्मखण्डिका f. a piece of sheep- or goatskin, esp. a thick piece. **-tsakul** -ज़कुल् । चर्मखण्डः m. a large round piece of sheep- or goat-leather.

ḍāla डाल । सोपेचं गतिः f. (pl. nom. **ḍāla** डाल, or, Śiv. 660, 1324 m.c., **ḍālay** डालय्), a heedless, lilting gait, the unsteady, heedless, or coquettish gait of a maid in love (Śiv. 660, 1680); (of someone sent or deputed) going along heedlessly, negligently, or in contempt of orders; disdain, indifference, contempt, disregard. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । उपेक्षाविष्कारः f.inf. (of someone dispatched on some errand or business) to start in a negligent way, to set out displaying contempt or disregard for the orders; to show contempt for, disregard (Śiv. 274, 1324, 1693).

dālā दाला ? gender, *Valeriana Wallichiana* ? (El.).

dĕl द्यल् । त्वक् m. husk, rind, peel, bark (K.Pr. 8, 80); skin of the body (K.Pr. 169). (In K.Pr. 8, 169, this word is written *dyal.*) **—tulánⁱ** —तुलंनि । अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to raise skins; met. to beat a man with a cane so as to raise blisters or weals. **—wālánⁱ** —वालंनि । त्वङ्निर्मोचनम् m. pl. inf. to strip skins; to skin a man, or to bark a tree; met. to beat a person with a stick so as to give him the pain of being skinned alive.

ḍēl डेल् f. a thong made of straw (El.).

ḍēla डेल m. a clod (El.).

dĕlⁱ द्यलि, see **dyolᵘ.**

ḍĕlⁱ ड्यलि, etc. Cf. **ḍyolᵘ.**

dil 1 दिल् دل m. the heart, mind, soul (K.Pr. 56, 133, 194; YZ. 17, 52, 149, 180, 208, 212; Śiv. 55, 487, 492, 706; Rām. 26, 261, 298, etc.); spirit, valour. **dil-o-jāna sūty,** with heart and soul, heartily, cordially (El.), cheerfully. **—ba dil** دل بدل m. interchange of hearts, mutual love, heart to heart (K.Pr. 56). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to give the mind (to), to apply oneself diligently (to) (K.Pr. 46). **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. the heart to be set (upon = **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 43, YZ. 263), the heart to be given or applied (to).

dilas prayĕwunᵘ दिलस प्रयवुनु n.ag. (f. **—prayĕwüñü** —प्रयवंञू), pleasing to the heart, cheering (El.). **—tasallī dinᵘ** —तसल्ली दिनू دلس تسلی دِن f.inf. to comfort (El.).

dil 2 दिल् m. suffix giving an obscene sense, as in **mājĕ-dil** माज्य-दिल्, one who has incestuous intercourse with his own mother, a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). Cf. **dinal** and **dāwal.**

dil 3 दिल् f. the city of Delhi (Gr.M., K. 700, 706, 899, 1004, 1011).

ḍīl डील् m. slackness, dilatoriness. **—karun** —करुन् । विलम्बनम् m.inf. to delay in some work which requires haste.

dōl दोल् । अन्तरायः m. a hindrance, impediment. Cf. **dūlⁱ 2.** **-dōl lagun** -दोल् लगुन् । क्रमशः अन्तरायापत्तिः m.inf. continual impediments to keep occurring, either in the accomplishment of some necessary work or preventing its commencement. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । निरोधनम् m.inf. to give impediment; when one person is employed on another's work and wishes to complete it, a third person to impede him by arguing or by carrying tales. **—lagun** —लगुन् । अन्तरायापातः m.inf. an impediment to occur, esp. in the commencement of a necessary work. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अन्तरायापातः m.inf., id.

dōla rōzun दोल रोज़ुन् । निरोधनम् m.inf. to impede, hinder. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अन्तरायापत्तिः m.inf. an impediment to occur just at the conclusion of a work. **-yārĕ** -यार्य । पार्वतीयमार्गवृक्षषण्डः f.pl. pine-trees as an impediment; (on a mountain road) a block caused by a thicket or group of trees.

ḍōl 1 डोल् । आकारः m. shape, form, fashion, appearance; pattern, model, specimen; the form of some representation of another object, likeness; met. form, in the sense of formed character, proper bringing up. Cf. **bĕḍōl.**

ḍōl 2 डोल् । आनकः m. a large drum, a kind of kettle-drum (Śiv. 1029, K. 1009).

ḍōl 3 डोल् । पात्र(कुम्भ)भेदः m. a bucket (of leather or metal) for drawing water, a well-bucket.

dōla दोल । वक्रकनीनिकः, तिर्यक् adj. c.g. crooked; squint-eyed, crooked-eyed; adv. crookedly, not straight, not squarely, transversely, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, or the like. **-dukônᵘ** -दुकोनु । वक्रद्विदृष्टिः adj. (f. **-duköñü** -दुकांञू), doubly squint-eyed, squint-eyed with both eyes, so that one sees double when looking with both eyes. **-dōla** -दोल । तिर्यक्तियक् adv. (of more than one thing) not evenly together, not straight together, awry, zigzag, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, etc. **-dōla wuchun** -दोल वुछुन् । तिर्यक् समीक्षणम् m.inf. to see crookedly; to look upon with enmity, to regard jealously; to look deceitfully, guilefully (YZ. 266); to look flirtingly or archly. **-kônᵘ** -कोनु । वक्रदर्शी adj. (f. **-köñü** -कांञू), squint-eyed. **-kāñĕr** -काञर् । वक्रदृष्टित्वम् m. squint-eyedness, squinting. **-wüñü** -वंञू । तिर्यङ्मार्गः f. a zigzag path so as to reduce the slope on a mountain-side. **-way** -वय् । तिर्यक्तिर्यङ्मार्गः m. id.

dölⁱ दांलि । चर्ममयः adj. c.g. made of skin, esp. of tanned leather.

ḍölⁱ 1 डांलि । उपदा f. a 'dalee', a present of fruit, flowers, sweetmeats, etc. (brought on a tray).

ḍölⁱ 2 डांलि । अंशुकखण्डः f. a piece of cloth let into a garment to prevent its being too tight, a gore, a gusset.

dolᵘ 1 दॖलु । दलितः adj. (f. **düjü 4** दॖजू; for **düjü 1** see **dŏjᵘ, 2** see s.v., **3** see **dagun 2, 5** and for **dolᵘ 3** see **dalun**); crushed, pounded (of grain); used —° after numerals, as in **du-dolᵘ** दुदॖलु, pounded or husked twice over.

dolᵘ 2 दॖलु । वसनाञ्चलम m. the skirt, usually the front skirt, of a garment (El. *daul, dul = dāman*) (K.Pr. 61, 112, 125, 248, 254; W. 135). **—düjü** —दॖजू । चीलपुरोभागखण्डादिः f. the various pieces which go to make up the front edge of a bodice. **—dᵃnun** —दॖनुन m.inf. to shake out the skirt, to shake dust or dirt out of the skirt (K.Pr. 112, where *dul den* is for **dolᵘ dᵃn,** imperat. sg. 2). **—dᵃnith trāwun** —दॖनिथ् त्रावुन । औदासीन्येन परित्यागः m.inf. to shake out one's skirt and abandon; to abandon any task and give up all connexion with it, to wash one's hands of anything.

dālⁱ cīrānⁱ दॖलि चीरॖनि । दोषारोपाहतिनिराकृतिः m. pl. inf. to wring out one's skirts; to repudiate or free oneself from the damage resulting from an accusation. **-sörü** -सांरू । वस्त्रपुरोभागेनापहरणम् f. collecting and carrying away in the front skirt of one's garment. **—trôwᵘ** —त्रोवु । पर्युपेक्षणशीलः adj.f. (f. **—tröwü**

—चावू), one who carelessly scatters abroad money, household goods, etc., wasteful, extravagant, an uneconomical housekeeper. **-trāvĕr** -चाव्यर् । पर्युपेचित्वम् m. wastefulness, bad housekeeping. —**tsoṭ^u** —च़ंटु । भिन्नचीलप्रान्तः m. one the skirt of whose coat is torn or cut; a skirt, the lower part of which is torn. —**tsaṭàn^i**—च़टंनि। भोजनावर्थमत्याग्रहः m. pl. inf. to cut or tear the skirts; met. to eagerly press a guest to take food (even when he does not want it), to force hospitality upon a person.

dali d^anith-trāwun दलि द्निथ् चावुन् । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to shake off from the skirt; met. to put any unpleasant memory out of the mind. —**d^anith tshunun** —द्निथ् छ्नुन् । समुपेच्य परित्यागः m.inf., id.

dūl (?), adj. lazy (El.).

dula दुल । युग्मम m. a pair, a couple, esp. of two similar things (Rām. 966).

ḍula डुल । वर्तुलाश्मा m. rolling (Śiv. 1015); a rolling stone, a large globular rock or stone, such as rolls down in avalanches, etc. —**gōmot^u** —गोमंतु । निपतितः perf. part. (f. —**gömüts^ü** —गांमंचू), gone a-rolling; met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) rolled down or fallen from a height; (of a business, etc.) uprooted and cast down. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । निपातीभवनम् m.inf. to go a-rolling, to roll (El.); met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) to roll down or fall from a height; (of a business, etc.) to be thrown down, destroyed. —**karun** —करुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to set a-rolling, to roll or cast down from a height; (of a business, etc.) to destroy. —**trāwun** —चावुन् । निपातार्हता m.inf. to be in a position to be easily knocked or rolled down; met. (of a thing or business) to be sure ultimately to be cast down and destroyed, to be in a hazardous position; after a long delay to be on the point of happening, to be hovering on the brink. —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to roll or knock down from a height; met. (of a business nearing completion) to knock down by opposition.

ḍulan dyun^u डुलन् दिनु m.inf. to give rollings, to cause to roll, to roll (tr.) (El.).

ḍūl^i 1 डूलि । डयनम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍōlĕ** डोल्य), a litter, a kind of sedan (esp. for respectable women), a 'dooley' (K. 1007). Cf. **ḍūlik^i** and **ḍūl^u 1.**

ḍūl^i 2 डूलि f. in the following (cf. **dōl**): **ḍūl^i dïñ^ü** डूलि दिञ्ज़ू । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. to impede one work for the benefit of another work by giving false information or spreading false reports or the like. —**karüñ^ü** —करंञ्ज़ू । विमुखीभवनम् f.inf. to show hostility to any work by delaying its successful completion. —**wanüñ^ü** —वनंञ्ज़ू । असत्संदेशनम् f.inf. to give false intelligence in order to impede the accomplishment of another's work.

ḍul^u 1 डुलु । कुण्डभेदः m. a kind of large earthen or metal vessel in which one can bathe (El.), or in which a large quantity of rice or the like can be washed before cooking (K.Pr. 147, 237). The f. of this word, in a dim. sense, is **ḍulij^i**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36). —**parmūzun** —पर्मूज़ुन् । वलिपाच परिमार्जनम् m.inf. to wipe out the pot; esp. on the festival of the Śivarātri (commencing on the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun = Feb.–March) ceremonially to empty into a lake or river the contents of a large cooking pot as an offering to the village tutelary deity (*kṣētrapāla*).

ḍul^i baràn^i डुलि वरंनि । चैचेशवलिविधानम् m. pl. inf. to fill the pots, to perform the Hindū rite of ceremonially touching a vessel containing fragrant objects, preparatory to offering them to the village tutelary deities Vaṭukanātha and other Bhairavas (see **börav**). The rite is performed by both right- and left-handed Śāktas on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun. **-pröpyun^u** -प्रांपिनु । वलिनैवेद्यविशेषः m. the offerings to the deity of boiled rice, cakes, etc., made on the above ceremony of the Śivarātri, portions of which are given to the spiritual preceptor and to the officiating priest. —**pūzun** —पूज़ुन् । पूजाविशेषः m.inf. to perform the above worship on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th day of the dark half of Phāgun. Cf. **hērath.**

ḍul^u 2 डुलु m. rolling, in the following (cf. **ḍulun**): **ḍul^i-brör^ü** डुलि-ब्रांरू। भ्रामणात्मछलनम् f. sending on a fool's errand, as when a meeting is mutually arranged and wrong directions are given by one of the parties to the other. **-brör^ü gatshüñ^ü** -ब्रांरू गछंञ्ज़ू । छलापातः f.inf. to be deceived by an imaginary disappearance, as when the master of a house sees thieves coming into it and, because they have hidden in some place near him, imagines that they have gone away. **-brör^ü karüñ^ü** -ब्रांरू करंञ्ज़ू । छलविधानम् f.inf. to send on a fool's errand, e.g. when two persons are dispatched on some work and one misleads the other by sending him off to imaginary secret meetings.

ḍūl^u 1 डूलु m. a kind of litter or sedan chair (El., who writes the word *dúl*). Cf. **ḍūl^i.**

ḍūl^u 2 डूलु (1 p.p. of **ḍōlun,** q.v.), adj. (f. **ḍūj^ü** डूजू, f.pl. **ḍōjĕ** डोज्य), that which is left unused; hence, deserted, abandoned (as an orphan or the like) (Gr. Gr. 18).

dül^ü दंलू । विटवृत्तिका f. a procuress, a bawd; f. of **dala 3,** q.v.

dilband دلبند adj. c.g. attractive, charming, lovely; beloved (El.).

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

dilbar دلبر adj. and subst. m. heart-ravishing, captivating, beloved; heart-ravisher, a lovely person, a beloved one (YZ. 18, *dilbaran*, ag. sg.).

dālcin दाल्चीन् m. cinnamon (Gr.M.).

dilcasp دلچسپ adj. c.g. beloved, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, (of a book) interesting (W. 158, Gr.M.).

daldal दल्दल् । आश्यानमार्गः m. a frozen road, esp. a muddy road frozen rough and hard.

ḍāl-ḍīl डाल्-डील् । विशिष्टवेषः m. form, appearance, carriage of a person, esp. such a manner of holding oneself as to indicate the possession of high qualities.

dildār دلدار adj. and subst. c.g. possessing or winning the heart, delighting the heart, charming; having heart, encouraged; a lover, mistress, sweetheart (El.).

ḍōl-dār डोल्-दार् । मनोहराकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing form, esp. having a pretty form, pretty, elegant (of vessels, ornaments, clothes, or the like).

dalagī दलगी । विटवृत्तिः f. the profession of a pimp or bawd; mode of life like that of a pimp or bawd.

ḍulagunᵘ डुलगुनु । शरीरपरिवर्तः m. rolling the body on the ground; lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulungᵘ**. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । शरीरपरिपर्तनम्** m.inf. or **ḍulagᵃnⁱ dinⁱ डुलग्‌नि दिनि** m. pl. inf. to roll on the ground (Śiv. 535); to lie face downwards on the ground, to rest, to loll (K.Pr. 54); (of a business, esp. when some opposing influence has disappeared) to revive. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । विलम्बनम् m.inf. to throw oneself down upon the ground (e.g. in sorrow) (Rām. 1537); to delay work already commenced (from laziness or unwillingness, etc.).

dilgīr دلگیر adj. c.g. heart-stricken, oppressed in mind, afflicted, grieved, low-spirited, melancholy, sad (K.Pr. 106, Rām. 349).

dilhazīn دلحزین adj. c.g. grieved in heart, sorrowful, sad of heart (El.).

ḍulijⁱ डुलिजि or **ḍulijᵘ** डुलिजू । कुण्डी f. a kind of bowl, usually of earthenware, used for eating, wide at the top and narrower at the bottom. This word is f. of **ḍulᵘ 1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36).

ḍūlikⁱ डूलिकि । प्रवहणम् f. a kind of litter for one person, borne by two men, used principally by women. Cf. **ḍūlᵘ 1**.

dilkhāh दिल्खाह् دلخواه adj. c.g. beloved, a beloved object (Rām. 153, 804).

dilkhŏsh دلخوش adj. c.g. contented, glad, pleased, comfortable (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rejoice (tr.), to gladden (El.). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to rejoice (intr.) (El.).

dilkhasta دلخسته adj. c.g. heart-broken, afflicted (Rām. 841).

dilkash دلکش adj. c.g. heart-attracting, alluring, attractive, winning (Rām. 318).

ḍalkāv डल्काव् । शृण्वन्नप्यशृण्वन्निव adj. c.g. inattentive, one who, though he hears, sees, and understands, acts as if he does not hear, see, or understand, a fool (Śiv. 1813).

dalīl دلیل f. indication, evidence, argument, proof, demonstration (Gr.M.); a story, narrative (Śiv. 869, 872, with suff. of indef. art. **dalīlā**, H. viii, 6, or **dalīlāh**).

dālomᵘ दालमु m. leather (H. xi, 14).

ḍulômᵘ डुलोमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **ḍulömᵘ** डुलांमू), round, globular (Gr.M.).

ḍulumᵘ डुलुमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **ḍulᵘmᵘ** डुल्मू), round, globular.

dulmulᵘ दुलमुलु । दोलारूढः (शङ्कास्पदम्) m. on the point of rolling; met. (of an action or business) in a critical position, that of which the success is in doubt.

ḍulamĕr डुलम्यर् or **ḍulāmĕr** डुलाम्यर् । वर्तुलता m. globularity, rotundity, sphericity.

ḍūlᵘ-motᵘ डूलु-मंतु, see **ḍōlun**.

ḍālan डालन् । शूर्पविशेषः m. a winnowing sieve or basket; the act of winnowing with such a sieve.

dālāna डालान (cf. دالان) । प्रासादविशेषः m. a hall (Gr.M., Śiv. 968); a covered balcony; a covered bridge or way connecting the upper stories of two houses.

dalun दलुन् । विदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dolᵘ 3** दंलु, f. **düjᵘ 5** दंजू; for **dolᵘ** 1 and 2 see s.v., for **düjᵘ** 1 see **dŏjᵘ**, for 2 see s.v., 3 see **dagun 2**, for 4 see **dolᵘ 1**), to skin, decorticate (a tree, post, or the like); to husk (grain), shred (e.g. ginger in a mortar); to plane or smoothe (e.g. a carpenter planing a board). Cf. **adolᵘ**.

dalana āmotᵘ दलन आमंतु । संपन्नकुट्टनः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmütsᵘ** —आमंचू), that which has become decorticated; become husked. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः m. inf. pass. to become decorticated; to become husked.

dolᵘ-motᵘ दंलु-मंतु । विदारितः perf. part. (f. **düjᵘ-mütsᵘ** दंजू-मंचू), decorticated; husked.

ḍalun 1 डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍalān** डलान्, Śiv. 765, or **ḍalan** डलन्, Śiv. 910, 986, m.c.; 1 p.p. **ḍolᵘ** डंलु, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv** डज्योव), to be displaced, moved from one place to another (Śiv. 1569, 1800); to be spread abroad, diffused (of scent, K. 924; of sweat bursting forth, see **guma**); to pass off, pass over, pass beyond, pass by or away (Gr.Gr. xxxii; governs abl. of thing passed over, Śiv. 1539, K. 1095); to walk about (El.); to slip, stumble (Gr.Gr. 5, Śiv. 1743); to be moved, agitated, distraught (Śiv. 741, 765, 910, 986; Rām. 682, 1052, 1057, 1198; K. 1156, 1157).

ḍol^u-mot^u 1 डलु-मतु । चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. ḍüj^ü-müṭs^ü डजू-मच़ू), removed from one place to another; passed over, changed; in a changed condition (Śiv. 1282).

ḍalun 2 डलुन् । विकृतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍol^u** डलु, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv** डज्योव्), to go wrong, be spoiled (lit. and met.).

ḍol^u-mot^u 2 डलु-मतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (fem. **ḍüj^ü-müṭs^ü** डजू-मच़ू), spoiled, etc. (YZ. 204).

ḍālun 1 डालुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^u** डोलु, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्), to move (a thing) from one place to another, remove (a thing) (Śiv. 1055, 1249); to cause to pass over, to cause to pass by or away (Gr.Gr. 175); (with **atha,** q.v. for special significations) to pass the hand over anything, to smoothe (K.Pr. 93, *ḍolamut* for **ḍôl^u-mot^u**), to pat, touch affectionately (Śiv. 423, K. 682, 1148).

ḍölith thawun 1 डालिथ् थवुन् । परिवर्त्य निधानम् m.inf. (for **2** see **ḍālun 3**), to remove a thing and put it somewhere else, esp. with intent to deceive.

ḍālun 2 डालुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^u** डोलु, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्), to mar, spoil.

ḍālun 3 डालुन् । उत्क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^u** डोलु, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्), to sift, winnow. Cf. **aḍôl^u.**

ḍöl^i ḍöl^i thawun डालि डालि थवुन् । संशोध्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to winnow gradually and put by (of a large quantity of grain), to winnow bit by bit.

ḍölith thawun 2 डालिथ् थवुन् । संशोधनम् m.inf. (for **1** see **ḍālun 1**), to winnow.

ḍālun 4 डालुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^u** डोलु, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्), to throw, fling, cast, hurl (Śiv. 1644); to apply, put into use, wield (e.g. a pen, Śiv. 1912).

ḍĕlun ड्यलुन् । शिथिलीभवनम्, रुगाक्रान्तीभवनम्, विकृतीभवनम्, प्रकृतिविपर्ययः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍĕlyōv** ड्यल्योव्), to be or become slack, loose (e.g. a knot or the like); to be slack, ill, weary; to lose one's powers from old age, etc.; (of rice) to be spoilt by excessive boiling, to be boiled to a mash.

ḍĕlyō-mot^u ड्यल्यो-मतु । शिथिलीभूतः, रुगाक्रान्तः, विकृतिं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍĕlyē-müṭs^ü** ड्यल्ये-मच़ू), loosened, etc., as ab.

ḍōl^ana डोलन । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः m. a small metal amulet or ornament in the shape of a drum, worn on the neck; the small metal case in which charms are worn by Musalmāns (El.). **-raz** -रज़् । भूषणविशेषमाला f. a necklace made of a number of such amulets.

ḍŏlun डुलुन् । भोग्यतानवाप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍŏl^u** डुलु), to be unused owing to its having no owner, to lie unused, to be left unenjoyed; to be unappreciated owing to its commonness or the ease with which it can be obtained; i.q. **ḍōlun.**

ḍŏlyō-mut^u डुल्यो-मतु । परिचयमनवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍŏlyē-müṭs^ü** डुल्ये-मच़ू), left unused, unenjoyed, unappreciated.

ḍōlun डोलुन् । अतिसौलभ्येन अपरिचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍōlān** डोलान् or m.c. **ḍōlan** डोलन्, Śiv. as bel.; 1 p.p. **ḍūl^u** डूलु, pl. **ḍūl^i** डूलि; f. **ḍūj^ü** डूज़, pl. **ḍōjĕ** डोज्य; 2 p.p. **ḍōjyōv** डोज्योव्), to be very easily obtained and hence unappreciated and unused, to be of no value, to be a drug in the market (YZ. 548, Śiv. 1287, 1289); to be unused owing to having no owner. i.q. **ḍŏlun.**

ḍūl^u-mot^u डूलु-मतु । अपरिचयमवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍūj^ü-müṭs^ü** डूजू-मच़ू), unused, unappreciated, as ab.

ḍulun डुलुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍulyōv** डुल्योव्; El. gives a perf. part. **ḍul^u-mot^u,** for which I can find no other authority), to roll (e.g. of a large globular rock, a tree-trunk, or the like) (El.).

ḍulun^u डुलुनु m. (sg. dat. **ḍulanis** डुलनिस्), the act of rolling. **dulân^i din^i** डुलनि दिनि, m. pl. inf. to give rollings, to roll oneself about (H. xii, 23).

dulonḍ^u दुलंडु । द्विवक्रः adj. (f. **dulünḍ^ü** दुलंडू), having both the shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged.

dulong^u 1 दुलंगु । दीर्घजङ्घः, द्विजङ्घावक्रः, द्विस्कन्धः adj. (f. **dulünj^ü** दुलंज़ू), (of a human being) having the shanks of double length, long-shanked; having both shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged; (of a tree) having two trunks, having a forked trunk.

dulong^u 2 दुलंगु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird like a crane, with long legs.

ḍulung^u डुलंगु । देहपरिवर्तः m. rolling oneself on the ground, lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulagun^u.**

dulanjĕl दुलंज्यल् । द्विशाखिकः adj. c.g. having two branches, forked (e.g. a tree, a creeper, an ornament, a string, etc.).

dulanjĕr दुलंज्यर् । जङ्घावक्रता m. the condition of having two crooked shanks, bandiness, bowleggedness.

ḍulanāwun डुलनावुन् or (Śiv. 324) **ḍulawun** डुलवुन् । गोलवद्भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍulanôw^u** डुलनोवु or **ḍulow^u** डुलवु), to roll a thing from one place to another, esp. something too heavy to lift; to roll (a heavy stone or the like) away from a place (e.g. the stone rolled away from the Holy Sepulchre); to roll something down from a height, to hurl down (Śiv. 324).

ḍulanôw^u-mot^u डुलनोवु-मतु or **ḍulow^u-mot^u** डुलवु-मतु । संचालितः perf. part. (f. **ḍulanöw^ü-müṭs^ü** डुलनावू-मच़ू or **ḍulüw^ü-müṭs^ü** डुलवू-मच़ू), rolled along or away.

daliñ दलिञ् । त्वक्खण्डना f. husking (of grain, etc.), decortication. Cf. **dalyun^u.**

ḍaliñ **डलिञ्** । **प्रवणता** f. a passing over (Gr.Gr. 120); a slope, a sloping road, i.e. one which does not rise abruptly.

ḍālüñᵘ **डालंञू** । **मंचालनी** f. a sieve; a winnowing basket, a winnowing scoop.

dalpha-duhun **दल्फ-दुहुन्** । **क्रन्दनम्** m. the noise made by a number of children quarrelling among themselves.

dalūr **दलूर्** । **नीचकर्मा** m. one who acts like a pimp (**dala**); an evil, mean fellow, one whose character is marked by covetousness, bad conduct, bad temper, and treachery.

dĕlᵃr **ग्यलर्** । **वृचादित्वक्** f. a piece of thick bark of a tree, rind, cork.

dĕlur **ग्यलुर्** । **वृचत्वक्** m. (sg. dat. **dĕlaras** **ग्यलरस्**), i.q. **dĕlᵃr**, but larger.

dilēr دلیر adj. c.g. intrepid, bold, daring, venturesome, brave, courageous, valiant (Gr.M.).

dilīrī دلیری f. intrepidity, boldness, daring, courage, bravery (El. *dileri*) (Gr.M.).

dulorᵘ **दुलोरु** । **द्वियष्टिकः** adj. (f. **dulürᵘ** **दुलंरू**), possessing two strands (of a necklace, rope, thread, or the like).

dil-ārām دل ارام adj. c.g. heart-easing, a sweetheart (Rām. 1064).

daḷᵃrāwun **दॢलरावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daḷᵃrôwᵘ** **दॢलरोवु**), to mislead, delude (El.).

dĕlis **ग्यलिस्**, cf. **dyolᵘ**.

dilāsa = دلاسا m. 'mind-soothing'; soothing, comfort, consolation, encouragement (Gr.M., K. 1004). **—dyunᵘ** **—दिनु** (Rām. 491) or **—karun** **—करुन्** (Rām. 781), m.inf. to soothe, comfort, console.

dil-sōz دلسوز adj. c.g. heart-burning, heart-inflaming, touching, pathetic (Rām. 1083).

dulata **दुलत** । **विघ्नः** m. a kick with the two hind legs of a horse; met. an interruption, impediment, suddenly occurring to anyone engaged in some occupation. **—bihun** **—बिहुन्** । **व्याहतीभवनम्** m.inf. such a kick to be settled on one; hence, to be suddenly much obstructed, suffer great and sudden obstruction. **—dyunᵘ** **—दिनु** । **अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to suddenly obstruct as ab. **—yunᵘ** **—यिनु** । **व्याहतीभवनम्** m.inf. an obstruction as ab. to occur.

dalēṭh **दलेठ्** । **दूतः** m. (sg. dat. **dalēṭas** **दलेटस्**), the messenger of a court, a sheriff's officer, policeman sent to arrest.

dōlath **दोलथ्** دولت f. (sg. dat. **dōlütsᵘ** **दोलंचू**), good fortune, prosperity, riches, wealth (K.Pr. 52, 157, 246, 254; Śiv. 430, 579; Rām. 142, 330).

dōlütsᵘ-band **दोलंचू-बन्द्** (= دولت مند) । **आढ्यः** adj. c.g. very wealthy. **-wôlᵘ** **-वोलु** । **धनसंपद्युक्तः** adj. (f. **-wājĕn** **-वाज्यन्**), id.

dil-tang دلتنگ adj. c.g. distressed, mournful, sad (Rām. 481).

dalav **दलव्** । **पट्टिकागूहनम्** m. the act of joining together the ceiling of flat boards over a room. **—tārun** **—तारुन्** । **आच्छादनास्तरणम्** m.inf. to fix the ceiling-boards, etc. **—dyunᵘ** **—दिनु** । **पट्टिकास्तरणम्** m.inf., id.

dāluvᵘ **दालुवु** । **चर्ममयः** adj. (f. **dālüvᵘ** **दालंवू**), made of leather, leathern.

ḍalwunᵘ **डलवुनु** । **ईषच्चपलः** adj. (f. **ḍalwüñᵘ** **डलवंञू**), that which is easily movable from one place to another, unstable, unsteady.

ḍalawunᵘ 1 **डलवुनु** । **चपलीभवन्** adj. (f. **ḍalawüñᵘ** **डलवंञू**), that which moves or can be moved from one place to another, insecure, loosened from its position.

ḍalawunᵘ 2 **डलवुनु** । **संभवद्विकारः** adj. (f. **ḍalawüñᵘ** **डलवंञू**), that which is being spoilt or marred, undergoing a process of deterioration.

ḍōlawunᵘ **डोलवुनु** । **अतिसुलभः** n.ag. (f. **ḍōlawüñᵘ** **डोलवंञू**), that which is plentiful and easily obtained (esp. of food). The idea of being so common as not to be appreciated is usually present in this word. Cf. **ḍōlun**.

ḍulawun **डुलवुन्**, see **ḍulanāwun** (Śiv. 324). **ḍulowᵘ-motᵘ** **डुलवु-मतु**, see **ḍulanāwun**.

ḍulawunᵘ **डुलवुनु** । **संचलत्स्वभावः** n.ag. (f. **ḍulawüñᵘ** **डुलवंञू**), that which is easily rolled, rollable.

dilāwar or **dilāwār** دلاور adj. c.g. bold, brave, intrepid (Rām. 501, 908, 1351, 1457, in all **dilāwār**).

dalwāzun **दल्वाँज़ुन्** । **परपरिवादः** conj. 3, to pull a person's character to pieces behind his back, to talk scandal about, to backbite. Cf. **dal 2**.

dalwāzuvᵘ **दल्वाँज़ुवु** m. backbiting, talking scandal; **biyⁱ-sondᵘ dalwāzuvᵘ karun**, to talk scandal about another (K.Pr. 165).

ḍulay **डुलय्** f. the act of rolling. Cf. **ganḍa-ḍulay** under **ganḍ**.

dālyēdir (? spelling), adj. c.g. unfortunate (El.). Cf. **drölid**.

dalyunᵘ **दलिनु** । **विदारणम्** m. (sg. dat. **dalinis** **दलिनिस्**), husking (of grain, etc.), shredding; splitting, cleaving (timber, etc.); decortication. Cf. **daliñ**.

dĕlyunᵘ **ग्यलिनु** । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a village to the west of Śrinagar, near Vārāhamūla (Baramula).

dölyunᵘ **डॉलिनु** । **चूर्णादिमलम्** m. winnowings, siftings, the refuse which is separated from grain by winnowing.

dam 1 दम् دم । क्षणमात्रकालः, प्राणनिरोधः, अतिघर्मबाधा, योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः, निमज्जनम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 1** दम; pl. dat. **daman 1** दमन्, spelt *damn* in K.Pr. 46; for **daman 2** see s.v.; for **3, 4** see **damun 1, 2**; with suff. of indef. art. **damāh** दमाह् q.v., s.v.), breath, vital air, life, the breath of life (K.Pr. 67, Rām. 15, 17); breath or blast (of a furnace or oven); stewing or simmering over a slow fire, braising; a moment, an instant (YZ. 1, 216, Śiv. 1330, Rām. 898, 1103); suppression of the breath (as a Hindū religious exercise) (Śiv. 1017, with pun on **dam 3**); a sensation of oppressive heat in a hot closed room, or in the hot season from want of air or ventilation; a full supply of the necessaries of life, the life of a well-to-do person (K.Pr. 47); plunging, diving down to the bottom of the water when bathing (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871). Cf. **damī**. **—anun** —अनुन् । श्वासनिरोधबाधा, परिपाकः m.inf. distress caused by an obstruction of the breath to arise; (in cooking) to simmer or be stewed in a tightly covered vessel (so that the *dam* or steam cannot escape) over a slow fire, to be braised. **-dilāsa** -दिलास دم دلاسا m. consolation (Rām. 1726). **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । प्राणनिरोधः m. pl. inf. to give suppressions of breath, to practise the suppression of the breath (as a religious exercise). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । प्रतीक्षणपूर्वकविश्रमणम्, निमज्जनम् m.inf. to give breath; to give time; to console (K. 65, 859); to rest, take a temporary relaxation (of a person engaged in any heavy work overtaxing his strength); to dive (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871); to boast (K.Pr. 153, W. 122). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । क्रोधेनावागभावः, वायुनिरोधाद्घर्मबाधानुभवः m.inf. the breath to go; breathless from wrath to occur, to lose one's breath from rage, to be struck dumb with anger; breathlessness to occur from oppressive heat and want of ventilation. **—hĕth bihun** —ह्यथ् बिहुन् । निश्चेष्टतयोपवेशनम् m.inf. to take breath and sit; when a number of persons are at work on a thing, one of them to sit doing nothing, to take a rest, sit out. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । कूटस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to take breath; (in company) to sit apart and silently, to be morose in company. **-jādā** -जादा adj. c.g. breathless (El.). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । ईषद्विश्रामः m.inf. to draw breath, to take a temporary relaxation in the course of a heavy work. **—khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to cause breath to rise, to breathe out, exhale (Śiv. 1017); to expel breath preparatory to uttering a sound (Śiv. 1845). Cf. **dam wālun** bel. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु । निरुत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to eat one's breath; (in wordy warfare) to remain silent, to be beaten in abuse and left without reply; (in cooking) to be dressed over a slow fire (as a stew, etc.), to be braised. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to make a breath, to await, wait a short time, pause in any work. **-phacĕr** -फच्यर् । अन्तरूष्मोपहतिः m. bursting of the breath; to suffer from some private sorrow or vexation which cannot be divulged. **—phăṭⁱ gatshun** —फटि गछुन् । अन्तः खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. the breath to burst; to suffer from some private vexation which one is unable to divulge (as if he were not able to breathe it out or to cry out). **—phăṭⁱ karun** —फटि करुन् । अप्रकाश्यान्तःखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from such a private vexation. **—pakun** —पकुन् । योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः m.inf. the life to go along; there to be a full supply of all the comforts and necessaries of life. **-pŏkta** -पुक्त (= دم پخت) । पुटपाकः m. a stew or soup cooked in a pot the mouth of which is hermetically closed with paste, etc. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । जीवननिर्वाहः m.inf. life to be carried on somehow, when there is not a full supply of necessaries. **—sambālun** —संबालुन् m.inf. to arrange one's breath, to become steadied in mind, be calmed (Śiv. 1256, Rām. 1353, 1358). **—wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause breath to descend, to breathe in, inhale (Śiv. 1017). Cf. **dam khārun** ab. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. simmering to come; to become fully braised or simmered.

dama anun दम अनुन् । श्वासनिरोधेन पाकः m.inf. to simmer or braise food in a covered vessel over a slow fire. **—dama** —दम adv. at every breath, at every moment, continually (Śiv. 156, 315, 1017, 1404). **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । घर्मकोष्ठम् m. a room which is hot for want of ventilation. **-kūṭhᵘrᵘ** -कूठ्रु । उष्णाल्पकोष्ठिका f. a small room or closet which is always hot or warm owing to want of ventilation. **-katürᵘ** -कतुरु । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a diving game; potsherds or bits of metal are thrown into water, for which the competitors (usually children) dive.

daman-manz दमन्-मञ्ज़ adv. in moments; at every moment, in an instant (Śiv. 829).

damiy दमिय् adv. in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye (Śiv. 325, 326). Cf. **damī**.

dam 2 دم m. (sg. abl. **dama 2** दम), deceit, fraud, trickery; coaxing, wheedling. **-bôbᵘ** -बोबु । दम्भशिक्षकः m. a cheat who teaches others to cheat.

dam 3 दम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 3** दम), restraint (as in Śiv. 1017, **sŏra-dama**, by restraining sound, i.e. by remaining silent, with pun on **dam 1**); self-restraint, in this sense often compounded with **shĕm** शम्, tranquillity, **shĕm-dam**, tranquillity and self-restraint (Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811).

dām 1 دام m. any quadruped that is not rapacious, hence cattle.

dömⁱ raz दांमि रज़् । पशुवन्धनरज्जुः f. a rope for tying a cow, etc., a cattle-halter.

dām 2 **दाम** । **मुखयोगेन पानम्** m. (with suff. of indef. art. **dāmāh** **दामाह्**, Śiv. 1006, or **dāmā** **दामा**, Śiv. 1434), drinking by suction (e.g. from the breast) (K. 109, 110); supping (as contrasted with putting liquid into the mouth with a spoon, or drinking from a cup) (Śiv. 1109, Rām. 1035, 1522); (with **cyonᵘ**, to drink) (to drink) a sup, (to take) a sip (Śiv. 1006, 1434, 1786); **damā** or **dāmāh**, see ab., a single sip. Cf. **aněma** and **dŏd.** **—dyunᵘ** **—दिनु** । **युगपत्पानम्** m.inf. to drink gradually by suction, to suck, sup (as when one is not very thirsty) (K.Pr. 12); to suck (the breast) (Śiv. 1387, 1464). **—ganḍun** **—गण्डुन्** । **युगपत्पानम्** m.inf. to suck or sup down in large quantities at each gulp (as in extreme thirst). **—lagun** **—लगुन्** । **निःशेषीभवनम्** m.inf. to be used up (like water drunk by a thirsty person), to be all expended (as grain or money previously amassed).

dāma cyonᵘ **दाम च्यंनु** । **मुखयोगपानम्** m.inf. to drink by suction, to suck up, sup. **—dāma** **—दाम** adv. (drinking) by sips (Śiv. 1380).

dām 3 دام m. a snare, trap, gin (YZ. 17, where it is possibly confounded with the Hindī *dām*, a fetter).

dām 4 **दा(धा)म्** m. a dwelling-place, house, abode, in **param-dām** **परम-दाम्**, the supreme abode, heaven (Śiv. 1659).

dama 4 **दम** । **शिरस्त्रप्रान्तांशः** m. (for **1, 2,** and **3** see **dam 1, 2,** and **3**), the edge, thick flap, or border of the padded cap worn in cold weather.

dama 5 دمه m. a pair of bellows, cf. **daman**; asthma (W. 3).

damī دمي or **damāh** **दमाह्** دمه adv. (at) a moment (lit. one moment), cf. **damiy,** s.v. **dam 1. damī . . . damī** دمي . . . دمي adv. at one moment . . . at another moment, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 47).

ḍēm **डेम** m. an island (El.). Cf. **ḍēmb.**

dim **दिम**, give thou to me; **dima** **दिम**, I shall give; see **dyunᵘ.** YZ. 437 has **dīma,** m.c.

dômᵘ **दोमु** । **कल्कविशेषः** m. a brick of tea as imported from Central Asia.

dūm, ? spelling, m. a cowherd, shepherd, cotton-carder (El.). ? cf. **ḍūmb.**

ḍūm **डूम**, i.q. **ḍūmb,** q.v.

duma **दुम**, see **dumba.**

damb **दम्ब्** । **दम्भः** m. hypocrisy (Rām. 978).

ḍamb **डम्ब्** । **गर्भस्थानम्** m. the womb, uterus (of women or lower animals); the inner part or inside (of a dish or vessel); the core or centre of a post, pillar, or the like; core, centre generally; a certain aquatic vegetable (K.Pr. 149, also **ḍumb**). **—lagun** **—लगुन्** । **गर्भस्थितिः** m. to conceive, become with child, become pregnant.

ḍāmb **डांब्**, see **ḍāb.**

dambī **दम्बी** । **दम्भवृत्तिः** c.g. a hypocrite.

ḍěmb **ड्यम्ब्** । **नौमध्यभागः** m. the middle part of the inside (of a boat), the hold. **ḍěmb-ḍěmb** **ड्यम्ब्-ड्यम्ब्** । **मध्यशैथिल्यम्** m. looseness of the contents of a hold recognized by their shaking together and sinking. Cf. **ḍěm-ḍěm.**

ḍēmb **डेम्ब्** । **द्वीपक्षेत्रम्** m. an island; esp. an artificial lake-island built up when the water is low so as to stand above flood-level [these are cultivated and are very fertile (L. 345); sheep also graze on them (L. 363)]; a ferry, a ford (El.). Cf. **ḍēm.**

ḍēmba-gŏgᵃjⁱ **डेम्ब-ग्वग्जि** or **-gŏgᵘjᵘ** **-ग्वग्जू** । **जलाधारक्षेत्रोत्थालुकम्** f. a kind of turnip grown on these islands, described as heavy, not well flavoured, and when eaten tending to produce phlegm or mucus. **-hākh** **-हाख्** । **द्वीपक्षेत्रशाकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** **-हाकस्**), the green leaves of the above turnip used as a kind of spinach, said to be pungent and not otherwise well flavoured. The seeds of the plant are like mustard-seeds, and yield oil (K.Pr. 153). **-hönzᵘ** **-हांज़ू** । **द्वीपक्षेत्राजीवी** m. (f. **-hānzěñ** **-हाङ्यञ्**, but his wife is **-hönzᵘ-bāy** **-हांज़ू-बाय्**), a cultivator of such an island. His wife usually assists him, and takes the products to market in a little skiff (W. 115, L. 381); the **-hānzěñ** works on her own account. **-nāv** **-नाव्** f. the tiny dug-out or skiff in which vegetables from such islands are brought to market (L. 381). **-rād** **-राद्** । **जलाधारक्षेत्रम्** m. a floating-island, such as exist on the Ḍal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root crops and the like are grown upon them. **-ṭsakh** **-त्सख्** m. peat (L. 62).

ḍimb **डिम्ब्** m. a kind of vegetable found only in the Ḍal and in the Ancār lake. This vegetable is said to be found only in Kashmir (El.).

ḍŏmbᵘ **ड्वम्बु** or **ḍombᵘ** **डम्बु** । **जाठर(आमाशय)मांसम्, जाठरं वस्तु, अपत्यम्** m. the stomach; the contents of the stomach; met. the womb (K.Pr. 47); offspring, a person's son or daughter. **—chalun** **—छलुन्** । **अन्तराशयाभिप्रायवाचनम् (अभिप्रायपरीक्षा)** m.inf. to wash out the stomach; met. to find out another's intentions without his knowledge under pretext of merely conversing with him, to worm out another's intentions. **-ṭsaph** **-त्सफ्** । **पक्वाशयः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsapas**

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

-ड़पस्), stomach and bowels, the abdomen; met. one's own begotten child (K.Pr. 61) (**ṭsaph,** q.v., is fem., and possibly this word should also be f. In that case the sg. dat. would be **ṭsapi** ड़पि).

ḍàmbi-dôdu ड्म्बि-दोदु । संतानक्लेशः m. offspring-pain, the sorrow of a childless married couple. **-dag** -दग् । संतानबाधा f. an offspring-blow, the sorrow or pain felt by a parent when a child is suffering, or when a child is misconducted; the pain felt by a childless married couple. **-kalapushu** -कलपुशु । आमाशयः m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., as sold by butchers, a sheep's paunch. Cf. **ḍamiñĕ-kalapushu** under **ḍamiñü**. **-kānul** -कानुल् or **ḍàmi-kānul** ड्मि-कानुल् । पटलाधारस्तम्भः m. (sg. dat. **-kānalas** -कानलस्), a beam, a rafter, supporting the boards of a roof. **-lŏtshu** -लुछु । आमाशयपिण्डः m. a lump of entrails with their contents. **-phĕl** -फ्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a cancer in the stomach; met. a bad son, a son who grieves his parents by his evil ways.

ḍambi phŏlun ड्म्बि फ़ुलुन् । विशिष्टापत्यसंभवः m.inf. to blossom from the belly; met. to have a son or daughter possessing all kinds of good qualities, hence **—phŏlu-motu** —फ़ुलु-मतु । विशिष्टापत्यशाली perf. part. (f. **—phŏjü-mütsü** —फ़ुजू-मचू), blessed with such a son or daughter. **—phaṭun** —फटुन् । स्वोदरादपत्योत्पत्तिः m.inf. to burst from the belly; met. to bear offspring from one's own womb, to bear a child, hence **—phoṭu-motu** —फटु-मतु । स्वोदरादुत्पन्नः perf. part. (f. **—phüṭü-mütsü** —फटू-मचू), a child who is born from one's own womb.

ḍambyuku ड्म्ब्युकु । औरसः adj. (f. **ḍambicü** ड्म्बिचू), of or belonging to one's own belly, a son or daughter born from one's own womb, i.e. not an adopted son or born of a co-wife. Cf. **ḍambyunu**.

ḍumb, see **ḍamb.**

ḍūmb डूम्ब् or (K.Pr. 116) **ḍūm** डूम । चण्डालभेदः m. (a **ḍūmb** woman and a **ḍūmb's** wife are both called **ḍūmbiñ** डूम्बिञ्), a man of a certain low caste, in India called a Ḍōm; an informer, policeman, night watchman of a village (El.). Ḍūmbs are plucky fellows, and carry letters at night through the jungle and over desolate hill and plain (K.Pr. 61). **-ḍagur** -डगुर् । चण्डालादिसमूहः m. Ḍōm and menial, Ḍōms and their kin, a jingle from **ḍūmb**; a collection of low-caste people, thieves, etc. Cf. **ḍagur.**

ḍūmba dĕgulu डूम्ब द्यगुलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. a large kind of earthenware pot, in which a great number of articles are tightly squeezed together for cooking. Cf. **ḍūmba-lĕji** and **-lyolu** bel. **-kāgürü** -काँग्रू । बृहती अङ्गारधानिका f. a large, heavy kind of brazier or '*kāngrī*'. **-küṭü** -कटू । चण्डालकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a Ḍōm's daughter. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । चण्डालपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a Ḍōm's son. **-lĕji** -ल्यजि or **-lĕjü** -ल्यजू । संकरपिठरम् f. i.q. **ḍumba dĕgulu,** as ab. but of medium size. **-lyolu** -ल्यलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis** ल्यलिस्), i.q. **ḍūmba dĕgulu** ab.

dumba दुम्ब دنب or (El.) **duma** दुम । पशुपुच्छः m. the tail of an animal.

ḍūmbagī डूम्बगी । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Ḍōm; conduct like that of a Ḍōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍāmbüjü डाम्बजू, see **ḍābulu.**

dumbijü दुंबिजू, i.q. **dumijü,** q.v.

ḍāmbal डांबल्, etc., see **ḍābal,** etc.

ḍūmbil डूम्बिल् । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Ḍōm; conduct like that of a Ḍōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍūmbiñ डूम्बिञ् । चण्डाली f. see **ḍūmb.**

dāmbur दांबुर्, see **dābur.**

ḍimburu डिम्बुरु । कुक्षिः m. the belly, the cavity of the abdomen. **—naṭun** —नटुन् । हृत्कम्पनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble; to tremble at heart from fear or panic in face of some calamity.

dimbashöjü दिम्बशोजू (? spelling) m. a hyena. It is said to be very rare in the valley (El.).

ḍambyunu ड्म्ब्युनु । औरसपुत्रः adj. (f. **ḍambiñü** ड्म्बिञू), i.q. **ḍambyuku,** q.v. under **ḍŏmbu.**

ḍūmbözü डूम्बांज़ू । चण्डालवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a Ḍōm, such being a village watchman, a policeman, an informer, letter-carrier, etc.

dāmād داماد m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband or betrothed (among Musalmāns) (L. 267).

dàmida दमिद (? = دمیده) । फाणितविशेषः m. a kind of sweetmeat, ginger-candy. **-khündü** -खंण्डू । फाणितखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a lump of ginger-candy.

dam-dam दम-दम । अतिशीतलम् m. the cold experienced at the time of snowfall, great cold. **-khāna** -खान । अतिशीतलस्थानम् m. a very cold place, e.g. a very high mountain site.

ḍam-ḍam डम-डम । डमरुवाद्यम् m. a long kind of drum beaten at both ends (W. 3). Cf. **ḍum-ḍum.** **ḍam-ḍam wāyun** डम-डम वायुन् । डमरुशब्दनम् m.inf. to beat such a drum; hence, to proclaim by beat of drum. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwôlu** डम-डम वायन्वोलु n.ag. (f. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwājeñ** डम-डम वायन्वाज्यञ्), a drummer.

ḍĕm-ḍĕm ड्यम-ड्यम । अदार्ढ्यद्योतकध्वनिः m. the sound made by a cracked or loose-jointed metal vessel, wooden board, or the like, when tapped by the finger. Cf. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb,** under **ḍĕmb.** **ḍĕm-ḍĕm karun** ड्यम-ड्यम करुन् । भग्नतादिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to test for

a crack in the ab. manner. **dĕm-dĕm gaṭshun** ड्यम्-ड्यम् गछुन् । भग्नताद्युपलक्षणीभवनम् m.inf. the sound of a crack or the like to issue when such a test is made.

dum-dām दुम्-दाम् । संभारसंघर्षः m. noise, bustle, tumult, uproar; celebrity, display, parade, pomp, ado.

ḍum-ḍum डुम्-डुम् । पटहादिवाद्यम् m. a kettledrum or similar instrument (K.Pr. 61, 70); the noise made by such. Cf. **ḍam-ḍam. ḍum-ḍum wāyĕn-wôl**[u] डुम्-डुम् वायन्वोल् n.ag. a drummer, a town-crier (El.).

damadār दमदार् । प्रान्तविशेषयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing a padded edge or flap (of a cap or the like, for use in cold weather). Cf. **dama 4.**

dama-dür[ü] दम-दूरू । द्वाराग्रभागः f. the cross-bar across a window or doorway, on which one can lean the arms when sitting close to it, a window-sill.

dāmōdar दामोदर् m. having a rope round the waist, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1334).

dum-dawāl दुम्-दवाल् । संभारः m. goods, etc., collected to do honour to an expected guest, ornaments collected to present to the bride, bridegroom, or their friends in preparation for a wedding, or similar collections.

dĕmāg द्यमाग् دماغ । शिरोनाडी, गर्वः m. the brain; the air passages within the head; airs, conceit, pride, haughtiness, arrogance. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । अभिमानख्यापनम् m.inf. to show great conceit, to put on airs (esp. in order to avoid doing something one is asked to do) (Rām. 1605). **—khārun** —खारुन् । अभिमानोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause conceit to rise, to cause another to show conceit, to turn another's head. **—khasun** —खसुन् । अभिमानोद्भवः m.inf. pride to rise, airs to be put on, the head to be turned (esp. when one is asked to do something). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । अभिमानरक्षणम् m.inf. to hold conceit; to abstain from asking for help for fear of being insulted by a refusal. **—wālun** —वालुन् । अभिमानापाकरणम् m.inf. to cause conceit to descend, to bring another's pride low, to humble one to the dust. **—wasun** —वसुन् । अभिमानापगमः m.inf. pride to be brought low, to be humbled to the dust.

dĕmōg[i] द्यमोगि دماغی । अभिमानी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the brain; vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । उन्मादावाप्तिः, मृत्यूमुखतायोतकसंनिपातसंभवः m.inf. lit. to become brainy, hence to become mad, delirious; to become unconscious, to collapse (e.g. when at the point of death).

dĕmāgdār द्यमाग्दार् دماغدار । साभिमानः adj. (f. -dārĕñ -दार्यन्), vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant.

damāh दमाह् دمے = **dam 1** with the suff. of the indef. art. a moment; as adv. (wait, etc.) for a moment (YZ. 1, Śiv. 450). Cf. **damī**, which is the Persian form of the word.

dimahö दिमहो, **dimahōs** दिमहोस्, **dimahöv** दिमहोव्, **dimahöy** दिमहोय्, see **dyun**[u].

dumŏhmil दुम्वह्मिल् । दोलायमानः adj. c.g. (of any work or business) trembling in the balance of success or failure.

dumij[ü] दुमिजू or **dumbij**[ü] दुंबिजू (H. xi, 9) (= دمچی) । पशुपुच्छः, पुच्छबन्धनी f. the tail of an animal; a crupper (El. *dúmij*).

dam[a]**k**[i] दम्कि । धूमपानपात्रिका f. the water-vessel for the hubble-bubble or *huqqa*.

ḍam[i]**-kānul** डमि-कानुल् । पटलाधारदण्डः m., i.q. **ḍamb**[i]**-kānul**, see **ḍŏmb**[u].

damöl[i] दमोलि । भूमौ पादाहतयः f. stamping the feet on the ground, a stamp (K.Pr. 202); a religious exercise, ecstatic and frenzied dancing at the shrine of a saint (L. 289, 459).

damāli-phakīr दमालि-फकीर् । हठभिक्षुः m. a bullying mendicant *faqīr*, one who, when his wishes are not granted, stamps violently on the ground (K.Pr. 10).

dam[a]**la-hamal** दमल-हमल् । अत्याग्रहः f. insistence, vehement desire, exhibited by stamping the feet on the ground. Cf. **damöl**[i]. **dam**[a]**la-hamal karüñ**[ü] दमल-हमल् करंञू । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf. to show or practise vehement insistence. **dam**[a]**la-hamal lāgüñ**[ü] दमल-हमल् लागंञू । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf., id.

damām दमाम् (= دمامه) । पटहः m. a large kind of drum with parchment at each end (not like a kettle-drum) (K. 1009).

damöm[i] दमोमि । पटहवादने नियुक्तः m. a drummer, one whose business it is to make proclamation by beat of drum.

daman 2 दमन् । आमगन्धः f. (for **1** see **dam 1**; for **3, 4,** see **damun 1, 2**; sg. dat. **damüñ**[ü] दमंञू), a bad smell, esp. the bad smell of stale curd or other food turned sour and gone bad.

dāman दामन् دامن । वसनाधस्तनप्रान्तम् m. a skirt, tail, hem, border (Rām. 1305), i.q. **dāmāna. —raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to seize a person's skirt; met. to implore (Śiv. 179). Cf. **dāmāna raṭun. —waṭun** —वटुन् m.inf. to twist up the skirt, to fold up or lift up one's skirt (so as to save it from mud or from being torn by brambles, etc.) (Śiv. 1568).

dāmāna दामान دامان । वस्त्रप्रान्तभागः m. a skirt, a hem, i.q. **dāman,** q.v. **—chalun** —छलुन् । असत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to make a false accusation. **-palav** -पलव् ।

छिन्नो वसनप्रान्तः m. the torn edge or skirt of a garment. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । दीनतया याचनम् m.inf. to seize by the skirt; met. to implore, beseech (Śiv. 1732). Cf. **dāman raṭun.**

dāmānas mīṭhⁱ dinⁱ दामानस् मीठि दिनि m. pl. inf. to give kisses to the skirt, to kiss the hem of (a person's) garment, to show great humility (Śiv. 1150).

dāmȧnⁱ दामंनि دامنی । शिरोभूषणविशेषः f. a woman's veil or mantle; a certain ornament worn on the forehead.

damun 1 दमुन् । वायुनाग्निसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (pres. part. **damān** दमान्, or, Śiv. 1854, **daman 3** दमन्; 1 p.p. **domᵘ** दंमु), to blow up a fire (with bellows or the mouth); as vb. impers. in past tenses (past **domun** दंमुन), to roar (of wind or a blast of air on fire) (Gr.Gr. xxxviii); to roar (as a wild beast) (Śiv. 1854).

domᵘ-motᵘ दंमु-मंतु । वायुना संदीपितः perf. part. (f. **dümᵘ-mütsᵘ** दंमू-मंचू), blown up (with bellows or by the mouth, of fire).

damun 2 दमुन् m. (sg. dat. **damanas** दमनस्), a pair of bellows (K.Pr. 46). For **daman 1** see **dam 1,** for **2** see s.v., for **3** see **damun 1,** for **4** see bel.

daman-basta दमन्-बस्त । धमनचर्म f. the leather bag, alternately inflated with and emptied of air, used as the body of a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । वायुनलिका m. the metal nozzle or pipe of a pair of bellows.

dāmandār दामन्दार् دامندار । अधःप्रान्ते चित्रोपेतः adj. c.g. skirted, having an embroidered skirt or border (of a garment).

dāmāndöri दामान्दांरी دامانداري । प्रार्थना f. the act of seizing the skirt, making an entreaty; esp. asking in marriage, proposals for marriage made by the relations of the bridegroom to those of the bride or vice versa.

ḍamiñᵘ डमिञ्ञू । आमाशयमांसखण्डः f. a piece of the stomach of a sheep or the like, as sold by butchers, sheep's paunch (K.Pr. 55); the stomach (El.).

ḍamiñĕ-kalapushᵘ डमिञ-कलपुशु । आमाशयमांसम् m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., a whole sheep's paunch, as sold by butchers. Cf. **ḍȧmbⁱ-kalapushᵘ** under **ḍŏmbᵘ.** **ḍamiñĕ-māwas** डमिञ-मावस् । अमावस्या(तिथि)विशेषः m. a certain festival held on the day of the new moon of the month of Phāgun (February–March), on the night of which pieces of sheep's paunch are offered by Hindūs to Bhairavas or Böravs.

damañĕlad दमञलद् । विकृतास्वादयुक्तः adj. c.g. foul-smelling, corrupt-smelling (of sour milk or the like gone bad).

dōmph दोम्फ्, see **dŏph.**

dumᵘrᵘ दुमंरु । द्रम्मः f. a certain nominal coin, the sixteenth part of an *ānā*, the *damṛī* of India.

damar-dam दमर्-दम् । ढं इत्यक्षरम् m. the name given in schools to the syllable *ddhaṁ* ढं, the final syllable of *ēkaṁ siddhaṁ*, the first words put down before writing the alphabet.

dūmravarn धूम्रवर्ण m. smoke-coloured, N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa (Gȧn'sh or Ganēsh) (Śiv. 14).

ḍumôsᵘ दुमोसु । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. **dumösᵘ** दुमांसू), lasting for two months, two months old (u.w. reference to things without life).

dumösyunᵘ दुमांस्युनु । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. **dumösiñᵘ** दुमांसिञ्ञू), two months old (u.w. ref. to things with or without life).

dimath दिमथ् دِمتھ, I will give thee (YZ. 25). See **dyunᵘ.**

dumaṭh दुमठ् । महामठविशेषः, मठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dumaṭhas** दुमठस्), a large kind of memorial building with an echo inside, a dome, a vault (El. *ḍumuṭ*); a boundary pillar (usually of brick, whitewashed). "These *dumaṭhs* are very big conical stones, and, according to the Paṇḍits, as old as the Pāṇḍavas. They are supposed to be the petrified bodies of wicked men, whom some good people in olden times cursed because they were troubled by them, and so they became stones" (K.Pr. 61).

dumtūlī दुमतूली f. maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*) (El.).

dimav दिमव्, we shall give, see **dyunᵘ.**

dimay दिमय्, I shall give to thee (**dima + y**), see **dyunᵘ.**

dan 1 दन् । त्सरुः m. the hilt or handle of a sword; a handle (El.) (of a hammer, see **dŏkurᵘ**); the handle of a drawer (Gr.M.).

dan 2 दन् । धनूराशिः m. (properly) a bow (the weapon), but for this the usual word is **danŏrdanḍ,** q.v.; this word usually indicates Sagittarius, the sign of the zodiac (Rām. 1259, 1261, 1275, K. 132). **-lagᵃn** -लगन् । धनुर्लग्नम् m. a certain astronomical period, the first six *ghaṛis* or periods of twenty minutes commencing with the rising of Sagittarius. **-rāsh** -राश् । धनूराशिः f. the sign Sagittarius.

dan 3 दन् m. prosperity, good luck, used in the following: **dan-bāgĕ** दन्-बाग्य । भाग्यप्रशंसा m. praising for benefits received, thanks; good luck, good fortune (Śiv. 494, 821).

dan 4 दन् m. a tooth, used for **dand,** q.v., in the following: **-dag** -दग् f. toothache. **-dawāh** -दवाह् । दन्तौषधम् m. medicine for a tooth, a cure for

toothache. **-ṭakar -टकर् ।** सशब्ददन्तास्फालना m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from ague, cold, or the like). Cf. **dand-ṭakar** and **ḍanṭakar**. **-ṭakar aṭsāni -टकर् अत्संनि ।** दन्तचापल्यबाधावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. an attack of chattering of the teeth to come on. **—ṭuwāni —टुवंनि ।** विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य भाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dand ṭuwāni**.

dāni-tᵃj दंनि-तज् or **dāni-tuji** दंनि-तुजि । दन्ततूलिका a toothpick. Cf. **dāndi-tᵃj** under **dand**.

dan 5 दन् m. the stalk of an apple or pear (El.). Cf. **dan 1**. **-kāḍ -काड् ।** नलादिमलम् m. a mixture of refuse husks, stalks, etc., of vegetables, etc.

dan 6, see **dana 1**.

dān 1 दान् । चुल्ली m. an earthen fire-place, esp. one with orifices for cooking, a cooking-stove, oven (Gr.Gr. 10, El., K.Pr. 25, 85, 101, 134, 164, 171, 255, W. 144, K. 161). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a cooking-stove, to build a temporary mud fire-place; hence, to stop on the road (on a journey) for cooking food (K.Pr. 87).

dāna-büṭhü दान-बंठू । उद्धानमध्यभागः f. the fire-place of a cooking-stove; i.e. the middle portion of the flat top of a cooking-stove, on which vessels are placed on removal from the open fire. **-ḍākh -डाख् ।** चुल्ल्यां दग्धमृत्तिका m. (sg. dat. **-ḍākas -डाकस्**), the plastered earth on the top of a stove, burnt red by the heat. **-dĕv -दिव् ।** उद्धानराक्षसः m. a cooking-stove demon; a kind of demon, ever gorging himself with food, and having the form of a cooking-stove. **-gāji -गंजि** or **-güjü -गंजू ।** उद्धानाननम् f. the stokehole near the bottom of a cooking-stove, through which it is fed with fuel. **-golu 1 -गलु ।** उद्धानाननम् m. (for **dānagolu 2** see s.v.), the opening of such a stokehole. **-goru -गरु ।** उद्धानशिल्पी m. (f. **-gürü -गंरू**), a man who is skilled in making cooking-stoves, one whose profession is to build such. **-mīr -मीर्** m. a fire-place prince, a big fire-place, a large cooking-stove (K.Pr. 48). **-ṭsōru -च़ोरु ।** चुल्लिमुखम् m. the openings on the top of a stove on which vessels are put for the purpose of cooking. **-zang -ज़ंग् ।** उद्धानशाकुनिकम् f. offerings made for good luck when a cooking-stove is lit for the first time.

dān 2 दान् । दानम् m. a gift, a present; esp. a gift in charity or for pious purposes (Śiv. 1148, Rām. 73, 390, etc.). **—dyunu —दिनु** m.inf. to give charity (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 428). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to give charity (Gr.M.).

dāna-rostu दान-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshü -रंशू**), wanting in charitable gifts, one who does not give in charity (Śiv. 1738).

dān 3 (? spelling), the Indian chestnut, *Æsculus indica* (L. 70). It is lopped to provide cattle fodder for the winter. On p. 75 L. calls this *hunak dun*, and states that as a medicine it has cathartic properties. Cf. **dūnu** and **hānakh-dūnu**.

dān 4 (? **dönu**) in **dān chŏch**, f. the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus* (L. 73, *dhán chánch*). Cf. **chŏch** and **dönu**.

dán, see **dönu**.

dáṅ, see **dā̃**.

dana 1 दन । धनम् m. wealth, riches, property (Śiv. 365, 861, 893, 952, 1067, etc.; Rām. 1123); money, treasure, cash; fortune (El. *danna*; K.Pr. 48; K.Pr. 260 and W. 149 have **dan**, so also Śiv. 1059). **-bodu -बडु ।** धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-büḍü -बंडू**), great in wealth, very wealthy, a leader of society, a millionaire. **-bôgu -बोगु ।** धनभागः m. a share of wealth, esp. a share of movable property under division. **-bögᵃran -बांग्रन् ।** धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-bögᵃrünü -बांग्रंनू**), division of joint wealth amongst a number of claimants, esp. when the amount of shares is mutually agreed upon, sharing out. **—bögᵃrun —बांग्रुन् ।** धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to share out joint property, to divide property into shares mutually agreed upon. **-bāgay -बागय् ।** धनविभागः f. division of property, esp. of joint family property. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् ।** धनाढ्यत्वम् m. greatness of wealth, wealthiness. **-böjibaṭh -बांजिबठ् ।** धनसाधारण्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-böjibaṭi -बांजिबटि**), partnership in business. **-böjᵃran -बांज्रन् ।** धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-böjᵃrünü -बांज्रंनू**), division of joint property, dividing into shares. **—böjᵃrun —बांज्रुन् ।** धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to divide joint property into shares. **-dōlath -दोलथ्** (**dana** m., **dōlath** f.), wealth and riches (Śiv. 579). **-ḍanḍ -डण्ड् ।** धनदण्डः m. a punishment in money, pecuniary punishment, a fine. **-dyār -द्यार् ।** धनद्रव्यम् m.pl. wealth and possessions, property. **-kāḍay -काडय् ।** निरर्थधनव्ययः f. wasteful expenditure, extravagance, throwing one's wealth to the dogs. **-mad -मद् ।** धनमदः m. arrogance of wealth, purse-pride. **-mŏndü -म्वंडू ।** धनसंचयः f. a lump of wealth, a collected store of money, esp. a hidden store. **-mastī -मस्ती ।** धनगर्वः f. purse-pride, arrogance from the possession of great wealth. **-masth -मस्थ् ।** धनमत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-mastas -मस्तस्**), arrogant from the possession of great wealth, purse-proud. **-pana -पन ।** धनवस्त्रादिसामग्री m. one's whole property, including money, goods, and clothes, means of life

(Śiv. 1039). **-pana lagun** -पन लगुन् । धनद्रव्येणासक्तिः m.inf. to become dependent on another for one's means of life. **-röch^{i} 1** -रॉछि । धनरक्षकः m. a treasure-guard, one who is appointed to take care of treasure. **-röch^{i} 2** -रॉछि । धनरक्षा f. the guardianship of treasure. **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । धनपालकः m. (f. **-röch^{ü}** -रॉछू), a treasure-guard. **-rost^{u}** -रस्तु । धनहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü}** -रॅछू), without wealth, penniless, poor. **-rashar** -रछ्र् । धनहीनता m. the condition of being penniless, destitution. **-shĕr** -शर् । धनाभीप्सा m. such intense desire for money that the wisher becomes thin and meagre, money-greed, avarice. **-sör^{ü}** -सॉरू । क्रमेण धनसंग्रहणम् f. gradually removing money from a store, bit by bit, either by the owner or (generally) in peculation. **-sost^{u}** -संस्तु adj. (f. **-süsh^{ü}** -संछू), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich (Rām. 1259). **-sôv^{u}** -सोवु । धनपूर्णः adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), rich in wealth, one who has earned and saved much money, wealthy. **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । धनाढ्यता m. wealthiness. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । धनी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who is wealthy, rich (El.). **-wöshrawan** -वैश्रवन् । कुबेरः m. N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North. He was son of Viśravas and step-brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 637). **-vĕsar** -व्यसर् । धनपूर्णत्वम् m. the condition of being completely supplied with wealth, wealthiness. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यंतु । धनपूर्णः adj. (f. **-vĕsh^{ü}** -व्यंछू), one who is completely supplied with wealth. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । धनबलम् m. power of wealth, strength consisting in wealth; strength of body due to the possession of plenty of the necessaries of life.

dån^{i}-pån^{i} दंनि-पंनि । यावत्सर्वस्वेन adv. including all one's possessions, u.w. vbs. signifying loss (of property), becoming subject to another, and so on.

dana 2 दन । (दण्ड) काष्ठमयक्रीडनकम् m. a kind of club used in a certain game, in which one club is thrown on the ground and struck with another so as to propel it beyond a boundary-line. **-kin^{i} phirun** -किनि फिरुन् । वैपरीत्येन विधानम् m.inf. to retort, advance arguments on the other side.

danan gindun दनन् गिन्दुन् । लगुडक्रीडा m.inf. to play the ab. game.

dāna दान دانہ । फलम्, अश्वभोजनविशेषः, विस्फोटः m. grain, corn (K. 1088); a grain, seed (Śiv. 468, of a pomegranate; Rām. 1029, 1126); chick-pea, 'gram' (used for feeding horses) (K.Pr. 71); food generally (K.Pr. 100); a speck, a tiny quantity of anything (Rām. 700); a bead; a drop; a pimple, pustule; —∘ seed of such and such a plant. According to El. s.v. the word also means 'steel'. **—dāna** —दान । फलशः adv. grain by grain, drop by drop (Rām. 168, 286, 698, 1419). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । अश्वाय भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give 'gram' to a horse, to feed a horse. **—dyut^{u}-mot^{u}** —दितु-मंतु । कर्मबीजात्मनोप्तः फलोपभोगः m. fed, given 'gram' (of a horse); met. reaping the fruits of former actions done in this or a previous birth, these actions being represented as seeds from which spring the results. **-lĕd^{ü}r^{ü}** -ल्यद्रू । लताविशेषमूलम् f. the root of a certain medicinal plant, *Berberis* sp., which root is good for horses (L. 76, spelt *dand-lidar*).

dānā دانا adj. c.g. and subst. m. wise, learned, clever (W. 22); a wise man, a sage (K.Pr. 47). In Matt. xi, 25, the pl. dat. is written **dānahan** دانہن.

dānai (L. 464), i.q. **dānay,** q.v.

dani दनि adj. c.g. wealthy, rich (Śiv. 703, with emph. *y*, **daniy**).

danī, see **dannī.**

dāni 1 दानि, see **dôn^{u}.**

dāni 2, see **dāñĕ.**

dain, see **dön^{ü}.**

dĕn द्यन् or **din 1** दिन् । दिवसः m. a day, the period between sunrise and sunset, daytime (K.Pr. 48, *din*; 187, *dĕn*; Śiv. 1002, 1032; Rām. 225, 419); a day of twenty-four hours, a day and night; a day, the day of such and such an event, a date; (in pl.) days, the time of such and such a state of affairs (Śiv. 110); adv. by day, in the daytime (Śiv. 1555). **—barun** —बरुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to get through the day, esp. under circumstances of difficulty, such as want of food, sickness, or the like, to tide over the day somehow or other (Śiv. 1065). **-dĕn kadun** -द्यन् कडुन् । दिवसोल्लङ्घनम् m.inf. to pass several days in ineffectually endeavouring to carry through some business; to waste one's time over an impossible task. **—guzarāwun** —गुज़रावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the day (Śiv. 1624). **-rāth** -राथ् (Śiv. 107, 1554; Rām. 1673) or **rāth-dĕn** राथ्-द्यन् (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986), adv. day and night, night and day, continually.

dĕna द्यन or **dina** दिन adv. on (such and such) a day (Śiv. 1042, 1413; with **ō** added m.c. **dĕnō** द्यनो (Śiv. 1420). **dĕna dĕna** द्यन द्यन or **dina dina** दिन दिन adv. daily, every day (Śiv. 1412). **dĕna-parimān** द्यन-परिमान् । दिनमानम् m. the extent of a day, the varying length of a day between sunrise and sunset.

den, see **d^{a}nun.**

dēn 1 देन् دین । देयम् (ऋणादि) m. a debt, a loan.

dēn 2 देन् । समयः m. time of day, time.

dēnu दे(धे)नु f. a cow, used in the compound **kāma-dēnu** कामदे(धे)नु, in Sanskrit 'kāmadhēnu', the mythical cow from which all desires are milked, the cow of plenty (Śiv. 1439).

din 1 दिन्, i.q. **dĕn,** q.v.

din 2 दिन्, they will give (Gr.Gr. 202), see **dyunᵘ.**

dīn 1 दीन् adj. c.g. miserable, wretched (Rām. 1249), i.q. **dyūnᵘ,** q.v.; subst. m. distress, misery, wretchedness (Śiv. 1635).

dīna-dayāl दीन-दयाल् m. he who shows pity to the wretched, a friend of the poor; a title of the Deity (Śiv. 1436, 1697).

dīn 2 दीन् دین । धर्मसंप्रदायः m. faith, religion (K.Pr. 27); esp. the religion of Islām. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । संघर्षाद्युत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (the cry of) 'religion', to start a religious riot or battle; to create or excite an uproar by an unpopular act, word, gesture, or the like.

dīna-bôjᵘ दीन-बोजु । समसंप्रदायकः m. (f. **-bājĕñ** -बाज्यञ्), a sharer in religion, a co-religionist. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । विरुद्धसंप्रदायप्राप्तिः m.inf. to change one's religion, become a convert to a religion different from that in which one was born.

dina दिन (Śiv. 107), sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ,** q.v. Cf. also **dĕn.**

dinⁱ दिनि m.pl. of **dyunᵘ,** q.v.

dīnⁱ दीनि pl. nom. of **dyūnᵘ,** q.v.

dini दिनि (Śiv. 1911), sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ,** q.v., in order to give, inf. of purpose.

dinī दिनी impers. fut. part. it is to be given, one should give (Gr.Gr. 111). See **dyunᵘ.**

dinō दिनो (Śiv. 1430), m.c. for **dina,** sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ,** q.v.

dīnᵘ दीनु, **dīñᵘ** दीञू, see **dyūnᵘ.**

dŏn द्वन, **dŏnⁱ** द्वंनि, see **zᵃh.**

dōna 1 दोन । पार्वतीयः प्राग्भारः m. a projecting rocky mountain crag.

dōna 2 दोन । लगुडविशेषः m. the stick by which the string of a cotton-carding bow is struck by the carder. Cf. **dūnᵘ** 2 and **dūñᵘ 2.**

dônᵘ दोनु । मन्थानः m. (sg. dat. **dönis** दांनिस्, abl. **dāni** दानि), a churning-stick, a dasher (Gr.Gr. 12; Śiv. 1435, 1838).

dönᵘ दानू । दाडिमम् m. a pomegranate (the fruit), *Punica granatum* (L. 73, 348, 350, *dán*; K.Pr. 146, *dain*; Śiv. 468). According to El. s.v. there are three varieties of this fruit grown in Kashmīr: **bŏkᵘ dönᵘ, mŏdur d.,** and **jigari d.** The pomegranate ripens in September, and is of inferior quality. The word is declined in Gr.Gr. 54. **-baṛᵃg** -बंरग् । दाडिमपत्रम् m. the leaf of a pomegranate-tree. **-dĕl** -दल् । दाडिमत्वक् m. the soft outer skin of a pomegranate. **-hüṭᵘ** -हंटू । दाडिमकाष्ठम् f. the wood of the pomegranate-tree, esp. the split wood. **-kujⁱ** -कुजि or **-kujᵘ** -कुजू । दाडिमलता f. a small pomegranate-tree. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । दाडिमवृक्षः m. a pomegranate-tree (El.), esp. when large and full-grown. **-künḍᵘ** -कंण्डू । दाडिमत्वक् f. the hard outer shell of a pomegranate. **-mürᵘ** -मूरू । दाडिमशाखा f. the young non-fruit-bearing shoot or branch of a pomegranate-tree. **-mŏrba** -म्वर्ब । दाडिमरसपाकः m. pomegranate conserve. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । दाडिमान्तरफलम् m. a single pomegranate seed. **-pōsh** -पोश् । दाडिमपुष्पम् m. a pomegranate flower (YZ. 527, Rām. 644). **-ras** -रस । दाडिमरसः m. pomegranate juice. **-shīra** -शीर । दाडिमरसः m. a drink made of pomegranate juice and used as a cooling medicine. **-thürᵘ** -थंरू । दाडिमलता f. a pomegranate bush, a bushy young pomegranate-tree.

ḍūna डून । पत्रपात्रम् m. a leaf platter for serving food or the like.

dūnᵘ 1 दूनु । पादोनः m. a quarter less than one, three-quarters (W. 105); a quarter less than any specified number (W. 105), as in **dūnᵘ hath** दूनु हथ, a quarter less than a hundred, seventy-five; **dūnᵘ trĕh** दूनु त्र्यह, a quarter less than three, two and three-quarters (El.); **dūnᵘ zᵃh** दूनु ज़ह, one and three-quarters. **dūnᵘ-sôdᵘ** दूनु-सोदु । विचारणम् m. three-quarters and one and a quarter; met. considering the total cost of any proposed work, calculating the pros and cons of any proposed course of action, as if one were to say "is it a quarter less than one (twenty-five per cent loss) or a quarter more than one (twenty-five per cent profit)?" **dūnᵘ-sôdᵘ bōzun** दूनु-सोदु बोज़ुन । पूर्वापरविवेचनम् m.inf. to calculate the pros and cons of any proposed course of action.

dūnᵘ 2 दूनु । पिचुविवरणशिल्पी m. (sg. dat. **dūnis** दूनिस्, abl. **dōni** दोनि), a cotton-carder, a man whose profession it is to card cotton, wool, or the like. Cf. **dōna 2.**

dūnⁱ-wān दूनि-वान । पिचुविवृत्यापणः m. a cotton-carder's place of business.

ḍūnᵘ डूनु । अक्षोटफलम् m. (sg. abl. **ḍōni** डोनि), a walnut (the fruit), *Juglans regia* (El., L. 73, 79, 80, 348, 352, K.Pr. 229, qq.v. for full details regarding the tree and fruit; K.Pr. 236; Śiv. 1023, 1571; with suff. of indef. art. **ḍōnāh** डोनाह, Śiv. 1015, 1774). **phŏka-ḍūnᵘ** फ्वक-डूनु m. a puff-walnut, hence a bubble (Śiv. 1774, 1775). **-dach** -दछ् f. walnut grape, a particular kind of grape (W. 114; El. *dun-dach*).

ḍūnⁱ-dĕl डूनि-द्यल् । अक्षोटत्वक् m. the thin skin of the kernel of a walnut. **-gūjⁱ** -गूजि or **-gūjᵘ** -गूजू ।

अचोटफलगुलिका f. one of the four quarters of a walnut kernel (cf. **-gūlᵘ** bel.). **-gŏl** -ग्वल् or **-gŏlur** -ग्वलुर् । अचोटत्वक् f. the outer rind of a walnut, outside the shell. **-gūlᵘ** -गूलु । अचोटफलसारः m. an entire walnut kernel (consisting of all the four parts, cf. **-gūjⁱ** ab.). **-gŏlur** -ग्वलुर् । अचोटफलावरणम् m. see **-gŏl** ab. **-hūṭᵘ** -हूटु । अचोटवृक्षदारु f. the wood of the walnut-tree, walnut wood, valued for making furniture, etc. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । अचोटवृक्षः m. a walnut-tree (K.Pr. 60, written *dōni*°). **-kūnḍᵘ** -कंण्डू । अचोटगुलिकावरणम् f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ** -कंञ्य), a half walnut shell; a whole walnut shell. **-lūnḍᵘ** -लंण्डू । अचोटवृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लंञ्य), a small branch of a walnut-tree, usually full of fruit, and hence used metaphorically as an expression for extreme fruitfulness. **-lang** -लङ्ग । अचोटवृक्षस्कन्धः m. the trunk or main branch of a walnut-tree. **-murra** -मुर्र । अचोटपुष्पाणि f. the walnut catkin, used as a vegetable for cooking (L. 347). **-pīr** -पीर् । अचोटफलधारिका (पाचिका) f. a walnut shell. **-tīl** -तील् । अचोटसारतैलम् m walnut oil (L. 353). **-zyunᵘ** -ज़्युनु । अचोटवृक्षकाष्ठम् m. walnut wood used for burning, firewood of walnut.

dand 1 दन्द् دند । दन्तः m. a tooth (of man or beast) (K.Pr. 48, 255; YZ. 75, 213; Śiv. 52, 126; Rām. 631, 929); the tusk of an elephant (Śiv. 13). **—bĕhànⁱ** —ब्यहंनि । परास्तीभवनम् m. pl. inf. the teeth to sit (against each other), i.e. to be silent; hence, (of one hitherto impudent and free of speech, but now silent) to be conquered or tyrannized over and to remain subdued and silent, passively to suffer tyranny. **—bĕhanāwànⁱ** —ब्यहनावंनि । परास्तीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to reduce to dumbness, to conquer, to subdue (one who has heretofore been impudent and free of speech). **—hāwànⁱ** —हावंनि । जीर्णताप्रदर्शनम् m. pl. inf. to show the teeth; to show one's old age; met. (of clothes, vessels, etc.) to show signs of being worn out. **—lōsànⁱ** —लोसंनि m. pl. inf. or **danda-māla lōsañĕ** दन्द्-माल लोसञ f. pl. inf. । दन्तश्रमः the teeth to become weary, to thank a person with excessive pæans of gratitude. **-ṭakar** -टकर्, **dan-ṭakar** दन्-टकर् (see **dan 4**), or **ḍanṭakar** डंटकर् । दन्तचापल्यबाधा m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). **—ṭuwànⁱ** —टुवंनि or **dan ṭuwànⁱ** दन् टुवंनि । सार्गलभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately, in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dan ṭuwànⁱ** under **dan 4**. **—wahārànⁱ** —वहारंनि । दोषे ऽप्युपहासः m. pl. inf. to spread out the teeth, to laugh even when some improper action is pointed out.

danda-bürᵘ दन्द्-बंरू । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. a gap between two teeth. **-baran** -बरन् । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-barüñᵘ** -बरंञू), a gap between two teeth, esp. when wide. **-dag** -दग् or **dandag** दन्दग् । दन्तपीडा f. pain in the tooth, toothache. **-gūjⁱ** -गूजि, **-gūjᵘ** -गूजू **dàndⁱ-gūjⁱ** दंन्दि-गूजि, or **dàndⁱ-gūjᵘ** दंन्दि गूजू । औषधचूर्णविशेषः f. a certain powdered dainty distributed to the relations on the third and fourth days after the birth of a child, composed of sesame, etc., fried in *ghī*, and flavoured with various medicaments. **-gūrᵘ** -गूरू । दन्ताधाराशयः f. a gum, the flesh of the gums. **-holᵘ** -हलु । वक्रदन्तः adj. (f. **-hūjᵘ** -हंजू), crooked-toothed. **-khŏkhurᵘ** -ख्वखुरु । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः adj. (f. **-khŏkürᵘ** -ख्वखंरू), gap-toothed, one who has lost teeth, and shows it. **-khilāl** -खिलाल् । भूषात्मदन्ततूलिका m. an ornamented toothpick of gold, silver, or the like. **-khambyulᵘ** -खम्ब्युलु । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम् m. a space, interval, or gap between the teeth, from the loss of a tooth or other cause. **-khamijᵘ** -खमिजू । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f., id. **-khamyulᵘ** -खम्युलु । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम् m., id. **-khārĕ** -खार्य । दन्तमूलाधारस्थानानि f.pl. the sockets of the teeth, the gums. **-khraph** -ख्रफ् । दन्तसुषिरम् f. (sg. dat. **-khrapi** -ख्रपि), a wide gap between teeth. **-khrapal** -ख्रपल् । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who has wide gaps between his teeth, owing to loss of teeth, or naturally. **-khörish** -खांरिश् । दन्तरोगविशेषः f. a disease of the teeth, accompanied by irritation of the gums. **-khŏsorᵘ** -ख्वसंरु । दन्तमलखण्डः m. a broken-off piece of the tartar of the teeth. **-khāv** -खाव् । दन्तरोगविशेषः, दन्तकीटः m. a disease of the teeth, in which the teeth fall out; a worm supposed to injure the teeth. **-khāv pyonᵘ** -खाव् प्यंनु । दन्तरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf. an attack of such worms to occur, caries of the teeth to come on. **-khay** -खय् । दन्तमलम्, दन्तरोगः f. tartar of the teeth; a disease of the teeth due to not keeping them clean; foul teeth. **-khöyin** -खांयिन् । दन्तरोगः m. a disease of the teeth, toothache arising from accumulation of tartar. **-khözᵘ** -खांज़ू । दन्तरोगः f., id. **-mal** -मल् । दन्तमलम् m. dirt of the teeth, esp. accumulated tartar. **-mal-wāy** -मल्-वाय् । दन्तविकारः m. tooth-tartar rheumatism, a disease of the teeth said to affect the phlegmatic humour. **-māl** -माल् । दन्तपङ्क्तिः f. a row of teeth, all the teeth of the upper or of the lower jaw. **-māla lōsañe** -माल लोसञ । अत्याशंसनम् f. pl. inf., i.q. **dand-lōsànⁱ** ab. **-phàlⁱ** -फंलि । क्षुद्रमृदुदन्ताः m.pl. tooth-pearls, teeth (i.e. a set of teeth) small and elegant in shape. **-pīrᵘ** -पीरू । दंष्ट्रा f. a big tooth, one of the

grinders. **-tuj^{i}** -तुजि f. a toothpick (K.Pr. 132), see **dând^{i}-t^{a}j** bel. **-wŏgun^{u}** -ब्गुनु । ह्रस्वदन्तः adj. (f. **-wŏgüñ^{ü}** -ब्गंञू), shallow-toothed, one who possesses short thick-set teeth. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । दन्तवेधिनो m. a spike with a bent point, used as an instrument for extracting teeth; met. a tool for extracting anything by its roots from its position inside anything else. **-woṭ^{u}** -वट्ठ । दन्तपङ्क्तिः m. a tooth-bunch, a row of teeth from back to front. **-wāv** -वाव् । तचणीविशेषः m. an instrument for sharpening the teeth of a saw or the like. **-wōv^{ü}** -वोवू । दन्तरोगः f. general pain of all the teeth, dental neuralgia. **-zôl^{u}** -ज़ोलु । दन्तमध्यभागः m. a tooth-joint, the interstice between two teeth near the gum. **—zĕv gatshün^{ü}** —ज़्यव् गछ्नू । अवाग्भवनम् f.inf. the tongue to go from the tooth, to become suddenly silent, to be silenced, to be left without an answer.

dând^{i} āmot^{u} दंन्दि आमंतु । अत्यायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüts^{ü}** —आमंचू), come between the teeth; thoroughly or easily chewed; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable) utterly subdued, entirely come under another's power. **-gūj^{i}** -गूजि or **-gūj^{ü}** -गूजू । चूर्णविशेषः f., i.q. **danda-gūj^{i}** ab. **—koḍ^{u}-mot^{u}** —कंडु-मंतु । दुरायासेन साधितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —कंडू-मंचू), pulled out by the teeth; met. accomplished with great difficulty and exertion. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । दुःखेन साधनम् m.inf. to pull out by the teeth; met. to accomplish satisfactorily, but with great exertions, some action or business. **—lagun** —लगुन् or **dandan lagun** दन्दन् लगुन् । असंमतीभवनम् m.inf. to be applied to the teeth, to knock against the teeth; (of some task) to grate in the teeth, to be unpleasant, to be disliked, to run counter to one's wishes. **-t^{a}j** -तज or **-tuj^{i}** -तुजि; or **dân^{i}-t^{a}j** दंनि-तज, **dân^{i}-tuj^{i}** दंनि-तुजि, q.v., s.v. **dan 4** । दन्ततूलिका f. a toothpick, see **danda-tuj^{i}** ab. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । दन्तैः सुचर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to come between the teeth, to be well chewed; (of some hard and tough morsel) to become easily chewed by infirm teeth; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable or to be a tough customer) to become utterly subdued, to come entirely under another's power.

dandan khasun दन्दन् खसुन् । परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.f. to mount on to (people's) teeth; on the completion of any public action (good or bad) to become the subject of public censure, to be gossiped about unfavourably. **—lagun** —लगुन् । अरोचकीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dând^{i} lagun** ab.

dandas dôd^{u} दन्दस् दोदु m. toothache (Gr.M.).

dand 2, in **dand-lidar**, see **dāna lĕd^{ü}r^{ü}**, s.v. **dāna**.

danḍ दण्ड् or **ḍand** डण्ड् । दण्डः m. (sg. abl. **danḍa 1** दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 1** डण्ड), punishment, chastisement, imprisonment, fine (K.Pr. 106, *danḍ*), corporal punishment, etc.; divine punishment for sin (Śiv. 1912). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to punish, to fine (Gr.M.); to pay a fine (Gr.M.). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take a fine, to fine a person. **—karun** —करुन् । दण्डदानम् m.inf. to punish (Śiv. 1481, to mutilate). **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु m.inf. a fine to fall, a fine or punishment to be incurred; **tsĕ pĕyiy danḍ,** you will be punished (Gr.M.).

danḍa 1 (**ḍanḍa**) **barun** दण्ड (डण्ड) बरुन् । दण्डसमर्पणम्, दण्डपूरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for harm, damage, loss, or the like occurring to anything borrowed or taken in deposit. **—baray** —बरय् । दण्डसमर्पणा, दण्डपूरणम् f. the payment of such compensation. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । दण्डदानम्, निष्कृतिकरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for loss of or damage as ab. (H. v, 11). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । दण्डग्रहणम्, दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take in compensation as ab. (H. v, 11). **—khārun** —खारुन् । दण्डारोपणम् m.inf. to make a claim for compensation as ab. **—khasun** —खसुन् । दण्डारोपः m.inf. to have a claim for such compensation made against one.

dānd दान्द्, see **dā̃d**.

danḍa 2 दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 2** डण्ड । नौदण्डः m. a pole, a post, staff, rod; the pole supporting the hinged mat roof of a boat; a pestle (El.).

danḍa 3 दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 3** डण्ड । मल्लाभ्यासः f.pl. a certain gymnastic exercise (the hands and feet are placed on the ground, and the body swung backwards and forwards from the wrists and ankles). **—karañĕ** —करञ । मल्लाभ्यासविधानम् f.inf. to perform this exercise.

dandū, m. madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (El.).

danöḍ^{i} दनांडि । धनाढ्यः adj. c.g. opulent, rich, wealthy.

dond^{u} 1 दंन्दु । दन्तुरः adj. (f. **dünz^{ü} 2** दंज़ू, for **1** see s.v.), having ugly projecting teeth; tusked (Gr.Gr. 137); met. toothed, notched.

dond^{u} 2 दंन्दु (= دوند) । पर्वताग्रभूः m. the skirt of a hill, the slope at the middle of a hill.

dond^{u} 3 दंन्दु । प्रान्तभागः m. a joining groove or mortice in carpentry. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । पट्टिकादौ धारासंपादनम् m.inf. to cut such a groove or mortice.

ḍŏnḍ^{u} डुंण्डु । मुखाग्रभागः m. the front of the face, the profile.

ḍonḍ^{u} डंण्डु । चन्द्रिकावासप्रावृतिः m. the railing of a balcony.

dünḍ^{ü} 1 दंडू । अवस्था, परिशीलना f. (sg. dat. **danjĕ** दंज्य; the abl. is properly **danji** दंजि, but usually written **danjĕ** दंज्य), condition, state (K.Pr. 62);

nature, temperament, constitution, habit of body; temper, humour, disposition (*mizāj*); natural behaviour, habit, conduct according to one's own nature, inborn habits, disposition. Cf. **ḍanja** and **dünḍü 1.** —**āsünü** —आसंनू । स्वभाववृत्तिः f.inf. one's nature to exist, acting according to one's nature to occur, nature to assert herself.

danjĕ-kun wuchun दंज्य-कुन् वुछुन् । अवस्थाप्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to look towards the condition, to calculate resources, to see if one has sufficient means for any proposed course of action. —**rūdu-motu** —रूदु-मंतु । स्वास्थ्यावस्थितः perf. part. (f. —**rūzü-mütsü** —रूज़ू-मंचू), restored to good health or good condition (after sickness or the like). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्वास्थ्यावस्थानम् m.inf. to be restored to good health or sound condition (after sickness or the like); to continue in good health (YZ. 72).

dünḍü 2 दंडू । तुलादण्डः f. the beam of a pair of scales, esp. of a small light pair. Cf. **ḍünḍü 2.**

ḍünḍü 1 डंण्डू । शीलः f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ** डंज्य), a habit, practice, disposition (esp. a bad habit). Cf. **dünḍü 1.** —**āsünü** —आसंनू । परिशीलना f.inf. a (bad) habit to exist; met. bad luck to occur resulting in misery and want.

ḍünḍü 2 डंण्डू । कोटिः f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ** डंज्य), the beam of a pair of scales. Cf. **dünḍü 2.**

dŏndŏb दुन्दव्(भ्) m. the name of a Rākṣasa or demon, in Sanskrit Dundubhi (Rām. 472, 477).

dun-dach, see **ḍūnu.**

dandag दन्दग् । दन्तपीडा f. a toothache, i.q. **danda-dag** under **dand.**

dandakh-wan दण्डख्-वन् m. the name of a celebrated forest in the Deccan, the Daṇḍaka-vana of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 556; Rām. 208, 272, 284, 321, 369, 1144, 1777).

dandān दन्दान् । दन्तुरः adj. (as subst., f. **dandönü** दन्दांन्नू), toothed, fanged, tusked; one who is disfigured by ugly projecting front teeth or incisors (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 49).

danu-danḍ दनु-दण्ड्, i.q. **danŏrdanḍ,** q.v.

dandürü दंन्दंरू । कोटिः f. the outer edge of a dish or the like (K.Pr. 227, the edge of a mat). According to El. not used for the edge of cutting instruments, but in Śiv. 1631, the edge of a sword. —**kadünü** —कडंनू । बाह्यकोटिनिष्पादनम् f.inf. to draw out an edge; (in carpentry) to plane down the edge of a plank; (in hammering out a metal dish or the like) to form the bent or turned-down edge or lip.

dandari-phuṭu दंन्दरि-फुटु । भग्नकोटिकः adj. (f. -**phuṭü** -फुटू), broken-edged, of a dish or the like.

ḍanḍūra डण्डूर or **ḍŏnḍūra** ड्वण्डूर । आघ्राडिण्डिमः f. a kind of drum used in proclaiming orders; proclamation by beat of drum (Rām. 716; K. 404, **dandūr**; El. *dandora*). —**dinü** —दिनू । आघ्राडिण्डिमवादनम् f.inf. to give notice, or proclaim, by beat of drum.

danḍūru दंन्दूरु । निरर्थभाषी adj. (f. **danḍūrü** दन्दूरू), a prater, a scandalmonger.

dāndar दान्दर्, **dānduru** दान्दुरु, etc., see **dādar.**

dānadār दानदार् دانہدار । अन्तःफलकः adj. e.g. granulated; of a granulated appearance; containing grain; bearing fruit in the form of seeds enclosed in a capsule or husk (e.g. a pomegranate).

dēndār देनदार् دیندار । ऋणी m. a debtor; esp. with ref. to a creditor, the man who owes him money, so-and-so's debtor.

dīndār दीन्दार् دیندار । धृष्टप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **dīndārĕn** दीन्दार्यञ्), religious, devout, pious (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a fanatic, hence ready to take up arms even without cause, bellicose, pugnacious. The fem. is a woman of this description; for such a man's wife, see the next. -**bāy** -बाय् । धृष्टस्वभावस्त्री f. the wife of such a man.

dīndŏrī दीन्द्वारी دینداری । धृष्टस्वभावता f. constancy in religion; (in Kāshmīrī) readiness to take up arms, pugnacity, see **dīndār.**

ḍŏnḍūra ड्वण्डूर । घोषणा f. proclamation by beat of drum, i.q. **ḍanḍūra.**

dandāsa, m. the bark of the walnut-tree (El.; L. 352 has *dandarsa*).

dun-dawāl दुन्-दवाल् । बङ्गलसंग्रहः m., i.q. **dang-dawāl,** q.v.

danḍawath दण्डवथ् m. (sg. dat. **danḍawatas** दण्डवतस्), prostration of the body, obeisance (K. 133).

ḍang डंग् । पशुपादरज्जुः m. (sg. abl. **ḍanga 1** डंग), the shackle or rope by which the forefeet of horses or cattle are tied together to prevent them straying, a hobble-rope. —**dyunu** —दिनु । पादबन्धनम् m.inf. to tie the forefeet of an animal together as ab. —**hyonu** —ह्यंनु । पादबन्धनम् m.inf., id., also used for tying the feet of a man together, to prevent him running away.

ḍangi-dulijĕ डंगि-डुलिज्य । निःशृङ्खलपरिचयः f.pl. the use or consumption of another's property at one's own will and without constraint or prohibition.

-**sah** -सह् । अधीरः m. a hobbled tiger; met. a coward, one who is timid and easily frightened. K.Pr. 49 translates this 'a tiger in the stable', i.e. a tyrant in his house.

dāng डांग्, see **ḍāg.**

ḍanga 2 डंग । पशुपादबन्धनम् m. the act of tying the feet of a horse or other animal to prevent it straying.

—karun —करुन् । कार्यनिरोधः m.inf. to tie a person's feet, to impede him in any business, lit. or met. -raz -रज़् । पादबन्धनरज्जुः f. a rope for tying the feet of cattle; occasionally, a rope by which a man's feet are bound to prevent his running away.

ḍanga 3 डंग in **ḍanga-ḍanga** डंग-डंग । अन्तस्तुच्छव्यवहारः m. an occupation or business (like a drum, hollow within but outwardly noisy) of no consequence, but about which a great fuss is made.

ḍīngⁱ डींगि, see **dyūgᵘ.**

ḍongᵘ डंगु । प्रोच्चमञ्चविशेषः m. an elevated stage erected in a field on which the crop-watcher sits.

ḍung डुंग । ब्रुडनम् f. diving, plunging below the surface into deep water. Cf. **ḍūg.** —**dĩñᵘ** —दिञ्ञू । ब्रुडनम् f.inf. to dive, plunge into water.

ḍūng डूंग्, etc., see **ḍūg,** etc.

ḍūnga डूंग, **ḍūnga** डुंग, see **ḍūga.**

dang-dawāl दङ्-दवाल्, **dung-dawāl** दुंग्-दवाल्, or **dun-dawāl** दुन्-दवाल् (= دنگ ودوال) । बहुलसामग्री m. magnificence, grandeur, pomp; (in Kāshmīrī) a great collection of persons or things, e.g. of people at a festival, of ornaments and other presents for a bride and bridegroom, of troops come together for a battle, etc. Cf. **dangala.**

ḍangij डंगिज् । कोष्ठविशेषः f. the upper loft of a cow-house, inhabited by people in winter for the sake of warmth. The children esp. sit in it, and in it the guest is made to sleep, for it is the warmest room in the house (L. 249).

dangala दंगल (= دنگل) । जनसमूहः m. a tumultuous assembly, a crowd, a company or body of men, esp. a company of police, soldiers, or the like, acting as one body.

dānagolᵘ 2 दानगलु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (for **1** see **dān 1**), N. of a place about 60 miles north of Śrīnagar, the entrance to the Śāradā-kṣētra, or tract made holy by the shrine of the goddess Śāradā. (Cf. RT.Tr. II, 279 ff.)

ḍungal डुंगल् । ब्रुडकः adj. c.g. a diver; one who dives much, a good diver.

ḍīngamīr डींगमीर्, etc., see **ḍīgamīr,** etc.

ḍangur डंगुर् । वृषभः m. (sg. dat. **ḍangaras** डंगरस्), a bullock; a quadruped (El.); met. a stupid man; a term of abuse (El.).

ḍāngur डांगुर्, see **ḍāgur.**

ḍingir डिंगिर् । ईषन्निद्रा f. a short sleep, a doze.

dinagrākh दिनग्राख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **dinagrākas** दिनग्राकस्; f. **dinagrākañ** दिनग्राकञ्), a giver (Gr.Gr. 106, 107).

ḍānguvᵘ डांगुवु, see **ḍāguvᵘ.**

dānih, see **dānĕ.**

dānahan دانهن, see **dānā.**

dinahār दिनहार adj. c.g. fit to be given, worthy to be given (Gr.Gr. 130).

ḍanja डंज । स्वस्थः adj. c.g. sound, well, healthy (esp. when disease is prevalent); in good condition (of things). Cf. **dündᵘ 1.** —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्वस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to remain or continue in a good, firm condition. —**thawun** —थवुन् । स्वस्थतया स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in good health, or in a firm, good condition.

danjĕ दंज्य, see **dündᵘ 1.**

ḍĕnjⁱ डेंजि, **ḍĕnjᵘ** ड्यंजु, see **ḍyongᵘ.**

ḍīnjᵘ डींजु, see **ḍījᵘ.**

ḍönjᵘ डांजू, see **ḍöjᵘ.**

ḍĕnjĕr डंज्यर् । असम्यक्स्थितिः m. the condition of not being securely based, instability (esp. of some heavy globular object).

ḍönjᵃrun डांज्रुन्, etc., see **ḍöjᵃrun.**

dinukᵘ दिनुकु (Śiv. 1651, 1714), sg. gen. of **dyunᵘ,** q.v., of giving. Also sg. gen. of **din 1,** see **dĕn.**

dēnukh दे(धे)नुख् m. (sg. dat. **dēnukas** देनुकस्), N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 225).

dōnkh दोंख्, etc., see **dōkh.**

ḍēnkalī डेंकली, see **ḍēkalī.**

dinakĕn दिनक्यन् (Śiv. 1219), m. plur. dat. of **dinukᵘ,** the genitive of **dyunᵘ,** q.v.

dinal दिनल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman, a prostitute (Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57).

dunāla दुनाल । अतिस्थूलो रज्जुविशेषः m. a thick coarse kind of rope made up of twisted withes or of twisted strands of thread.

dūnil दूनिल् । पिचुविवरिता f. the profession of a cotton- or wool-carder.

dunölⁱ दुनांलि । द्विनालिकाग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रम् f. a double-barrelled gun.

dunamath दुनमथ् । द्विनवतिः card. (pl. dat. **dunamatan** दुनमतन्), ninety-two.

dunamatyumᵘ दुनमत्युमु । द्विनवतितमः ord. (f. **dunamatimᵘ** दुनमतिमू), ninety-second.

dunamatyunᵘ दुनमत्युनु । द्विनवतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **dunamatiñᵘ** दुनमतिञ्ञू), of the value of ninety-two (rupees, etc.), worth ninety-two, costing ninety-two.

danni, ? dani, m. *Portulacea aleracea* ? (El., who spells the word *dhanni*).

dᵃnan द्रनन् । रजोऽपहरणम् f. (sg. dat. **dᵃnüñᵘ** द्रनंञ्ञू), shaking violently, the act of shaking out dust, etc., from a garment, cloth, papers, or the like. —**dĩñᵘ** —दिञ्ञू । संचालना f.inf. to shake down grain in a basket or other receptacle so as to fill it. —**gatshüñᵘ**

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

—गङ्क्रू । कम्पोद्भवः f.inf. sudden shaking or shivering of the body to occur, e.g. when suddenly coming in sight of something ill-omened, or suddenly coming within range of some foul smell.

dᵃnun द्नुन् । रजोऽपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dᵒnᵘ** द्नु), to shake anything violently; esp. to shake out dust (K.Pr. 112, impve. sg. 2 written *den*); to disperse (El.).
  dᵒnᵘ-motᵘ द्नु-मतु । अपहृतरजस्कः perf. part. (f. **dᵘ̃nᵘ-müṭsᵘ** द्नू-मच़ू), that from which dust or the like has been shaken out.
  dᵃnith trôwᵘ-motᵘ द्नित्थ् च्रोवु-मतु । उपेक्षितः perf. part. (f. —**tröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —चांवू-मच़ू), shaken out, e.g. of a basket or other receptacle from which the contents have been thrown out; (of the hatred or anger exhibited by another) regarded with indifference.
  dᵃnith trāwun द्नित्थ् चावुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. (of a full basket or other receptacle) to shake out (the contents); to regard with indifference as ab.

dōnun दोनुन् । पिच्वादेः विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūnᵘ** दूनु, f.pl. **dōñĕ** दोञ), to card or clean cotton, wool, etc. **dūnᵘ-motᵘ** दूनु-मतु । विवृतः perf. part. (f. **dūñᵘ-müṭsᵘ** दूञू-मच़ू), carded.

dunnö दुन्नां । द्विसंख्याङ्कः m. the name of the figure 2, used in schools.

dūnun दूनुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūnᵘ** दूनु), to sweep (El.).
  dūnawôlᵘ दूनवोलु n.ag. (f. **dūnawājĕñ** दूनवाज्यञ), a sweeper (El.).

dīnānāth दीनानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **dīnānāthas** दीनानाथस्), Lord of the wretched, Him to whom the wretched fly for help, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1555). Cf. **dīn 1.**

danöntar द(ध)नुन्तर्, see **danwantar.**

danördanḍ दनुर्दण्ड् or (Gr.M.) **danu-danḍ** दनु-दण्ड् । धनुः m. a bow (the weapon). K. (371, 429, 430, 561, 562) always spells *danudand*.

dinas दिनस् sg. dat. of **din 1** and also (Gr.Gr. 112, Śiv. 1262, 1387) of **dyunᵘ** (inf.), the act of giving, to give, qq.v.

dīnis दीनिस् sg. dat. of **dyūnᵘ**, q.v.

danush द(ध)नुष्, a bow (K. 375), i.q. **danördanḍ**, q.v.

danĕshṭh द(ध)न्यष्ट । धनिष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **danĕshṭhi** द(ध)न्यष्ठि), the name of the twenty-third of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or asterisms; in Sanskrit *Dhaniṣṭhā*. **danĕshṭh-kumār** धन्यष्ठ-कुमार् m. N. of a demigod. In Rām. 572 he is associated with Viśvakarmā, the architect of the gods, and in 593 identified with him.

danāsīr दनासीर् । दुष्करकार्यव्यापारः f. any long and difficult business, esp. when it is of no value or useless.

dönta दांन्त, see **dõth.**

danth दन्थ् m. a tooth, used for **dand,** q.v., in the following: **danta-kath** दन्त-कथ् । दन्तकथा f. gossip, verbal report, common talk, legend, as distinguished from anything based on written authority.

dēnṭh डेंठ, see **dẽṭh.**

dōnth दोंथ्, see **dõth.**

dönth दांथ्, see **dõth.**

dūnthum, see **dēsh.**

dönṭakh डांटख्, see **dõṭakh.**

danṭakar डंटकर् । शीतवाधया दन्तामर्दः m. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). Cf. **dand-ṭakar,** s.v. **dand,** and **dan-ṭakar,** s.v. **dan 4.**
  —**aṭsanⁱ** —अच़ंनि । दन्तामर्दोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. an attack of such chattering to come on.

dēnṭun डेंटुन्, see **dẽṭun.**

dōntun दांतुन्, etc., see **dõtun.**

dönṭun डांटुन्, see **dõṭun.**

dīnṭiñ डींटिञ्, see **dīṭiñ.**

döntuvᵘ दांतुवु, see **dõtuvᵘ.**

dūnṭsh दून्छ्, **dūnṭshᵘ** दून्छु, **dūnṭshᵃr** दून्छर्, etc., see **dũṭsh, dũṭshᵘ, dũṭshᵃr,** etc.

dönṭshyukᵘ दांछ्युकु, see **dõṭshyukᵘ.**

dānav दानव् m. a certain kind of demon, the Dānava of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 704).

dunôvᵘ दुनोवु । द्विनामा adj. (f. **dunövᵘ** दुनांवू), two-named, known by two different names, possessing an alias.

danᵃwād दन्वाद् m. thanks (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to thank (Gr.M.).

dinawôlᵘ दिनवोलु n.ag. a giver, one who is generous (El., Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57). See **dyunᵘ.**

dᵃnawun द्नवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dᵃnowᵘ** द्नवु), i.q. **dᵃnun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. xl).

dŏnawänⁱ द्नवंनि, **dŏnawanī** द्नवनी, see **dŏnaway.**

danwantar or **danŏntar** द(ध)नुन्तर् m. N. of the physician of the gods, the Dhanvantari of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 855).

dōnawañ दोनवञ् । विवरणभृतिः f. wages paid for carding wool, cotton, etc.

dŏnaway द्नवय् । उभावेव card. e.g. (pl. dat. **dŏnawänⁱ** द्नवंनि or **dŏnawanī** द्नवनी; ag. and abl. **dŏnawäyⁱ** द्नवंयि, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **zᵃh** ज़ह्, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both', 'both' (Rām. 239, 269, 724, 1115, 1503, etc.). Cf. **dŏshĕway.**
  dŏnawänⁱ-hondᵘ द्नवंनि-हंन्दु । द्वयोरेव संबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to both and only to them.

dānye, dānyi, see **dāñĕ.**

dānay दानय् । पशुभागधेयः f. a tax paid by possessors of sheep, a sheep-tax (L. 464).

daniy दनिय् (Śiv. 703), see **dani.**

dinay दिनय् neg. conj. part. not having given (Gr.Gr. 111); also **din** with suff. of acc.-dat. sg. of 2nd person, they will make thee, or for thee (Gr.Gr. 184). See **dyunᵘ**.

dunⁱyā दुनिया, duniyāh दुनियाह् (Rām. 1074, 1103), **dunyā दुन्या** دنیا m. (sg. dat. **dunⁱyāhas दुनियाहस्** or **dunyāhas** دنیاهس), the world (El.); the present world, the present life or state of existence (K.Pr. 62); the world, as opposed to a religious life (K.Pr. 27); the people of the world, people; worldly enjoyments or blessings, worldly goods, the good things of this life, wealth, riches (K.Pr. 62). **dunyāhas yunᵘ दुन्याहस् यिनु** m.inf. to come into the world, be born (K.Pr. 242).

dunⁱyādār दुनियादार् دنیادار or (Śiv. 1799) **duniyāh-dār दुनियाह्-दार्** । धनाढ्यः, बन्धुपालकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dunⁱyādārĕñ दुनियादार्यञ**), worldly, a person of the world; one possessed of the good things of this world, a rich man, a mammonist; (in Kāshmīrī) one who supports his relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals or the like (Śiv. 1799). **-bāy -बाय्** । धनाढ्यसंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of such a rich man.

dunⁱyādōrī दुनियाद़ारी دنیاداری । बन्धुसाह्यकर्तृत्वम् f. worldliness, attention to the concerns of the world; worldly affairs, economy; mammon, worldly goods or possessions, riches; wife and children, family; a show of politeness; (in Kāshmīrī) the virtue of helping one's poor relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals, etc. (Śiv. 1509).

ḍōnyuvᵘ डोन्युवु । अचोटदारुमयः adj. (f. **ḍōnivᵘ डोनिवू**), made of walnut wood (e.g. a box or the like).

dünzᵘ 1 दंज़ू । अणुकणसमूहः, भूषावलम्बिसूक्ष्मतन्तुसमूहः f. (for **2** see **dondᵘ**), the minute grains or rice-dust distributed through husked rice; the fine wires hanging down from an ear-ornament or the like, on which minute beads are threaded. **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यञू** । सूक्ष्मकणपरिमार्जनम् f.inf. to clean (by winnowing) such minute grains from husked rice. **-kala -कल** । अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलाग्रम् m. the small minute ends or tips of the rice-grains, broken off in the process of husking. **-mŏkta -म्वक्त** । अणुमुक्तासमूहः m. minute seed-pearls threaded on the ab. wires.

dāñĕ 1 दात्र । धान्यम् m. (in the Roman character this word appears under various forms, such as *dānih, dāni, dānye, dānyi,* L. 330 has even *dhān.* For **dāñĕ 2** see **dōñᵘ**. When the first member of a *tatpuruṣa,* or appositional, comp., this word takes the form **dā̃ दाँ**, see Gr.Gr. 74. In the word **ḍāgorᵘ डाँगरु**, a paddy-seller, the initial **d** has become cerebralized. Cf. Gr.Gr. 149, where the dental **d** is an error), the rice-plant, paddy; rice in the husk, paddy (K.Pr. 10, 15, 69, 75, 165; W. 141; Śiv. 841, 1315). For full particulars regarding this crop in Kashmīr, see L. 330 ff. and El. s.v. *dányi.*

dā̃-ambar दाँ-अम्बर् । धान्यराशिः m. a pile of threshed rice in the husk. **-bēr -बेर्** or **-bēra -बेर** । धान्यक्षेत्रसीमा f. one of a series of low banks dividing up a rice-field so as to facilitate irrigation. See **-ḍūrᵘ** bel. **-bīra -बीर** । धान्यग्रहणसंघर्षः f. a paddy-crowd; in time of scarcity a crowd collected to receive rice at any place where it is obtainable. **-bôrᵘ -बोरु** । धान्यभारः m. a load of unhusked rice, a bag full of winnowed paddy. **-bŏstūrᵘ -बृस्तूरु** । धान्यभारः, धान्यभरितस्यूतः m. a leathern bag full of paddy, or the paddy therein contained. **-chakh -छख्** । धान्यप्रक्षिप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-chaki -छकि**), scattering of paddy, esp. the line of fallen paddy on the track along which paddy is being transported. **-dal -दल्** । धान्यप्रथमकुट्टना m. the first husking of paddy (paddy is husked by pounding in a mortar: this is done two or three times, and between each husking it is winnowed). **-dalyunᵘ -दलिनु** । धान्यकुट्टना, प्रथमकुट्टितावस्थधान्यम् m. the first husking of paddy as ab.; the paddy after being thus husked for the first time. **-ḍūrᵘ -डूरु** । धान्यक्षेत्रभागः m. a section of a paddy-field as divided by low banks for purposes of irrigation. See **-bēr** ab. **-gĕḍᵘ -ग्यडू** । बद्धमुष्टिकतृणसंयुक्तधान्यभारः f. a sheaf of reaped paddy, usually consisting of six times as much of the straw as can be grasped in the hand at one time. Cf. **-khorᵘ** and **-lôwᵘ** bel. **-gŏṇᵘ -ग्वनु** । लघु धान्यकूटम् m. a pile or heap of sheaves of paddy, esp. a small one. Cf. **-gŏñⁱ** bel. **-guna -गुन** । धान्यपूर्णा गोणी f. a grain-sack or bag, for use with pack-animals. **-gŏñⁱ -ग्वञि** । धान्यकूटम् f. a high pile or stack of sheaves of paddy, put together to allow them to become thoroughly dry. Cf. **-gŏṇᵘ** ab. **-gurᵘ -गुरु** । अश्वोढधान्यम् m. a paddy-horse, a pack-horse loaded with paddy. **-gāsa -गास** । धान्यतृणम् m. paddy-straw. **-hönzᵘ -हांज़ू** । धान्यविक्रेता नाविकः m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ**), a boatman (or boatwoman) whose profession it is to collect paddy from the villages on the river-banks for sale in the city. **-hāyukh -हायुख्** । धान्यपूर्णा तुला m. (sg. dat. **-hāyĕkas -हायकस्**), the grain-pan of the large scales in which

paddy is weighed. **-hyol^{u}** -ह्यलु । धान्यगुच्छः(शूकः) m. an ear of the paddy-plant (Gr.M.). **-kādur^{u}** -काँदुरु । धान्यकन्दुः m. a large receptacle made of matting for storing threshed unhusked paddy. **-khāh** -खाह् । धान्यक्षेत्रसमूहः m. paddy land, a group of paddy-fields. **-khal** -खल् । धान्यखलः m. a paddy-threshingfloor, a place where paddy is collected prior to threshing. **-khar** -खर् । खरोढधान्यभारः m. an ass's load of grain. **-khār** -खार् । धान्यखारी f. (sg. dat. **-khör^{ü}** -खांरू), a certain weight of threshed paddy, a *khār* or *kharwār* (about 152 lb.) of paddy (Gr.Gr. 74): the area over which one *khār* of paddy seed-grain is sown is exactly equivalent to four British acres (L. 243; cf. **-path** bel.). **-khor^{u}** -खंरु । धान्यमुष्टिकद्वादशी m. a certain load or measure of paddy in the ear with the straw, consisting of twelve handfuls or as much as can be grasped twelve times with the hand, two sheaves. Cf. **-gĕḍ^{ü}** ab. **-khīt^{i}** -खीति । धान्यक्षेत्रम् f. a paddy-field. **-khĕwar** -ख्यवर् । अल्पशो धान्यसंग्रहः m. the collection of a store of paddy little by little: e.g. when the paddy has been threshed by the cultivator, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given; in such a case the cultivator, for his immediate needs, privately carries off from the pile, little by little, a store for his personal consumption before receiving this permission. **-kala** -कल । धान्यशिरोऽग्रः m. paddy-head, i.e. the bearded tip of an ear of paddy, containing very small grains. **-kanz** -कञ् । धान्योलूखलम् m. a mortar in which paddy is husked; a mortar full of paddy; as much paddy as will fill a mortar. **-kĕs^{ü}r^{ü}** -क्यसंरू । धान्यकिंशारुः f. the beard of the paddy-ear. **-kuṭh^{ü}** -कुठू । धान्यसद्म f. a paddy-granary (usually built with wooden boards). **-kaṭ^{a}ra** -कंतर । अल्पधान्यसमूहः m. a small amount of threshed paddy, usually as much as can be held in the palm of the hand. **-lāv** -लाव् । धान्यलवणम् f. paddy-reaping, the paddy harvest. **-lôw^{u}** -लोवु । धान्यलूनमुष्टिः m. (in reaping paddy) the amount of straw held in the hand and reaped with one cut of the sickle. Cf. **-gĕḍ^{ü}** ab. **-lāy** -लाय् । धान्यलाजाः f. parched paddy, paddy roasted so that each grain bursts. **-müṭ^{ü}** -मंटू । धान्यालिञ्जरः f. a large, high, earthen jar used for holding paddy, esp. when filled with it. **-maṭh** -मठ् । धान्यमणिकः m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas** -मटस्), a kind of large earthen jar for holding paddy. **-mŏṭh^{ü}** -म्वंठू f. (sg. dat. **-mŏchĕ** -म्वछ्य), a handful of paddy (K. 178). **-nör^{ü}** -नांरू । क्षेत्रभागविशेषः f. a long, narrow strip of a field grown with paddy. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् । अल्पधान्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-phĕkas** -फ्यकस्), 'a dust of paddy,' a very small quantity of paddy, e.g. the amount collected or distributed at one time by or to one person. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । धान्यसमूहः, एकं तत्फलम् m. a small quantity of threshed paddy (Gr.Gr. 164); a single grain of paddy (K. 178, in this sense usually only plural, Gr.Gr. 164). **-phulay** -फुलय् । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावः f. blossoming of paddy, the flowering of the rice plant (taking place in July, August, or early September). **-phulayi-kani** -फुलंयि-कनि । प्रायेण धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at about the time of rice-blossoming (indefinitely). **-phulayi-kyut^{u}** -फुलंयि-क्यतु । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at the time of rice-blossoming (definitely). **-phŏṭ^{u}** -फ्वतु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a moderately large kind of basket used for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket (Gr.Gr. 74). Cf. **-phŏṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** bel. **-phuṭ^{a}j^{i}** -फुटंजि or **-phuṭ^{ü}j^{ü}** -फुटंजू । धान्यराशिः f. a pile of threshed paddy. **-phŏṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** -फ्वतंरू । लघुधान्यकण्डोलः f. a small kind of basket for carrying paddy; such a basket filled with paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. (These baskets are plastered over with mud.) Cf. **-phŏṭ^{u}** ab. **-pāj^{i}** -पंजि or **-püj^{ü}** -पंजू । धान्यपूर्णपिटः a large kind of basket for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-pol^{u}** -पंलु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a large kind of wide open basket, woven of withies and boughs, for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-püṭ^{ü}** -पंटू । धान्यत्वक् f. empty paddy husks still on the plant, i.e. husks in which the grain has not formed for want of moisture and which are gaping at the top, as if longing for a drink. **-path** -पथ् । द्रौणिकधान्यक्षेत्रम् m. a certain measure of land, a field of such an area that it will require one *trakh* (about 9⅓ lb.) of paddy seed for sowing. It is equal in area to one British rood (L. 243). Cf. **-khār** ab. **-paṭh^{a}r** -पंथर् । प्रक्षिप्तधान्यकप्रदेशः m. ground on which paddy thrown, usually accidentally or carelessly, has taken root and grown up. **-pathur^{u}** -पथुरु । प्रसारितधान्यस्थलम् m. a paddy-floor, a level open space on which paddy is spread out to dry. **-pyuṭh^{u}** -पिठु । धान्यभारः m. a sack of leather or gunny full of paddy, adapted for carrying on a man's back and shoulders. It holds about a *khār* or 152 lb. **-roṭ^{u}** -रंटु । धान्यपरिमाणम् m. (in bartering vegetables, etc., for paddy or the like) the weight of anything in paddy. **-raṭh**

-रठ । धान्यपरिमितिः f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi** -रटि), id. **-shup**^{u} -शुपु । धान्यशूर्पः m. a winnowing basket for paddy; so much paddy as can be held at one time by such a basket. **-sör**^{u} -सांछ् । धान्यसंग्रहः f. piling of unthreshed grain (always with reference to paddy conveyed from one place to another, e.g. from a field to be stacked up elsewhere). **-thal** -थल् । रोपणधान्यलताः f. paddy seedlings ready for transplanting. **-thāl barun** -थाल् बरुन् । कांस्यपात्रे धान्यपूरणशाकुनिकम् m.inf. to fill the paddy dish, to take the paddy omen. (On the eve of the New Year and similar festivals a metal tray is loaded with paddy, accompanied by flowers, cooked rice, silver, walnuts, cakes, etc., and omens taken from it.) **-ṭaph** -ञफ् । धान्यलता f. a paddy plant, a rice plant as it springs from a single seed. **-waguv**^{u} -वगुवु । प्रसारितधान्यकटः m. a paddy-mat, a mat on which threshed paddy is spread out for drying. **-wāph** -वाफ् । धान्यवापकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस्), paddy-sowing, the time at which paddy is sown (late April to early June). **-wör**^{u} -वांछ् । धान्यनौका f. a paddy-barge, a small kind of open barge used for conveying paddy by river to the city. **-vĕv** -व्यव् । धान्योप्तिः f. paddy-sowing, the act of sowing paddy. **-zamīn** -ज़मीन् । शालेयम् (क्षेत्रम्) f. (sg. dat. **-zamīni** -ज़मीनि), paddy-land, land in which paddy is sown or to which it is transplanted, land suited for growing paddy, rice land. **-zyur**^{u} -ज़िरु । उन्नवद्धान्यमञ्जरी m. paddy-pollen, the young paddy in blossom.

diñĕ दिञ f.pl. of **dyun**^{u}, q.v.

diñ^{u} दिञू f.sg. of **dyun**^{u}, q.v.

dīñ^{u} दीञू, see **dyūn**^{u}.

dȫñ^{u} दांञू । गुञ्जाषट्कमानम् f. (sg. dat. **dāñĕ 2** दाञ), the name of the amount of a certain weight, equivalent to the weight of six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, each weighing about eight barley-corns. Cf. **dāñuk**^{u}; met. a very small amount, hence **dȫñ**^{u} **dȫñ**^{u} दांञू दांञू every particle, every single piece (Śiv. 1524, m.c. **dȫñ**^{u} **dȫñi**), and **dāñĕ dāñĕ** दाञ दाञ adv. in every particle, to the last grain, entirely (Śiv. 1301, 1308, 1313).

d^{ü}**ñ**^{ü} द्वञ्, etc., see **d**^{a}**nun.**

dūñ^{u} **1** दूञू । धूमाग्निकुण्डम् f. the smoke-fire over which a Hindū ascetic sits for lengthened periods inhaling the smoke by way of a religious exercise (Śiv. 305). —**dazüñ**^{ü} —दज़ञ् । निरन्तरखेदापत्तिः f.inf. such a smoke-fire to burn; met. continual worry or sorrow to be experienced, owing to the continual presence or neighbourhood of some irritating cause.

dūñ^{u} **2** दूञू । पिचुविवरणयन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **dōñĕ** दोञ), a bow (El. *dúnui*); esp. the bow used by a cotton-carder. He twangs its string against the uncleaned cotton or wool, thus cleaning it (Gr.Gr. 121); met. in **Rām-baḍ**^{a}**rüñ**^{ü} **dūñ**^{u} राम्-बंद्रंञ् दूञू f. the bow of Rām Baḍ^{a}r (= Rāmacandra), a rainbow (cf. L. 463). Cf. **dūn**^{u} **2.** —**diñ**^{u} —दिञू । विवृत्य प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to card (cotton, etc.); met. to toss aside in all directions a mass of articles, esp. in the hope of finding and getting hold of some particular thing hidden amongst them.

dōñĕ-phamb दोञ-फम्ब । यन्त्रविवृतपिचुः m. cotton which has been carded.

dūñ^{u} **3** दूञू f. noise, outcry heard in the distance. —**tulüñ**^{ü} —तुलंञ् । रोषकोलाहलः f.inf. to raise an angry noise or angry tumult heard in the distance, as when made by children out of sight of their parents, or raised by the masters and mistresses of a house against the conduct of a servant not present. —**wöthüñ**^{ü} —व्वथंञ् । कोलाहलोत्थितिः f.inf. such a noise or outcry to occur.

düñ^{ü} द्वञ् । मांसखण्डः f. a piece of goat's flesh, esp. a long strip cut off from the upper part of the leg.

dūñ-dö दूञ्-दां । धकारः m. the name of the Śāradā and Nāgarī letter ध, used in schools.

dañ-dab दञ्-दब् । खण्डशो भवनम्, सद्यो मरणम् m. being dashed to pieces, of someone or something falling from a height or the like (used esp. in abuse); met. sudden death, however caused.

dañ-daka दञ्-दक or **-dakh** -दख् । भङ्गनिपातः m. (sg. dat. **-dakas** -दकस्), i.q. **dañ-dab,** q.v.

ḍañ-ḍañ डञ्-डञ् m. in **ḍañ-ḍañ karun** डञ्-डञ् करुन् । अन्तःशून्यताख्यापनम् m.inf. to make the sound of '**ḍañ-ḍañ**', to show the hollowness of anything (lit. or met.) by ringing it.

dāñuk^{u} दाञुकु । षड्गुञ्जामितपरिमाणम् m. a certain metal weight used in weighing. The weight which it indicates is one **dȫñ**^{u}, q.v.

dūñ^{u}**-müts**^{ü} दूञू-मंचू, see **dōnun.**

dīñĕr दीञर् । दीनता m. misery, wretchedness.

dȫñ^{e}**run** दांञ्रुन् । चिन्तनम् (विमर्शः) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dȫñ**^{o}**r**^{u} दांञ्रु), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1050). Also **dȫñ**^{e}**rāwun** (e.g. Śiv. 1667). **dȫñ**^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} दांञ्रु-मतु । चिन्तितः (विमृष्टः) perf. part. (f. **dȫñ**^{ü}**r**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} दांञ्र्-मंचू), reflected upon, considered.

dȫñ^{e}**rāwun** दांञ्रावुन् । ध्यानविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dȫñ**^{e}**rōw**^{u} दांञ्रोवु), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1667); i.q. **dȫñ**^{e}**run,** q.v. **dȫñ**^{e}**rōw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} दांञ्रोवु-मतु । ध्यानविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dȫñ**^{e}**röw**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} दांञ्रांवू-मंचू), reflected upon, considered.

dōñōv दोञोव् 2 p.p. of **dōnun,** q.v.

dāñĕwal दाञवल् । धान्याकम् f. coriander seed (El.), *Coriandrum sativum.*

dāñĕwali bar̥ᵃg दाञवलि बंर्ग् । धान्याकशाकम् m. greens or spinach (*sāg*) of the leaves of the coriander plant. **-gūjᵘ** -गूजू । धान्याकचूर्णम् f. powdered and sifted coriander seed. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । धान्याकलता m. the coriander shrub. **-path** -पथ् । धान्याकरसलेपः m. a certain medical application, a plaster or lotion of powdered coriander seed mixed with water and applied to the affected portion of the body by means of a rag.

dᵃpa द्वप or **dᵃph** द्वफ् (sometimes written **dᵘph** दूफ्) । धूपः, वनस्पतिभेदः m. (sg. dat. **dᵃpas** द्वपस्), the name of a certain plant found in the forests. Its root is collected by shepherds and burnt in the temples as incense (L. 363, *dhup*); the root used as incense (Śiv. 108, **dᵃph**). Cf. **dupa** and **dūph.**

dᵃpa-gandᵘrᵘ द्वप-गंड्रू । ओषधिविशेषमूलम् f. the root of this plant, burnt as incense. **-zuvᵘrᵘ** -ज़ुव्रू । धूपपात्रम् f. a vessel or censer for burning incense.

dopᵘ दंपु । आज्ञा m. (really 1 p.p. of **dāpun,** q.v.), a thing said (K.Pr. 139); an order, command.

dapi-kömᵘ दपि-कांमू । प्रेरणया करणम् f. a work done by command, and not voluntarily. **—karun** —करुन् । चोदनया विधानम् m.inf. to carry out a work under another's orders, and not of one's own motion.

dupa दुप । धूपः, वनौषधिविशेषः m. incense, frankincense, a fragrant-burning gum (Śiv. 1856); a certain wild plant, i.q. **dᵃpa,** q.v. **-dag** -दग् or **-dŏg** -द्वग् । अतिकुट्टनम् m. the pounding of the *dupa-* or *dᵃpa*-plant; met. the thorough pounding of any substance (cf. Śiv. 1856). **-gandᵘrᵘ** -गंड्रू । वनस्पतिमूलविशेषः f. the root of the *dupa-* or *dᵃpa*-plant. **-lōṭᵘ** -लांटू । धूपशाखा f. a long stick of incense for burning, a candle of incense-gum. **-zuvᵘrᵘ** -ज़ुव्रू । धूपाधारिका f. a censer.

dupochᵘ दुपंछु । द्विपक्षकालिकः adj. (f. **dupüchᵘ 1** दुपंछू; for **2** see **dupokhᵘ**), of or belonging to two lunar fortnights; born, produced, or made two lunar fortnights ago.

dupacĕl दुपच्यल् । द्विपटकः m. a kind of cloth or mantle in which there are two breadths. Cf. **dupᵃṭa.**

dapa-daph दप-दफ्, **dapā-daph** दपा-दफ्, or **daphā-daph** दफा-दफ् । द्वन्द्वयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. **-dapi** -दपि), a quarrel commencing with mutual abuse and winding up with a hand-to-hand fight.

dᵃph द्वफ्, see **dᵃpa.**

daph दफ्, see **dapun 1.**

ḍaph डफ् (= دف) । वाद्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍapnas** डफ्स्), a tambourine.

ḍāph डाफ् । संवेशनम् m. (sg. dat. **ḍāpas** डापस्), lying down, resting (El. has *dāf* m. rest, and *ḍāp* f. sleep). **—ḍulagun** —डुलगुन् । संवेशनम् m.inf. to be sleepless, to toss and tumble in one's bed. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to rest, give rest (to) (El. *ḍāf*). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । संवेशनम् m.inf. to take to one's bed (from disease, sorrow, weakness, or the like); to sleep (El. *ḍāp trāwüñᵘ* f.).

daphā 1 दफा دفع m. pushing, thrusting, repulse, repelling (El.); used in special senses in the following: **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अदृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become destroyed at a distance, to be thrust away to a distance and there to perish. **—karun** —करुन् । अपनयनम् m.inf. to thrust away or carry away to a distance and there to destroy, to make away with. **—sapadun** —सपदुन् or **—sapazun** —सपज़ुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **—gatshun** ab.

daphā 2 दफा دفعه f. one time, one turn or bout.

dīph 1 दीफ् । दीपः m. (sg. dat. **dīpas** दीपस्), a light, a lamp (Śiv. 314), esp. the small lamp consisting of a cotton wick burning in a saucer of oil, or the jewelled lamp used in worship (Śiv. 513, 738, 835, 1093, 1175, 1205, 1346, 1523, 1692, 1706); used met. in idioms such as **kŏla-dīph** क्वल-दीफ् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536).

dīpa-dān दीप-दान । दीपवलिः m. an illumination, esp. the illumination of the Diwālī festival (see **-mālā** bel.) or the illumination on the eighth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun (Phālguna) on the occasion of making offerings to deceased ancestors. **-mālā** -माला । दीपमालाख्योत्सवः f. a celebrated festival, the Diwālī of India, held on the new moon of the month of Kārtikh (Kārttika) in honour of Kārttikēya, the Indian war-god. In the daytime Hindūs bathe and put on their best attire. At night they worship Lakṣmī, and their houses and the streets are illuminated (Śiv. 1093, 1150). **-shrād** -श्राद् । दीपसांमुख्ये श्राद्धम् m. a ceremony (at which lamps are lighted) performed in the months of Māg or Phāgun of the year after a death, in honour of the deceased; genl. a festival observed by all Hindūs on the eighth day of the bright half of Phāgun, = **-dān** ab.

dīph 2 दीफ् m. (sg. dat. **dīpas** दीपस्), an island; used —° as in **Sangal-dīph,** the island of Sangal, Ceylon (K.Pr. 186).

dŏph 1 द्वफ् । क्षुपः m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas** द्वपस्), a shrub, a small bush (Gr.M.).

dŏph 2 द्वफ् । निपातशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas** द्वपस्), the sound caused by falling from a height (e.g. on to

a roof), crash, flop, bang. —**karith.** —करिथ् । सनिपातशब्दम् adv. with such a sound, crash, u.w. vbs. of falling, etc.

dōph दौँफ् । निगूढासिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **dōpi** दौँपि), a sword-stick, a walking-stick with a sword hidden inside it.

dūph दूफ् m. (sg. dat. **dūpas** दूपस्), incense. Cf. **dᵃpa, dupa,** and **dᵃph. dūpa-dīph** दूप-दीफ् m. incense and lamps (used in worship) (Śiv. 1175, 1523, 1692, K. 1046).

daphā-daph दफा-दफ् । विप्रलापः f., i.q. **dapa-daph,** q.v.

duphala 1 दुफल । द्विफालः adj. c.g. two-bladed, two-edged (e.g. a mattock or a knife).

duphala 2 दुफल । द्विधाभिन्नः adj. c.g. split lengthways into two pieces (of a log, a post, firewood, or the like).

duphólᵘ दुफ़लु । द्विफलोद्भावकवृक्षचादि adj. (f. **duphüjᵘ** दुफ़ज़ू), (of a field) bearing two crops (spring and autumn); (of a tree, etc.) bearing two different kinds of fruit on different branches.

daphul-wakth دفع لوقت m. putting off, postponement. **daphul-wakth kadun** दफुल्-वक्थ् कडुन् । क्रिया-समयनिर्वाहणम् m.inf. to draw out postponement; somehow or other to complete an urgent work in the proper time in spite of the absence of the necessary means. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । क्रियानिर्वाहसमाप्तिसंभवः m.inf. postponement to issue; a work to be completed as ab.

daphan दफन् دفن । शववसनम् m. burial, interment; (in Kāshmīrī) a shroud.

ḍaphar डफर् (= دفر) । मांसमयसूदविशेषः m. a stink; (in Kāshmīrī) a certain dish made by cooking together the flesh on a sheep's or goat's head together with the animal's paunch. **-kālⁱyĕ** -कलिय (= دفر قلیه) । सूदविशेषः m. an abominable stinking mess, tasteless victuals, a dish in which much broth, vegetables, etc., are mixed to make it go further, wishwash; (in Kāshmīrī) a mess made up of the paunch and head-flesh of a sheep or goat, as ab. **-lĕjᵘ** -ल्यजू । व्यञ्जनविशेषोखा f. a cooking-pot filled with the above mess, or of a kind suitable for its preparation.

ḍīphᵘrᵘ डीफ़ृरू or **ḍīphᵘrᵘ** डीफ़्रू । गुह्यसभा f. a private assembly of a few (four or five) men met together for consultation, a private committee, privy council.

ḍīphᵃrĕ karañĕ डीफ़र्य करञ । सभाविधानम् f. pl. inf. to form such small privy councils, to form small private committees out of a number of people assembled together.

dupahar दुपहर् । मध्याह्नः m. lit. two watches (a day being divided into four watches of about three hours each); hence, midday (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.).

dupaharan दुपहरन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bögⁱ** -बांगि or **-bögin** -बांगिन् । प्रायो मध्याह्ने adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts. —**tāmath** —तामथ् adv. till midday (Gr.M.).

dupaharas दुपहरस । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Gr.M.). **-bögⁱ** -बांगि or **-bögin** -बांगिन् । प्रायो मध्याह्नकाले adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts.

dupŏhorᵘ दुपुहुरु । द्व्यग्रिः adj. (f. **dupŏhᵃr** दुपुहर्), two-cornered, two-pointed, two-peaked, forked.

dō-phyōr दो-फ्योर् । विसर्जनीयः two-dotted; (in Sanskrit grammar) the sign : or *visarjanīya*.

dupokhᵘ दुपंखु । द्विपक्ष्यः, द्विपक्षयुक्तः adj. (f. **dupüchᵘ 2** दुपंछू; for 1 see **dupochᵘ**), having two sides or wings; (of a bird) two-winged; (of a wheeled vehicle) two-wheeled; of or belonging to both parties (e.g. a feast to which a man invites both his own and his wife's relations).

dupolᵘ दुपंलु । द्विपलमितः adj. (f. **dupüjᵘ** दुपंजू), weighing 2 *pals* of about one-tenth of a pound each, weighing (approximately) 3 ounces; composed of materials weighing 3 ounces (e.g. a turban, in the making of which 3 ounces of thread were used up); hence, of such an article, very fine, very delicate and light.

dupalyunᵘ दुपलिनु or दुपल्युनु । द्विपलमितः adj. (f. **dupaliñᵘ** दुपलिञ्), i.q. **dupolᵘ**, q.v.

dapun 1 दपुन् । कथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dopᵘ** दंपु; the impve. sg. 2 is **daph** दफ्, e.g. Śiv. 633), to say, to speak (K.Pr. 30; YZ. 20, 28, 91, 161, 250, 463; Śiv. 40, 74, 78, 80, 82, 88, etc.), to order, command; to send a message, to instruct by message; to say to oneself, consider, think (Śiv. 530, 785); to explain (El.); (on the occasion of a son's marriage or similar festival) to invite friends and relations formally by word of mouth (Śiv. 74, 79, 81, 82) (cf. **dapun 2, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ**).

dapani nērun दपनि नेरुन् । निमन्त्रणाय निर्गमनम् m.inf. to go forth in order to invite; on the occasion of giving a marriage feast or the like, to go out to pay visits of invitation to one's relations, to set out to invite personally. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । निमन्त्रणायागमनम् m.inf. to arrive at a house in order to invite its inhabitants to a marriage or the like (Śiv. 79, 81).

dápⁱ dápⁱ sōdāh दंपि दंपि सोदाह । परस्परसंमतिपूर्वकं कार्यविधानम् f. (of two parties) agreement after mutual consultation as to a course of conduct; esp. a mutual agreement to fight or the like.

dopᵘ-motᵘ दंपु-मंतु । आज्ञापितम् perf. part. (f. **düpᵘ-mütsᵘ** दंपू-मंचू), said; ordered, commanded; invited, etc.

dapun 2 दपुन् m. (sg. dat. **dapanas** दपनस्, pl. nom. **dapáni** दपंनि, L. 268), an invitation to a wedding issued to the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 82; L. 268 *dapani*). This word is really the same as **dapun 1,** the inf. used as a verbal noun. Cf. **dapun 1, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ.**

dapan-bata दपन्-वत । निमन्त्रणायाभ्यागतार्थं भोजनम् m. (on the occasion of a marriage, when an ambassador arrives at the house of a relation of the bride or bridegroom formally to invite him to the festival) the formal dinner given to such an ambassador. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapawañ.**

dupar दुपर् । कूटविशेषः m. a heavy iron-headed hammer; an iron mallet, a sledgehammer.

dupūrᵘ दुपूरु । द्विपुरकः adj. (f. **dupūrü** दुपूरू), having two layers or strata; having two sections, one above the other (e.g. an ear-pendant); two-storied (of a house).

dupᵃṭa दुपट or **dupaṭa** दुपट । सूक्ष्मप्रावरणपटः m. 'having two breadths', a kind of light muslin wrapper or cotton shawl (El.), usually with embroidered edges, worn by men, loosely thrown over the shoulders (Śiv. 1725, K. 976, both with suff. of indef. art. **dupaṭāh** दुपटाह्), and used by women as a head-covering and veil. Cf. **dupacĕl.**

dīpᵃth दीपथ् f. (sg. dat. **dīpüċü** दीपंचू), brightness, light, splendour (Śiv. 1657).

dīptimān दीप्तिमान् adj. e.g. bright, splendid, brilliant (Śiv. 1122, **dīptimāna,** m.c.).

dupŏtrᵘ दुपंत्रु । द्विपुत्रः adj. (f. **dupŏtürü** दुपुंतरू), possessing two sons.

dupotrᵘ दुपंत्रु । द्विपत्रात्मा adj. (f. **dupatürü** दुपतंरू), possessing two leaves, two-leaved (e.g. a seed-sprout just showing two leaves).

dapawunᵘ दपवुनु । कथनेन चोदयन् n.ag. (f. **dapawüñü** दपवंञू), one who speaks; one who commands; one who instructs by message; one who personally invites to a wedding or the like (see **dapun 1** and **2**).

dapawañ दपवञ् । निमन्त्रणायागतेभ्यः सुदायद्रव्यम् f. (on the occasion of a marriage or other festival, when the ambassadors arrive at a house formally to invite the members of the family to the festival) the money-present given by the invited to the inviters. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapan-bata.**

dre, drii, *incorr.* for **driy,** q.v.

dar 1 در prep. in, into, with (Ram. 72, 900; W. 99; YZ. 10, 27); on, upon, above (**phōj dar phōj,** troop upon troop, Rām. 570); of, concerning, about; by, for, because of; near, hard by, at; to, as far as, according to; before, in presence of; against. For compounds commencing with this word, see s.vv.

dar 2 दर् ,در । द्वारम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 1** दरस्, abl. **dara 1** दर), a door, doorway, entrance to a house, room, etc. (Rām. 574); a door (of escape) (K.Pr. 227); a square in a draught or chess board (Śiv. 1544, **khāla-dar,** the square of skin, the position inside the skin, hence the womb, being born, human life). **-ḍokhᵘ** -डंखु । आश्रयः m. 'door and prop'; refuge and care, support, assistance, subsistence, received from a master, friend, or the like.

dar 3 दर् । परिमाणम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 2** दरस्, abl. **dara 2** दर), value, estimation, esteem; price, rate, tariff, market or current rate; the calculation of the weight of a load, etc.; a large, fixed pair of scales for weighing heavy loads. **-danda** -दण्ड । बृहत्तुलादण्डः m. the beam of such a pair of scales; a general term for such a beam together with all its appurtenances. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । तोलनम् m.inf. to weigh. **—karun** —करुन् । परिमाणसमताविधानम् m.inf. to calculate the weight of anything by weighing an aliquot part thereof by measure and multiplying by the number of parts. **—lagun** —लगुन् । तोलनारम्भः m.inf. the weighing to commence (e.g. of a crop of paddy or of a stack of firewood). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । तोलनारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence the weighing as ab.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर्, see s.v.; for **1** see **dara 4.** **-tulukᵘ** -तलुकु । तुलामानोद्भवः adj. (f. **-talücü** -तलंचू), 'of under the scales'; (of anything being weighed) coming first into existence at the time of weighment.

darukᵘ दरुकु । परिमाणभवः adj. (f. **darücü** दरंचू), of or belonging to weight, of or belonging to the weight or weights used to balance an article being weighed.

daras khotᵘ-motᵘ दरस खंतु-मंतु । तुलायामारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khüċü-müċü** —खंचू-मंचू), mounted on the scales, in the condition of being weighed; met. subject to general discussion and criticism. **—pĕṭh khārun** —प्यठ खारुन । तुलारोपणम् m.inf. to cause to mount upon the scales, to subject to weighment; met. to subject another to discussion and criticism. **-pĕṭh khasun** -प्यठ खसुन् । तुलारोहणम् m.inf. to mount on the scales, to be in the condition of being weighed; met. to become the subject of general discussion and criticism.

dar 4 दर् m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs in Kashmīr (Gr.Gr. 34).

dara-bāy दर-बाय् f. the wife of such a Brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ, in a laudatory sense, a real son of a Dar, a good Dar (Gr.Gr. 132); **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 131).

dar 5 दर्, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and 3.

dar 6 (K.Pr. 167), see **dor**^{u}.

dar 7 दर् (धर्) m. one who carries or bears up, used —°, as in **mālā-dar,** one who bears a garland (Śiv. 1171, 1174); **musala-dar,** one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160); **gangā-dar,** he who carries the Ganges (on his head), Śiva (Śiv. 37).

dar 8 दर् m. a cavern, cave (Rām. 1584, but here the word may also be **dara 3,** q.v.).

ḍar डर् । भयम् m. fear, apprehension, alarm, dread, awe (K. 375, 464, 468, 577).

dār 1 دار adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dārĕñ दार्यञ्** (داریٕ), having, possessing, holding, keeping; used —°, as in **alāka-dār,** the owner of an estate; **āsana-dār,** possessing a seat, hence worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57); **āyĕ-dār,** possessing accessibility, easy to grasp; **baca-dār,** possessing a child, pregnant; **bāḍav-dār,** possessing largeness, too large; **bāganayĕ-dār,** divisible; **bagāra-dār,** greasy, rich. In Śiv. 1789 there is a pun with **dār,** impve. 2 sg. of **dārun.**

dār 2 दार् دار **। दारु** m. (sg. abl. **dāra 1 दार**), a beam or log of wood, a piece of timber (K.Pr. 248, Śiv. 337, 1776); a lump of wood, a worthless piece of wood (K.Pr. 50). El. writes this *dār*, i.e. *dör*^{u}.

dāra-banna दार-बन्न । दारुकूटम् f. a large pile or stack of logs or beams. **-khŏn -ख्वन् । दारुसमूहः** f. a small pile of a few beams and planks collected together for building a house or the like. **-kŏl -क्वल् । दारुप्रवाहिणीकुल्या** f. a small canal or water channel for conveying logs from the forest. **-kön**^{ü} **-कांन्‌ । दारुसमूहः** f. a collection of logs, etc., esp. when brought together for building a house. **-lür**^{ü} **-लंरू । काष्ठमयगृहम्** f. a house built of timber, a log house. **-pon**^{u} **-पंनु । काष्ठकीलकम्** m. a wooden wedge for splitting logs. **-wan -वन् । असंख्यदारुसमूहः** m. a dense forest of timber-trees; met. a huge collection of logs.

dār 3 दार् । दृढता m. (sg. abl. **dāra 2 दार**), strength, stoutness, durability, esp. of clothes, vessels, or similar articles liable to wear out.

dāra-dor^{u} **दार-दंरु । अतिदृढः** adj. (f. **-dür**^{ü} **-दंरू**), very strong, very durable (as ab.).

dār 4 दार् or (K. 325, 507) **dārā दारा । धारा** f. a line of descending fluid, a thin stream (Śiv. 501, 1028, 1173, 1361, 1366, 1577); **ȧsh**^{i} **pȧk**^{i} **dārē,** tears flowed in a stream (YZ. 132, m.c. for *dāri*); so, **osh**^{u} **dāri pok**^{u} (YZ. 417).

dāri-dāri दारि-दारि (often **-dārĕ -दार्य** m.c.) (Śiv. 964, 1233, 1910) or **dör**^{i}**-dör**^{i} **दांरि-दांरि** (Śiv. 1894) adv. in streams. **dāri dāri wasun दारि दारि वसुन् । अतिवृष्टिप्रस्रुतिः** m.inf. 'to descend in streams', a house to be flooded in a rain-storm owing to leaks in the roof.

dār 5 दार् or **dāra 3 दार । धारा** f. the sharp edge or point of any tool, weapon, or cutting instrument (El. *dára*).

dāra phēranĕ दार फेरञ । कोटिपरिवर्तः f. pl. inf. the edges or point of a tool or weapon to be turned. **—pĕnĕ —प्यञ । कोटिखण्डना** f. pl. inf. 'edges to fall', the edges or point of any tool or weapon to be depressed, to be blunted or turned.

dār 6 दार् f. a door (Rām. 22). **nav-dār नव्-दार्,** the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Rām. 23).

dāra-pūz दार-पूज़् । द्वारदेवतापूजा f. worship of the door-god; a part of the Hindū wedding ceremony, in which the bridegroom, before entering the bride's house for the purpose of marriage, worships the god who guards the door. Cf. **dör**^{u} **3.**

ḍār 1 डार् । समस्थलक्षेत्रम् m. a level field suitable for growing corn crops, a cornfield. El. writes this *dār* (i.e. *dör*^{u} with dental *d*).

ḍār 2 डार् । जातिविशेषः m. a surname, commonly used by Musalmān cultivators, as in Gaphār Ḍār غفار ڈار, **Las**^{i} **Ḍār लंसि डार्,** both proper names.

d^{a}**ra दर । श्वापसारणवाक्यम्** m. onomat. the cry used in chasing away a dog, 'shoo!' (K.Pr. 35, 114, *durah*). **-d**^{a}**ra -दर । श्वनिरासायासकृच्छब्दानुकरणम्** m. the word used in referring to the above cry oft-times repeated, 'shoo-shooing.' **-d**^{a}**ra karun -दर करुन् । असकृन्निराकरणम्** m.inf. to 'shoo' repeatedly; met. to drive away another (esp. an objectionable person) discourteously whenever he approaches one. **—karun —करुन् । निराकरणम्** m.inf. to 'shoo', drive away a dog; met. to drive a person away discourteously.

dara 3 दर । आधारः m. (sg. dat. **daras 3 दरस्**), a support, prop, that which holds anything immovable, cf. **ȧch**^{i}**-dara,** s.v. **ȧch**^{i}. **—log**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **—लंगु-मंतु । स्तब्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—lüj**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} **—लंजू-मंचू**) (of some living being) become motionless (Rām. 1584, see bel.). **—lagun —लगुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become motionless, be stopped, suddenly delayed or impeded (of some person or thing usually or preferably in motion) (Śiv. 332, 1641; of the coming of daylight being delayed, Rām. 1584, cf. **dar 8**); to become fixed, permanent (Rām. 1391, of the darkness of an eclipse); met. to become released from transmigration, become absorbed in the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 166, and also of

the moonlight being stopped by the brighter light of the sun). Cf. **dari lagun**, s.v. **dorᵘ 1.**

dara 4 दर । आकर्षः f. pulling out, straining (leather, cloth, rope, or the like previously contracted, in order to lengthen it); pulling or wringing out clothes in the process of washing (Śiv. 1022). **-dar 1** -दर् f. pulling, hauling (at anything) (K.Pr. 11). Cf. also **dara-dar 2** and **3**, s.vv. **-drasa** -द्रस । आकर्षः m. to pull from both ends a rope, etc., as ab., till there is danger of its breaking. Cf. **drasa.** —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । आकर्षणम् m.inf. to pull out as ab.

dara 5 दर دره । सेकनालिका m. (sg. dat. **daras 4** दरस्), a valley between two hills, down which a stream runs; (in Kashmīr) a small water-channel conducted round a rice field or the like for purposes of irrigation, the flow of which usually falls from high ground; the current or flow of water in a river (Śiv. 1638, **wŏgani dara,** with a shallow current). **-gaṇḍ** -गंड् कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधः m. a block in such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. —**gaṇḍun** —गंडुन् । कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधनम् m.inf. to block such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **-talukᵘ** -तलुकु । नालिकातो नवोद्भूतः adj. (f. **-talücᵘ** -तलंचू), of or belonging to below the source of the ab. water-channel, i.e. (water) drawn directly from where the water is falling into the channel from high ground. —**sĕzᵃrun** —सेज़रुन् । नालिकाप्रवाहणम् m.inf. at the proper time to cause water to flow along one of these channels.

dara 6 दर, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3.**

dara 7 दर m. doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1606).

dara 8 دره m. translated 'beard' in YZ. 145. Cf. **dörᵘ 2.** Possibly incorr. for **ḍĕka,** forehead.

dara 9 दर fut. sg. 1 of **darun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

dāra 4 दार । चौरसंघातः m. a body of thieves collected together for purposes of robbery, a troop of banditti, 'dacoits,' gang-robbers. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । समुच्चित्य चौर्यविधानम् m.inf. (of thieves) to rob in a body, to commit 'dacoity', to commit gang-robbery. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । चौरसंघातापातः m.inf. an attack by banditti or 'dacoits' to occur.

dāra 5 दार in **dāra-pār** दार-पार् । पारावारशास्तिः m. rule over far and near, rule over a wide extent of country. Cf. **dōr 1.**

dārā दारा f. (sg. dat. **dārāyĕ** दाराय), i.q. **dār 4** (K. 325, 507).

dārū दारू دارو m. medicine, drug, remedy, cure. With suff. of indef. art. **nōshĕ-dārōh** = نوش دارو, an antidote (Rām. 901).

ḍēr डेर् । राशिः m. (sg. abl. **ḍēra 1** डेर), a collection, accumulation; a heap, mound, pile, stack (K.Pr. 118; Śiv. 1185); a store, granary, magazine (El., Siv. 1862); —° plenty of, as in **dyāra-ḍēr,** plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). —**gatshānⁱ** —गछ्ंनि । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to occur; (of things left unswept away owing to laziness) to lie scattered about in heaps. —**khārānⁱ** —खारंनि । राशीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to raise heaps, to leave things in untidy heaps. —**khasānⁱ** —खसंनि । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to be raised; to become piled in heaps (of dust, etc.) (Śiv. 1238). —**sārun** —सारुन् m.inf. to collect a heap, to pile up a heap (K.Pr. 48).

ḍēra 2 डेर । निवासस्थानम् m. a tent, temporary dwelling, abiding place, temporary lodging in another's house when away from home. —**ḍēra phērun** —डेर फेरुन् । कालक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to wander from lodging to lodging, esp. when one has no house of one's own; to spend time fruitlessly. —**dith bĕhun** —दिथ् ब्यहुन् । आसत्यानुलगनम् m.inf. to take a temporary lodging and remain there uninterruptedly during one's stay (e.g. when a spy or detective wishes to observe another's actions). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । निवासदाढ्योत्पादनम्, रचणार्थोपवेशनम् m.inf. to pitch one's tent, determine upon the place of one's temporary lodging; to settle down temporarily in a place for the purpose of protecting or spying on someone. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । परिव्रज्यादिपूर्वकनिवासकरणम् m.inf. to wander about living temporarily in various places, esp. in forests. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । अनुलगनम् m.inf. to settle down near someone else for some purpose.

dēri देरि, see **dyūrᵘ.**

diār, incorr. for **dyār,** q.v.

diār, m. (El.), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v., s.v. **div.**

dīr दीर् । धैर्यवान् m. steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, courageous, self-possessed.

dīra-vīr दीर-वीर् । अतिधैर्यवीर्यः m. a hero.

dīrⁱ दीरि, see **dyūrᵘ.**

dīrī दीरी । धीरता f. firmness, fortitude, courage.

dōr 1 दोर् دور । उच्चाधिकारप्तिः m. circuit, revolution; circuit of rule, jurisdiction, power, authority, dominion, sway (Rām. 997); a high or responsible office, such as that of treasurer or head of a city. —**karānⁱ** —करंनि । उच्चपदोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to occupy such high positions in due course, or otherwise.

dōra-dōr 1 दोर-दोर् f. might, power, sway (Śiv. 738). **dōra-dōr karüñᵘ** दोर-दोर् करंञू । वृद्धिमत्पदाप्तिः f.inf. to gradually reach a high position or station.

dōrĕ-phyurᵘ दोर्य-फिर् m. reversal of one's circuit, going back on one's course, losing one's way (Śiv. 1834). **dōr-ĕ zamāna दोर्य ज़मान** دور زمانہ m. the revolution of ages (Śiv. 726).

dōr 2 दोर् । द्रुतगतिः f. running, a run; (of a horse or the like) galloping, a gallop (Gr.Gr. 127). **—anünᵘ —अनंनू ।** अतिद्रुतागमनम् f.inf. to bring the act of running; hence, to come running, to come quickly. **—nīnᵘ —निनू ।** अतिशीघ्रधावनम् f.inf. to run fast, gallop. **—trăwünᵘ —त्रावंनू ।** अतिधावनम् f.inf., id. **—tshunünᵘ —छ़ुनंनू ।** शीघ्रतया पर्यापणम् f.inf. to get over at a run; (of a road) to pass over very quickly; (of a book, etc.) to get through very quickly, to read quickly, to gallop through.

dōra-dōr 2 दोर-दोर् । अतिधावनम् f. running hither and thither, haste, hurry, bustle; much or frequent running or galloping; contest in running, a race.

dōri yunᵘ दोरि यिनु m.inf. to come running, to run up (to a person) (K. 223).

dōr 3 दोर् । (व्यूति)वितानयन्त्रम् f. a weaver's loom.

dōri khôrᵘ-motᵘ दोरि खोरु-मतु । व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. **—khörᵘ-mütsᵘ —खांछू-मंचू**), that which has been put on a loom (of the warp for weaving). **—khārun —खारुन् ।** व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपणम् m.inf. to set the warp on a loom. **—khasun —खसुन् ।** व्यूतियन्त्रारोहणम् m.inf. to mount the loom, i.e. (of the warp) to be set on the loom. **—khotᵘ-motᵘ —खतु-मतु ।** व्यूतियन्त्रारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ —खंचू-मंचू**), mounted on the loom, i.e. (of the warp) ready on the loom for weaving. **—phyurᵘ —फिर् ।** व्यूतियन्त्रसंचालना m. the act of working the loom up and down and (the shuttle) backwards and forwards, weaving. **—wothᵘ —वथु ।** व्यूतियन्त्रादवरूढः 1 p.p. (f. **—wütshᵘ —वंछू**), descended from the loom, i.e. (of cloth) quite new and fresh from the loom.

dōr 4 दोर् m. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

dōr 5 दोर् m. a field, a little garden (El.). Cf. **ḍōr, dūr 5,** and **ḍūrᵘ**.

ḍōr डोर् । अनूपम् m. land covered with very shallow water, a watery country, a slightly flooded country (from rain or overflow). Cf. **dōr 5, dūr 5,** and **ḍūrᵘ.**

dör 1 दांर् or **dair 1 दैर् ।** धैर्यम् m. firmness, constancy, calmness, gravity, fortitude (Śiv. 338, 1022, K. 414). Also written **dörᵘ 1 दांरु** (e.g. Śiv. 52, 128, 728) and **döry दांर्य्** or **dairy दैर्य्** (e.g. Śiv. 1109, 1271, 1373, 1563).

dör 2 or **dair 2** دیر m. a convent, a monastery; (in Kāshmīrī) the world (for Persian *dair-ĕ tang*) (YZ. 238).

dōra 1 दोर دورہ । आवृत्तिः(संचारः) m. a round, revolution, circuit; a round, tour, course, circuit; the circulation of disease, periodic attacks of ague or the like. **-bôjᵘ -बोजु ।** समशीलसखा m. a circuit-sharer, i.e. a friend whose tastes, habits, and occupations are the same as one's own. **-bata -बत ।** बहुभोजननिष्पादनम् m. the preparation of many various kinds of food for a large number of guests invited on festival occasions and the like.

dōra 2 दोर । दीर्घपटः m. a long piece of cloth as it issues from the loom. See **dōr 3.**

ḍōra डोर । डोरकम् m. (sg. dat. **ḍōras डोरस्**, abl. **ḍōra डोर**, but ag. **ḍūrⁱ डूरि**), a thick string, a cord, a rope, halter (not so thick as a cable). Cf. **ḍūrᵘ.** **—dyunᵘ —दिनु ।** प्रतीचयावकाशदानम् m.inf. to give rope, to give breathing time, to allow a person a short space in which to recover himself (in a fight or the like). **-pan -पन् ।** डोरकतन्तुः m. a short piece of rope or of the strand of a rope.

dörⁱ दांरि, see **dār 4.**

dörī 1 दांरी or **dairī दैरी** f. patience (in misfortune). **—thawünᵘ —थवंनू** f.inf. to exercise patience (Gr.M.).

dörī 2 द(ध)ांरी e.g. an adjectival suffix meaning 'bearing', 'upholding', etc., as in **diha-dörī,** carrying a body, in bodily form (Śiv. 1887); **Gōvardana-dörī,** he who upheld Mount Gōvardhana, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 733); **jaṭa-dörī,** he who wears his hair in matted locks, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1895); **mukuṭa-dörī,** she who wears a diadem, i.e. Pārvatī (Śiv. 1501).

dorᵘ 1 दरु् । दृढः adj. (f. **dürᵘ 1 दंरू**, for **2** see s.v.), firm, hard, strong, compact, durable, solid (K.Pr. 88, Śiv. 337, 1777); robust (K.Pr. 243, *duruye* for *doru-y*); earnest (El.); manly (El.); strong (of arguments) (Gr.M.); strong, firm, steady, obstinate (in purpose or resolution) (Gr.M.); strong, permanent, immortal (Gr.M., K.Pr. 243); fine (of weather, L. 460). El., L., and K.Pr. spell this *dur* and *durr*; K.Pr. 167 spells **dürᵘ** *dar*, cf. **bukurᵘ.** **—droṭᵘ —द्रटु ।** दृढस्थूलः adj. (f. **dürᵘ-drüṭᵘ दंरू-द्रंटू**), hard and stout, stiff and strong, hard and thick. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** दृढीभवनम्, अविगलनम् m.inf. to become tight or jammed (of a knot or the like); to become stiff, solid, tough (of food which even cooking does not make tender). **—karun —करुन् ।** धैर्यविधानम् m.inf. to make firm; hence, to exercise patience or perseverance, to take courage, to be firm; to be composed, calm.

dari lagun दरि लगुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be suddenly stopped, suddenly caused to halt (of something in motion). Cf. **dara lagun,** s.v. **dara 3.**

dárⁱ-wôlᵘ द्वॅरि-वोलु । दृढाग्रहः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is hard, hard-fisted, one who meanly insists on getting all he can.

dorᵘ 2 दॊरु । पङ्क्तिः, पत्त्वः m. a single row of a number of people arranged in rows; any particular tribe or caste to which a person belongs, cf. **bāca-bath.**

dorᵘ 3 दॊरु । वृष्टिनिरोधः m. cessation of rain, stoppage of a shower; a temporary cessation in the middle of a shower. **—karun** —करुन् । वृष्टिस्तम्भः m.inf. such a temporary cessation of rain to occur.

dorᵘ 4 दॊरु, see **darun 1.**

dörᵘ 2 दॉरू । श्मश्रु f. (for 1 see **dör**), the beard (of men) (K.Pr. 9, 156, 168, written *dár*; Rām. 582, K. 662, 664). **—dazüñᵘ** —दज़ूञ् । अन्तः खेदानुभवः f.inf. the beard to burn; met. to experience great annoyance from something happening in one's presence.

dāri-budᵘ दारि-बुडु । श्मश्रुवृद्धः adj. (only m.), old bearded, a grey-beard, of ripe age (used specially in blessings or the like, e.g. a mother saying 'May I see you a grey-beard'). **-chaj** -छज् । घनविशालश्मश्रु m. a fine flowing beard ('shaped like a winnowing sieve'). **-chyotᵘ** -छ्यॊतु m. a grey-beard, a venerable old man, a respected elder (Rām. 1600). **-khᵃṭh** -खठ् । दीर्घं श्मश्रु m. a long beard. **-kôsᵘ** -कोसु । मुण्डितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), one whose beard has been shaved off. **-lab** -लब् । श्मश्र्वेकपार्श्वम् f. one side of a beard, e.g. the right side, or the upper half. **-lôwᵘ** -लोवु । घनदीर्घश्मश्रु m. a long thick beard. **-phĕṭsᵘ** -फ्यॆंचू । श्मश्रुपत्त्वः f. a small piece of a beard. **-wāl** -वाल् । श्मश्रुवालः m. the hair of the beard. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । श्मश्रुविशिष्टः m. bearded, possessing a beard. **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 75).

dörᵘ 3 दॉरू । पक्षद्वारम् f. (for 1 see **dör**), a private or back doorway (Śiv. 340, 949, 958, 1360, 1367); a postern-gate, wicket, sally-port; a window, a casement (H. v. 4, K. 921; El. *dār*); a window-shutter (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 965, 1450). According to El. glass or mica is used in small windows in the houses of the rich. **—bar sörun** —बर् स्वरुन् । द्वारसमाधानम् m.inf. to see to casement and door, to lock up the house for the night. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । पक्षद्वारपिधानम् f.inf. to shut or lock a casement. Cf. **dār 6.**

dārĕ bar trŏpᵃránⁱ दार्य बर् त्रॊपॅरॅनि । यावद्द्वारपिधानम् m. pl. inf. to cover casements and doors, to shut tightly all the doors and windows of a house, so as to stop even the circulation of air, for purposes of secrecy. **dārĕ trŏpᵃrañĕ** दार्य त्रॊपरञ । द्वारपिधानम् f. pl. inf. to cover the casements, to close them so tightly as to stop even the circulation of air (Śiv. 1703).

dāri dara dyunᵘ दारि दर दिनु । प्रार्थितार्थं खेदनम् m.inf. to give pulling at the side-door, to cause a person to pull frequently at the side-door; hence, in negotiations for a marriage or the like, the petitioned party to harass the petitioner by delaying to give a definite reply one way or the other. **dāri dara lagun** दारि दर लगुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवाप्तिः m.inf. pulling at the side-door to be experienced; hence, lack of dignity to be experienced by persistent petitions for something even after refusal. **dāri drasa lagun** दारि द्रस लगुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. dragging at the side-door to be experienced, to be put to shame by accusations against or gossip about the members of one's family. Cf. **drasa. dāri-kinⁱ** दारि-किनि adv. (to go out, look, etc.) by or through the window (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331). **dāri-poṭᵘ** दारि-पॊटु । पक्षद्वारकवाटः m. the door of a side-doorway; the window-flap of a casement, the board which closes a window; a window which is closed by a board (El.).

dörᵘ 4 दॉरू । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. Cf. **achĕ-dörᵘ** under **achⁱ.**

dāri-dajĕ दारि-दज्य । पाञ्चालिकाः f.pl. doll-rags; hence, dolls. **-dajĕ pöthᵃr** -दज्य पॉथर् । पाञ्चालिकाव्यवहारः m. doll-like conduct, used with reference to the relations of a bride and bridegroom who act foolishly as if (like dolls) they were motionless, and without sense of dignity or shame.

dur दुर् دُر m. a pearl (Rām. 570). **dur-fishān** دُرفشان adj. c.g. pearl-scattering (YZ. 6, of the mouth scattering words like pearls). Cf. **dūr 2.**

dūr 1 دور adj. c.g. distant, remote, far, i.q. **dūrᵘ,** q.v. **-pahān** -पहान् adj. c.g. somewhat distant, moderately distant (Gr.Gr. 94). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go far away, to go to a distance (Śiv. 279); to become at a distance, to find oneself far away (Śiv. 328). **—pĕth** —प्यठ् । बहुकालान्तरे adv. after a long time.

dūr 2 दूर् (= دُر) । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pearl (El.); an earring or ear pendant, esp. one with a single pearl set in it and worn on the lobe of the ear (H. vii, 11). So **kana-dūr,** ear-pearl (YZ. 448). Cf. **dur.**

dūra-horᵘ दूर-हॊरु । कर्णभूषायुग्मम् m. a pair of such pendants, one for each ear (Gr.Gr. 81). **-hárⁱ kan** -हॅरि कन् । एककर्णोपयोगिकर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of such a pair of ear pendants. **-hárⁱ rĕkh** -हॅरि र्यख् । क्षुद्रः कर्णभूषणभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-hárⁱ rĕkhi** -हॅरि र्यखि), a small broken or chipped ear pendant. **-kan** -कन् । एकमात्रः कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single ear pendant. **-kanüjᵘ** -कानॅजू । कर्णभूषणविशेषतन्तुः f. the bent or hooked wire which passes through the lobe of the ear

and supports such a pendant. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । फलाकारकर्णभूषणम् m. a handsome ear pendant, set with precious stones and crystal, and suspended by a golden wire (Rām. 1040). **-tsākh** -त्साख् । कर्णभूषणविशेषचतुष्कम् m. (sg. dat. **-tsāki** -त्साकि), a double set of ear pendants, two for each ear.

dūr 3, m. repulse (El.).

dūr 4 (? **ḍūr**), the border round the bottom of a *phĕran*, or long dress like a nightgown worn by Kāshmīrīs (El.). Cf. **ḍūrᵘ.**

dūr 5, an irrigated field, vegetable land (L. 460). Cf. **dōr 5, ḍōr,** and **ḍūrᵘ.**

dūr दूर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles south of Śrīnagar, once an important town, but now reduced.

dūrukᵘ दूरुकु । ग्रामविशेषभवः adj. (f. **dūrücᵘ** दूरुचू), of or belonging to the village of Dūr.

dura दुर دره । तोत्रम् m. a scourge made of twisted thongs, with which offenders are punished. **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । तोत्रताडनम् m. pl. inf. to scourge as above. **-raz** -रज़् । तोत्ररज्जुविशेषः f. a kind of whip, consisting of a rope made up of twigs and twisted bark, used by gardeners to keep birds off fruit-trees, etc. Its crack is very loud, i.q. **kura,** q.v. **—ta kura wazánⁱ** —त कुर वज़नि । परितस्तोत्राहतिः m. pl. inf. to play the tunes of the whip and the scourge, to crack the whip all round, as in clearing a space at a palace gate or the like. **-ṭās** -टास् । तोत्रशब्दः m. the crack of the **dura-raz** or **kura,** see ab. **—wazánⁱ** —वज़नि । तोत्राघातवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to make the whip sound, to give a criminal a flogging. **—wazanāwánⁱ** —वज़नावनि । वाङ्ख्येन तोत्रैराहतिः m. pl. inf. to ply the whip all round one, esp. of one acting with cruelty.

duru, m. a valley (El.) (cf. **dara 5**).

dūrᵘ दूरु or **dūr** दूर् دور । सुदूरः adj. (f. **dūrᵘ 1** दूरू; for **2** see s.v.), distant, remote, far, at a distance, a long way off (of place or time, cf. **dūr 1**) (K.Pr. 25, 81, 203, 207, 239; YZ. 36; Śiv. has **dūrᵘ,** 1063, 1834, and **dūr,** 106, 443, 636, etc.); (of a road) long; **bŏzᵘ-nishĕ dūrᵘ,** beyond the intellect, incomprehensible (Gr.M.); so **hōshĕ dūr** (YZ. 219). **—dūrᵘ hyonᵘ** —दूरु ह्युनु । संबन्धविभेदनम् m.inf. to break off mutual visiting, to break off intimacy. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्युनु । संबन्धपरित्यागः m.inf. to put at a distance, cease to have connexion or intercourse (with) (of a business or a person). **—karun** —करुन् । निराकरणम् m.inf. to put far away, keep at a distance; to put away or aside (K.Pr. 56); to expel (El.). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart (from any person, business, or the like) (Śiv. 106, 878).

dūrⁱ-gāth दूरि-गाथ् । सुदूरत्वदोषः m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस्), the fault of being distant (e.g. of a village which has the disadvantage of being too far away).

dūri दूरि adv. at a distance (El. *dūrĕ,* K.Pr. 62, 156, H. vii, 18). **dūri dūri** दूरि दूरि । दूरे दूरे adv. (for **dūrⁱ dūrⁱ** see **dōrun**), at a great distance. **-pĕṭh** -पॆठ adv. at a distance (El.).

durĕn gatsᵃn दूर्यन गछ़्न or **—gütsᵘn** —गंछ़ून् । सुदूरव्यापारसाधनेन adv. by distant goings, (a work, etc., accomplished) by means of long journeys.

dūryukᵘ दूर्युकु । दूरभवः adj. (f. **dūricᵘ** दूरिचु), begotten or made at a distance, born or existing a long way off or a long time ago; **—safar** دوریک سفر m. a journey of distance, a long journey (Gr.M.).

ḍūrᵘ डूरु । आवापः m. (pl. dat. **ḍūrĕn** डूर्यन, Gr.Gr. 56), a garden-bed, a flower-bed, a parterre (Śiv. 1028; K.Pr. 47, dat. *ḍaurih,* translated 'field'). Cf. **dōr 5, ḍōr,** and **dūr 5.**

dūrᵘ 2 दूरू । गृहमध्यवीथिः f. (for **1** see **dūrᵘ**; sg. dat. **dūrĕ** दूर्य, not **dōre** दोर्य), a narrow lane between houses, an alley (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, K.Pr. 114, Rām. 1720); a street without shops (El.).

dōri-golᵘ दोरि-गलु । वीथिमुखम् m. the narrow, contracted throat or entrance of such a lane; met. a very narrow lane itself. **-phēra** -फेर । वीथीभ्रान्तिः m. wandering about through lanes, losing one's way in a city's lanes.

ḍūrᵘ डूरू । डोरकम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍūrĕ** डूर्य Gr.M.), a string, twine; braid, esp. silken braid, a ribbon; the string of a pair of drawers, a breeches' string (Gr.Gr. 20); a bale of cotton (Gr.M.). Cf. **ḍōra.**

ḍūrⁱ-dolᵘ डूरि-दलु । कौशेयडोरोपलचिताधस्तनप्रान्तवसनम् m. a coat of which the edge of the skirt is ornamented with braid or cord. **-dār** -दार् । डोरकयुक्तः adj. e.g. braided (of a garment having its edges ornamented with silk braid). **-kār** -कार् m. silk embroidery on *alwand* or plain *pashmīna* cloth (L. 377). See **alwand.**

dürᵘ 2 दंरू । आकृष्टिः f. (for **1** see **dorᵘ 1**), pulling, dragging, usually —°, as in **kana-dürᵘ,** pulling by the ear. Cf. **dara 4.**

drab द्रब् m. the Toon tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drŏb द्रब् । ओषधिविशेषः f. (so reported, but m. in the following phrase), a certain plant growing amidst *dūb*-grass (*Panicum dactylon*) and described as having thin circular leaves, prob. i.q. *drab* of L. 72, *Polygonum* sp., which is eaten boiled with milk.

drŏbas wasun द्रबस् वसुन् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m.inf. to eat unwholesome diet when an invalid; to eat

forbidden food (of one who is performing a fast); to lead a dissolute life.

drub द्रुब् । निमज्जनशब्दः m. the sound caused by anything falling from a height into water, splash, plop.

druba-gāḍa द्रुब-गाड । मात्स्यसूदविशेषः f.pl. 'splash-fish', a certain kind of fish-soup, the broth made by boiling gobbets of the flesh of fish in a great deal of water. The lumps of fish thrown for boiling into this water make a splash. **—wāyun** —वायुन् । नौसंचालनविशेषः m.inf. to propel a boat in a certain fashion, rowing in a wind, the oars being thrown up in the air and coming splash into the water.

darb दर्ब् । दर्भः f. a certain kind of grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, used by Hindūs in religious ceremonies, the *kuśa* or *darbha* of Sanskrit (Rām. 320, 398, 552, 1291, 1298).

darbi-dẽṭônu दर्बि-डेँटोनु or **-dẽṭun** -डेँटुन् । दर्भमेखला m. a girdle made of this grass, and worn by certain Hindū ascetics (Brahmacōris). **-gĕḍü** -ग्यंडू । दर्भग्रन्थिः f. a wisp of this grass; cf. **-gyoḍu** bel. **-gāsa** -गास । कुशः m., i.q. **darb.** **-gyoḍu** -ग्यंडु । दर्भभारः m. a load or bundle of wisps of this grass; cf. **-gĕḍü** ab. **-hurü** -हुरू or **-hürü** -ह्यूरू । दर्भखण्डबन्धः f. a wisp or small bundle (as much as can be held in the hand) of this grass in a dried and woody condition as imported from outside Kashmīr. **-kā̃ḍ** -काँड् । दर्भलता m. a stem of ripened *darb* grass in seed, dried and hard. **-kö̃nü** -कांञू । दर्भसमुच्चयः f. a pile or heap of this grass, esp. of small quantities (Rām. 1289). **-lŏṭhürü** -ल्वठ्रू । दर्भबन्धः f. a tied-up bundle of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by the two hands. **-lôvu** -लोवु । दर्भमुष्टिबन्धः m. a tied-up bundle or wisp of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by one hand. **-māwas** -मावस् । कुशसंग्रहामावस्या f. the festival of the new moon of the month of Bādarapēth (August–September) on which Hindūs collect this grass. **-raz** -रज़् । दर्भमयी रज्जुः f. a girdle of this grass, put on a bride at the marriage ceremony (Sanskrit *pariṇayadāna*), and on a Hindū boy at the ceremony of his initiation (Sanskrit *upanayana*). **-tüjü** -तजू । दर्भतूलिका f. a small dried stick of imported *darb*-grass; cf. **-hurü** ab. **-tulu** -तुलु । दर्भाल्पसमूहः m. a small bundle of this grass. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । दर्भसमूहः f., id.

dŏrbŏḍu द्वर्ब्वडु adj. (f. **dŏrbŏzü** द्वर्ब्वज़ू), evil-minded, wicked (K. 1051).

darbadar दर्बदर् دربدر adv. from door to door; subst. m. a beggar, a vagrant. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । विगुणीभवनम् m.inf. to become a vagrant, to become debased; to become harassed in searching for something hidden or the like. **—karun** —करुन् । विगुणीकरणम् m.inf. to debase, make wicked (e.g. a master or a father debauching a pupil or son); to hide anything so as to harass a person by making it necessary for him to search for it.

darbadarī दर्बदरी دربدری । निरर्थता f. beggary, vagrancy; (in Kāshmīrī) worthlessness of character.

dūrbīn دوربین f. a telescope (Gr.M.).

darbār دربار m. a house, a dwelling; a hall of audience, court (Śiv. 952, 1036); holding of a court, a levee, durbar (K.Pr. 29, 51); a royal audience (Śiv. 10, 1508, 1579); the executive Government; a post of honour, a high position (Śiv. 10). **-gara** -गर m. a master's house, the house of a servant's master (K.Pr. 50). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a house, to reside, hence met. to apply oneself steadily to any work (Śiv. 1798); to hold a court or levee (Śiv. 1798, with pun on the double meaning). **—murkhas karun** (= دربار مُرَخّص کرن), to dismiss a court, to dismiss the courtiers from a levee (H. viii, 11).

darbôru (= درباري), m. one who attends a court, a courtier; one entitled to a seat at a levee or durbar; vill., a better-class villager who does not work himself and wears white clothes (L. 253).

durⁱbata दुरिबत । सुदायविशेषः m. a present of clothes, jewels, etc., given by her father's people to the mother of a son or daughter on the occasion of the worship of the Mother goddess which takes place on the day before the child's wedding, initiation, or similar solemn occasion. **-dāy** -दाय् । सुदायविशेषहारिणी f. the servant woman who brings and offers this present. **—khārun** —खारुन् । सुदायविशेषोपढौकनम् m.inf. to offer this present. **-mahönyuvu** -महांनिवु । सुदायविशेषहारकः m. the male servant who carries this present from the house of the mother's father. **-prās** -प्रास् । सुदायविशेषांशप्रतिदानद्रव्यम् m. the fourth part of the above present, which, according to custom, is returned to the giver. **-wājĕne** -वाज्यञ । सुदायविशेषेण सह संगमय्य यान्त्यः स्त्रियः f.pl. the women relations who escort this gift from the house of the mother's father.

ḍarö̃cü डरांचू, see **ḍarôku**.

drū̃chĕ द्रूँछ्य, see **drūṭhu**.

drŏch drŏch karüñü द्रॉँछ् द्रॉँछ् करञू or **drŏ̃ji drŏ̃ji karüñü** द्रॉँजि द्रॉँजि करञू । कलहपूर्वकतोदनम् f.inf. to continually and angrily scold a child, a servant, a wife, or other member of a family.

drā̃chĕr द्रॉँच्यर् or **drẽchĕr** द्रेँच्यर् । कर्कशत्वम् m. hardness, harshness, dryness, esp. of something once soft, such as a fruit, a gourd, a vegetable, or the like. Cf. **drŏ̃ṭhu** (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

drucyōv द्रुच्योव्, see **drukun.**

draḍ द्रड् ?, **drüḍü** द्रूंडू ?, f. ?, hardness, strength; cf. **droṭᵘ**. **drüḍü-rostᵘ** द्रूंडू-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshü** -रंछू), wanting in strength, weak, tender, delicate (K. 1107).

dard درد f. pain, ache, trouble, grief, affliction; pity, sympathy, compassion; love, affection (K.Pr. 50; Śiv. 974; H. ix, 8). **—āsüñü** दर्द आसंञू । प्रीतिसंभवः f.inf. love or affection to come into being or to arise.

darda sān दर्द सान् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तम् adv. very affectionately, very lovingly (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

dārádi दारंदि । दरद्देशोद्भवः adj. c.g. born or produced in the Darad country. This is properly the territory round the upper Kishĕngangā, but the name is extended to include the country reaching from Citrāl to Yasīn, across the Indus regions of Gilgit, Cilās, and Bunjī, to the Kishĕngangā Valley in the immediate north of Kashmīr. Cf. RT.Tr. I, 47*n*, and II, 435.

dardar दर्दर् । शीघ्रता m. quick progression, running fast so that one's feet make a noise on the ground. **—karān** —करान् । अतित्वरितम् adv. fast and with noise, u.w. vbs. meaning 'to go' or the like.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर् । आग्रहः f. (for **1** see **dara 4**), obstinacy in bargaining, driving a hard bargain, eager discussion as to market price, long and obstinate chaffering (K. 952). **—karüñü** —करंञू । आग्रहविधानम् f.inf. to indulge in lengthy bargaining, to do lengthy chaffering.

dara-dar 3 दर-दर् । ईषत्स्थैर्यम् f. (of one dangerously sick) slight improvement, a slight turn for the better, turning the corner. **—gatshüñü** —गछंञू । स्थैर्यसंभवः f.inf. (of one dangerously sick) slight signs of improvement to occur, a turn for the better to take place, the crisis to pass over; met. (of some business on the brink of ruin) slight signs of improvement to occur. **—sŏpanüñü** —सँपनंञू । स्थैर्यसमापत्तिः f.inf., id.

daridr दरिद्र् । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, beggary, destitution.

daridᵃr दरिद्र् or **daridrī** दरिद्री । दरिद्रः adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken.

dūradarshī दूरदर्शी adj. c.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, foreseeing (Gr.M.).

drag द्रग् । पर्वतनितम्बः f. the ridge, side, or swell of a mountain, where people rest on their way up. **—dŏyüñü** —द्वयंञू । कलहः f.inf. to milk the breast of a mountain; met. to fight a wordy battle, to engage in a war of words.

drāg द्राग् । दुर्भिक्षम् m. a famine, dearth, high price or scarcity of provisions (K.Pr. 9, 60, 128, 147, 204; YZ. 396). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a famine, to cause a famine, or to cause provisions to become dear by misgovernment or the like. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a famine, or high price of provisions to arise.

drāga-dāñĕ द्राग-दाञ । दुर्भिक्षधान्यम् m. famine-rice, rice high-priced on account of scarcity; met. anything universally necessary which, owing to its scarcity, has become high-priced. **-drikh** -द्रिख् । दुर्भिक्षहता f. (sg. dat. **-driki** -द्रिकि), a famine-leech; a woman wasted away by hunger owing to dearness of provisions. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । दुर्भिक्षकारणम् m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), a famine-demon, one who by misgovernment or other means causes provisions to be high-priced. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । दुर्भिक्षहतः adj. (f. **-hütsü** -हंछू), famine-stricken (of a human being or of a country or city). **-kutsurᵘ** -कुत्सुरु । अनुभूतदुर्भिक्षः adj. (f. **-kutsürü** -कुत्संरू), a famine-puppy (i.e. one born in a famine season); one who likes or desires a famine or high prices; one who, even in times of plenty, is mean and niggardly in his food expenditure, owing to his having once suffered from famine. **-kutsarĕñ** -कुत्सर्यञ् । समनुभूतदुर्भिक्षा f. a woman who, having once experienced famine, or who, owing to her association with one who has, is niggardly in the distribution of food even in times of plenty. **-warihy** -वरिह्य् । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरः m. a famine-year, esp. a year which is remembered as one in which a famine has occurred (YZ. 406). **-waharukᵘ** -वहरुकु । दुर्भिक्षवर्षोद्भवः adj. (f. **-waharücü** -वहरंचू), of or belonging to a famine-year; born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year. **-wárⁱhyukᵘ** -वंरिह्युकु । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरोद्भवः adj. (f. **-wárⁱhicü** -वंरिहिचू), born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year, esp. in some particularly remembered famine-year. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । दुर्भिक्षव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-vĕtsü** -व्यंछू), suffering from famine or high prices, (a place) where prices rule high. **-zad** -ज़द् । दुर्भिक्षबाधितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्), famine-stricken.

drāgukᵘ द्रागुकु । दुर्भिक्षभवः adj. (f. **drāgücü** द्रागंचू), born, produced, or commenced in a time of famine.

drāgas-kyutᵘ द्रागस्-कितु । दुर्भिक्षसमये adv. in or during a time of famine, u.w. vbs. of becoming, being born, commencing, etc.

drŏgᵘ द्रूंगु । दुर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **drŏjü** द्रूंजू), dear, high-priced (K.Pr. 204); expensive, precious, valuable (Śiv. 1284); (of a quality, action, or conduct) rare.

drŏgi bāzara द्रूगि बाज़र । दुर्मूल्येन adv. from a dear market, at a high price, for a great price. **—bāzarukᵘ** —बाज़रुकु । दुर्मूल्येन क्रीतः adj. (f.

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

—bāzarücü —बाज़रचू), bought for a great price. —mŏla —म्वल । अतिमूल्येन adv. at a high price, for a great price. —mŏluku —म्वलुक् । दुर्मूल्यकः adj. (f. —mŏlücü —म्वलंचू), high-priced, costing much, very dear.

darōg, durōg (El.) دروغ m. a lie, falsehood.

darōga दरोग (= داروغه), a superintendent, inspector, manager, intendant, overseer (El.).

dŏrag द्वंरग् । फाणितविशेषः f. a kind of candied sugar, usually —०.

dargāh درگاه f. a portal, door; a royal court, palace (**ba-dargāh-i padar,** in the palace of the father, Rām. 1511); a mosque; a shrine or tomb (of some reputed saint) which is the object of worship or pilgrimage.

drāgalad द्रागलद् । दुर्भिक्षखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **drāgaladiñ** द्रागलदिञ्), famine-stricken (Gr.Gr. 135).

dŏrgam द्वर्गम्, **durgam** दुर्गम adj. c.g. impassable, difficult of access or approach, inaccessible (or nearly so), impenetrable, impervious (Gr.M.); difficult of attainment.

drŏgun द्रुगुन् (also spelt **drugun** द्रुगुन्) । दुर्मूल्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drŏgyōv** द्रुग्योव्), to become dear, to be raised greatly in price, esp. of something usually cheap. **drŏgyō-motu** द्रुग्यो-मंतु । दुर्मूल्यीभूतः perf. part. (f. **drŏgyē-mütsü** द्रुग्ये-मंचू), become dear, as ab.

dŏrgand द्वर्गन्द् । दुर्गन्धः c.g. a bad smell, stink, esp. of rotten fruit or food.

dragur द्रगुर् । क्षेत्रांशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dragaras** द्रगरस्), a plot (in or near a rice-field) which, owing to its having long lain fallow, is unfit for sowing or the like.

drŏgarāwun द्रुग्रावुन् । दुर्मूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drŏgarôwu** द्रुग्रोवु), to raise the price of anything, to cause something usually cheap to become high-priced (e.g. by misgovernment, or by cornering the market). **drŏgarôwu-motu** द्रुग्रोवु-मंतु । दुर्मूल्यीकृतः perf. part. (f. **drŏgaröwü-mütsü** द्रुग्रांवू-मंचू or **drŏjaröwü-mütsü** द्रुज्रांवू-मंचू), raised in price, as ab.

dīrgashĕnkā दीर्गशंका, **dīshẽkā** दीशेंका, or **dīshēkhā** दीशेंखा । मलोत्सर्गः f. evacuation of the fæces, easing oneself.

dirga-satári दिर्ग-सतंरि । चिरक्रियः m. one who is habitually slow, dilatory; lazy at work.

dŏrgath द्वर्गथ् । दारिद्र्यम् f. (sg. dat. **dŏrgütsü** द्वर्गंचू), poorness, poverty (lit. and fig.); destitution (Śiv. 1246, 1895); defeat (El.).

drih द्रिह् । भ्रुकुटिः f. (sg. dat. **drihi** द्रिहि), contraction of the brows, a frown. —**ladüñü** —लदंञू । भ्रुकुटिविधानम् f.inf. to frown.

darhā (K.Pr. 49) (? **ḍarhā**), fear.

darah (K.Pr. 11), see **dara-dar 1** under **dara 4.**

dārōh दारोह्, see **dārū.**

drihalad द्रिहलद् । भ्रुकुटियुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **drihaladiñ** द्रिहलदिञ्), a frowner, one who frowns, frowning.

drŏhama द्रुहम । तृणलताभेदः m. a certain kind of grass (*Sorghum halepense*). It is regarded as poisonous till it comes into flower, but its poisonous properties then depart and it is one of the best cattle fodders (L. 71, *durháma*), i.q. **drŏhāma.**

drŏhāma द्रुहाम । तृणलताभेदः f., i.q. **drŏhama.**

darham दर्हम् درهم adj. c.g. intricate, confused, entangled, distorted, embroiled; afflicted. —**barham** درهم برهم adj. c.g., id. (Gr.M.; Rām. 229, afflicted, upset). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become confused or paralysed with astonishment at some unexpected obstacle. —**karun** —करुन् । कुण्ठिती(स्तब्धी)करणम् m.inf. to confuse, paralyse with astonishment, as ab.

drõji द्रौंजि in **drõji drõji karüñü** द्रौंजि द्रौंजि करंञू । कलहपूर्वा वागादितोदना f.inf., i.q. **drõch drõch karüñü,** q.v.

drõju द्रौंजु । डोम्बः m. a Ḍōm, a man of unclean, vile caste, esp. one employed as a spy or messenger.

drõji-bāpār द्रौंजि-बापार् । डोम्बवृत्तिः m. conduct like that of a vile Ḍōm. **-bāy** -बाय् । डोम्बस्त्री f. a Ḍōm's wife.

drõjigī द्रौंजिगी । डोम्बव्यापारः f. the profession or conduct of a vile Ḍōm or spy; vile conduct generally.

drãjĕr द्रांज्यर् । डोम्बत्वम् m., i.q. **drõjigī.**

drŏjĕr द्रुज्यर् । दुर्मूल्यम् m. dearness, scarcity, famine (of something usually cheap and easy to get) (Gr.Gr. 140).

drŏjaröwü-mütsü द्रुज्रांवू-मंचू, see **drŏgarāwun.**

dar-jŏsh दर्-जोश् درجوش adv. with great excitement, eagerly, fervently, ardently, angrily, indignantly (Rām. 329, 818).

ḍarôku डरोकु । बिभ्यत् adj. (f. **ḍaröcü** डरांचू), fearful, apprehensive, timid; a coward, dastard.

drakh द्रख् or **drikh** द्रिख् । रक्तपाः f. (sg. dat. **draki** द्रकि or **driki** द्रिकि), a leech (El. *darak* and *drik*; K.Pr. 15, with suff. of indef. art. *drakah*, for **drakhāh**; L. 157, 461).

draka-(or drika-)goru द्रक-(or द्रिक-)गरु । रक्तपाविक्रेता m. a leech-seller (El.). **-gürü** -गंरू । रक्तपाविक्रेत्री f. a female leech-seller. **-gari-bāy** -गरि-बाय् । रक्तपाविक्रेतृस्त्री f. a male leech-seller's wife. —**lāgañĕ** —लागञ । रक्तपासंयोजनम् f. pl. inf. to apply leeches. —**pĕñĕ** —प्यञ । व्यग्रतया खेदोद्भवः f. pl.

inf. leeches to fall or be applied; met. to be distraught from grief (as if leeches were sucking away one's life-blood). **-sopᵘ** -त्सुपु । रक्तपाघातचिह्नम् m. the mark of a leech-bite. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a leech-applier (El.).

drākh द्राख्, see **nērun.**

drēkh (El. *drekh*), m. (sg. dat. **drēkas**), *Pistachia integerrima* (El.). ? i.q. **drēka-türᵘ**, q.v.

drŏkh 1 द्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **drŏkas** द्रुकस्), in the following: **drŏka-drŏkh** द्रुक-द्रुख् । क्रीडनम् f. mutual romping, skipping and dancing, gambols (for gender see Gr.Gr. 75).

drŏkh 2 द्रुख् । वमिः f. (sg. dat. **drŏki** द्रुकि), vomiting, sickness, squeamishness (El.). —**anūñᵘ** —अनंञू । वमनम् f.inf. to bring on or cause vomiting. —**yiñᵘ** —यिञू । वमिसंभवः f.inf. an attack of vomiting to come on.

drŏka diñĕ द्रुक दिञ । भर्त्सनप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to give vomits; met. to utter foul abuse (of one who feels himself superior in rank to the abused). —**mārañĕ** —मारञ । गर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to bring vomits into action; met. to boast of oneself, in order by so doing to put another to shame.

darkh दर्ख् or **darakh** दरख् m. (sg. dat. **darkas** दर्कस् or **darakas** दरकस्), disputing (El.).

daraka-darakh दरक-दरख् । स्पर्धया विलम्बनम् f. delay caused by disputing or emulous zeal, people getting in each other's way, hurly-burly. Cf. **daranga.** For gender see Gr.Gr. 75.

darka karun दर्क करुन् । आग्रहविलम्बनम् m.inf. to cause delay in this way by disputing or mutual emulous zeal. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । साग्रहाक्षेपः m.inf. (in a quarrel or dispute) to delay it by excess of obstinacy.

durukha दुरुख دورخه adj. in **durukha-māth** دورخه مات (in chess) checkmate by both rooks (Rām. 1316).

drūkhᵘrᵘ द्रूखरु or **drūkhᵘrᵘ** द्रूँखरु । कुरूपा f. a withered old woman, a hobbling old hag.

drikākañ द्रिकाकञ् । याता f. a husband's younger brother's wife; a term of address used between wives of two or more brothers.

drikākañĕ-bŏdᵘ द्रिकाकञ-बुंदु । याताचरणम् m. behaviour like that of the wives of two brothers to each other, mutual quarrelling or dislike between two women. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । यातृभावः m. the mutual relationship between a younger brother's wife and an elder brother's wife.

drakun द्रकुन् । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drakyōv** द्रक्योव्), to run, esp. to run in order to get over a long distance quickly, to go along at a steady trot.

drŏkun द्रुकुन् or **drukun** द्रुकुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drŏkᵘ** द्रूँकु or **drukᵘ** द्रुकु; 2 p.p. **drŏcyōv** द्रुच्योव् or **drucyōv** द्रुच्योव्), to play, sport, gambol. **drŏkⁱ drŏkⁱ yunᵘ** द्रुँकि द्रुँकि यिनु । अत्यायासक्रीडनम् m.inf. to come playing playing; hence, (of children) to play till one is weary.

drŏkañĕ द्रुकञ । उत्प्लुतिः f.pl. gambolling (of children, etc.).

darkār दर्कार् درکار adj. c.g. necessary, required, wanted (Śiv. 1079, 1792); required to be done, necessary to be done, proper (course of conduct) (Śiv. 1792).

drēka-türᵘ द्रेँक-तरु । औषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing on the shores of lakes, whose juice is used for eye-diseases. Cf. **drēkh.**

drāl द्राल् । मध्यस्थः, विटः m. a broker, an agent (K.Pr. 60); a marriage-broker, a go-between who arranges marriages (L. 268); a go-between, pander. (The fem. **drölᵘ**, q.v., means 'a bawd', while **drāla-bāy** means 'a broker's wife'.)

drāla-bāy द्राल-बाय् । मध्यस्थस्त्री f. a broker's wife. **-har** -हर् । मध्यस्थकलहः (अवास्तवकलहः) f. brokers' quarrelling; sham quarrelling, like that which brokers practise with the sellers in order to deceive their buyer-clients, or vice versa.

drölⁱ द्रालि । माध्यस्थ्यमूल्यम् f. commission paid to a broker, brokerage. —**khĕñᵘ** —ख्यंञू । माध्यस्थ्यभृतिभोगः f.inf. to earn or receive brokerage.

drölᵘ द्रालू । विटी f. a bawd, a female pimp.

drūlᵘ द्रूलु m. the skin of men or animals (El. *drúl*). See **drūrᵘ.**

dārĕl दार्यल् । लम्बितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 133, 134). Cf. **dörⁱyāl.**

dŏrlab दुर्लब् adj. c.g. difficult to get (K. 61); rare, scarce (Gr.M.); difficult to get to, hence difficult to do, almost impossible (of a task) (Śiv. 743, 1003, 1758, K. 202).

drölid द्रालिद् । दरिद्रः adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken, unfortunate (K. 1090, 1154). **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू । दरिद्रपुत्री f. the daughter of a poor man; a poverty-stricken girl or (sometimes) woman. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दरिद्रपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a poor man's son; a poverty-stricken boy; a son of misfortune, one miserably poor (K.Pr. 189).

drölidᵃgī द्रालिद्गी । दरिद्रव्यापारः f. conduct like that of one who is poverty-stricken, whether really so or not.

dröliduth द्रालिदुथ् । दरिद्रत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **drölⁱdatas** द्रालिदतस्), poverty.

drölⁱdözᵘ द्रालिदांजू । दरिद्रता f. poverty (K. 1090, 1094, 1158).

drālagī द्रालगी । मध्यवर्तिता f. the conduct of a go-between or broker; conduct like that of a broker.

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

drālᵃz द्रालज़् । मध्यस्थवृत्तिः f. the profession of go-between or a broker, broker.

drām द्राम्, see **nērun.**

darm दर्म् or **darᵃm दरम्** । धर्मः virtue, morality, customary observance of prescribed conduct, duty, good works, piety, religion (K.Pr. 105, 187; Śiv. 51, 170, 516, 1028, etc.); personified in **darmay,** O Piety! (Śiv. 51); charity, almsgiving (El., K.Pr. 48); virtue, nature, character, essential quality, peculiarity (Śiv. 1673, 1898). —**arth kām mōksh** —अर्थ् काम् मोच् m.pl. religious merit, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation (the four objects of existence) (Śiv. 1798). **-běňě** -ब्यञ or **darma-běňě** दर्म-ब्यञ । धर्मभगिनी f. a sister in respect of religion; (when referring to a grown-up unmarried woman) a woman who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a sister, and treated accordingly. —**Dās** —दास् N. of a celebrated Kāshmīrī ascetic. He built several small houses, the biggest of which was sufficient for only two persons. Hence the phrase **Dharᵃm Dāsüñü kuṭhürü**, a Dharᵃm Dās's chamber, hence any small room. He died in 1877. (See K.Pr. 50.) —**gārun** —गारुन् । धर्मसमाचरणम् m.inf. to remember morality affectionately, zealously to follow moral duties. **-karm** -कर्म् । धर्मक्रिया m. (sg. dat. **darmas-karmas** दर्मस्-कर्मस्), morality and the performance of religious actions, the sum-total of all one's moral duties and observances (Śiv. 681); cf. **darma-karm** bel. **-möjü** -मांज़ू । धर्ममाता f. a mother in respect of religion; a woman who, owing to community of religious belief or after calling religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a mother, and treated as such.

darma-aina or **-öna** दर्म-ऐन । दानार्थादर्शः m. 'a piety-mirror'; a kind of small mirror intended to be used for giving in charity. **-boḍᵘ** -बंडु । धर्मेण महान् adj. (f. **-büḍü** -बंडू), great in piety, respected owing to good moral character; very virtuous. **-bāg** -बाग् । धर्मार्थोद्यानम् m. a piety-garden; a public garden founded as an act of virtue by a private person. **-bajěr** -बज्यर् । धर्मवृद्धिः m. greatness in piety, respect paid to a man owing to his good moral character; greatness of virtue, virtuousness. **-běňě** -ब्यञ । धर्मभगिनी f. a sister in religion, i.q. **darm-běňě** ab. **-bôyᵘ** -बोयु । धर्मभ्राता m. a brother in religion, a male friend who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a brother, and treated as such. **-dād** -दाँद् । उत्सर्जितवृषः m. a piety-bull, a Brahminy Bull, a bull set at liberty by Hindūs as an act of piety, and allowed to roam at will; met. a stout lumpish fool of a fellow who follows his own courses. —**ḍolᵘ-motᵘ** —डलु-मतु । धर्मात्पतितः perf. part. (f. —**ḍüjü-mütsü** —डंज़ू-मंच़ू), one who has abandoned customary rules and piety, a reprobate. —**ḍalun** —डलुन् । धर्मात्पतनम् m.inf. to abandon customary rules and piety, to become a reprobate. **-dān** -दान् m. pious gifts, charity (Śiv. 1148, 1738). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । धर्माच्चलनम् m.inf. to go from piety, to abandon pious practices, to become a reprobate. **-hān** -हान् । धर्मापवादः f. loss of piety; a reputation for conduct wanting in piety. **-hān khasüñü** -हान् खसंञ़ू । धर्मकुत्सारोपः f.inf. an accusation of a repute of want of piety to be incurred. **-hān yiñü** -हान् यिञू । धर्मकुत्सासमापत्तिः f.inf. a repute for want of piety to be incurred. **-hīňěr** -हीञर् । धर्महीनता m. want of piety. **-hyūnᵘ** -ह्यनु । धर्महीनः adj. (f. **-hīñü** -हीञू), wanting in piety. **-kinⁱ** -किनि adv. according to the rules for pious observance, devoutly. **-kangañ** -कङ्गञ् । दानार्थकङ्कतिका f. 'a piety-comb', a kind of small-sized woman's comb intended to be used for giving in charity (it has teeth on both sides). **-kanguvᵘ** -कङ्गुवु । दानार्थकङ्कतिका m. 'a piety-comb', a man's comb intended for a similar purpose (it has teeth on only one side). **-karm** -कर्म् m. (sg. dat. **darma-karmas** दर्म-कर्मस्), a work of piety, a religious action; cf. **darm-karm** ab. **-phal** -फल् । धर्मफलम् m. the fruit of piety, the divine reward for good works in this or the other world. **-phālⁱ baṭañ** -फॉलि बटञ् । भिक्षुब्राह्मणी f. a piety-fruit Brāhmaṇ woman, a Brāhmaṇ beggar-woman who in asking for alms reminds each person applied to of the reward earned by pious actions such as giving in charity. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । धर्मान्निपातः m.inf. to fall from piety, to give up pious practices. **-röchⁱ** -रॉछि । धर्मस्य रक्षा, धर्मरक्षा f. protection of piety, the upholding of pious practices; protection from harm owing to one's personal piety. **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु । धर्महीनः adj. (f. **-rütshü** -रंछ़ू), without piety, a reprobate. **-ratshar** -रछ़र् । धर्मराहित्यम् m. absence of piety. **-rāza** द(ध)र्म-राज़ m. a king of justice; hence, a just judge, one who decides justly (Śiv. 1754); N. of Yama, the Lord of the Lower World, who judges the soul after death (Śiv. 810, 1148, 1911; K. 493, 538, 848). **-sabā** -सबा f. an assembly for pious purposes, a holy assembly (Śiv. 65, 969, 1070). **-shösᵃtᵃr** -शॉसतर् । धर्मशास्त्रम् m. a code of moral laws. **-shösᵃtᵃrⁱ** -शॉसतरि । धर्मशास्त्राध्यापकः m. one

who teaches a code of moral laws. **-ṣost^{u} -संस्तु । धर्मनिष्ठः** adj. (f. **-sütsh^{ü} -संछ़ू**), possessing piety, pious. **-satshar -सछ़र् । धर्मनिष्ठत्वम्** m. piety, a pious disposition, pious conduct. **-wākh -वाख्** m. a word of piety, true words, a truthful statement (K. 722). **-zān -ज़ान् । धर्मज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zöñ^{ü} -ज़ांञ़ू**), knowledge of moral law or duty.

darmüc^{ü} दर्मंचू, see **darmuk^{u}** bel. **—kath —कथ् । यथातत्त्वसंभाषणम्** f. a word of piety; a truthful statement; good advice or a just decision given by an arbitrator or the like.

darmuk^{u} दर्मुकु । धर्मोद्भवः, दानहेतुकः adj. (f. **darmüc^{ü} दर्मंचू**), of or belonging to piety (Śiv. 448, 520, 598, etc.); sprung from good works or piety (e.g. good luck, the reward of virtue); that which is given as a gift for pious purposes.

darmas दर्मस् sg. dat. for virtue, for piety (Śiv. 750, in sense of acc.); used almost as a precative interjection equivalent to the English 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake' (Śiv. 1554, 1630, 1673, 1737). **—āmot^{u} —आमंतु । प्रतिग्रहप्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüts^{ü} —आमंचू**), 'come for piety,' hence received as a present, esp. a present given as a pious action. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । दानोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to give for piety, to give or endow for pious purposes. **—dyut^{u}-mot^{u} —दितु-मंतु । दानेनोत्सृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **—dits^{ü}-müts^{ü} —दिचू-मंचू**), given for pious purposes, given as an endowment. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । दानतः प्राप्तिः** m.inf. to be given as a present, esp. for pious purposes.

darmī दर्मी । धर्मनिष्ठः adj. e.g. faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just.

daram दरम् in the following: **daram-bôy^{u} दरम्-बोयु । जाङ्गलिकमनुष्यः** m. a forester, one who inhabits the wild hill-country of Kashmīr, and occupies himself with cattle-tending or similar occupations.

durma दुर्म । और्णबृहतिकाभेदः m. a kind of thick woollen blanket, used as a bed-covering in cold weather.

dramb द्रम्ब् । चक्राकारो गोमयकरीषः f. a circular cake of moist cow-dung spread out in the sun to dry for fuel, a cake of cow-dung fuel.

dramba-chal द्रम्ब-छल् । करीषचक्रखण्डम् m. a piece of a cake of cow-dung fuel. **-nār -नार् । करीषविशेषाग्निः** m. a fire of cow-dung fuel, esp. such a fire as used by goldsmiths for melting the precious metals. **—thipañĕ —थिपञ । अकार्यकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to pat cow-dung fuel, to prepare the moist cakes of cow-dung fuel for drying; met. (of a person once prosperous, but reduced to poverty) to take to a lowly occupation for a livelihood. **—wahārañĕ —वहारञ । शोषार्थं गोमयप्रसारणम्** f. pl. inf. to spread out moist cakes of cow-dung to dry; met. to throw filth about in improper places.

darmāda दर्माद درمعدہ adv. in the belly, but used met. in the following: **—gatshun —गछुन् । सविलम्बीभवनम्** m.inf. to be delayed (in the accomplishment of any work). **—karun —करुन् । विलम्बितीकरणम्** m.inf. to delay as ab. **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. to be in doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1670).

dāra-madāra दार-मदार (=دار و مدار) **। सान्त्वना** m. adjustment of a dispute; (in Kāshmīrī) causing a person to like something which he has hitherto disliked, reconciling, winning over, propitiating, satisfying.

dramun द्रमुन् । दूर्वातृणम् m. (sg. dat. **dramanas द्रमनस्**; pl. nom. **draman द्रमन्**), a kind of grass, bent grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon*, the *dūb*-grass of India, used as a fodder; (El.) the short grass of the field, green grass. **—zyon^{u} —ज़्यनु । मरणतोऽतिकालव्यत्ययः** m. *dūb*-grass to spring up (on a person's grave or at the place where his body was cremated); hence, a long time to have passed since a person's death.

draman bọ̆d^{u} द्रमन् वूंदु । दूर्वासमूहः m. a handful of *dūb*-grass, as much as can be grasped in the hand and plucked from the ground. **-bēra -बेर । दूर्वाव्याप्तसीमा** f. a boundary-mound between fields or surrounding a field, on which *dūb*-grass grows plentifully. **-boṭh^{u} -बंठु । दूर्वाकूलम्** m. the bank of a river, lake, road, or the like on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-kānüj^{ü} -कानंजू । दूर्वानालम्** f. the stalk of *dūb*-grass, a decoction of which is used as a medicine in fevers, etc. **-köñ^{ü} -कांञू । दूर्वालतासमूहः** f. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass. **-mŏṇḍ^{ü} -मुंडू । दूर्वामूलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ -मुंज्य**), the tangled clump of roots of the *dūb*-grass. **-tul^{u} -तुलु । दूर्वासमूहः** m. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass, whether torn up from the ground or not. **-tsakul -च़कुल् । दूर्वाव्याप्तस्थण्डिलभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-tsakalas -च़कलस्**), a piece of open ground on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । दूर्वासमूहः** m. a pile of rooted-up *dūb*-grass.

drāmun द्रामुन् । उद्गारास्वादनम् m. (sg. dat. **drāmanas द्रामनस्**), chewing the cud (of ruminants). **—karun —करुन् । धनादिजीर्णनम्** m.inf. to chew the cud; met. to misappropriate property entrusted to one.

darmārth दर्मार्थ् । दाननिमित्तकः adj. e.g. any article, land, or the like, given for or devoted to pious or charitable purposes; a pension (El.).

drāmot^{u} द्रामंतु, drāmüts^{ü} द्रामंचू, drāmay द्रामय्, see **nērun**.

dran द्रन् । जलाविलपङ्किलस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **drüñ^{ü}** द्रंञ्ञू), low marshy ground near lakes, covered with thickly grown grass and water-weeds, and engulfing like a quicksand any one who steps upon it.

drin, m. a marmot, *Arctomys hemachalanus* (El. and L. 117).

drina द्रिन । तृणलताविशेषः f. a kind of grass or creeper, described as long, thin, and soft, but nevertheless tough. **-hyuh^{u}** -हिहु । दुश्छेद्यः adj. (f. **-hish^{ü}** -हिशू), like *drina*, hence of some edible vegetable tough even after being cooked, too tough to chew.

dāran दारन् adj. c.g. bearing, upholding, possessing, retaining, used —° as in **mōha-dāran** (m.c. **mōha-dāranō**), he who possesses or is continually subject to illusion (Śiv. 1425).

dāranā दारना । समाधिः f. concentration of the mind on any subject; intense abstract meditation (esp. when practised with suppression of breath) (Śiv. 62, 132, etc.); firmness, steadfastness. **dāranāyĕ-dār** दारनाय-दार् m. one who possesses steadfastness; N. of the Supreme Being, He Who is firm and sure (Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ dār,** hold thou fast with abstract meditation).

darun 1 दरुन् । व्रतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dor^{u} 4** दोरु; for **1, 2, 3** see s.vv.; for an example of **dor^{u} 4** see Śiv. 1905), to maintain or keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 740, 1749); usually with a cognate accusative such as **vrath** (Śiv. 758, 1168, 1351, 1408, 1583, 1905); **dyān darun,** to meditate, concentrate one's mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520), but more usually **dyān dārun,** see **dārun,** but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 2.** In Śiv. 1749 **daronu-y** is fut. pass. part.

darun 2 दरुन् । स्थिरीभवनम्, धृष्टीभवनम्, वृष्टिनिरोधः, स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **daryōv** दर्योव्), to become steady (of something in motion), to become firm, to stand steady (K.Pr. 80, Śiv. 171, 244, 346, 907, 936, 1066, 1251, 1351, 1584); to become firm strong; to become well and strong after an illness; (of a child) to be impudent, audacious, naughty; (of rain) to cease falling (K.Pr. 116, Śiv. 1236, 1286); to be known off by heart or by rote; **dyān darun,** abstract meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752, pres. part. **daran**), but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 1.**

darana-kaṭh दरन-कठ् । अनादृतप्रायबालकः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्; f. **-küṭ^{ü} 1** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a neglected child, not looked after because the parents have too many children or are too poor. **-küṭ^{ü} 2** -कंटू । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a certain medicinal plant with small but long leaves, usually found in the neighbourhood of lakes or ponds.

darith dyun^{u} दरिथ् दिनु । प्रक्षेपणम् m.inf. to throw away some despised article.

daryō-mot^{u} दर्यो-मंतु । दृढीभूतः perf. part. (f. **daryē-müṭs^{ü}** दर्ये-मंच़ू), become steady, firm, strong; entirely recovered from illness and again become hale and hearty; (of a child) become impudent, audacious, naughty, etc., as under **darun.**

ḍarun डरुन् । भययुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍaryōv** डर्योव्), to fear, to be or become afraid (Śiv. 1067, K. 180). **ḍaryō-mot^{u}** डर्यो-मंतु । भीतः perf. part. (f. **ḍaryē-müṭs^{ü}** डर्ये-मंच़ू), one who has become afraid, fearful, a coward; timid, apprehensive.

dārun दारुन् । धारणम्, उद्धारः, पात्रादेः समीपकरणम्, वरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôr^{u}** दोरु), to bear, to carry, uphold (Śiv. 1392); to put, to place (Śiv. 433, 1361); to owe (money), to have on loan; to reach out (a wallet, the hand, or the like); to receive something (El., K.Pr. 15); to extend or stretch out (a limb) for any purpose (K.Pr. 261); to offer (e.g. one's neck to the sword, YZ. 51, or the head to be bound, Śiv. 1395); to accept, agree to, assent to, acquiesce in; to perform, to carry out, a fast or other religious obligation (cf. **darun 1**). **ös dārun,** m.inf. to open the mouth to receive anything (K.Pr. 145, 171); to swallow up (K.Pr. 76). **dyān dārun,** m.inf. to perform religious meditation, to meditate (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198 **dörith-kĕth = dörith,** 228, etc.); often with **dāranāyĕ** (see **dāranā**), to meditate with abstract meditation, to meditate profoundly, e.g. in Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ-dār,** He who is steadfast, God. **dyāna dārun,** m.inf. to hold (someone) in meditation, to meditate (upon someone) (Śiv. 252, 1195). **halam dārun,** m.inf. to hold out the skirt to receive something (K.Pr. 50, 153). **kan dārun,** m.inf. to apply the ear, listen, pay heed (Śiv. 163, 584, 596, 812, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614). **rūph dārun,** m.inf. to assume a certain form, take the form (of) (Śiv. 94, 100, 739, 861, 975, 977, 1134); so **avatār dārun,** to assume an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 581, 1238, 1739); **libāsāh dārun,** assume an outward appearance (of) (Śiv. 833); **kāyā dārüñ^{ü}** f.inf. to take a body, assume bodily form (Śiv. 1458); **warn dārun,** to take (a certain) colour, assume (a certain appearance) (Śiv. 840). **samsār dārun,** m.inf. to adopt the world, to give up asceticism and assume the life of a householder (Śiv. 1224). **vairāgyĕ dārun,** m.inf. to adopt asceticism, become

an ascetic (Śiv. 1753). **vrath dārun,** m.inf. to keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 526, K. 1168). **zīṭhⁱ atha dārânⁱ,** m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (in greediness or yearning) (H. vii, 25). **—pārun** —पारुन् । व्रतपारणा m.inf. to perform or accomplish a fast.

dörⁱ dörⁱ dyunᵘ दांरि दांरि दिनु । अतिसंभ्रमेण विधानम् m.inf. to perform or complete anything in great haste and confusion, not arranging things in proper order, to do anything hastily and untidily.

dôrᵘ-motᵘ दोरु-मंतु । धृतः perf. part. (f. **dörᵘ-mütsᵘ** दांछ-मंचू), borne, carried, upheld; placed, put; (money) borrowed or owed; (of a vessel or hand) reached out to receive something; accepted, agreed to; (of a fast or the like) accepted, undertaken.

dāran dinⁱ दारन् दिनि । सायंप्रातराङ्गतिदानम् m. pl. inf. (among Hindūs) to perform the morning and evening oblations.

dörith dyunᵘ दांरिथ् दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to dash down, knock down (Śiv. 324, K. 83, 351, 736), esp. with the intention of breaking. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । नीचाधीनता m.inf. voluntarily to abase oneself. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अधःस्थितिः m.inf. to lie before a smiter or executioner so as to allow him to strike the more easily, to be a craven, 'to kiss the rod,' 'turn the other cheek.'

dārunᵘ दारुनु । अरघट्टभ्रामणसंग्राहकीलकम् m. the handle of the upper millstone of a hand grinding-mill.

dōrun दोरुन्, conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dōryōv** दोर्योव्), to run (El., Gr.M., K. 434, 1162). **dūrⁱ dūrⁱ** दूरि दूरि । धावित्वा धावित्वा (शीघ्रम्) freq. part. (for **dūri dūri,** see **dūrᵘ**), running running, hence as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

dūrun दूरुन् । दूरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dūryōv** दूर्योव्), to be distant, to become distant (of place or time). **duryō-motᵘ** दूर्यो-मंतु । दूरं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **duryē-mütsᵘ** दूर्ये-मंचू), become distant, having reached a distant land; (that which has) happened a long time ago.

drānchĕ द्रांछ्य, see **drõṭhᵘ.**

drönch द्रांछ, see **drõch.**

drūnchĕ द्रूंछ्य, see **drũṭhᵘ.**

drānchĕr द्रांछ्यर्, **drēnchĕr** द्रेंछ्यर्, see **drãchĕr.**

dūrandēsh دوراندیش adj. c.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, keen, discerning; provident, foreseeing, sagacious (Gr.M.).

drang 1 द्रङ्ग । निर्झरः m. a waterfall, cascade.

drang 2 द्रङ्ग् । शुल्कस्थानम् f. a place where there is a toll-office, the locality of a custom-house, a frontier station. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 399.

dranga-bal द्रङ्ग-बल् । शुल्कगृहम् m. a frontier toll-house, custom-house, passport office. **—pĕnĕ** —प्यन । भयापाताद्वाकुलतापत्तिः f.pl.inf. perturbation or distress of mind to occur when caused by hearing or seeing something causing fear, to be terrified. **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु । शुल्कस्थानपालः m. a custom-house officer, an examiner of passports.

daranga दरङ्ग (= درنگ) । आग्रहपूर्वको विलम्बः m. hesitation, tardiness; delay caused by obstinacy or excessive eagerness; cf. **darkh.** **—lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बितीभवनम् m.inf. such delay to occur (e.g. by eagerness and overcrowding of the recipients in the distribution of charity). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । आग्रहाद्विलम्बनम् m.inf. to cause such delay.

darangī दरङ्गी درنگی । विलम्बः f. lateness, tardiness; delay caused by excessive eagerness, esp. when the necessaries for the work delayed run short. **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछूंनू । विलम्बसंभवः f.inf. delay to occur in some work commenced, but for which materials are found to be insufficient, whether such delay is accompanied by excessive zeal or by neglect.

durángⁱ दुरंगि (= دورنگ) । द्विप्रकारः adj. c.g. of two colours; of two kinds, of two forms.

durongᵘ दुरंगु (= دورنگ) । द्विवर्णः adj. (f. **duránjⁱ** दुरंजि or **durünjᵘ** दुरंजू), of two colours, two-coloured.

drangala द्रङ्गल । मनुष्यसमुदायः m. a gang or body of people collected for a sudden robbery or the like.

darengrī (El.) f. the astringent leaves of *Rhus cotinus* or allied species, used in dyeing.

drônjᵘ द्रोंजु, see **drõjᵘ.**

drönjⁱgī द्रांजिगी, see **drõjⁱgī.**

drānjĕr द्रांज्यर्, see **drãjĕr.**

drēnka-türᵘ द्रेंक-तंरु, see **drẽka-türᵘ.**

drēnṭh द्रेंठ, etc., see **drẽṭh,** etc.

drônṭhᵘ द्रोंठु, see **drõṭhᵘ.**

drūnṭhᵘ द्रूंठु, see **drũṭhᵘ.**

daranāwun दरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daranôwᵘ** दरनोवु), caus. of **darun 1,** to cause a person to keep a fast, to teach to keep a fast according to proper rules (Śiv. 1749).

dāranāwun दारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāranôwᵘ** दारनोवु), caus. of **dārun,** to cause to bear, carry, etc. **dyān dāranāwun** ध्यान् दारनावुन् m.inf. to cause (a person) to meditate (Śiv. 451), see **dyān dārun** under **dārun.**

ḍaranāwun डरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍaranôwᵘ** डरनोवु), to frighten (El.). Caus. of **ḍarun,** q.v.

dōranāwun दोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōranôwᵘ** दोरनोवु), to cause to run. Caus. of **dōrun** (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1479).

dārĕñ दार्यञ् دارِن, see **dār 1.**

dārñe dārñĕ दार्ञे दार्ञे । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, quietly, gently, gradually.

draupadī, drōpadī द्रौपदी f. N. of the wife of the five Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit epic the Mahābhārata. Sg. dat. **draupadiyĕ** द्रौपदिय (Śiv. 996, 1329; K. 1017, 1067).

darpēsh दरपेश् درپیش adv. in front (of), before (Rām. 235); under consideration, under trial. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to place or lay before, to introduce, bring forward, adduce; **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come in front, be before; to be in hand, be pending; to happen, occur (Rām. 235).

drūrᵘ 1 द्रूरु or **dryūrᵘ 1** द्र्यूरु । चर्म m. (sg. dat. **drīris** द्रीरिस्, abl. **drēri** द्रेरि), the skin of men or animals, hide. (El. has *drúl*, for *drūlᵘ*.) **—wālun** —वालुन् । चर्मोद्धारणम् m.inf. to skin, to flay; met. to skin a person alive with abuse, to put to shame by foul abuse. **—wasun** —वसुन् । चर्मोद्धारः m.inf. to be skinned, to be flayed; met. to be skinned alive by abuse, to be put to shame by foul abuse.

drūrᵘ 2 द्रूरु or **dryūrᵘ** द्र्यूरु (cf. **dyūrᵘ**) । चर्मरसपिच्छः m. (sg. dat. **drīris** द्रीरिस्, abl. **drēri** द्रेरि), glue (made by boiling down skin, etc.); the gum, resin, or resinous pitch that exudes from the bark of certain trees after incision.

drīrⁱ püṭᵘ द्रीरि-पटू । द्रुमपिच्छपटिका f. a pitch plaster, a glue plaster, used for uniting broken limbs, healing open sores, splicing wood, etc.

drūrᵘ द्रूरू । दीपकः f. a large elevated light, a torch, beacon.

darĕr दर्यर् । दृढता m. firmness, strength.

dūrĕr दूर्यर् । दूरत्वम् m. farness, distance (of space, time, relationship, etc.); separation (from a beloved) (Śiv. 157, K. 407, 479); **cyônᵘ dūrĕr**, separation from thee (YZ. 47, 142, Śiv. 271).

daṛᵃrun दृरुन् । स्थिरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daṛᵒrᵘ** दृरु), to make steady; to make firm; to make steady by practice, train by practice. Causal of **darun 2,** q.v. *in all its senses.*

dras, *? gend.*, N. of a certain fish taken in August and September. *It is doubtful if it is a separate species, being more probably a name given to any fry that comes to the net (L. 158).*

drās 1 द्रास्, see **nērun.**

drās 2 द्रास् । प्रदेशभेदः f. Drās, N. of a town and district in Bāltistān, west of Śrīnagar. See D. 222 ff.

drasa द्रस । आकर्षणम् m. pulling at a rope, a cloth, or a like, to detach it from something to which the other end is fixed. Cf. **dara 4.** **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । आकृष्टि-विधानम् m.inf. to pull, as ab.

drāsi द्रासि, in **drāsi drāsi dinⁱ** द्रासि द्रासि दिनि । अतिप्रलपनम् m. pl. inf. to pour forth a torrent of reproaches or abuse.

drŏsᵘ द्रोसु or **drosᵘ** द्रोसु । आविलप्रायः, संसृष्टमलिनशाकादिः adj. (f. **drŏsᵘ** द्रोसू or **drüsᵘ** द्रूसू) (of cooked vegetables or the like), dirty, turbid, mixed up with stalks, leaves, etc., and hence unpalatable, not cleared; as subst. m., cooked vegetables of this description. Cf. **drŏshᵘ.**

drusᵘ द्रुसु । पूर्णः adj. (f. **drusᵘ** द्रुसू), entire, full, complete in all its parts. Cf. **drustᵘ.**

daras 5 दरस् m. (for 1–4 see **dar, dara**), looking at, esp. looking respectfully at anything, respectful visiting. **-diwayĕ gaṭshun** -दिवय गछुन् । तीर्थयात्रा m.inf. to go on a pilgrimage to a holy place with a troop of pilgrims, to join a pilgrimage, to visit a place of pilgrimage on one of the great days when there is a concourse of people there, to go to a *mēlā*. Cf. **diway.** **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । आदरविधानम् m.inf. to show respect to anyone.

dīris दीरिस्, see **dyūrᵘ.**

durasa दुरस । द्विरसः adj. c.g. possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

durosᵘ दुरोसु । द्विरसास्वादः adj. (f. **durüsᵘ** दुरूसू) possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

drŏshᵘ द्रोशु or **droshᵘ** द्रोशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी, निर्बुद्धिः adj. (f. **drŏshᵘ** द्रोशू or **drüshᵘ** द्रूशू), the reverse of an epicure, one who will eat cooked vegetables not cleared of their stalks, etc., or who pays no heed to flavour and will eat unpalatable food, a fellow who will eat anything or do anything without reflecting. Cf. **drŏsᵘ.**

darishᵘ दरिशू, see **daryushᵘ.**

darshun दर्शुन् । दर्शनम् m. (sg. dat. **darshĕnas** दर्शनस्), a look, seeing (Śiv. 806, 903, 907); a meeting, an interview (El., Śiv. 167, 190, 238); a visit of respect, or of adoration (to a king or god), homage (Śiv. 101, 433, 1038); a visit paid to the shrine of a deity, a visit of worship to a temple. **ba-darshĕn** ब-दर्शन् adv. in sight, visible (Rām. 1664). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to grant an interview, to show oneself, to appear (to someone) (YZ. 44, Śiv. 283, 346, 485, 487, 690, 898, etc.). **—hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show oneself (Śiv. 511, 715, 740, 1243, 1527). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pay a visit of adoration or respect (Śiv. 508, 927).

darshĕn-gāh दर्शन्-गाह् m. a place where one interviews a superior, a palace (El., YZ. 172).

darshĕnī दर्शनी । दर्शनयोग्यः adj. c.g. worthy of being looked at, beautiful.

drashṭ द्रष्ट् (K. 932; El. m.), **drĕshṭī** दृष्टी f. (Śiv. 1019), or **drĕshṭi** दृष्टि f. (Śiv. 1431, K. 230), seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye) (Śiv. 1061, 1076, 1277, 1492, 1889, K. 932); the sight, the faculty of seeing (Śiv. 1019, 1023); the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence.

dēha-drashṭ (Śiv. 1545) or **-drĕshṭi** (Śiv. 1016, 1431, 1796), looking upon the body as one's Self, confounding the Self with the body, religious ignorance. **sama-drĕshṭi**, f. regarding all things impartially (Śiv. 1853). **drĕshṭi-tala** दृष्टि-तल adv. visibly, before one's eyes (Śiv. 1621, 1623).

drĕshṭānth दृष्टान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **drĕshtāntas** दृष्टान्तस्), an example, allegory, instance, exemplification. **—hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show clearly, make evident (Rām. 133, 1707).

dara-sĕph दर-स्यफ् । शुक्लमृत्तिका f. (sg. dat. **-sĕpi** -स्यपि), a kind of chalk, found mostly in the hills of Kashmīr.

dārāsār दारासार् । धारासंपातः m. a heavy and long-continued fall of rain.

drustᵘ द्रुस्तु (? = درست) । संपूर्णः adj. (f. **drustᵘ** द्रुस्तू), entire, full, complete in all its parts (Śiv. 1428); certain, correct (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make correct, rectify (Gr.M.).

drustĕ wati द्रुस्त्य वति adv. all the way, during the whole journey (Gr.M.). **—rötsᵘ** —रांचू adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drustis dŏhas द्रुस्तिस् द्वहस् adv. all day (Gr.M.). **—rātas** —रातस् adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drastānt, adj. c.g. manifest, visible, evident (El.), i.q. **drĕshṭānth**, q.v.

drāsay द्रासय्, see **nērun**.

droṭᵘ ड्रंट्ठ । दृढः adj. (f. nom. **drüṭᵘ** ड्रंटू, dat. **dracĕ** ड्रच्य), strong, tough, not easily broken. Cf. **dorᵘ 1** and **draḍ**.

drôtᵘ द्रोतु । लविचम् m. a kind of sickle (K.Pr. 61, 146; Śiv. 1532). Cf. **drötsᵘ**. **—atsun** —अचुन् । लूत्यारम्भः m.inf. the sickle to enter, reaping to commence. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । निःशेषतश्छेदनम् m.inf. to apply the sickle; met. to cut off any family or business, to destroy, wipe off the face of the earth. **—lagun** —लगुन् । निःशेषेण छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be utterly cut off as ab. **—tsānun** —त्सानुन् । लूत्यारभणम् m.inf. to cause the sickle to enter, to commence reaping.

dröṭⁱ-dan द्रांति-दन् । दात्रत्सरुः m. the handle of a sickle. **—lāganⁱ** —लागनि । तप्तदात्रतोदना m. pl. inf. to apply sickles, to brand a person with a red-hot sickle (formerly a common punishment); met. to make a person squirm under abuse. **-nāṭa** -नाट । अनुचिततया भेदनम् f. (carving) flesh with a sickle; met. (in carving meat) to hack and hew, neglecting the joints; similarly, to cut fruit, etc., wrongly, or to cut cloth, etc., wrongly.

duroṭᵘ दुरंट्ठ । द्विःप्रमाणः adj. (f. **durüṭᵘ** दुरंटू), twice as heavy, weighing twice as much (as something else).

drath द्रथ् । परग्रहः f. (sg. dat. **drütsᵘ** द्रंचू), urging or obstinacy shown by another to one who is performing any action he does not like; (pl.) the diseases and other accidents of childhood (Rām. 1586). **—nakha wālüñᵘ** —नख वाल्वंञू । अरुचिपूर्वको निर्वाहः f.inf. to pay such urging, i.e. when doing anything against one's will, to carry it through somehow or other at as little expenditure of trouble, etc., as possible.

drēṭh ड्रेँठ् m. (sg. dat. **drēṭhas** ड्रेँठस्), the faculty of eyesight (El.). **—āmotᵘ** —आमंतु । दृष्टिगोचरीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—āmütsᵘ** —आमंचू), become visible (of something very minute, which one is by some means enabled to see, or of something visible to most people, but which owing to weak sight is generally invisible to some person, and which he is now able to see). **—wasun** —वसुन् । प्रत्यचादर्शनम् m.inf. (of something visible), to become suddenly invisible (owing to failure of sight, illusion, or the like). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । दृग्गोचरीभवनम् m.inf. to become visible, as in **—āmotᵘ** ab.; to be seen (Śiv. 104, 180, K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436–9). This is used as the pass. of **dēshun**, to see, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 169). **—yiwawunᵘ** —यिववुनु । दृश्यमानः n.ag. (f. **—yiwawüñᵘ** —यिववंञू), that which becomes visible; visible, that which can be seen by everyone.

drōṭhᵘ द्रोँठु or **drūṭhᵘ** ड्रूँठु । कठोरः adj. (f. sg. nom. **drōṭhᵘ** द्रोँठू, dat. **drāchĕ** द्राँछ्य), become hard, hardened (of something, such as a fruit, a sprouting branch, or the like, formerly soft); (of personality) hard, rough, audacious.

drūṭhᵘ ड्रूँठु । कठोरः adj. (f. sg. nom. **drūṭhᵘ** ड्रूँठू, dat. **drūchĕ** ड्रूँछ्य), i.q. **drōṭhᵘ**, q.v.

darthī दर्थी (El.) or **darᵃthī** दरथी (K.) f. the earth (K. 55, 747).

dāruth दारुथ् । ऋणम् m. (sg. dat. **dāratas** दारतस्, pl. nom. **dārath** दारथ्), a debt, money, etc., taken on loan. **dārath-waturᵘ** दारथ्-वतुरु । ऋणचेटिका m. a bond acknowledging a debt, an IOU. **dāratukᵘ** दारतुकु or **dāratyukᵘ** दारत्युकु । औद्धारिकम् adj. (f. **dāratücᵘ** दारतंचू or **dāraticᵘ** दारतिचू), of or belonging to a debt, that which is taken on loan; that which has to be paid to clear off a debt.

drēṭhamān ड्रेँठमान् । प्रत्यचः adj. c.g. visible, that which can be seen by anyone.

drẽṭhun ड्रैँठुन् । कठिनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drāṭhyōv** ड्राँठ्योव् or **drẽṭhyōv** ड्रैँठ्योव्), to become hard. **drāṭhyō-mot^u** ड्राँठ्यो-मतु or **drẽṭhyō-mot^u** ड्रैँठ्यो-मतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **drāṭhyē-müts^ü** ड्राँठ्ये-मचू or **drẽ°** ड्रैँ°), become hard (of something formerly soft, e.g. a fruit, or a young sapling).

draṭha-pōtsukh ड्रठ-पाँचुख् or **drĕṭha-pōtsukh** ड्रठ-पाँचुख् । धनिष्ठादिपञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. **-pōtsakas** -पाँचकस्) (in Hindū ritual), the period of five lunar asterisms, commencing with the second half of Dhaniṣṭhā, and the whole of Śatabhiṣaj, Pūrvabhādrapāda, Uttarabhādrapāda, and Rēvatī, during which it is forbidden to collect earth, wood, or grass.

drẽṭhawun^u ड्रैँठवुनु । दृश्यमानः m. (f. **drẽṭhawüñ^ü** ड्रैँठवंञ्रू), that which can be seen by anyone, openly visible, in sight.

draṭhāyĕkh ड्रठायख् or **drĕṭhāyĕkh** ड्रठायख् । वेतालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **draṭhāyĕkas** ड्रठायकस्), a certain kind of demon said to have his dwelling in cemeteries, to have the power of moving about invisibly, but able to show himself in some terrible human form, and on dark nights to haunt cross-roads and wild places (K.Pr. 55).

dirtana दिर्तन (? درتنہ) । लघुसूक्ष्मवसनानि m. a set of garments of very fine muslin; a single garment of very fine muslin.

drĕtarāshṭr धृतराष्ट्र m. N. of a celebrated king, father of Duryōdhana (see Duryōdan). He was blind (K. 539, 543, 1035).

dāratyuk^u दारत्युकु । औदारिकः adj. (f. **dāratic^ü** दारतिचू), i.q. **dāratuk^u**, see **dāruth.**

drōts^ü द्रांचू । दात्रिका f. a kind of small sickle for cutting grass or the like. Cf. **drôt^u.**

drātsi-dan द्राच्नि-दन् । लविचमुष्टिः m. the handle of such a sickle. **-tŏkh dyun^u** -टुख् दिनु । तोदनवाक्यम् m.inf. to interrupt another speaker by the sudden use of abusive language.

dŏrātsār द्वराज़ार् । दुष्टाचरणः m. one who conducts himself badly, evil-conducted, wicked.

dŏrātsör^i द्वराज़ारि । दुष्टाचारः m. (as subst., f. **dŏrātsārĕñ** द्वराज़ार्यञ्), i.q. **dŏrātsār,** q.v.

drāv द्राव्, see **nērun.**

drawī, m. the toon-tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drŏv^u द्रुवु । परिमलः m. smeared over with, fouled all over with, used —°, after some word signifying dirt, mud, or the like.

druv ध्रुव् *m.* N. *of a famous Hindū saint who became the polar star, and who is hence often referred to as a symbol for unmovability.* **druva-rāz** ध्रुव-राज़् m., id. (*Śiv.* 858).

dārav दारव् । महास्तम्भः m. a beam, rafter, esp. the main beam of a roof or ceiling on which the rafters rest.

dāruv^u दारुवु । दारुमयः adj. (f. **dārüv^ü** दार्वू), made of wood, wooden.

ḍarawol (El.) (prob. incorrect for **dyārawôl^u,** see **dyār**), adj. rich.

ḍarawun^u डरवुनु । भीतिमात् n.ag. (f. **ḍarawüñ^ü** डरवंञ्रू), fearful, timid by nature, a coward.

dārawun^u दारवुनु । बिभ्रत् n.ag. (f. **dārawüñ^ü** दारवंञ्रू), one who bears or carries (Śiv. 1258); one who puts or places (Śiv. 1082); (with **awatār**) one who takes an incarnation (Śiv. 851, 862); (with **dyān**) one who meditates (Śiv. 1534); one who bears or is distinguished by (any particular quality, ornament, beauty, or the like) (Śiv. 514, 1260, 1537); one who owes money to any particular person, so-and-so's debtor. Cf. **dārun.**

dōrawun दोरवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōrov^u** दोर्वु), to cause to run (K. 597).

dōrawun^u दोरवुनु n.ag. (f. **dōrawüñ^ü** दोरवंञ्रू), a runner.

dīravīr दीरवीर्, see **dīr.**

dīravīrī दीरवीरी f. bravery, heroism (Gr.M.).

darwēsh درویش m. a dervish, a religious mendicant, esp. a recluse who gives himself up to religious meditation (L. 234).

dravy द्रव्य् m. a thing, substance, object; in pl. goods and chattels, property, wealth, goods, money (K. 644).

drōvuy द्रोवुय्, see **nērun.**

darwāza दर्वाज़ دروازہ । द्वारम् m. a door, a doorway (Śiv. 247), esp. the main door for entrance or exit into a house or room; a gate, lock of a canal, or the like, as in **ḍal-darwāza,** the flood-gates of the Ḍal Lake (K.Pr. 245). **—dyun^u** —दिनु । द्वारपिधानम् m.inf. to shut a door. **-hākh** -हाख् । द्वारभुजकाष्ठम् f. (sg. dat. **-hāki** -हाकि), the side posts of a door. **-hang** -हङ्ग् । द्वारनासा m. the cross beam at the top of a doorway, the lintel. **-poṭ^u** -पटु । अररम् m. the leaf of a door, a door (as distinct from a doorway). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to open a door, unlock a door (H. viii, 11). **-ṭang** -टंग् । द्वारकोणरन्ध्रम् m. the hole into which the wooden spike corresponding to the bolt of a door shoots. Cf. **ṭang.** **—trapun** —त्रपुन् m.inf. to close a door, lock it against someone (H. viii, 11).

drāy द्राय्, **drāyā** द्राया, **drāyĕ** द्राय, see **nērun.**

driy द्रिय् । शपथः f. a vow, oath (Śiv. 119, 647, 974); especially a mutual oath, a solemn obligation, or a solemn asseveration made by one person to another

(K.Pr. 70). —**āsüñᵘ** —आसंञ्रू f.inf. an oath to be, an oath to exist, an oath to bind a person, to swear (El.). —**hāwüñᵘ** —हावंञ्रू । शपथकरणम् f.inf. to make a solemn asseveration in order to convince another, to call God, one's guru, or the like to witness (K. 812); El. also gives —**karüñᵘ** —करंञ्रू and —**khĕñᵘ** —ख्वंञ्रू with the same meaning.

driyĕ-dĕgul द्रिय-द्यगुल् । शपथपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dĕgalas** द्यगलस्), a vow-basin, i.e. that by which an oath is taken, e.g. when a father swears by his son's head. Cf. K.Pr. 70.

driyᵘ द्रियु, see **dryuyᵘ**.

daryā दर्या (Rām. 1078), دریا, **dárⁱyā** द्रिया, or **dárⁱyāv** द्रियाव् (Rām. 739 et passim) (sg. dat. **daryāwas** दर्यावस् or **dárⁱyāwas** द्रियावस्), a river (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 63, 76, 95, 121, 250; Śiv. 253, 737).

dāryau दार्यौ, pl. ag. and abl. of **dörᵘ 3**, q.v. (Śiv. 340, 958).

döry दार्य or **dairy** दैर्य्, see **dör 1**.

duruye, see **dorᵘ**.

duryōdan दुर्योधन् N. of one of the principal combatants in the war of the Mahābhārata, often used as a symbol of a cruel wicked man (Śiv. 996, 1329, 1372; K. 534, 539, 540, 693, 1068).

drāyĕkh द्रायख्, see **nērun**.

dörⁱyāl दार्याल् । संजातश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) bearded, one on whom a beard has grown or is growing, one who has passed boyhood (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **dārĕl**.

drāyēm द्रायेम्, see **nērun**.

dryūrᵘ ब्रूरु, see **drūrᵘ**.

drāyēs द्रायस्, see **nērun**.

daryushᵘ दरिशु । दृढहठः adj. (f. **darishᵘ** दरिशू), meanly obstinate, one who drives a hard bargain, close-fisted.

daryāwas दर्यावस्, **dárⁱyāwas** द्रियावस्, see **daryā**.

dryuyᵘ द्रियु । देवरः m. a woman's husband's younger brother, a brother-in-law younger than one's husband (Gr.Gr. 133).

darz दर्ज़् درز । सूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम् m. a fissure, cleft, crack, flaw; a seam, suture (of a garment, etc.); a joint in plastering, the line or crack along the edge of plaster laid on a wall or the like.

dạrz 1 दर्ज़् । अकुंसः m. male actor or dancer who dresses in woman's clothes, and sings and acts in that character. **dạrza-pöthᵘ̈rᵘ** दर्ज़-पाथ्रु । अकुंसवृत्तिः f. the conduct or business of such an actor.

dạrz 2 दर्ज़् । कृमिविशेषः f. N. of a darkish grub which injures the roots of maize and cotton and is one of the worst vegetable pests of Kashmīr (L. 157).

dürzᵘ दंर्ज़ू f. the actions or conduct of a male actor who dresses as a female. See **dạrz 1.** Used in the following: —**khārüñᵘ** —खारंञ्रू । अकुंसरूपापादनम् f.inf. to paint one's face and otherwise get oneself up like such an actor.

darāz 1 دراز adj. c.g. long, tall, extended, stretched out.

darāz 2 दराज़् m. drawers (of a chest, etc.), a chest of drawers (the English word).

dörzun द्वर्ज़ुन् । दुर्जनः m. (sg. dat. **dörzanas** द्वर्ज़नस्), a man who is wicked, vile, malicious, a mischief-maker.

dörzan-gī द्वर्ज़न्-गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. the conduct of a **dörzun** (q.v.), wickedness, malice, mischief-making.

dörzanözᵘ द्वर्ज़नाज़ू । दौर्जन्यम् f. the nature of a **dörzun** (q.v.), wickedness, maliciousness, a mischief-making nature.

das 1 दस् । विलम्बः m. (in commencing some urgent work) delay, hindrance, obstruction, checking; voluntary self-hindrance, laziness (K.Pr. 177). Cf. **dọshᵘ 1.** —**bihun** —बिहुन्, **doshᵘ bihun** दंशु बिहुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf. delay (through want of preparation, neglect, indolence, or the like), checking, hindrance to occur in the commencement of anything which one wishes to accomplish. —**lagun** —लगुन्, **doshᵘ lagun** दंशु लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., id. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विलम्बपरिहरणम् m.inf. to avoid or get over such delay, to remove the cause of it, etc. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन्, **doshᵘ wŏthun** दंशु व्वथुन् । विलम्बसद्भावे आरम्भोद्योगः m.inf. to set about commencing a work which has been delayed.

das 2 دس (contr. of دست), a hand, used in the following compounds and phrases: **das-basta** दस्-बस्त (= دست بسته), adj. c.g. having the hands bound; hence, with hands folded in supplication (Śiv. 188, 354). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । हस्तक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to put the hand to anything, to attempt to do something the commencement of which is impossible. Cf. **das 1.** **-gāh** -गाह् (= دستگاه), m. power, strength, ability; independence (Rām. 1146). —**karun** —करुन् । हस्तक्षेपावमर्शः m.inf. to put the hand to, or interfere with, anything with which one has no concern, to stick the finger into another's pie or to put the hand into another's pocket; to wish to do this.

dās 1 दास् । दासः m. (f. **dösī** दासी, q.v.), a servant, slave (K. 728); (in religion) a servant (of God), a humble worshipper, a devotee (Śiv. 232, 599, etc.); often a part of a proper name as in **Bawönī Dās,** 'a servant of the goddess Bhavānī,' N. of a man; similarly, Daram Dās (K.Pr. 50).

dāsa-bāv दास-बाव् । दासव्यापारः m. the condition of a servant, servitude, service (K. 1067); the attitude

of a devout man to God (Śiv. 620, 1076, 1100). **-pôn**[u] **-पोनु । दासवृत्तिः** m. employment as a servant; esp. taking to servitude or acting like a servant (by a one not previously a servant).

dās 2 दास् । शिलादारु m. the lower timber of a doorway (Śiv. 1076, 1100; in the latter, with pun on **dās 1**); the sill of a window (H. v, 4).

dāsa-ḍūr[ü] **दास-डूरू । शिलानाडी** f. the long groove cut on one side of this timber. **-kij**[i] **-किजि** or **-kij**[ü] **-किजू । शिलानिरोधनकीलकम्** f. the peg or wedge for fixing this timber in its place. **-kala -कल । शिलादार्वग्रम्** m. the front of this timber. **-kūṭ**[u] **-कूटु । शिलोपयोगिदारु** m. a piece of wood suitable to be used as the lower timber of a doorway. **-ṭukra -टुक्र । शिलादारुखण्डः** m. a broken piece of such a timber.

ḍās डास । नाशः m. destruction, desolation (e.g. from an earthquake or flood) (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 737, 852; Rām. 41, 176, 228, etc.; K. 225, 789, 799, 884). **—karun —करुन् । विनष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to destroy or reduce to desolation (K. 325), esp. of the sudden dissipation of a collection of articles stored up.

ḍāsa-nāv डास-नाव् । सर्वनाशः f. utter desolation, utter destruction, esp. of stored articles (compared to a ship going down with all its cargo). **-path**[ü]**r**[ü] **-पथ्रू । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण निर्नाशनम्** f. destruction or devastation caused by scattering (e.g. when a heap of grain is scattered abroad and lost).

ḍēs, see **ḍūs.**

dēs[i] **दॆसि** sg. ag. and pl. nom. of **dyos**[u], q.v.

dis दिस्, give to him, see **dyun**[u].

dŏs द्स । वप्रः f. a wall of stone, earth, or brick (K.Pr. 7, 87, *dus*; Śiv. 1562). For the method of building an earthen *dŏs*, see L. 249. **—diñ**[ü] **—दिञू । वप्रनिर्मितिः** f.inf. to set up a wall round an open space, garden, or the like.

dŏsa-hoṭ[u] **द्स-हॊटु । वप्रभागः** m. a length of mud wall made at one time in a mould. Cf. **-yĕnd**[a]**r** bel. **-ċôk**[u] **-च़ोकु । वप्रचतुष्किका** m. an encircling wall, a wall surrounding a garden or the like on all four sides; usually not of great height; the support of a wall, a buttress. **-ċŏp**[u] **-च़ुंपु । लघुवप्रः** m. a small, slight wall round a garden or the like. **-yĕnd**[a]**r -यन्द्र् । वप्रयन्त्रम्** m. a kind of mould used for making a mud wall. It is composed of two long planks facing each other at a distance fixed by a cross-piece at each end, thus forming a long trough. Into this the mud is forcibly pressed and pounded. Cf. L. 249. **-yĕndra-püṭ**[ü] **-यन्द्र-पटू । वप्रयन्त्रपट्टिका** f. one of the planks forming this trough-mould.

ḍŏsa डुस, ḍusa डुस । अनृजुदेहः, अलसः adj. c.g. one whose body is bent or awry from disease or the like; met. a lazy fellow who goes about with his shoulders up to his ears, a loafer, a lounger.

dösī दॊसी । दासी f. a female servant, a maidservant; a female devotee (Śiv. 1459). Cf. **dās.**

ḍūs डूस् । स्थूलदण्डः m. (pl. dat. **ḍūsan डूसन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), a stout club, a cudgel, such as that carried by door-keepers. This is the word used in Śrīnagar (El., K.Pr. 206, *ḍēs*, 253, *ḍus*). Cf. **ḍāg**. Met. a clumsy fool, one who does nothing but sit and eat. **—din**[i] **—दिनि । असकृत् दण्डाहतिः** m. pl. inf. to give clubs; hence, (of a body of soldiers or the like) to attack and cudgel a crowd.

ḍūsa-dab डूस-दब् । स्थूलदण्डाघातः m. a blow from a club.

ḍusa डुस, i.q. **ḍŏsa,** q.v.

dus[u] **दुसु**, see **dabas-pĕṭh dus**[u], s.v. **dab 1.**

dāsdārz दासदार्ज़् । दानसंयोगः f. the mutual giving and accepting of gifts.

dash दश् f. a rag, tatter; a fringe; a votive rag hung up on the wall of a shrine (L. 270, *dush*). In Gr.M. 1588 the word is wrongly used to mean 'seam'.

dashĕ दश । दशाः f.pl. the fringes of a cloth or garment, made by leaving the ends unwoven, or by undoing the weaving of the unhemmed ends (K.Pr. 156). **-dup**[a]**ṭa -दुपट । दशायुक्तसूक्ष्मपटः** m. a sheet worn over the shoulders, fringed at both ends. **-ḍẽṭun -डेँटुन्** or **-ḍẽṭôn**[u] **-डेँटोनु । त्रिकबन्धनपटविशेषः** m. a fringed waistband, chiefly used by women, but also by men. **—thawañĕ —थवञ । दशाबन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to place fringes; to tie votive rags, fringes of silken thread, etc., at a sacred place in token of a petition made for the accomplishment of some boon. These are untied when the boon is granted.

dāsh दाश् । दार्ढ्यम् m. strength, lastingness, durability, the property of not being easily worn out (of clothes, etc.). **dāsh na dāsh दाश् न दाश् । सर्वस्वम्** m. a person's entire property (used with reference to loss, robbery, or conversely, collecting, amassing).

dashā दशा । दशा f. (in astrology) the influence of a predominant planet, the position of the planets as to affect a person's good or evil fortune (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 420). Cf. **düsh**[ü] **3.**

dĕsh दश्, or **dish दिश् । दिशा** f. a point of the compass, quarter, cardinal point, of which usually ten are counted, the four main points, the four intermediate points, the zenith, and the nadir (Śiv. 521, Rām. 1770).

dīsh दीश् or देश् । देश: m. (sg. dat. **dīshĕs** दीशस्, but pl. dat. **dēshĕn** देशन्, ag. **dēshau** देशौ), a province, country, kingdom (Śiv. 244, 661, 673, 1881; K. 639, 648, 692); a city (Gr.M.; cf. **shĕhar**); a native country (El., who makes the word f.); the people of a country, the general population, everyone (K.Pr. 57).

dīshĕ drāmotᵘ दीश द्रामतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. —**drāmüṭsᵘ** —द्रामंचू), one who has left the country (for his country's good), one who is everywhere of bad repute on account of well-known evil conduct. —**kodᵘ-motᵘ** —कंडु-मंतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **küdᵘ-müṭsᵘ** कंडू-मंचू), expelled from the country; hence, one who is of thoroughly bad repute wherever he goes. —**kadun** —कडुन् । देशान्निष्कासनम m.inf. to expel from the country, banish (as a punishment) (Gr.M.); to give a person a bad character that pursues him everywhere. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वदेशपरित्यागः m.inf. to leave the country, to abandon one's country under pressure of calamity, famine, or the like; to acquire an evil reputation all over the country on account of bad conduct. **-shūbay** -शूबय् । देशे सुख्यातिः f. a good reputation known over the whole country. **-sāway** -सावय् । देशसौख्यम f. universal prosperity of a country. **-vĕhᵃwath** -व्यहृवथ् । लोकगर्हाभीतिः f. (sg. dat. **-vĕhᵃwüṭsᵘ** -व्यहृवंचू), respect for the country, regard for popular opinion as an incentive to good conduct.

dọshᵘ 1 (for **2** see **dọshun**) द्वंशु or **doshᵘ 1** दशु । विलम्बः m. delay, hindrance, in the commencing of some urgent work; indolence, laziness. Cf. **das 1.** —**bihun** —बिहुन् । विलम्बसद्भावः m.inf., i.q. **das bihun.** —**lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., i.q. **das lagun.** —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । विलम्बापगमः m.inf., i.q. **das wŏthun,** for all of which see **das 1.**

doshᵘ 2 दंशु । सालस्यकारी adj. (f. **düshᵘ 1** दंशू), one who works lazily, a 'slacker'.

dush (L. 270), see **dash.**

dūsh दूश् । दोषः m. (sg. dat. **dūshĕs** दूशस्, but pl. dat. **dōshĕn** दोशन्), a fault, vice, crime (Śiv. 1724, 1814); deficiency, imperfection; an error, mistake (Gr.M.). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दोषारोपणम m.inf. to find fault with, make objections (against = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम m.inf. to find fault with, to bring a charge, make an accusation against a person. —**ladun** —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम m.inf. to make an accusation against a person, to find fault with anything.

dūshĕ-hotᵘ दूश-हंतु । दोषकलङ्कितः adj. (f. **-hüṭsᵘ** -हंचू), faulty. **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु । दोषहीनः adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ** -रंछू), faultless. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । दोषसंयुक्तः adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ** -संछू), faulty, either by nature or by becoming imperfect. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । दोषपूर्णः adj. (f. **-vĕṭsᵘ** -व्यंचू), full of faults.

düshᵘ 2 दंशू । लेशः f. (for **1** see **doshᵘ 2**), a small scrap of vegetable or the like.

düshᵘ 3 दंशू । ग्रहदशा f., i.q. **dashā,** q.v. **sankaṭā-düshᵘ** संकटा-दंशू f. (sg. dat. **-dashĕ** -दश्य), N. of a certain ill-omened conjunction (Yōginī) of the stars, in Sanskrit *Saṁkaṭā-daśā* (Śiv. 482).

dashĕ-buz दश-भुज़्, the Ten-armed, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1255, 1688).

dāshdār दाश्दार् । दार्ढ्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. strong, durable (of clothes, etc.).

dashĕdār दशदार् । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. fringed (of garments, etc.).

dŏshⁱ-dŏshĕway द्वशि-द्वशवय् । उभावेव card. c.g., i.q. **dŏshĕway,** q.v. and declined similarly, see Gr.Gr. 85.

dashĕhār 1 दशहार् । योगविशेषः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a certain rare astronomical conjunction occurring on the (1) tenth lunar day of the (2) light half of the month of (3) Zēṭh (Sanskrit Jyaiṣṭha) when, on that day, (4) the moon is in the asterism *Hasta,* (5) the weekday is Wednesday, (6) the *karaṇa,* or second half of the lunar day, is Gara, (7) there is *vyatīpāta* (i.e. when the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon amounts to not less than 213° 20′ and not more than 226° 40′), (8) there is the Ānanda *yōga* (this seems to be a name for the first *ghaṭikā,* or twenty-four minutes, also for the twenty-ninth and fifty-seventh *ghaṭikās* on a Wednesday), (9) the moon is in Kanyā (Virgo), (10) and the sun in Vṛṣabha (Taurus). Bathing at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and similar sacred spots, with appropriate offerings, is believed by Hindūs to be very efficacious on this occasion (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 2**; Śiv. 1793, with pun on **dashĕhār 3**). This conjunction last occurred in Samvat 1944, equivalent to June 1, 1887.

dashĕhār 2 दशहार् । विजयादशम्युत्सवः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a festival held in honour of Rāma's conquest of Rāvaṇa on the tenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Ōshid (Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), the Indian Dasahrā (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 1**).

dashĕhār 3 दशहार् m. in Śiv. 1793, a fanciful compound (equivalent to the Sanskrit *daśēndriyaviṣayāhṛti*) and meaning the employment of the ten (senses). It is made up to pun with **dashĕhār 1,** q.v.

dīshēkā दीशॅंका or **dīshēkhā** दीशॅंखा or **dīrga-shĕnkā** दीर्गशंका । मलोत्सर्गाय गमनम् m. going out to stool, going to the closet; voiding excrement, stooling.

dīshēkh दीशॅंख् । मलोत्सर्गः m. (sg. dat. **dīshēkas** दीशॅंकस्), i.q. **dīshēkā.**

dashĕl दशल् । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. possessing a fringe or fringes, fringed (of a garment or the like).

dushāla दुशाल । द्विपटको राङ्कवपटः m. a kind of shawl, in which there are two breadths, and worn loosely over the shoulders, a wrapper. In Kashmīr they are usually made of the fine wool of the Central Asian goat (Śiv. 793, 1326).

dūshĕlad दूशलद् adj. c.g. full of faults, faulty, sinful (Śiv. 1738).

dōshĕmba دوشنبه m. Monday (W. 107).

dashĕmōddār दशमोद्दार् m. redemption by the tenth (Sanskrit *daśamōddhāra*), N. of a certain mystic exercise practised by Yōgīs (Śiv. 1655). There are, according to their teaching, ten essential elements (Sanskrit, *dhātu*) of the body, viz. in order of production, skin (*tvak*), blood (*asṛk*), flesh (*māṁsa*), fat (*mēdaḥ*), bone (*asthi*), marrow (*majjā*), semen (*śukra*), vital breath (*prāṇa*), soul (*jīva*), and energy (*śakti*). In this system there are also ten (not the usual nine; cf. **dwār**) doors or openings of the human body, viz. two nostrils, two eye-orifices, two ear-orifices, two mouth-orifices (the windpipe and gullet), and two orifices of excretion. The tenth and most excellent of the bodily elements, i.e. energy, operates through the orifice of rapture, i.e. the urethra (*ānandadvāra* or *śukradvāra*), here compared to immortality-giving ambrosia (*amṛtātmaśukradvāra*). *Uddhāra* means 'redemption', and the whole compound therefore means redemption brought about by operating the supreme and most excellent of the bodily powers.

dushman دشمن m. an enemy, rival (K.Pr. 47, 60, 142; YZ. 24; Rām. 37, 385, etc.); the enemy (in a campaign) (Gr.M.).

dushmanī دشمنی f. enmity, hostility, resistance, discord (El.); enmity, spite (Gr.M.). —**karūñᵘ** —करूँचू f.inf. to oppose, hate, resist (El.).

dushmanuth दुश्मनुथ् m. (sg. dat. **dushmanatas** दुश्मनतस्), i.q. **dushmanī,** q.v. (Rām. 1437).

dᵃshĕn दशन् । दोषः f. (sg. dat. **dᵃshĕñᵘ** दशंञू), a fault, flaw. —**diñᵘ** —दिञू । दोषयुक्ततापादनम् f.inf. to make faulty, to charge with faults, to blame, malign. —**gaṭshūñᵘ** —गछूञू । दोषापत्तिः f.inf. to become faulty, a charge of faultiness to be brought against anything, to be maligned.

ḍēshun डेशुन् or डेशुन् । अवलोकनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. **dyūṭhᵘ** ड्यूठु (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍīṭhⁱ** डीठि; f. **ḍīṭhᵘ** डीठू (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍēchĕ** डेछ्य; 2 p.p. **ḍēchyōv** डेछ्योव् (cf. Śiv. 1108); conj. part. **ḍīshith** डीशिथ् (K.Pr. 34, 146, 154; YZ. 15, 167, 203, 247, 465; Śiv. 498, 600, etc.)], to see, look, look at, behold, view, observe, perceive (YZ. 21); **cyāni ḍēshĕna,** by thy seeing, i.e. by seeing thee (Śiv. 1044), (K.Pr. 188 has *dūnthum* for **dyūṭhum**). The pass. of this verb is **drēṭh yunᵘ** ड्रेंठ् यिनु, to be seen (Gr.Gr. 169), see **drēṭh.** For its causal, **hāwun** हावुन्, to show, is used (Gr.Gr. 176); cf., however, **ḍēshĕnāwun.**

dyūṭhᵘ-motᵘ ड्यूठु-मतु । दृष्टचरः perf. part. (pl. **ḍīṭhⁱ-matⁱ** डीठि-मति; f. **ḍīṭhᵘ-müṭsᵘ** डीठू-मचू, pl. **ḍēchĕ-maṭsa** डेछ्य-मच), seen, perceived, observed, etc.

dŏshun दशुन् । च्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dŏshᵘ 2** दंशु, for **1** see s.v.), to trickle, drop, leak, ooze; to trickle (of a slight shower of rain) (K.Pr. 220). **dŏshᵘ-motᵘ** दंशु-मतु । च्युतः perf. part. (f. **dŏshᵘ-müṭsᵘ** दंशू-मचू), (that which has) trickled, oozed, etc.

ḍēshĕnāwun डेशनावुन् । अवलोकने प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍēshĕnôwᵘ** डेषनोवु), to cause, to see, show. Cf. **ḍēshun.**

dashĕr दशर् । आलस्यम् m. slowness, slackness in work, laziness.

dᵃshĕran दशरन् । दोषारोपणम् f. (sg. dat. **dᵃshĕrūñᵘ** दशरंञू), blaming, finding fault, picking holes in anything's quality.

dᵃshĕrun दशरुन् । दुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dᵃshᵒrᵘ** दशरु), to blame, find fault with, malign. Cf. **dᵃshĕrāwun.** **dᵃshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** दशरु-मतु । सदोषतामापादितः perf. part. (f. **dᵃshᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** दशरू-मचू), blamed, found fault with, maligned.

dashĕrath दशरथ् m. (sg. dat. **dashĕrathas** दशरथस्), Daśaratha, N. of a famous king, the father of Rāmacandra (Rām. 40, 67, 70, 102, etc.).

dushĕrth दुशर्थ् دوشرط । शङ्कास्पदम् adj. c.g. having two conditions, doubtful, trembling in the balance (of success or the reverse).

dushĕrtas-pĕṭh दुशर्तस्-प्यठ् । सिद्ध्यसिद्धिसंशयितम् adv. in doubt, hesitatingly.

dᵃshĕrāwun दशरावुन् । सदोषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dᵃshĕrôwᵘ** दशरोवु), to blame, charge with an offence, cf. **dᵃshĕrun** (YZ. 466, *dōshĕhrōwin* [*sic*], they were charged by him; Śiv. 1881, *mata dᵃshĕrārtam*, do not give me a bad name). **dᵃshĕrôwᵘ-motᵘ** दशरोवु-मतु । सदोषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dᵃshĕröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** दशरांवू-मचू), blamed.

dashĕ-rāwun दश-रावुन् । दशग्रीवः m. (sg. dat. **-rāwanas** -रावनस्), Rāvaṇa, N. of a celebrated

demon with ten heads, conquered by Rāma-candra (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149), esp. the image of Rāvaṇa borne at the festival of the Rāma-līlā or *daśaharā*. Cf. **dashĕhār 2.**

dªshĕṭh द्शठ् । दोषोत्पादकः c.g. one who, or that which, being faulty, causes faults in others who consort with or approach him or it; (of a disease or bad quality) contagious, infectious.

dushṭh दुष्ट adj. c.g. corrupted, depraved; corrupt, vicious, bad, evil; a miscreant, vile wretch (Rām. 808, voc. **dushṭa**).

dushīth दुशीथ् or **dŏyĕshīth** द्वयशीथ । द्व्यशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **dushītan** दुशीतन्), eighty-two.

dushītyumᵘ दुशीत्युमु or **dŏyĕshītyumᵘ** द्वयशीत्युमु । द्व्यशीतितमः ord. (f. **dushītimᵘ** दुशीतिमू), eighty-second.

dushītyunᵘ दुशीत्युनु । द्व्यशीतिकः adj. (f. **dushītiñᵘ** दुशीतिञ्), worth, or costing, eighty-two (rupees, etc.).

dŏshĕwai द्वशवै (K. 471, 643), i.q. **dŏsheway,** q.v.

ḍēshĕwunᵘ 1 डेशवुनु । अवलोकयन् n.ag. (f. **ḍēshĕwüñᵘ** डेशवंञ्), one who sees, perceives, observes, etc. (YZ. 68).

ḍēshĕwunᵘ 2 डेशवुनु । समक्षम् adv. visibly, before one's very eyes; immediately on seeing (YZ. 32, 178, 260, 412; Śiv. 654; Rām. 655).

dŏshĕwānⁱ द्वशवंनि, **dŏshĕwanī** द्वशवनी, see **dŏshĕway.**

dŏshĕwunᵘ द्वशवुनु । च्यवन् n.ag. (f. **dŏshĕwüñᵘ** द्वशवंञ्), that which oozes or trickles; that from which anything oozes or trickles, leaking.

dŏshĕway द्वशवय् or (K. 702, 857) **dŏshĕwᵘy** द्वशवूय् । उभावेव card. c.g. (pl. dat. **dŏshĕwānⁱ** द्वशवंनि, **dŏshĕwāniy** द्वशवंनिय् or **dŏshĕwanī** द्वशवनी, ag. and abl. **dŏshĕwāyⁱ** द्वशवंयि, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **zªh** ज़ह्, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both' (Rām. 1409, K. 36, 103, 6317). Cf. **dŏnaway** (L. *dushwai*, 458).

ḍiska डिस्क । प्रमीला f. drowsiness, sleepiness, nodding of the head in sleepiness. **-ḍiska** -डिस्क । तन्द्रीतन्द्रि f. mutual nodding of the head in sleepiness (of two persons sitting near each other, whose heads knock against each other in drowsiness). **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञ् । निपातोद्भवः f.inf. drowsiness or weary sleepiness to come on, esp. (to a person travelling and weary with a long journey or going by night) stumbling along half asleep to take place.

daskhath दसखथ् دستخط m. (sg. dat. **daskhatas** दस-खतस्), a signature (Gr.M.). Cf. **das 2. —karun** —करुन m.inf. to sign, subscribe (Gr.M.); **myönis mölⁱ-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by my father (H. xii, 21); **ath korun mölⁱ-sondᵘ daskhath,** on it she wrote the father's signature (H. xii, 22).

dŏsil द्वसिल् । पलगण्डः m. a wall-builder, a mason, builder, plasterer (Gr.Gr. 142). **-bāy** -बाय् । लेपकस्त्री f. his wife. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । लेपकपुत्रः m. his son. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । लेपकदेयविशेषः f. a present of money, rice, salt, etc., given (as a good omen) to a mason on the occasion of laying the foundation or of other important stages in the building of a house.

dasªlad दसलद् । आप्तविलम्बः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **dasªladiñ** दसलदिञ्), one (or that) concerning whom (or which) preparations have been delayed, e.g. a bridegroom at a wedding, or a Hindū boy at the initiation ceremony, in which delay has occurred owing to faulty preparation or indolence.

dŏsilway द्वसिल्वय् । लेपकभृतिः f. a mason's wages, the wages of a plasterer (Gr.Gr. 143).

dŏsⁱlözᵘ द्वसिलांज़ू । लेपकवृत्तिः f. the condition, profession, or trade of a mason (Gr.Gr. 142, 143).

dasun दसुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dosᵘ** दंसु; 2 p.p. **dasōv** दसोव् or **dasyōv** दस्योव्, Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to slap with the open hand, thump with the fist, etc.

dāsⁱ dāsⁱ दंसि दंसि freq. part., beating frequently; hence **dāsⁱ dāsⁱ sŏn** दंसि दंसि स्वन् । अतिशोधितदृढः adj. c.g. having beaten gold frequently; met. made firm and strong by beating (as gold is heated and beaten to purify it); fine gold, valuable as pure gold (K.Pr. 259).

dosᵘ-motᵘ दंसु-मंतु । आहतः perf. part. (fem. **düsᵘ-müsᵘ** दंसू-मंचू), slapped, thumped.

dasith thawun दसिथ् थवुन् । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap, thump, esp. one who is weaker than oneself, to bully. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap or thump severely.

ḍusun डुसुन् । कुब्जीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍusyōv** डुस्योव्. This verb is also spelt **ḍŏsun** ड्वसुन्, e.g. in Gr.Gr. xxxii), to be bent (of the body), to be hunch-backed; to be unable to rise from one's seat (e.g. from chill, or owing to having eaten too much). **ḍusyōmotᵘ** डुस्यो-मंतु । भुग्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ḍusyēmüsᵘ** डुस्येमंचू), bent, bowed, become unable to rise from one's seat.

ḍāsªr डासर् or **ḍāsurᵘ** डासुरु । विनाशनशीलः m. (f. **ḍāsarĕñ** डासर्यञ्), one who is destructive, who makes a habit of destroying things or of scattering things collected, a destroyer (Gr.Gr. 148).

ḍŏsurᵘ ड्वसुरु । देहभुग्नता (sg. dat. **ḍŏsaris** ड्वसरिस्, ag. **ḍŏsªrⁱ** ड्वसंरि), a bowed or bent condition of the body owing to old age, disease, or the like. **—atsun**

—अचुन् । भुग्नतापत्तिः m.inf. such a condition to enter; the body to begin to be bowed as one of the first symptoms of old age or disease.

dusīr[i] **दुसीरि** । खनित्रविशेषः f. a kind of pickaxe, a mattock with two blades, each pointed at the end.

dusīr[ū] **1 दुसीरू** । द्विसेटिका f. a weight (of iron, etc.) of two seers, for weighing that amount in a pair of scales.

dusīr[ū] **2 दुसीरू**, see **dusyūr**[u].

ḍāsarĕñ डासर्यञ् । विनाशिनी f. of **ḍās**[a]**r,** q.v., a careless housekeeper who habitually destroys household articles by using them improperly.

dasarāy दसराय् or **dasarāray दसरारय्** । भूषादिवाङ्गत्यम् f. a great collection of ornaments (such as those given to a bride, or worn by a daughter-in-law).

dĕsis द्यसिस्, sg. dat. of **dyos**[u].

dasta 1 دسته m. (for **2, 3,** see **dasth 1, 2**), a handful; a hank or skein of silk, etc.; a quire of 24 sheets of paper (L. 380); a handful, or posy, of flowers (YZ. 69, Śiv. 76, 187, 192, Rām. 573, K. 1, etc.).

dás[i]**tī दंसिती** । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, without delay, at once (Śiv. 1874).

dūsti دوستی f. friendship (K.Pr. 60).

dōstdōrī دوستداری f. friendship (El.).

dasth 1 दस्थ دست m. (sg. dat. **dastas दस्तस्**, abl. **dasta 2 दस्त**; for **1** see s.v.), the hand (YZ. 76, Rām. 63). **zabar-dasth** زبردست adj. c.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); *high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical.*

***dasth* 2 दस्थ** । विरेकः m. (sg. dat. **dastas दस्तस्**), purging or loose stool, diarrhœa. Also occurring in the form **dasta 3 दस्त** and then always m.pl.

dasta-ḍōr दस्त-डोर् । विरेकातिशयः m.pl. violent purging, repeated diarrhœa. **-dĕv -द्यव्** । विरेकविकृतियुक्तः m. (f. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ्**), a diarrhœa demon; hence, one (esp. a child) who has been attacked by diarrhœa. **—gatshán**[i] **—गछंनि** । विरेकविकारः m. pl. inf. an attack of diarrhœa to come on. **-kay -कय्** (= قی دست) । विषूचिका m.pl. severe bilious purging and vomiting; cholera. **-kay gatshán**[i] **-कय् गछंनि** । विषूचिविकृत्युद्भवः m. pl. inf. an attack of cholera, etc., to occur. **-nôr**[u] **-नोरु** । मलनाडिकाविकृतिः m. disease of the rectum caused by excessive diarrhœa. **-nāwa gatshañĕ -नाव गछंञ** । मलातीसारातिशयः f. pl. inf. an attack of excessive watery diarrhœa to occur. **-pakán**[i] **-पकंनि** । मलातीसारः m.pl., id. **-rōz -रोज़्** । मलातीसारविकारः f. a diseased state of the body due to frequent diarrhœa. **—tsalán**[i] **—च़लंनि** । विरेकातिशयः m. pl. inf. sudden violent diarrhœa to occur. **—tsaṭán**[i] **—च़टंनि** । विरेकबाधोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. the pain or gripes due to excessive diarrhœa to occur. **—vĕsarán**[i] **-व्यसरंनि** । भयान्मलातीसारसंभवः m. pl. inf. to void a loose stool owing to fear.

dāsuth दासुथ् । दासत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **dāsatas दासतस्**; pl. nom. **dāsath दासथ**), servitude, slavery, the condition of a servant.

dōsth دوست m. a male friend, a friend (K.Pr. 60; Rām. 843, 1650). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to befriend (El.). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to count as a friend, to favour.

das[a]**tάk**[i] **दसतंकि** دستکی (but with change of meaning) । काष्ठोलविशेषः f. a kind of wide, shallow basket, used for holding fruit, flowers, or the like.

dastalad दस्तलद् । मलातीसारक्षीणः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dastaladiñ दस्तलदिञ्**), worn out or become thin owing to diarrhœa.

dastār दस्तार् دستار । शिरोवेष्टनम् m. the sash or fine muslin cloth wrapped round to form a turban; a turban, a puggaree (El. only a man's) (K.Pr. 51, 56, 86, 126; Rām. 1431, 1458). **syod**[u] **dastār,** a straight turban, is an expression indicating prosperity (K.Pr. 137). **—badalun —बदलुन्** । शिरोवेष्टनविनिमयः m.inf. to exchange turbans (a solemn covenant of friendship). **-lāṭh -लाठ** । शिरोवेष्टनैकपरिवर्तभागः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), the length of cloth in a single twist of a turban. **-phĩṭun -फीँटुन्** । लघुशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a kind of small longish turban. **-pŏtsh**[u] **-प्वछ़ु** । शिरोवेष्टनप्रान्तः m. the fringe or embroidery at each end of a turban-cloth. **-shikur**[u] **-शिखुरु** । छिन्नभिन्नशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made up of old, torn cloth, a ragged old puggaree. **-zang -ज़ङ्ग्** । शिरोवेष्टनशाकुनिकम् f. a present made for the sake of good luck to the teacher of a bridegroom or similar person on the occasion of the ceremonial wrapping the turban round the latter's head; a similar present made on other similar occasions. **-züṭ**[ü] **-ज़ूटू** । जीर्णशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a turban-rag, an old worn-out turban.

dastūr دستور m. a model, exemplar, rule, canon, formula (Rām. 682); a rule, custom, practice (Gr.M.); a custom, habit (Gr.M.).

dastūr[i] **दस्तूरि** دستوری f. 'dustoorie', an allowance of money in a price, a commission.

dusatath दुसतथ् । द्वासप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **dusatatan दुसततन्**), seventy-two.

dusatatyum[ü] **दुसतत्युमु** । द्वासप्ततितमः ord. (f. **dusatatim**[ü] **दुसततिमू**), seventy-second.

dusatatyun[u] **दुसतत्युनु** । द्वासप्ततिकः adj. (f. **dusatatiñ**[ü] **दुसततिञू**), worth, or costing, seventy-two (rupees or the like).

dusyūr^u दुस्यूर् । द्विसेटकमितः adj. [sg. dat. **dusiris** दुसीरिस्, abl. **duseri** दुसेरि; f. sg. nom. **dusīr^ü 2** (for **1** see s.v.) दुसीर्‌ू], weighing two seers, of the weight of two seers, each equal to about two English pounds.

data दत, etc., see **dath.**

dāta 1 दात । दाता, यजमानः m. [sg. voc. **dātā** दाता (Rām. 946)], a giver (Śiv. 1730); esp. one who is a generous giver, one who gives liberally in charity (Śiv. 859, K. 842); one who is liberal, generous (Śiv. 1776); the client of a sacrificing priest, the person for whom he sacrifices and who gives the sacrifice. In the voc. it is equivalent to our polite 'sir' (Rām. 946). **-bāy** -बाय् । यजमानपत्नी f. the wife of the client of a sacrificing priest. **-dihī** -दिही । दानशौण्डता f. extreme liberality, lavish generosity, esp. in giving charitable gifts on the occasion of a festival, at sacred spots, or the like. **-gara** -गर । यजमानगृहम् m. the house of a sacrificing priest's client. The compound is chiefly used in counting; e.g. such and such a priest has so many houses, i.e. so many clients.

dāta 2 दात f. [voc. sg. **dātā** दाता (Rām. 732)], 'a female supporter,' a nurse, a mother.

dātā 1 दाता, i.q. **dāta 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 667); also voc. of **dāta 1** (Rām. 946) and **2** (Rām. 732).

dit, for **dith** दिथ्, see **dyun^u.**

dita दित, please give, **dit^i** दिति, see **dyun^u.**

dŏta द्वत in the following: **dŏta dŏta gatshun** द्वत द्वत गछुन् । तन्तुशश्छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be torn or cut into threads (of papers, cloth, etc., eaten by worms, etc.). **dŏta dŏta karun** द्वत द्वत करुन् । भिन्नशः करणम् m.inf. to reduce to threads, as ab.

dot^u द्‌तु । असंबद्धगणकः m. (of an accountant or the like) one who cannot count correctly, one who makes mistakes in the simplest rules of arithmetic, a bad arithmetician.

dat^i-likha द्‌ति-लिख । असंबद्धगणना m. incorrect calculation, wrong arithmetic.

dūt^i दूति f. a loin-cloth, a *dhōtī*, with suff. of indef. art. **dōtyāh** (K. 973).

dutöc^ü दुतांचू, see **dutôk^u.**

dātagī दातगी । दातृता f. generosity in giving, liberality (Gr.M.).

dath दथ् । (मृदादेः) लोष्टम f. (sg. dat. **dati** दति, K.Pr. Gr.Gr. 70), a lump of earth or mud, a clod (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1531); dirty earth, mud, etc. (Śiv. 535). **mĕtsi-datī** म्यच़ि-दती voc. f., O thou who art like a clod of earth (Rām. 1603). **—gatshün^ü** —गछ्‌नू । अत्यभीप्सा f.inf. a lump of clay to happen (upon the heart), a weight of care, anxiety, or longing (e.g. for the return of some loved one far from home) to lie upon the heart.

data kaḍanĕ दत कडञ । अत्याक्रोशनम f. pl. inf. to extract (i.e. pick up) clods (as missiles); met. to vituperate, to scold or abuse with virulence. **-watur^u** -वतुर् । अत्याक्रोशनम् m. clod-flinging; met. virulent abuse, vituperation. **-watur^u gatshun** -वतुर् गछुन् । बलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be violently overwhelmed or dissipated (as if under a rain of clods). **-watur^u karun** -वतुर् करुन् । बलान्निर्नाशनम् m.inf. to violently overwhelm or dissipate as ab. **-watur^u sapazun** -वतुर् सपज़ुन् । बलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **data-watur^u gatshun,** ab.

dāth दाथ् । ताम्रादिधातुः, भू-आदिधातुः, शुक्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dātas** दातस्), a primary element of the earth; a metal (Śiv. 1556), mineral, ore; an element of words, a grammatical or verbal root or stem; one of the seven humours of the body, semen. **—pakun** —पकुन् । वीर्यातीसारः m.inf. spermatorrhoea to occur. **—tsalun** —च़लुन् । वीर्यपातः m.inf. an involuntary emission of semen to occur.

datha दथ । संबद्धपत्रजातम् m. a large mass of *bhūrja*-bark paper (whether written on or not) with the sheets stuck together in a mass.

ḍĕtha ड्यठ a prefix converting an interrogative word into an intensive affirmative (Gr.Gr. 256), as in the following: **—kana** —कन । चिरेण adv. a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kàn^i** —कंनि adv. for a long time (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kani** —कनि । चिरेण adv. a long time ago. **—kar** —कर् । बहुकालात् adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kōr** —कोर् । बाढ्स्येन adv., very much, exceedingly, esp. u.w. vbs. signifying good bodily health, freedom from sickness, etc. **—kati** —कति । चिरकालात् adv., i.q. **—kar** ab. **—kot^u** —कंतु । बहुशः adv. very much, exceedingly, in great quantity. **—kūt^u** —कूतु । अतिबहुलः adj. (pl. **—kūt^i** —कूति; f. **—kūts^ü** —कूचू, pl. **—kūtsa** —कूच), very much (in quantity), (pl.) in great numbers (Gr.Gr. 257). Equivalent to Hindī *bahut kuch.* **—kyāh** —क्याह् । बहुलं (सर्वमेव) inan. e.g. everything (= Hindī *sab kuch*); a great deal (Gr.Gr. 257).

ḍēṭh ड्येठ् m. sight (El.). Cf. **drēṭh.**

dith दिथ्, see **dyun^u.**

ḍōṭh डोठ् । करकः m. (sg. dat. **ḍōṭhas** डोठस्, abl. **ḍōṭha** डोठ, but ag. **ḍūṭh^i** डूठि), hail (L. 460, *dont*).

ḍōṭha-chol^u डोठ-छ्‌लु । तीव्रा करकवृष्टिः m. a violent hail-storm, covering a small tract and lasting only a short time, but very destructive to crops, etc. **-chol^u hyuh^u** -छ्‌लु हिहु । अतितीक्ष्णः adj. (f. **—hish^ü** —हिशू),

very hot-tempered, one who flies into a violent storm of abuse (like a sudden hail-storm). **-nāv** **-नाव्** । करकातिवृष्टिः f. a 'hail-boat'; hail lying on the ground after a hail-storm. **-pholᵘ** **-फलु** । करकबिन्दुः m. a single hailstone. **-pathᵘrᵘ** **-पथ्रू** । समुच्चिता करकवृष्टिः f. a great mass or pile of fallen hail, hail that has collected in heaps. **-rāṭh** **-राठ्** । तीव्रवेगवती करकवृष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** **-राठि**), a 'hail-swarm', a violent hail-storm.

ḍūṭhⁱ gatshun डूठि गछुन् । करकसाद्भवनम् m.inf. (fruit or crops) to be destroyed by hail; met. the fruit of any action or labour to be lost on the eve of accomplishment. **—karun** —करुन् । करकसात्संपादनम् m.inf. to destroy the fruit of any action or labour on the eve of its being accomplished (as ripe crops are destroyed by hail).

dõth दाँथ् m. (sg. dat. **dõtas** दाँतस्), in **dõta-dõth** दाँत-दाँथ् । संघर्षः f. tooth to tooth; wordy warfare (wherein the combatants grind their teeth at each other). Cf. **dõth.**

döth or **daith** दैथ् । दैत्यः(कठोरप्रकृतिः) m. (sg. dat. **dötas** or **daitas** दैतस्), a fabled kind of demon, the *daitya* of Sanskrit; met. a cruel, hard-hearted man, who is rough and forbidding in appearance and nature. Cf. **daity.**

dõth दाँथ् । हस्तिदन्तः m. (sg. dat. **dõtas** दाँतस्), ivory (El. *dánt*). Cf. **dõth.**

dõta-khünḍᵘ दाँत-खंण्डू । हस्तिदन्तखण्डः f. a piece of ivory.

dūth दूथ् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dūtas** दूतस्; pl. dat. **dūtan** दूतन्), a messenger; a messenger of God, or of a god, an angel (Gr.M.).

ḍūṭhⁱ डूठि, see **ḍōṭh.**

dūṭhum or **dūnṭhum** (K.Pr. 188) for **ḍyūṭhum** ड्यूठुम्, see **ḍēshun.**

ḍīṭhᵘ-müᵗsᵘ डीठू-मंच़ू, see **ḍyūṭhᵘ-motᵘ,** under **ḍēsh-un.**

dāthur दाथुर् । शिल्पिसामग्री m. (sg. dat. **dātharas** दाथरस्), a general name for all the tools and appliances needed or used by a workman or artisan. Cf. **dŏbⁱ-dāthur** under **dŏbᵘ 1.** **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । सामग्रीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out one's tools preparatory to commencing a work.

ḍaṭhᵘrᵘ दंथ्रू । भेदनशीला f. a woman who is in the *habit of splitting or marring (either inanimate objects or friendships, etc.), a mischief-maker (lit. and fig.).*

ḍaṭhᵃri-nāsh दंथरि-नाश् । कार्यवृत्त्याघाती m. a man *who habitually spoils other people's businesses, or corrupts other people's habits or natures.*

duṭhay डुठय् । अतिप्रार्थना f. persistent petitioning, begging till the request is granted. **—trāwüñᵘ** —चावंञू । आसक्ततया प्रार्थनानुसरणम् f.inf. to beg persistently as ab. **—trövith bĕhun** —चांविथ् ब्यहुन् । पश्चाद्गमनम् m.inf. to besiege a person with such persistent petitioning.

dôtöjih, see **dŏyĕtöjī.**

dôtöjihyumᵘ, see **dŏyĕtöjihyumᵘ.**

duṭaka दुटक । द्विखण्डितः adj. c.g. cut in two parts, (of a log or the like) split in two. Cf. **duṭakh.**

duṭokᵘ दुटंकु । द्विखण्डः adj. (f. **duṭücᵘ** दुटंचू), i.q. **duṭaka,** q.v.

dutôkᵘ दुतोकु । द्विद्वारकः adj. (f. **dutöcᵘ** दुतांचू), possessing two door frames (cf. **tākh**); (a house, etc.) provided with two doors for each story.

ḍõṭakh डाँटख् । कठोरप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. rude, harsh-natured, a misanthrope.

duṭakh दुटख् or **ḍuṭakh** डुटख् । खण्डनम् m.pl. (pl. dat. **du(ḍu)ṭakan** दु(डु)टकन्), cutting (something tall) half-way up, so as to divide it into two parts. **duṭakh karänⁱ** दुटख् करंनि or **ḍuṭakh karänⁱ** डुटख् करंनि । द्विधा खण्डनम् m. pl. inf. to make two parts; esp. (of something lofty) to break in two so as to knock down the upper part (e.g. a broken column). Cf. **duṭaka.**

dūtil दूतिल् । दौत्यम् f. the profession or business of a messenger.

ḍūṭᵘ-motᵘ डूँटु-मंतु, see **ḍõṭun.**

ḍẽṭônᵘ डेँटोनु or **ḍẽṭun** डेँटुन् । कटिबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **ḍẽṭanas** डेँटनस्), a girdle, waist-band, cummerbund (El. *ḍenṭon*). Cf. **darb** and **dash.** **ḍẽṭan-lāṭh** डेँटन्-लाठ् । लघ्वी कटिबन्धनी m. a light, small, waist-band (chiefly worn by women).

dõtun दाँतुन् । दन्तधावनकाष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **dõtanas** दाँतनस्), a piece of wood used as a toothbrush, a teeth-cleaner. **dõtan-mūrᵘ** दाँतन् मूरू । दन्तधावनयोग्या शाखा f. a twig suitable to be used as a tooth-cleaner.

ḍõṭun डाँटुन् । द्वेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍūṭᵘ** डूँटु, 2 p.p. **ḍõcyōv** डाँच्योव्), to hate, show hatred to (esp. of some powerful monarch hating some subject); to envy (El. *ḍánṭún*). **ḍūṭᵘ-motᵘ** डूँटु-मंतु । विद्वेषितः (f. **ḍūṭᵘ-müᵗsᵘ** डूँटू-मंच़ू), one who has been made the object of hatred.

ḍīṭiñ डीँटिञ् । लघ्वी कटिबन्धनी f. a small girdle or cummerbund. Cf. **ḍẽṭônᵘ.**

duṭopᵘ दुटंपु । द्विपक्ष्यः adj. (f. **duṭüpᵘ** दुटंपू), of or belonging to both sides or parties, e.g. **duṭopᵘ sāl,** an invitation (to a wedding) from both sides (i.e. both from the bridegroom's people and from the bride's people).

dutôp^{u} दुतोपु । द्यातपः adj. (f. **dutöp^{ü} दुतांपू**), twice put in the sun, twice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like).

datur^{u} दतुरु । धत्तूरः m. (sg. dat. **dataris दतरिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **dat^{a}r^{i} दतॖरि**), the white thorn-apple, *Datura alba* (El. *Datura stramonium* and *D. fastuosa* ; L. 76) (used as a poison) ; a single leaf, flower, or fruit of this shrub. —**lagun** —लगुन् । धत्तूरमदोत्पत्तिः, ऋत्यरुच्युत्पत्तिः m.inf. datura to take effect, intoxication to be induced by eating datura ; met. to be felt like datura, (of food proffered) to be regarded with extreme disgust or aversion (as if thought to be poison).

dat^{a}r^{i}-bar^{a}g दतॖरि-बर्ग् । धत्तूरपर्णम् m. datura-leaf. **-byôl^{u}** -ब्योलु । धत्तूरबीजम् (फलम्) m. datura-seed. **-kā̃ḍ** -काँड् । धत्तूरप्रकाण्डः m. the stem or trunk of the datura-shrub. **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । धत्तूरलता m. the datura-shrub. **-konḍ^{u}** -कोण्डु । धत्तूरकण्टकः m. the thorns surrounding the seed capsule of the datura. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । धत्तूरशुष्कलता m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas** -काठस्), a piece of dry datura-wood. **-pan** -पन् । धत्तूरपलाशसमूहः m. a collection of datura leaves. **-pōsh** -पोश् । धत्तूरपुष्पम् m. the datura-flower. **-waṭh^{a}r** -वथ्र् । धत्तूरपत्रम् m. a datura-leaf.

daṭ^{ü}r^{ü} दंतॖरू । सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदः f. a kind of small virulent ant.

daṭ^{a}rĕ pĕnĕ दंतर्य प्यन । सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदव्यथापातः f. pl. inf. ants to fall, the irritation caused by these ants to be experienced.

dutāra दुतार । द्विगुणतन्तुकः adj. c.g. (of cloth, etc.) woven with doubled thread.

dutröc^{ü} 1 दुत्रांचू । द्विद्रोणी (for 2 see **dutrôk^{u}**), a stone or other article weighing two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each), used as a weight in a pair of scales.

dôtr^{a}h, see **dŏyĕtr^{a}h.**

dôtr^{a}hyum^{u}, see **dŏyĕtr^{a}hyum^{u}.**

dutrok^{u} दुत्रकु । द्विद्रौणिकः adj. (f. **dutrüc^{ü} दुत्रूचू**), weighing, or of the weight of, two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each).

dutrôk^{u} दुत्रोकु । द्विद्रोणमितः adj. (f. **dutröc^{ü} 2 दुत्रांचू**, for 1 see s.v.), i.q. **dutrok^{u}**, q.v.

dutrikh दुत्रिख् । संयोगान्तरेफचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **dutriki** दुत्रिकि), N. of the sign ् used for the letter *ra* when subscript to and following another consonant in the Śāradā character.

dātru-shĕkth दातृ-शक्थ् । दानसामर्थ्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-shĕk^{ü}ts^{ü}** -शकंचू), power or ability to grant all that a petitioner asks for.

dutôsh^{u} दुतोशु । द्विवेष्टनः adj. (f. **dutösh^{ü} दुतांशू**), in two layers, folded in two.

duṭāsal दुटासल् । द्विशब्दजनकः adj. c.g. giving a bang (*ṭās*) or explosive sound twice from a single cause (e.g. both barrels of a gun going off together from pulling the trigger only once).

datta-dŏgul^{u} दत्त-द्गुलु । ऋकस्माद्गाढनिद्रापातः m. (sg. dat. **-dŏgalis** -द्गलिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **-dŏg^{a}l^{i}** -द्गॖलि), a sudden fall into deep sleep owing to exhaustion, weariness, or the like.

dātuth दातुथ् । दातृत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **dātatas दाततस्**), a habit of or natural disposition for giving gifts, generosity, a charitable disposition.

dōtuv^{u} दाँतुवु । हस्तिदन्तमयः adj. (f. **dōtüv^{ü} दाँतंवू**), made of ivory.

daity or **döty दैत्य्** m. a demon, an evil spirit hostile to the gods, a Titan (Śiv. 446, 677, 709, 856, 1392 ; Rām. 38, 550, 738 ; K. 736). See **dōth.**

dutay दुतय् (= دوتہی) । संयोजितयुग्मवसनम् f. a garment made of two breadths of cloth. Cf. **chiṭh.**

dōtyāh द्रोत्याह्, see **dūt^{i}.**

ditsa दित्र, dits^{ü} दित्रू, etc., see **dyun^{u}.**

dŏśh द्रछ् । अञ्जलिः f. (sg. dat. **dŏśhi द्रछि**), a certain position of the hands, with the fingers extended, and the open palms placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food, and hence used as an indication of supplication) ; the hand similarly hollowed for drinking (YZ.163). —**gandūn^{u}** —गण्डंनू । ऋतिविनीतवत्प्रार्थनम् f.inf. to put the hands in this position ; hence, to make a humble supplication.

dŏśhi dŏśhi ōhi karūn^{u} द्रछि द्रछि ग्राही करंनू । अञ्जलिबन्धपूर्वाशंसनम् f.inf. (of a suppliant) to bless a donor in token of gratitude, with the hands placed in this position.

dūśh दूँछ् or **dūśh^{ü} दूँछू** f. (pl. nom. **dōśha दाँछ**), separating out, pulling out (e.g. wool, etc.), sorting out. Cf. **atha-dūśh**, and Gr.Gr. 127. —**diñ^{ü}** —दिञू । अन्वेषणम् f.inf. to search for anything hidden in a mass of other articles, to hunt for anything lost amongst rubbish, to "look for a needle in a bundle of straw".

dōśha kadanĕ दाँछ कडन । ऋशांशतो भिन्नीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to separate anything out into its component parts, to open out ; to explain a book section by section.

dūśh^{u} 1 दूँछु । वनमक्षिका m. a kind of wild honey-bee. **dōśh^{i}-sond^{u}** दाँछि-सन्दु or **dūśh^{i}-sond^{u}** दूँछि-सन्दु । वनमक्षिकासंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü}** -संजू), of or belonging to such a bee (e.g. its honey, or its hive).

dūśh^{u} 2 दूँछु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a pargana about 10 miles to the west of Srinagar (RT.Tr. ii, 476)

dō̃tshyukᵘ दाँछ्युकु or **dū̃tshyukᵘ** दूँछ्युकु । प्रदेशविशेषभवः adj. (f. **dō̃tshicᵘ** दाँछिचू or **dū̃tshicᵘ** दूँछिचू), of, belonging to, produced in, or existing in this pargana.

dū̃tshᵃr दूँछ्र् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः f. the act of separating out, sorting out, opening out wool, etc. Cf. **dū̃tsh** and **aḍ-dū̃tshari,** s.v. **aḍ.**

dū̃tshᵃran दूँछ्रन् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः f. (sg. dat. **dū̃tshᵃrüñᵘ** दूँछ्रंञू), separating out, sorting out, sifting out; opening out matted cotton-wool or the like.

dū̃tshᵃrun दूँछ्रुन । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dū̃tshᵒrᵘ** दूँछ्रु), to separate out, sort out a collected mass, so as to collect what is rubbish and throw it away; to open out matted cotton-wool or the like. The verbal noun is **dū̃tsh** (Gr.Gr. 127). **dū̃tshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** दूँछ्रु-मंतु । पृथक्पृथक्कृतः perf. part. (f. **dū̃tshᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** दूँछ्रू-मंचू), sorted out, as ab.; opened out, as ab.

dū̃tshᵃrāwun दूँछ्रावुन् । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dū̃tshᵃrôwᵘ** दूँछ्रोवु), i.q. **dū̃tshᵃrun,** q.v. **dū̃tshᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** दूँछ्रोवु-मंतु । पृथक्पृथक्कृतः perf. part. (f. **dū̃tshᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** दूँछ्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **dū̃tshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** see **dū̃tshᵃrun.**

duṭsôrᵘ दुचोरु । द्विमुखचुल्ली m. a fire-place or kitchen range with two openings in the top to receive the cooking vessels.

diṭsōv दिच़ोव्, etc., see **dyunᵘ.**

duṭsyotᵘ दुच्यंतु । द्विचेतनम् m. (sg. dat. **duṭsĕtis** दुच्यतिस्), having a twofold impression in the mind, mistaking one thing for another (e.g. a rope for a snake, and so on); (in religion) the error of seeing two when there is only one, dualism, as opposed to monism (Śiv. 1756, also with the meaning of losing one's way). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पत्तिः m.inf. to mistake one thing, action, or course of conduct for another, to be deceived. **—karun** —करुन् । भ्रमोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause another to make such a mistake, to deceive, cheat. **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । भ्रमोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a mistake or such a confusion of ideas to occur (e.g. a rope for a snake, a mirage for water, a false track for a path, an enemy for a friend, and so on).

ḍwā̃ ड्वाँ । गोशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the cry of a cow, 'moo!'; the imitation of this cry by a human being. **—karun** —करुन् । गोध्वन्यनुकरणेनापह्नवः m.inf. to utter 'moo!', to moo (as when one utters it when defeated in a gambling match or quarrel, or when one denies the possession of property entrusted to one), to utter a grunt of dissatisfaction or denial.

dav 1 दव् । सहायाशा m. the hope or expectation of help from any person in endeavouring to obtain anything.

dav 2 दव् دو । धावनम् f. running (Gr.Gr. 128); the swift current of a stream (Śiv. 506); **āb-dav,** a water current, a water drain (H. iv, 4). **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञू to raise running, to set off or set out at a run, to run off, hasten away (Śiv. 699).

dava-dav दव-दव् (= دوا دو) । शीघ्रगतागतम् f. running to and fro or in every direction, bustling about; being active or energetic in any business. **-dav gatshüñᵘ** -दव् गछंञू । अतिशीघ्रतासंभवः f.inf. such running to and fro to occur.

davi-davi दवि-दवि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. running to and fro; hence, quickly, eagerly, not only u.w. vbs. of motion, but also met., as in the case of eating.

dav 3 दव्, a stake, a wager. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । पणारोहः m.inf. a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. **—khārun** —खारुन् । पणारोपणम् m.inf. to raise a stake; hence, to wager, make a bet, lay a stake. **—khasun** —खसुन् । पणारोहः m.inf. a stake to ascend, a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. **—karun** —करुन् । आक्रमणम् m.inf. to challenge one to a wager, to offer a bet. **—ladun** —लदुन् । पणारोपणम् m.inf. to lay a bet, (in a dispute) to offer a bet.

dāv 1 दाव् । तन्तुः m. a piece of thread, so much as is put on a needle at one time. Cf. **dôwᵘ.**

dāv 2 दाव् داو । आक्षेपः m. a time, turn; opportunity, chance (K.Pr. 41); a stroke or cast in a game; a charge or counter-charge in a dispute, a retort; an attack or counter-attack in gaming or in a dispute (Rām. 1349). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अभियोगावसरः m.inf. an opportunity to come (K.Pr. 41); (in gaming or a quarrel, of one previously conquered) fortune to turn, an opportunity for a counter-move or counter-charge to occur.

dāwa-har दाव-हर् । आक्षेपाक्षेपि f. mutual retort, a quarrel consisting in accusations and counter-accusations, or in attacks and counter-attacks.

dāwas bihun दावस् बिहुन् । आक्षेपसंमुखीभवनम् m.inf. to sit under an attack, esp. in gaming or in a quarrel to be subject to a violent attack resulting in loss. **—logᵘ-motᵘ** —लंगु-मंतु । अभियुक्तीभूतः perf. pass. (f. **—lüjᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —लंजू-मंचू), one who is subject to an attack, esp. a person who, owing to his being alone and friendless, is being forcibly dragged into some losing business. **—lagun** —लगुन् । अभियुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be attacked as ab.

dawā دوا, i.q. **dawāh,** q.v.

dāwa दाव । सूक्ष्मनाड्यः f.pl. a general name for the finer 'strings' (i.e. muscles, veins, arteries, etc.) of the body. Cf. **dāv 1.** **—galañĕ** —गलञ । अतिक्षीणतासंभवः f. pl. inf. the 'strings' to melt away, to

become weak and lean from disease, sorrow, or the like.

dāwā دعوی, i.q. **dāwah,** q.v.

daiv दैव्, see **döv.**

dĕv द्यव् دیو । राक्षसः m. (sg. abl. **dĕwa 1** द्यव; f. **dĕvin̆** द्यविन्), a devil, demon, spirit, ghost, hobgoblin (K.Pr. 55, Rām. 445, 641, etc.); like our 'devil' the word is often used humorously, or even half-affectionately, esp. with reference to children, as in **bōma-dĕv,** a passion-devil, a naughty child who is a spoil-sport; **dasta-dĕv,** a poor devil of a child that is a victim of diarrhœa; **banga-dĕv,** a bang-sot; **b^a^sari-dĕv,** a scald-devil, a pot too hot to hold. **-draṭhāyĕkh** -द्रठायख् । रक्षोभूतपिशाचादिः m. a general word for demons of all kinds (K.Pr. 55). Cf. **draṭhāyĕkh.** —**pyon^u^** —प्योनु । रक्षःसंपातः m.inf. the devil to fall, a sudden calamity to happen.

dĕwa gindun द्यव गिन्दुन् । रक्षःक्रीडनम् m. the sport of a devil, i.e. a sudden death or similar unexpected calamity. **-ṭsū̃ṭh** -चूँठ् । रक्षोवृत्तिः f. a fat, ugly, foolish woman, who practises devilry, i.e. worries and interferes with other people. See **ṭsū̃ṭh.**

dēv देव्, i.q. **dīv,** q.v.

dĕwa 2 द्यव । स्वित् adv. a particle of interrogation, inquiry, or doubt, often translatable by 'do you think?' 'perhaps', 'pray', 'indeed?' (W. 25; Śiv. 75, 287, 974, 1699; Rām. 50, 79, 368, 1169; K. 157, 163, 357, 503, 623, 841).

dēvi देवि, i.q. **dĕv,** q.v. (Rām. 109, 805, both °—).

dēvī देवी, see **divī.**

div दिव् m. a god, a deity, esp. a *mātṛkā*, or divine mother, cf. **diwath 2.** The word is used in the following compounds :—

diva bög^i^ दिव बॉगि । देवनिमित्तकः adj. c.g. or adv. for the sake of a god, (devoted) for a god, (sacred) to a god, and so forth. **-döh** -द्वह । दैव्यमहः m. a god's day, a day sacred to a god or to gods (as distinct from a day sacred to ancestors, or devoted to memorial ceremonies or the like). **-dār** -दार् or **dēwa-dār** देव-दार् । देवदारु, काष्ठविशेषः m. the Himalayan cedar, the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*, El.); the wood of this tree. See El. s.vv. *deodár, diár*, and *divadár*. Divadār is the word in use in Śrīnagar. The wood is used as a substitute for sandal-wood in Hindū religious ceremonies (Śiv. 1080, 1613). **-dôr^u^** -दोरु । देवदारुमयः adj. (f. **-dör^ü^** -दॉरू), made of deodar wood. **-dör^i^** -दॉरि । देवदारुमयः adj. c.g., id. **-dār-mõkun** -दार्-मोँकुन् । देवदारुखण्डः m. a small ball of deodar wood, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resulting powder being employed instead of sandal-wood as a material for the forehead marks worn by Hindus. Cf. **mõkun. -gŏn** -ग्वन् or **-gōn** -गोन् । मातृकार्चनम् m. the Hindū worship of the divine mothers (the sixty-four Yōginīs), usually on the day before any important ceremony, such as the initiation of a boy (*upanayana*) or a wedding. Cf. L. (*deogun*) 260, 261, and El. s.v. **-gōn dyun^u^** -गोन् दिनु । मातृकार्चनयागविधानम् m.inf. to perform this worship. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārāza** -ग्वन् (-गोन्) महाराज़ । मातृकार्चनदीक्षितो वरः m. the hero of this worship, i.e. the boy whose initiation or marriage is to follow. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārĕn̆** -ग्वन् (-गोन्) महार्यञ् । मातृकार्चादीक्षिता कन्या the heroine of such a worship, i.e. the girl who is to be married a few days afterwards. Her formal initiation into Brahmanism dates from this *diva-gŏn* (L. 261). **-gŏn ras** -ग्वन्‌रस् । मातृकावल्यर्थसूदरसः m. the soup or gravy of the sheep's flesh offered to the divine mothers at the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōn thöj^i^** -गोन् थॉजि । मातृकार्चनार्थस्थाली f. the vessel in which the meat offered at the *diva-gŏn* ceremony is cooked. **-gōn-wôl^u^** -गोन्-वोलु । मातृकार्चने यष्टा m. (f. **-wājĕn̆** -वाज्यञ्), the person at whose expense the *diva-gŏn* ceremony is performed. **-gōn zang** -गोन् ज़ंग् । मातृकार्चनशाकुनिकम् f. the ceremony of securing good omens at the commencement of the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōnas bihun** -गोनस् बिहुन् । मातृकार्चनारम्भः m.inf. to set to work at, i.e. to begin, the performance of the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-kāv** -काव् । दात्यूहः m. a certain bird, described as a large crow, dark-coloured all over, even on the neck; perhaps *Cuculus melanoleucus*. **-pĕt^a^r** -प्यतर् । देवपितृतर्पणम् m. a libation to the gods (*pitṛs*) and deceased ancestors made by Hindūs at the morning bath.

dīv दीव् or देव् دیو । देवः, सौम्यप्रकृतिः m. (**dīv,** Śiv. 69, 71, 1718, 1724, etc., K. 255, 604; **dēv,** Śiv. 120, 123, 124, 128, 131, etc., K. 416, 451, etc.), a god of the Hindū pantheon; met. a person of upright and noble character; a title added to the name of a god or a great man or hero, as in **arzuna-dēv,** the revered hero Arjuna (Śiv. 1178, 1734); **ātma-dēv,** the self-god, the deity who is the great Self of all things, Śiva (Śiv. 1761, 1772); **ādi-dēv,** the primeval god, Śiva (Śiv. 1160, 1788).

dēva-dēv देव-देव् m. a god of gods, a chief god, such as Brahmā (Śiv. 627). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. the world of the gods, heaven (Śiv. 36, 1913, K. 591, 1049). **-sar** -सर्, see **div^a^sar. -sthalī** -स्थली f. a god's place, a place frequented by gods, a place hallowed by the presence of many gods (Śiv. 1170).

diwai, see **diway.**

dīvī दीवी or **dēvī** देवी । दिव्यस्त्री f. a goddess of the Hindū pantheon (Rām. 1444, K. 84); esp. Dēvī, the *śakti* or wife of Śiva (Śiv. 63, 81, 82, etc.; Rām. 50, 55, etc.; K. 268, 269, 654, 655). **-bal** -बल् । देवीचेचम् m. a place sacred to Dēvī and hallowed by her special presence, such as Jwālāmukhī, etc. **-diwatā** -दिवतां । देवतच्छक्तिसमुदाय: m. a general term for all the gods and goddesses of the Hindū pantheon.

dôwᵘ दोवु । वेष्टिततन्तुविशेष: m. a kind of fine cord or twisted thread used for fastening along the ends of a garment (partly for the sake of ornament and partly for strength), binding-cord. Cf. **dāv 1.**

dövⁱ-dār दांवि-दार् । वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्यूतियुक्त: adj. c.g. (a garment) embroidered with binding-cord. **-höshī** -हांशी । चित्रस्यूतिमयडोरकविशेष: f. a braid embroidered with binding-cord for use as ab. **-kömᵘ** -कांमू । वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्यूति: f. embroidery with this binding-cord. **-kurta** -कुर्त । डोरकसमुदाय: m. sufficient of this binding-cord for one garment. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटू । डोरकैकशाखा f. one branch or sprig of this embroidery. **-nāl** -नाल् । गलिकाविशेष: m. embroidery on the collar of a garment.

döv or **daiv** दैव् m. divine power, destiny, fate, fortune (Śiv. 1475). **—phērun** —फेरुन् । भाग्यविपर्यय: m.inf. fate to turn, a sudden change from prosperity to the reverse to take place. **—wunun** —वुनुन् । भाग्यविपर्यय: m.inf. fate to be bad, hard luck to occur, as when one is on the eve of success to be met by failure.

döwa or **daiwa wunun** दैव वुनुन् । दैववञ्चना m.inf. to have bad luck by fate, i.q. **döv wunun**, ab.

ḍuv ड्डव् or **ḍuvᵘ** ड्डवु । विनाश: m. sweeping away; hence, utter destruction, total disappearance (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । सर्वतोऽपहरणम् m.inf. to carry entirely away another's property, to loot out and out. **—karun** —करुन् । विनाशनम, अपहरणम् m.inf. utterly to destroy (e.g. the supplies, etc., of an enemy's army which has been defeated); to carry entirely away as booty, to loot out and out. **—lagun** —लगुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. sweeping away to occur; (of any collected property) to be destroyed utterly.

ḍuwan-phash ड्डवन्-फश् । रेखादिसंमार्जनम् m. sweeping, clearing away dust, etc.

duwa दुव । द्वित्वविशिष्ट: adj. c.g. of two, composed, etc., of two; marked with the number 2; subst. m. the two or deuce (at cards, dice, etc.).

duwācĕ दुवाच्य, see **duwôṭᵘ.**

duwachⁱ दुवंछि or **duwüchᵘ** दुवंछू । द्विकालिकी, see **duwokhᵘ.**

davīda दवीद دویده । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. running, very quickly, at once, u.w. vbs. of motion.

dāwādār दावादार् دعویٰ دار । स्वत्वाभिमानी m. (f. **dāwādārĕñ** दावादार्यञ्), a claimant; the plaintiff in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54).

dēwa-dār देव-दार् (Śiv. 1080, 1613), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v. s.v. **div.**

dīvīdār दीवीदार् । शक्तिचेचम् m. a place sacred to Dēvī or other great Hindū goddess, and hallowed by her special presence. Cf. **dīvī.**

dwādashī द्वादशी f. the twelfth lunar day of either fortnight of the Hindū luni-solar month (cf. L. 265, *shrāwun dwādashī*).

dwādashānth द्वादशान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **dwādashāntas** द्वादशान्तस), 'the twelfth end.' **dwādashānta-mandal** द्वादशान्त-मण्डल् m. in Yōga philosophy, the circuit called the **dwādashānth,** a name given to the **brahmarandr,** q.v. s.v. **brahm** (Śiv. 1656).

dēwādēv देवादेव् । दिनवेध: f. (in calculating dates for Hindū religious ceremonies) when a lunar day ends during a solar day, to continue the ceremonies of that lunar day during the rest of that solar day into the next lunar day.

dāwugᵘ दावुगु । अवग्राह: m. a drought, a total failure of rain when it is required. Cf. **drāg.**

dāwāgīr दावागीर् دعویٰ گیر । अभियोगी c.g. one who holds a claim, a persistent claimant, one who will carry his claim even into a future life.

döwāgath or **daiwāgath** दैवागथ् । ईश्वरेच्छा f. (sg. dat. **döwāgüchᵘ** दैवागंचू), the course of destiny, the will of God, destiny.

dawāh दवाह् or **dawā** دوا । औषधम् m. medicine, physic (K.Pr. 116, Rām. 897, 1320). For gender see W. 18. **khōrākh dawāhukᵘ,** a dose of medicine (Gr.M.). **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यनु m.inf. to take medicine. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to do medicine, to attend (a patient) (Gr.M.).

dāwāh दावाह् or **dāwā** دعویٰ । अभियोग: m. a pretension, claim, demand; a complaint founded on a claim (W. 142, K.Pr. 170); a plaint in an action at law; charge, accusation; an objection, contention, assertion (Rām. 987; El. *dáwá*). **—āsun** —आसुन् । स्वत्वाभिमानसंपत्ति: m.inf. a claim for property to occur. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a claim; to raise an objection (Gr.M.). **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make a claim, put in a claim (Gr.M.).

duwohurᵘ दुवंहरु । द्विवार्षिक: adj. (f. **duwarishᵘ** दुवरिशू), of or belonging to two years; two years old; lasting for two years; occurring every two years (Gr.Gr. 75).

dēvakī देवकी f. N. of the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 706, 1384; K. 22, 23, 26, 42, 43, 377, 404, etc.). **-nandan** -नन्दन् m. Dēvakī's son, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, 1436).

dēwakh देवख् m. (sg. dat. **dēwakas देवकस्**), Dēvaka, N. of the father of Dēvakī, the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 445, 464).

duwakh दुवख् । **द्विकालम्** adv. at two times, twice (a day, etc.).

duwokh^u दुवंखु । **द्विकालिकः** adj. (f. **duwachⁱ दुवंछि** or **duwüch^ü दुवंछू**), of or belonging to two times, occurring twice (a day, etc.).

dāwal दावल् । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman (Gr.Gr. 107), a woman unchaste in practice and by inclination; when —॰ this word is masc. (Gr.Gr. 107), cf. **bĕñĕ-dāwal, mājĕ-dāwal.**

dēwölⁱ देवांलि । **वाङ्ख्येन धनव्ययशीलः** m. a bankrupt, an insolvent (Gr.M.); a spendthrift, one who recklessly spends all his money. **-dās** -दास् । **नित्यं धनव्ययशीलः** m. 'Mr. Bankrupt', one who is beggared by reckless extravagance.

dēwôl^u देवोलु (= دیوالی) । **निष्किञ्चनत्वम्** m. bankruptcy, insolvency. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । **अकिञ्चनत्वापत्तिः** m.inf. to become bankrupt (Gr.M.).

dawun दवुन् । **धावनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dow^u दंवु**. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **dowun दंवुन्,** it was run by him, he ran), to run, go quickly, hasten (Śiv. 880, 1494).

dawān दवान् । **अतिशीघ्रम्** pres. part. c.g. running, hence, as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, eating, reading, etc.

dawönⁱ दवांनि । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adverbial part. while running; hence, adv. very quickly, u.w. any verb.

davyō-mot^u द्व्यो-मंतु । **कृतधावनः** 2 perf. part. (f. **davyē-müṭs^ü द्व्ये-मंचू**), running, going at a great speed.

dāwun दावुन् । **दापनम्** conj. 1 [poet. pres. part. **dāwan दावन्** (Śiv. 1094, 1756), 1 p.p. **dôw^u दोवु**], to cause to give (Śiv. 130, 605, 646, 691, 1817); to cause to be given, to give through another person (Śiv. 26, 519, 736, 1182, 1787, 1879). Causal of **dyun^u** (q.v.) in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 172). El. spells this word *dyāwun*. Cf. **dāwanāwun. gŏta dāwun,** to cause (so and so) to dive (Śiv. 1397); **ṭakh dāwun,** to cause lopping to be done, to be lopped (W. 149, K.Pr. 260); **pānas ṭshēpa dāwañĕ,** to cause oneself to become invisible (Śiv. 1756); **wöṭh dāwüñ^ü,** to cause (so and so) to leap (Śiv. 1815).

dôw^u-mot^u दोवु-मंतु । **दापितः** perf. part. (f. **döw^ü-müṭs^u दांवू-मंचू**), caused to be given, given through another person.

dēwān, dīwān दीवान् دیوان m. a royal court; a tribunal (of justice or revenue); a council of state, senate, divan; a court or hall of audience; a finance minister, head of revenue or financial department (cf. L. 401); a secretary; a steward; the collected writings of an author. **dīwān-khāna दीवान्-खान** دیوان خانہ m. a tribunal, office; a hall of audience, hall, court (Śiv. 968); a palace (El., K.Pr. 161).

dēwāna, dēwānā, dīwāna, dīwānā दीवान, दीवाना دیوانہ adj. c.g. mad, insane, lunatic (YZ. 164, 193, 564; K.Pr. 66; Rām. 638, 907, 1050, 1467, 1529); in an ecstasy, frenzied; inspired; mad (of a dog) (K.Pr. 146).

ḍiwān ड्डिवान्, diwönⁱ द्दिवांनि, see **dyun^u.**

ḍuwun डुवुन् । **संमार्जनम्, अपहरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍuw^u डुवु**), to sweep (dust) away, to sweep (a floor) clean (Rām. 582); met. to sweep clean, carry off the total of someone else's possession, to rob and clean out.

ḍuw^u-mot^u डुवु-मंतु । **संमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **ḍuw^ü-müṭs^ü डुवू-मंचू**), swept clean (of a floor); swept clean, utterly robbed of everything; carried off, plundered (of property).

ḍuwith ṭshunun डुविथ् छुनुन् m.inf. to sweep something away (Gr.M.).

ḍuwan-wôl^u डुवन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **ḍuwan-wājĕñ डुवन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who sweeps, a sweeper; esp. a man of the Wātul caste, who earns his living as a Mihtar or sweeper (K.Pr. 231).

dēwānagī or **dīwānagī दीवानगी** دیوانگی f. madness, insanity (W. 137, K.Pr. 77, Rām. 266).

dawanāwun दवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dawanôw^u दवनोवु**), to cause to run, make to run (El.).

dāwanāwun दावनावुन् or (Gr.Gr. 172) **diwanāwun द्दिवनावुन्** । **दापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāwanôw^u दावनोवु**), i.q. **dāwun,** q.v. **gōsa diwanāwun,** to provoke anger (Gr.M.); **dēv ṭshēpa diwanöwin,** he caused the gods to (run away and) hide themselves (Śiv. 123), cf. **pānas ṭshēpa dāwañĕ** under **dāwun.**

dāwanāwüñ^ü दावनावंञ् । **व्यभिचारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **dāwanöw^ü दावनांवू**), to cause (a woman) to be unchaste with some third person, to prostitute a woman. Caus. of **dāwüñ^ü,** q.v.

dŏwanzāh द्वज़ाह or **duwanzāh दुवज़ाह** । **द्वापञ्चाशत** card. c.g. fifty-two (Gr.Gr. 84).

duwanzāhan-hond^u दुवज़ाहन्-हंन्दु । **द्वापञ्चाशता क्रीतः** adj. (f. **-hünz^ü** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to

fifty-two; bought for, costing, or priced at fifty-two (rupees, etc.).

dŏwanzöhyumᵘ द्वज़ांह्युमु or **duwanzöhyumᵘ** दुवज़ांह्युमु । द्वापञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏwanzöhimᵘ** द्वज़ांहिमू), fifty-second.

dāwünᵘ दावंनू । व्यभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **döwᵘ** दांवू), to be unchaste (of a woman).

dĕviñ द्यविञ् । राचसी f. a she-devil, a she-demon; met. a woman who is a she-devil, ugly, gross in form and feature, without discrimination, and habitually injuring others. The word is f. of **dĕv** in all its meanings.

ḍuviñᵘ डुविञ् । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush, a broom (Gr.Gr. 120).

duwôpᵘ दुवोपु । द्विवापः adj. (f. **duwöpᵘ** दुवांपू), (of a field, etc.) twice sown, i.e. either with two different crops in the same year, or sown a second time with the same seed owing to the first sowing having failed.

dwāpar द्वापर् m. the third of the four *yŏg* (Skt. *yuga*) or ages of the world. **-yŏg** -युग् (K. 12) or **dwāpara-yŏg** द्वापर-युग् (K. 606) m., id.

dwār द्वार् m. a door, gate, passage, entrance (Śiv. 688, 829, 955, 972, 1033, 1099, 1473, 1911, esp. 1074–82; K. 71, 73, 79, 1123, 1161, etc.); an opening or aperture in the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation; but according to others there are ten, made up by counting the windpipe and gullet separately; cf. **dashĕmōddār**) (Śiv. 340, 520, 1078, 1469).

dwāra-könᵘ द्वार-कांनू । स्तम्भपट्टिकादिदारुसमूहः f. the wood collected for building the framework of a house; the entire wooden framework of a house below the attics, including door-posts, etc. See **könᵘ 4**. **-pūz** -पूज़् or **-pūzā** -पूज़ा f. the worship of the inferior deities at the entrance to a temple; met. the propitiation of the underlings hanging round the entrance to a royal court or the like by one who desires to obtain an audience; (on the occasion of marriages, etc.) the ceremony of worshipping the god of the threshold (Śiv. 1073, 1074, 1097).

dwörᵘ द्वांरू । लघु(पच)द्वारम् f. a small side door, a shutter. Cf. **dörᵘ 3**.

dēwāra देवार دیوار । प्राकारः m. a wall (YZ. 394, 409; K.Pr. 227; Rām. 22, 574, 799) (El. makes the word f. as in Hindōstānī, but cf. W. 18).

diwurᵘ दिवुरु । चैत्यम् (देवमन्दिरम्) m. (sg. dat. **diwaris** दिवरिस्), a lofty stone-built shrine or temple for receiving the image of a god, a *linga*, or the like.

diwarⁱ-künᵘ दिवंरि-कंनू । शिलाविशेषः f. a squared, polished, block of stone, such as would be used in building such a shrine.

duwôrᵘ दुवोरु । द्वियष्टियुक्तः adj. (f. **duwörᵘ** दुवांरू), wrapped or lapped round with two strings or with a string consisting of two strands (of an ornament, a girded rope, or the like).

dwārakā द्वारका f. N. of the capital of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (on the western point of the modern Gujarāt, and supposed to have become submerged by the sea) (Śiv. 865, 949, 1330, 1469; K. 589, 592, 593, 632, etc.). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. Lord of Dwārakā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1409).

duwarishᵘ दुवरिशू, see **duwohurᵘ**.

duwörishunᵘ दुवांरिशुनु । द्विवार्षिकः adj. (f. **duwörishiñᵘ** दुवांरिशिञ्), of the age of two years, two years old.

dwēsh द्वेश्, द्वेष् m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity (Śiv. 1048, 1312, 1558, 1755).

dwēshĕ-rostᵘ द्वेश-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsʰᵘ** -रंछू), free from hatred, incapable of hate, amicable, loving (Śiv. 587).

divᵃsar दिव्सर् or **dēvasar** देवसर् (Śiv. 1170), m. N. of a pargana in the Marāz division of Kashmīr, the ancient Dēvasarasa (RT.Tr. II, 470).

dēwatā देवता or **dīwatā** दीवता m. (pl. ag. **dēwatav** देवतव्, K. 606), i.q. **diwatā**, q.v. (Śiv. 64, 76, 127, 130, 188, 201, 211, etc.; K. 14, 17, 18, 53, 56, 85, etc.), the image of a deity, an idol.

diwatā दिवता । दैवतम्, देवस्वभावः m. a god, a deity (there are three times ten millions of them, Śiv. 635); met. a god-man, a man of godlike nature, one of handsome appearance and virtuous character.

duwotᵘ दुवंतु । द्विमार्गः m. a place where two roads join a main road, a place where a road forks.

duwôṭᵘ दुवोट्टु । द्विसंदानः adj. (f. **duwöṭᵘ** दुवांटू, sg. dat. **duwācĕ** दुवाच्य), having two joints, joined in two places.

dawāth दवाथ् دوات । मषीपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **dawötsᵘ** दवांछू), an inkholder, an inkstand, an inkhorn, a portable case with receptacles for ink, writing-reeds, etc.

diwath 1 दिवथ् । बुद्ध्यनुभवः f. (sg. dat. **diwütsᵘ** दिवंछू), sagacity, comprehension, quickness of apprehension, power of inference, acumen; ability to understand the condition even of something invisible. **—āsünᵘ** —आसंनू । बुद्ध्यनुभवसंभवः f.inf. such power of inference to exist. **—ninᵘ** —निनू । बुद्धिहापनम् f.inf. (of one formerly possessed of great acumen) such power of inference to be lost (by a change of circumstances, etc.). **—tulünᵘ** —तुलंनू । बुद्ध्यनुभवविबाधनम्

(अवमानना), f.inf. 'to lift sagacity', to abuse or revile one who is honoured on account of his sagacity. **—wŏthūñ**[u] —व्रथ्ंञू । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवापगमः f.inf. sagacity to rise (and go away); (of one previously endowed with great sagacity) power of inference to depart (owing to some change of circumstances). **—yiñ**[u] —यिञ् । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवसमायोगः f.inf. sagacity to come; (of one who has previously not grasped a thing even when before his very eyes) understanding suddenly to come.

diwüts[u]**-band** दिवंत्सु-बन्द् । परोक्षवृत्ताभिज्ञानी adj. c.g. one who is habitually able to infer conditions of actions, etc., even when they are not seen by him; sagacious. **-wôl**[u] -वोलु । स्वबुद्ध्यानुभववत् adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), id.

diwath 2 दिवथ् । देवताविशेषः, मातृकार्चने ऽर्चिता स्त्री f. (sg. dat. **diwati** दिवंति or **diwüts**[u] दिवंत्सु), one of the *mātṛkās* or divine mothers or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities, usually reckoned as seven in number, viz. Brāhmī (or Brahmāṇī), Mahēśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī (or Aindrī or Māhēndrī), and Cāmuṇḍā, but sometimes as eight, nine, or sixteen (cf. **div**) (Śiv. 1453). The word is also applied to one of the seven married women who personate the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship, and are adored in their behalf. **-thöj**[u] -थांजू । मातृकार्चनभक्तादिस्थाली f. the dish containing food, etc., offered to the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship.

diwata gūl[u] दिवंत-गूलु । मातृकार्चने पूज्यो भक्तगोलकः m. a ball of rice, etc., used in the worship of the *mātṛkās* on the evening of the fifteenth day of the waxing moon and on similar occasions. Hindū women take these with songs to the river bank, where they worship them, and then allow them to float away. **-khir** -खिर् । मातृकाबलिविशेषः m. an offering of rice-milk, etc., made to the *mātṛkās*. **-mūn**[u] -मूनु । मातृकार्चननिमित्ता चित्रितभित्तिः m. the plastered wall of the *mātṛkās*, a plastered representation of the *kalpavṛkṣa*, or celestial wishing-tree, on the north-east wall of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās*. **-wör**[u] -वांरू or **diwatsa-wör**[u] दिवत्स-वांरू । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f. an earthenware pitcher filled with fruit, water, and simples, placed in the north-east corner of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās*; the ceremonial placing of this pitcher in this position by women with songs on the evening fixed for the worship.

diw[a]**tsa-tabüc**[u] दिवत्स-तबंचू । मातृकाबलिपात्रम् f. the dish of offerings of food made to the married women who personate the *mātṛkās* as ab. and who eat the offerings.

divatsa-wör[u] दिवत्स-वांरू । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f., see ab.

dāwawun[u] दाववुनु । दापकः n.ag. (f. **dāwawüñ**[u] दाववंञ्), one who causes to give; one who causes to be given, one who gives by the hand of another (Śiv. 855, 867).

diwawun[u] दिववुनु n.ag. (f. **diwawüñ**[u] दिववंञ्), one who gives, a giver, etc., n.ag. of **dyun**[u], q.v., in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 105; Śiv. 209, 851, 858, 861, etc.; f. 1511).

diwawañ दिववञ् f. the wages of giving (Gr.Gr. 129).

diway दिवय् । तीर्थयात्रायोगः f. (sg. dat. **diwayĕ** दिवंय), the special conjuncture of the planets on which it is right to visit a holy place (cf. **daras 5**); hence, the *mēlā* or fair brought about by the concourse of people on these occasions (K.Pr. 55, 159; Rām. 1420, 1452); the fun of the fair, a *tamāsha* (K.Pr. 126). In K.Pr. the word is spelt *diwai*. **—karüñ**[u] —करंञ् । तीर्थयात्रापारणा f.inf. to make a pilgrimage to a religious *mēlā*, as ab. **—lagüñ**[u] —लगंञ् । तीर्थे यात्रिकसमागमः f.inf. a religious *mēlā* as above to begin, the pilgrims to commence to assemble.

diwayĕ-rang दिवंय-रंग् । तीर्थयात्रावत्समागमः m. that which resembles a religious *mela*, a temporary, non-religious assembly or fair.

duvĕz[a]**r** दुव्यज़र् । द्वितेन समीचणम् f. distinguishing between two; hence, distinguishing in the honour to be shown respectively to a number of honourable persons, deciding as to the relative precedence of such persons.

day दय । ईश्वरः(दैवम्) m. [sg. abl. **dayĕ** दय, often written **dayi** दयि; voc. **dayĕ** दय (Śiv. 513, 1288, etc.)]. The Supreme Deity conceived as a person, the personal Deity, God, Providence, Fate, the Arbiter of destiny (often written *dai* or *daī* in the Roman character) (K.Pr. 54, 201; Śiv. 159, 282, 915; Ram. 1709, 1729; K. 35, 112, 528). **bod**[u] **day,** the great god, a N. given to Viṣṇu in Śiv. 1383, 1487 (voc. **badi dayĕ**).

dayĕ-bata दय-बत । दम्पत्योर्वैवाहिकं भोजनम् m. the first ceremonial eating together of a bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-dana** -दन । दैवधनम् m. wealth devoted to God, church property, money devoted, or intended to be devoted, to God (Śiv. 952); God's wealth, heavenly riches, i.e. true wealth, complete union with the Deity, extreme and real holiness (Śiv. 1067, 1216, 1240, 1347, 1554, 1754).

-dayĕ karun -दय करुन् । मनःशान्त्या स्थितिः m.inf. to say "O God, O God", to console oneself when at the end of one's resources by repeatedly calling God to mind. **-gara** -गर । देवस्थानम् m. God's house, paradise, heaven (Rām. 583); a mountain or forest hermitage. **-gath** -गथ् । ईश्वरगतिः, दैवयोगसंपत् f. (sg. dat. **-güts^{u}** -गंचू), God's going, the way of God, God's actions (Śiv. 1652, 1787; Rām. 30, 122, 1296; K. 45, 78, 210, 313, 608, 1105); a piece of good luck (Śiv. 693). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अत्यनुग्रहोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become of Providence', to be providence to anyone, to show a person extreme favour, granting more even than he hoped for. **-gazab** -गज़ब । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'the wrath of Providence', harsh fate, being reduced to utter poverty by some sudden calamity. **-kah^{a}r** -कहर् । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'fury of Providence', being overwhelmed by some sudden calamity. **-krapā** -क्रपा । ईश्वरानुग्रहः f. the favour of Providence; complete success even when one has not had the necessary means for securing it. **-lôn^{u}** -लोनु । विधिः m. fate, Providence (Śiv. 1546, 1628, Rām. 1604, K. 34). **-muts^{u}** -मुचु । भाग्यपूरणा m. profit from Providence, the cup of prosperity being filled to overflowing. **-röch^{i}** -रांछि । ईश्वरपालना f. protection by Providence, the being in God's keeping. **-wõtsh** -वाँछ् । दैववञ्चना m. (sg. dat. **-wõtsas** -वाँछस्), 'deceiving by Providence,' sudden and unexpected failure when apparently on the brink of success. **—wõtsun** —वाँछुन् । ईश्वरवञ्चना m.inf. cheating by Providence to occur, unsuccess as ab. to take place.

dąy^{i} gatshun दंयि गछुन् । प्रसादोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dayĕ gatshun** ab. **—wũts^{u}-mot^{u}** —वूँचु-मतु । दैववञ्चितः perf. part. (**—wũts^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —वूँचु-मंचू), become cheated by Providence, finding oneself unexpectedly unsuccessful when on the brink of success.

dāy 1 दाय् । मन्त्रशिक्षा m. advice, counsel. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । शिक्षणम् m.inf. to give advice, to advise. **—hyon^{u}**—ह्यनु । मन्त्रशिक्षाग्रहणम् m.inf. to take advice, receive counsel. **—wanun** —वनुन् । शिक्षासंभाषणम् m.inf. to address advice (to a person), to advise.

dāy 2 दाय् । दासी f. (often spelt *dāī* in the Roman character), a maidservant; esp. a maidservant in attendance on a woman, a lady's maid; a nurse (Gr.M., YZ. 20, Śiv. 437, 1237, Rām. 1038). **zanāna-dāy**, f. a maidservant (Gr.M.).

dāyĕ-bāpār दाय-बापार् । दासीव्यवहारः m. conduct like that of a maidservant, fondness for serving (esp. on the part of a woman who is not a servant). **-küṭ^{ü}** -कंटू । दासीकन्या f. a female servant's daughter. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), her son. **-kåth^{a}r** -कंथर् । दासीपुत्रः m. a female servant's son (an affectionate term used in the presence of her mistress). **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । दासीवान् adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessing maidservants, a rich man (or woman) whose household is well supplied with them.

ḍāy डाय् । सार्धद्वयम् card. (f. **ḍāy** डाय् or **ḍāyĕ** डाय), two and a half (often written **ḍai** or **ḍāī** in the roman character) (K.Pr. 80, W. 105, 106). **-gaz** -गज़् pl.m. two yards and a half (Śiv. 1235, 1284).

ḍāyĕ gür^{ü} डाय गंरू f. two and a half **gür^{ü}s** (or space of twenty-four minutes each and thus roughly equivalent to one English hour) (K.Pr. 102); so **ḍāyĕn^{ü}y garĕn** डायनूय् गर्यन्, for only two and a half **gür^{ü}s**, for but an hour (K.Pr. 105). See **gür^{ü} 1.** **—khôr^{u}** —खोरु । सार्धद्विखारीमितः adj. (f. **—khör^{ü}** —खांरू), weighing two and a half *kharwārs* of about 152 lb. each; also, in fem. subst. f., a weight for weighing that amount. **—mon^{u}** —मंनु । सार्धद्विमनमितः (पादोनचतुःसेटकमितः) adj. (f. **—müñ^{ü}** —मंञू), weighing two a half *manwatās* or *mans* (cf. **man 2**) of 3 lb. each, i.e. weighing $3\frac{3}{4}$ *sērs* or $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. **—pôw^{u} 1** —पोवु । सार्धद्विवितस्तिमितः adj. (f. **—pöv^{ü}** —पांवू), measuring two and a half spans (of twelve finger-breadths each); a span is about 96 barley-corns, cf. **ongul.** **—pôw^{u} 2** —पोवु । सार्धद्विपावमितः adj. (f. **—pöv^{ü}** —पांवू), weighing two and a half *pāvs* (of 20 *tōlās* each, a *pāv* being a quarter of a *sēr*); as subst. m. or f., a weight used for weighing that amount. **—syūr^{u}** —स्यूरु । सार्धद्विसेटकमितः adj. (f. **—sīr^{ü}** —सीरू), weighing two and a half *sērs* of about two pounds each; as subst. in f., a weight for weighing that amount.

ḍöy^{i} bāgay डांयि बागय् । सार्धद्विशो विभाजनम् f. division into two and a half portions, i.e. three shares, two of two-fifths each, and the remaining share of one-fifth.

ḍāyĕ-y pōsh tula डायय् पोश् तुल । अतिकोमलाङ्गः adj. e.g. weighing but two and a half flowers; hence, met. very delicate-limbed, tender in limb.

dayā दया । दया f. sympathy, mercy, compassion, pity, (to, for = **pĕth**) (Śiv. 17, 105, 189, 452, etc.; K. 137, 764, 983, 1103); humanity (Gr.M.); favour, kindness (El. *daiyá*); mercy personified, the goddess of mercy (Śiv. 1495); hence often used as a name of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (Śiv. 36, 103, 1129, 1139, 1155, 1223). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू f.inf. to show mercy, to show kindness (on = **pĕth**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 36, 466, 628, 645, 760, 987, 1129, 1296, 1534, 1851). **—karith** —करिथ् conj. part. having shown mercy, used as an interj. = 'please' (Gr.M.).

dayāyĕ दयाय or dayāyi दयायि sg. dat. ag. and abl. used as interj., in (your) mercy, please, have the kindness to. —kinⁱ —किनि or —sūty —सूत्य (Śiv. 192, 1319, 1483), id. -pĕṭh āmotᵘ -प्यठ आमतु । अनुग्रहीसुखीभूतः perf. part. (f. —āmütsᵘ —आमच़ु), one (e.g. a god, a master, or a spiritual preceptor) who has become kindly disposed (to any person). -pĕṭh yunᵘ -प्यठ यिनु । सानुग्रहीभवनम् m.inf. 'to come upon kindness', to become kindly disposed (towards any person) (Śiv. 1236).

diyi दियि, see dyunᵘ.

dŏy द्वय् । द्वितीया (तिथिः) f. the second lunar day of a lunar fortnight (Rām. 1767).

dŏyĕ-hondᵘ द्वय-हंन्दु । द्वितीयाभवः adj. (f. -hünzᵘ -हंज़ु), of or belonging to this second day, e.g. the moon of this day (Śiv. 513); (of a work, business, etc.) commenced or occurring on this day.

dŏyĕ द्वय, dŏyi द्वयि, see zᵃh.

duy दुय् f., i.q. duyī (Rām. 1361, dualism).

duyī दुयी । द्वैतम्, विरोधः f. duality; the considering anything which is essentially one to be two; dualism, the assertion of two principles, or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being, opp. to monism (Śiv. 336, 513, 554, etc.; Rām. 10, 178, 179, 1499); hostility, mutual opposition. —bōzüñᵘ —बोज़ंञ़ु । द्वितबुद्धिः f.inf. to consider as distinct two persons who should be looked upon as equal, to treat two such persons with different degrees of favour, to show partiality to one of two persons with equal claims. —karüñᵘ —करंञ़ु । द्वितोत्पादनम् f.inf. to make a distinction between two things which are exactly the same (e.g. the two eyes in the same head), or between two similar things, beings, actions, etc. —karith diñᵘ —करिथ् दिञ़ु । विरोधापादनम् f.inf. to breed disunion between two people who mutually love each other.

ḍyobᵘ ड्योबु । शिथिलः adj. (f. ḍĕbᵘ ड्यबु), loose, slack, not compact, soft through and through, pliant (esp. of anything made of wood or metal).

ḍyuḍᵘ डिडु । धृष्टः adj. (f. ḍiḍᵘ डिडु, dat. dijĕ डिज्य), impudent, audacious, insolent, rude; one who disregards authority, one who sticks at nothing in robbing or the like, one who threatens with the object of robbery, one who bluffs for that purpose. —lāgun —लागुन् । बलात्कारप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to threaten or bluff with the intention of robbing some person. —matun —मतुन् । लुण्ठकबलात्कारः m.inf. general plundering by violence to occur (when authority is lax and despised). —pyonᵘ —प्यनु । लुण्ठनावाप्तिः m.inf. plundering to fall, to be plundered of one's property, to be robbed (of a person).

ḍyūgᵘ ड्यूंगु । गुलिका m. (sg. dat. ḍīgis डींगिस्, ag. ḍīgⁱ डींगि, abl. ḍĕgi डेंगि), a large-sized ball, esp. of cotton, thread, etc. (Gr.Gr. 30, 36; Śiv. 589; K.Pr. 136, *dyong*). Cf. ḍījᵘ. —waṭun —वटुन् । गुल्मीभवनम् m.inf. (of cotton, thread, or the like), to be made into a ball; a ball to form in the body, a lump, boil, glandular swelling, or the like, to occur.

ḍīgⁱ-phamb डींगि-फम्ब । गुटिकोद्ववस्तूलः m. cleaned cotton (in balls), as distinct from uncleaned cotton.

dayū-gath दयू-गथ् । दैवगतिः f. (sg. dat. -gütsᵘ -गच़ु) i.q. dayĕ-gath, q.v. under day.

diyihē दियिहे, diyⁱhīv दियिहीव, see dyunᵘ.

ḍyojᵘ ड्योजु or ḍyojyᵘ ड्योज्यु । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. ḍĕjis ड्यजिस्), a pair of ear pendants worn suspended from the lobe of each ear; esp. the kind worn by a married Brāhmaṇ woman so long as her husband is alive (L. 262).

ḍĕji-horᵘ ड्यजि-हरु । ताटङ्कयुग्मम् m., id. (El. *dejihor* and *dijahur*) (Gr.Gr. 81, L. 262). -hărⁱ-kan -हंरि-कन् । ताटङ्कभूषणैकतरकर्णैकभागः m. a single one of such a pair. -hărⁱ-shitiñ -हंरि-शितिञ् । क्षुद्रताटङ्कम् f. a small ear-pendant of little value.

dāyĕkh 1 दायख् । धीसचिवः, मन्त्रणाशिक्षकः m. (sg. dat. dāyĕkas दायकस्), a wise counsellor, adviser, prompter (Śiv. 667); the person who teaches the necessary procedure in any festival, marriage, etc.

dāyĕkh 2 दायख् m. (sg. dat. as in 1). —°, one who is accustomed to give, a provider, as in mokshĕ-dāyĕkh, he who gives salvation; phala-dāyĕkh, he who gives the fruit (of virtuous actions, etc.).

dayākar दयाकर् adj. e.g. one who shows mercy, compassionate (Śiv. 234, voc. dayākarō).

dyal, see dĕl.

dyolᵘ ड्वलु । कच्छोद्ववतृणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. dĕlⁱs ड्वलिस्), a soft kind of grass growing in marshy land. There are said to be two varieties, one of which is twisted into string for use as thongs for wooden sandals (*khrāv*), while the other is used for making twine for tying up parcels in shops. —°, the word is used to indicate rough rope made of other materials, as in bangi-d., rough rope of hemp bark; brana-d., ditto of elm-bark. Cf. banga and bran (Gr.Gr. 25).

dĕlⁱ gĕḍᵘ ड्वलि-ग्यडु । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -gĕjĕ -ग्यज्य), a bundle of this grass, as much as can be held in one hand. —gĕḍürᵘ —ग्यडरु । कच्छोत्थतृणभेदमुष्टिः f., id. —gyoḍᵘ —ग्यडु । कच्छतृणभेदबद्धबृहन्मुष्टिः m. a larger bundle of this grass. -pulahorᵘ -पुलहरु । कच्छतृणमयपादुका m. a pair of sandals made of this grass, worn by Kāshmīrīs in the mountains. -pushĕṭh -पुश्यठ् । कच्छतृणमयडोरकविशेषः

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

(sg. dat. **-pushěti -पुश्टि**), a thong made of this grass, for tying on a wooden sandal (*khrāv*); cf. **pushěth.** **-šürᵘ -श्रूरु । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः** f. a small handful of this grass. **-wājěn -वाज्यन् । कच्छतृणविक्रेत्री** f. a woman who gathers and sells this grass.

ḍyolᵘ ड्यलु । शिथिलः adj. (f. **ḍějᵘ ड्यंजू** or **ḍějⁱ ड्यंजि**), loose, slack, flabby; loose, unsteady (of something requiring support, cf. **aḍa-ḍ,** s.v. **aḍ**); (of a knot) loose, easily untied; (of a tied-up parcel or the like) loose, untied. **ḍyolᵘ-motᵘ ड्यलु-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः** adj. (f. **ḍějᵘ-müšᵘ ड्यंजू-मंचू**), become loose, slack, flabby, etc., as ab. Cf. **ḍělun.**

dyôlᵘ द्योलु । महाकुद्दालः m. a kind of large mattock, esp. used in the cultivation of rough, stony, mountain land.

dayāl दयाल् (Śiv. 1217) or **dayālu दयालु** (Śiv. 159), adj. c.g. merciful, compassionate. (Voc. **dayālā,** Śiv. 1697; **dayālō,** Śiv. 466, 915.)

ḍöyimᵘ डॉयिमू, see **ḍöyyumᵘ.**

döyumᵘ द्वयुमु । द्वितीयः ord. (f. **döyimᵘ द्वयिमू**), second (K.Pr. f. sg. nom. *duyim*, 70; YZ. 13; Śiv. 703, 886, 997, 1189; Rām. 180, 324; K. 669, 684); other, another (Rām. 384, 683); (with nouns of time) next, as in **döyimi rěta pata,** after next month (Gr.M.).

ḍöyumᵘ डॉयुमु, incorr. for **ḍöyyumᵘ,** q.v.

dyān द्यान् । ध्यानम्, मूर्तिचित्रम् m. [with a suff. of indef. art. **dyānāh द्यानाह्** (Śiv. 1165, 1726)], meditation, contemplation (esp. profound religious contemplation) (Śiv. 24, 107, 165, etc.; K. 11, 202, 379, etc.); attention, regard, advertency; consideration, reflection (Gr.M.); mental representation of the personal attributes of the divinity to whom worship may happen to be addressed (Rām. 1769, 1775); the object of meditation (Śiv. 1418); (in Kashmīr) a pictured representation of a god or venerated human being (such as a spiritual preceptor, parent, etc.), used as an object of contemplation. **dyānaki dyānō,** O thou that art the object meditated upon in religious meditation (Śiv. 1418). **-dāranā -दारना** f. meditation and concentration of the mind (joined with suppression of breath) (very common in Śiv., e.g. 279, 1484). **—darun 1 —दरुन्** m.inf. to meditate, concentrate the mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520). **—darun 2 —दरुन्** m.inf. meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752). **—dārun —दारुन् । स्मरणावलम्बः** m.inf. to apply the mind to contemplation; to concentrate the mind on the attributes of a deity the object of worship, to perform religious meditation (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198, 228, etc.); to pay attention or regard (to), to observe, notice. **dyāna-dāranāyě dyān dārān,** contemplating (the deity) with meditation and concentration (Śiv. 307). **—dāranāwun —दारनावुन्** m.inf. to cause a person to meditate (Śiv. 451). **—karun —करुन् । सम्यक्स्मरणम्** m.inf. to contemplate, meditate (on), give thought or attention (to), to think over; esp. to meditate profoundly on past experiences. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्यपरित्यागः** m.inf. meditation to remain; the mind to be concentrated on some object, in spite of distractions, and even when busied on other work. **—thawun —थवुन् । स्मरणासक्तिः** m.inf. to keep meditation, to concentrate the attention on some object in spite of distractions and even when busied on other work.

dyāna-pūzā द्यान-पूज़ा f. worship carried out by means of contemplation (Śiv. 1178). **-sŏran -स्वरन्** m. calling to mind in meditation (Śiv. 155, 983, K. 112). **-warukh -वरुख् । मूर्तिचित्रपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-warakas -वरकस्**), a paper on which is painted a pictorial representation of a god or venerated person, and which is used as an object of contemplation. **-yōg -योग्** m. profound meditation (Śiv. 1028).

dyônᵘ द्योनु । प्राकाराधारभागः m. the solid foundation of a wall or the like (El., Gr.Gr. 12).

dyunᵘ दिनु or **द्युनु** conj. 1 irreg. Inf. and fut. p.p. (Gr.Gr. 112, 192) m. sg. nom. **dyunᵘ दिनु** or **द्युनु** (Rām. 150, 179; Śiv. 1464, 1737, 1798; fut. pass. part. Śiv. 707); acc. **dinas दिनस्** (Śiv. 1387) or **dinis दिनिस्;** abl. **dina दिन** (Śiv. 107, 1430) or **dini दिनि** (Śiv. 1910); gen. **dinukᵘ दिनुकु** (Śiv. 1219, 1651, 1714); pl. nom. **dinⁱ दिनि** (Śiv. 535); f. sg. nom. **diñᵘ दिञू** (Rām. 359, 613); pl. nom. **diñě दिञ;** pres. part. **diwān दिवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103; YZ. 41, 247; Śiv. 428, 439, etc.); impers. fut. part. **dinī दिनी** (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **dith दिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104; K.Pr. 26; Śiv. 451, 792, etc.); neg. conj. part. **dinay दिनय्** (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **di di दि दि** (Gr.Gr. 105), or **dī dī दी दी** (Śiv. 322), or **dith dith दिथ् दिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); adverbial part. **diwönⁱ दिवॉनि** (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **diwawunᵘ दिववुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105, K. 992); 2 **dinawôlᵘ दिनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 107).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **dima दिम** (YZ. 437; Śiv. 976, 1136, etc.); **dimay दिमय्,** to thee (Śiv. 440, 1382, etc.); 2 **dikh दिख्** (Śiv. 667); **diham दिहम्,** to me (Śiv. 1634); **dihas दिहस्,** to him (Śiv. 703); 3 **diyi दियि** (Śiv. 122, 228, 452, etc.); **diyiy दियिय्,** to thee (Śiv. 690, 1708); pl. 1 **dimav दिमव्** (Śiv. 1444); 2 **diyiv दियिव** (Rām. 514, 794); 3 **din दिन्** (Śiv. 698, 1860).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **dimahö** दिमह्वा (Śiv. 912); **dimahöy** दिमह्वाय्, to thee (Śiv. 593, 1595, 1681); 2 **dihökh** दिह्वाख्; 3 **diyihē** दियिहे; pl. 1 **dimahöv** दिमह्वाव्; **dimahōs** दिमहोस्, to him (Śiv. 1285); 2 **diyⁱhīv** दियिहीव्; 3 **dihön** दिह्वान्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **dih** दिह (Śiv. 916, 938, etc.); **dim** दिम्, to me (Śiv. 485, 737, etc.); **dis** दिस्, to him (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1160); 3 **diyin** दियिन्; **diyⁱnay** दियिनय् may he give to thee (K.Pr. 168); pl. 2 **diyiv** दियिव् (K. 901); **diyūs** दियूस्, to him (K. 1056); 3 **diyin** दियिन्; pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **dita** दित (Śiv. 14, 103, 898, etc.); **ditam** दितम्, to me (Śiv. 283, 450, 936); **ditas** दितस्, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **diyⁱtan** दियितन्; pl. 2 **diyⁱtav** दियितव्; 3 **diyⁱtan** दियितन्; fut. **dizi** दिज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250, K. 375); **dizĕn** दिज़्यन्, it (Rām. 117); past. **dizihē** दिज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **dyutᵘ** दितु or द्युतु (YZ. 206; Śiv. 641, 844, etc.); **dyututh** दितुथ्, by thee (Śiv. 641, 704, 735); **dyutᵘthas** दितुथस्, by thee to him (Śiv. 708); **dyutun** दितुन्, by him (Śiv. 492, 532, etc.); **dyutᵘnakh** दितुनख्, by him to them (Śiv. 1249); **dyutukh** दितुख्, by them (Śiv. 1102); pl. **ditⁱ** दिति (Rām. 1090); **ditⁱthas** दितियस्, by thee to her (Śiv. 706); **ditin** दितिन्, by him (Śiv. 730); **ditⁱnakh** दितिनख्, by him to them (Śiv. 959); f.sg. **ditsᵘ** दित्सू (K.Pr. 246, Śiv. 973, 1610); **ditsᵘth** दित्सूथ्, by thee (Śiv. 709); **ditsᵘn** दित्सून्, by him or her (Śiv. 828, 873, 1715); pl. **ditsa** दित्स (Śiv. 968); **ditsath** दित्सथ्, by thee (Śiv. 660).

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 228) m.sg. **ditsōv** दित्सोव्; **ditsōnas** दित्सोनस्, by him to him (Rām. 1408); pl. **ditsöy** दित्साय्; f. sg. and pl. **ditsöyĕ** दित्साय (K. 1077).

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 237, 238) m.sg. **ditsāv** दित्साव्; **ditsām** दित्साम्, by me (K. 520); **ditsānas** दित्सानस्, by him to him (Rām. 1444); pl. **ditsöyey** दित्सायिय्; f. sg. and pl. **ditsöyĕ** दित्साय.

1 perf. part. **dyutᵘ-motᵘ** दितु-मतु (Śiv. 1206).

The causal is **dāwun** दावुन् or **diwanāwun** दिवनावुन् (Gr.Gr. 172), or **dāwanāwun** दावनावुन्, qq.v.

To give, grant (*passim*); to impart, yield, produce, emit; to give (a blow, etc.) (Śiv. 873); to lay (eggs); to create (Śiv. 1306); to cause, occasion (as pain, etc.) (Gr.M. 1680); to allow, let, permit (after the abl. of an inf., e.g. **pakana dyunᵘ,** to allow to go); to appoint (to an office, etc.) (Rām. 869); to inflict (a punishment) (Gr.M. 673); to put, place (Gr.M. 215; Śiv. 492, 792, 968); to put on, wear (a crown, a helmet, etc.) (Rām. 979, 1001); to apply, put (to) (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1111); to give forth, raise (a cry, etc.) (Gr.M. 231, Śiv. 828); to do, make, perform (an action) (Śiv. 660, 709, 1161); to close (a door) (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 16, 22, 31); to aim (a gun, etc.); to fire (a bullet, arrow, etc.) (Rām. 109, 320, 499, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1455); to have sexual intercourse with a woman (K.Pr. 246).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **bāg dyunᵘ,** to give a share, to divide; **bal dyunᵘ,** to give an offering, make a sacrificial offering. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **ăchⁱ dĩñᵘ,** to apply the eye, hence, to cast the evil eye; **ongul dyunᵘ,** to apply the finger, hence, to tickle the throat so as to promote vomiting. Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member.

The verb **dyunᵘ** is often added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, without materially altering the latter's sense, as in **barun** or **barith dyunᵘ,** to fill.

dinī दिनी । देयम् impers. fut. part. e.g. that which is to be given, the amount due to another.

dina-wôlᵘ दिन-वोलु । दानशील: n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), a giver, one who gives; hence, a charitable, or generous person; m. an unchaste man, an habitual adulterer or fornicator. Cf. **dinal** and Gr.Gr. 107.

dyutᵘ-motᵘ द्युतु-मतु perf. part. (f. **ditsᵘ-mütsᵘ** दित्सू-मंचू), given, etc., as ab. (YZ. 211).

dyūnᵘ द्यूनु or दीनु । दीन: adj. (f. **dĩñᵘ** दीञू), depressed, afflicted, wretched, miserable.

dᵃyun द्वयुन् । अनुशोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dᵒyᵘ** द्वंयु; 2 p.p. **dᵃyyōv** द्वय्योव), to regret, deplore, be sad (L. 463, *diyun*) (K. 502, 641, 664).

diyin दियिन्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏyun द्वयुन् । दोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏyᵘ** द्वंयु), to milk (a cow, etc.); to express liquid by a process similar to milking.

dŏyᵘ-motᵘ द्वंयु-मंतु । दुग्ध: perf. part. (f. **dŏyᵘ-mütsᵘ** द्वंयू-मंचू), milked (of milk, or of the udder, or, in the f., of a cow, etc.); milked or squeezed out (of any other liquid expressed by a process similar to milking).

dŏyĕn-nörᵘ द्वयन्-नारू । दोहनपाचिका f. a kind of earthen pitcher used as a milk-pail. **-tsodᵘ** -च्चडु । दोहनकुम्भिका m., id., but globular in shape, with a wide mouth. **-wörᵘ** -वारू । दोहनपाचिका f. a small kind of pitcher used as a milk-pail.

ḍyongᵘ डंगु । असम्यक्स्थितः adj. (f. **ḍĕnjᵘ** डंजू or **ḍĕnjⁱ** डंजि), having an insecure base, tottering, unsteady (of something resting on uneven ground, etc.).

dyūngᵘ डूंगु, i.q. **ḍyūgᵘ**, q.v.

dyönⁱshŏr द्यांनिश्वर् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a sacred place in the Khuyʰhōm (the ancient Khōyāśrama) Pargana of Kashmīr, some 30 miles north-west of Śrīnagar in the hills bordering on the Wôlur lake. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 488. Here is a cave sacred to Pārvatī containing a *Śiva-liṅga* and a stone image of a cow with streaming udders.

dyānath, diyānath دیانت f. conscience, honesty, probity, piety, virtue (Rām. 1240).

dyöñᵉran द्यांञ्रन् । स्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. **dyöñᵉrüñᵘ** द्यांञ्रंञ्), remembrance, recollection.

dyöñᵉrun द्यांञ्रुन् । संस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyöñᵒrᵘ** द्यांञ्रु), to remember, recollect accurately. **dyöñᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** द्यांञ्रु-मतु । संस्मृतः perf. part. (f. **dyöñᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** द्यांञ्रू-मंचू), remembered, recollected, called to mind.

dyöñᵉrāwun द्यांञ्रावुन् । स्मारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyöñᵉrôwᵘ** द्यांञ्रोवु), to cause to recollect, to bring to mind. **dyöñᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ** द्यांञ्रोवु-मतु । स्मारितः perf. part. (f. **dyöñᵉröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** द्यांञ्रांवू-मंचू), caused to be recollected, brought to a person's memory by someone else; (of a person) caused to remember.

dāyĕpônᵘ दायपोनु । दासीवृत्तिः m. conduct like that of a maidservant (of a woman who is not a servant, but acting as one); nursehood (Gr.Gr. 144).

dyār दार् । धनानि m. (when used alone this word is generally plural) money, coined money, cash (K.Pr. 8, 33, 153, 188; YZ. 120, 245; K. 478); monetary wealth (Śiv. 59, 365, 952, 1079, 1092, 1819; Rām. 1240; K. 123, 945, etc.). [This word is a corruption of the Sanskrit *dīnāra*, which itself is the same as the Latin *denarius*. The word therefore in the plural means literally *denarii*; hence, coined money. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 308 ff.] **-dana** -दन । धनसमूहः m. wealth consisting in money, wealth, possessions. **-vyār** -व्यार् m.pl. (a rhyming jingle of **dyār**) money and the like, money, etc., the various things which together constitute wealth (Gr.Gr. 95).

dyāra-bôgᵘ दार-बोगु । धनभागः m. a share of wealth after it has been divided out. **-bāgay** -बागय् । धनविभागः f. division of wealth, sharing out a common fund or store. **-böjⁱbaṭh** -बांजिबठ् । धनसंबन्धः f. (sg. dat. **-böjⁱbaṭi** -बांजिबटि), joint wealth, a common fund or store of money. **-böjᵃran** -बांजरन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-böjᵃrüñᵘ** -बांजरंञू), division into shares of a common fund. **-bọkᵘ** -बुकु । धनमुष्टिः m. a handful of money, as much as can be received in the hollowed palm with the fingers extended. **-chalin-wôñᵘ** -छलिन्-वोञु । निष्कक्षालनरसः m. water in which copper money has been washed, used as an emetic in cases of poisoning or the like. **-dādi** -दादि । धनदुःखप्रीत्या adv. with the pain caused by the love of money, see the following. **-dôdᵘ** -दोदु । धनदुःखप्रीतिः m. 'the pain of wealth', the pain inevitably associated with the love of money, the pain endured in the process of gaining or losing money or in working hard to gain it, *auri sacra fames*. **-daham** -दहम् । तिथिविशेषः f. 'the money tenth'; N. of the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (in Sanskrit *Phālguna* = February–March) on which a father-in-law expends money lavishly in the purchase of presents to be sent to the bride, his daughter-in-law, in honour of the Śivarātri festival commencing on the following day. **-danḍ** -दण्ड् । धनदण्डः m. compensation paid in money for any loss or damage caused by the payer; a money fine. **-dunḍ** -दुण्ड् । बहुलधनव्ययः m. free expenditure of money for any purpose. —**ḍēr** —डेर् m. a heap of money, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **-har** -हर् । धननिमित्तकयुद्धम्, धनेनायोधनम् (बहुलधनव्ययः) f. a quarrel about money, a struggle for the possession of any specific sum of money; reckless expenditure of money for any specific object (as if bullets of silver and gold were being fired in a battle). **-kāḍay** -काडय् । बहुलधनव्ययः f. extravagant wasteful expenditure, expending much money to gain a little. **-kŏla** -क्लल । धनप्रवाहः m. a flow of money (either as income or expenditure), money flowing like that in the stream of a canal. **-karawôñᵘ** -करवोञु । धनात्मा द्रावितरसः m. money-juice; **karawôñᵘ** is water boiled with or without herbs and given as a drink to allay the thirst of fever; here money is represented as being drunk in this way to allay thirst; hence, spending money on necessaries of life when they are very dear, like our 'eating solid gold'. **-kaṭᵃra** -कंतर । धनसंचयः m. a small stock of stored money, esp. when secret, a 'nest-egg'. **-kŏṭshᵘ** -क्छू । धनस्यूतविशेषः f. a kind of money-purse carried under the armpit; met. so much money as would go into such a purse, a purseful. **-mad** -मद् । धनगर्वः m. arrogance due to the possession of riches. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । धनमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), a fistful of money. **-shĕr** -श्यर् । धनसंतापः (खेदः) m. intense unsatisfied longing for money. **-sōr** -सोर् । धनाढ्यकृपणः m. (f. **-sūriñ** -सूरिञ्), one who is secretly rich, but putting on the outward seeming of poverty, a miser. **-sösyunᵘ** -सांसिनु । धनसाहस्री m. 'a cash thousander'; a **sösyunᵘ**

is a monetary term meaning the value of a thousand cowries, a hundred of which are considered to be equivalent to the pice (*paisā*) of British India. A 'cash thousander' is therefore ten pice in coined money, not in cowries. Cf. RT.Tr. ii, 312. **-sôv^u** -सोव् । अतिधनपूर्णः adj. (f. **-söv^ü** -सांवू), abounding in money, full of money, rich (of a person, a house, a treasury, a business, etc.). **-wôl^u** -वोल् । बहुधनाढ्यः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यन), a rich man, a millionaire, Dives (Gr.Gr. 136, K.Pr. 62, W. 118). **-wan** -वन् । धनराशिः m. a great quantity of money. Cf. **ban** and **wan.** **-wôñ^u** -वोञ् । धनद्रवः (अतिधनव्ययः) m. money-water = **dyāra-karawôñ^u**, ab.

dyarav-bāgī द्यारव्-बागि । धननिमित्तकम् adv. in exchange for money.

dyôr^u द्योर् m. (f. **dyör^ü** द्यांरू), a rich man (or woman) (Gr.Gr. 12).

ḍyūra ड्यूर m. in —**hyon^u** —ह्यंनु । चमत्करणपूर्वमुपेचणम् m.inf. to surprise by refusing to interfere in or to have connexion with a quarrel, a conversation, or some business being carried on in one's presence, even when grounds for such interference, etc., exist.

dyūr^u दूर् । स्निग्धरसविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dīris** दीरिस्, ag. **dīr^i** दीरि, abl. **dēri** देरि), glue. Cf. **drūr^u.**

dīr^i-püṭ^ü दीरि-पंटू । औषधविशेषलिप्तपटखण्डः f. a kind of plaster applied to wounds for causing them to close up, made of a rag smeared with medicaments resembling glue. **-wāṭh** -वाठ । मेदोविशेषेण संदापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the patching up of a wound with such a plaster.

dīyār दीयार्, i.q. **diva-dār**, see **div.**

döyira दांयिर دائرہ । अङ्गुलीकटकः m. circuit, compass; a ring, a circle; a kind of light stoneless finger-ring, worn chiefly by women (El.).

dyārun द्यारुन् m. a quasi-infinitive formed from **dyār**, and used in the following phrase: **dyāranas dah sās** द्यारनस् दह सास् । अत्यल्पधनसंचयः m. ten thousand for talking of money, (but the ten thousand are only cowries, and are equal merely to a hundred pice or one rupee and nine anas. Hence the phrase is something like our "great cry and little wool"). Cf. **dyāra-sösyun^u**, s.v. **dyār.**

dyārath द्यारथ् in the following: **dyārath-nŏsh** द्यारथ्-न्वश् । देवरस्नुषा f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the wife of a husband's nephew. Cf. **dyārath^ar. dyārath-zāmatur^u** द्यारथ्-ज़ामतुर् । देवरजामाता m. the son-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the husband of a husband's niece.

dyārath^ar द्यारथर् । देवरपुत्रः m. the son of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133). **-nŏsh** -न्वश् । देवरपुत्रस्नुषा f. i.q. **dyārath-nŏsh**, q.v., s.v. **dyārath.**

dyār^az द्यारज़् or **dyāraza** द्यारज़ । देवरकन्या f. the daughter of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133).

dyos^u द्यस् । अभिनयः m. the sound caused by snapping the middle finger and thumb in time to music and as a kind of accompaniment.

dŏyĕshīth द्वयशीथ् card. c.g. eighty-two.

dŏyĕshītan-hond^u द्वयशीतन्-हंन्दु adj. (f. **-hünz^ü** -हंज़ू), costing eighty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to eighty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕshītuk^u द्वयशीतुक् adj. (f. **dŏyĕshītüc^ü** द्वयशीतंचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the eighty-second year.

dŏyĕshītyum^u द्वयशीत्युम् ord. (f. **dŏyĕshītim^ü** द्वयशीतिमू), eighty-second.

dyot^u द्यंतु for **dyut^u**, in the compound **hyot^u-dyot^u**, taking and giving, see **hyon^u.**

dyut^u दितु or द्युतु, see **dyun^u.**

ḍyūṭh^u ड्यूठु, see **ḍēshun.**

dayuth दयुथ् । गृहाधिदेवः (sg. dat. **dayĕtas** दयतस् pl. nom. **dayĕth** दयथ्), a house-god, one of the tutelary deities of a house.

dayĕth-gāḍa दयथ्-गाड । मीनबलिदानविशेषः f.pl. an offering of cooked rice and fish made in the dark half of the month of Pōh (Sanskrit *Pauṣa* = December–January), on a Tuesday or Saturday, to the tutelary gods of a house. Cf. **gāḍa-bata**, s.v. **gāḍ.** —**rāza** —राज़ । वास्तुपुरुषः m. the chief of the tutelary gods of a house, the archetype or ideal pattern of a house personified as a deity.

dŏyĕth द्वयथ् । द्वैतम् m. (sg. dat. **dŏyĕtas** द्वयतस्), duality, twoness; (in religion or philosophy) dualism as opposed to monism, (according to a monist) considering that which is really one to be two.

ḍyūṭh^u-mot^u ड्यूठु-मंतु, see **ḍēshun.**

dŏyĕtöjī द्वयतांजी or **dŏyĕtöjih** द्वयतांजिह् । द्वाचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-two (El. *dótājih*, i.e. **dôtöjih**).

dŏyĕtöjihan-hond^u द्वयतांजिहन्-हंन्दु । द्वाचत्वारिंशमूल्यकः adj. (f. **-hünz^ü** -हंज़ू), costing forty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to forty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕtöjihyuk^u द्वयतांजिह्युक् । द्वाचत्वारिंशवार्षिकः adj. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihic^ü** द्वयतांजिहिचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the forty-second year.

dŏyĕtöjihyum^u द्वयतांजिह्युम् or **dŏyĕtöj^ihyum^u** द्वयतांजिह्युम् । द्वाचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihim^ü** द्वयतांजिहिमू), forty-second (El. *dótājihyum*, i.e. **dôtöjihyum^u**) (Gr.Gr. 78).

dāyĕtôn^u दायतोनु । दासीत्वम् m. the condition or nature of a servant-maid, readiness to work, or the habit of working, as a servant-maid.

diyⁱtan दिवितन्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏyĕtrᵃh द्यत्रह् । द्वात्रिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-two (El. *dôtrāh,* i.e. **dôtrᵃh**) (Rām. 1525).

dŏyĕtrᵃhan-hondᵘ द्यत्रहन्-हंन्दु । द्वात्रिंशन्मूल्यकः adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), costing thirty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to thirty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕtrᵃhukᵘ द्यत्रहुकु । द्वात्रिंशत्तमवार्षिकः adj. (f. **dŏyĕtrᵃhücᵘ** द्यत्रहंचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the thirty-second year.

dŏyĕtrᵃhyumᵘ द्यत्रह्युम् । द्वात्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏyĕtrᵃhimᵘ** द्यत्रहिमू), thirty-second (El. *dôtrāhyum,* i.e. **dôtrᵃhyumᵘ**).

diyⁱtav दिवितव्, **diyiv** दियिव्, see **dyunᵘ.**

dyāwun द्यावुन्, i.q. **dāwun,** q.v. (El.).

dyuwun द्युवुन् conj. 1, i.q. **dyunᵘ,** q.v., noted only in Rām. 275, **dyuv tāj,** put thou the crown (on thy head).

dayāwān दयावान् । दयाशीलः adj. c.g. pitiful, merciful by nature, tender-hearted, mild, gentle, kind, humane (Śiv. 158, 238, 427, etc.; Rām. 1388); N. of God, the All-Merciful (Śiv. 364, 466, etc.).

dᵃyĕwunᵘ द्यवुनु । वैमनस्ययुक्तः n.ag. (f. **dᵃyĕwüñᵘ** द्यवंञू), one who regrets or deplores, a habitual repiner; sorrowful (El. *daiyiwun*).

dᵃyĕwüñᵘ dŏy द्यवंञू द्य । तिथिविशेषः f. the regretful second, N. of the second lunar day of the light half of the month of Tsithᵃr (Sanskrit *Caitra* = March–April), which often follows the day of an eclipse of the sun or moon.

ḍöyyumᵘ डांयिमु or डांय्युमु । सार्धद्विसंख्याकः ord. (f. **ḍöyimᵘ** डांयिमू), the ord. of **ḍāy,** q.v., two-and-a-halfth. **ḍöyyumᵘ-kan** डांयिमु-कन् । कर्णप्रान्तोर्ध्वभागः m. the upper part of the cartilage of the ear, which is bored by Brāhman women to receive the thread of an ear-pendant.

daza 1 दज़ f.pl. of **dodᵘ,** see **dodᵘ** and **dazun.**

daza 2 दज़ m. burning; ostentatious pride or self-conceit, such as is calculated to arouse jealousy; rage, indignation against some person or thing.

daza-buza दज़-बुज़ । अत्यहंकारः m. 'burning-parching', pride of wealth or beauty, extreme self-conceit, extreme vanity. **-buza āsun** -बुज़ आसुन् । अतिमदोद्भवः such pride or self-conceit to exist continually (in a person). **-buza gatshun** -बुज़ गछुन् । द्वेषरोषोद्भवः m.inf. jealous hatred to arise owing to another flaunting his or her wealth, beauty, high rank, or the like. **-buza hyonᵘ** -बुज़ ह्यंनु । द्वेषरोषप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. jealous hatred to spring up at the sight of another's qualities, wealth, honours, beauty, or the like.

daza-daza दज़-दज़ । द्वेषः m. burning, a feeling of burning; burning pain (K.Pr. 16); hatred caused by the prosperity of another, envious hatred. **-daza āsun** -दज़ आसुन् । सदा द्वेषसंभवः m.inf. envy or jealousy to exist continually (in a person's heart). **-daza gatshun** -दज़ गछुन् । रोषद्वेषसमापत्तिः m.inf. jealous hatred owing to another's prosperity to arise (in a person's heart). **-daza hyonᵘ** -दज़ ह्यंनु । द्वेषोद्भवः m.inf. rage owing to opposition to arise. **-daza karun** -दज़ करुन् । द्वेषोद्भवः m.inf. jealous anger to arise at the spectacle of another's prosperity. **-nār pyonᵘ** -नार् प्यंनु । अतिखेदोद्भवः m.inf. 'burning-fire to fall'; the rage or indignation caused by an enemies' success, or by opposition to oneself, to occur. **—ta buza hyonᵘ** —त बुज़ ह्यंनु । अतिमदाविर्भावः, अतिज्वरसंतापोद्भवः m.inf. burning and parching to take (a person), intoxication of pride of place or of pride of wealth, etc., to become manifest; violent fever to occur.

dizi दिज़ि, see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏz द्वज़ । ध्वजम् m. a flag, banner, ensign (K. 797).

dūz दूज़ دوز m. one who sews, used —॰, as in **jālakh-dūz,** q.v.

dizah दिज़ह् interj. an exclamation used to drive away a dog (El.).

dizihē दिज़िहे, see **dyunᵘ.**

dōzakh دوزخ m. (sg. dat. **dōzakhas** دوزخس or **dōzakas** दोज़कस), Hell (Gr.M., H. 19, 20).

duzôlᵘ दुज़ोलु । शाखायुग्ममूलसंबन्धः m. the place where two branches of a tree (Rām. 603), or the roots of two fingers, meet and from which they start.

dazun दज़ुन् । दाहः, द्वेषोद्भवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **dodᵘ** दंदु (often written **dŏdᵘ** द्वदु), f. **düzᵘ** दंज़ू (K.Pr. 80, 178); 2 p.p. **dazōv** दज़ोव्, pl. **dazöy** दज़ांय्, f. **dazöyĕ** दज़ांय (Gr.Gr. 227)], to burn, to be burnt (K.Pr. 8, 9, 61, 150, 210; YZ. 10, 397; Śiv. 1650, 1818); (of a woman) to be burnt as a *satī* (Śiv. 117); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) to be burnt, parched, by drought (Śiv. 948); met. to be touched, moved, or inflamed (with pity, etc.) (YZ. 557); to feel pain, sorrow, anguish (K.Pr. 2); to be enraged; to be jealous, be consumed with envy or jealousy (K.Pr. 161). The caus. of this verb is **zālun** (Gr.Gr. 176).

dodᵘ-motᵘ दंदु-मंतु । दग्धः, अतिक्रोधाविष्टः perf. part. (f. **düzᵘ-mütsᵘ** दंज़ू-मंचू), burnt (Rām. 759); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) burnt, parched, withered by heat (Śiv. 345, 1611, 1686); filled with anger and hatred; burnt, filled with agony (YZ. 298, 514, Rām. 1393).

dazan-ākh दज़न्-आख् । दाहकिणः m. (sg. dat. **-ākhas** -आखस्), a mark or scar left on the skin after a burn has healed, a brand. **-dāg** -दाग् । दाहचिह्नम् m. a mark of burning (on cloth, wood, etc.). **-dawāh** -दवाह् । दाहौषधिः m. (sg. dat. **-dawāhas** -दवाहस्), a healing ointment for application to a burn. **-mŏshᵒkh** -मुश्ख् । दाहगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-mŏshkas** -मुश्कस्), the smell of burning.

dazana yunᵘ दज़न यिनु m.inf. pass., i.q. **dazun** (Gr.Gr. 169).

dazanas dôdᵘ दज़नस् दोदु m. (there is) pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54, W. 124).

dazith pyōmotᵘ दज़िथ् प्योमंतु । प्राप्तमहावृद्धिः perf. part. (f. **—pyēmütsᵘ** —प्येमंचू), risen to extreme prosperity, esp. when the rise is undeserved. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । अतिवृद्ध्याप्तिः m.inf. to become extremely prosperous, esp. when this is undeserved.

duzongᵘ दुज़ंगु । द्विजङ्घः adj. (f. **duzünjᵘ** दुज़ंजू), two-legged (esp. of human beings, but also of birds, etc.), biped.

dazanᵃlad दज़नलद् adj. c.g. of a burning nature; esp. used with reference to a certain kind of rice-soil, chiefly found in low-lying ground near swamps, but also sometimes in the uplands. It is hot and feverish, and special precautions must be taken to run off irrigation water when the rice plant shows signs of a too rapid growth (L. 320).

duzōr दुज़ोर् । द्विबलम् m. having two sources of strength, having twofold resources.

duzuvᵘ दुज़ुवु । दृढदेहः adj. (**duzuvᵘ** दुज़ुवू), having two lives or two bodies; met. very able-bodied, very powerful or strong (of a man, a horse, etc.).

dazawunᵘ दज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **dazawünᵘ** दज़वंञू), on fire, burning (K.Pr. 54); alight (of a candle, lamp, etc.) (Rām. 721).

duzyovᵘ दुज़्यंवु । द्विजिह्वः adj. (f. **duzĕvᵘ** दुज़्यंवू), two-tongued, double-tongued; false, insincere of speech; self-contradictory, one who intentionally makes contradictory statements.

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

F ف

The sound represented by this letter does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although the character is often met with in borrowed Persian words, written in the Perso-Arabic character. Except by Persian scholars, the character is usually pronounced **ph,** or, when initial, sometimes as **p.** When Persian words occurring in Kāshmīrī are written in the Śāradā or Roman character the letter ف is represented by **ph** फ़. Hence, for all words commencing with **f** ف, see under **ph** फ़.

G ग् گ

g ग् گ. The sixth (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the seventh) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the third consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twenty-ninth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter **g** in the English 'game'.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **gha** घ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **gh** घ् is represented by **g** ग्. Thus, the Hindī **ghōṛā** घोड़ा, a horse, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **gur^u^** गुरु. Some writers retain this **gh** घ् in writing. Thus, they write घर for **gara** गर, a house, on the analogy of the Hindī घर; but this custom is both useless and misleading. In the present work such words will always be spelt with **g** ग्, and hence words found in any native book spelt with घ् should be looked up in the English order under **g** ग्.

The character ग is named **gagar-gö,** and घ **gös^i^-ga.**

The letter غ sometimes occurring in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian is also represented in Kāshmīrī by **g,** like which it is pronounced. Thus غالب is pronounced **gölib.**

gāo गाव्, see **gāv.**

gī गी گي a sec. suff. forming abs. nouns, as in **dātagī,** generosity, from **dāta,** generous; **zindagī,** life, from **zinda,** living. It is derived from an older **-ak-ī.**

gu, see **guh^u^.**

gab 1 गव् । अङ्कुरः m. the sprout of a plant (vegetable, tree, etc.); the womb, see bel.

gaba phaṭun गब फटुन् m.inf. to burst forth from the womb, to be born (*W.* 141, K.Pr. 255).

gab 2 गव् in **gaba-kôn^u^** गव-कोनु । दण्डविशेषः m. the first and the last of the row of sticks set up in the ground on which the warp is arranged, prior to putting it in a loom for weaving.

gaba गव । आस्तरणपट्टभेदः m. a kind of wadded woollen quilt. **-chiṭ^ü^** -छिटू or **-chiṭh** -छिठ् । आस्तरणपट्ट-संबन्धिचित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi** -छिटि), cotton cloth stamped with a coloured pattern, and suitable for making such a quilt; the act of stamping such cloth. **-ḍūr^ü^** -डूरू । आस्तरणपट्टप्रान्तरज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-ḍūrĕ** -डूर्य), the binding round the four edges of such a quilt, usually made of variegated cord. **-kātsan** -कात्सन् । वेष्टनविशेषः f. a kind of turban made up of woollen patchwork of various colours. **-tol^u^** -तोलु । आस्तरणपट्टाधोवर्तिपटः m. the cotton under-cloth of a padded woollen quilt.

gaib, göb गैव्, गांव् غيب or **gaibī, göbī** غيبي (YZ. 38), adj. c.g. invisible, unseen; concealed (K.Pr. 28); the Invisible, Fate. **gaibüc^ü^ balāy,** heaven's misfortune, evil fate (K.Pr. 4). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to disappear (H. iii, 6). —**sõpanun** —सँपनुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1193, 1589).

gŏb^u^ 1 ग्वबु । गुरु adj. (f. **gŏb^ü^** ग्वबू), heavy, weighty (Gr.Gr. 138, Śiv. 1027, 1868); (of motion) ponderous, slow; **gŏb^u^** (or **gŏb^u^ gŏb^u^**) **chuh pakān,** he is progressing slowly (Gr.Gr. 76).

gabi-bāri ग्वबि-वारि । गर्भिणी adv. heavily with child (of women or female animals), used with verbs of rising, standing, or the like. Possibly really connected with **gab 1** and not with **gŏb^u^**. **-khōra** -खुर or **-khōra** खोर । गर्भिणी f. 'heavy-footed' (cf. **khŏr 1** and **khōr 2**), hence, a woman heavy with

child, one who is at least five months gone in pregnancy.

gŏbᵘ 2 ग्वंबु । विनीतः m. a man who is trained, educated, well-behaved, polite.

gübᵘ गंबू । अविका f. a female sheep, a ewe (El. *gaub* and *gŏb*, K.Pr. *gub*, *gabi*, or *gabih*), (K.Pr. 5, 36, 119, 192, 218; W. 18; L. 463, *gab*; Rām. 94).

gabi-buthᵘ गबि-बुथ्यु । भीषणमुखः m. 'ewe-faced', one whose face shows that he is easily frightened, timid-faced. **gabi-buthi rāmahūnᵘ**, a wolf with a sheep's face (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **-dŏd** -द्वद् m. ewe's milk (YZ. 90). **-gūdᵘ** -गूदु । अतिपामरः m. one who is vile and impotent, a mean worthless fellow. Cf. **gūdᵘ**. **-māz** -माज़् । अविमांसम् m. ewe's flesh, ewe-mutton (considered to be flavourless). **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु । अविरचकः m. a ewe-guardian, a shepherd. **-röchⁱ-bāy** -रांछि-बाय् । अविरचकस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife.

gabgab غبغب m. a dewlap; the wattle (of a cock); a double chin (El.).

gabīn गबीन् । गर्भपुटः m. the womb.

gŏbun ग्वबुन् । गुरूभवनम्, अलसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gŏbyōv** ग्वब्योव्), to be heavy, to be too heavy (K.Pr. 49, Rām. 415); to become heavy, to begin to be felt heavy (of load on a journey) (K.Pr. 76); the body to become heavy, to be unable to support oneself (through illness, etc.); to become tired; to become lazy at any work. **gŏbyō-motᵘ** ग्वब्यो-मंतु । भारीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gŏbyē-müsᵘ** ग्वब्ये-मंसू), become heavy (of a load, or a work); wearied, become lazy, etc.

gabiñ गबिञ् । व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman suffering from prolapsus uteri; esp. one in this condition owing to habitual profligacy.

gŏbĕr 1 ग्वब्यर् । गुरुत्वम् m. heaviness, weightiness (Rām. 603, 1153); deafness. El. spells this word *gŏbar*, *gŏber*, and *gŏbir*. Cf. Gr.Gr. 138.

gŏbĕr 2 ग्वब्यर् । विनयः m. well-educatedness, politeness.

gŏbur ग्वबुर् or (H. viii, 1, 3) **gobur** गबुर् । पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **gŏbᵃras** ग्वबरस् or **gabaras** गबरस्), a youth, a boy, esp. one who is healthy and sturdy; a young son (esp. used in this sense as a term of endearment) (Rām. 1283); a son generally, a male child (El.; K.Pr. 12 voc., 22, 63, 76, 142, 174 abl., 163, 253; W. 135; YZ. 414, 429; H. viii, 1, 3; Rām. 28, 74, etc.). **ōra-gŏbur**, a stepson (K.Pr. 236, spelt *wurah-gabar*).

gŏbᵃra-gūlᵘ ग्वबर्-गूलु । स्निग्धपुत्रः m. 'a son-kernel', a son who is especially loved, e.g. on account of his handsomeness or his good behaviour (esp. when an only son). **-tandal** -तन्दल् । बहुपुत्रता f. (sg. dat. **-tandali** -तन्दलि), a row of sons, the existence of a large family of sons.

gubār गुबार् غبار । अनिच्छा, पीडा m. dust, clouds of dust; vexation, soreness, ill-feeling, affliction, grief; hence (in Kāshmīrī) the suffering from a violent internal pain (such as headache, etc.); unwillingness to do some work ordered by another.

gŏbᵃrun ग्वबरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏbᵒrᵘ** ग्वबरु), i.q. **gŏbᵃrāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

gŏbᵃrāwun ग्वबरावुन् । गुरूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏbᵃrôwᵘ** ग्वबरोवु), to make heavy, cause to be heavy; to load another heavily, to impose a heavy load on another; to distress a person by bringing serious charges against him, putting him in debt, or the like. Caus. of **gŏbun** (Gr.Gr. 173).

gaibath, gŏbath غيبت m. slander, backbiting (El., K.Pr. 174).

gācĕ गाच्य । पटविशेषः m. linen cloth, cloth made of hempen-flax.

gōcĕ 1 गोच्य, in **-büdᵘrᵘ** -बंद्रु । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. an insulting gesture made by shaking in a person's face the closed fist with the top of the thumb projecting between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gūṭh**.

gōcĕ 2 गोच्य in **-kŏṭhᵘ** -कांठू । (गवेधु)मकुष्टककाष्ठम् f. the cob of Indian corn after the seeds have been extracted, the core of the Indian corn cob. It is dried and used as fuel (L. 337).

gūc (? spelling), m. *Viburnum cotinifolium*, *V. fœtens* (El. *gúch*).

gᵃch गछ् । उद्भिच्छाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **gᵃchas** गछस्), a kind of edible mushroom, morel (L. 462 *guchi*). Cf. **kana-gᵃch**.

gach गछ् گچ । सुधा m. (sg. dat. **gachas** गछस्), plaster, lime plaster, whitewash (Gr.M.); gypsum (L. 63).

gachi-kuṭhᵘ गछि-कुठु । सुधालिप्तकोष्ठम् m. a room of which the walls are plastered (Rām. 1627, 1783).

gãch गाँछ् । वसा m. (sg. dat. ?), marrow. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to extract marrow; met. to thrash a person unmercifully, so that he has not even strength to arise.

gōcam-shāh गोचं-शाह । सोपहासकलङ्कनम् m. 'King Gōcam'; putting some mark on a person as a joke, e.g. putting a piece of cloth sticking on the top of his turban and so on, in order to make him an object of ridicule.

gacĕr गच्यर् । आविलत्वम् m. darkness (Gr.Gr. 140); hence, met. foulness, dirtiness caused by contact with something else; e.g. muddiness (of water), dimness (of a mirror), opacity (of the atmosphere), and so on. Cf. **goṭᵘ**.

gaḍ 1 गड् । दुर्गः m. a fort, citadel, castle (K.Pr. 17); esp. a small masonry fortress built in the hills by some local rājā.

gaḍ 2 गड् । समग्रः adj. c.g. whole, entire; esp. of something bought or sold as one whole.

gāḍ गाड् । मीनः f. a fish (K.Pr. 14, 38, 63, 140, 150, 168, 258; H. i, 8, 9). Regarding the fish of Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *gáḍ*. **—āpᵃrüñü** —आप्रंञ्ञू । निरुत्तरीकरणम् (प्रतिहननम्), f.inf. to feed fish into a person's mouth; met. to confound a person in argument; to defeat a person in a scolding match, to render him speechless by giving him abuse so foul that he is at a loss to invent anything fouler in reply. **—raṭüñü** —रटंञू f.inf. to fish (El.). **—raṭanwôlü** —रटन्वोलु n.ag. m. (f. **raṭanwājĕñ** रटन्वाज्यञ्), a fisherman (El.).

gāḍa-bāha गाड-बाह । मत्स्यधूमौषधम् m. fish-steam, a diet of fish combined with the application of the steam and juice of cooked fish, employed as a remedy in cases of impotence and the like. **-bata** -बत । बलिदानविशेषः m. N. of an offering of cooked fish and rice, usually made in the month of Pŏh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January) to the *Vāstupuruṣa*, or personified archetype of a house worshipped as a deity; cf. **dāyĕth-gāḍa,** s.v. **dāyuth.** **-dĕgulü** -दगुलु । मत्स्योखाभेदः m. an earthenware vessel used for cooking a spiced stew of fish previously fried in oil. Cf. **-tövü,** bel. **-güñü** -गंञ्ञू । मत्स्यखण्डः f. a piece or slice of fish, cooked or uncooked, sliced fish as a dish (K.Pr. 205, *-gañi*). **-gañĕ khārañĕ** -गञ खारञ । अतिताडनम् f. pl. inf. to raise bits of fish; met. to cudgel or whip the naked body so as to raise weals (considered to resemble fishes in shape). **-hönzü** -हांज़ू । मत्स्यवधाजीवी m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाञ्ज़ञ्), a fish boatman, a man who lives by netting fish, a fisherman. The f. is a woman who lives by selling fish so caught (Gr.M.). **-kāh** -काह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-köshü** -कांशू), the eleventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), on which offerings of fish are made to the **böravs** (*bhairavas*) in preparation for the Śivarātri festival culminating on the ensuing thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of the same month (cf. **börav**). **-khŏḍ** -खुड् । मत्स्यगर्तः m. a hollow flooded in the rainy season and filled with fish. When the water dries off the fish remain behind and are caught. **-khôrü** -खोरु । काण्डोलविशेषः m. the outer basket-work of a **kāgürü,** or portable brazier, of which the inner earthenware receptacle for burning fuel has been broken, and which is commonly used as a fish-basket; see **khôrü 1.** **-khāv** -खाव् । पक्षिविशेषः m. fish-eater, a kind of fish-eating bird, described as small, of a dark colour, and possessing a long beak. **-kala** -कल । मत्स्यशिरः m. the head of a fish; a person with a head shaped like that of a fish. **-kan** -कन् । मीनकर्णास्थि m. the ear-bone of a fish, i.e. the flat bones at the side of the head of a large fish, supposed to cover the ears. These are used in the manufacture of little boxes or the like. **-konḍü** -कण्डु । मत्स्यास्थि m. a fish-bone. **-kānḍi-dôvü** -कण्डि-दोवु । चित्राल्परज्जुविशेषः m. a kind of embroidery resembling the backbone of a fish, herring-boning. **-kᵃnañĕ** -क्नञ । गृहे गृहे निन्दाख्यापनम्, वाग्युद्धविधानम् f. pl. inf. to sell fish; met. to go about from house to house uttering scandalous tales against a person; to engage in a verbal quarrel, to use Billingsgate. **-krāy** -क्राय् । मत्स्यपाककटाहः f. large iron pan for frying fish. **-lĕji** -ल्यजि or **-lĕjü** -ल्यजू । मत्स्योखा f. an earthen pot for cooking fish; such a pot full of cooked fish. **-lüṭü** -लंटू । मत्स्यपुच्छभागः f. the tail end of a fish. **-pakhᵃsh** -पख्श् । मत्स्यपक्षः m. the fin of a fish. **-parmāna** -पर्मान । मत्स्यमानप्रस्थः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing fish (usually heavier than similar weights used for other purposes). **-shĕhalun** -शहलुन् । मत्स्यदुर्गन्धः m. the smell of unwashed fish; genl. a fishy smell. **-shikār** -शिकार् m. fishing (W. 114). **-ṭhyupü** -ठ्युपु । मत्स्याधानी m. a kind of deep basket made of withies, built like a cage, in which fish are kept. **-ṭĕpun** -ट्यपुन् । मत्स्यान्तरङ्गसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕpanas** -ट्यपनस्), fish-guts. **-tövü** -तांवू । मत्स्यजीषम् f. a pan in which pieces of fish are fried before making them into a stew. Cf. **-dĕgulü** ab. **-wŏrü** -वोरु । लघुनौका f. a fishing-boat; genl. a small boat used as tender to a larger one.

gā̃d गाँद्, see **gānd.**

gadā گدا m. a suppliant (El. *gada*) (YZ. 322, sg. dat. **gadāyĕs**); a mendicant, a beggar (Śiv. 1238).

gaḍa गड । कमण्डलुपात्रम् m. an earthen waterpot, pitcher, jar, pot (Gr.M.).

gā̃ḍi गँडि । राजद्वारम् f. a royal palace, esp. that portion of it in which the king transacts business, the royal court.

gĕḍü ग्यंडू । बद्धशाकादिमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **gĕjĕ** ग्यज्य), a bunch or handful of potherbs, greens, etc. (H. xi, 10; K.Pr. 49, *gĕḍ*; 80, 232, *gyaḍ*). Cf. **gĕḍurü** and **dā-gĕḍü,** s.v. **dāñĕ.** El. spells this *gyiḍ.* Cf. **gaddi** and **gyoḍü.** **—gaṭhüñü** —गठंञ्ञू । संकटेन बद्धीभवनम् f.inf. (of a crowd of men or number of animals) to be crowded together, e.g. by being all shut up in a small room or by fastening all together by a single rope.

—karün^{u} —करंञू । संकटेन बन्धनम् f.inf. to crowd men or animals together as ab.

gīd गीड्‌ or **gīd^{u}** गीड़ू । बालादिविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **gīdĕ** गीद्य, Gr.Gr. 62), the excrement of a newly born child or other newly born animal (usually loose). **—kaḍün^{u}** —कडंञू । अतिताडनम् f.inf. to beat a person severely (quasi to such a degree that he involuntarily befouls himself).

gŏḍ ग्वड् । आरम्भः, मूलभागः, जङ्घामूलम् m. the beginning, commencement, of anything (K.Pr. 15, Śiv. 46, 774); the part of the stem or trunk of a tree immediately above the root (K.Pr. 118, Rām. 606); the ankle (as the beginning of the shin-bone), the malleolus, external malleolus (El.); the leg (the part being put for the whole (El.)). El. makes this word f. **—barun** —बरुन् or **gŏḍa barun** ग्वड बरुन् । मूले पूरणम् m.inf. to fill up the root or from the root, i.e. to fill in earth, etc., round the roots of an old and decaying tree in order to revive it; met. to strengthen the foundation or base of any work or action, esp. of one which is in a bad way.

gŏḍa ग्वड । प्रथमम् adv. at first, firstly (K.Pr. 70, *guḍah*; Śiv. 8, 33, 1160, 1367, 1792; Rām. 474, 1174; H. iv, 2; v, 9; viii, 3; xi, 5; xii, 5). **-ôch^{u}** -ओछु । रज्जुविशेषः m. the ankle-string used for fastening the grass-sandals commonly used in Kashmīr. Cf. **ôch^{u}**. **—ör^{u} gatshün^{u}** —ओरु गछंञू । निरुद्धीभवनम् f.inf. to be fettered on the ankles; met. to be prevented from seizing the opportunity of undertaking some wished for and profitable work, owing to being previously inextricably involved in something unwished for and unprofitable, to suffer estoppel. **-barun** -बरुन । मूलेन पूरणम् m.inf., i.q. **gŏḍ barun** ab. **-hol^{u}** -हलु । वक्रगुल्फकः adj. (f. **-hüj^{u}** -हंजू), crooked-ankled. **-kor^{u}** -कोरु । हंसकाख्यभूषणम् m. an ankle-bracelet, an anklet. **—rab karün^{u}** —रब् करंञू । विश्वासघातविधानम् f.inf. to put mud on the ankle; to break faith by refusing to perform a promise made (to someone on condition of his performing some difficult work). **-shut^{u}** -शुतु or **-shutun** -शुतुन । आदितः adv. from the first, from the beginning. **-süt^{i}** -सूंति or **-süty** -सूंत्य । आदितः adv., id.

gŏḍuk^{u} ग्वडुकु । मूलभवः adj. (f. **gŏḍüc^{u}** ग्वडंचू), of or belonging to the beginning, etc., first (El.); (of a branch or the like) springing from the root (of a tree, etc.).

gōḍ गॉड् । गण्डकः m. a rhinoceros.

gōḍa-nyoth^{u} गॉड-न्योठु । गण्डकास्थिमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by women. **-pöt^{a}r** -पॉतर् । खड्गास्थिभवं पात्रम् m. a cup made of rhinoceros-horn, often used in making offerings at a Hindū *śrāddha*. **-wöj^{u}** -वॉजु । गण्डकास्थिमयोर्मिका f. a finger-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by both men and women.

gōda गोद । कुत्सितगुदम् m. an anus foul owing to bad conduct or disease, a term of abuse. Cf. **gūd^{u}**.

göḍ^{i} गांडि । गन्त्री f. a cart, wagon, carriage, coach. **—khasün^{u}** —खसंञू f.inf. to mount a carriage, to get into a carriage. **—khasith gatshun** —खसिथ् गछुन्, to go in a carriage, to travel in a carriage, to drive (Gr.M.).

goḍ^{u} गडु । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole (in cloth, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 9). **zamīnas goḍ^{u}**, a hole in the ground (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pierce (El. *gaud*).

goḍ^{u} 1 गडु । अभिषेकः m. aspersion, ceremonial sprinkling with water or other liquid (as in the consecration of a king, asperging on an idol or *linga*, etc.); a swarm (Gr.M.); **machi-goḍ^{u}**, a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to asperge (Śiv. 1160, 1741).

goḍ^{u} 2 गडु (? spelling) in **goḍ^{u}-prān** गडु-प्रान् m. a leek (El. *gauḍa-prán*). It is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

gôḍ^{u} गोडु । मत्स्यः m. (f. **göḍ^{u}** गांडू), a male fish, esp. one of a small kind (Śiv. 1815); —॰ used as a kind of surname appended to the name of a fish-seller. The f. means a female fish of any size (Rām. 723). Cf. **āra-göḍ^{u}**, s.v. **āra**, and **gād**.

gūḍ गूड् or **gūḍ^{u}** गूडु (Gr.Gr. 20) । गूढः, मूढतरः adj. (f. **gūḍ** गूड् or **gūḍ^{u}** गूडू, Gr.Gr. 20), hidden, invisible; (of a story, poem, etc.) difficult to understand, difficult, mysterious; (of a road or the like) difficult to be traversed or travelled over, almost impassable, difficult of access or issue; (of a person) a dolt, an idiot, one who no matter how one teaches him cannot learn what is taught.

gūd^{u} गूदु । गुदम् m. obsc. the anus, cf. **gōda**; vulva (El.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 19.

guḍ^{u} गुडु f., i.q. **gur^{u} 1**. This is the form in use towards Islāmābād (El.).

gaddi (? spelling), a certain measure for rice-straw (L. 243). 50 *gaddis* = one *trakh* of about 11 lb. ? the same as **gĕḍ^{u}**.

gadādar गदाद(ध)र् m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), the club-bearer, Gadādhara (Śiv. 938).

gad^{a}gad गद्गद् adj. c.g. inarticulate, speaking thickly or convulsively, faltering. **gad^{a}gada wöni** गद्गद वांनी । गद्गदा वाक् f. a sobbing statement, a sorrowful statement full of sobs.

gadāj^{i} गद्जि or **gadüj^{u}** गदंजू, see **gadul^{u}**.

gadajyār गद्ज्यार् । बाहुल्यम् m. (of cattle, houses, children, wealth), abundance, a great quantity (whether existing or coming in).

gadulᵘ गदुलु । बहुलः adj. (f. **gadüjᵘ** गदूजू or **gadajⁱ** गदजि), abundant, multitudinous (of prosperity, offspring, cattle, wealth, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 145). —**prasun** —प्रसुन् । निरन्तरप्रसवः m.inf. to produce offspring in large quantities, to be excessively fertile (of women, or female cattle).

gūdil गूदिल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (one who by her unchastity has diseased private parts). Cf. **gōda** and **gūdᵘ**.

gadⁱlad गदिलद् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. (of a garment, cloth, or the like), having a hole, holed. Cf. **godᵘ**.

gudômᵘ गुदोमु । दाम m. a cow's tethering rope (one end fastened round the neck and the other to a peg in the ground) (K.Pr. 219).

gadun गडुन्, i.q. **garun**, q.v.

gŏḍañ ग्वडञ । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, in (or at) the beginning; for the first time (Śiv. 124, 131, 722; Rām. 384, 670; H. iii, 1; x, 12; xi, 2, 3, 10); especially (El. *gŏḍain*); according to El. this word is also a subst. f. meaning beginning, commencement.

gŏḍañiy ग्वडञिय् । प्रथममेव adv. at the very first, first of all (H. viii, 10; x, 3, 10; xii, 4, 6).

gŏḍañukᵘ ग्वडञुकु । प्रथमः adj. (f. **gŏḍañicᵘ** ग्वडञिचू H. xii, 10), first (in time or in order) (K.Pr. 70), used as ord. of **akh** (Gr.Gr. 76, Śiv. 61, H. viii, 5, 13); elder, El. **gŏḍañukᵘ bôyᵘ**, an elder brother; **gŏḍañiki tōrīkha**, on the first (of the month) (Gr.M.).

gŏḍañĕth ग्वडञथ् । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, firstly.

gadᵃra गद्र । प्रियबालकः m. a beloved (esp. an only) son. **-han** -हन् । प्रियबालकः m.dim. a little beloved son, as a term of affection, a darling little boy.

gaḍᵒrᵘ गडुरु । गलगण्डयुतः adj. (f. **gaḍᵘrᵘ** गडूरू), one who suffers from goitre.

gadorᵘ गडरु m., see **ala-gᵒ**, s.v. **al**.

gaḍurᵘ गडुरु । गलगण्डः m. goitre, bronchocele. For an account of goitre in the Valley see El. s.v. *gadur* (L. 460, *gadaru*). **gadᵃrⁱ-lav** गड्‌रि-लव् । बद्धगुच्छमहातृणसमूहः m. a kind of hay-rick. Grass growing in swamps, etc., is collected and dried. It is then twisted into rough ropes, and stored in large masses in the forks of trees for use in the winter.

gāḍurᵘ गाडुरु । गदारिः m. (f. **gāḍᵘrᵘ** गाडूरू), (in old times) a man or woman of the Vaidya caste, whose profession was that of a physician; N. of a village on the bank of the Sind (Sindhu) River, formerly inhabited by them.

gĕḍurᵘ ग्यडुरु । बद्धभारः m. a moderately sized bunch of greens, potherbs, etc. Cf. **gĕḍᵘ**.

gĕḍürᵘ ग्यडूरू । भारिका f. a small bunch of greens, potherbs, etc., usually —॰. Cf. **gĕḍurᵘ**.

giḍurᵘ गिडुरु । कपोलाधःशोथयुतः adj. (f. **giḍᵘrᵘ** गिडूरू), one the lower parts of whose cheeks are large and (naturally) swollen-looking. Cf. **gaḍᵒrᵘ**.

guḍörᵘ गुडोरू f. in **guḍārĕ gĕwañĕ** गुडार्य ग्यवञ । असंमानना f. pl. inf. to refuse to carry out an order by making pretended excuses.

gīdar-dākh गीदर्-दाख् m. (sg. dat. **-dākas** -दाकस्), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **kanakh**.

gudarun गुदरुन् (cf. گذر) or (Rām. 1496) **guzarun** गुज़रुन् । आपातः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gudaryōv** गुदर्योव्), to happen, befall (esp. of some trouble, grief, or calamity), (H. v, 9, where **gudariv** is poet. for **gudaryōv**, viii, 5).

güdᵘwa गंडूव । कमण्डलुः m. a small round metal pot, shaped like a bowl (El.), a *lōṭā*. **-golᵘ** -गोलु । कमण्डलुशिरः m. the top or mouth of a *lōṭā*, the part above the neck. **-ṭokᵘ** -ट्वकु । कमण्डल्वाधारावयवः m. the bowl of a *lōṭā*.

gãḍay गाँडय् । रहःसंमतिः m. private agreement, esp. (but not necessarily) with evil intent against some one, secret conspiracy. Cf. **garb**.

gadöyi गदोइ گدائي f. begging, mendicity (Śiv. 1475, **gadāyĕ**, sg. dat.; but H. x, 2 **gadöyiyĕ-hondᵘ**, sg. gen.). —**karüñᵘ** —करूञ । भिक्षा f.inf. to beg, beg for.

gadāyĕs गदायस्, see **gadā**.

gŏfil غافل, see **gŏphil**.

gaflath غفلت, see **gaphlath**.

gāfiz, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El. *ghāfiz*).

gag गग् । चुल्लीमुखम् m. the opening in the top platform of a native cooking range, over which vessels are set for cooking (K.Pr. 125). Cf. **güjᵘ**.

gĕg or **gyĕg** ग्यग् । गलनाडीमुखम् m. the top part of the throat, the fauces.

gugⁱ गुगि । आच्छादनविशेषः f. a kind of blanket worn on journeys in wet weather. One edge is gathered up and fastened in a bunch. This is put over the head, and the remainder falls over the rest of the body, thus protecting the clothes beneath from the rain.

gūgu गूगु m. onomat. (Śiv. 503).

gŏgᵃjⁱ ग्वग्‌जि or **gŏgᵘjᵘ** ग्वगूजू । सर्षपमूलकम् f. the turnip plant; a moderately sized turnip, *Brassica rapa* (L. 346). This word means an ordinary turnip, while the masc. **gŏgulᵘ** means a large turnip (Gr.Gr. 35). According to El. (s.v. *gogij*), in winter time both Hindūs and

Musalmāns consume large numbers of turnips. The turnips of Haripūr are said to be the best in the valley. Cf. **gŏgul.** El. has also *gugchi.*

gŏg^{a}ji-ācār ग्वग्जि-आँचार् । सर्षपमूलाम्लसूदः m. turnip pickle. **-āra** -आर् । सर्षपशाकमूलमाला m. a 'turnip necklace', slices of skinned and dried turnips strung on a string, and stored for winter use. **-bod^{u}** -वंदु । सर्षपशाकमुष्टिः m. a bunch of turnip-tops (Gr.Gr. 145). **-ḍār** -डार् । सर्षपशाकचेत्रम् m. a turnip field. **-hākh** -हाख् । सर्षपशाकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), turnip-tops (W. 114). **-hüṭ^{ü}** -हंटू । सर्षपमूलकशुष्कखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), a dried slice of turnip, stored for use in winter. **-khünḍ^{ü}** -खंडू । सर्षपशाकमूलखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a slice of turnip. **-khav** -खव् । सर्षपशाकखनिः f. a pit in which turnip-tops are stored so as to keep them moist for winter use. **-mul^{i}vĕn** -मुलिव्यन् । सर्षपशाकविशेषः f. dried full-grown turnip-tops, stored in autumn for winter use. **-mus^{u}** -मुसु । अतिलघुसर्षपमूलकम् m. a kind of very small turnip-root. **-path^{ü}r^{ü}** -पथ्रू । सर्षपशाकयुतप्रदेशः f. N. of a tableland in the Nāgām (Skt. *Nāgrāma*) Pargana, in which turnips are almost everywhere grown. **-paṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** -पंत्रू । सर्षपशाकपत्रसमूहः f. a turnip-leaf (Gr.Gr. 74); a bundle of turnip-leaves. **-sinwāh** -सिन्वाह् । अल्पसर्षपशाकादि m. the small amount of turnips and turnip-tops used in making a sauce for a single meal. Cf. **syun^{u}. -ṭsakul** -ज़कुल् । सर्षपमूलकखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsakalas** -ज़कलस्), a globular-shaped lump of turnip, cut into shape by a knife. **-ṭsöryun^{u}** -ज़ांर्युनु । सर्षपशाकसंकरः m. the refuse leaves, stalks, etc., thrown away when preparing turnips for cooking or for storing dry. **-wŏkh** -वॉख् । सर्षपशाकवन्धभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-wŏki** -वॉकि), a string of dried turnip-tops, with portions of the roots attached, stored up for winter use. Cf. **wŏkh. -wör^{ü}** -वांरू । सर्षपशाकवाटिका f. a small plot of ground close to a house in which turnips are cultivated, a turnip-garden (common in villages).

gāgal गाँगल् or **grāgal** ग्राँगल् (Rām. 184) । मदः, परैर्बुद्धिचालनम्, अन्तरायः f. insolent pride, arrogance, self-conceit; diversion or distraction of the attention from some work in which one is engaged, owing to something interfering with it, interruption (Gr.Gr. 128, K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 80, 244); the state of being not right (El.). **—karün^{ü}** —करंनू f.inf. to interrupt (Gr.M.); to disturb, distract, make distraught (Rām. 184).

g(gr)āgali gaṭshun गाँ(ग्राँ)गलि गछुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तत्वम् m.inf. in the course of one piece of work, to forget about it and to become busily engaged in another work, to have one's attention diverted from anything. **—karun** —करुन् । बुद्धिपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to distract a person's attention by directing it to something else (e.g. to turn the attention of a crying child).

gŏgul ग्वगुल् or **gŏgul^{u}** ग्वगुलु । वर्तुलसर्षपशाकमूलम् m. (sg. dat. **gŏgalas** ग्वगलस्), a large turnip (cf. **gŏg^{ü}j^{ü}** and Gr.Gr. 35), *Brassica rapa* (K.Pr. 11, 171); met. a globe or ball of wood, a globe, a sphere (El.). Cf. **gunglū.**

gŏgal-d^{a}ph ग्वगल्-द्फ् m. (sg. dat. **-d^{a}pas** -द्पस्), 'turnip-incense,' the roots of *Jurinea macrocephala*, used as incense (L. 77). **—karān^{i}** —कर्ंनि । पीडनम् m. pl. inf. to make globes; hence (of a heavy load) to squeeze, by overburdening the shoulders, esp. when the load is unfairly excessive. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्वण्डू । शाकपुष्टमूलकम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य), the part of a turnip-root above ground, when it is large and globular.

gāgalilad गाँगलिलद् or **grāgalilad** ग्राँगलिलद् । मदयुक्तः, प्रत्यूहदूषितः, अन्तराययुक्तः adj. c.g. insolently proud, arrogant; interrupted, distracted (of one busily engaged); suffering from indigestion.

gāgalun गाँगलुन् or **grāgalun** ग्राँगलुन् । बुद्धिचञ्चलता आसक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (p.p. **gāgalyōv** गाँगल्योव् or **grāgalyōv** ग्राँगल्योव्), to have one's attention diverted from any work, to be interrupted; to take up some pleasant business in the midst of some other work which one forgets.

gāgalāwun गाँगलावुन् or **grāgalāwun** ग्राँगलावुन् । बुद्धिचाञ्चल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (p.p. **gāgalôw^{u}** गाँगलोवु), to distract or divert a person's attention, to interrupt him when busily engaged in some work.

guga-manzul^{u} गुग-मज़ुलु । दोलाभेदः m. a child's swinging cot, a swing.

gagan गगन् । आकाशम् m. the atmosphere, sky, firmament (Śiv. 1654, 1827, 1869).

gāgar गागर् m. a leech-applier, a leechman (El.).

gagur गगुर् or **gagor^{u}** गगरु । आखुः, पक्षिविशेषः m. [sg. dat. **gagaras** गगरस् (Gr.Gr. 58); f. **gag^{ü}r^{ü}** गगंरू (Gr.Gr. 35), see bel.], a male rat (Gr.Gr. 35, K.Pr. 46, 63, 64, 196, 199); a certain rat-shaped bird, the White Nun or Smew, *Mergellus albellus* (L. 131). For rats in Kashmīr see L. 112.

gagar-dand गगर्-दन्द् । मूषिकदन्तः m. a rat's tooth; met. a human tooth which is very thin and sharp. **—konḍ^{u}** -कंडु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain mountain plant with yellow flowers and thorny leaves, believed to keep away rats, *Astragalus* sp. (L. 76). Its root is used as a remedy for toothache,

and also for making toothbrushes. **-kuṭhu** -कुठु । मूषिककोष्ठम् m. a rat's room, a small dark room infested by rats in which in former days children used to be shut up as a punishment. **-mĕngañ** -म्यंगञ् । मूषिकविष्ठा f. rat's dung. **-sörü** -सांरू । मूषिकवस्त्संचयः f. rat collection, i.e. making up a store by stealing little by little at a time. **-ṭukh** -टुख् । मूषिकक्षतच्छेदः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas** -टुकस्), a hole gnawed by a rat in a cloth or the like. **-ṭinḍa** -टिंड । मूषिकबन्धनी m. a rat-trap. **-tāph** -ताफ् । विरलातपः m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), partial sunshine here and there, shining on the ground through orifices in the clouds. **-ṭshal** -छ्ल् । मूषिकबन्धनी m. a kind of rat-trap. **-ṭshāy** -छ्राय् । अनुष्णातपः f. 'rat's shade', i.e. the sunshine without warmth of a winter morning or evening. **-ṭshyotu** -छ्यंटु । मूषिकोच्छिष्टः adj. (f. **-ṭshĕṭü** -छ्यंटू), rat's leavings, the remains of food or of a fruit which has been partially eaten by rats. The word is an adjective agreeing in gender with the food referred to. **-wāl** -वाल् । मूषिकवसतिः f. (sg. dat. **-wöjü** -वांजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a rat's nest, a rat hole (K.Pr. 3, *wáji* for **wöjü**). **-yurmī** -युर्मी f. *Rhododendron campanulatum* (El.).

gagürü गग्रू । मूषिका, f. a female rat; a mouse (K.Pr. 64). **—phaṭüñü** —फटंञू । भेदोद्भवः f.inf. 'a mouse to split', met. disunion to arise between associates or partners in any work.

gāgürü गाग्रू । गर्गरीपात्रम् f. a water-jar, pitcher, guglet.

gĕgürü ग्यग्रू । अन्तरीयमुखरन्ध्रम् f. the upper open part of a pair of drawers or *pāy-jāmas*, which is fastened round the waist with a running string.

gagari-bal गग्रि-बल् । तीर्थविशेषः m. N. of a sacred place on the east of the town of Śrīnagar, and in the middle of a lake lying at the north foot of the Gōpādri or Takht-ĕ Sulaimān.

gagar-gö गगर्-गां । गकारः m. the name for the letter *ga* ग, used in schools.

gagarāray गगरारय् । मेघनिर्घोषः f. loud thundering, esp. when unseasonable; met. the human 'thundering' of abuse.

gugarāray गुगरारय् । गर्जनशब्दः f. the 'thundering' of the human voice in abuse, loud roaring in abuse.

gagarāy गगराय् । मेघनिर्घोषः f. thunder, the rumbling noise of thunder (L. 456, K.Pr. 245, 253, Śiv. 1868); any loud sound like thunder, a thunderous roar (Śiv. 1232).

gugūsi-tulu गुगूसि-तुलु or (Gr.M.) **gugūstulu** गुगूस्तुलु । दोला m. a swing (in which people swing themselves for enjoyment); a swing perch (in a parrot's cage) (Gr.M.). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन्, m.inf. to swing oneself in a swing (Gr.M.).

gah ग्‌ह or **gah** गह् । घर्षणम् m. the act of grinding, rubbing down to powder, trituration (Gr.Gr. 124). Cf. **gahun**.

gāh 1 गाह् । प्रकाशः m. brightness, brilliancy, lustre, light (Śiv. 1068, H. xii, 2), cf. **gāsh**.

gāh 2 گاه m. a place (used —∘); time, turn, as in **shōra-gāh**, a time or opportunity for outcry, a proclamation (H. vi, 13). **gāh bĕgāh** گاه بیگاه, adv. in season and out of season (H. vi, 13).

gŏh ग्वह् گہ । विष्ठा m. dung, ordure, fæces (K.Pr. 59, 71). Cf. **guhu**. **—khyonu** —ख्यंनु । अवाच्यवचनम् m.inf. to eat ordure; met. to utter filthy lying words.

guhu गुहु । गोमयम् m. cow-dung; buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251); manure (El. *guh*, q.v. for description of the various methods of applying manure) (L. 459, *gu*). Cf. **gŏh**.

guhi-ambār गुहि-अम्बार् । गोमयराशिः m. a pile of cow-dung, a dunghill. **-bonu** -वंनु । गोमयकूटम् m. a medium-sized dung-heap (Śiv. 126). **-gān** -गान् । गोमयकोष्ठम् m. a room in which cow-dung is stored (esp. by cowkeepers who own many cattle). **-khürü** -खंरू । मलिनाचारा f. a woman engaged in collecting or clearing away cow-dung; hence, met. any woman dirty in person and clothing. **-kyomu** -क्यमु । गोमयकृमिः m. a certain worm bred in cow-dung. **-lôdu** -लोडु । गोमयकूटम् m. a large pile or stack of cow-dung, collected in winter with the object of drying it in the summer. **-lōla** -लोल । अतिमूढः m. a fool (in conversation, etc.). **—liwun** —लिवुन् । गोमयलेपनम् m. inf. to plaster with cow-dung. **-lyobu** -ल्यंवु । गोमयभागः m. the amount of cow-dung evacuated by the animal at one time. **-nôru** -नोरु । अन्त्रविशेषः m. the rectum. **-ryūnzu** -र्यूंज़ु । कीटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-rīnzis** -रीञ्ज़िस्), the scarabæus beetle. It makes balls of cow-dung and mud and rolls them along. According to popular tradition it has quarrelled with the sea and makes these balls in order to fill it up (Śiv. 1647, 1648, Rām. 436).

gahgīr गह्गीर् گہگیر । पश्चाल्लग्नः m. one who sticks or follows close behind another in order to accomplish some object.

gahgīrī गह्गीरी گہگیری । अनुषङ्गः f. sticking or following close behind another in order to obtain some object.

gahajyār गहज्यार् । वृक्षादिव्याप्ततया निष्प्रकाशत्वम् m. shade, dim illumination (of ground or other place overshadowed by trees, creepers, or the like).

gahulu गहुलु or **guhulu** f गुहुलु । निकुञ्जः m. a natural forest-bower, a dark place in a forest shadowed over and hidden by trees, creepers, etc. (Śiv. 1752).

guhali-gupan गुहलि-गुपन्, m.pl. cattle of the forest, cattle led out into the forest to graze, as opposed to stalled cattle (K.Pr. 71).

guhul^{u} 2 गुह्लु । आविलः m. dirty, muddy, etc. (of water or the like) (Gr.M.). Cf. **gọl^{u}**.

gōham गोहम्, see **gaṭshun 2.**

gah^{a}na गह्न or **gahana गहन । स्वर्णमयादिभूषणसमूहः** m. an ornament, trinket, jewels, women's ornaments (Śiv. 1227, 1228, 1232, 1233, 1235); El. spells this word *gehna*. **-pāth -पाथ् । भूषणपात्रादिकम्** f. (sg. dat. **-pöṭs^{ü} -पाचू**), a general term for the paraphernalia (including jewellery and dishes) given to a bride as part of her dowry.

g^{a}hun गह्न् । घर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **g^{o}h^{u} गंहु**, f. **g^{ü}h^{ü} गंहू** or **g^{ü}sh^{ü} गंशू**; 2 p.p. **g^{a}hyōv गह्योव्**, **g^{a}shyōv गश्योव्** or **g^{a}shōv गशोव्**. According to Gr.Gr. 210 and 225, only **g^{ü}sh^{ü}** and **gashyōv** are the correct forms, but the others also occur), to grind, pulverize, triturate; to polish, wear smooth by trituration. **g^{o}h^{u}-mot^{u} गंहु-मंतु । घर्षितः** perf. part. (f. **g^{ü}h^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} गंहू-मंचू** or **g^{ü}sh^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} गंशू-मंचू**), ground, triturated; polished, worn smooth.

gŏhun ग्वहुन् । प्रदीप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gŏhyōv ग्वह्योव्**), to shine, be bright (of a fire, a jewel, etc.). Its caus. is **gŏhanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

gŏhanāwun ग्वहनावुन् । प्रदीप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏhanôw^{u} ग्वहनोवु**), to make to be bright; to make a fire burn up; to make a jewel brilliant. Caus. of **gŏhun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

gōhar गोहर् گوهر m. nature, essence, substance; origin, root, stock; any hidden virtue; intellect; wisdom; a pearl, a jewel, a gem, precious stone (Śiv. 428, 430).

gah^{a}rot^{u} गह्रंतु । परपिण्डाजीवी बालकः m. (f. **gah^{a}-rüṭs^{ü} गह्रंचू**), a child (e.g. an orphan) dependent on some one who is not a parent; in f. also (**दुर्गतप्राया कन्या**), one of a number of daughters of a needy family, who is hence unwelcome and treated with unkindness, and has to depend for her food on others' charity.

gaharot^{u} गहरंतु । अत्याहारः m. excessive eating, gorging oneself with food (so that one can neither move nor speak).

ghás (K.Pr. 105), incorr. for **gös^{i}**, see **gāsa.**

gŏhistān ग्वहिस्तान् گہستان m. the anus, cf. **gŏh.**

gạj^{i} गंजि, see **güj^{ü}.**

gĕjĕ ग्यज्य, see **gĕḍ^{u}.**

gējĕ गेज्य, gīj^{ü} गीजू, see **gēlun 1.**

gūj^{i} गूजि or **gūj^{ü} गूजू । फलसारः, गुप्त आशयः** f. the kernel of a fruit (e.g. of a walnut, a cocoa-nut, or water-chestnut) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 66, 100, Śiv. 1807); the kernel or inner meaning of anything, intelligible only to the initiated. Cf. **gūl^{u} 2** and Gr.Gr. 36.

gōjĕ-pĕndul^{u} गोज्य-प्यन्दुलु or **-panzul^{u} -पञ्जुलु । समुच्चितफलसारः** m. a complete, unbroken kernel of a walnut (i.e. all the four sections unseparated from each other). **-tīl -तील् । फलसारतैलम्** m. oil derived from kernels (e.g. walnut-oil). **-ṭshar -छर् । काण्डोलभेदः** f. a large kind of basket in which walnut kernels and the like are carried about for sale.

güj^{ü} गंजू or **gạj^{i} गंजि । चुल्लीमुखम्** f. the opening of a native cooking-range through which fuel is fed (K.Pr. 26, 48, 54, 64, 119, 256). Cf. **dān 1, gag,** and **gol^{u} 1.**

gajĕ-ṭhor^{u} गज्य-ठंरु । चुल्लीमुखपिधानवस्तु m. the cover or door (usually of earthenware) of this opening.

gạj^{i}gāh गंजिगाह् or **güj^{ü}gāh गंजूगाह् । चामरम्** m. the bushy tail of the yak (*Bos grunniens*) employed as a 'chowry' or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, etc., one of the emblems of royalty, and, as such, used in worshipping the image of a god; a string composed of several tassels (made of the hair of this tail) suspended as an ornament from an elephant's neck, or fastened to a horse's ears and extending on both sides to the saddle. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to wave such a fly-whisk over a king, the image of a god, etc. (Śiv. 213, 1147, 1895).

göj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} गांजू-मंचू, see **gālun.**

güj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} गंजू-मंचू, see **galun.**

gijun गिजुन् । प्रबलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gijyōv गिज्योव्**), to be strong, violent, tyrannical. **gijyō-mot^{u} गिज्यो-मंतु । प्रबलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **gijyē-müṭs^{ü} गिज्ये-मंचू**), one who has become habitually violent or tyrannical by frequently acting so.

gujor^{u} गुजंरु, gujur गुजुर्, or **gujur^{u} गुजुरु । जाबालः** m. (f. **gujarön^{ü} गुजरांनू**, q.v. s.v., and **gujạr^{i}-bāy गुजंरि-बाय्**, see bel.), a man of a certain pastoral tribe which roams over the hills of Kashmīr and the neighbouring countries, the Gujurs of Swāt, and the Gūjars of Western India (Gr.Gr. 39).

gujạr^{i}-bāy गुजंरि-बाय् । जाबालस्त्री f. the wife of a Gujor^{u}. **-künd^{ü} -कंडू । जाङ्गलस्थानम्** f. a Gujor^{u} camp. **-koṭ^{u} -कंटु । जाबालबालकः** m. a Gujor^{u} lad. **-küṭ^{ü} -कंटू । जाबालबालिका** f. a Gujor^{u} lass.

gujarön^{ü} गुजरांनू । जाबालस्त्री f. a Gujor^{u} woman (Gr.Gr. 39). See **gujor^{u}.**

gajyōv गज्योव्, see **galun.**

gājyōv गाज्योव्, see **gālun.**

gakhur^{u} गखुरु । हठबुद्धिः, छलबुद्धिः adj. (f. **gakhür^{ü} गखंरू**), one who is mean or dishonest in giving, or persistently grasping in receiving.

gạkh^{ü}r^{ü} गंखॖरॗ। **घर्षणा** f. the act of grinding, triturating (grain, etc.).

gàkharband गखर्वंद्। **निःशब्दकोलाहलः** m. inarticulate noise or shouting (as that of a number of children assembled together).

gakharĕr गखर्यर्। **हठित्वम्** m. meanness in giving; persistent graspingness in receiving.

gōkul गोकुल् m. N. of a certain country in India, on the bank of the Yamunā (Jamnā), near Vṛindāvana (Brindāban), and the scene of the youthful exploits of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1385, 1391).

gōkulānand गोकुलानन्द् m. 'the joy of Gōkul' (q.v.), N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1320).

gukôn^{u} गुकोनु। **महामाररोगः** m. a deadly epidemic affecting first the lower animals and subsequently human beings, plague.

gukosh^{u} गुकंश्ु। **गोधूमतुषः** m. wheat bran, the husk of ground wheat when sifted apart (K.Pr. 130, translated 'straw').

gŏkot^{u} ग्वकंतु। **अङ्गसंकोचनम्** m. drawing in of the arms, legs, etc., under the influence of cold, fear, etc., crouching, cringing, shrinking.

gal 1 गल्। **अत्युच्चकण्ठस्वरः** m. a shout, scream, shriek. **gal-wān 1** गल्-वान्। **परभर्त्सनशीलः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **gal-wöñ^{ü}** गल्-वांञ्; for **galwān 2, galwöñ^{ü} 2,** see s.v.), one who habitually bullies and shouts at others; one who, on receiving merely a slight touch or push from another, screams out as if he were badly hurt, so as to charge him with hurting him severely. **-wān^{a}gī** -वान्गी। **भर्त्सनपूर्वकापहार-शीलता** f. the habit of habitually bullying and shouting abuse at others (esp. with the intention of black-mailing, exciting undeserved compassion, or the like). **-wönil** -वांनिल्। **भर्त्सनपूर्वपरवञ्चनशीलत्वम्** f., id.

gala-boḍ^{u} गल-वंडु। **अत्युच्चस्वरः** adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü}** -वंडॗ), one who has naturally a loud voice.

gal 2 गल्। **कपोलाधोभागः** m. the lower part of the cheek, the jowl. Cf. **gol^{u} 2** and Gr.Gr. 51. —**hĕñ** -ह्यञ्। **गण्डग्रहणम्** f. jowl-pinching (e.g. the playful pinching of a child or woman's cheek).

gala-dod^{u} 1 गल-दंदु। **दग्धगलान्तर्भागः** adj (f. **-düz^{ü}** -दंज़ॗ), *one the corners of whose lips are burnt (by hot food, pungent spices, etc.).* **-dod^{u} 2** -दंदु। **दग्धप्रान्तापूपः** *m. a kind of thick cake or loaf whose ends or edges are burnt in the oven.* **-gĕv** -ग्यव्। **वेषमाज्यम्** *m. ghī on the cheek (or corners of the lips) (but not in the mouth); hence, assumed prosperity, something fine outside, but worthless or empty within.* **-hor^{u}** -हंरु। **कपोलयुग्मम्** *m. the pair of cheeks on one person's face.* **-mọ̆nḍ^{u}** -म्वंडु। **स्थूलो गण्डाधोभागः** m. a lump of a jowl, a gross fat jowl. **-tachañĕ** -तछ्ञ। **असहनेन क्रन्दनम्** f.pl. scratchings of the cheek; hence, weeping and crying out in jealousy of another's success, etc. **-vyoṭh^{u}** -व्यंठु। **स्थूलकपोलः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh^{ü}** -व्यंठॗ), fat-jowled. **-wŏzul^{u}** -व्वज़ुलु। **लोहितकपोलः** adj. (f. **-wŏzüj^{ü}** -व्वज़ंजॗ or **-wŏzȧj^{i}** -व्वज़ंजि), (of a person) red-jowled, red-cheeked; (of an inanimate object) fair without and ugly or worthless within.

gal 3 गल्। **गलः** f. the throat, windpipe, neck. **-gati** -गति। **कण्ठपरितः** adv. round the neck or throat (e.g. of wrapping a blanket or the like). **-khaph** -खफ्। **कण्ठपीडनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khapi** -खपि), throttling, choking. **-tan** -तन्। **वेष्टनरोधरज्जुः** f. the chin-strap for holding on a cap; the part of a horse's headstall near the bridle. **-wüṭ^{ü}** -वंटॗ। **वस्त्रकण्ठप्राग्भागः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्य), the neck of a coat or other garment.

gāl गाल्। **अश्लीलवाक्यम्, लज्जा** f. (sg. dat. **gāli** गालि, Gr.Gr. 69), an abusive or contumelious expression, abuse, foul or insulting language (Rām. 339); a feeling of shame caused by another's actions, mortification, humiliation (Gr.Gr. 10, H. ix, 4). Cf. **göz^{ü}.** —**gatshüñ^{ü}** —गछ्ञॗ। **लज्जोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a feeling of humiliation or mortification to occur (as when a gift offered, or an order given, by a person of some consequence is refused or disregarded).

gala غله m. grain, corn (El.).

gálo, see **gālav.**

gĕl ग्यल्। **दण्डाघातप्रक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **gĕli** ग्यलि), hitting anything by throwing a stick at it (as when knocking down a fruit from a tree, or the like).

gĕla-küṭ^{ü} ग्यल-कंटॗ। **सर्पविशेषः** f. a kind of very venomous snake of a grey colour and about a span and a half long. It is said to attack its victim by straightening itself, and flinging itself upon him from a distance. Cf. the *pohur* of L. 155.

gēl गेल्। **स्तम्बविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **gēli** गेलि, Gr.Gr. 69), a thick solid beam of even size, suitable for cutting into building-planks.

gil 1 گل m. earth, mud, clay. **-kār** گلکار m. working at earth, building (K.Pr. 137); a mason (Rām. 574).

gili-ṭūr^{u} गिलि-टूरु। **सम्यग्विकसितम्** m. lit. 'a bud from the earth'; hence, a flower or plant which has budded and bloomed perfectly under most unfavourable conditions; N. of a certain flower (Rām. 1091).

gil 2 गिल्। **पक्षिविशेषः** f. a kind of bird, described as small and singing very sweetly after flying high up in the air; ? a lark (the *jall* of L. 146) (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 1810, Rām. 422). In K.Pr. 121 the voc. is **giliyĕ,** and is translated 'O waterfowl'.

gil 3 गिल् in **gil-māl** गिल्-माल् । आवृत्य बन्धनम् m. surrounding (an enemy, thief, or the like) and binding him. Cf. **gērun.**

gŏl 1 غل m. noise, din, clamour, confusion of voices, outcry, tumult.

gŏla-gôsh^{u} ग्वल-गोशु । कलकलः m. the noise of a number of people speaking together.

gŏl 2 ग्वल् । फलत्वक् f. (sg. dat. **gŏli** ग्वलि Gr.Gr. 69), the skin or rind of a walnut-shell or other nut (Śiv. 1023, 1571). Cf. **gŏlur,** and **ḍūn^{u}-gŏl** or **-gŏlur,** s.v. **ḍūn^{u}.**

gōla 1 गोल گول । गोलः m. a ball, globe, cannon-ball. Cf. **gūl^{i} 1** and **gūl^{u} 1.**

gōla 2 गोल । गोलकार्भकः m. a widow's bastard, the son of a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gūl^{i} 2.** **-bacĕ** -वच्य । गोलकसमानाचारः m. a widow's bastard; met. an ill-conducted youth who behaves as such a bastard.

gōlī, see **gūl^{u}** and **gŏr^{ü} 2.**

gŏ̄l^{u} ग्वलु m. (in **muha-gŏ̄l^{u}** मुह-ग्वलु, Śiv. 1056), muddiness (of water) (the soul is compared to water which has been muddied by **muh** or illusion). Cf. **guhul^{u} 2.**

gol^{u} 1 गलु । रन्ध्रादिमुखम् m. the mouth of a jar, opening of a bag, entrance to a cave (Rām. 462, 464), or the like. Cf. **dān 1** and **güj^{ü};** also **basma-gol^{u}** s.v. **basm** (Śiv. 1572), and **dōri-gol^{u},** s.v. **dūr^{ü} 2.**

gàl^{i}-ör^{ü} गलि-ऑछ or **gàl^{i}-yör^{ü}** गलि-यांछ । कण्ठरज्जुः f. the rope or string tied round the neck of a jar, and by which it is suspended and carried.

gali phirun गलि फिरुन् । मुखतः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to empty a jar by inverting it and pouring out the contents. **—phirith hyon^{u}** —फिरिथ् ह्योनु । समग्रतया स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to empty out the contents of a jar as ab., and take the whole contents (leaving nothing for anyone else).

gol^{u} 2 गलु । सृक्कण्यन्तर्भागः m. the inside part of the corners of the mouth; the lower part of the cheek, the jowl (K.Pr. 74, 156). In **dŏda-gol^{u}** (s.v. **dŏd**) this word means 'mouthful'. Cf. **gal 2.** **—hyon^{u}** —ह्योनु । अपह्नवः m.inf. to deny something previously said by the speaker, to dissimulate.

gàl^{i} khasàn^{i} गलि खसंनि । कपोलाधोभागप्रसरणम् m. pl. inf. the corners of the mouth to rise, hence (of the cheeks) to be puffed out (by wind) (K.Pr. 207), or to be swollen (by disease).

gali gali गलि गलि adv. in mouthfuls (of giving to drink or the like) (Śiv. 1575). **—myūṭh^{u}** —म्यूठु । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss on the inner part of the cheek (obsc.). **—ṭsop^{u}** —च़ुपु । कपोलदंशः m. a bite on the inner part of the cheek. **—zĕv** —ज़्यव् । निरुत्तरीभावः f. the tongue in the cheek; met. the condition of being unable to reply when a lie is discovered, being rendered mute, dumbfounded, speechless.

göl^{ü} गांलू (= غال) । निर्जनप्रायप्रदेशः m. a cave; esp., in Kashmīr, a solitary piece of level ground surrounded by desert mountains, such as robbers could hide in, a robber's lair. **göl^{i}-höj^{ü}** गांलि-हांजू । बन्धनालयः f. a jail, prison (in which robbers find an unwished for 'lair').

gul 1 گل m. a rose (YZ. 212); a flower (K.Pr. 47, 56, 164; Rām. 22, 204, 438, etc.). **gul-andām** گل اندام adj. c.g. having a body like a rose or a flower, delicate, slender, graceful (Rām. 185, 394, 1223). **gul-ĕ-anār** گل انار (Rām. 646, 1018), i.q. **gulnār,** q.v. s.v. **gul-dasta** گلدستہ m. a handful of roses, a posy, a bouquet, a bunch of flowers. **-hàt^{i}** -हंति । अतिलघ्वन्नम् f. N. of a kind of rice (requiring to be cooked in sixteen parts of water to one of rice, and especially suitable as an easily digested food for invalids). **-kand** -कन्द् گل قند पुष्पविशेषविकृतद्रव्यम् m. conserve of roses, candied roses. **-ĕ-kōsam** गुले-कोसम m. safflower (Rām. 1006). **-marg** -मर्ग् m. N. of a well-known flowery valley about 3,000 feet above the valley of Kashmīr, much frequented by Europeans in the heat of summer. Cf. El. s.v. **-shan** گلشن m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 232, Rām. 319, 369). **-ĕ-sōsan** گلسوسن m. the white iris, commonly planted on graves (L. 248). **-ĕ-tölīm** گل تعلیم m. the pattern of a Kashmīr shawl intended for the manufacturer, that he may see the design of the shawl. Cf. **gandan-wôl^{u},** s.v. **gandun 2,** and **tölīm.** **-zār** گلزار m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 46, Rām. 22, 188); a bed of roses (Rām. 1664).

gul 2 गुल् m. a species of bracelet, massive and open (El.).

gula 1 गुल । आलोडनम् m. the act of churning or beating up by hand of two liquids together (e.g. curdled milk and water).

gula 2 गुल । ओषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, the leaves of which grow along the ground, and the juice of which is used as a cooling drink in fevers, consumption, etc.; according to L. 76, it is an internal styptic. El. has *gul, Cichorium intybus,* and *gúl, Plantago major.* Cf. **baḍa-gula,** s.v. **baḍa.** **-byôl^{u}** -ब्योलु । बीजविशेषः m. the seed of this plant, used as a medicine for dysentery. **-hākh** -हाख् । ओषधिभेदपत्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस), the leaf of this plant, which is boiled like a vegetable to extract the juice used as ab. **-ras** -रस । ओषधिविशेषरसः m. the

juice, as ab. **-wathᵃr** -वथ्र् । ओषधिविशेषपत्त्रम् m., i.q. **-hākh** ab.

gūlⁱ 1 गूलि । गुलिका f. a small ball, a bullet (K.Pr. 86); a pill. Cf. **gōla 1.** **—layūñᵘ** —लायंञू f.inf. to hit with a bullet (obj. in dat., Gr.M.). **—trāwūñᵘ** —त्रावंञू f.inf. to fire, or discharge, a bullet (Gr.M.).

gūlⁱ 2 गूलि । दासी f. a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gōla 2.**

gōli-kaṭh गोलि-कठ् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a son begotten on a widowed maidservant.

gulᵘ गुलु । प्रकोष्ठः m. the forearm, the arm between the elbow and the wrist (K.Pr. 10, Rām. 1305, 1418, 1538); the wrist (El.). —° it often means one of a pair (of armlets or the like). Cf. **bāhⁱ 1** and **bāwoṭᵘ.**

gulⁱ ālawánⁱ गुलि आलवंनि m. pl. inf. to wave the forearms; esp. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, or to show affection (K.Pr. 13). **—gandánⁱ** —गंडनि m. pl. inf. to bind the forearms, to stand in a reverent attitude with the arms folded in front (H. v, 9); to stand with the hands folded together in reverence (Śiv. 718, 721, 791, 1155, 1296, 1394, 1457, 1504; Rām. 494, 505, 852). **-ṭsoṭᵘ** -च़ंटु । छिन्नप्रकोष्ठः adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭᵘ** -च़ंटू), one whose forearm is cut, i.e. who has had his hand cut off at the wrist, either as a punishment for theft or as the result of disease (cf. Rām. 1305).

guli-myūṭhᵘ गुलि-म्यूठु । सुदायविशेषः m. a kiss on the forearm; hence, a bracelet or other ornament fastened on the forearm of a child on the occasion of some festival, or on that of a bride at a wedding, by the relations or connexions by marriage. Cf. L. 258, 271, and Rām. 1093. **-ṭsopᵘ** -च़ंपु । प्रकोष्ठादनम् m. a bite on the forearm (cf. Rām. 1538). **-walun-hyuhᵘ** -वलुन्-ह्युहु । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **-walüñᵘ-hishᵘ** -वलंञू-हिशू), one, e.g. an official, who has fallen under the influence of a plausible servant or friend. **-walun-lāyĕkh** -वलुन्-लायख् । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **-walüñᵘ-lāyĕkh** -वलंञू-लायख्), id.

gūlᵘ 1 गूलु (Rām. 839), i.q. **gōla 1,** q.v.

gūlᵘ 2 गूलु । फलसारः m. (pl. dat. **gōlĕn** गोल्यन् Gr.Gr. 56), the kernel of a fruit; esp. the kernel of the water-chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) (Gr.Gr. 36, 56). El. *goli* and *gúlyi*, both fem. Cf. **gôrᵘ** and **görᵘ,** also **gūjⁱ.** El. has also *gúl, Plantago major.* Cf. **gula 2.**

gūlⁱ-kuṭsorᵘ गूलि-कुच़ंरु । शृङ्गाटसारनिष्कासकः m. (f. **kuṭsarĕñ** कुच़र्यञ्), a water-chestnut sheller, a man who makes a living by shelling water-chestnuts and selling the kernels. The f. is either his wife or a woman who earns her living in this way.

galᵃba غلبه m. overcoming, victory, conquest. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to conquer (El.). **—karanwôlᵘ** —करन्वोलु n.ag.m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a conqueror (El.).

gŏlāb ग्वलाब् گلاب । पौण्डर्यपुष्पम् m. rose-water (El., W. 134); a rose (K.Pr. 40; YZ. 257; Śiv. 55, 187, 188, 190–2, 555; Rām. 197, 397, 644, 650). There are two great varieties of the rose in Kashmīr—**lāl gŏlāb,** or red rose, and **āra-wal** (see **āra 2**), the yellow rose. **-tūrᵘ** -तूरू । मध्यमशीतम् f. 'rose-cold', the season when roses bloom in the winter, during which a moderately cool wind blows. **-zyurᵘ** -ज़्युरु । पौण्डर्यकेसरसमूहः m. a collection of rose petals (used as a medicine).

gŏlib غالب adj. c.g. victorious; **dushmanas-pĕṭh gŏlib sapanun,** to overcome the enemy (Gr.M.).

gŏlōbī ग्वलाबी گلابی adj. c.g. of the colour of a rose, rose-coloured, rosy, pink. **—ṭang** —टंग् m. N. of a kind of pear, see **ṭang.**

gulubān गुलुबान् m. one who takes care of a herd of horses during the pasturage season (El.). Cf. **galwān 2.**

galadār गलदार् غلەدار । अन्नविक्रेता m. (f. **galadārĕñ** गलदार्यञ्), a grain-merchant. The f. is either his wife or a female grain-merchant.

galadōrī गलदारी غلەداری । अन्नविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the profession of a grain-merchant, grain-selling.

gilāf غلاف, see **gilāph.**

gulagula गुलगुल । पक्वान्नविशेषः m. a kind of sweet cake (wheat-flower, sugar, curdled milk, with anise and cardamom seeds, made into balls or dumplings and fried in clarified butter). **-gorᵘ** -गरु । पक्वान्नविक्रेता m. a man who makes and sells these cakes. **-kroṭshᵘ** -क्रछु । पक्वान्नदर्विः m. the ladle he uses.

golih (K.Pr. 158), said to be incorrect for **gari,** in the house. According to others it should be **gŏli** or **gāli,** and is a meaningless word.

gilᵃhárⁱ गिलहंरि or **gilahárⁱ** गिलहंरि f. a squirrel (Gr.M.).

gŏlᵃkh ग्वलख् or **gŏlᵘkhᵘ** ग्वलंखू । गुलिका f. (sg. dat. **gŏlᵃki** ग्वलकि), a small stick-shaped piece of collyrium for application to the eyes as a medicine.

gŏlakh-lūrᵘ ग्वलख्-लूरू । अतितर्जना f. a collyrium-club, i.e. a club instead of a stick of collyrium, a blow in the eye; met. foul abuse. Cf. **gŏlᵃkh.**

gŏlāla ग्वलाल cf. گلالہ । कर्णिकारपुष्पम् m. the red poppy, *Papaver rhœas.* The plant is used medicinally as a cardiac tonic, and its young leaves are much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72, 76, 462; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 203, 279, etc.). It is said to be specially common in barley-fields. El. also gives *gul-lāla,* and moreover gives *gulālā* as meaning tulip.

gŏlēla ग्वलेल (= غلیل) । मृदुगोलः m. a pellet-bow; (in Kashmīr) the earthen pellet fired from such a bow; a bolus, a soft kind of pill made up with medicaments and molasses. Cf. **gōna.**

gŏlām, gulām ग्वलाम् غلام m. a slave, bondsman; a servant (El.; YZ. 157; H. vi, 14; viii, *passim*).

galamudrī गलमुद्री f. N. of a method of prayer to Śiva, called in Sanskrit *galamudrā*. It is uttered from the throat, like the bleating of a goat, and is said to have been originally used for the prayer uttered by Dakṣa in goat's language, when his head had been burnt and a goat's head was given to him instead (Śiv. 357).

gōl-mōl गोल्-मोल् । अनिश्चितप्रायः m. confusion, jumble, mess; an indefinite or indeterminate action or course of conduct.

glān ग्लान् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. **glönᵘ** ग्लांन्यू), disgust (caused by seeing or experiencing something foul, stinking, or the like).

galun गलुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **golᵘ** गलु, f. **güjᵘ** गजू; 2 p.p. **gajyōv** गज्योव्), to melt, dissolve (intr.) (Gr.Gr. viii, K.Pr. 95, W. 136, Śiv. 583, 1538, 1540); to be destroyed (YZ. 280; Śiv. 165, 767, 930, 1127; Rām. 2, 377; H. xii, 10, 24, 25); to be entirely expended, melted away; to waste away, disappear (El., K.Pr. 75); to waste away (from disease, sorrow, unrequited love, or the like) (YZ. 33, 266; Rām. 779, 1662); to pass away, expire (of time) (Śiv. 1521); to waste away, become distraught, collapse (from sorrow or the like) (Rām. 1190).

gali gali gatshun गलि गलि गछुन् । अतिलज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. to go melting melting; to be much ashamed (because one cannot suitably return a favour, or because one is treated rudely in the presence of one's superiors); to be in a state of terror owing to apprehended calamity.

golᵘ-motᵘ गलु-मतु । विनष्टः perf. part (f. **güjᵘ-mütsᵘ** गजू-मंचू), melted or dissolved; destroyed; entirely expended.

galith gatshun गलिथ् गछुन् । दीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be melted (of metals, snow, etc.); to be destroyed; to be humble or humiliated by abuse or fear.

gālun गालुन् । द्रवीकरणम्, विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôlᵘ** गोलु, f. **gözᵘ** गांजू; 2 p.p. **gājyōv** गाज्योव्), to cause to melt (as metals by fire; in H. vii, 19, of wood melting before a saw); to destroy (Śiv. 13, 125, 170, 269; Rām. 77, 617; H. ii, 11); to cause to melt away, entirely to expend anything; to cause to waste away (e.g. a disease or hard study making a person thin, or a lover's absence causing one to pine) (YZ. 34, 264, 307, 312, 332; Rām. 1497, 1594); to cause to disappear (Śiv. 105, 452). **jigar gālun** (Rām. 192) or **pān g.** (Rām. 1281, 1458, 1545), to cause one's own liver or heart to melt, to serve a person with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person, to strive earnestly for any particular object.

gôlᵘ-motᵘ गोलु-मंतु । गालितः, विनाशितः perf. part. (f. **göjᵘ-mütsᵘ** गांजू-मंचू), melted; destroyed (Śiv. 888); entirely expended.

gēlun 1 गेलुन् । or **gērun** गेरुन् 2 (Gr.Gr. 21. For 1 see s.v.) । उपहासपूर्वकनिन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūlᵘ** ग्यूलु; fem. **gījᵘ** गीजू, pl. **gējĕ** गेज्य; 2 p.p. **gējyōv** गेज्योव्), to ridicule (Śiv. 478, 1844, Rām. 1211); to blame a person by making him ridiculous (Gr.Gr. xx, YZ. 24, 27, Rām. 1667), to slander (K.Pr. 255); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेल्योव्), to joke, jest (El.) (Śiv. 1390).

gēlun 2 गेलुन् । conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेल्योव्), to be distant, far away (from anyone), to be separated (from anyone) by a great distance (Gr.Gr. xx).

gilan गिलन । भ्रामणम् f. (sg. dat. **gilünᵘ** गिलंन्यू), the act of whirling about or turning about (the arms or other limbs, or something held in the hand, such as a sling) (Rām. 480); cf. **gilanāwun 1** and **gilawun 1**; a movement of the limbs, an active movement (Skt. *cēṣṭā*, wrongly translated 'an attempt' in Gr.Gr. 121). **—gatshünᵘ —**गछंन्यू । रोषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. whirling to occur; met. inward anger (whether with cause or causeless) to arise, esp. when engaged in some work.

gilanĕ māranĕ गिलन्य मारन्य । अङ्गभ्रामणम् f.pl. inf. to turn or shake one's head or limbs about before people in the desire to show off one's jewellery (e.g. shaking the head to make the ear-pendants swing and so become conspicuous), to flaunt or flourish one's ornaments.

gölin गांलिन् in the following. **-wāḍulᵘ** -वाँडुलु । अन्नादिमार्जनजलपात्रम् m. a vessel into which water for washing grain is received after use. **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । अन्नादिमार्जनोच्छिष्टजलम् m. the dirty water in which grain has been washed.

gulnār गुलनार्, گلنار or **gul-ĕ anār** گل انار m. the flower of the pomegranate (Rām. 646, 1018); hence, as adj. e.g. very red, crimson (Śiv. 13).

gilanāwun 1 गिलनावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôwᵘ** गिलनोवु), to whirl something in the air, to fling something into the air so as to cause it to revolve. Cf. **gilawun 1.**

gilanāwun 2 गिलनावुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôwᵘ** गिलनोवु), to steal, carry away someone's property secretly or deceitfully. Cf. **gilawun 2.**

gilāph गिलाफ् غلاف m. (sg. dat. **gilāphas** गिलाफस्), a covering, cover, envelope, wrapper (El., K.Pr. 132).

ġalurᵘ गलुरु । गलशोथः m. a certain disease, a swelling of the jowl or lower part of the cheek.

gōlar (? spelling), m. a curlew, *Numenius arquata* (L. 124).

gŏlur ग्वलुर् । फलकोशः m. (sg. dat. **gŏlaras** ग्वलरस्), the shell or skin of a walnut or the like; a nut (El.). Cf. **gŏl 2,** and **ḍūnᵘ-gŏl** or **-gŏlur,** s.v. **ḍūnᵘ.**

gilās 1 गिलास । पानपात्रविशेषः m. (cor. from the English), a glass, a tumbler (in Kashmīr usually made of metal). Cf. El. s.v. *glás.*

gilās 2 गिलास् । फलभेदः m. a cherry, *Cerasus vulgaris* (El.); the sweet cherry, *Prunus cerasus* (L. 348). According to L. the word *gilās* is a corruption of 'cerasus'. **—kulᵘ** —कुलु m. a cherry-tree (El.).

galatī गलती غلطی f. a mistake, a blunder (Gr.M.); inaccuracy. **—kaḍüñᵘ** —कडंञू f.inf. to draw out inaccuracy, to look out for blunders, to criticize (a book or the like) (Gr.M.).

galutᵘ गलुतु or **galuth** गलुथ् । विनाशः m. (sg. dat. **galatas** गलतस्), destruction, esp. of something inanimate; the state of being or becoming expended, consumed, exhausted.

galath गलथ् غلط, ? f. a mistake, error; untruth, falsehood (Rām. 1517).

galuth गलुथ्, see **galutᵘ.**

gilaṭh गिलट् । स्वर्णरसाद्यारोहणम् m. (sg. dat. **gilaṭas** गिलटस्), plating, gilding, silvering.

galtān गलतान् غلطان । दैनन्दिनाय निधिः a wrapper, a thing that is rolled round (another thing); (in Kashmīr) the receptacle in which the day's receipts of a shopkeeper are deposited, the till.

gālav गालव् । नौकोष्ठम् m. the hold or place in a boat in which luggage is stowed; according to El. (s.v. *gálo*) it is the space in the centre of the boat occupied by the passengers. **-püṭᵘ** -पंटू । नौकोष्ठपिधानम् f. the hatch or board which covers the top of this 'hold'.

galwān 2 गल्वान् । अश्वापहारकः m. (f. **galwöñᵘ 2** गलवांञू; for **galwān 1, galwöñᵘ 1,** see under **gal 1**), a professional tender of strings of ponies on the mountain pastures (he has made such a name for himself that the words thief and *galwān* are synonymous, L. 365); a horse thief, esp. a mountaineer who steals horses from distant villages. The f. is a *galwān's* wife. Cf. **gulubān.**

galawunᵘ गलवुनु n.ag. (f. **galawüñᵘ** गलवंञू), that which melts or decreases (K.Pr. 254, of snow).

gālawunᵘ गालवुनु n.ag. (f. **gālawüñᵘ** गालवंञू), one who causes to melt, etc.; a destroyer (Śiv. 158, 813, 853, 860, 862, 1321, 1381, 1417).

gilawun 1 गिलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रामणम् conj. (1 p.p. **gilovᵘ** गिलंवु), to whirl something (e.g. a sling) in the air; to flourish, shake out, flaunt (K.Pr. 154); to flourish, brandish (K.Pr. 34). Cf. **gilanāwun 1.**

gilawun 2 गिलवुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gilovᵘ** गिलंवु), to steal by some act of deceit, to swindle. Cf. **gilanāwun 2.**

gulawun गुलवुन् । मुखलाडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gulovᵘ** गुलंवु), to roll something in the mouth, to mumble it without swallowing it.

gam गम् غم m. grief, mourning, woe (Rām. 1101, 1655), sorrow, sadness (K.Pr. 217; YZ. 181, 249; Śiv. 475, 842, 926; Rām. 453); solicitude, care, concern, anxiety (Śiv. 1017, 1754, 1770, Rām. 323); fear (Śiv. 424, 1848; Rām. 553, 898, 979); **kēh gam chuna,** there is no sorrow; hence, it is of no consequence, no matter. **—barun** —बरुन् m.inf. to grieve, to suffer sorrow (El.). **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु m.inf., id. (El.; K.Pr. 93; YZ. 104, where *kainh* is evidently incorr. for *khĕh*; Rām. 875, 1138). **—kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to remove grief (El., Śiv. 1455).

gama-rostᵘ गम-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüšhᵘ** -रंछू), free from grief; fearless (Śiv. 586).

gām गाम् । ग्रामः m. a village, a hamlet [Gr.Gr. 160; K.Pr. 6, 9, 64, 109, 136, 231, 251, 253; Śiv. 1107, 1682 (in both cases opp. to **shĕhar,** a city); Rām. 1037, 1717]. **-guṭh** -गुठ् । ग्रामादिकम् m. (sg. dat. **-guṭhas** -गुठस्), a village and the like, villages, etc. (as when a person says, "I am going to the villages, etc.," i.e. to the countryside). Cf. **guṭh. -kun** -कुन् । ग्रामं प्रति adv. towards, in the direction of, a village, u.w. vbs. of going, etc. (Gr.Gr. 160).

gāma-baṭa गाम-बट । ग्रामीणपण्डितः m. a village paṇḍit, a brāhmaṇ inhabitant of a village (whether learned or unlearned). **-baṭañ** -बटञ् । ग्रामीणभट्टस्त्री f. the wife of a village brāhmaṇ. **-chān** -छान् । ग्रामतक्षा m. a village carpenter (usually not an expert workman). **-drŏshᵘ** -द्र्वशु । बहुनिन्द्यभोजी m. one accustomed to eat coarse, insipid, dirty food (like a poor villager). **-dēwölⁱ** -देवांलि । ग्राम्यो बहुव्ययशीलः m. a village bankrupt, a village spendthrift (who wastes his food, etc., because they are cheaply got); anyone who is extravagant in this way. **—gāma —गाम** adv. in every village, in each village (Rām. 214, 1766). **-ganḍ** -गण्ड् । समेत्य हठकरणम् m. a village knot, the banding together of villagers to enforce or carry out some object; hence, any such agreement made by a number of persons gathered together (e.g. a strike). **-grūstᵘ** -ग्रूस्तु । ग्राम्यकार्षिकः m. (sg. dat. **-grīstis** -ग्रीस्तिस्), a village cultivator;

esp. cont., some silly fat fellow who has been driven to take to village cultivation by his fellow-citizens who will have none of him. **-labār** -लबार् । ग्राम्यो मूर्खपुष्टः m. a village rascal, a sturdy fool of a villager unacquainted with city ways, a Tony Lumpkin. **-lawand** -लवन्द् । ग्राम्यः पुष्टमूर्खः m., id. **-layĕ** -लय । ग्रामप्राये adv. occurring in villages, peculiarly in villages, especially in villages. **-pacĕ** -पच्य । ग्रामीणप्रायः adv. village-like, as in villages.

göm^{i}-gām गांमि-गाम् । समग्रग्रामः m. a whole village (including houses, fields, crops, inhabitants, cattle, etc.) (K.Pr. 12).

gömī गांमी । ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in, a village.

guma गुम । स्वेदः m. sweat, perspiration (Gr.Gr. 136, Rām. 1041, 1042). **—dalun** —डलुन् । लज्जया स्वेदोद्गमः m.inf. sweat to burst out owing to modesty or awe. **-hot^{u}** -हतु । स्वेदाहतः adj. (f. **-hüts^{u}** -ह्चू), covered with sweat, sweaty, all in a muck of sweat (Gr.Gr. 136). **-shrān** -श्रान् । स्वेदप्रवाहः m. a sweat-bath, the bursting forth of sweat, so that one is as it were bathed in it. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. sweat to come, **guma ām,** I am sweating (K.Pr. 12).

gambīr गंबीर् (गम्भीर्), adj. c.g. deep; deep in sound, deep-sounding; profound, sagacious, grave, serious; solemn, secret, mysterious (Śiv. 1753); dense, impenetrable (Śiv. 1062, of a forest).

gambur गंबुर् m. a secret (El.), prob. incorr. for **gambīr.**

gumbāra गुंबार । अग्निक्रीडनगोलकः m. a kind of firework, a bomb fired into the air, and there exploded.

gumbaz गुंबज़् گنبذ । कोष्ठोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. an arch, vault; a dome, cupola. **-shĕbd** -ग्रब्द् । प्रतिध्वानम् m. the sound of a dome; hence, an echo.

gāmud^{u} गामुदु । बहुफलक्षेत्रम् m. a fruitful field, esp. the rich land near a village site (L. 461 *gámdu*).

gamgīn गमगीन غمگین adj. c.g. sorrowful, grieved, sad, dejected (Gr.M., W. 145, Rām. 24).

gamkhār गमखार् غمخوار adj. c.g. afflicted, sorrowing, sad (Rām. 361); commiserating, pitying, condoling, a comforter (Rām. 773).

gammār गम्मार् । उद्धतः m. an insolent fellow, esp. one who is an ignorant fool.

gumān गुमान् گمان m. doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion (Gr.M., Rām. 231, 463). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to believe, fancy, conjecture (Gr.M., YZ. 199).

gumon^{u} गुमंनु or **gumun^{u}** गुमुनु । धूसरः adj. (f. **gumüñ^{u}** गुमंञू), slightly dirtied, discoloured, blackened, smutted (Gr.Gr. 130).

gamand गमण्ड् । विनोदः(प्रस्तावः), m. diversion, pastime, amusement, esp. when accompanied by singing, acting, or the like.

gamnākh गमनाख् غمناک adj. c.g., i.q. **gamgīn,** q.v. (Rām. 441).

gumanun गुमनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gumanyōv** गुमन्योव्), to be discoloured, dirtied, (of something white) to become or be grey (Gr.Gr. xix).

gumañār गुमञार् । धूसरत्वम् m. slight dirtiness, smuttiness (of something darkened in colour by dirt) (Gr.Gr. 140).

gumröyī गुम्रांयी = گمراہی f. a missing or losing of one's way; erring, going astray (H. vii, 12).

gumāshta گماشته m. an agent, superintendent, manager of a business (El., Gr.M.).

gōmot^{u} गोमंतु, see **gashun 2.**

gumaṭ^{i} गुमटि । कर्पटविशेषः f. a kind of cloth, dimity.

gĕmaṭun ग्यमटुन् । म्लानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gĕmaṭyōv** ग्यमट्योव्), to be withered, flaccid (of a flower withered by heat, etc.); to be withered, weak, thin (of the body from disease, etc.); to be melancholy, sorrowful. **gĕmaṭyo-mot^{u}** ग्यमट्यो-मंतु । म्लानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gĕmaṭyē-müts^{u}** ग्यमट्ये-मंचू), withered, etc., as ab.

gan 1 गन् । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः m. a log (of wood); a bee-hive (El.). **mācha-gan,** m. a bee's nest, a group of honeycombs, a hive (cf. Gr.M.).

gana-khür^{u} गन-खंरू । अनिष्पत्तिलज्जा f. shame caused by the non-success of any act or conduct, humiliation. **-köts^{u}** -कांचू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird, described as crow-coloured and having a long tail. It is said to be perpetually fighting with other birds. **-mandav** -मंडव् । महाकाष्ठमयगृहम्, महानसः m. a kind of house built only of large logs, and found only in wild forest localities; a cooking-place cut off from one side of a room by a small wall or the like, nowadays found only in distant forest villages, but formerly in use throughout Kashmīr.

gan 2 गन् (घन्), adj. compact, solid; used —° in the sense of full of, densely filled with, as in **ānanda-gan** (Śiv. 102, 363, 867, 982, 1000, 1045, 1058, 1220, 1293, 1338, 1368, 1603, 1617), of bliss compact, full of bliss, an epithet of the Deity, or of a holy man (Śiv. 1759); **tsĕth-gan,** full of intelligence, pure thought (also an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1426).

gan 3 गन् (गण्), m. a flock, troop; esp. (pl.) certain troops of demigods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 2). See **ganēsh.**

gān 1 गान् । वेश्यापतिः m. the keeper of a brothel (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 4); a prostitute's bully, one who

lives with a harlot as her husband; frequently used as a mere term of abuse (H. v, 10; ix, 2; K.Pr. 54, 107). The f. is **gȫnü 1** (Gr.Gr. 37), q.v. For particulars regarding these men and their occupation see El. s.v.

gāna-buḍu गान-वुडू । वेश्यासंचारिका वृद्धा f. the old woman of a *gān*, an old woman who acts as a procuress, a bawd. **-bukᵒru** -वुकॖर् । विटवन्निर्लज्जत्वम् m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness like that of a *gān*, shameless double-facedness. **-buthu** -वुथु । निर्लज्जत्वम् m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness in asking, whether entitled to ask or not, and persisting in spite of insulting refusal. **-buthörü** -वुथांरू । अतिनिर्लज्जता f. a *gān's* ugly-facedness; shameless adherence to a course of conduct in spite of prohibition, of disgrace, or of punishment, etc. **-har** -हर् । वेश्यायुद्धम् f. a *gān's* quarrel, a fight among prostitutes; a quarrel between any kind of low people; the friendship and hatred of prostitutes (quarrelling amongst themselves when a customer turns up, and good friends when there is none); similar friendship and hatred between other people. **-küṭü** -कटू । वेश्यासुता f. a harlot's daughter; a woman who conducts herself as such. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । वेश्यात्मजः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a harlot's son; a shameless fellow who conducts himself as such (Gr.Gr. 132). **-tsamadüjü** -ज़मदंजू । अतिनिर्लज्जतायां लज्जितम्मन्यता f. a *gān's* pretence at modesty; when occasion arises the passing of oneself off as a modest person, although one is really shameless. **-wān** -वान् । वेश्यापणः m. the harlots' market, a place where they ply their trade. **-way** -वय् । वेश्याशुल्कः f. a harlot's fee, the price of a harlot. **-yārüzü** -यारंज़ू । मिथ्याभासः f. harlot's love; false love kept up only so long as it is profitable.

gān 2 गान् । गोगृहम् m. the underground floor of the house (El., L. 461) usually inhabited by cattle, a cow-house, a cattle-stable. Cf. **guhⁱ-gān** s.v. **guhᵘ**.

gāna-pōr गान-पोर् । अधस्तनपुरम् m. the ground-floor of a three- or four-storied house (which floor is used as a cattle-stable).

ganai, see **ganay**.

gani, see **güñü 1**.

gānⁱ, see **gȫñü 1**.

gaun (L. 74), see **gwȫñü**.

gēn गेन् । निन्दा m. blame, censure; verses (Gr.Gr. 21, obs. in this sense). —**ganḍânⁱ** —गण्डनि । निन्दानिबन्धः m. pl. inf. 'to tie blames', to compose scurrilous verses, etc., against anyone, to lampoon.

geṅ, see **gēñⁱ**.

gŏn ग्वन् । गुणः m. a quality (K.Pr. 36, *guan*; Śiv. 1060), esp. a good quality (Rām. 39, 1067); the virtue, or property of a medicine, or the like (Gr.M.), or of a special astrological conjuncture (Rām. 1260, 1281); a virtue, such as learning, deftness, mercy, nobility of temperament (Śiv. 886, 966, 1195, Rām. 604); (according to Hindū philosophy) one of the three *gunas* or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (Śiv. 193, 447, 797, 977, etc.). Cf. **gōn**. —**gĕwun** —ग्यवुन्, m.inf. to sing the virtues (of so and so), to praise widely, to speak well (of) (Gr.M.).

gŏna-māth ग्वन-माँथ् । गायकः m. sg. dat. **-mātas** -माँतस्), 'one endowed with good qualities'; hence, a skilled professional singer. **-wān** -वान् । गुणवान् adj. c.g. possessing good qualities, excellent (Śiv. 1077, 1081); virtuous, worthy; accomplished, skilful (Śiv. 1142); effective, possessing virtue (of a medicine, or the like).

gŏnau-rostu ग्वनौ-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütshü** -रंछू), devoid of good qualities (Śiv. 751).

gōn गोन् m. a bowstring (El.). This is really another form of **gŏn**. Cf. **gōn-bal**.

gōna गोन m. a pellet bow (El.). Cf. **gŏlēla**.

gŏnī ग्वनी । सुगुणयुक्तः m. endowed with good qualities, possessing virtue (Śiv. 1060); (of an inanimate thing, such as a medicine) possessing virtue, effective.

gŏṇu ग्वनु m. a stack, rick (L. 463, Śiv. 1212, Rām. 12); a pile (Gr.Gr. 26).

gonu 1 गंनु (f. **güñü 2** गंञू, for **1** see s.v.), adjectival suff. added to numerals, and signifying 'fold', as in **hata-gonu**, a hundredfold. Cf. **gunu**.

gonu 2 गंनु । घनः adj. (f. **güñü 3** गंञू), compact, solid, dense (Śiv. 194); coarse, gross; stout, strong.

guna 1 गुन । गोणी f. a pack-saddle, a pair of large saddle-bags used for conveying grain, etc., on an animal's back. They are generally made of goat's hair (El.) (YZ. 421, 427, abl. *goñih*). **guni-tolu** गुनि-तंलु । गोण्येकभागः m. one side or sack of such a pack-saddle.

guna 2 गुन । रागविशेषः m. a colouring material made up of red chalk and other materials, used to polish gold ornaments, a kind of jeweller's rouge.

gunu गुनु (f. **guñü** गुञू), suff. added to a numeral meaning 'fold', 'times', as in **dŏgunu**, twofold, double; **aitha-gunu**, eightfold. Cf. **gonu 1**.

guan, see **gŏn**.

gōn-bal गोन्-बल् । गुणबलम् m. strength in any particular good quality, such as learning, dexterity, or the like. Cf. **gŏn** and **gōn**.

gŏnca ग्वंच غنچه m. a bud (K.Pr. 256), a rosebud. **-dahān** غنچه دهان one who has a mouth like a rose-bud (YZ. 16, 145). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । मुढीभवनम्

m.inf. to be collected together (like a rosebud), to be closely packed; (in Kāshmīrī) to become bewildered, perplexed, confused, nonplussed (in a dispute or the like).

gand 1 गंद् m. sugar-candy (El. possibly a misprint for **kand,** i.e. *qand* قند).

gand 2 (? spelling), a dam (L. 459). Cf. **gŏṇḍ.**

gānd गांद् । दौर्गन्ध्यम् f. (sg. dat. **gönz**^{u} गांज़ू), a bad smell, a stink (from decaying food, etc.). Cf. **ganda.** **—anũn**^{u} —अनंनू । दौर्गन्ध्यावापनम् f.inf. to cause anything to give forth a bad smell; met. to cause a thing to stink, to give it a bad name by not using it or using it improperly. **—tulũn**^{u} —तुलंनू । अतिनिन्द्यतापादनम् f.inf. to raise a stink; met. to bring a person into disrepute by publishing his vicious conduct. **—wŏthũn**^{u} —व्वथंनू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम् f.inf. a stink to rise; (of something previously good) to become stinking; met. (of a person of good repute) to become unworthy by doing something reprehensible. **—yĩn**^{u} —यिन्नू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम् f.inf. a stink to come; (of food) to become corrupt; (of person of good repute) to acquire an evil reputation.

gānda-ṭhūl गांद-ठूल् । परिणताण्डम् m. an egg that is set, one in which the chicken is formed and about to be hatched out.

gaṇd गंड् । ग्रन्थिः, पर्व m. tieing; a knot, knot on a cord (Gr.Gr. 123, 145); any similar knot (e.g. in wood); the principal bead on a rosary (Śiv. 1314); the joint of a finger or toe; a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone; difficulty, complication in any business; a bandage (El.). **gaṇḍacĕ jāyĕ,** at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading a book according to punctuation) (Gr.M.). **—dith thawun** —दिथ् थवुन् । बद्ध्वा(रचित्वा) स्थापनम् m.inf. to lock up safely, put by in a secure place. **—dyun**^{u} —दिनु । ग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to make a knot, to tie, to tie (up), tie (on). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन । निरोधः, गलनाडीबन्धः m.inf. a knot to happen; to be brought to one's bearings (e.g. a child who has been free to be put under the discipline of a school); to be finally fixed for certain (e.g. a wedding which has been several times post-poned); to be choked in swallowing, a piece of food to stick in the throat. **—hyon**^{u} —ह्यनु । ग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to tie, knot, tie up; to tie up a broken or dislocated bone, to put in splints.

gaṇḍa गंड । समग्रतया adv. in a knot; hence, all together, all at once, in totality; (put up, fastened up, etc.) with a knot, securely (Śiv. 1311). **-ḍulay** -डुलय् । निपत्य नाशः f. rolling in a knot; hence, suddenly to fall down and die (esp. when walking). **-dyol**^{u} -ड्यॊलु । बन्धनतृणविशेषः m. knotting-grass, a soft kind of grass which shopkeepers use for tying up parcels. It is also used for tying up a cut finger or the like. Cf. **dyol**^{u}. **—gaṇḍ** —गंड् । परस्परसंबन्धः f. mutual connexion, mutual union; the ties of this world, worldly ties (Śiv. 1217). **—gur**^{u} —गुरु । रचिताश्वः m. a horse kept in a stable and not left to roam at grass. **-nôr**^{u} -नोरु । जलोत्तारणनालिका m. a wooden pipe or conduit for conveying water, as on a bridge, over a valley or depression from one hill to another, an aqueduct. **-nĕth**^{a}**r** -नेथर् । वाग्दत्तविवाहः m. a knotted marriage, marriage which is tied up, i.e. which has been formally agreed to by both parties but not yet consummated. **-pan** -पन् । केशकलापबन्धनरज्जुः m. 'a knot-thread', a silken string lapped with silver wire, used by a woman for tying the hair that falls in plaits down her back. It ekes out the hair and extends down to the loins. **-prān** -प्रान् । पलाण्डुमूलकम् m. a knot-onion, the globular root of the onion plant, an onion. **-wör**^{u} -वांरु । बद्धवाटिका f. 'a knotted garden', i.e. a private, walled-in garden, to which the public is denied access. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । परस्परसंबन्धनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस), a knotted union, the joining of two things firmly together (by sealing-wax, glue, sewing, or the like).

ganda गन्द् گنده । दुर्गन्धः adj. c.g. stinking, fetid; filthy, dirty (e.g. a road, Gr.M.); rotten, putrid; foul, obscene, indecent (of speech); harsh, sour, vile (of temper). Cf. **gānd.** **—gaṭshun** —गछुन । पराजितीभवनम् m.inf. to become stinking; to be beaten and rendered ashamed and without answer in a mutual war of abusive words. **—khash-khāsh** —खश्-खाश् گنده خش خاش । पामरः m. a stinking poppy-seed, a stinking thing of no account; hence met., a low mean fellow, an utter fool, one respected by no one, one of the lowest and vilest caste. **—karun** —करुन । लज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to make stinking; met. to conquer a person in a mutual war of abusive words, rendering him humiliated and with no answer. **-kus**^{u} -कुसू । व्यभिचारिणी f. 'a stinking unchaste woman', a low prostitute, a vile woman who admits the vilest to her embraces. **-lyun**^{u} -ल्युनु । लताभेदः m. N. of a certain wild creeping plant, which burns even without drying; it is used as a medicine for colic in horses and tumours; *Daphne oleoides* (L. 76, 459). **-sŏy** -स्वय् । ओषधिविशेषः m. a kind of nettle, used as a remedy for indigestion and for worms in children. Cf. **sŏy.**

gŏṇḍ ग्वण्ड् । ग्रामः f. a small village or hamlet, esp. one newly settled; the land enclosed in the old Mughul

embankments (L. 211, *gund*). —**kaḍūñ**ᵘ —कड्चू । पौनःपुख्येन भोगः f.inf. to beg successfully several times in a place in which one has once before begged successfully. —**nērūñ**ᵘ —नेर्चू । पौनःपुख्येनाप्तिः f.inf. when one has the expectation of getting a thing only once from any place, to find oneself able to get it several times from that place.

göṇḍ गांड्, **gāṇḍay** गांड्य्, see **gŏḍ, gāḍay.**

gŏṇḍᵘ ग्वन्ड् । वृन्तम्, अवतंसभेदः m. a posy, a nosegay (YZ. 89) (usually —॰ after the name of the flower, e.g. **pōshĕ-gŏṇḍ**ᵘ, a nosegay of flowers, H. v. 4); a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls, precious stones, and gold and silver wire. It is worn on a turban on state occasions (YZ. 89, 390, L. 118).

gŏṇḍⁱ-tīrᵘ ग्वन्ड्-तीरु । बकपचविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-tīrĕ** -तीर्य), heron's plumes, used as ab. Cf. **braga-tīr**ᵘ under **brag.**

gonḍᵘ **1** गंड् m. the jaw.

gāṇḍⁱ pĕnⁱ गंडि प्यनि । हनुविकृतिः m. pl. inf. the jaws to fall; loosening of the jaw-bones of children due to dysentery.

gonḍᵘ **2** गंड् । स्थूलकाष्ठम्, प्रसिद्धपुरुषः m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **grŏṇḍ**ᵘ. Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara.**

gonḍᵘ **3** गंड् m. the Turkestan pack-saddle, which consists of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (H. xi, 9).

gūṇḍ (? spelling), m. a crown, a diadem (El.). Probably incorr. for **gŏṇḍ**ᵘ, q.v.

gunḍa गुंड m., i.q. **gonḍ**ᵘ **2,** q.v. Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara,** and K.Pr. 65.

ganḍᵃjⁱ गंड्जि or **ganḍᵘjᵘ** गंड्जू, see **ganḍul**ᵘ.

gandukh गन्दुख् گندک । गन्धाश्म m. (sg. dat. **gandakas** गन्दकस्), sulphur; ? light yellow (L. 459, *gandak*).

gandakh-kān गन्दख्-कान् । गन्धाश्मधातुखनिः f. a sulphur-mine. **-wôn**ᵘ -वोञ् । गन्धाश्मजलम् m. sulphur-water, water smelling of sulphur, such as that which issues from a sulphur-mine.

gandal गंदल् m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.). Cf. **ban-raihān.**

ganḍulᵘ गंडुल् । अनुद्घाटितं वस्तु adj. (f. **ganḍᵘjᵘ** गंड्जू, or **ganḍᵃjⁱ** गंड्जि), knotted, not untied; hence, whole, complete, not divided; wholesale (a term used in selling things) (Gr.Gr. 145).

gōnḍal गोंडल् m. the earthenware vessel of a *kāngrī* or portable brazier (El.).

gandam-gūndū गन्दम्-गून्दू (? cf. گندم گون) m. gipsywort, *Lycopus Europæus* (El.).

ganḍun 1 गंडुन् m. knotting, binding, the act of binding; betrothal, the ceremony of betrothal (El.); things tied on the body, clothing, dress (K.Pr. 161, 260, W. 149); esp. fine clothes, handsome apparel (Śiv. 60). Properly the inf. of **ganḍun 2** in special senses.

ganḍan-böth गंडन्-बांथ् । निरुत्तरप्रश्नः m. (sg. dat. **-bötas** -बांतस्), asking an unanswerable question, setting an impossible task. **-gor**ᵘ -गरु । पुस्तकसंदर्भकः m. a bookbinder (Gr.Gr. 149). His wife is **ganḍan-gārⁱ-bāy.**

ganḍun 2 गंडुन् । बन्धनम्, उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gonḍ**ᵘ गंड्, f.pl. **ganjĕ** गंज्य; 2 p.p. **ganjyōv** गंज्योव् Gr.Gr. 209, 225) to knot, tie, to tie up; to bind (a prisoner), to fetter (YZ. 134, 481; Śiv. 1395, 1705; Rām. 705, 818); to fix, fasten (Śiv. 1109, with a nail); to fasten together (YZ. 420); to bind (a book); to build, construct (Rām. 311, 794, 795, 797, a causeway; 48, a path; 799, a wall); to fasten (a necklace, or the like) (H. v. 12, Śiv. 812, 1204); to fasten (on to the body), to put on or wear (clothes) (K.Pr. 51, 126; Śiv, 535; Rām. 1591), (a crown) (Rām. 1738), (or a weapon) (Rām. 38); to make fast (a boat to anything) (Gr.M.); to yoke (El., Śiv. 1859); to entangle (El.); to stop (a chariot or the like) (Śiv. 1154). **dāwāh ganḍun,** m.inf. to put forward a claim, to present a plaint in a court of justice or before a king (H.v,11); **gulⁱ ganḍānⁱ,** m. pl. inf., see **gul**ᵘ; **hol**ᵘ **ganḍun** (K.Pr. 83, Rām. 1462), **kamar** (Rām. 127) or **kambar** (Rām. 882) **ganḍun,** m.inf. to tighten the waistband, to gird up the loins; **kūñ**ᵘ **ganḍith koli ṭhunun,** m.inf. to tie a stone to something and fling it into a river, esp. of abandoning children in this way (Rām. 352, 1037, 1587); **lār ganḍūñ**ᵘ, f.inf. to put to flight and pursue, to chase (K.Pr. 3); **man ganḍun,** m.inf. to fix the mind (on something) (Rām. 90, 1134, 1684); **nār ganḍun,** m.inf. (Rām. 378, 507, 715, 725, 739, 1484, 1610), or **rĕh ganḍūñ**ᵘ, f.inf. (Rām. 391, 725, 1784), to set fire to, to set on fire; **zātukh ganḍun,** m.inf. to draw up a horoscope (Rām. 86, 1275).

ganḍan-wôlᵘ गंडन्-वोल् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्) one who ties, binds, etc.; esp. the man who frames the **tölim,** or paper of instructions according to which shawl-weavers work out a given pattern (El.). Cf. **gul-ĕ tölim,** s.v. **gul 1,** and **tölim.**

gānḍun गांडुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gônḍ**ᵘ गोंड्; 2 p.p. **gānjyōv** गांज्योव्), a verb found only in El., i.q. **ganḍun 2,** q.v.

gindun 1 गिन्दुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund**ᵘ गिंदु, f. **ginz**ᵘ गिंज़ू; 2 p.p. **ginzōv** गिंज़ोव्), to play, sport (Śiv. 956, 1435, 1461; Rām. 94, 357); to play (ball or the like); to gambol (as children) (K.Pr. 156, Rām. 357); to play, game, gamble; to play

(a game, etc.), amuse oneself with anything. **nardas gindun,** to play chess, draughts, backgammon, etc., to gamble (Gr.M.); **rās gindun,** to play the *rās*-dance, to join in the *rās*-dance (Śiv. 974, 1442); **zāras gindun,** to gamble (K.Pr. 137).

gindan-bôjᵘ गिन्दन्-बोज़ु । क्रीडासखा m. (f. **-bājĕñ** -बाज्यञ्), a game-companion, a partner in a game, (in children's games) one who is on the same side in a game. **-chīz** -चीज़् m. a thing for playing with, a toy (Gr.M.). **-gorᵘ** -गरु । गायकः m. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गंरू), an amusement-maker, a professional singer. The f. is a female singer. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । क्रीडनशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is skilled in playing games, in singing, in dancing, or the like.

gindun 2 गिन्दुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyundᵘ** गिन्दु, and so on, as in **gindun 1**), to carry off, esp. to carry off someone's property by swindling him; to eat up a large quantity of food.

gŏndun 1 ग्वन्दुन् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gọ̆ndᵘ** ग्वन्दु; 2 p.p. **gŏnzōv** ग्वज़ोव्), to display or express one's thoughts or feelings. This verb is impers. in tenses derived from the p.p. Cf. **grāv.**

gŏndun 2 ग्वन्दुन् or **gundun** गुन्दुन् । उपालम्भनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gọ̆ndᵘ** ग्वन्दु or **gundᵘ** गुन्दु; 2 p.p. **gŏ(u)nzōv** ग्व(गु)ज़ोव्), to complain of, to make a complaint about (anything, *acc.*) (Śiv. 1435); to ridicule. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p. Cf. **grāv.**

gandanhār गंडनहार् । (ग्रन्थन)धारणोचितः adj. c.g. worthy of being tied (Gr.Gr. 129), hence (of clothes, ornaments, or the like) fit to be worn.

gandᵃr गन्दर् । युवतिः f. a fine-looking damsel, a good-looking fine healthy young girl. Cf. **gandur.**

gandur गन्दुर् । युवा m. (sg. dat. **gandaras** गन्दरस) a kind of demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial minstrel (Śiv. 434), cf. **gandarv;** met. a youth, a fine young stripling, esp. one who is good-looking, brave, and strong. Cf. **gandᵃr.**

gaṇḍurᵘ गंडुरु । कण्ठमध्यभागः m. the larynx, Adam's apple. **gaṇḍarⁱ-wadal** गंडरि-वदल् । निपाताघातः f. 'distress in the larynx', serious injury from a fall (so that the middle of the body is, as it were, all dislocated).

gaṇḍᵘrᵘ गंडुरु । शुण्ठ्यादिकन्दम् f. a lump (root) of green ginger or similar plant.

gŏndurᵘ ग्वन्दुरु । वृन्तम् m. a posy, bouquet; a handful of anything except grain and grass (El.).

gŏndürᵘ ग्वन्दंरू । रूपादिशालिनी f. 'a female posy', a very beautiful woman (YZ. 548). Cf. **gŏndurᵘ.**

gandarv गन्द(न्ध)र्व् m. a certain kind of Hindū demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial chorister (Śiv. 733, 1523); cf. **gandur.** **gandarva-kanyā** गन्द(न्ध)र्व-कन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kanyāyĕ** -कन्याय), a daughter of the Gandharvas, a Gandharva virgin (Śiv. 1453). **-lūkh** -लूख् m.pl. the Gandharva people, Gandharvas (Śiv. 800, 1116); the worlds of the Gandharvas, the heaven inhabited by them.

gindawunᵘ गिन्दवुनु n.ag. (f. **gindawüñᵘ** गिन्दवंञ्), one who sports, sportive, fond of play (Śiv. 1383).

gunafsh (? spelling), m. an amethyst (El.).

gang गंग् । गङ्गा f. the Ganges (Rām. 605), including any holy stream locally considered as equivalent to the Ganges. Thus the River Sind (Sindhu) of Kashmīr is so identified (RT.Tr. 335); met. an excavation, a hole, a pit (see bel.); a rat-hole (K.Pr. 63). **—khanüñᵘ** —खनंञ् । छिद्रान्वेषणम् f.inf. 'to dig the Ganges'; to pick holes in a person, to calumniate him to his superiors; to commence preparations for compassing a person's ruin, to dig a met. pitfall (Rām. 343, in which Rāvaṇa is described as digging a pitfall and falling into it himself). **—nērüñᵘ** —नेरंञ् । असकृन्नयनसंभवः f.inf. 'the Ganges to come forth'; to be in lucrative employment, from which one is likely repeatedly to obtain money.

ganga-āra गंग-आर । गङ्गास्रुतिनदी m. the Ganges hill stream, the head-waters of the Ganges (Śiv. 1075, 1884) or of the River Sind, which flow from the Uttaramānasa Lake. See **ganga-bal,** bel. **-aiṭham** or **-öṭham** -ऐठम । गङ्गाष्टमी f. the eighth day of the light half of the month of Bādᵃrapēth (Skt. Bhādrapada = August–September), on which Kāshmīrī Hindūs visit Uttaramānasa on pilgrimage. See the next (L. 263, 266). **-bal** -बल् । गङ्गाचेचम m. any place of pilgrimage on the Ganges, esp. the famous lake on Mount Haramŏkh (Skt. Haramukuṭa) known as Uttaramānasa, Uttaragaṅgā, or (in Kāshmīrī) Ganga-bal. This is looked upon as the source of the Kashmīr Ganges or Sind River, and on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) it is visited by thousands of Hindū pilgrims who deposit in the sacred waters the bones of those who died during the year (see El. s.v.; RT.Tr. II, 407; K.Pr. 178, 202; Śiv. 1634; Rām. 250). **-jaṭa** -जट m. matted locks (full) of the Ganges, i.e. the matted locks of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1258, 1893). According to legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on Śiva's head, and continued for a long period entangled in his hair. Cf. **jaṭa-gangā** (Śiv. 188), the Ganges of (Śiva's) matted locks. **-jaṭan** -जटन् । तीर्थविशेषः m., i.q. **-jaṭa** (Śiv. 359); N. of a sacred place in the west of Bīru Pargana in

Kashmīr, visited by pilgrims on the Ganga-aitham (see ab.) (Śiv. 1173, or m.c. **jaṭōnē,** 359, 366). El. s.v. puts it in the Dūnts Pargana. **-mĕtsᵘ** -म्यत्सू। गङ्गामृत् f. sacred earth from the banks of the Gang (or Sind) River, kept in Hindū houses for ceremonial purposes. **-wônᵘ** -वोन्ु। गङ्गाजलम् m. the water of the Ganges, Ganges water (Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1309). **-vĕs** -व्यस्। गङ्गासखी f. the Gangā-friend, an unmarried girl relation who is placed near a bride in the marriage ceremony to ward off ill-luck. **-zal** -ज़ल्। गङ्गाजलम् m., i.q. **ganga-wônᵘ** ab. (Śiv. 1096).

gangā गंगा f. the River Ganges (Gr.Gr. 176, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 213, etc.; Rām. 111, 112, 1754); (K.Pr. 65, **gara-manz gangā,** Ganges in the house, i.e. good fortune comes to him who stays at home); i.q. **ganga-bal** (K.Pr. 202), q.v. under **gang.** **-dar** -द्(ध)र् or **-dār** -दा(धा)र् m. he who bears the Ganges on his head, N. of Śiva. Cf. **ganga-jaṭa,** s.v. **gang** (**-dar,** Śiv. 37, 155, 233, 859, 988, 1096, 1177, 1780; **-dār,** Śiv. 71, 209, 413, 1075, 1577, 1840, 1893). **-sāgar 1** -सागर् m. N. of the confluence of the Ganges with the sea, the mouth of the Ganges, a famous place of pilgrimage; **-sāgar 2** -सागर् f. a kind of pot carried by ascetics (Śiv. 1096, 1150). **-mātā** -माता f. Mother Ganges, N. of the Ganges (Śiv. 205).

gunga गुंग। निद्राहतः(इव) adj. c.g. drowsy, sleepy; (of a sick man) comatose.

gānagī गानगी। वेश्यापतिसमानशीलता f. conduct of or like that of souteneur (see **gān 1**); vile and shameless conduct.

gangᵘⁱjᵘ गंग्जू। गर्गरी f. a kind of metal water-pot, with a lid and spout, after the fashion of a teapot.

gangājalī गंगाजली। दिव्यविशेषः f. an oath, in token of the truth of a statement, taken by touching Ganges water. **-ṭyokᵘ** -ट्यकु। शपथचिह्नम् m. a mark placed on the forehead of one who takes such an oath.

gāngal गांगल्, etc., see **gãgal,** etc.

gŏngul ग्वंगुल्। प्राभृतभेदः m. a kind of handsel or present given to cowherds and similar servants on monthly wages when they are first engaged. **—karun** —करुन्। कृषिकर्मारम्भः m.inf. to make a commencement of cultivation; this is a formal ceremony performed by husbandmen on an auspicious day and at an auspicious hour (K.Pr. 247).

gunglū गुंग्लू m. a turnip (El.). Cf. **gŏgul.**

gangañ गंगञ् m. the large brush with which the warp is arranged (El. *gangain*).

gŏngañĕ ग्वंगञ। दैन्यप्रार्थना f.pl. a humble request (for help in any work or the like).

gangēr गंगेर् m. *Segeretia Brandrethiana* (El.). Cf **bāndī-bajan.**

gŏnāh or **gunāh** گناه m. a fault, offence, a sinful act (Gr.M., K.Pr. 12); crime, iniquity, sin (Rām. 495); vice (El.). **-gār** -गार् گناہگار or **gunahgār** گنہگار m. a sinner (K.Pr. 136). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to sin (K.Pr. 171, H. viii, 11).

ganᵃhār गन्हार्। धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of rice, used both for eating and also by Brāhmaṇas for making parched grain for use in religious ceremonies. The burnt stalks of this rice make pearl ashes, used by washermen for cleaning clothes, hence the word is used to mean also 'pearl ashes' (El.); *Amaranthus anardana* and *gangeticus* (El.). See L. 78, 330, 338. **-kãḍ** -कॉंड्। धान्यभेदनालम् m. its stalk, the ashes of which are used as ab.

ganj گنج m. a store, hoard, treasure (K.Pr. 257, Śiv. 430); a magazine, granary, storehouse; an emporium, market, place of merchandise.

ganjĕ गंज्य, see **gandun 2.**

gonjᵘ गंजु or **gunja** गुंज। महाविडालः m. a large tame cat, well-grown and fat.

ganjyōv गंज्योव्, see **gandun 2.**

gānikh गानिख्। फलभेदः f. (sg. dat. **ganiki** गानिकि), a kind of wild fruit, small, red, and in shape globular, growing on a thorny shrub.

gönikh गॉनिख्। गानसहायः m. (sg. dat. **gönikas** गॉनिकस्), an accompanist, a musician who plays for dancing women, prostitutes, etc.

gönil गॉनिल्। विटव्यवहारः f. the profession or conduct of a souteneur. See **gān 1.**

ganīmath गनीमथ् غنیمت। पुनर्दुर्लभः adj. c.g. and subst.m. (Rām. 1177), considered as plunder, spoil, booty (K.Pr. 67); a boon, blessing, a godsend; looked upon as a piece of good luck (Rām. 663); something looked upon as valuable which one would not easily get in circumstances other than the present (Śiv. 1444, 1714; Rām. 13, 14); hence, easy to be got (at the present time) (Rām. 331, 691, 836, 1460, 1531); a good opportunity (for doing something) (Rām. 1177).

ganun गनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ganyōv** गन्योव्), to become thick (of liquids) (Śiv. 1006, 1202); to be strong (El., ? YZ. 91); to be steadfast, confirmed (e.g. of love, a desire, or a habit) (Śiv. 662, 795, 1757); to be firmly fixed, steadfast (e.g. God in the worshipper's heart) (Śiv. 1437, 1649).

gōnun गोनुन्। गुणीकरणम्, अभ्यसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūnᵘ** गूनु, f. **gūñᵘ** गूञ्; 2 p.p. **gōñōv** गोञोव्) (in arithmetic) to multiply; (in rope-making, etc.) to

twist several strands together; to study over and over again, practise, repeat several times something one is learning.

ganapath गणपथ् m. (sg. dat. **ganapatas गणपतस**), N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa; see **ganēsh**. **-yāra -यार** m. N. of a holy bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 11).

gunas गुनस । गोनसः f. (sg. dat. **gun^{a}si गुन्सि**), a poisonous, round-headed, short, thick serpent found in the mountains of Kashmīr. It is said to be black on the back and yellowish on the belly. It is a foot and a half long, and, according to some natives, ash-coloured. Its bite is often fatal (El., q.v. s.vv. *ganas* and *gunas* for further particulars; see also L. 155, K.Pr. 79, 212, W. 122, Rām. 1469).

gun^{a}sa-bacĕ गुन्स-बच्य । अल्पगोनसः m. a young gunasa; met. a man who habitually gives sorrow to others. **-pūt^{u} -पूतु । गोनसपोतकः** m., id.

gunos^{u} गुनसु or **gunus^{u} गुनुसु । कटकः** m. a kind of metal bracelet or armlet. According to El., s.v. *gunus*, it is a small band adorned with beads, etc., and is worn by Musalmān women.

gunás^{i}-dāv गुर्नसि-दाव् । सूक्ष्मकटकम् f. such an armlet worn thin by use. **-hor^{u} -हुरु । कटकयुग्मम** m. a pair of armlets. **-jūr^{i} -जूरि । कटकयुग्मम** f., id.

ganēsh गणेश् (Śiv. 1278) or **gâṅ^{i}sh गंनिश्** (Śiv. 1160), m. N. of a certain Hindū god, Gaṇēśa. He was the son of Śiva and Pārvatī and was the god of wisdom and of obstacles. In the latter capacity he is invoked, at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all literary compositions, for the removal of obstacles to a successful conclusion. He is the leader of the *ganas* or demigods who attend on Śiva (see **gan 3**).

gâṅ^{i}shĕ-bal गंनिश-बल् m. N. of a bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 1160). **-ṭuj^{i} -टुजि । गणेशप्रतिमाशिला** f. a small stone worshipped as a representation of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa, usually of a red colour.

gant, gantbror (W. 114), see **gȫṭh 2.**

gãnt (El.), see **gũṭh.**

ganṭā गंटा m. a bell, a gong (Śiv. 1729, 1847); an hour (marked by striking a gong) (Gr.M.). **—baja-wunuy —वजवुनुय्** adv. as the clock strikes (Gr.M.).

gönṭa गांट, gönṭh गांट्, see **gȫṭh 1, 2,** and **3.**

ganĕth गन्यथ or **ganith गनिथ । गणितम** m. (sg. dat. **ganĕtas गन्यतस**), mathematics, astronomy (a Hindū word), astrology. **-watur^{u} -वतुरु । गणितपत्त्रम** m. an almanac, esp. one adapted for astronomical or astrological use.

gũnṭh गूंट्, etc., see **gũṭh**, etc.

gantal गन्तल् । संयोगादिककाररूपम् f. the form क which the letter *ka* क takes in the Śāradā character when it is the first member of a compound consonant, as in *kta* क्त.

gan-tsŏdāh गन्-च़्वदाह । गणेशचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. **-tsŏdōsh^{ü} -च़्वदांश़ू**), the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Wahĕkh (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of the god Gaṇēśa.

gēnts̆h गेंछ़्, see **gēts̆h.**

gōnts̆h गांछ़्, etc., see **gōts̆h**, etc.

ganay गनय् । पुञ्जिष्ठः m. a meat-seller, a butcher (El. *ganai*).

günz^{ü} गंज़ू । चर्ममार्जकः m. (sg. dat. **günz^{ü}s गंज़ूस** or **ganzas गज़स** Gr.Gr. 54), a tanner, a currier (K.Pr. 65 *gañz*). **-phakh -फख । अधमचर्ममार्जकः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस**), 'a currier-stink,' a currier who is poor, wretched, and evil-smelling owing to his occupation; met. any vile person.

gunaz गुनज़् f. a scorpion (El.).

gönz^{ü}lad गांज़ूलद् । दौर्गन्ध्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. evil-smelling, stinking (by nature or occupation).

gạnz^{a}run गंज़रुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạnz^{o}r^{u} गंज़रु**), to calculate, number, count (El.; Gr.Gr. xviii; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 155; YZ. 310; Śiv. 479, 886, 1653; Rām. 551, 738); to count as, consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 499, 1438, 1447); to consider (a subject), to think about (Śiv. 1310; Rām. 137, 1241, 1351, 1434, 1674); to consider, reflect (Rām. 768, 957, 1116, 1249, 1285, 1663).

gạnz^{a}rāwun गंज़रावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạnz^{a}rôw^{u} गंज़रोवु**), i.q. **gạnz^{a}run**, q.v., to count (Gr.Gr. xviii, Śiv. 74, 353, 532, etc., Rām. 355), to cause to count (El.); to consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 173, 383, 1638).

ginzōv गिज़ोव्, see **gindun 1** and **2.**

gŏnzōv ग्वज़ोव्, see **gŏndun 1** and **2.**

gunzōv गुज़ोव्, see **gŏndun 2.**

gĕñ^{i} ग्यञि or **gĕñ^{ü} ग्यञू । बलिः** f. a wrinkle, a crease in the skin or in cloth, etc. El. spells this word *gen*.

gŏñ^{ü} ग्वञू । राशिभेदः f. a stack, a high pile of straw or the like; a granary (El.).

gŏñĕ-bāha ग्वञ-बाह । कूटपाकः m. heating, sweating, fermenting (of such a stack). **gŏñĕ karañĕ ग्वञ करञ । अतिसंचयनम्** f. pl. inf. to make stacks; to acquire a great deal of anything (e.g. knowledge, virtue, money, or goods).

gōñ^{ü} 1 गांञू । गणिका f. a harlot, a prostitute (K.Pr. 65, *gáni*) (f. of **gān 1**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37). See El. s.v. *gányi*

for particulars of women of this kind in Kashmīr.
gönĕ-war गांत्र-वर् । गणिकाविलासाः m pl. a harlot's coquetry.

gönᵘ 2 गांत्रू । फलभेदः f. a small wild fruit, of a dark-red colour and sour taste, growing on a thorny shrub; probably the *gaun*, *Elæagnus parvifolia* of L. 74. Cf. **gīwāñ**.

gün̄ᵘ 1 गंत्रू । खण्डः f. (for **2** see **gonᵘ** गंनु), a piece or fragment, esp. of flesh or fish (H. viii, 13; x, 7; in each case pieces of a python); often —°, as in **gāḍa-gün̄ᵘ**, lumps of fish (see **gāḍ** and K.Pr. 205, *-gani*), **manz-gün̄ᵘ**, the middle slice of a fish (K.Pr. 136, *-gani*).

gañi-bāgay गञि-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. dividing out by bits (e.g. a tree cut up and divided amongst people).

gün̄ᵘ 2 and **3** गंत्रू, see **gonᵘ 1** and **2**.

goñih, see **guna 1**.

gĕñĕl ग्यञल् or **gĕñĕlad** ग्यञलद् । वलिनः adj. c.g. wrinkled (of the skin), creased (of cloth, etc.) (see Gr.Gr. 134, 135).

gañĕr गञर् । घनत्वम् m. thickness (Śiv. 1068); thickness, crowdedness (e.g. of a grove of trees or threads woven into cloth); thickness (of curdled milk, etc.). Abs. noun of **gonᵘ 2** in all its meanings.

gañürᵘ गञ्रू । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः f. a large piece of the felled trunk of a tree which has been split off for cutting into firewood, etc. Cf. **gan 1** and **gün̄ᵘ 1**.

gañᵉran गंञ्रन् । घनता f. (sg. dat. **gañᵉrün̄ᵘ** गंञ्रंञ्रू), solidity.

gañᵉrun गंञ्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gañᵒrᵘ** गंञ्रु), i.q. **gañᵉrāwun**, q.v.

gañᵉrāwun गंञ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gañᵉrôwᵘ** गंञ्रोवु), to make thick, to make solid; to make firm, to make steadfast, to confirm (Śiv. 740, 1389).

gipa गिप । निस्तेजाः adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless.

gōpī गोपी or **gūpī** गूपी f. a cowherdess, a herdmaiden; esp. the herdmaidens who attended on the youthful Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in Vṛndāvana (Śiv. 705, 992, etc.). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -नाथस्), the lord of herdmaidens, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 858, 1382, 1423, 1443).

gup-dān गुप-दान् । गुप्तदानम् m. giving charity or conferring benefits privately, "letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

gaph गफ् m. (sg. dat. **gapas** गपस्), a jest (El.).

gŏph ग्वफ् । गुहा f. (sg. dat. **gŏphi** गुफि), a cave, a cavern (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 933, 1817, 1894, Rām. 517), a pit, a hole (El., who makes it m.; Gr.M., also m.).

gŏphi-golᵘ ग्वफि-गलु । गुहामुखम् m. the opening, or mouth, of a cave.

gōph गोफ् m. (sg. dat. **gōpas** गोपस्), a cowherd; esp. one of the cowherds of Vṛndāvana, amongst whom Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) spent his youth. Their chief was named Nanda (Śiv. 1461), who was Kṛṣṇa's foster-father.

gŏphā ग्वफा f., i.q. **gŏph**, q.v. (Śiv. 1478).

gŏphil गाफिल् or **gōfil** غافل adj. c.g. unmindful, neglectful, negligent, heedless (K.Pr. 46, **gŏphilō**, voc.).

gaphlath गफ्लथ् or **gaflath** غفلت f. (sg. dat. **gaphlütsᵘ** गफ्लंचू), neglect, indifference (Gr.M.). **—karün̄ᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to treat with indifference, be neglectful (Gr.M., Rām. 1639).

gupakār गुपकार् m. N. of a village at the east foot of the Takht-ĕ Sulaimān or Gōpādri Hill near Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 290, 454, Śiv. 953).

gōpāl गोपाल् m. a cowherd; esp. the famous cowherd, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 705, 733, 1320, 1380, 1436).

gŏpöliⁱ ग्वपालि f. a dancing girl (H. v, 10).

gupun 1 गुपुन् । गोपशुः m. (sg. dat. **gupanas** गुपनस्), an animal of the cattle class (bulls, cows, calves, generally) (K.Pr. 219, Śiv. 1464); a quadruped (El.); met. a man who leads the life of and has the morals of cattle; pl. cattle (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 71, 227).

gupan-ḍangij गुपन्-डंगिज् । गोष्ठपीठम् f. a platform built on one side of a cowhouse, on which, for the sake of its warmth, people live in the winter. Cf. **ḍangij** for particulars. **-gān** -गान् । गोगृहम् m. a cowhouse. **-gūrᵘ** -गूरु । गोगोपः m. a cowherd, a milkman, a dairyman. These men in the spring-time collect large herds of cattle, belonging to others, and drive them away to the mountains to graze. They take their wives and families with them (El. *gŏpan-gúr*; K.Pr. 172). **-khĕjⁱ** -ख्यजि or **-khĕjᵘ** -ख्यंजू । गोसमूहः f. a moderately sized herd of cattle. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्यलु । गोजातिसमूहः m. a large herd of cattle, such as is driven out to the mountains for grazing (Gr.Gr. 152). **-nĕnd** -न्यन्द् f. a method of weeding wet rice-fields by causing cattle to splash up and down the wet fields of mud (L. 327, 463). **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु or (El.) **-rachan-wôlᵘ** -रछन्-वोलु । गोरक्षकः m. a cattle herd, a man who drives out cattle for grazing and watches them. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । गोधनी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses herds; one rich in cattle (Gr.Gr. 136).

gupun 2 गुपुन् । गुप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gupᵘ**; impve. sg. 2, **guph** गुफ), to hide, conceal; conj. part. **gupith** गुपिथ् used as adv. secretly (Rām. 21, 519).

gupüñ^u गुपंञू । मूढप्राया f. a woman as stupid as cattle, a stupid woman (f. of **gupun,** cattle).

gŏp^{a}th ग्वप्थ् adj. c.g. concealed. Usually —°, as in **ākāra-gŏp^{a}th,** q.v. s.v. **ākār.**

gráe, see **grāy.**

gráo, see **grāv.**

g^{a}r ग्र् । उद्योगोद्बोधः m. a sudden display of energy (in one not previously energetic) (K.Pr. 68, *gĕr*). **—nīrith yun^u** —नीरिथ् यिनु । उद्योगाविष्कारः m.inf. suddenly to display energy in the middle of some work.

gar 1 گر m. a maker, workman, used as a suff., e.g. **zar-gar,** a worker in gold, a goldsmith; i.q. **gor^u 3,** q.v.

gar 2 गर्, a form often assumed by **gara,** q.v., in comps.

gar 3 گر conj. if, i.q. **agar,** q.v.

gār 1 गार् । खेदः m. pain, affliction, distress (obs.) (YZ. 59).

gār 2 गार् । विषम m. N. of a certain poisonous plant. **—tsāpun** —च़ापुन् । अतिमिताहारः m.inf. to gnaw *gār*; met. to be reduced to the extremest straits for food, to have scarcely anything to eat; to fast (as a religious act), to starve oneself (Rām. 1573). **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1577).

gār 3 गार्, غار । गुहा f. a cave, cavern, pit, hollow, den, grotto (Śiv. 410, Rām. 461–3, 467).

gara गर । गृहम् m. (this word often assumes the form **gar** गर् in comps., see bel.), a house, a dwelling (K.Pr. 26, 65–8, 119, 153, 255; YZ. 249, 467; W. 11; Śiv. 34, 82, 83, etc.; Rām. 115, 136, etc.); a room (in a house); a den, a home (Rām. 1370); a case, holder, nest, hole, burrow (of any animal); the frame of a picture (Gr.M.); receptacle (Gr.M.); a socket, a groove; a compartment, cell, square (of a chessboard, etc.); column (in a register, etc.). **—atsun** —अचुन् । गृहप्रवेशः m.inf. to enter a (new) house (done at an auspicious moment, with religious ceremonies). **—atsan bôg^u** —अच़न् बोगु । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः m. a present given to the bridegroom's parents, etc., by the parents of the bride when the latter first enter the former's house, or by the former when they first enter the latter's house, i.q. **gar-atsawañ,** bel. **-bār** -बार् । कुटुम्बः m. house and door, house and home; family, household (Rām. 813, 829). **-bār karun** -बार् करुन् । कुटुम्बपोषणम् m.inf. to keep house and home, to support a family, be a householder. **-drāv** -द्राव् । गृहान्निर्गतः adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय्), gone forth from the house, esp. of one who is absent from home against his will. **—karun** —करुन् । दाम्पत्यव्यवहारः m.inf. to build a house; met. to make a family, to act as a wife to a husband or as a husband to a wife. **-pata** -पत adv. in every house, in each house (K.Pr. 29). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ्, i.q. **gar-pĕṭh,** bel. **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । गृहप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter a house, to invite one's relations or connexions by marriage to a festival in one's house. **-wôl^u** -वोलु । गृहस्वामी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a housekeeper, householder, master (or mistress) of a house; one who owns a house or houses. Cf. **gar-wôl^u** bel., which means the master of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). **-wara** -वर m. a house and its appurtenances, a house (El.). **—yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to go home, to return home (K.Pr. 153; H. v, *passim*).

gar-atsawañ गर्-अच़वञ् । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः f., i.q. **gara-atsan bôg^u,** ab. **-bugiñ** -बुगिञ् । गृहस्वामिनी f. the mistress of a house, the real owner-mistress of a house, as opposed to anyone else living in the house who is apparently the owner. **-bugiy** -बुगिय् । गृहाधिपतिः m. the master of a house, the real owner of a house, as opposed to anyone living in it who is apparently, but not really, the owner. **-bāra** -बार m., i.q. **gara-bār** (ab.) (Rām. 469). **-divatā** -दिवता or **-dayot^u** -दयोतु । गृहाधिदेवता m. the tutelary deity of a house, to whom Hindūs make sacrificial offerings in the month of Pōh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January). **-god^u** -गदु । गृहात्मरन्ध्रम् m. a house-hole; met. the hole through which one's money goes, the expenses of carrying on a house. **-gunḍa** -गुण्ड । गृहे बलिष्ठः m. a great man in a house, a house bully, one who hectors and bullies in his own house, but is meek and a coward out of doors; a lazy master of a house (K.Pr. 65). Cf. **gŏnd^u 2.** **-göñ^u** -गांञू । गृहगणिका f. a house-prostitute, a private prostitute who plies her trade in her own house and does not publicly solicit. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । गृहपालकः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a house, the person who is responsible for the carrying on of a household. **-gar karun 1** -गर् करुन् । भिक्षाटनम् m.inf. (for **2** see s.v. **gar-gara**), to do house-house, to go from house to house (for begging, to pass the time, etc.). **-gar kutsur^u** -गर् कुच़ुरु । अटनशीलः m. (f. **—kutsür^u** —कुच़ूरू see the next), a house-to-house puppy, a fellow who habitually goes from house to house, esp. a greedy fellow, who does this in the hope of filling his belly. **-gar kutsür^u** -गर् कुच़ूरू । कुलटा f. a house-to-house bitch, a woman who habitually goes begging from house to house; an unchaste woman who goes from house to house. **-kul^i** -कुलि । गृहभवः adj. c.g. home-made, suitable only to be sold or bought at home, as contrasted with things sold and bought in the market.

-nāway-नावय्। गृहमार्जनम् f. the cleaning of the house; (in a Hindū family) the cleaning and whitewashing of the reception-rooms of a house some eight or ten days before a festival such as a marriage or investiture with the sacred thread. An auspicious moment is selected for its commencement. (Cf. El. s.v. **garanáwai.**) **-pĕṭh**-प्यठ् or **gara-pĕṭh** गर-प्यठ्। जामातुर्गृहानयनम् adv. on the house, in the house, (with verbs of motion) to the house; as subst.m. the 'to-the-house', bringing a daughter's husband to live in her parents' home, instead of his taking her to his own parents' home, cf. **and-pĕṭh** s.v. **and,** of which this is the converse. **-shānth**-शान्थ्। गृहशान्तिः f. (s.g. dat. **-shönts**ᵘ -शांच़ू), 'peace in the house,' a Hindū ceremony of making offerings to the tutelary deity of the house, for securing peace and prosperity therein. **-sipāh** -सिपाह् or **-sipôy**ᵘ -सिपोयु m. a house-soldier, one who is a great hero and bully in his own house but meek and cowardly outside. **-tshöḍ**ᵘ-छ़ांडु,-**tshöḍ**ᵘ-छ़ाँडु, or-**tshönd**ᵘ-छ़ांण्डु। गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. house-search, searching a house, esp. another's house, for lost and stolen property. **-tshāḍay**-छ़ाडय् । गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. searching for lost property, etc., only in the house (and not outside). **-tsūr** -चूर् । गृहवर्तिचौरः m. a house thief, a thief (e.g. a servant or a member of the family) who steals in the house in which he is employed or lives. **-wôl**ᵘ -वोलु । गृहेश्वरः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् Gr.Gr. 38, 39), a householder, the head or master (mistress) of a house (Gr.Gr. 135, K.Pr. 204); the title by which such a person's wife refers to her husband, or (in f.) the title by which such a person refers to his wife. Cf. **gara-wôl**ᵘ ab., which means the possessor of a house. **-wār** -वार् । गृहहितता m. liking for or suitability for household work, a taste for housekeeping. **-vīr**ᵘ -वीरु। गृहगोधिका f. a house-lizard. To hear its voice is a good omen. **-vēṭh** -वेठ्। गृहोपकरणम् f. household utensils, in the shape of pots, pans, pestles, mortars, and the like. **-warzukh** -वर्ज़ुख्। गृहसाधकः m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas** -वर्ज़कस्; f. **-warzüc**ᵘ -वर्ज़ंचू), one who keeps a house in good order, clean, tidy, and with economy; a good house-master or housewife.

gārⁱ bĕñᵘ गारि ब्यंञू। गृहवासिनी f. a woman who is apart in (her own) house, i.e. who stays at home and has not to go out to earn her living; a lady-like woman, a thorough lady; a woman who stays at home because she is too poor to go out and buy things. **-börⁱ** -बांरि । समग्रगृह्यवर्गेण सह adv. with all one's family and household goods, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

gari 1 गरि adv. (for **2** see **gür**ᵘ **1**) in the house, at home (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 66, 67, 71, 120, 123, 163; W. 144; Śiv. 35, 56, 411, etc.); from the house (K.Pr. 68, in 57 spelt *gare*; Śiv. 576, 1622, 1836; **garē**, m.c. 1723).

garukᵘ गरुकु । गृह्यः adj. (f. **garüc**ᵘ गरंचू), of or belonging to a house, domestic (Gr.Gr. 151); produced in a house, esp. when the speaker is referring to his own house, or to the house of a person whom he is addressing or who is within sight; **garuk**ᵘ **ṭhikāna,** m. a person's address (Gr.M.); m.pl. **garākⁱ**, the people of a house, the family (Gr.M.).

garā گرا m. translated 'passer' or 'sparrow' in YZ. 409. ? Cf. **gör**ᵘ **1.** The word, however, is probably **garāh;** see **gür**ᵘ **1.**

gāra गार । अत्युत्कण्ठा f. continued longing, unsatisfied even by obtaining the desired object, but still wishing for more and more. —**gatshün̆**ᵘ —गछ़ुंञू । अतिकाङ्क्षासंभवः f.inf. such unsatisfied longing to occur.

gārē गारे, see **gür**ᵘ **1.**

gair, gör غیر adj. c.g. other, different, strange, foreign; °— other than, contrary to (W. 110). **-hözir** غیر حاضر adj. c.g. not present, absent (W. 110). **-jins** غیر جنس adj. c.g. of or belonging to a different race, kind, or species. In Rām. 1096 spelt **gairĕ-jins.** **-mumkin** غیر ممکن adj. c.g. impossible, impracticable, not feasible (W. 110). **-wöjib** غیر واجب adj. c.g. contrary to reason or law, improper, unreasonable, unjust, wrong (W. 110). **-zān** -ज़ान् adj. c.g. ignorant (H. vii, 27; xi, 5).

gaur غور i.q. **gōr,** q.v.

gaurī गौरी f. N. of the god Śiva's wife, Pārvatī (Śiv. 643, 655, etc.). **-shĕnkar** -शंकर् m. Gaurī and Śaṅkara, i.e. Pārvatī and Śiva, looked upon conjointly as one deity (Śiv. 197, 644).

gĕr, see **gᵃr.**

gēr गेर् (Rām. 919), i.q. **gīr,** q.v.

gēra गेर । पर्यन्तः m. circumference, circuit, compass (Śiv. 1185); boundary, environs; a sphere, a circle (El.). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । परित आवृतिः m.inf. to encompass, surround, walk round.

gēri गेरि, etc., see **gyūr**ᵘ.

gīr गीर् or **gēr** गेर् (Rām. 919), m. circumference, circuit, ring. Cf. **gēra.** —**anun** —अनुन् । आवरणम्, संकटविधानम् m.inf. to surround, hem in, encompass, blockade (e.g. a thief whom a number of people are pursuing, or a besieged city); met. to distress, vex, worry, harass. **-bacĕ** -बच्य । भ्रामणम् m. causing (a person) to go round in a circle. **-karun** -करुन् । आवृत्य संकटविधानम् m.inf. to vex, harass, or worry a person by surrounding him (Śiv. 1675). —**raṭänⁱ** —रटंनि or **gēr raṭänⁱ** m. pl. inf. (of two persons grasping each other in fighting) to go round and

round each other in circles, to struggle violently, wrestle round and round (Rām. 919). **—yunᵘ —यिनु ।** विभ्रान्तीभवनम्, बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become bewildered or confused by sickness, fear, worry, or the like; to be seized, arrested.

gira گِرہ m. a certain measure of length, the length of the forefinger (El.), 2¼ inches, or one-sixteenth of a **gaz** or yard (L. 243).

gīrᵘ गीरु । गैरिकम् f. (sg. dat. **gīrĕ** गीर्य, Gr.Gr. 62), red chalk, red ochre (Śiv. 1019). Cf. **gyūrᵘ.**

gīri-rang गीरि-रंग् । गैरिकरागः m. the colour of red ochre. **-ranga** -रंग or **-rangⁱ** -रंगि । गैरिकरागवत् adj. c.g. of the colour of red ochre; coloured or painted with red ochre (Śiv. 1047).

gŏr ग्वर् or **gōr 1** गोर् । गुरुः m. a teacher, schoolmaster; a religious preceptor, a spiritual guide, a *guru* [Śiv. 15, 82, 707, etc. (always **gŏr**); Rām. (**gŏr**) 9, 43, 44, 48, 86, 180, etc., (**gōr**) 954, 1255]; a family priest, a Brāhmaṇ (El., Gr.Gr. 51). (The word **gōr** is generally used only in the second and third of the ab. senses, while **gŏr** is used in all three senses.) The abl. of comparison of this word must be made by adding the postposition to the abl. of the gen. Thus, **gŏra-sandi khŏta**, not **gŏra khŏta** (Gr.Gr. 49). **-bĕñĕ** -ब्यञ । गुरुपुत्री f. the daughter of one's teacher or spiritual guide (always treated as one's own sister); a spiritual sister, a woman who is a fellow-disciple or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a female fellow-student. **-bāv** -बाव् । गुर्वादरः m. respect, reverence, paid or due to a teacher or to a spiritual guide; similar respect paid or due to any venerable person. **-bôyᵘ** -बोयु । गुरुपुत्रः m. the son of one's teacher or spiritual guide; a spiritual brother, one who is a fellow-disciple, or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a fellow-student. **-dār** -दार् । गुरुगृहम् m. the house of a person's teacher or of his spiritual guide; a monastery in which such a spiritual guide resides. **-möjᵘ** -मांजू । गुरुपत्नी f. the wife of a teacher; the wife of a spiritual guide; a spiritual mother (looked upon as equal to one's own mother). **-mŏkh** -म्वख् । मन्त्रोपदेशः m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkhas** -म्वखस्), the mouth of the spiritual teacher; hence, what proceeds from his mouth, the instruction, esp. the acceptance of initiatory *mantra* or prayer taught by him. **-mŏkhⁱ** -म्वखि । वर्णलिपिविशेषः m. the *Gurmukhī* alphabet, used in the Panjāb, and said to have been invented by the Sikkh Guru Angad. **-mũthᵃr** -मूँथर् । गुरूपदिष्टमन्त्रः m. the *mantra* or initiatory prayer taught to a disciple by his spiritual guide.

gŏra-shĕbd ग्वर-शब्द् m., i.q. **gŏr-mũthᵃr**, ab. (Rām. 43).

gōra-bāy गोर-बाय् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a family priest. **-bôyᵘ** -बोयु । पुरोहितः m. a polite term for one's family priest. **-koṭᵘ** -कटु । पुरोहितकुमारः m. the son of a person's family priest. **-wār** -वार् f. the day named after the *guru* of the gods, Thursday (El.), i.q. **braswār** (Rām. 1259).

gōr 2 गोर् غور । गुप्तेर्ष्या m. deep thought, reflection, meditation (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a private grudge, hidden malice. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to consider carefully, pay attention (to = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** ईर्ष्याविशेषः m.inf. a private grudge to be left (as the consequence of the object of the dislike having interfered with a person's work, etc.). **—thawun —थवुन् ।** ईर्ष्याविशेषणम् m.inf. to cause a private grudge to be left, as ab.

gōr 3 गोर् । गुडः m. molasses, treacle, *gur* (K.Pr. 105, 190).

gōr 4 गोर् or **gōrᵘ** गोरु گور । मृतस्थानम् f. a grave, a tomb.

gōr, see **gair.**

gōrō गोरो m. the planet Jupiter, i.q. **brahaspath.**

gorᵘ 1 गरु । महाश्मा m. a large rock; esp. a rock placed on the edge of the precipice side of a mountain path to guard wayfarers from falling over.

gorᵘ 2 गरु (= گر) । घट्टकः m. (f. **gürᵘ 2** गरू, for 1 see s.v.), a doer, maker; hence, esp. an artisan, a maker of things for sale, used as a sec. suff.; e.g. **aina-gorᵘ**, a maker of mirrors; **lāyĕ-gorᵘ**, a seller of parched grain; **ganḍan-gorᵘ**, a bookbinder; **kangañĕ-gorᵘ**, a comb-maker, a comb-seller; **manḍan-gorᵘ**, a man who kneads cloth in water to soften it (Gr.Gr. 149). The f. **gürᵘ** indicates a female maker of the thing referred to, while a maker's wife is **-gärⁱ-bāy.**

gorᵘ 3 गरु । अन्तर्दृढः adj. (f. **gürᵘ 3** गरू), hard, solid, tough (e.g. wood that cannot be cut); dense, solid, of thick solid material (e.g. a metal vessel that will not ring when struck).

gorᵘ 4 गरु (f. **gürᵘ 4** गरू), see **garun.**

gōrᵘ गोरु, see **gōr 4.**

gôrᵘ 1 गोरु । शृङ्गाटकफलम् m. (for 2 see **gārun**; the f. **görᵘ 2** गांरू, q.v., is used for the kernel), the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut, the fruit of the esculent water-lily, *Trapa bispinosa.* The kernel is eaten and the shells are used for fuel. It grows wild in the lakes of Kashmīr and is an important food crop (L. 354; El. *gārī*; qq.v. for full particulars, also K.Pr. 92, 120, Śiv. 1807). Cf. **gūlᵘ.**

gāri-gotᵘ गारि-गतु । अतिकृशः adj. (f. **-gücᵘ** -गचू), '*singhārā*-lean,' a person who is lean by nature and

whom no diet will fatten. **-phalhār** -फलहार् । शृङ्गाटसारभच्यम् m. a gruel or porridge made of cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmīrī Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it by Hindūs; other people call it **gāri-wugra,** q.v. bel. (El. s.v. *gāṛi*). **-pūrᵘ** -पूरु । शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः m. a water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on fast-days. **-raz** -रज़् । शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः f. water-chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and then pounded into a paste. Cf. **öṭⁱ-raz,** under **ôṭᵘ.** **-wugra** -वुग्र । शृङ्गाटसारभच्यविशेषः m., see **-phalhār** ab.

görⁱ गांरि । शृङ्गाटफलानि m.pl. water-chestnuts (of a crop of them or the like). **-gūjⁱ** -गूजि or **-gūjᵘ** -गूजू । शृङ्गाटफलसारः f. the kernel of the water-chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then breaking it. **-gōjĕ gaṭshañĕ** -गोज्य गछञ । नेत्रविनाशः f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the eyes to become swollen and almost blind through weeping, disease, or the like. **görⁱ-gōjĕ** is used as a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66). **-gām** -गाम् m. a village inhabited by people who gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120). **-hönzü** -हांज़ू । शृङ्गाटविक्रेता m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. **-kondᵘ** -कंडु । शृङ्गाटफलकण्टकम् m. the complete spine or horn on a water-chestnut. **-kündü** -कंडू । शृङ्गाटकण्टकम् f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ** -कंज्य), the incomplete, broken horn on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. **-kôvᵘ** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः, नाराचविशेषः m. a water-chestnut crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow, with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (cf. L. 355, **cokdan** and **kama-khuru,** s.v. **kam** 4). **-nambal** -नम्बल् । शृङ्गाटकक्षेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-nambali** -नम्बलि), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. **-pŏṭshᵘ** -प्वछु । शृङ्गाटकातिथिः m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. **-ṭsôkᵘ** -चोकु । शृङ्गाटोद्भेदकः m. a tool for splitting open water-chestnuts.

görü 1 गांछ m. a species of starling (El.). ? = **görⁱ-kôvᵘ,** s.v. **gôrᵘ.**

görü 2 गांछ । शृङ्गाटकसारः f. the dried kernel of the water-chestnut (El.). See **görⁱ-gūjⁱ** under **gôrᵘ.** El. also gives *góli* for this word, and *góli-kutsur*, as meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. **gūlᵘ.** **-gaṭshünü** -गछ्नू । पराभूतीभवनम् f.inf. to become such a kernel (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met. to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an abuse-combat). **-karünü** -करंनू । लज्जितीकरणम् f.inf. publicly to discomfit as above.

gūr गूर् m. in **gūrukᵘ mundī** गूरुकु मुन्दी m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.). Cf. **mundī.**

gura गुर, for **guroṭᵘ,** q.v., in the following:—**gura-dāñĕ** गुर-दाञ । आरक्तधान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large white rice-grains. **-kanōra** -कनोर । धान्यभेदः m. another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its grain white. **-küṭshü** -कंछू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making the *kāngrī* or Kāshmīrī portable brazier. Cf. **könü 2.** **-kāṭsurᵘ** -काचुरु । ईषत्कपिलः adj. (f. **-kāṭsürü** -कांचरू), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny complexion or colour. **-mushikh** -मुश्खि् or **-mushᵊkh** -मुश्ख् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mushki** -मुश्कि), 'light-tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. **-ṭöjü** -टांजू । धान्यविशेषः f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar paddy, but with a large white grain.

gurᵘ गुरु । अश्वः m. (f. **gurü 1** गुरू, q.v.), a horse (K.Pr. 71–4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.; H. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

gurⁱ-bachēra गुरि-बछेर । घोटकपोतकः m. a colt, a young horse not yet fit for riding. **-jūrⁱ** -जूरि । अश्वयुगमम् f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). **-khĕjⁱ** -ख्यजि । अश्वपङ्क्तिः f. a small troop of horses. Cf. **-khyolᵘ** bel. **-khapüṭü** -खंपटू । लघुघोटकः f. a small lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony. **-khorᵘ** -खरु । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in lakes or marshes. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्यलु । अश्वपङ्क्तिः m. a troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). **-lĕd** -ल्यद् । अश्वविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **-lĕzü** -ल्यज़ू), horse-dung (cf. K.Pr. 73). **-loṭᵘ** -लटु । ह्रस्वाश्वः m. a small weak lean horse, a half-starved pony. **-laṭürü** -लटूरू । अल्पक्षीणाश्वा f. 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony horse or mare. **-māz** -माज़् । अश्वमांसम् m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads

to purulent sores. **-paḍur** -पडुर् । घोटकखुरः m. a horse's hoof. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). **-rēmph** -रेम्फ् f. dim. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेम्पि Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-rᵃsh** -रश् । अश्वेर्ष्या f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. **-sondᵘ** -सन्दु । अश्वसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ू), of or belonging to a horse. **-söṭsal** -सच़ल् । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (**söṭsal**) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. **-ṭiñ** -टिञ् । अश्वारोहणातीच्छा f. a strong taste or desire for equitation. **-ṭaph** -टफ् । अश्वाघातः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas** -टपस्), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. **-ṭüṭᵘ** -टूटू । लघ्वश्वा f. a small horse, a pony. **-ṭsūr** -चूर् । अश्वचौरः m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. **-wāl** -वाल् । घोटकपुच्छवालः m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । घोटकस्वामी m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

guri khasun गुरि खसुन । पृष्ठारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). **—karañĕ** —करञ । स्कन्धारोहणम् f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. **—wasun** —वसुन् or **guri-pĕṭha wasun** गुरि-प्यठ वसुन् m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

guris-kĕth गुरिस्-क्यथ् or **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

gurᵘ 1 गुरू । अश्वा f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).

gurᵘ 2 गुरू । तुलादण्डपार्श्वद्वयरज्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. **—gaṭshünᵘ** —गछ़ंनू । तुला(रज्जु)दण्डवैपरीत्यम् f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

gūrᵘ गूरु । गोपालः m. (sg. dat. **gūris** गूरिस्, but acc. pl. **gōrĕn** गोर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 114, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

gūrⁱ-bāy गूरि-बाय् । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is **gūrᵘ**, q.v.). **-dájⁱ** -दजि or **-düjᵘ** -दजू । गोपाश्रमः f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. **-gāv** -गाव् । गोपालगौः f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. **-hakhur** -हखुर् । महावृषभः m. (sg. dat. **-hakharas** -हखरस्), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. **-khōbᵘ** -खूबु । गोपालोष्णीषम् m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. **-pájⁱ** -पजि or **-püjᵘ** -पजू । बृहत्कण्डोलः f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. **-polᵘ** -पलु । बृहत्कण्डोलः m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. **-pyār** -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

gūrᵘ 1 गूरू f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is **gūrⁱ-bāy**). See **gūrᵘ**.

gūrᵘ 2 गूरू f. ? a receptacle. Cf. **danda-gūrᵘ**, s.v. **dand 1** and **grimⁱta gūrᵘ**, s.v. **grimith**.

gŭrᵘ 1 गरू । नाडी, घटीयन्त्रम् f. (for **2** see **gorᵘ 2**; sg. abl. **gari 2** गरि, for **1** see **gara**, p. 296*a*, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a *ghaṛi* of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. **dāy**; it contains 60 **ṭsyuhᵘ** of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. *gáir*). **garĕ-manz**, at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). **suli-gari** (H. v, 7, **sōli-gārē**, m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. **mandiñi gari**, at midday (K.Pr. 228). **patimi gari**, during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

gari gari गरि गरि । असकृत् adv. at every *ghaṛī*, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (**garē**, m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

garāh गराह् । एकनाडीमात्रकालः f. a single *ghaṛī*, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (कदाचित्) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. **garāh . . . garāh**, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769–78; Rām. 920–3, 1536–8).

garb गर्ब् । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

garba-gāḍay गर्ब-गाँडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and

whom no diet will fatten. **-phalhār** -फल्हार् । शृङ्गाटसारभच्यम m. a gruel or porridge made of cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmīrī Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it by Hindūs; other people call it **gāri-wugra,** q.v. bel. (El. s.v. *gāṛi*). **-pūrᵘ** -पूरु । शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः m. a water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on fast-days. **-raz** -रज़् । शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः f. water-chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and then pounded into a paste. Cf. **ötⁱ-raz,** under **ôṭᵘ.** **-wugra** -वुग्र । शृङ्गाटसारभच्यविशेषः m., see **-phalhār** ab.

görⁱ गांरि । शृङ्गाटफलानि m.pl. water-chestnuts (of a crop of them or the like). **-gūjⁱ** -गूजि or **-gūjü** -गूज़ू । शृङ्गाटफलसारः f. the kernel of the water-chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then breaking it. **-gōjĕ gatshañĕ** -गोज्य गछ्ञ । नेत्रविनाशः f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the eyes to become swollen and almost blind through weeping, disease, or the like. **görⁱ-gōjĕ** is used as a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66). **-gām** -गाम् m. a village inhabited by people who gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120). **-hönzü** -हांज़ू । शृङ्गाटविक्रेता m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाञ्ज़ञ), a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. **-kondᵘ** -कंडु । शृङ्गाटफलकण्टकम् m. the complete spine or horn on a water-chestnut. **-kündü** -कंडू । शृङ्गाटकण्टकम् f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ** -कंज्य), the incomplete, broken horn on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. **-kôvᵘ** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः, नाराचविशेषः m. a water-chestnut crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow, with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (cf. L. 355, **cokdan** and **kama-khuru,** s.v. **kam 4**). **-nambal** -नम्बल् । शृङ्गाटकक्षेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-nambali** -नम्बलि), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. **-pötshᵘ** -प्वंछु । शृङ्गाटकातिथिः m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. **-tsôkᵘ** -च़ोकु । शृङ्गाटोद्भेदकः m. a tool for splitting open water-chestnuts.

görü 1 गांॠ m. a species of starling (El.). ? = **görⁱ-kôvᵘ,** s.v. **gôrᵘ.**

görü 2 गांॠ । शृङ्गाटकसारः f. the dried kernel of the water-chestnut (El.). See **görⁱ-gūjⁱ** under **gôrᵘ.** El. also gives *góli* for this word, and *góli-kutsur,* as meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. **gūlᵘ.** **-gatshüñü** -गछ्ञू । पराभूतीभवनम् f.inf. to become such a kernel (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met. to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an abuse-combat). **-karüñü** -करंञू । लज्जितीकरणम् f.inf. publicly to discomfit as above.

gūr गूर् m. in **gūrukᵘ mundī** गूरकु मुन्दी m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.). Cf. **mundī.**

gura गुर, for **gurotᵘ,** q.v., in the following:—**gura-dāñĕ** गुर-दाञ । आरक्तधान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large white rice-grains. **-kanōra** -कनोर । धान्यभेदः m. another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its grain white. **-kütshü** -कंछू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making the *kāngrī* or Kāshmīrī portable brazier. Cf. **köñü 2.** **-kātsurᵘ** -काच़ुरु । ईषत्कपिलः adj. (f. **-kātsürü** -कांच़ॄ), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny complexion or colour. **-mushikh** -मुशिख् or **-mushᵉkh** -मुश्ख् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mushki** -मुश्कि), 'light-tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. **-töjü** -टांजू । धान्यविशेषः f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar paddy, but with a large white grain.

gurᵘ गुरु । अश्वः m. (f. **gurü 1** गुॠ, q.v.), a horse (K.Pr. 71–4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.; H. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

gurⁱ-bachēra गुरि-बछेर । घोटकपोतकः m. a colt, a young horse not yet fit for riding. **-jūrⁱ** -जूरि । अश्वयुग्मम् f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). **-khējⁱ** -ख्यजि । अश्वपङ्क्तिः f. a small troop of horses. Cf. **-khyolᵘ** bel. **-khapüṭü** -खंप्टू । लघुघोटकः f. a small lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony. **-khorᵘ** -खरु । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in lakes or marshes. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्योलु । अश्वपङ्क्तिः m. a troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). **-lĕd** -ल्यद् । अश्वविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **-lĕzü** -ल्यज़ू), horse-dung (cf. K.Pr. 73). **-lotᵘ** -लटु । ह्रस्वाश्वः m. a small weak lean horse, a half-starved pony. **-latürü** -लटॄ । अल्पक्षीणाश्वा f. 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony horse or mare. **-māz** -माज़् । अश्वमांसम् m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads

to purulent sores. **-paḍur** -पडुर् । घोटकखुरः m. a horse's hoof. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). **-rēmph** -रेम्फ् f. dim. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेम्पि Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-rᵃsh** -रश् । अश्वेर्ष्या f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. **-sondᵘ** -सन्दु । अश्वसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ू), of or belonging to a horse. **-sŏtsal** -स्वत़्सल् । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (**sŏtsal**) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. **-ṭĩñ** -टिञ् । अश्वारोहणातीच्छा f. a strong taste or desire for equitation. **-ṭaph** -टफ् । अश्वाघातः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas** -टपस्), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. **-ṭüṭᵘ** -टूटू । लघ्वश्वा f. a small horse, a pony. **-tsūr** -चूर् । अश्वचौरः m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. **-wāl** -वाल् । घोटकपुच्छवालः m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । घोटकस्वामी m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

guri khasun गुरि खसुन् । पृष्ठारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). **—karañĕ** —करञे । स्कन्धारोहणम् f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. **—wasun** —वसुन् or **guri-pĕtha wasun** गुरि-प्यठ वसुन् m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

guris-kĕth गुरिस्-क्यथ् or **-pĕth** -प्यठ् adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). **—wŏthun** —वुथुन् m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

gurᵘ 1 गुरू । अश्वा f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).

gurᵘ 2 गुरू । तुलादण्डपार्श्वद्वयरज्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. **—gaṭhŭñᵘ** —गठ्ञू । तुला(रज्जु)दण्डवैपरीत्यम् f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

gūrᵘ गूरु । गोपालः m. (sg. dat. **gūris** गूरिस्, but acc. pl. **gōrĕn** गोर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 114, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

gūrⁱ-bāy गूरि-बाय् । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is **gūrᵘ**, q.v.). **-dājⁱ** -दांजि or **-düjᵘ** -दज़ू । गोपाश्रमः f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. **-gāv** -गाव् । गोपालगौः f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. **-hakhur** -हखुर् । महावृषभः m. (sg. dat. **-hakharas** -हखरस्), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. **-khŏbᵘ** -खुबु । गोपालोष्णीषम् m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. **-pājⁱ** -पांजि or **-püjᵘ** -पंज़ू । बृहत्करण्डोलः f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. **-polᵘ** -पंलु । बृहत्करण्डोलः m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. **-pyār** -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

gūrᵘ 1 गूरू f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is **gūrⁱ-bāy**). See **gūrᵘ**.

gūrᵘ 2 गूरू f. ? a receptacle. Cf. **danda-gūrᵘ**, s.v. **dand** 1 and **grimᶦta gūrᵘ**, s.v. **grimith**.

gürᵘ 1 गंरू । नाडी, घटीयन्त्रम् f. (for 2 see **gorᵘ 2**; sg. abl. **gari 2** गरि, for 1 see **gara**, p. 296*a*, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a *ghaṛī* of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. **dāy**; it contains 60 **tsyuhᵘ** of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. *gáir*). **garĕ-manz,** at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). **suli-gari** (H. v, 7, **sōli-gārē,** m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. **mandiñi gari,** at midday (K.Pr. 228). **patimi gari,** during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

gari gari गरि गरि । असकृत् adv. at every *ghaṛī*, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (**garē**, m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

garāh गराह् । एकनाडीमात्रकालः f. a single *ghaṛī*, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (कदाचित्) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. **garāh . . . garāh,** at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769–78; Rām. 920–3, 1536–8).

garb गर्ब् । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

garba-gāḍay गर्ब-गाँडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and

the other a girl the two shall marry. **-jōsh** -जोश् । गर्भसंतापः m. distress of the womb (felt by a woman from the seventh month of her pregnancy up to her confinement). **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । गर्भागारम् m. the central room of a house, the drawing-room. **-ṭhēla** -ठेल m. the womb (El.). **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । गर्भाशयः m. the net of the womb, the integument covering the womb. **-zyuṭhᵘ** -ज़्युठु । आदिगर्भः adj. (f. **-ziṭhᵘ** -ज़िठू), the eldest from the womb, a woman's first child.

garīb गरीब् غریب । निःस्वः, साधुवृत्तः adj. c.g. poor, destitute (K.Pr. 66, 75; W. 118; YZ. 241; Rām. 72, 141, 1135, 1734, 1739); meek, mild; humble, lowly.

garībī गरीबी غریبی । साधुशीलता f. poverty, indigence; meekness, mildness, lowliness, humility.

gŏrba ग्रुर्ब گربہ m. a cat. **-ăchⁱ** -अ़छि । विडालसदृशनेत्रम f. a cat's eye; a human eye resembling in colour that of a cat, a brown eye. **-gonjᵘ** -गंज़ु । कपिलपुष्टविडालः m. 'a puss of a cat', a fine fat tawny cat. Cf. **gonjᵘ**. **-kāṭsurᵘ** -काचुर् । अतिकपिलवर्णः adj. (f. **-kāṭsürᵘ** -काच़्रू), very brown (of a person's complexion or skin).

gᵃrbāl ग्रबाल् m. breaking to pieces, a smash. **badanas gōs gᵃrbāl,** (he fell down, and) his body was smashed to pieces (Rām. 1411).

gĕrēbāna ग्यरेबान (= گریبان) । वस्त्रकण्ठभागः m. a collar, the opening or neck of a garment (Rām. 1305).

garbĕñᵘ गर्ब्यॆञ़ू । गर्भिणी f. pregnant.

garãbār गराँबार् adj. f. (of a woman) pregnant (Rām. 1205).

gurāca गुराच m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

gurci-wôñᵘ गुर्चि-वोञू । मृन्मलिनजलम् m. muddy water. Cf. **guruṭᵘ**.

gracawaṭh ग्रचवठ् or **grŏcawaṭh** ग्रुचवठ् । पुष्टगोलाकारः m. (sg. dat. **gracawaṭas** ग्रचवटस), any thing or person large, heavy, and globular in shape.

guracyār गुरच्यार् । ईषत्पीतकपिलता m. the condition of being of a light-tawny colour, light tawniness. Cf. **guroṭᵘ**.

grad ग्रद् । गृध्रः m. a vulture; an eagle, said to be numerous towards the south-east end of the Valley (El.).

grada-hyurᵘ ग्रद-ह्युरु or **gradi-hyurᵘ** ग्रदि-ह्युरु । अतिलोलुभत्वम् m. a vulture's throat; hence, great greediness, perpetual avidity.

grọ̈dᵘ ग्रॊंदु । अन्योन्यसंघट्टः m. the mutual pushing and shoving of a crowd in a confined space.

gardī گردی f. wandering, change; revolution; —० downfall, misfortune, affliction; (in Kāshmīrī) a circle (El.).

garᵃd गरद् گرد । पांसुः f. (sg. dat. **gardi** गर्दि), dust (Gr.M., K.Pr. 50). **-banga** -बंग f. a drug extracted from the female hemp plant, a kind of *charas* (L. 67).

gardi gaṭshun गर्दि गछुन् । पांसुसंयोगः m.inf. to become dusty. **-vyotᵘ** -व्युतु । रेणुव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-vĕṭsᵘ** -व्यॆचू), dusty, full of dust.

garuḍ गरुड् m. Garuḍa, N. of a bird celebrated in Hindū myth as chief of the feathered race and enemy of the serpent race. He was the vehicle of the god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 720, 732, 793, 1324; Rām. 398, 598, 600).

girda गिर्द گرد । पूपविशेषः m. anything round; esp. a kind of round flat cake. **-kŏnḍal** -क्रुंडल् । परिधिः f. (sg. dat. **-kŏnḍali** -क्रुंडलि or **-kŏnḍüjᵘ** -क्रुंडजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a circular mark, the boundary of any circular area.

garāḍīl गराडील् । अत्यभिमानी adj. c.g. honoured, respected (on account of one's virtues, wealth, lineage, etc.).

gŏrdôlᵘ ग्वर्दोलु । फलविशेषः m. N. of a certain fruit, a small apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (El. *gordol* and *gurdálú*).

gŏrdölⁱ-öṭᵘ ग्वर्दोलि-ऑटू । फलविशेषसारकोष्ठम् f. an apricot stone. **-kujⁱ** -कुजि or **-kujᵘ** -कुजू । फलविशेषलता f. an apricot-tree. **-lünḍᵘ** -लंण्डू । फलविशेषवृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लंज्य), a branch of an apricot-tree, esp. when separated from the tree, with or without fruit hanging from it. **-phulay** -फुलय् । फलविशेषपुष्पसंदोहविकासः f. the flowering of an apricot-tree.

gardan गर्दन् گردن । अवटुः f. (sg. dat. **gardüñᵘ** गर्दञ़ू, Rām. 16, 825, 850, 853), the neck (K.Pr. 73, YZ. 146, Rām. 37, 299, 370, etc.); met. decapitation, beheading (K.Pr. 27). —**dïñᵘ** —दिञू । अवटुच्छेदनम् (शिरःकर्तनम्) f.inf. to decapitate, behead (Rām. 816; H. ii, 8, **tas,** him).

gardañĕ ganḍ गर्दञ्य गण्ड् । घाटानाडीसंबन्धः m. the articulation of the neck, a name given to the nape of the neck, the cervical ligament.

garuḍāsan गरुडासन् m. he who sits upon Garuḍa, i.e. whose vehicle is Garuḍa (see **garuḍ**), N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 160, 1407).

gardish گردش or **gardīsh** गर्दीश् (? f.), turning round, circulation, revolution. **gardīshhāyĕ ayām** गर्दीश्-हाय अयाम = گردشہائ ایام the revolutions of days, cycles of time (Rām. 132).

giriftanī گرفتنی f. an amount collected from a village on account of arrears, in addition to the revenue (L. 409, 435, 450).

gōragī गोरगी । पुरोहितता f. the profession, condition, professional knowledge, or professional acts of a family priest.

gurgū (? spelling), m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

grãgal ग्राँगल (Rām. 184), etc., see **gãgal**, etc.

gᵃr-gᵃr गर्-गर् । यन्त्रध्वनिः m.onomat. the hum of a spinning-wheel or similar rapidly revolving instrument.

gar-gara गर्-गर غرغره । गण्डूषा m.onomat. gargling. **gar-gar karun 2** गर्-गर् करुन् m.inf. (for **1** see s.v. **gara**, p. 295*b*, l. 38), to gargle.

gŏr-gŏr ग्वर्-ग्वर् । शब्दविशेषः m.onomat. the bubbling or gurgling sound of air passing through water, as in the case of a hubble-bubble or native tobacco-pipe.

gur-gur गुर्-गुर् । शब्दविशेषः m.onomat. a rumble, thunder. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to rumble, to thunder (K.Pr. 116, *gar gar*).

gurgurⁱ गुर्गुरि । धूमपानसाधनवस्तु f.onomat. a native tobacco-pipe, a kind of *huqqa*, a hubble-bubble, so called from the bubbling sound it makes (El. *guriguri*).

gūra-gūr गूर्-गूर् or **gūra-gūra** गूर्-गूर । लीलाचालनम् m. swinging, dandling, rocking (a child) (Śiv. 329, 1321, 1381; Rām. 210, 211, 1040); met. a gentle rocking of a house by an earthquake or the like.

gurgās (? **gura-gāsa** गुर्-गास, cf. **gura**), m. a kind of medicinal herb. The pounded leaves are applied externally for snake-bites and panther wounds (L. 76).

grah 1 ग्रह् । ग्रसनस्वभावः m. a man who habitually meets a request with shouts of abuse.

grah 2 ग्रह् m. a planet, esp. as influencing destiny (Śiv. 1477).

graha-gath ग्रह-गथ्।ग्रहानिष्टफलम् f. (sg. dat. **-güŝᵘ** -गंशू), (in astrology) the going or motion of the planets, an unfavourable conjuncture of the planets, i.e. the favourable planets to be in unlucky conditions and the unfavourable planets in prime. **-bār** -बार् । अनिष्टग्रहफलम् m., id.

grāh ग्राह् । ग्राहः m. a crocodile.

garāh गराह् । कदाचित् adv., see **gürᵘ 1**, p. 299*b*, l. 39.

girāh गिराह् (= گره) । चतुरङ्गुलमानम् f. the sixteenth part of a yard, four finger-breadths; a piece of cloth of such a length.

grahodᵘ ग्रहुद् । ग्रहः m. a planet, i.q. **grah 2**, q.v. (Śiv. 489, 924, 730, 1149).

grahadⁱ-bal ग्रहदि-बल् । ग्रहानिष्टफलचारः m. (in astrology) an unfavourable position of the planets (Śiv. 489).

grohun ग्रुहुन् । उपरागः m. (sg. dat. **grahanas** ग्रहनस), an eclipse of the sun or moon (Śiv. 424, Rām. 285, 438). The word is spelt **grônᵘ** in YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771.

grahana-kādur ग्रहन-काँदुर । व्रतव्रतः m. a Hindū who does not observe fasts (even neglecting to fast on the occasion of an eclipse), and who on such occasions eats forbidden foods. **-mad** -मद् । उपरागसंभवः m. the occurrence of an eclipse.

grahanalad ग्रहनलद् । ग्रहणाशुद्धः adj. c.g. subject to an eclipse, i.e. (of food, amongst Hindūs) rendered impure by the occurrence of an eclipse, and hence not fit to be eaten afterwards.

grahünᵘ 1 ग्रहंनू । भूताद्यावेशः f. demoniacal possession, a system of divination practised in the hill country of Kashmīr and by the Shin tribes to the north. The person believed to be possessed is also believed to be at the time endowed with the gift of prophecy. For a full description of the ceremony see Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, pp. 96 ff.

grahünᵘ 2 ग्रहंनू । गृहिणी f. the mistress of a house, the wife of a householder, the mother of a family (obs.).

grahünᵘ ग्रहंनू । ग्रहणीरोगः f. a female disease, hæmorrhage from the womb, chronic flooding.

grohunᵘ ग्रुहुनु । क्रूरमुखः adj. (f. **grühᵘnᵘ 1** ग्रंहंनू), fierce or cruel not only by disposition and conduct but in appearance.

grühᵘnᵘ 2 ग्रंहंनू । नद्यावर्तदेशगर्तः f. a deep place in a river, esp. in the curve of a large river. Cf. **grönᵘ**.

grahasth ग्रहस्थ m. (sg. dat. **grahasthas** ग्रहस्थस), a householder (Śiv. 579, 840); the life or condition of a householder, as opposed to that of a wandering mendicant or of a hermit (Śiv. 1713).

girja गिर्ज m. a Christian place of worship, a church (Gr.M.).

gairĕ-jins गैर्य-जिन्स् (Rām. 1096), i.q. **gair-jins**, see **gair**, p. 296*b*, l. 21.

gŏrôkᵘ ग्वरोकु । धूमपानौषधम् m. a preparation of tobacco and molasses (*gur*) for smoking in a *huqqa*.

grakh ग्रख् । चञ्चलपाकः f. (sg. dat. **graki** ग्रकि), boiling up, bubbling up of anything being cooked (Śiv. 1828). —**anünᵘ** —अनंनू । पाकविधानम् f.inf. to bring to the boil, to heat to bubbling (of liquids being cooked). —**dinᵘ** —दिनू । पाकविधानम् f.inf. to bring to the boil, as ab. —**lagünᵘ** —लगंनू । परिपक्वीभवनम्, अतिशयीभवनम् f.inf. to boil up; hence, to become ripe (of corn, etc.); to ripen (of pustules in smallpox or the like); to be luxuriant (of a ripening crop). —**yinᵘ** —यिनू । पाकोद्भवः f.inf. boiling up to commence (of liquids being cooked).

graka-wônᵘ ग्रक-वोनु । तप्तजलम् m. boiling water; it is drunk as a remedy for fever and indigestion. **-wörᵘ** -वांरू । स्वर्णादिपाकपात्री f. a vessel in which gold ornaments are boiled in acidified water in order to clean them.

grākh 1 ग्राख् । ग्राहकः m. (sg. dat. **grākas** ग्राकस), a customer, buyer (in a shop) (K.Pr. 219, 229, YZ. 119), or a customer, client (of some professional person), in each case whether occasional or regular.

-bāy -बाय् । ग्राहकस्त्री f. the wife of the regular client or customer of some professional person (e.g. a barber or a flower-seller); a woman who is such a regular client.

grāka-bôyᵘ ग्राकि-बोयु । ग्राहकः m. the buyer-brother, a regular customer or purchaser of things at a shop; a regular client or customer of any professional person. **-gara** -गर । ग्राहकगृहम् m. the house of such a regular client (visited regularly by the barber, flower-seller, etc., in the course of his business).

grākh 2 ग्राख् m. (sg. dat. **grākas** ग्राकस्; f. **grākañ** ग्राकञ्, Gr.Gr. 38, 106, 136), a sec. suff. forming nouns of agency. Thus, **karan-grākh** करन्ग्राख्, a doer; **khĕna-grākh** ख्यनग्राख्, an eater; **zōñᵘ-grākh** ज़ांञ्ग्राख्, a knower. See Gr.Gr. 106 for the rules for the use of this suffix. With nouns it indicates possession, when the thing possessed accompanies, but does not form part of, the possessor. Thus, **lari-grākh** लरिग्राख्, the owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). It thus often indicates a profession or trade, as in **hāka-grākh** हाकग्राख्, a vegetable seller (Gr.Gr. 38); **gāsa-grākh** गासग्राख्, a grass-cutter (K.Pr. 178).

grŏkh 1 ग्रुख । ईषत्पाकः m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas** ग्रुकस्), slight or partial cooking in water. **—nĕngalun** —न्यंगलुन् । निष्ठीवननिगरणम्, सहनम् m.inf. to swallow one's own saliva; met. to bear or endure an insult or a wrong, to stomach an insult. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पक्वरसत्यागः m.inf. (in cooking vegetables) to pour off the water in which they are being cooked (after they have been heated for but a short time and in order to put other water over them instead), to change the water in cooking; the first water is poured off to remove the dirt, so as to leave the vegetables clean.

grŏka-wônᵘ ग्रुक-वोनु । विस्रावजलम् m. the froth which rises at the commencement of boiling rice; *this is given hot as a remedy for fever accompanied by indigestion or flatulence.*

grŏkh 2 ग्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas** ग्रुकस्), swallowing (El.). ? incorr. for **grŏṭh 1.**

garᵘkh गरुख् (= غرق), adj. c.g. drowned, immersed; met. overwhelmed (with), buried (in), smothered (in) (something material) (Rām. 141, buried under heaps of gold).

gurka-kāv (? spelling), m. the Himalayan snow-cock, *Tetraogallus himalayensis*, the *Rām cikōr* of sportsmen (L. 118).

grakun ग्रकुन् । चञ्चलपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **grakyōv** ग्रक्योव्), (of heated liquids) to boil up, bubble up, boil over; to be in violent motion (of liquids) (Gr.Gr. xx). The causal of this verb is **grakanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

grakanāwun ग्रकनावुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakanôwᵘ** ग्रकनोवु), to heat a liquid till it boils, to cause to boil; to cook (El. *grĕk-*) (Gr.Gr. 174).

girkiñ गिर्किञ् । सर्पभेदः, भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of snake. It is said to be able to put its tail into its mouth and then to roll along like a hoop, and to adopt this original method for attacking a human being; N. of a kind of two-headed ornament of gold or silver hung on to the neck of a suckling child.

grakawun ग्रकवुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakowᵘ** ग्रकवु), to cook in water, to stew, boil.

grakawunᵘ ग्रकवुनु । अत्युष्णम् n.ag. (f. **grakawüñᵘ** ग्रकवंञ्), (of water, etc.) boiling up, boiling hot.

grākay ग्राकय् । ग्राहकाधिक्याहंकृतिः f. (in a shopkeeper) pride or conceit caused by the fact that a large number of customers are demanding some particular article in his stock.

gŏril ग्वरिल् or **gūril** गूरिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. (sg. dat. **gŏrili** ग्वरिलि or **gūrili** गूरिलि), the profession, conduct, or condition of a family priest, or of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor (cf. Gr.Gr. 142, **gŏr** or **gōr 1, gūrⁱlözᵘ**, and **gōrözᵘ**).

gurāl गुराल् m. the Himālaya chamois (El.).

gārilad गारिलद् । अतिलोभयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who is affected by continual longing, unsatisfied even by the attainment of the desired object, but who is still wishing for more and more.

gūrⁱlözᵘ गूरिलांज़ु । आचार्यता f., i.q. **gŏril,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **gōrözᵘ.**

grima ग्रिम । यवविशेषः m. Tibet barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*, var., an important food staple among the mountain people. The grain has not the chaff scales adhering to it, but is naked like wheat (L. 330, 341, *grim*).

garm गर्म् گرم । घर्मः adj. c.g. hot, warm (W. 112, Rām. 1198); in a state of heat; fervid, ardent, zealous; fiery, choleric; warm, rich (e.g. a man or a place of pilgrimage) (K.Pr. 236); active, lively, brisk (as a market) (Rām. 139); (of news) exciting, arousing, causing energy (Rām. 777, 798); as subst. the hot season.

garmī गर्मी گرمی । अत्युष्णता f. heat, warmth (W. 112, Śiv. 27); hot weather, the hot season; activity, briskness, fierceness, vehemence; sexual passion, lust, heat; fever, the venereal disease.

gaurama गौरम adj. c.g. fair, fair-complexioned (Śiv. 47).

gōramal **गोरमल्** or **gōramala** **गोरमल** m. a grave-digger (El.). Cf. **gōr 4.**

garmun **गर्मुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **garmyōv** **गर्म्योव्**), to be hot (Gr.Gr. xviii).

grūmphᵘ **ग्रूंफ़्**, see **grūphᵘ.**

girmār **गिर्मार्** । आवृत्य ताडनम् m. mobbing and beating (e.g. a thief attempting to abscond). Cf. **gīr.**

grimith **ग्रिमिथ्** । गोमूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **grimⁱtas** **ग्रिमितस्**), cattle urine, cow's urine. Hindū brides have their hair washed with a mixture of this and milk two days before the marriage (K.Pr. 112, 114, *grumit*).

grimⁱta-gūrᵘ **ग्रिमित-गूरू** । गोमूत्रकुम्भिका f. the cistern (made of a covered jar buried in the floor of a cowhouse) for collecting the cattle urine. **-wôñᵘ** **-वोञु** । गोमूत्रसंकीर्णजलम् m. a mixture of cattle urine and water (generally in the proportions of half and half).

grāma-yāz **ग्राम-याज्** । अतिधनायावसरः m. lit. a village sacrifice, a sacrifice in which everyone in the village will take a share, and from which the sacrificing priest will gain a very large amount of fees; hence, met. an opportunity for gaining a large sum of money or making a very big profit.

grān **ग्रान्** । गौधेरः m. the Indian marten, *Mustela flavigula* (L. 110), said to be sprung from the union of a black serpent and an iguana.

granā **ग्रना** । ग्लानिः f. a feeling of disgust (for any person or thing), i.q. **grāna.**

grāna **ग्रान** । अरुचिः f. disgust rising from surfeit, having eaten so much of anything that one loathes it. **—gatshūñᵘ** **—गछ़्ञू** । अरुच्युद्भवः f.inf. such loathing to occur. **—karūñᵘ** **—करुञू** f.inf. to condemn, blame (Gr.M.).

grônᵘ **ग्रोनु** m. (YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771), i.q. **grohun,** q.v.

garönī **गरांनी** (= گراني), f. weight, burden; heaviness, gravity; heaviness of spirit, depression, grief, vexation (Rām. 1461); scarceness, scarcity, dearth, dearness.

garun **गरुन्** or **gaḍun** **गडुन्** । घट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gorᵘ 4** **गंरु** or **goḍᵘ** **गंडु**, for **1, 2, 3** see s.vv.), to make, form, fashion, put together (as a carpenter); to malleate, to work metals (H. v, 5); to forge, mould. **kalam garun,** to mend a pen (Gr.M.) **-ṭsarun** **-त्सरुन्** । घट्टनादिकम् m.inf. a jingling repetition of **garun,** to make and prepare, to do all the work necessary in the preparation of anything (e.g. a brazen vessel or an ornament).

gorᵘ-motᵘ **गंरु-मंतु** । घट्टितः perf. part. (f. **gürᵘ-mütsᵘ** **गंरू-मंचू**), made, prepared, fashioned, forged, etc. (K.Pr. 73, 173, Śiv. 280).

garanay **गरनय्** । अघट्टितः neg. conj. part. not having made (Gr.Gr. 111); as adj. e.g. not made, not yet made, not yet hammered out into shape.

garana yunᵘ **गरन युनु** । कठोरीभवनम् m. inf. pass., lit. to be made, to be hammered into shape; met. (of living beings) to be hardened, to become obstinate in refusing to do anything, to jib; (of things or actions) to be hard, difficult (Gr.Gr. 169).

gārun **गारुन्** । अन्वेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôrᵘ 2** **गोरु**, for **1** see s.v.), to search eagerly for (Rām. 439, 1487); to remember affectionately, to miss (a friend), every now and then to think of a person and long for his presence and assistance; to inquire (El.); to search (L. 463).

gôrᵘ-motᵘ **गोरु-मंतु** । अन्विष्टः perf. part. (f. **görᵘ-mütsᵘ** **गांरू-मंचू**), missed, longed for, as ab.

gērun 1 **गेरुन्** । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūrᵘ** **ग्यूरु**; f. **gīrᵘ** **गीरू**, pl. **gērĕ** **गेर्य**; 2 p.p. **gēryōv** **गेर्योव्**), to surround, encompass; to encircle; to beset, hem in; to invest, blockade.

gyūrᵘ-motᵘ **ग्यूरु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **gīrᵘ-mütsᵘ** **गीरू-मंचू**), surrounded, etc.

gērun 2 **गेरुन्**, see **gēlun.**

gīrun **गीरुन्** । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gīryōv** **गीर्योव्**), to be giddy, to totter, reel.

gōrun **गोरुन्** । प्रलापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūrᵘ** **गूरु**; f.pl. **gōrĕ** **गोर्य**; 2 p.p. **gōryōv** **गोर्योव्**), to babble in delirium or the like; to talk in one's sleep; to lament (Gr.Gr. xx).

gurun 1 **गुरुन्** । गडकः m. (sg. dat. **guranas** **गुरनस्**), a certain small fish inhabiting the streams and morasses (L. 158, *gúran*; W. 123). It is said to have a delicate taste.

gurun 2 **गुरुन्** m. (sg. dat. **guranas** **गुरनस्**), a bunch (of grapes or the like) (El., K.Pr. 255). Cf. **dach.**

grand **ग्रन्द्** । संख्या f. (sg. dat. **grünzᵘ** **ग्रंज़ू**, Gr.Gr. 29, 69), counting, enumeration, reckoning, computation. **—karūñᵘ** **—करुञू** m.inf. to number, reckon, count, compute (El.).

grünzᵘ-phyurᵘ **ग्रंज़ू-फियुरु** । संख्याविपर्ययः counting backwards.

grŏndᵘ **ग्रॊंडु** । अतिस्थूलदारु, महापुरुषः m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **gonḍᵘ 2.** Cf. **gar-gunḍa,** s.v. **gara,** p. 295*b*, l. 28.

grindam **ग्रिंदम्** m. compressing, squeezing, throttling. Used in the phrase **haṭⁱ grindam dyunᵘ,** see **hoṭᵘ 1.**

grāngal **ग्रांगल्**, see **gāgal.**

garanāwun **गरनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **garanôwᵘ** **गरनोवु**), to cause to be made, to get made, to make (with help) (H. xi, 17).

grünzᵘ ग्रंज़ू, see **grand.**

gŏrinözᵘ ग्वरिनांज़ू । पौरोहित्यम् f. the condition or profession of a **gŏryunᵘ**, q.v., i.e. of a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas. Cf. **gōrözᵘ**.

grañ ग्रञ् । क्षोभः m. agitation, anxiety, misgiving (e.g. when one desires to do something at a small expenditure and finds that it is costing much more than was anticipated).

grōñᵘ ग्रांञ् । कूपविशेषः f. a deep well in the bed of a river hidden under the water, usually in mountain streams. Cf. **grühᵘñᵘ 2.**

gariñ 1 गरिञ् । गृहसंस्कारिणी f. a good housewife, a woman who manages her house well (Gr.Gr. 38).

gariñ 2 गरिञ् f. an unconscientious woman (?), only noted in K.Pr. 132 (*garin*), where it is so translated.

graph ग्रफ् or **grŏph** ग्रुफ् m. in the following: —**karun** —करुन् । ग्रासीकरणम् m.inf. to swallow, eat up (food); met. to wear anything away, make worn out; entirely to misappropriate anything entrusted to one.

grũphᵘ ग्रूँफु । कोरकः m. a half-opened bud.

giriphtār गिरिफ़्तार् گرفتار adj. e.g. taken, seized, arrested, captured (Rām. 53, 384, 879); involved (in), entangled (Rām. 297); entangled (in calamity), at one's wit's ends (Rām. 1217).

garĕr गर्यर् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness (lit. and fig.), solidity.

grās ग्रास् । ग्रासः m. a mouthful of food, as much as can be put into the mouth at one time [Śiv. 594, 1461 (of milk)]. Often —°. —**karun** —करुन् । ग्रासीकरणम् m.inf. to swallow; met. to misappropriate goods entrusted to one; to swallow up, to destroy (Śiv. 1352, 1480). —**sōpanun** —सोपनुन् m.inf. swallowing or destruction to occur (Śiv. 1465).

gursī गुर्सी f. an opal (El.).

gurus गुरस् । गोरसः m. (sg. dat. **gurasas** गुरसस्), skim milk (L. 462); buttermilk, milk and water which has been churned and from which the butter has been taken. The Kāshmīrīs are very fond of this (El., K.Pr. 73, 78, 87, 241; Śiv. 1461). **gurus-wurus** गुरस्-वुरस् id. (El.).

guras-gūrᵘ गुरस्-गूरु । गोरसविक्रेता m. (f. **-gūrü** -गूर्), a buttermilk seller, a cowherd who lives by selling buttermilk. The f. is a female seller. **-krörü** -क्रांरू । गोरसपूपः m. a kind of curd cake made by boiling buffalo buttermilk. **-kᵃy** -क्य् । गोरसपात्री f. a buttermilk vessel; a vessel in which milk is churned to buttermilk. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यमु । गोरसकृमिः m. the worm which breeds in sour buttermilk; met. a baby which is very tiny. **-nörü** -नांरू । गोरसाल्पपात्री f. a kind of small earthen vessel, narrow at the top, used for holding buttermilk or the like. **-tsodᵘ** -च्वडु । गोरसपात्रम् m. a kind of earthen tub or vessel in which buttermilk is kept; such a vessel full of buttermilk. **-wörü** -वांरू । गोरसात्यल्पपात्री f. a very small vessel used for ladling buttermilk, or similar uses.

grishm ग्रिश्म् । ग्रीष्मः m. one of the six Kashmīr seasons (L. 326), the hot season, consisting of the months of Zēth (Skt. *Jyaiṣṭha* = May–June) and Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha* = June–July).

gröshᵉrun 1 ग्रांश्रुन् । ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gröshᵒrᵘ** ग्रांश्रु), to take, receive (into the hand, etc., of something given by another).

gröshᵉrun 2 ग्रांश्रुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gröshᵒrᵘ** ग्रांश्रु. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), (of a shower of rain, esp. a violent one) to stop suddenly.

gröshᵉrāwun 1 ग्रांश्रावुन् । ग्राहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gröshᵉrôwᵘ** ग्रांश्रोवु), to cause to be taken, to cause a gift to be taken by another.

gröshᵉrāwun 2 ग्रांश्रावुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gröshᵉrôwᵘ** ग्रांश्रोवु), i.q. **gröshᵉrun 2.**

grīstⁱ ग्रीस्ति, **grūstᵘ** ग्रूस्तु, see **gryūstᵘ**.

grīstil ग्रीस्तिल् । कृषीवलता f. (sg. dat. **grīstili** ग्रीस्तिलि), the profession of a cultivator, farming, cultivation of the soil; skill in cultivating, knowledge of farming.

graṭa ग्रट । घरट्टः m. a corn-mill, a grinding mill (K.Pr. 6, 27; L. 456; Śiv. 1503, 1795, 1828; W. 2 has *ghraṭᵘ*, i.e. **groṭᵘ**). **-anwār** -अन्वार् f. the revolution of a mill; met. perpetual or continual revolution (of the soul through transmigration) (Śiv. 1795, 1914). **-bal** -बल् । घरट्टस्थानम् m. the ground outside a village, on the bank of a river, where the village corn-mill, driven by the stream, is situated (K.Pr. 71). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । अतिपीडनम् m.inf. to give grinding; to put to the mill, to 'grind' a pupil, make him study hard; to wear down a person by refusing him any liberty. **-khôrᵘ** -खोरु m. or **-khörü** -खांरू f. । घरट्टोर्ध्वपात्रम् in the large water-mill, the large wickerwork receptacle, which is filled with wheat and which delivers it gradually to the millstones. —**lagun** —लगुन् । निरोधेन क्लेशावाप्तिः m.inf. to be put into the mill; to be worn down by being refused liberty (e.g. in a prison). **-latshulᵘ** -लछुलु । घरट्टसंमार्जनी m. a brush for sweeping up the flour or the refuse coming from a mill. **-pahörü** -पहांरू । घरट्टनिलयः f. the hut on the bank of a river in which the water-mill for grinding corn is kept. **-tsakᵃj** -चक्ज् or

-tsak^üj^ü -त्रक्कूज् । घरट्टशिला f. one of the stones (upper or nether) of a mill, a millstone. It is believed that a Yĕch, or fairy, no matter how strong, cannot lift a millstone, and hence anything placed under it is safe from him (K.Pr. 141). **-wôl^u** -वोलु m. a miller (K.Pr. 6).

grutu (? spelling), N. of a certain soil, containing a large proportion of clay (L. 319). The word appears to be properly **gurot^u**, q.v., or its f. **gurüṭ^ü**.

grüṭ^ü ग्रंटू । पिटकगुटिका f. the hard core of a boil not yet ripe, i.e. before matter has fully formed in it. Cf. **grŏth** 2 and **gūṭh**.

guroṭ^u गुरट्टु । ईषत्पीतवर्णः adj. (f. sg. nom. **gurüṭ^ü** गुरंटू, dat. **guracĕ** गुरच्य), of a light-tawny colour, light brown. This word often takes the form **gura** (q.v.) when ∘—.

gurüṭ^ü mĕts^ü गुरंटू म्यंचू । पिच्छिलमृत्तिका f. a kind of slimy yellow earth used for plastering. It is found in the hills and principally employed for decorating town houses. (Cf. **grutu.**) **—rab** —रब् । पुष्टपङ्कः f. mud made by mixing this earth with water.

grath ग्रठ् । निगरणशब्दः m. the gulping sound made when swallowing food or water. Cf. **grith** and **grŏth** 1. **—grath** —ग्रठ् । असकृज्जलनिगरणशब्दः, पाकशब्दः m. the series of gulping sounds made when drinking water; the similar sound made by rice when being boiled. **—karun** —करुन् । सशब्दनिगरणम् m.inf. to make a gulping sound when swallowing quickly.

grith ग्रिठ् । निगरणशब्दः m. the gulping sound made in swallowing, esp. in swallowing soft food. Cf. **grath** and **grŏth** 1.

grŏth ग्रॊथ् । धनाद्यायभोगः m. the spending by one member of a company of the whole of its joint earnings.

grŏṭh 1 ग्रॊठ् । पानशब्दः m. the gulping sound made when swallowing a liquid. Cf. **grath** and **grith**, also **amanĕ-ta-grŏth**, p. 28*b*, l. 21. **—nĕngalun** —न्यंगलुन् । युगपन्निगरणम् m.inf. to gulp down together food and liquid.

grŏṭh 2 ग्रॊठ् । विस्फोटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **grŏtas** ग्रॊटस), a bubo or boil occurring on the inner part of the thigh or armpit, said to be caused by excessive walking. Cf. **grüṭ^ü**.

gar^ath गरथ् or **garath** गरथ् । आकारः m. (sg. dat. **gartas** गर्तस् or **garatas** गरतस्), the forming, fashioning, forging, hammering out of anything; hence (of any manufactured metal article), the ultimate manufactured shape, the form, shape, fashion; the model or fashion according to which a thing is to be made. Cf. **garun** and Gr.Gr. 128. The word is reported to be m., though most words ending in **ath** are f. Cf., however, **waṭath**.

gairath गैरथ्, **gōrath** गोरथ् غيرت m. (sg. dat. **gairatas** गैरतस्), jealousy; source or cause of jealousy; care of what is sacred and inviolable; a nice sense of honour; honour; courage, spirit, strength of mind, coolness in difficulties (Rām. 685, 865, 966, 1081); modesty, bashfulness; envy, emulation; disdain, indignation; enmity.

grŏtam ग्रॊतम् । समग्रतया भक्षणम् m. eating up all the food before one, clearing out the dishes.

guraṭun गुरट्टुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guratyōv** गुरट्योव), to be light tawny coloured, to be fair coloured (Gr.Gr. xix).

graṭiñ ग्रटिञ् । लघुपेषणीयन्त्रम् f. a small light handmill. Cf. **graṭa**.

gōra-tray गोर-त्रय । गौरीतृतीयाख्या तिथिः, चित्रविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February), sacred amongst Hindūs to the goddess Gaurī or Vāgīśvarī, on which a festival is held by teachers and their pupils; a set of verses, written on coloured paper, together with a picture of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning, surrounded by an ornamental border, prepared on the occasion of this festival.

grŏtsun ग्रॊचुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **grŏtsyōv** ग्रॊच्योव, Gr.Gr. 226), to be splashed about (as a liquid in a vessel), shaken up, agitated. Cf. **grakun**.

grŏtsawun ग्रॊचवुन् । जलादिचेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grŏtsow^u** ग्रॊचवु), to splash about, shake up (a liquid in a vessel).

grāv ग्राव् । उपालम्भः f. reproaches made to a person (esp. to a friend) for improper conduct, remonstrance, expostulation, admonition (Śiv. 1832, Rām. 307, 1624); complaint, accusation, blame (El. *grāo*). **-gŏndun** -ग्वन्दुन् । प्रीतिपूर्वकोपालम्भः m. remonstrance (and) criticism, a kindly affectionate remonstrance. **—karüñ^ü** —करंञ् । उपालम्भनम् f.inf. to remonstrate, as ab.; to accuse, complain, blame (El.) (dat. of obj. Gr.M.).

grāwa-grāv ग्राव-ग्राव् । परस्परोपालम्भः, असकृदुपालम्भः f. mutual reproaches, mutual recriminations (esp. between the relations of a bride and bridegroom, respectively, as to the alleged small amount of the dowry, etc.); frequent reproaches (not mutual).

gārawun^u गारवुनु n.ag. (f. **gārawüñ^ü** गारवंञ्), one who searches eagerly for anything (Śiv. 206).

garwanj गरवञ्ज । जलकुम्भासनम् m. a wooden stand for supporting a water-jar (Hindī *gharŏcā*).

grāvür^u ग्रावुरू । आवरणम्, आक्रमणम् f. striking by the wings (as a large bird attacks smaller ones); met. See article **g**.

attack or violent oppression of a weak person by a powerful one.

gŏrawār ग्वरवार् or **gōrawār** गोरवार्, see **gŏr**, p. 297*b*, l. 6.

grāy ग्राय् । क्षोभः, क्षोभचेष्टा f. shaking, trembling, quivering (H. vii, 11, of ears of grain); tottering, trembling (cf. āyĕ-grāyĕ, s.v. **āy 2**) (Rām. 1118); a jerk, sudden push causing movement (e.g. to a vessel, so as to cause the contained liquid to shake up or to be splashed out); agitation of the mind (Rām. 1742), indignation. El. spells this word *grāe*. Cf. **brōṭh-grāy** and **brūṭh^i-grāy**, s.v. **brōṭh** (p. 128, col. *a*, l. 10, and col. *b*, l. 6). **—diñ^u** —दिञ्ञू । निपातनचेष्टाविधानम् f.inf. to knock or push a vessel containing liquid, so as to cause the contents to be spilt. **—kadüñ^u** —कडंञू । संशोधनम् f.inf. to rinse (a cloth or an empty vessel). **—lagüñ^u** —लगंञू । अकस्मात्क्षोभचेष्टासंभवः, मनःक्षोभः f.inf. to be shaken or upset (of a vessel, so that the contents are spilt); to be unsteady, impermanent, not "founded on a rock" (H. ix, 12); (of the mind, etc.) to be agitated, to become filled with indignation (in this sense **grāy** is usually —° following a word signifying 'mind' or the like). **—mārüñ^u** —मारंञू f.inf. to cause to shake (of ear-rings, K.Pr. 153).

grāyĕ diñĕ ग्राय दिञ्ञ, f. pl. inf. to give wavings, to cause to wave (H. vii, 11). **—mārañĕ** —मारञ्ञ f. pl. inf. to flutter, tremble (of locks of hair, YZ. 64).

griy ग्रिय् । पुष्टविस्रावः m. a kind of thick gruel, made by boiling a little rice in much water, and then mashing it.

giryĕ گریہ m. crying, weeping, lamentation (YZ. 497). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to lament, etc. (YZ. 126, 194, 456).

gār^iyāl गॅरियाल् । घटीसंज्ञापकः m. a bell-ringer, a man whose business it is to strike a gong at certain hours of the day (K.Pr. 67, W. 154); a small bell (El.).

gŏryun^u ग्वर्युनु । पुरोहितविशेषः m. a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas.

gryūst^u ग्र्यूस्तु or **grūst^u** ग्रूस्तु । कृषीवलः m. (sg. dat. **grīstis** ग्रीस्तिस्), a farmer, husbandman, cultivator of the soil; a tenant farmer (El.; K.Pr. 69, 129, 224; L. 456; H. ix, 4, 7). According to El. the word is pronounced *grūst* in Śrīnagar and *grōst* elsewhere.

grīst^i-bāy ग्रीस्ति-बाय् । कृषिकस्त्री f. a farmer's wife (H. ix, 1). **-gara** -गर । कृषिकगृहम् m. a village husbandman's house, in which he lives; the condition of such a householder. **-kāg^ür^u** -काँग्र्, f. a rudely made peasant's *kangrī* or portable fireplace (K.Pr. 129). **-pacĕ** -पच्य । कृषिकतुल्यः adj. c.g. equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow-husbandman. The expression is used in arranging marriages, etc.

graz 1 ग्रज़् । गर्जनम् f. roaring, speaking with a thundering voice (Gr.Gr. 126, Śiv. 1117); loud singing, a thundering chorus (Śiv. 1614). **—tulüñ^u** —तुलंञू । समेत्य गर्जनम् f.inf. to raise a roar (of a crowd of people shouting the same thing).

graz 2, see **grŏz.**

griz ग्रिज़् । भर्त्सनम् m. abuse, railing at a person.

grŏz ग्रज़् । गुटिका f. the heel, esp. the *tendo Achillis*; according to El., also the calf of the leg, or the leg genl. (El. also *graz*).

gar^az गरज़् or **garaz** गरज़् غرض m. (sg. abl. **garza** गर्ज़ H. vii, 26, **garaza** गरज़ Rām. 651), an aim, end, object (Gr.M.); design, view, purpose, intention (H. vii, 26, Śiv. 572, Rām. 107); interest, concern, connexion (with anything) (Gr.M.). Regarding the gender of this word (which in Hindōstānī is f.), see W. 18. As adv., also (Rām. 651) **garaza,** in short, in a word, in fine (Rām. 432, 664, 373). **-mand** غرضمند adj. c.g. concerned, interested; selfish, designing (K.Pr. 66, Rām. 1150). Cf. **bē-garaz** and K.Pr. 235.

gōröz^u गोरांज़ू । गुरुवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a teacher, of a spiritual guide, or of a family priest. Cf. **gŏrinŏz^u**, **gŏril**, **gūr^ilŏz^u**, and Gr.Gr. 143.

gurāza गुराज़ (=غراز) । उद्धतः adj. c.g. pompous, haughty; a bully, tyrannous.

guriz^u गुरिज़ू । अश्वसमूहमात्रम् m.pl. a herd, troop, or collection of horses, when limited to a certain number (Gr.Gr. 93).

grazun ग्रज़ुन् । गर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **groz^u** ग्रज़ु; 2 p.p. **grazōv** ग्रज़ोव्. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to roar (e.g. of a tiger, a torrent, or thunder) (K.Pr. 9, 233; Rām. 170, 674, 971, 1331, 1501, 1567). For the n.ag. of this verb see Gr.Gr. 106.

g^as ग्स् । विष्ठा m. ordure, of a human being or of a dog (K.Pr. 85, *gasui* for **g^as^üy**; spelt *gĕs* in K.Pr. 114, and *gus*, ib. 77). **—mathun** —मथुन् । अतिलज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to beat (defile with) ordure; met. publicly to disgrace, publicly put to shame by abuse, etc. (esp. some respectable person).

g^asa-cār ग्स-चार् । विष्ठापरित्यागपीडा m. pain caused by constipation. **-ḍakh^ijĕ** -डंखिज्य or **ḍang^ijĕ** डंगिज्य । विष्ठाशयः f.pl. the receptacle for ordure, the rectum. **-dūr^u** -दूरू । विष्ठाद्यतिदुर्गन्धपदवी f. a lane in a village or town in which ordure, etc., is allowed to lie about, a stinking lane. **-gŏbur** -ग्वबुर् । कुत्सितपोतः

m. (sg. dat. -gŏbaras -ग्बरस्), a son of ordure, a naughty, troublesome boy. Cf. -kūrᵘ, bel. -gurᵘ -गुर्। अवस्कद्विष्टाश्वत् m. (f. -gurᵘ -गुर्), an ordure-horse, one who is like a horse in regard to easing himself; a man who habitually goes to stool several times a day. -gᵃs -गस्। विष्ठातीसार: f. diarrhœa. -khorᵘ -खॊर्। मलि गतर: adj. (f. -khürᵘ -खॊर्), 'an eater of filth,' hence one who is personally filthy, dressed in filthy clothes, and habitually has a filthy smell. -kūrᵘ -कूर्। कूरस्त्र व-कन्या f. a daughter of ordure, a naughty, troublesome girl. Cf. -gŏbur, ab. -kyomᵘ -क्यॊम्। विष्ठाकृमि: m. a worm in ordure (whether at the time of emission or in corrupted ordure). -lyobᵘ -ल्यॊब्। विष्ठालोष्टम् m. a large lump of ordure. -malawāy -मलवाय्। निष्कारणरोष: m. causeless anger frequently indulged in by one to whom such anger is natural. -motᵘ -मॊत्। विष्ठोन्मत्त: adj. (f. -müṭsᵘ -मॊच्), a madman who rolls in filth and covers himself with it. -nolᵘ -नॊल्। मलिनकर्कशवराटक: m. a rough and dirty cowry. -nolᵘ baith dyunᵘ -नॊल् बैथ् दिनु। अयत्नतो निष्पति: m.inf. easy success to come unexpectedly. -nĕngürᵘ -न्यंगॊर्। विष्ठाखण्ड: f. an unhealthy fragment of ordure (not emitted in properly formed fæces). -phakh -फख्। विष्ठादौर्गन्ध्यम् m. (sg. dat. -phaki -फकि), the stink of ordure. -pōn -पोन्। विष्ठाव्याप्तापानम् m. an anus defiled with ordure. -shōda -शोद। अतिकोपन: m. a man who by nature is often in a furious rage, using at the time filthy abuse. -trang -त्रंग् or -trĕng -त्र्यंग्। विष्ठातिप्रसार: f. sudden and unexpected evacuation by an infant in arms, or child taken into one's arms. -taṭhüjᵘ -टठंज्। विष्ठापाची f. a wooden vessel for carrying away or for retaining ordure. -ṭsūr -चूर्। विष्ठार्थमैकागारिक: m. an ordure-thief, one who evacuates in a prohibited place (e.g. a garden). -yĕch -यछ्। विष्ठायक्ष: m. (sg. dat. -yĕchas -यछस्), a demon who haunts places where ordure is deposited; met. an ugly man of terrifying appearance. -zĕv -ज्यव्। कुत्सितजिह्वा f. an ordure-tongue, a tongue which utters calumnies or rude or indecent remarks.

gᵃsᵘy गसूय् m. only ordure, nothing but ordure (K.Pr. 85).

gas गस्। घर्षणम् m. rubbing down, grinding between two stones (e.g. of sandal-wood) (Gr.Gr. 124). —dyunᵘ —दिनु। घर्षणम् m.inf. to grind down, rub down, abrade, rub smooth; to criticize a person over and over again.

gasa āmotᵘ गस आमॊत्। स्वयं घृष्टीभूत: perf. part. (f. —āmüṭsᵘ —आमॊच्), worn down, worn away by constant use. —yunᵘ —यिनु। घृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be worn away by constant use.

gās 1 गास् for gāsa, in the following: gās-phūs गास्-फूस्। हेयप्रायवस्तु m. old dry grass or straw; weeds; met. (of clothes or used papers) worthless, only fit to be thrown away.

gāsa गास। तृणम् m. grass (K.Pr. 252; Śiv. 197, 1049; Rām. 96, 449, 1631; H. x, 5; xi, 6, 7); hay; straw; fodder; weeds; a plant of the grass kind, a grass (Rām. 883). nākāra gāsa, weeds (Gr.M.). -örᵘ -ऑर्। तृणमयकुण्डली f. a ring made of a wisp of grass fastened up with string, used for supporting globular vessels. -bonᵘ -बॊन्। तृणराशि: m. a pile of grass, a hay-rick. -banna -बन्न। राशीकृततृणम् f. a pile or rick of straw or grass gradually formed by additions from time to time. -bôrᵘ -बोर्। तृणभार: m. a load of grass, carried on the head, or deposited for sale on the ground. -barᵃg -वर्ग्। तृणपत्रम्, अल्पमात्रतृणम् m. a leaf of grass; a small amount of grass, etc., just a little hay or straw (Rām. 1519). -ḍongᵘ -डॊंग्। तृणकृतोच्चस्थानम् m. a grass-platform built in trees on which articles are kept for safety. -dyār -द्यार् m.pl. money for cutting grass (K.Pr. 33). -gĕdᵘ -ग्यॊड्। षण्मुष्ट्यात्मबद्धतृणम् f. a bundle similar to the next, but smaller, composed of six handfuls (K.Pr. 80). Cf. -khorᵘ, bel. -gyoḍᵘ -ग्यॊडु। बद्धतृणमहाभार: m. a bundle of grass or the like made up for fodder or for sale. -khorᵘ -खॊर्। द्वादशमुष्ट्यात्मतृणम् m. a bundle of twelve tied-up handfuls of rice-straw, with the grain (K.Pr. 32). Cf. -gĕdᵘ, ab. —khyonᵘ —ख्यॊनु m.inf. to eat grass, to graze (El., K.Pr. 105, W. 87, Śiv. 1464). -khĕshᵘ -ख्यॊश्। तृणसंहति: f. a small bundle of rice-straw, etc., esp. as much as is grasped in the hand at one time. -kõnᵘ -कॊंन्। तृणसमूह: f. a small pile of rice-straw or the like. -koṭᵘ -कॊट्। तृणाङ्कुर: m. the sprout or young stalk of a rice plant, etc., a blade of grass (Śiv. 1049). -küṭᵘ -कॊट्। तृणमात्रम् f. a single long straw of paddy, etc. -lŏṭshürᵘ -ल्वछॊर्। मध्यबद्धतृणसमूह: f. a bundle of straw, etc., tied in the middle, a sheaf. -lôvᵘ -लोवु। तृणमुष्टिकम् m. a handful of straw grasped near the root (H. xi, 12). -nambal -नम्बल्। तृणचेचभू: f. a swampy piece of land growing grass suitable for fodder. -nār -नार्। तृणाग्नि: m. a straw or grass fire; the straw that remains unburnt in such a fire. -pahörᵘ -पहॊर्। तृणमयकुटी f. a grass hut, a hut built of, or thatched with, grass, straw, etc. -pulahorᵘ -पुलहॊर्। तृणमयपादुका m. grass-sandals, sandals made of grass. They are worn on the mountains. -raz -रज्। तृणमयी रज्जु: m. a straw rope (H. xi, 9). -thôpᵘ -थोपु। तृणसमूह: m. a bundle of grass, straw, etc. -tüjᵘ -तॊज्। तृणतूलिका f. the inner shaft of a paddy-straw,

the stem after removing the outer cortex. **-tul**ᵘ -तुलु । तृणनालम्, अल्पसमूहः m. a single straw, a stem of grass, etc.; met. a small amount of straw, etc. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । तृणसमूहः m. a quantity of straw, without reference to the amount.

gösⁱ gatshun गांसि गछुन् । तृणसाछ्रवनम् m. (of a field) to become covered with weeds; met. to become very lazy (K.Pr. 105, *ghás*, wrongly translated 'lustful').

gasuī, gĕs, see **gᵃs.**

gēsō گیسو a ringlet, curl, sidelock (YZ. 69); the hair of a woman's head, the whole hair when gathered up, twisted, and fastened on the back or top of the head (YZ. 153).

gös گاس (YZ. 90), ? meaning. Apparently translated as a sg. dat. of **gāv,** q.v., which is impossible, the word being fem.

gōsa गोस (= غصه) । रोषः m. wrath, rage, anger, passion; displeasure, a hurt feeling (Śiv. 85, Rām. 758); anxiety, trouble, sorrow (Rām. 72, 453, 675, 758, 1088, 1120, 1572, 1675, 1693, 1739). **—diwanāwun** —दिवनावुन् m.inf. to provoke to anger (Gr.M.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । रोषोद्भवः m.inf. anger or rage (against someone, in dat.) to occur (K.Pr. 100, Rām. 1556, 1574, 1605). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । रोषप्रतीकारः m.inf. to drag out anger, to assuage anger, to appease. **—karun** —करुन् । रोषसंपादनम् m.inf. to make anger, to enrage, anger.

gösⁱ गांसि, see **gāsa.**

gosᵘ गसु adj. (f. **güsᵘ** गसू), rubbed down, ground down, polished. Used —°. Cf. **aḍa-gosᵘ**, p. 11*a*, l. 22.

gösᵘ गांसु । तृणविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **gösᵘs** गांसुस् or **gāsas** गासस्, Gr.Gr. 54), a grass-seller, a man who lives by selling grass, hay, straw, etc. **-bāy** -बाय् । तृणविक्रेतृस्त्री f. his wife.

gus, see **gᵃs.**

gösⁱ-ga गांसि-ग । घकारः m. the name given in schools to the letter **gha** घ of the Śāradā alphabet.

gasāgasī गसागसी । परस्परघर्षणा f. mutual rubbing or grinding together (e.g. of two millstones); met. mutual conversation.

gash गश् غش । मूर्छा m. fainting, becoming insensible, swoon (e.g. from hunger, grief, etc.) (Śiv. 499, 1454, Rām. 396). **—gatshánⁱ** —गछंनि । मूर्छोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. faintings or insensibility to occur, esp. of coma when a person is at the point of death, or of fainting from extreme hunger.

gāsh गाश् or **gwāsh** ग्वाश् (H. viii, 9) । प्रकाशः m. brightness, brilliancy (Śiv. 908); lustre, light (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 15, 251, 314, etc., Rām. 417); daybreak (K.Pr. 176, Rām. 679, 798); daylight (L. 459, Śiv. 1192); enlightening, light that dispels darkness (e.g. of the rising sun or a lamp) (YZ. 175); clearness, brightness (of the eye) (Śiv. 331, 1125; Rām. 200, 671, 1174, 1192); eyesight, power of sight (L. 417, 457; Rām. 229, 772, 1103, 1114); the light (of a house), a beloved son (Rām. 236); light, joy after grief, consolation (Rām. 903, 1102); **chĕn-hondᵘ gāsh,** light of the eyes, brightness of the eyes, eyesight; met. a darling, a beloved person, e.g. a son, a brother, or the like (Rām. 194, 238, 247, 257, 529, 1228); a very great treasure, a treasured possession (Rām. 1523); **cĕshman-hondᵘ gāsh,** id. (Rām. 495). Cf. **gāh 1.** El. spells this word both *gásh* and *gāsh* (i.e. *gösh*). **—anun** —अनुन् । ज्ञापनम् m.inf. to bring light, to illuminate (Śiv. 1558); to brighten, bring light to (Śiv. 1595, 1736); met. to explain. **—phōlun** —फ़ोलुन् or **—phŏllun** —फ़ोल्लुन् m.inf. light to blossom, dawn to come (Rām. 295, 1636; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2). **—phŏlawunᵘ** —फ़ोलवुनु or **—phollawunᵘ** —फ़ोल्लवुनु । प्रभातकाले adv. immediately on the flowering of light, i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M., Rām. 1105, 1109). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । प्रकाशप्रवृत्तिः, प्रभातावसरः, ज्ञानावाप्तिः m.inf. light to come, illumination to occur (in the midst of or after darkness) (Śiv. 1358, 1710, Rām. 4); dawn to come (Rām. 1257, 1264, 1533); darkness to be cleared away by a lamp, etc.; met. knowledge to be gained, the darkness of ignorance to be swept away, mental illumination to come (Rām. 59). **—yiwawunᵘ** —यिववुनु । प्रभातकाले adv. immediately on the coming of light, at dawn.

gāshĕ-brôrᵘ गाश-ब्रोरु । प्रभातविकासः m. 'the god of light', the light of dawn. **-brörᵘ** -ब्रांरू । चैत्रविशेषः f. the goddess of light, N. of a conspicuous peak in Lahar Pargana (see RT.Tr. II, 410). It is sacred to Mahādēva, and is said to be brilliant with crystal rocks. **-lᵃth** -लथ् । ईषत्प्रकाशः f. (sg. dat. **-lᵃti** -लति, Gr.Gr. 162), a very little light (e.g. of an oil wick or of a star) (Gr.Gr. 162); a dim light of the eyes, dimness of vision. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रछू), deprived of light, dark; without lustre, without brightness, dim (Śiv. 157, 1192); (of the eyes) dim, blind (K.Pr. 1, YZ. 156, 431). **-tārukh** -तारुख् । प्रभातोद्यत्तारा m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the morning star. **-wŏbᵘ** -ब्वु । प्रकाशकरन्ध्रम् m. a small window to give light and air to a dark room.

gōsh गोश् । प्रकाशप्राबल्यता m. brilliancy, brightness, clear visibility (e.g. of a distant peak) (Śiv. 1811); brightness, clearness (of the sky); brightness (e.g. of

a garden beautiful with flowers or of a clean well-kept house) (Śiv. 963, 1028); the bright parts of a garden, the flower clusters (Śiv. 1690). Cf. **gāsh.**

gōshĕ گوشہ m. a corner, nook, closet; a lobe (of the liver). Cf. **jigar.**

gosh^{u} 1 गंशु । अभाषणम् m. silence, not speaking; esp. the silence of one who, though he sees and hears what is going on, says nothing, and acts as if he knew nothing about it; heedlessness, carelessness of consequences after full warning (Gr.Gr. 139).

gosh^{u} 2 गंशु । अज्ञाचारी adj. (f. **güsh^{ü}** गंशू), silent (Gr.Gr. 138, 139); esp. one who, although he sees and hears or has been instructed, acts as if he were entirely ignorant, heedless (of instructions), one who after full warning acts without consideration of consequences.

g^{ü}sh^{ü} गंशू, see **g^{a}hun.**

goshabab (El.), **gosh búg** (L. 351), and **goshibeigi** (El.) (? spelling of all three), a kind of early pear. See **ṭang.**

gāshdār गाश्दार् adj. c.g. light (not dark) (El.).

gashĕl गशल् । घर्षितः, चीणचिह्नः (पणादिः) adj. c.g. rubbed away, worn away, worn thin (e.g. a coin).

gāshul^{u} गाशुलु । प्रकाशसमयः m. the time of brightness, i.e. either the light of early dawn or just before nightfall, twilight.

gĕshôm^{u} ग्यशोमु or **gĕshum^{u}** ग्यशुमु । ईषच्छ्यामरूपः adj. (f. **gĕshöm^{ü}** ग्यशांमू or **gĕshim^{ü}** ग्यशिमू), slightly dark-complexioned (of a man or woman) (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gĕshyôm^{u}**).

gĕshāmĕr ग्यशाम्यर् । ईषच्छ्यामत्वम् m. slight darkness of complexion (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gĕshyāmĕr**).

g^{ü}sh^{ü}-müts^{ü} गंशू-मंचू, see **g^{a}hun.**

gŏsh^{e}na ग्वश्न । बुभुक्षितः adj. c.g. (of a human being) starving with hunger, so famished as to be ready to snatch away forcibly another's food, ravenous.

gashĕr गशर् । अज्ञाचारित्वम् m. silence (Gr.Gr. 138), esp. acting with heedlessness of consequences, even though warned beforehand. Cf. **gosh^{u} 1** and **2.**

gāshĕr गाशर् m. brightness, brilliancy, voc. **gāshĕra,** O thou who art brightness personified! (Rām. 217).

gösh^{e}run गांश्रुन् । निर्मलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gösh^{o}r^{u}** गांशरु), to make (day) bright, to brighten, i.e. the clouds to blow off and leave the sky clear.

gasht گشت m. strolling, walking (El.).

gash^{e}th गश्थ् । व्यभिचारिणी f. (sg. dat. (?) **güsh^{ü}ts^{ü}** गंश्चू), an unchaste woman, esp. one who is such with some discretion, a woman disposed to unchastity.

gōsh^{e}th گوشت m. (sg. dat. **gōshtas** गोश्तस), meat, flesh. **—āba** گوشتابہ or **gusht-āba** گشتابہ m. a rich soup of pounded or minced meat (K.Pr. 208).

g^{a}shōv ग्शोव्, see **g^{a}hun.**

gashĕwal गशवल् । वेश्यास्वभावा f. a woman who behaves as if she were a prostitute, one disposed to unchastity.

gashĕwāl गशवाल् । घृष्टीभूतः adj. c.g. rubbed down, worn down, with the impression worn off (of a coin or the like).

gĕshyôm^{u} ग्यश्योमु, **gĕshyāmĕr** ग्यश्याम्यर्, see **gĕshôm^{u}, gĕshāmĕr.**

g^{a}shyōv ग्श्योव्, see **g^{a}hun.**

g^{a}sal ग्सल् । कुरूपः adj. c.g. ordurous, horribly ugly and filthy (usually of something inanimate).

gŏsal, gusal ग्वसल् غسل m. bathing, ablution, a bath (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bathe (El.).

gŏsil ग्वसिल् । मलिना f. a woman who is dirty in person, clothes, work, and predisposition.

gösil गांसिल् । तृणसंकरः f. the condition of being littered with a quantity of dirty straw, grass, etc. (of a place or house) (K.Pr. 56, of a garden).

gōsalad गोसलद् । रोषयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of wrath, angry, wroth.

gŏsôn̂^{u} ग्वसोञ् । यतिः m. an ascetic, a religious mendicant, a saint, a holy man who has abandoned the world and house and home and become a wandering devotee (K.Pr. 79, 161; Śiv. 45, 189, 305, 349, 1264, etc.; Rām. 73, 394); with suff. of indef. art. **gŏsôn̂wāh** (Śiv. 814, 825, 826).

gŏsön̂^{i}-bāy ग्वसांञि-बाय् । यतिस्त्री f. the abandoned wife of a man who has become a mendicant devotee; a woman who has herself become a mendicant devotee. **-dīph^{a}rĕ** -डीफ्र्य । यतिसमाजाः f.pl. 'mendicant committees', the whole body of mendicants at a religious assembly, such as a bathing-place festival. These people assemble in large numbers on such occasions, and form themselves into small groups or schools according to the sect or particular body of ascetics to which each belongs. Cf. **ḍīph^{ü}r^{ü}**. **-güd^{u}wa** -गंडुव । निर्बान्धवः m. an ascetic's water-pot; met. one who is left alone without a single relation in the world. **-koṭ^{u}** -कंटु । भिक्षुबालकः m. an ascetic's son; an ascetic boy, a boy who has taken to the life of a mendicant devotee; a boy who takes to begging. **-küṭ^{ü}** -कंटू । भिक्षुबालिका f. an ascetic's daughter; a girl who has taken to a mendicant devotee's life; a girl who has been compelled by poverty to take to begging. **-ruth** -रुथ् । परिव्राट्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस), an ascetic's vow of fasting; taking to an ascetic life, taking the vow of asceticism. **-tŏmul** -त्वमुल् ।

विभिन्नजातिकसमुच्चयः m. (sg. dat. -tŏmalas -त्वमलस्), ascetic's rice, the rice (or food) given to a mendicant; met. a mixture of a number of things of different kinds.

gussawar غصه‌ور adj. c.g. violent, furious, angry, wrathful, passionate (Gr.M.).

gasīṭh गसीठ् । घनता f. (sg. dat. **gasīṭi** गसीटि), the condition of being crowded or tightly packed (of a room, a receptacle, etc.).

gŏstŏkhī گستاخی f. presumption, arrogance, insolence, sauciness (Gr.M.).

gāsuvu गासुवु । तृणमयः adj. (f. **gāsüvü** गासंवू), made of straw or grass; met. of no value, worthless (K.Pr. 18).

gata गत । मूर्छा m. profound insensibility, a dead faint, being like one dead. —**mārāni** —मारंनि । प्रदक्षिणविधानम् m. pl. inf. 'to strike faintings', nearly to die over and over again; met. (with reference to an insect fluttering round a candle at the risk of its life) to walk round and round a thing to inspect it, to be fascinated or infatuated by anything so that one cannot leave it, but must admire it on all sides and long for it (Śiv. 1609; K.Pr. 42, of a man flaunting his clothes, **mārān gatai** for **gata-y**). —**yunu** —यिनु । मूर्छावाप्तिः m.inf. fainting to occur (generally).

gatan aṭsun गतन् अच्छुन् । मृत्यवस्थासांमुख्यम् m.inf. to enter dead faints, to become comatose when at the point of death.

gaṭa गट । आन्ध्यम् f. darkness, obscurity (K.Pr. 67, 193; Śiv. 104, 1040, 1066; Rām. 295, 417, 1596, 1610); the shade or darkness thrown by dense black clouds. Cf. Gr.Gr. 72. Cf. **añi-gaṭa**, p. 31*a*, l. 16, and Rām. 92, 1257. **-kār** -कार् । आन्ध्यम् m. darkness, gloom (K.Pr. 253, L. 456, Rām. 1035); met. violence, tyranny, oppression. **-kārunu pahar** -कारनु पहर् । अतिदुःखितकालः m. the watch of oppression; met. a short time (lit. a watch of three hours) of terrible calamity (such as that occupied by a fierce and bloody battle, an earthquake, or the like). **-kārunu tāph** -कारनु ताफ् । अतिप्रचण्डातपः m. (sg. dat. **-karanas tāpas** -करनस् तापस्), violent and distressing heat of the sun. **-pach** -पछ् । कृष्णपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **-pachas** -पछस्), the dark fortnight of a lunar month, the fortnight of the waning moon (L. 354, Śiv. 166). **-zolu** -ज़ोलु । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. a dull light, very little light, a glimmer of light just showing on a dark night or through black clouds.

gāṭa 1 गाट । प्रज्ञा m. skill, cleverness, intelligence; wisdom, discrimination, judgment (K.Pr. 87, 218; Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa 2**; H. i, 6). **-àthi** -अंथि । प्राज्ञभावेन adv. with the hand of skill, cleverly, intelligently, skilfully. —**dyunu** —दिनु m.inf. to give wisdom, to teach (El.). —**ṭsūnü** —च़ूंनू । प्राज्ञाभिमानिता f. conceit for one's own cleverness (whether entitled to entertain such conceit or not); having a high opinion of one's own wisdom or cleverness.

gāṭa 2 गाट । न्यूनता m. falling short, insufficiency, failure, want (Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa 1**). —**pyonu** —प्यनु । न्यूनीभवनम् m.inf. falling short to occur; expectations to fall short, loss to occur in place of profit.

gāṭi गटि । दुःखम् f. sorrow, grief, the pain of sorrow.

gītā गीता f., —॰, a song, as in **bombura-gītā**, the song of the bee (see **bombur**). Cf. **gīth**.

giti गिति, see **gyutu**.

gŏta ग्वत (= غوطه) । क्लेदः m. a dip, a dive; diving, plunging; esp. becoming wet through by falling into water or mud. —**dyunu** —दिनु । निमज्जनविधानम् m.inf. to plunge (oneself or another) into water, to dip, to duck; (according to Baptists) to baptize. —**dāwun** —दावुन् m.inf. to cause another to plunge himself (Śiv. 1397), or a third person, into water. **-gŏth** -ग्वथ् । असकृन्निमज्जनानि f. (sg. dat. **-güṭsü** -गंचू), diving over and over again (in a water frolic or the like). —**khĕni** —ख्यनि । चिन्तार्दो निमज्जनम् m. pl. inf. 'to eat dives', to be dipped, to suffer immersion, to dive; met. to be plunged in sorrow. **-khŏr** -ख्वर् (= غوطه خور) । अग्निक्रीडनकविशेषः m. a diver; anything that dips or is dipped; a sort of firework (so called because, being lighted, it is thrown into water, when it dives, and every now and then shows above the water). —**lagàni** —लगंनि । खिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. dives to be experienced; met. sorrow, caused by painful reminiscences or memories of wrongs suffered, to be experienced, to have painful memories.

gŏtan gaṭshun ग्वतन् गछुन् । व्यग्रीभवनम् m.inf. to go into plunges, to be distraught by a multitude of duties all occurring together at the same time.

gōṭa गोट । रौप्यादितन्तुविशेषः m. narrow gold or silver lace used as an edging for cloth, a narrow fillet of brocade.

gŏṭu ग्वटु । स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of pocket of which the two edges can be fastened up. Cf. **gŏṭsürü**.

gotu गतु । क्षीणः adj. (f. **güṭsü** गंचू), lean, thin (by nature or owing to illness, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8, 9).

goṭu 1 गटु । न्यूनः adj. (f. **güṭü 1** गंटू, dat. **gacĕ** गच्य), falling short, insufficient, too little, too small.

goṭu 2 गटु । अनिर्मलः adj. (f. **güṭü 2** गंटू, dat. **gacĕ** गच्य), turbid; dark, not bright, not cleaned (e.g. a mirror); turbid;

as subst. darkness, i.q. gaṭa (YZ. 175; Siv. 15, 251, etc.; Rām. 285, 1607). Cf. **añi-goṭu** under **onu** 1 and Rām. 743, 744, 974.

gutu गुतु m. (? spelling), a plait (El. *gut*).

gath गथ् । प्रवाहभरः f. (sg. dat. **gati** गति, Gr.Gr. 70), great swiftness or rapidity of the current of a river or the like, a swift flood (Śiv. 1830); a rise in a river (Gr.Gr. 70).

gaṭh गठ् । तृड्ग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. ?), choking caused by too greedily drinking. **-gōjĕ** -गोज्य । अनिश्चयः f.pl. uncertainty as to the complete success of any enterprise.

gath 1 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas** गतस्), going, the act of going (i.q. **gath 3**), esp. —° in **ata-gath 1** and **2** (q.v.), coming and going (Śiv. 1364, 1808); a turning round, a revolution (El., K.Pr. 128). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to revolve (El.).

gath 2 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas** गतस्), a goer, used —° as in **wata-gath,** a road-goer, a traveller (Gr.M., Śiv. 1829).

gath 3 गथ् । गतिः f. (sg. dat. **gütsu** ग्यॅचू, Śiv. 1364, Rām. 1426), going, moving, gait, deportment, motion in general; march, going, progress, movement; a means of success, way; state, condition (**vaikunṭha-gath,** the condition of heaven, i.e. a condition the same as that of heaven, Śiv. 997); the way, conduct, mighty works (of God) (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 567); refuge, resource; the course of the soul through existence [**parama-gath,** the supreme course, final beatitude, salvation (Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1781, etc.); so **gath** alone, the way of salvation, beatitude (Śiv. 161, 674, 884, 1759)]; a happy condition, bliss generally (Śiv. 1098, 1246, 1710); **dayĕ-gath,** the way of God, God's majesty (Śiv. 1652, 1787, Rām. 122), a piece of good luck, bliss granted by God (Śiv. 693, Rām. 1296), the way approved by God, a holy life (Rām. 30). **—karūñu** —करॅञ्जू । अनुमरणम् f.inf. to die after another (e.g. a widow becoming *satī* after her husband's death, H. iii, 4); to devote oneself to death for the sake of something (e.g. a moth for a lamp) (YZ. 430); to follow a person to the death, to be true till death.

gaṭh 1 गट् । न्यूनः adj. c.g., i.q. **goṭu 1,** q.v.

gaṭh 2 गट् । धूमपानयन्त्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **gaṭas** गटस्), the stem of a *huqqa,* connecting the fire-bowl with the water-receptacle.

gāth गाथ् । कलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **gātas** गातस्), a blot, stain (in character) (Śiv. 1554, Rām. 1667); disgrace (in a family). **—dyunu** —दिनु । दोषदानम् m.inf. to give a stain; to bring a disgraceful charge (justified or unjustified) against a person.

gāṭh गाट् । नौसंयोगस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **gāṭhas** गाठस्), a landing-place, ghaut, quay, wharf, a place on the bank of a river where boats stop to discharge or take in goods or passengers (K.Pr. 58, W. 153, Śiv. 1806); a ferry, ford; a bathing-place, or a place for washing clothes (on the bank of a river). **-dār** -दार् । नौतीर्थाध्यक्षः m. the man in charge of a landing-place, who collects the harbour dues, a harbour-master. **-dōrī** -दॉरी । तीर्थशुल्कः f. the fee or tax paid at a landing-place, harbour dues. **-dār-bāy** -दार्-बाय् । नौतीर्थ-ध्यक्षस्त्री f. the wife of a harbour-master. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ् । नौतीर्थाध्यक्षा f. a woman who acts as harbour-master, a harbour-mistress.

gāṭha-hūnu गाठ-हूनु । अनवस्थितः m. (f. **-hūñu** -हूञू), the dog at a landing-place (that prowls around eating what it can pick up) (K.Pr. 68); met. a person, clever enough but without application, who wanders about from place to place and does not succeed in making any profit. **-wôlu** -वोलु । तीर्थवासी नाविकः m. a boatman who sticks to the river bank (and does not go off to work in his boat).

gãṭh गँठ् m. a knot (K.Pr. 76), see **bar 1,** p. 116*b*, l. 40.

gith गिथ् m. (sg. dat. **gitas** गितस्), a span about 9 inches in length (El. *git*).

gīth गीथ् f. a song, esp. a hymn in honour of a god (Śiv. 241, 735, 1394, 1497, 1721, 1785).

gōṭh गोठ् । अष्टापदम्, द्यूतफलकम् f. (sg. dat. **gōṭi** गोटि), a kind of chequered cloth of thirty-six squares for playing chess, *causar,* or similar game, a dice-board; an aim, desired object. **—marūñu** —मरॅञू । इष्टावाप्तिः f.inf. to obtain a desired object, achieve one's object.

gõṭh 1 गॉँठ् । अर्गलम्, चिह्नितग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. **gõṭhi** गॉँठि), a bolt, door-chain; a method of tying up a parcel with a special knot marked or sealed so that it cannot be opened by an unauthorized person. Cf. **gãṭh** and **gõṭhu**. **—dyunu** —दिनु m.inf. to knot, fasten; to bolt, fasten (a door) (K.Pr. 76).

gõṭh 2 गॉँठ् । चिल्लः f. (sg. dat. **gõṭi** गॉँटि), a kite, a falcon, a vulture (El. *gánt, gánth,* and *ghánṭ*; W. 114, *gant*; K.Pr. 65, 147, *gánth*; Rām. 973, 1629).

gõṭa-ôlu गॉँट-ओलु । आतायिनीडम् m. a kite's nest (K.Pr. 65). **-bacĕ** -बच्य । आतायिपोतः m. the young one of a kite. **-brōru 1** -ब्रोरु । पतङ्गः f. a paper kite (W. 114 *gantbror*). **-pakh** -पख् । आतायिपक्षः f. (s.g. dat. **-pakhi** -पखि), a kite's wing; met. a flaunting dress, the dress of a flaunter. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । आतायण्डम् m. a kite's egg.

gõṭh 3 गॉँठ् f. (sg. dat. **gõṭi** गॉँटि), a bell, a plate of brass or mixed metal for striking the hours, a gong.

For words containing **gh**, see under **g**. See article **g**.

gõṭa-brörᵘ गाँट-ब्राॅरू । घण्टा f. a bell (not a gong, as it is hollow and has a tongue).

gõṭhᵘ गाँठू f. a knot, a hard lump. Only noted in the compound **shishĕr-gõṭhᵘ**, a frost-knot, i.e. an icicle (Śiv. 335). Cf. **shishur** and **gõṭh 1.**

guṭh गुठ् । गोष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **guṭhas** गुठस्), the place in a village where cattle congregate, or which is suitable for such a purpose; a country village.

guṭha-hūnᵘ गुठ-ह्नु । गोष्ठश्वः m. (f. **-hūñᵘ** -ह्नून्), a dog of the cattle-pens; met. a wandering shameless fellow, who goes about from village to village begging at every house.

gūṭh गूठ् । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. (sg. dat. **gūṭi** गूटि), a certain insulting gesture made by showing the closed fist, with the top of the thumb projecting outside between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gōcĕ-büdᵘrᵘ**, p. 275*b*, l. 20.

gũ̄ṭh गूँठ् । विस्फोटग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. **gũ̄ṭhi** गूँठि), the hard core of an incipient boil or bubo. (?) a tumour behind the ear (El. *gānt*). Cf. **grüṭᵘ.**

gūṭhᵘ गूठु m. (f. **gūṭhiñ** गूठिञ् q.v.), a fat stupid lout (Gr.Gr. 38).

guṭhᵘ गुठू । गुच्छकम् f. a bunch, clump, cluster; a tassel, a skein, etc. (of embroidery, thread, etc.). Common —॰.

gõṭhᵃka ग्वठक । बद्धपुस्तकम् m. a small or moderately sized book bound in the English fashion.

gūṭhiñ गूठिञ् । स्थूलमूढस्त्री f. a fat stupid woman (f. of **gūṭhᵘ**, Gr.Gr. 38).

gaṭhürᵘ गठरू । वस्त्रपेटा f. a tied-up bundle, esp. of clothes or the like.

gũ̄ṭhᵘrᵘ गूँठ्रू । बद्धद्रव्यम् f. a tied-up bundle or package, a parcel.

gᵃṭüjᵘ गतुंजू, see **gᵃtulᵘ.**

gāṭüjᵘ गाट्जू, see **gāṭulᵘ.**

gāṭüjᵘ गाट्जू । कङ्कतिका f. a comb.

gᵃtajyār गतज्यार् । अतिप्रवाहयुक्तत्वम् m. swiftness of the current of a river; met. a rapid torrent (of words), a quick inrush (of wealth), and so on.

gāṭajyār गाटज्यार् । प्राज्ञता m. wisdom, cleverness, skilfulness; vigilance, prudence (El.). **gāṭajyārukᵘ jawāb**, an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer (Gr.M.).

gatka (? spelling), a single-stick (L. 464).

gātukh गातुख् । घातुकः adj. (m. sg. dat. **gātakas** गातकस्; f. **gātücᵘ** गातंचू), a killer, a murderer, a destroyer. Commonly —॰.

gᵃtulᵘ गतुलु । सातिप्रवाहः adj. (f. **gᵃtüjᵘ** गतंजू), having a very swift current, in spate (of a river); hence, rapid (of a torrent of words), quickly incoming (of wealth), and so on; excessive, very much. Cf. **gᵃth** and Gr.Gr. 145.

gāṭulᵘ गाटुलु । प्रज्ञावान् adj. (f. **gāṭüjᵘ** गाट्जू, Gr.Gr. 35), wise, clever, shrewd, prudent (K.Pr. 58, 107, 210; Rām. 128, 129); skilful, expert; learned, intelligent; eloquent (El., Rām. 1279. Cf. **katha-gāṭulᵘ** s.v. **kath**) Cf. Gr.Gr. 145.

gõṭil ग्वटिल् or **guṭil** गुटिल् । कुठारविशेषः f. a kind of axe, adze, or hatchet, with a wide cutting-edge, used for splitting logs into planks (H. vii, 12, **guṭⁱlā**, is **guṭyulᵘ**, q.v., with suff. of indef. art.).

gūtulᵘ गूतुलु adj. (f. **gūtüjᵘ** गूतंजू), deep (El.).

gātᵃlad गातलद् । दोषयुक्तः adj. e.g. blackened, darkened, disgraced (of personal character, family, etc.).

goṭⁱlyí, see **gõṭyulᵘ.**

gaṭun गटुन् । न्यूनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gaṭyōv** गट्योव्), to become less, lessen, diminish, decrease (Śiv. 1565); to become shrunken (of something green and fresh), to be shrivelled up; to become lessened (by loss of a part).

gᵃṭaph गटफ् । अकस्मान्नाशः m. (sg. dat. **gᵃṭapas** गटपस्), sudden and unexpected death or destruction without any apparent cause (such as sickness, a blow, or the like).

gᵃṭapa गटप । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of hindering or the like).

gātᵃra गातर । वस्त्रभूषारज्जुविशेषः m. a kind of gold or silver embroidery, worn by rich women on the borders of their garments, or used as a braid on military uniforms.

gatari-gañ गतरि-गञ् । खण्डशः छन्तनम् m. being hacked or cut to pieces (esp. w. reference to the limbs of a human being). Cf. **güñᵘ 1.**

gaṭᵃrāwun गट्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gaṭᵃrôwᵘ** गट्रोवु), to make dark, to turn (light) into darkness, to turn (day) into night (Śiv. 350).

gaṭāṭōph गटाटोफ् । तुमुलम् m. (sg. dat. **gaṭāṭōpas** गटाटोपस्), a covering for a palanquin, carriage, or any article of furniture, etc. (so as to shade or darken it); met. a tumult, a terribly involved battle (in which darkness, preventing recognition of friend or foe, is caused by the confused multitude of combatants).

gõṭyulᵘ ग्वटिलु or **guṭyulᵘ** गुटिलु । कुठारी m. a man who uses the **gõṭil,** or adze with which planks are split from logs and then trimmed (El. *gotilyi*, translated 'sawyer'). In H. vii, 12 this word, with the suff. of the indef. art., becomes **guṭⁱlā.**

gĕᵬᵘ ग्यंचू, see **gyotᵘ.**

gõᵬᵘ ग्वंचू । गुञ्जिका f. a pod, a seed-vessel; a musk-pod; a cocoon.

güᵬᵘ गंच्रू, see **gotᵘ** and **gath 3.**

gōṭsh गेँछ् । ईषच्चालना f. (sg. dat. **gēṭsi** गेँछि), moving or shaking of anything slightly (with the hand, a lever, etc.).

gōṭsh गोँछ् । गुम्फः f. (sg. dat. **gōṭshi** गोँछि), a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133, K.Pr. 219, 239).

gōṭsha wuthanĕ गोँछ वुठञ । सामर्थ्याहंकृतिप्रदर्शनम् f. pl. inf. to twist the moustaches, to show that one considers oneself as good as another (in power, etc.), to stand up to a person, swagger.

gōṭshi mathun गोँछि मथुन् । सहायाशा m.inf. to hope for help (by act or material). **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । मानरचनम् m.inf. to look at the moustache; hence, to treat with respect. **—wôlᵘ** —वोलु । सहायवान् m. one who has plenty of helpers and backers (and whom others are consequently afraid to attack).

gōṭshal गोँछल् । गुम्फवान् m. moustached, one who wears a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133). N.B. the form **gōṭshalad** is not used (Gr.Gr. 135).

gatshun 1 गछुन् । युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gotshᵘ** गछु Gr.Gr. 113, 235), to be proper, right, advisable (K.Pr. 100 **guts** for **gotshᵘ**, YZ. 191, Śiv. 1596, Rām. 19, 154, 1137); to be necessary (L.V. 19, 29, 45, K.Pr. 69, YZ. 185, Śiv. 1705); to be wanted, desired (Śiv. 1240, 1448; Rām. 591, 658, 840; Śiv. 1899; **gatshiy, gotshum**, I want, YZ. 463, Śiv. 1899; **gatshiy**, thou desirest, Śiv. 633). This verb is employed either actively or passively with the fut. p.p. of another verb to indicate propriety, necessity, or desire. It is only employed in the present, in the fut. (genl. with pres. signification), or in the past tense. For the present, see Gr.Gr. 183. See also Gr.Gr. 113. Thus:—

A. Actively (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**àsⁱ gatshav rōzànⁱ**, we are proper to be remained, i.e. we must remain; **àsⁱ gatshav dinⁱ**, we must give; **marun gotshus-na**, I do not wish to die (Śiv. 700); **bharuth gatshi rāza āsunᵘ**, Bharata should become king (Rām. 155); **kāh gatshĕm-na ḍēshunᵘ**, no one may see me (H. xii, 2).

B. Passively:—Here the personal subject (when expressed) is put either in the dative or the genitive.

(*a*) Person not expressed:—**gatshi muāph karunᵘ**, pardon to be made is proper, please pardon (Gr.M.); **jān gatshi**, good will be proper that, i.e. you had better (do so and so) (Gr.M.); **gatshi yitsh āsünᵘ**, a desire is proper to be, one should wish (**yitsh** is f.) (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 75, 1448, 1713, 1752, 1753; Rām. 19, 154; H. v, 4; xii, 19, 20. In Rām. 1644 we find (1) the impersonal **gatshi miṭhⁱ dinⁱ**, it is proper that kisses should be given, and (2) personal **gatshan cĕnⁱ**, drinkings are proper, one should sip.

(*b*) Person in the dat. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**mĕ gatshi**, there is necessary to me, I want (Gr.M.); **asĕ gatshi rōzunᵘ**, to us to remain is necessary, we must stay (Gr.M.); **asĕ gatshi phikirᵘ thawünᵘ**, we must take thought (Gr.M.); **asĕ gatshan nākāragiyĕ trāwanĕ**, we must abandon evil actions (Gr.M.). So Śiv. 1448; Rām. 79, 150, etc.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc. For examples of the use of this verb with pronominal suffixes, see Gr.Gr. 183. In the present tense the person must be indicated by a suffix if it is in the 1st pers. sg. or 2nd pers. sg. or pl. In the 3rd pers. the use of a suffix is optional. Thus **tamis gatshān chuh** (or **chus**) **zi parahö**, to him it is desirable that I should read, he thinks it proper that I should read.

In other tenses when the person is the 2nd, the suffix of the dative of the pronoun must always be added to the verb, whether the full pronoun is expressed or not. Thus, **yus tĕ gatshiy**, (the kind) which you want (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 707, 1224, 1705; H. xii, 7, 13.

(*c*) Person in the gen. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 114):—**myônᵘ gatshi gatshunᵘ**, my going is proper, I must go (Gr.M.); **gatshi cyônᵘ kōshish karünᵘ**, you should try (Gr.M.); **cyōnⁱ gatshan trih jild thawànⁱ**, you must reserve three books (Gr.M.); **anugrah cyônᵘ gatshi āsunᵘ**, thou shouldst show favour (Śiv. 1596); **cyônᵘ gatshi zyunᵘ sōmbᵃrunᵘ**, thou must collect firewood (H. xii, 20); **tuhondᵘ gatshi yunᵘ**, you must come (H. xii, 15).

gatshun 2 गछुन् । गतिः conj. 3, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part.m. sg. nom. **gatshun** गछुन् (Śiv. 83, 606; Rām. 21, 105, 189, 1156), **gatshunᵘ** गछुनु (Śiv. 75, 1123, 1127, 1626, 1710; Rām. 885, 1243), or **gatshonᵘ** गछोनु (Śiv. 82, 605, 606); pl. nom. **gatshānⁱ** गछनि; f. sg. nom. **gatshünᵘ** गछ्नू, pl. nom. **gatshanĕ** गछञ; pres. part. **gatshān** गछान् (Śiv. 538, 602), poet. **gatshan** गछन् (Śiv. 983, 979; Rām. 118, 406, 862); impers. fut. part. **gatshanī** गछनी; conj. part. **gatshith** गछिथ् (YZ. 117; Śiv. 556, 591, 697; Rām. 41, 102, *et passim*); neg. conj. part. **gatshanay** गछनय; freq. part. **gàtshⁱ gàtshⁱ** गंछि गंछि (Śiv. 798); adverbial part. **gatshönⁱ** गछोनि; n.ag. 1, **gatshawunᵘ** गछवुनु, f. **gatshawünᵘ** गछवंनू; 2, **gatshanwôlᵘ** गछनवोलु, f. **gatshanwājĕn** गछनवाज्ञ्.

Fut. sg. 1, **gatsha गछ** (Śiv. 73, 83, 1629; Rām. 367, 725; to him, **gatshas,** Rām. 490); 2, **gatshakh गछख्** (Śiv. 575, 755; Rām. 174, 392); 3, **gatshi गछि** (YZ. 186; Śiv. 170, 255; Rām. 735, 868; for me, **gatshĕm,** YZ. 189; Śiv. 795, 807; Rām. 196, 401; for thee, **gatshiy,** Śiv. 544, 631, Rām. 1022; for him, **gatshĕs,** Śiv. 532, Rām. 58, 845; for them, **gatshĕkh,** Rām. 60); pl. 1, **gatshav गछव्** (Rām. 114, 173, 1370); 2, **gatshiv गछिव्** (Rām. 1375); 3, **gatshan गछन्** (Rām. 35, 53, 87, 722; for thee, **gatshanay,** Rām. 1627).

Cond. past sg. 1, **gatshahö गछहा** (Śiv. 316); 2, **gatshahökh गछहाख्**; 3, **gatshihē गछिहे** (to him, **gatshihēs,** YZ. 187); pl. 1, **gatshahöv गछहाव्**; 2, **gåtshihīv गंछिहीव्**; 3, **gatshahön गछहान्**.

Impve. pres. sg. 2, **gatsh गछ** (YZ. 47; Śiv. 577, 630, 640; Rām. 32, 65, 76; of him, **gatshus,** Rām. 1639); poet. and vill. **gatshū गछू** (H. xi, 11, Śiv. 192); 3, **gatshin गछिन्** (Śiv. 722, Rām. 104, 789; of thee, **gåtshinay,** Rām. 1023, 1026, 1208; of him, **gåtshinas,** Rām. 1113; to them, **gåtshinakh,** Rām. 516); pl. 2, **gatshiv गछिव्** (YZ. 242, Śiv. 393, 683); 3, **gatshin गछिन्**; pol. sg. 2, **gatshta गछ्त** (*Śiv. 1196, 1589*; from me, **gatshtam,** YZ. 142); 3, **gåtshitan गंछितन्** (Śiv. 358, 1015); pl. 2, **gåtshitav गंछितव्**; 3, **gåtshitan गंछितन्**; fut. **gåtshizi गंछिज़ि**; past. **gåtshizihē गंछिज़िहे**.

2 past (Gr.Gr. 235), m.sg. 1, **gaus गौस्, gōs गोस्** (Śiv. 68, 158; Rām. 235, 253; for thee, etc., **gōsay,** Śiv. 328, 712; for him, **gōsas,** Śiv. 356); 2, **gaukh गौख्, gōkh गोख्** (Śiv. 87, 210, 409, Rām. 1519; for me, etc., **gōham,** YZ. 152, Rām. 211, 215); 3, **gauv गौव्, gōv गोव्** (Śiv. 40, 53–5, 63; for me, etc., **gōm,** K.Pr. 9, 103; W. 101; YZ. 149; H. vii, 12; Śiv. 22, 323, 825; Rām. 219; for thee, **gŏyu** 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or, as often written, **goyu** 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or **gŏy,** Gr.Gr. 236; Śiv. 308, 408, 705, 894, 912; Rām. 199, 213, or **govuy,** Rām. 346, 406; for him, etc., **gōs,** Śiv. 3, 358, 708; Rām. 167, 402, 415; for them, etc., **gōkh,** Rām. 601, 1297); pl. 1, **gaiy गैय्, göy गाय्**; 2, **göwa गाव**; 3, **gaiy गैय्, göy गाय्** (Śiv. 164, 211, 386, 783; for me, etc., **göm,** K.Pr. 9, Rām. 1612, 1766; for him, etc., **gös,** H. iv, 3; v, 4; viii, 11). This tense has also a shortened form in the sg. 3, and pl. 1, 3, as follows:—sg. 3, **gav गव्** (H. v, 8; vi, 6, 16; viii, 2; YZ. 22; K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 1239; Rām. 32, 62, 106, 209, 1152, *et passim*); poet. **gawa** گوہ (YZ. 31); pl. 1, **gay गय्** (Gr.Gr. 235); 3, **gay गय्** (Gr.Gr. 235; H. vi, 9; YZ. 204; Śiv. 59, 129, 686; Rām. 40, 205, 208; for me, **gayĕm,** Rām. 1614; for thee, etc., **gay,** Gr.Gr. 236, Rām. 121, 221). f.sg. 1, **gayĕs गयस्** (Śiv. 484, 937; Rām. 1219, 1236); 2, **gayĕkh गयख्** (Śiv. 571, 832, 834, Rām. 1570); 3, **gayĕ गय** (YZ. 177, 194, 237; Śiv. 83, 86, 92; for me, etc., **gayĕm,** Rām. 164, 469, 687, 848; to me verily, **gayemay,** H. vii, 12; for thee, **gayiy,** Gr.Gr. 236, **gayĕy,** Rām. 1446; for him, etc., **gayĕs** (Śiv. 431, 833, 843; Rām. 90, 183, 255; for them, etc., **gayĕkh,** Rām. 166, 262); pl. 1, **gayĕ गय** (Śiv. 1661); 2, **gayĕwa गयव**; 3, **gayĕ गय** (Śiv. 830, 1000, 1076; Rām. 64, 167, 183; for thee, **gayiy** for **gayĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236). In Rām. 508, 513, 1757, **gay** is m.c. for **gayĕ.**

3 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayōs गयोस्** (Śiv. 322); 2, **gayōkh गयोख्**; 3, **gayōv गयोव्** (for thee, **gayōy,** Rām. 346); pl. 1 **gayēy गयेय्** (for him, **gayēs,** Rām. 460); 2, **gayēwa गयेव**; 3, **gayēy गयेय्** (Rām. 1760; YZ. 84, **gayyih**; for me, etc., **gayēm,** Śiv. 328; for him, etc., **gayēs,** Śiv. 996); f.sg. 1, **gayēyĕs गयेयस्**; 2, **gayēyĕkh गयेयख्**; 3, **gayēyĕ गयेय** (YZ. 235, **gayē**; for thee, **gayēyiy,** for **gayēyĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236); pl. 1, **gayēyĕ गयेय**; 2, **gayēyĕwa गयेयव**; 3, **gayēyĕ गयेय** (for thee, **gayēyiy,** for **gayēyĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236).

4 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayās गयास्**; 2, **gayākh गयाख्**; 3, **gayāv गयाव्**; pl. 1, **gayāy गयाय्**; 2, **gayāwa गयाव**; 3, **gayāy गयाय्** (for thee, **gayöy,** Gr.Gr. 241). The f. is the same as in the 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part.: (1) m.sg. **gōmotu गोमंतु** (YZ. 133, 188; Śiv. 16, 66; Rām. 365); pl. **gömåti गांमंति** (YZ. 25, 36; Śiv. 706, 1642; Rām. 52, 166); f.sg. **gömütsü गांमंचू** (YZ. 39, 40, 253; Śiv. 744, Rām. 440); pl. **gömatsa गांमच** (Śiv. 1666); or (2) m.sg. **gamotu गमंतु** (Rām. 230, 565, 756, 1416, 1541), or **gŏmotu ग्वमंतु** (H. v, 2; ix, 1); pl. **gamåti गमंति** (H. xii, 20, Rām. 1426, 1692); f.sg. **gamütsü गमंचू** (H. xii, 10, Rām. 297, 753, 770, 772); pl. **gamatsa गमच**.]

This verb means, primarily, 'to go,' but is often used secondarily in the sense of 'being' or 'becoming'. It is hence one of the most frequently used verbs in the language.

To go, proceed (L.V. 19, 41; Śiv. 16, 53–5; Rām. 21, 109, 391, *et passim*); to go, go away, depart (L.V. 95, Rām. 52, 104, 211, 215, *et passim*); to go, to disappear (L.V. 9, Śiv. 1276, Rām. 219); to go, become absent, to die (Rām. 275, 367, 876); to

go (to any place) (L.V. 36, Rām. 64, 106, 418); to go (into), to be put or to fall (into anything) (Śiv. 1210, Rām. 343); to go (of a letter in the post) (Gr.M.); to go (to a person or place), to reach (of news, etc.) (Śiv. 1225, Rām. 281, 508, 737, 1757); to march, start on the march (of an army) (Gr.M.); to go (to a certain condition, e.g. to joy, to become joyful (Śiv. 924; similarly, Śiv. 1642, 1739, 1760, Rām. 32); to go, lead (of a road) (Gr.M.); to go, elapse, pass (of time, etc.) (H. viii, 10; Śiv. 22, 706, 1704, 1717; Rām. 535, 787, 947, 1297); to go, be in motion (of the wind) (El.); to go, as we say of a worn-out garment, 'to go' (at the knees, etc.), cf. **khŏn, khūrᵘ** 1.

āshtsaras gatshun, to go to astonishment, to be surprised, filled with wonder (Rām. 567, 934); **manas gōs,** it went into his mind, he determined, made up his mind (to do so and so) (Rām. 557, 619, 623, 1012); reflected, considered (Rām. 1346, 1348); **māra gatshun,** to go to death, to meet a violent death (H. viii, 11; x, 7; Rām. 701, 868, 972); **phikiri gatshun,** to go into meditation, to meditate (Rām. 1368); **pānas gatshun,** to go for oneself, to go one's way without let or hindrance (H. iii, 8, etc.; Rām. 1375).

To be, become (L.V. 16, 59, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 103, 148; YZ. 47, 149, 463; Śiv. 3, 40, 68, 129, 1659, 1694; Rām. 10, 20, 298, 463, *et passim*); to happen, turn out, occur (W. 101; L.V. 81, 84, 85, 102; YZ. 22; H. ix, 1; Śiv. 912, 1454, 1843; Rām. 118, 277, 687); to come into existence (L.V. 100, Śiv. 983, Rām. 90).

sôruy samsār gav kuñĕ trāyĕ, the whole world became in one condition, i.e. everyone found himself in the same state of prosperity, there was neither rich nor poor (Śiv. 1239); **chis kay gatshān,** vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting (Gr.M.); **sītāyĕ gav gash,** to Sītā fainting happened, she fainted (Rām. 396); **kyāh gav,** what happened? what is the matter? (YZ. 176, 269); **kyāh gŏyᵘ,** what happened to you? what is the matter with you? (Rām. 346, 347); **sŏnas sartal gatshĕs,** for gold base metal will become, gold will be turned into base metal (Rām. 682); **shĕstᵃras sŏn gatshiy hösil,** thine iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100).

This verb is commonly used to form nominal compounds, as in **önta gatshun,** to go beyond the end, to be at the last extremity; **atha g.** to get out of hand, be insubordinate; **baḍᵃran gatshūñᵘ,** increase to take place; **bakawās gatshun,** mutual abuse to occur; **bul gatshūñᵘ,** a mistake to occur. For these and many others see under the respective nouns. As further examples may be quoted **gumān gatshun,** supposition to occur (to a person), to suppose, conclude (Rām. 463, 1324); **khöli gatshun,** to become void, to miss the mark (of a bullet) (Gr.M.); **pöda gatshun,** to appear, become manifest (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1293); to be created, born, produced (Rām. 597); **tabāh gatshun,** to be wrecked (of a ship) (Gr.M.); **mĕ chuna shĕkh gatshān,** I have no suspicion (Gr.M.); **gayĕ bŏn ta hyorᵘ,** she was tossed up and down (Gr.M.).

In the second past, **gauv** or **gav** is often used as an equivalent of the present tense of the verb substantive, as in **khŏsh gōs,** I became pleased, i.e. I am pleased (Gr.M.); **tsēr gauv,** it is late (Gr.M.), cf. **gatshĕm tsēr,** I shall be late (Rām. 946); similarly Śiv. 59, 571, 604, 813, 821, 1545, 1660; Rām. 764, etc. In this sense it is frequently employed in definitions (cf. W. 140), as in **karzdār gauv suy yus rupayĕ dārān āsi,** a debtor is he who owes money (Gr.M.), similarly Śiv. 1226, 1227, 1553, 1556, 1758. In other connexions it means 'is by nature' (Śiv. 1287), or 'is the same as' (Śiv. 1448, 1449, 1753).

With the conj. part. of another verb, **gatshun** forms a so-called intens. comp., as in **milith gatshun,** to be exactly alike (Gr.M.), to become united (L.V. 11, etc.); **mashith gatshun,** to forget (L.V. 59), with dat. of subject, as in **yina mashith gatshiy,** (take care) that you do not forget (Gr.M.), and gen. of thing forgotten (Rām. 871); **wuphith g.,** to fly away (Gr.M.). Similarly, **chapith g.,** to hide oneself (Rām. 398); **dazith g.,** to be burnt up (Rām. 1080, 1082); **hĕth g.** (Hindī *lē jānā*), to take away (Śiv. 705, Rām. 236, 402, 469, 601); to go with (a person), to take (a person) along with one (Rām. 297, 793); **khasith g.,** to ascend, rise, arise (L.V. 27, Rām. 867, 886, 900, 1761); **khĕth g.** (H. *khā jānā*), to eat up; **karith g.,** to make and finish (Śiv. 210); **marith g.,** (Hindī *mar jānā*), to die (Śiv. 706, Rām. 264, 753, 1425, 1577); **rūzith g.,** to be stopped, impeded (Rām. 1092); **tsalith g.** (H. *calā jānā*), to go away (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379); **wudith g.** (H. *uṛ jānā*), to fly away (Rām. 260); **wasith g.,** to descend (Rām. 604, 1713, 1718, 1719); **wŏthith g.,** to ascend, rise, arise (Rām. 1099, 1741).

gaṭshanāwun गछ़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôwᵘ** -नोवु), to cause (a person) to go, to despatch, send off on a message. This verb does not mean to cause to go, in the sense of driving, for which **pakanāwun** is used (Gr.Gr. 176).

gaṭsar गछ़र्। चीणत्वम् m. leanness, thinness (natural or owing to disease, etc.).

gōṭsar गोछ़र् m. range, field of action, district; the range or field of influence of a heavenly body, as ascertained for the purpose of preparing horoscopes or the like (Rām. 418).

gŏṭsüʳü ग्वछ़्रू or **gŏṭsürü** ग्वछ़्रू। स्यूतविशेषः f. a small square bag or pocket open on one side of the square; a small purse, a bag (El.); used met. cf. **khĕn 2** and **khrŏv**; cf. **gŏṭᵘ**, p. 310*b*, l. 40, and **canda-g.**, p. 172*b*, l. 44.

güṭsᵘrĕn̄ गछ़्र्यञ्। भर्त्रनुयाता f. a woman who has burnt herself on her husband's funeral pyre, a 'suttee'. Cf. **gath karün̄ᵘ**, p. 311*a*, l. 36.

gav 1 गव्, see **gaṭshun 2.**

gav 2 गव्। क्रयविक्रयादिपरिचयः m. currency, the being in season for sale, the frequent occurrence of buying and selling of any article (e.g. owing to its being in season, or in a country where it is an important commodity).

gav 3 गव्, in **gav-rochᵘ** गव-रंछु, a cowherd (El. *gau-roch*). Cf. **gāv 2.**

gāv 1 गाव्। रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, a puncture, a hole (in a garment); the orifice in a ripened boil, etc., through which the purulent matter exudes.

gāv 2 गाव्। गौः f. (sg. dat. **gōvᵘ** गोवू, Gr.Gr. 70 K.Pr. 69, 241), a cow, a milch-cow (El. *gáo*) (L.V. 95; K.Pr. 68, 72, 91, 105 (voc.), 126, 242, 253; Rām. 96; H. vi, 15; xi, 12); a word, speech (Śiv. 522). **—prasün̄ᵘ** —प्रसंञ़्। धनव्ययापातः f. inf. a cow to be born; met. a necessary occasion for the willing expenditure of money or the like to occur.

gōvᵘ-gān गोवू-गान्। गोस्थानम् m. a cow-house, cow-stable. **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु। गोसंबन्धिवस्तु adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to a cow. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्युलु m. a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152). **-loṭᵘ** लंटु। बालगौः m. a young cow (giving little milk). **-zabān** -ज़बान् f. N. of a certain plant, *Macrotomia Benthami*, used as a medicine for the heart (L. 74, 389, *gáo zabán*).

gāv 3 गाव्, sing thou, a Hindī form, used m.c. instead of **gĕv** in Śiv. 1721, 1812.

gĕv or **gyĕv** ग्यव्। घृतम् m. clarified butter, *ghī* (i.e. butter which has been boiled gently, strained and allowed to cool; El. spells this *gyáu*, and K.Pr. *gyar* (K.Pr. 10, 15, 34, 69, 73, 191, Śiv. 1660, Rām. 1612). Cf. **khām 1.** **-bata** -बत। घृताक्तभक्तम् m. rice cooked in clarified butter. **-khŏbᵘ** -ख्वबु। शिरोवेष्टनभेदः m. a **khŏbᵘ** or quilted cap worn on a greasy head. **-kalapushᵘ** -कलपुशु। घृतशिरस्त्रम् m. a kind of night-cap worn on a greasy head. **—mathun gaṭshun** —मथुन् गछ़ुन्। अतिनिर्लज्जीभवनम् m.inf. to churn *ghī* (and) go, to be very shameless and heedless in the face of deserved rebuke. **-pöjᵘ** -पांजु। द्रोणमात्रघृतम् f. a certain measure of *ghī*, viz. six *sērs* or twelve pounds. **-sīrᵘ** -सीरू। औषधपट्टिकाविशेषः f. a wad of cotton smeared with *ghī* and applied to the throat as a remedy for difficult breathing. **-thīrᵘ** -थीरू। ओषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, used in medicine as an expectorant (L. 75); it grows on the banks of ponds. **-ṭĕkh** -ट्यख्। घृतबिन्दुः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕki** -ट्यकि), a single drop of *ghī*. **-ṭsodᵘ** -छ़ंडु। घृतोपयोगिपात्रम् m. a kind of earthen vessel for holding *ghī*. **-zīrᵘ** -ज़ीरू। धान्यविशेषः f. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a small red husk, and a soft, white, sweet grain tasting like *ghī*.

gĕwa (gyĕwa)-bagāra ग्यव-बगार m. a dish composed of clarified butter and vegetables (El. *gyauabagaira*). **-mūl** -मूल्। ओषधिभेदमूलम् m. a certain medicinal root, growing in watercourses, employed as a remedy for indigestion, fever, etc.

gwāh ग्वाह् (L.V. 22), i.q. **gāh 1** (p. 280*b*, l. 4), q.v. Cf. **gāsh** or **gwāsh** (p. 308*a*, l. 48).

gawāh गवाह् گواہ or **gawöyⁱ 1** गवांयि। साक्षी m. a witness, one who gives testimony of something which happened in his presence (K.Pr. 78).

gawōhī گواہی f., i.q. **gawöyⁱ 2**, q.v.

gĕwun 1 or **gyĕwun** ग्यवुन्। गानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyovᵘ** ग्यंवु, f. **gĕvᵘ** ग्यवू), to sing (K.Pr. 69, 208; Śiv. 241, 276, 503, 735, 953, 1459, 1497, 1731). **gōn** (or **yĕsh**) **gĕwun,** to sing the praises (of so and so), to commend (Gr.M.). El. spells this both *gyewun* and *gyauwun*. **gĕwun 2** ग्यवुन्, a song (H. iv). **gĕwan-wôlᵘ** ग्यवन्-वोलु। गायकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ्), a singer; one who is in the habit of singing; a professional singer. **gyovᵘ-motᵘ** ग्यंवु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **gĕvᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ग्यवू-मंछू), sung; one in whose honour praises are sung (voc. **gĕvimati,** Śiv. 1417).

giwáin, see **gwōn̄ᵘ.**

gōvind गोविन्द् m. a N. of the Hindū god Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 180, 1320, 1383, 1417, Rām. 3).

gĕwanāwun ग्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gĕwanôwᵘ** ग्यवनोवु), to cause to sing (Śiv. 1394, 1785).

gwōn̄ᵘ ग्वाञ़्। लताभेदः f. N. of a certain wild thorny shrub with white flowers. According to El. (s.v.

giwáin) it is a species of *Elæagnus*; (L. 74), *Elæagnus parvifolia* (*gaun*). **gwāñĕ** ग्वाञ । फलभेदाः f.pl. the fruit of the ab. They are said to be like small plums.

gawāra گواره adj. c.g. digesting; swallowing, putting up with; digestible; palatable, agreeable, pleasant. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । इच्छोद्भवः m.inf. to be pleasant, to give rise to a pleasant sensation, to be agreeable.

gāvᵘ̈rᵘ̈ गाव्रू । आक्रान्तिः f. surrounding and attacking a person (e.g. a thief, the enemy in a war, etc.), capturing by surprise. Cf. **gōvᵃrun**.

gūwār गूवार् । घोषः m. a village inhabited only by cowherds, a station of herdsmen.

gōvardan गोवर्द(र्ध)न् m. N. of a celebrated hill near Mathurā, which was lifted up and supported by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛṣṇa's divinity (Śiv. 701, 994, 1392). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -नाथस्) the Lord of Gōvardan, N. of Kṛṣṇa.

gwārun ग्वारुन् (L.V. 36, 48), i.q. **gārun** (p. 303*b*, l. 9), q.v.

gōvᵃrun गोव्रुन् or **gōvarun** गोवरुन् । निर्बोधभावः, निद्राहतत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gōvᵃryōv** गोव्र्योव् or **gōvaryōv** गोवर्योव्), to be in the condition of not being thoroughly awake when one is suddenly awakened, to be still heavy with sleep (under such circumstances); to be sleepy, drowsy, genl. **gōvᵃrana āmotᵘ** गोव्रन आमतु । अनागतबोधः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmütsᵘ** —आमंचू), become heavy with sleep as ab.

gwāsh ग्वाश् (H. viii, 9), i.q. **gāsh** (p. 300*a*, l. 48), q.v.

gāwaṭh गावठ् । प्रवेशः m. (sg. dat. ?), the entering a person (e.g. an evil spirit entering a person, or, met., an idea, etc., to take possession of him).

gaway गवय् । मृगभेदः m. a kind of wild deer, said to resemble a cow in form.

gawöyⁱ 1 गवॉयि । साक्षी m., i.q. **gawāh**, q.v. (H. x, 12).

gawöyⁱ 2 गवॉयि or **gawöhī** گواهي । साक्षिता f. evidence, testimony (H. x, 12).

gāvza गाव्ज़ m. *Onosma macrocephala* (El. *gáoza*). Cf. **bān 1** (p. 109*b*, l. 4).

gyáu, see **gĕv**.

gayā गया f. N. of a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in the Bihār province of India, visited by Hindūs for the purpose of making oblations to the manes of their deceased ancestors (Śiv. 627, 1495).

gŏy 1 ग्वय् । एडूकम् (प्रेतबल्याधारस्थानम्), f. the place on the top of the wall on the left-hand side of the entrance to a house, where offerings to the spirits of the dead are deposited. These offerings (amongst Hindūs) continue daily for a year after death, and consist of cooked rice, sesame, clarified butter, etc.

gŏy 2 ग्वय् । लताविशेषः f. N. of a wild shrub with short branches used for basket-work.

gŏy 3 ग्वय् । पादूपार्ष्ण्याधारः f. the heel of a shoe, that part of the sole which is under the heel and which is usually made of wood.

goyᵘ 2 गॆयु (for 1 see p. 314*a*, l. 37), in the following, **gàyⁱ gatshun** गॆयि गछुन् । विफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become useless, to become unprofitable (e.g. of unavailing skill, dissipated earnings, or of food that does not nourish).

gŏyᵘ 2 ग्वयु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (for 1 see p. 314*a*, l. 36), N. of a small bird that haunts the reedy shores of lakes.

gōyā گويا adv. as one would say, as it were, as if, as though, so to speak (W. 100). **-ki** گويا كه adv. as if that, as it were, as if, like (K.Pr. 138).

guyᵘ गुयु । गोधूमः m. wheat.

gyaḍ, gyiḍ, see **gĕḍᵘ** (p. 276*b*, l. 45).

gyoḍᵘ ग्यॊडु । वस्त्रभारः m. a bundle (of grass, sticks, etc.). Cf. **gĕḍᵘ** (p. 276*b*, l. 43).

gyeg, see **gĕg** (p. 278*b*, l. 38).

guyijⁱ गुयिजि or **guyᵘ̈jᵘ̈** गुयॖजू, see **guyulᵘ**.

gyūlᵘ ग्यूलु, see **gēlun 1** (p. 285*b*, l. 10).

guyulᵘ गुयुलु adj. (f. **guyᵘ̈jᵘ̈** गुयॖजू or **guyijⁱ** गुयिजि), made, or consisting, of wheat. **guyulᵘ ôṭᵘ** गुयुलु ओटु । गोधूमपिष्टम् m. wheat flour.

gyān ग्यान् or ज्ञान् or **giyān** गियान् گيان m. knowledge; esp. knowledge of divine things, divine wisdom (L.V. 60; K.Pr. 190; Śiv. 26, 154, 247, 854, 950, 992, etc.; Rām. 39, 1683, 1731–2).

gyōnī ग्यांनी or ज्ञानी adj. c.g. one who possesses knowledge, esp. knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 1514, 1591), as in **ātma-gyōnī**, one who possesses knowledge of the soul as one with the Supreme Spirit (Rām. 1683).

guyun गुयुन् । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम् m. (sg. dat. **guyanas** गुयनस्), straw left uneaten by cattle, i.e. the portion of their fodder which they leave uneaten, refuse fodder (K.Pr. 252).

guyan-bodᵘ गुयन्-बॊदु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम् m. a small bundle of refuse straw-fodder. **-gāsa** -गास । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम् m., i.q. **guyun**. **-kōnᵘ̈** -कांनू । उच्छिष्टतृणसमूहः a small heap of refuse straw-fodder. **-lŏshürᵘ̈** -ल्वशॖरू । उच्छिष्टतृणबन्धः f. a bundle of refuse straw-fodder. **-thôpᵘ** -थोपु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम् m. a handful or so of the same. **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । किंचिन्मात्रमुच्छिष्टतृणम् m. a small amount of the same. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । किंचिदुच्छिष्टतृणम् m., id.

gyund^{u} 1 गिन्दु m. in **gyund^{u} gyund^{u} karun** गिन्दु गिन्दु करुन् । अपथ्यादिसेवनम् m.inf. to give unwholesome food to an invalid.

gyund^{u} 2 गिन्दु, see **gindun.**

gyur^{u} गिरु m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.). Cf. **bisa.**

gyūr^{u} 1 ग्यूरु । भ्रमणम् m. (sg. dat. **gīris** गीरिस्, abl. **gēri** गेरि), spinning of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo (from disease or from turning round and round) (El. also *ghyūr^{u}*) (Rām. 922). **—anun** —अनुन् । खेददानम् m.inf. to bring spinning of the head; met. to worry or torment a person by setting him a very difficult or hopeless task. **—lārun** —लारुन् । क्लेशावाप्तिः m.inf. to be worried by taking great but useless trouble over something that is hopelessly ruined. **—lārawun** —लारवुन् । क्लेशनम् m.inf., i.q. **—anun,** ab. **—syūr^{u}** —स्यूरु । भ्रमणादिः m. (sg. dat. **gīris-sīris** गीरिस्-सीरिस्, and so on), whirling of the head and the other accompanying symptoms (turning round and round, distress, languor, sensation of darkness, exhaustion, and so on).

gyūr^{u} 2 ग्यूरु । तृणविशेषभूमिः m. (sg. dat. **gīris** गीरिस्, abl. **gēri** गेरि), land in a lake made up of the matted roots of thatching and similar grass, used —° as in **pěťsi-gyūr^{u}**, a clump of mat-grass.

gyūr^{u} 3 ग्यूरु । गैरिकम् m. (sg. dat. **gīris** गीरिस्, abl. **gēri** गेरि), red chalk, red ochre. Cf. **gīr^{ü}** (p. 297*a*, l. 9).

gēri-rang^{i} गेरि-रंगि । गैरिकरागवान् adj. e.g. coloured with red ochre; having a colour similar to that of red ochre.

gyūr^{u}-mot^{u} ग्यूरु-मंतु, see **gērun** (p. 303*b*, l. 20).

gyos^{u} ग्यंसु । तृणतुषादिसंकरः m. a heap of straw, chaff, etc. **-dānĕ** -दाञ । पलालादिसंकीर्णधान्यम् m. threshed paddy mixed with blind husks, chaff, and other impurities.

gyot^{u} ग्यंतु । कृशदेहः adj. (f. **gēts^{ü}** ग्यंचू), lean, skinny (by nature), esp. of children.

gyut^{u} गितु । प्राणस्पन्दः m. sobbing; the upward explosion of breath caused by violent weeping, etc.

git^{i} gatshān^{i} गिति गछ्नि । गद्गदीभावः m. pl. inf. sobbing to occur, words to be broken (by grief, etc.).

gitĕn atsun गित्यन् अचुन् । मरणावस्थासांमुख्यम् m.inf. to enter (the stage) of sobbings, to speak with voice broken by sobbing; to give forth the death-rattle, to be at the point of death.

gāyĕtrī गायत्री f. N. of a sacred verse in the Ṛgvēda (iii, 62, 10) repeated by every Brāhmaṇ at his morning and evening devotions. It is personified as the wife of Brahmā and the mother of the four Vēdas (Śiv. 1512, 1526).

gyav, gyĕv, see **gĕv.**

gyauwun, gyĕwun, see **gĕwun.**

gaz 1 गज़ گز । मानदण्डः m. an instrument for measuring, a yard measure (K.Pr. 221); a yard (of measure), in Kashmīr equal to about 48 finger-widths, and about half an inch longer than the British yard (L. 243; K.Pr. 43, 87, 173, 179, 249; Śiv. 1235, 1284); the **khām gaz** is about $\frac{15}{16}$ of the full **gaz** (see **khām 1**); anything measurable (e.g. land, cloth, etc.) a yard in length. **akh gaz zyūth^{u},** a yard in length (Gr.M.).

gaz-pipal (? spelling), N. of a certain drug made from cones of the Himalayan spruce (L. 80).

gaza-bod^{u} गज़-बंदु । असंख्यदण्डमानः m. innumerable yards in length, yards and yards (e.g. of a long strip of cloth, or a road). Cf. **bŏd^{u} 2** or **bod^{u} 1** (p. 84*a*, l. 3). **-phyur^{u}** -फिरु । मानदण्डविपर्ययः m. the turning of a yard measure, measuring over again as a check on the first measurement.

gaz 2 गज़ or (El.) **gaza** गज़ m. an elephant.

gaza-mŏkh गज़-म्वख् m. he who has an elephant's face, N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa (see **Ganēsh,** p. 293*a*, l. 26) (Śiv. 5). **-tsam** -चम् m. elephant's hide (Śiv. 166, 816).

gāoza, see **gāvza.**

gōz^{ü} गांज़ू । भर्त्सनम् m. threatening, menace, reproof, addressed to a child pupil, a servant or the like. Cf. **gāl** (p. 282*b*, l. 18). **gōz^{i}-wôdur** गांज़ि-वोदुर् । आहत्यापहारकः m. (sg. dat. **-wādaras** -वादरस्), a menace-marauder, one who robs another with menaces.

gōz^{ü} गाँज़ू, for **gönz^{ü},** see **gānd** (p. 289*a*, l. 8).

guza गुज़ (= غذا), ? gend. food (El.).

gazab गज़ब् غضب m. anger, passion, rage, fury (Rām. 1318); wrong, injustice, oppression; a curse, calamity, affliction, awful event.

gaz^{a}bāna गज़्बान (= غضبان । अतिवङ्कलः m. enraged, fearful, tremendous, dreadful: (in Kāshmīrī) excessively heavy, tremendous (of a fall of snow, or the like).

gazabnākh गज़ब्नाख् غضبناک adj. e.g. full of rage, enraged, indignant, furious (Rām. 266). In Rām. 497 the word is spelt **gazaphnākh.**

gazal गज़ल् (cf. Hindī *gajar*), m. the chimes rung at the expiration of a *pahar* or watch of the day or night; esp. amongst Kāshmīrī Musalmāns, those rung at the end of the fourth or last watch of the night; hence, the time just before daybreak (K.Pr. 176).

gōz^{ü}lad गाँज़ूलद्, see **gönz^{ü}lad** (p. 293*b*, l. 22).

gazāna गज़ान । दण्डमेयः adj. e.g. capable of being measured with a measuring rod (of things for sale, e.g. cloth).

gazēndᵃr गज़ेन्द्र् m. (sg. dat. **gazēndras गज़ेन्द्रस्**), a king of elephants, a noble elephant; esp. a certain famous elephant rescued (when being overpowered by a crocodile) by the Hindū god Viṣṇu under the form of Hari or Harihara, in answer to his prayer of faith. The story is often quoted as an instance of the divine graciousness of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 856, 1471).

gaznavī गज़नवी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the town of Ghaznī (H. i, 1).

gazaphnākh गज़फनाख (Rām. 497), i.q. **gazabnākh**, q.v.

gāzᵘrᵘ गाज़्रू । रक्तमूलकविशेषः f. a carrot, *Daucus carota* (L. 346). It is eaten by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs (El.). **gāzᵃri-ăcār गाज़रि-ऑचार् । मूलविशेषसूदभदेः** m. carrot pickle, pickled carrot. **-pŏlāv -प्वलाव् । मूलकविशेषनिष्पन्नभक्ष्यविशेषः** m. a certain dish, skinned carrots cooked with seasoning of clarified butter and sugar.

guzar गुज़र् گذر **। शुल्कग्रहणस्थानम्** m. a watch-house (El.); a custom-house, octroi-post. **-bān -बान्** گذربان m., i.q. **-wān**, bel. **-hūnᵘ -हूनु । दुष्टःशुल्कग्राही** m. an octroi-post hound, a tyrannical, evil collector of octroi. **-wān -वान् । शुल्कग्राही** m. a watchman (El.); a collector of octroi or customs. **-wān-bāy -वान्-बाय् । शुल्काधिकारिस्त्री** f. his wife. **-wōnᵘ -वांनू । पराहननशीला** f. a female octroi-collector; hence, met. a pugnacious, abusive woman.

guzürᵘ गुज़ूरू । अतिधृष्टा f. a quarrelsome, abusive, shameless woman. Cf. **hazurᵘ**.

guzarān गुज़रान् گذران m. passing time, passing life, living; life; a sufficiency to support life (K.Pr. 201, *guzrán*), course of life; subsistence, livelihood, employment (Gr.M., H. xi, 19).

guzarun गुज़रुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guzaryōv गुज़र्योव्**), to pass, go, elapse; to happen, occur, befall (Rām. 1496). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278*b*, l. 13).

guzārish گذارش (? f.), payment, tribute; an alienation of a portion of the revenue of a village in favour of someone (L. 449).

guzarāwun गुज़रावुन् । उपेक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-rôwᵘ -रोवु**), to pass time, etc. (Śiv. 1624); hence, to submit to the changes of fortune with indifference, to endure such and forget them; to make to pass on, to forward (El.). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278*b*, l. 13). This verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the p.p. (Gr.Gr. 19).

gazyunᵘ गज़िनु । मानदण्डमितः adj. (f. **gazinᵘ गज़िन्रू**), a yard long.

For words containing **gh**, see under **g**. See article **g**.

h ह ه. The seventh (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the eighth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirty-third (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the thirty-sixth) and last consonant in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-fourth and penultimate consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. It also represents the Arabic letter ح (the tenth letter in the Perso-Arabic alphabet) when occurring in Arabic words borrowed by Kāshmīrī. It is pronounced as an aspirate, as in India Proper. In schools it is named **hāla hö** हाल हां.

In Kāshmīrī words this character represents an original **h**, as in **hotᵘ** (Skt. *hataḥ*), smitten; **dāh** (Skt. *dāhaḥ*), burning. It also frequently represents an original sibilant. Thus, it represents *ś* in words such as **öhī**, a blessing (Skt. *āśīḥ*); *bĕhi*, he will sit down (Skt. *upariśati*); **dah**, ten (Skt. *daśa-*); **hihur**, a father-in-law (Skt. *śvaśura-*), but **hash**, a mother-in-law (Skt. *śvaśrū-*); **hūnᵘ**, a dog (Skt. *śun-*); **hīr**, a head (Skt. *śiraḥ*); **hat-**, a hundred (Skt. *śata-*); **wuh**, twenty (Skt. *viṁśati-*). It represents *ṣ* in words such as **bāha**, steam (Skt. *vāṣpa-*); **hār**, N. of a month (Skt. *āṣāḍha-*); **shĕh**, six (Skt. *ṣaṣ-*); **mahanyuvᵘ**, for ***manahivᵘ**, a man (Skt. *manuṣaḥ*); **vĕh**, poison (Skt. *viṣam*). It represents *s* in words such as **dŏh**, a day (Skt. *divasaḥ*). It represents both original **s** and original **ś** in **hyuhᵘ** (i.e. **hihᵘ**), like (Skt. *sadṛśaḥ*, Pr. *sarisō* with the elision of medial *r* not uncommon in Dardic languages). If, in the process of declension or conjugation such an *h* is followed by *ü-mātrā* or by *ĕ* (*ya*), the sibilant returns under the form of *sh*. Thus **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day (Skt. *dvādaśī*), sg. dat. **böshᵘ**; **pyuhᵘ (pihᵘ)**, ground to powder (Skt. √*piṣ*), f.sg. **pishᵘ**, pl. **pishĕ**; **hyuhᵘ**, like (see ab.), f.sg. **hishᵘ**, pl. **hishĕ**; **tsôhᵘ**, astringent (? Skt. *kaṣāyaḥ*), f. **tsöshᵘ**.

The pronominal suffix **kh**, representing both the nom. of the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. and also any case of the pronoun of the 3rd pers. pl., becomes **h** when followed by another pronominal suffix. Thus, **karān chu-kh**, thou makest, **karān chu-h-as**, thou makest for him; **koru-kh**, they made him, **korᵘ-h-am**, they made him for me (Gr.Gr. 181).

An initial **h** is sometimes dropped, as in **atha**, a hand (Skt. *hasta-*, Pr. *hattha-*); **asun**, to laugh (Skt. √*has-*).

ha ह interj., i.q. **hata 2**, q.v., as in **ha-biñ** = **hata-biñ** (W. 100); **ha-dĕd**, for **hata dĕdi** (id.); used as an interjection between men, with *a* or *i* suffixed to the vocative, as in *ha wazīra*, O Vizier (H. xii, 19); *ha māli*, O father (L.V. 107).

hā 1 हा interj. O, ho (L.V. 107; K.Pr. 43, 242, 250, W. 100; Śiv. 189, 1580, 1590, 1739; H. ii, 2, 4; Rām. 1040–1, 1795).

This interj. is generally used in calling a male person at a distance, or in sorrow (K.Pr. 261); with it **ō** is suffixed to the voc. case, as in **hā nārānō**, ho Nārāyaṇa; **hā kākō**, O father (nom. **kākh**)! (Gr.Gr. 97). In Śiv. 1308 ff. **hā gŏsāñĕ**, O Lord of Yōgīs! the **ō** is not suffixed; so H. ii, 3, etc. In Rām. 1040–1 an inan. m. object is addressed. Cf. **hasa** and **hata 2.**

hā 2 हा interj. alas for (so-and-so) (K. 801).

háe, hāi, see **hāy 1.**

hai है interj. O, addressed to a woman (K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 850, 941; Rām. 1103, 1106, 1454); a mere exclamation used by women in poetry (Śiv. 1104, 1131, 1358). **-hai** -है, exclamation, alas! (Śiv. 87, 323). Cf. **hāy 1.** **-hāy** -हाय्, id. (Śiv. 536).

hau हौ, **hav** हव् interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in poetry, e.g. in H. ii, 10; an interj. used by a woman in addressing her husband (H. v, 4; xi, 11). Cf. **hay 2.**

hĕ ह्य, see **hyonᵘ.**

hē हे, interj. of respect, used by a man to a man, as in **hē huzūr**, sir; **hē nārān**, O Nārāyaṇa (L.V. 109; Śiv. 14, 155, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, etc.); the word **juv** or **sö** (or **sa**, Gr.M.) or both are often suffixed to the noun, but **juv** cannot be used with a word indicating caste. Thus **hē nārān juv, hē nārān sö, hē nārān juv sö; hē gana kaul**, O Gaṇa Kaul; **hē rāma kaul sö**, O Rāma Kaul. We cannot say **hē gana kaul juv**, because **kaul** is a caste-name. Cf. Gr.Gr. 96 and Gr.M. s.v. Gr.M. gives also forms such as **hē söhib-a, hē söhib-a-sa, hē söhib . . . hasa**, all meaning 'sir'. In Śiv. 507 **(hē bawānī)** the interj. is used in addressing a goddess.

hé (L. 461), **hí, híi,** see **hiy.**

hŏ ह्व interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in conversation, as in **kyāh-hŏ,** what? (H. v, 4).

hō हो interj. ho, used to male inferiors (W. 100); used to a king (Rām. 1446); lo! an expletive in poetry (Śiv. 1590, 1702, 1710, Rām. 679). **-hō** -हो interj. the crooning sound made to soothe a baby; **-hō karun,** to croon (to a baby) (Śiv. 1379).

hó,ú, see **hôwᵘ.**

haba 1 हब in **—kadᵃl** —कदल् N. of the second of seven bridges across the River Vēth (Jehlam) in Śrinagar, the so-called Habba Kadal (RT.Tr. II, 449).

haba 2 हब حبہ । ओषधगुटिका m. one grain, one berry, one seed; (in medicine) a pill; a particle, a small piece or portion (of), a jot or tittle.

habā हबा । हे भ्रातः interj. ho, O, used in addressing a brother or male friend older than, or equal in age to, the speaker, and not at a distance.

hŏb ह्वब् or **hub** हुब् حب । प्रेम, इच्छा, रुचिः m. love, affection, friendship; inclination, wish, desire. In the following idiom the word is f. **—thawünᵘ** —थवंनू । प्रीत्यादानम् f.inf. to bestow affection upon a person.

hŏbᵘ ह्वबु । कवलः m. a mouthful of crushed up grass or other similar food taken by a herbivorous animal; a similar mouthful of spiced thick pulpy food pressed together.

hubāb हुबाब् حباب । ऊष्मा m. bubbles, ebullition, of boiling water, food, etc.; met. a condition of bubbling over with self-conceit; bubbling over with talk, unrestrained flow of language (esp. of some sage or the like pouring forth words of wisdom).

habjushī हब्जुशी (= هفت جوشی), adj. composed of seven metals (iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper, and silver) supposed to be a most valuable amalgam (H. xii, 22).

hābil हाबिल् । घासविशेषः, दूर्वा f. *dūb*-grass, panic grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynedon dactylon* (commonly used as fodder for horses).

haibungᵘ हैबुंगु or **höbungᵘ** हाबुंगु । मुग्धः m. one who is stupefied, struck dumb, struck motionless by regret, sorrow, or the like.

hibri हिब्रि । कर्मकारसंबोधनशब्दः f. the cry used in inciting or encouraging workmen engaged in any employment—principally used by inhabitants of the forests, etc.

hŏbᵃran ह्वब्रन् । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. **hŏbᵃrünᵘ** ह्वब्रनू), the act of conquering, defeating, overcoming, esp. in anything involving a contest, such as gambling, quarrelling, or fighting. Cf. **hŏpᵃran.**

hŏbᵃrun ह्वब्रुन् । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏbᵒrᵘ** ह्वबुरु), to repress, restrain, subdue, defeat, crush (by assault, abuse, or the like) some person who is vigorously contesting (e.g. in gambling, in quarrelling, or fighting).

hŏbarana yunᵘ ह्वबरन युनु । पराजितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be defeated, overcome by assault, etc., when busily engaged in any work (esp. when engaged in gambling, quarrelling, fighting, or the like).

hŏbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ह्वबुरु-मतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. **hŏbᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** ह्वबुरु-मंचू), conquered, defeated, overcome as ab.

hŏbᵃrāwun ह्वब्रावुन् । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏbᵃrôwᵘ** ह्वब्रोवु), to conquer; i.q. **hŏbᵃrun.** Cf. **hŏpᵃrāwun.**

hŏbᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ह्वब्रोवु-मतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. **hŏbᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** ह्वब्रांवु-मंचू), i.q. **hŏbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** see **hŏbᵃrun.**

habush (= حبش), **habshī** حبشی m. an Abyssinian, a negro (El.). **habshī-dīshī** हबशी-दीशी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian (Gr.M.).

haibath, höbath هیبت f. (sg. dat. **höbati** हाबति, Rām. 1589), fear, fright (Rām. 1589); dignity, majesty; (in Kāshmīrī) an example (El.).

hacĕ हच, see **hüṭᵘ.**

hēch هیچ हेछ् or **hĕch** ह्यछ् f. nothing (K.Pr. 164).

hĕca kadañĕ ह्यच कडञ । प्रवृत्तिरोधः f. pl. inf. to extract nothings; hence, owing to want of help or appliances, to be stopped over and over again when commencing some necessary task.

hŏchᵘ ह्वछू, see **hŏkhᵘ** and **hŏkhun.**

hĕchun ह्यछुन् । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyochᵘ** ह्योछु, f. **hĕchᵘ** ह्यछू), to learn, master; to acquire knowledge (cf. Gr.M.) (K.Pr. 101, 118; YZ. 238; Rām. 12, 1437; K. 486). **hĕch lāyanⁱ rīnzⁱ,** learn to throw balls (H. v, 3).

hĕchan-vizᵘ ह्यछन्-विज़ू । शिक्षावसरः the time of learning, the period of life during which education continues, school and college days; the time on any particular day during which instruction is received, school-hours; a time suitable for receiving instruction.

hyochᵘ-motᵘ ह्योछु-मतु । शिक्षितः perf. part. (f. **hĕchᵘ-mütsᵘ** ह्यछू-मंचू), one who has learned, educated, taught by others or self-taught.

hĕchanāwun ह्यछनावुन् । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hĕchanôwᵘ** ह्यछनोवु), to teach, instruct, inculcate; to advise, prompt; to admonish, reprove (K.Pr. 16, Śiv. 1000, K. 949).

hĕchanāwan-wôlᵘ ह्यछनावन्-वोलु । शिक्षकः n.ag. a teacher, instructor, tutor, (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ), a teacher, instructor, tutor, admonisher, etc.

hĕchanāwawañ ह्यछ्नाववञ् । शिक्षावेतनम् f. wages paid for teaching, a tutor's salary, school fees.

hĕchara ह्यछर । शिक्षैव c.g. one who learns and does nothing else, one who for any purpose applies himself zealously to the study of any particular subject, a scholar (El.).

hŏchĕr ह्रुछर् । शोषः m. dryness (natural or induced); hot dry weather; drought (El.).

hŏchᵃröwᵘ-mütsᵘ ह्रुछरांवू-मंच़ू, see **hŏkhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ**.

hĕchawunᵘ ह्यछवुनु । शिक्षामाददानः n.ag. (f. **hĕchawüñᵘ** ह्यछवंञू), one under instruction, a learner, a pupil.

hĕchawañ ह्यछवञ् । शिक्षोपायनम् f. money paid for learning, a scholarship.

hŏchyōv ह्रुछ्योव्, see **hŏkhun**.

hacyuvᵘ हचिवु adj. (f. **hacivᵘ** हचिवू), made of wood, wooden (K.Pr. 74, W. 15, *hachuv*).

had हद्, **hadd** حد m. boundary, term, limit; bounds, extreme, extremity, extent; bar, obstruction, impediment, separation; a definition; the point, verge (of an event), utmost point or degree. **az had** از حد, adj. and adv. boundless, unlimited (Śiv. 633); very, exceedingly. **—pānas karun** —पानस् करुन् m.inf. to make a limit for oneself, to make oneself perfect (H. vii, 15).

hada nērun हद नेरुन् । मर्यादाहापनम् m.inf. to go beyond the bounds, to break bounds, wilfully to make a breach in decorum, to break family rules or customs. **-nishĕ nĕbar** -निश न्यबर्, adv. beyond limit, enormously (El.). **—nyūrᵘ-motᵘ** —न्यूरु-मंतु । संत्यक्तमर्यादः perf. part. (f. **—nīrᵘ-mütsᵘ** —नीरू-मंच़ू), one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, one who has broken the rules and customs of his family. **—rachun** —रछुन् m.inf. to put a limit upon (anything, dat.), to have moderation (K.Pr. 178). **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु । निर्मर्यादः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), boundless, without bounds; one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, etc.; adv. without limit (Rām. 1104). **—rotᵘ-motᵘ** —रंटु-मंतु । नियमबद्धः perf. part. (f. **—rüṭᵘ-mütsᵘ** —रंटू-मंच़ू), one who is grasped by bounds, one who is restrained within the bounds of decorum. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । नियमनम् m.inf. (of a child, a woman, a servant, or the like) to restrain within the bounds of decorum. **-ratshar** -रछ़र् । मर्यादाहीनता m. boundlessness; the condition of being outside the bounds of decorum. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । नियमपरिपालनम् m.inf. to keep within the bounds of decorum, to act decorously.

haḍ 1 हड् । हठः m. obstinacy, pertinacity. Cf. **hŏḍ**. **Walī Haḍ**, N. of a certain Kāshmīrī renowned for this quality (K.Pr. 189). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । आग्रहप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to begin to show obstinacy or pertinacity.

haḍ 2 हड् । अस्थीनि m.pl. the larger bones of a man or beast. **—kaḍānⁱ** —कडांनि । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to pull out the bones; met. to afflict greatly, torture, harass (a man or animal, by imposing difficult tasks, causing to make painful efforts, or the like). **—nērānⁱ** —नेरांनि । अतिखेदापत्तिः m. pl. inf. the bones to be extracted, to be greatly afflicted, tortured (by being engaged in a difficult task, by painful efforts, by banishment from home, or the like).

hā̃ḍ हाँड् । अतिक्रुष्टम् f. weeping and crying aloud, loud lamentation. (Cf. **hŏḍ**.) **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछंञू । खेदानुभवः f.inf. the loud crying of an old man or of a child to occur when he is given unwelcome food, etc., or when a person he is fond of goes away. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । अतिरोदनम् f.inf. to cause a child, etc., to wail by crossing it in its wishes.

haḍa 1 हड । आग्रही c.g. one who is obstinate or pertinacious.

haḍa 2 हड । अस्थिसंधयः f.pl. the joints of the larger bones of men or animals. **—kaḍañĕ** —कडञ । अतिविबाधना f. pl. inf. to pull out the joints, to afflict a man or animal (as if the joints of his bones had become loose) by beating, imposing excessive labour, or the like. **—nērañĕ** —नेरञ । अतिवाधापत्तिः f. pl. inf. the joints to be extracted; met. to be much afflicted (by excessive labour or effort, by a difficult task, by absence from home, etc.).

hā̃ḍa हाँड । धूर्तः m. a scoundrelly knave, quarrelsome, abusive, and void of modesty, virtue, or respect. Cf. **hā̃durᵘ**. **—hönzᵘ** —हांज़ू । दुराचरणः m. (f. **—hānzañ** —हाज़ञ्), id. (lit. a boatman of this description; Kāshmīrī boatmen and boatwomen are famous for their powers of abuse).

haḍī हडी । आग्रहयुक्तः adj. c.g. pertinacious, obstinate (esp. in a bad sense).

haud, see **hand**.

hŏḍ ह्रुड् । हठः f. disobedience, obstinacy (esp. of a child, a horse, or the like), in spite of urging. Cf. **haḍ 1**. In K.Pr. 28 and W. 123, the word is translated 'weeping' (*hud*). The word may be a misprint for **hā̃ḍ**, q.v. **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यञू । हठावलम्बः f.inf. to show obstinacy (esp. of a child who refuses to study, or a horse that jibs, in spite of beating). **—yiñᵘ** — यिञू । हठापत्तिः f.inf. obstinacy (generally, not specially of a boy or a horse) to be shown.

hŏḍᵘ ह्रुडु । निःस्नेहः adj. (f. **hözᵘ** ह्रुंज़ू), (of food) dry, wanting in gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipid; plain boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 27); met. (of conversation, or th

like) dry, insipid, wanting in affection; (of a task or journey) useless, objectless. Kāshmīrīs eat a mouthful of rice and a mouthful of vegetables alternately. If the vegetables are exhausted first, any rice left is called **hŏḍᵘ**, and is not eaten (K.Pr. 82). **-hŏkhᵘ -ह्रुखु** । निःसूदस्नेहतयातिशुष्कः adj. (f. **hŏzᵘ̈-hŏchᵘ̈ ह्रुज़ू-ह्रुछू**), dry and insipid, as ab. (lit. and met.). Cf. **hŏkhᵘ-hŏḍᵘ** (p. 327b, l. 8).

hŏzᵘ̈ har ह्रुज़ू हर् । निष्कारणकलहः f. a causeless, objectless, quarrel.

hud ह्रुद् । दीर्घरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **huzᵘ̈ ह्रुज़ू**), a long mine or hollow passage dug in the ground, a wall, or the like.

huda-gulᵘ (? spelling), m. a tunnel (L. 464).

huda ह्रुद् in **huda-hudañĕy ह्रुद्-ह्रुदञय्**, apparently the f. sg. dat. or pl. nom. of the sg. gen. of **huda-huda ह्रुद्-ह्रुद्**, a word of unknown meaning in L.V. 84.

hūdⁱ ह्रुदि । हस्तिपृष्ठ्यपीठविशेषः f. an open seat placed on an elephant's back, a howdah.

hadd, see **had.**

hŏda-hᵃr ह्रुद-ह्र् । निरर्थकार्यप्रवर्तना f. engagement in a difficult but objectless or useless work. Cf. **hŏḍᵘ**.

hŏdahᵃri-bāz ह्रुदह्रि-बाज़् । निरर्थायासिप्रवर्तनशीलः m. a man accustomed to engage himself in work which while troublesome and difficult is at the same time useless or purposeless.

hŏdahᵃrilad ह्रुदह्रिलद् । निरर्थायासवृत्तिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏdahᵃriladiñ ह्रुदह्रिलदिञ्**), (of a person) one who is engaged in work which is troublesome and difficult, and at the same time useless or purposeless; (of a work) troublesome, etc., as ab.

hŏḍal ह्रुडल् । रोषहठी adj. c.g. a person of an angry and obstinate temperament.

hŏḍilad ह्रुडिलद् । रोषहठाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏḍiladiñ ह्रुडिलदिञ्**), one who is attacked with a fit of anger, and refuses obstinately to be placated.

hĕḍun ह्यडुन् । विडम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyoḍᵘ ह्यंडु**; 2 p.p. **hĕjyōv ह्यज्योव्**), to ridicule, blame, abuse; make a subject of contempt, mock at. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । उपहासोपगमः m.inf. ridicule to occur, public ridicule to be incurred by some great effort or important transaction coming to naught directly it is attempted or commenced.

hŏdun ह्रुदुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hŏḍᵘ ह्रुडु**, f. **hŏzᵘ̈ ह्रुज़ू**), to become dry, to be wanting in relish (see **hŏḍᵘ**); to become dried up, withered (L.V. 25).

haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ 1 हंड्रू । शीतार्तिः f. pain derived from piercingly cold wind; the pain of frostbite. Cf. **hūhū**.

haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ diñᵘ̈ हंड्रू हंड्रू दिञू । शीतबाधानुभवः f.inf. such cold to be experienced in spite of warming appliances being at hand.

haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ 2 हंड्रू । विसखण्डः f. a thin piece of lotus-stalk. **haḍᵃrĕ-bŏḍᵘ हंड्रय-ब्रुडु** । विसमुष्टिका m. a bundle of such stalks, a handful of them held or tied together.

haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ 3 हंड्रू । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman or female animal.

haḍᵃrĕ-dŏd हंड्रय-द्रुद् । गर्भिणीक्षीरम् m. the milk secreted by a pregnant woman or cow (usually after the sixth month).

hāḍurᵘ हाँडुरु । धूर्ताचरणः adj. (f. **hāḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ हाँड्रू**), i.q. **hāḍa**, q.v.

hĕḍur ह्यडुर् । छत्राकम् m. (sg. dat. **hĕḍaras ह्यडरस्**), a mushroom (K.Pr. 189), *Agaricus* sp. (L. 73). Cf. **hĕnḍa.** It is said to be produced by thunder. It is eaten both by Hindūs and Musalmāns, cooked with *ghī* and condiments. The country people preserve them by drying (El.).

hĕḍar-rāṭh ह्यडर्-राठ् or **-rāṭh -राँठ्** । छत्राकवल्ली f. (sg. dat. **rāṭhi राठि**), a natural mushroom bed (usually found on the lower mountain slopes).

hĕḍᵃran ह्यंड्रन् । विडम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. **hĕḍᵃrüñᵘ̈ ह्यंड्रंञू**), maliciously causing a person to be ridiculed or to become a subject of contempt.

hĕḍawunᵘ ह्यडवुनु । उपहासकृत् n.ag. (f. **hĕḍawüñᵘ̈ ह्यडवंञू**), a ridiculer, one who makes another subject to ridicule or contempt.

hĕḍay ह्यडय् । उपहासः f. ridicule, bringing another into contempt.

haif, höf, see **höph.**

hafta هفته, see **haphta.**

höfiz حافظ, see **höphiz.**

hāg 1 हाँग् or **hāga हाँग** । तितउः m. a kind of fine sieve for sifting flour.

hāga-chönᵘ̈ हाँग-छ्योञू । तितउविशेषोत्पवनसंस्कारः f. the act of sifting with such a sieve.

hāg 2 हाँग् । चिह्नम् m. a mark for identification.

hōg होग् । ख्यातिः f. a high repute (esp. of a living person). **—gatshüñᵘ̈ —गछ्ञू** । ख्यातिसंभवः f.inf. such high repute to be spread abroad (esp. of some person not entitled to it).

hōgi-wôlᵘ होगि-वोलु । सुख्यातिमान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), enjoying high repute (of a person).

hŏgöḍᵘ̈ ह्रगाडू । शुष्कमीनः f. fish split open, cleaned, and dried in the sun; dried fish (K.Pr. 2, 244).

hŏgāḍa-gorᵘ ह्रगाड-गरु । शुष्कमीनविक्रयी m. a fish-drier, a seller of dried fish. **-tshᵃr -छ्र्** । शुष्कमीनसूदविशेषः m. a dish of dried fish, roasted and served with spiced sauce.

hãgȧjⁱ हाँगजि or **hãgüjᵘ** हाँगजू । शृङ्गिमृगी f. of **hãgul,** q.v.

hãgul हाँगुल् or **hãgulᵘ** हाँगुलु । मृगविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **hãgalas** हाँगलस् or **hãgalis** हाँगलिस्. The female is **hãgȧjⁱ** हाँगजि or **hãgüjᵘ** हाँगजू, q.v.), the stag or *bārah-sĭg* (commonly called *bara singha* and often with twelve-pointed antlers ; El. *hánglu* or *hangul* ; L. 458).

hãgal-hĕng हाँगल्-ह्यङ्ग or **hãgȧlⁱ-hĕng** हाँगलि-ह्यङ्ग । शृङ्गिमृगशृङ्गम् the horn of this stag. It is used for sword-hilts and the like, and when powdered is used medicinally.

hagun हगुन् । मलोत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hogᵘ** हगु ; 2 p.p. **hajyōv** हज्योव्), to go to stool, evacuate ; to dung, mute.

hõgiñ हाँगिञ् । शुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster shell (Śiv. 1551, 1755 ; Rām. 1142) ; the shell of any aquatic mollusc (cf. **kŏla-hõgiñ,** s.v. **kŏl** 2) ; ? a snail (L. 157, 464, *hāngi*). **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछ़ञू । अतिक्षीभवनम् f.inf. to become an oyster-shell ; met. to become excessively thin, to be wasted to a skeleton from disease, grief, etc.

hõgiñĕ-mŏkta हाँगिञ-म्वक्त । शुक्तिजमुक्ताविशेषः m. a pearl from a pearl oyster (not one from an elephant's frontal bone, or any other similar object popularly counted as a pearl).

hagorᵘ हगरु । शकटः m. a cart, a wheeled vehicle of the cart class (K. 118, 119, 180) ; a trolly (L. 464).

hāgurᵘ हागुरु or **hãgurᵘ** हाँगुरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain aquatic bird (El. *hágar*), described as like a crow in shape, with a long bill of a dark-blue colour, and haunting lakes that are surrounded by tall reeds.

hᵃh हह ﮩ, m. cold breath as it issues from the mouth. Cf. L.V. 56, 57, where it is contrasted with **hāh,** q.v. According to L.V. *hᵃh* takes its rise in the *brahma-randhra* or cervical suture, while **hāh** takes its rise from the navel. See *brahma-randr*, p. 121*a*, l. 8.

hāh हाह (cf. ﮩ) । श्वासः m. warm breath (as it issues from the mouth) (Śiv. 1063). It is distinct from *hᵃh*, cold breath (L.V. 56, 57). See **hᵃh.** **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । श्वासयोजना m.inf. to breathe upon any person or anything so as to warm it, etc.

—dān —दान् or *hahā-dān* हहा-दान् । चुल्लीविशेषः *m. a kind of fire brazier, wide and globular, with two main openings, and round its waist a network of small holes (W. 124).* **—kôlᵘ** —कोलु or **hahā-kôlᵘ** हहा-कोलु । चुल्लीविशेषः *m., id.*

hĕh 1 ह्यह, see **hyonᵘ.**

hĕh 2 ह्यह । कश्मलम् m. stupefaction, consternation (so that even one's breath is stopped) caused by unexpected calamity (such as the news of the death of a beloved person, total destruction of property, terror at the approach of an enemy, or the like). **—anun** —अनुन् । कश्मलानुभवः m.inf. to be seized by such consternation. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कश्मलापत्तिः m.inf. such consternation to occur.

huh ऊह dem. that (within sight), this (at some distance, but within sight) ; both subst. and adj. It may be either an. or inan., and the an. forms are sometimes m., sometimes f., and sometimes c.g. Sing. nom. an. m. **huh** ऊह ; f. **hŏh** ह्वह ; inan. **huh** ऊह ; dat. an. c.g. **humis** ऊमिस् ; inan. **huth** ऊथ ; gen. an. c.g. **humⁱ-sondᵘ** ऊमि-सन्दु, or **husondᵘ** ऊसन्दु ; inan. **humyukᵘ** ऊम्युकु ; ag. an. m. **humⁱ** ऊमि ; f. **humi** ऊमि ; inan. **humⁱ** ऊमि ; abl. an. c.g. and inan. **humi** ऊमि, or **huwa** ऊव ; pl. nom. an. and inan. m. **hum** ऊम् ; f. **huma** ऊम ; dat. an. and inan. **human** ऊमन् ; gen. an. and inan. **human-hondᵘ** ऊमन्-हन्दु, or **huhondᵘ** ऊहन्दु ; ag. an. and inan. **humau** ऊमौ.

It will be observed that in the pl. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and that gender is only distinguished in the nom.

When used as an adjective, the only inan. form used is the dat. sg. **huth,** as in **huth gāmas,** to that village (Gr.M.). In other cases the animate forms only are used, agreeing in gender with the qualified noun, but in this case the f. sg. dat. is **humi,** not **humis.** Thus **humis hūnis,** to that dog (m.), but **humi hōñĕ,** to that bitch.

When the adj. pronoun is in agreement with a noun in the gen. case the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the word qualified is the genitive of a m. sg. an. noun, the pronoun is put in the dat. as in **humis hūnⁱ-sondᵘ** of that dog. If the noun is m. inan. sg., the pron. is put in the abl., as in **humi gāmukᵘ,** of that village. If the noun is f., either an. or inan., the pron. is put in the f.dat. (see ab.), as in **humi hōñĕ-hondᵘ,** of that bitch ; **humi jāyĕ-hondᵘ,** of that place. If the noun is plur., m. or f., an. or inan., the pron. is put in the dat. pl., as in **human hōñĕn-hondᵘ,** of those dogs ; **human hōñĕn-hondᵘ,** of those bitches ; **human gāman-hondᵘ,** of those villages.

For the dat. sg. and subsequent cases, the various forms of the pron. **ath** are commonly used for **huth,** etc. See **ath 1.**

It will be noted that this pronoun can only be used for things within sight of the speaker, or for things referred to as close by. For things not in sight or not close by, **tih** must be used.

huti 2 ऊति । असावपि c.g. (for 1, see **hutⁱ**) emph., that very person or thing within sight ; that person or thing within sight also.

huth-kun ह्रथ्-कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

huthy-kun ह्रथ्य-कुन् adv. emph. even in that direction, in that very direction.

hūhū हूहू m. pain derived from piercingly cold wind, chill. Cf. **haḍ^u^r^u^**. Used in the following: —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अतिशीतबाधानुभवः m.inf. such pain to occur. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । अतिशीतबाधानुभवः m.inf. to be chilled to the bone.

hĕhōkh ह्यहोख, see **hyon^u^**.

hāhākār हाहाकार् । शोकाक्रन्दः m. the making of the sound *hāhā*, loud lamentations uttered by a number of people, public lamentation (K. 451, 762), or (Rām. 1287) by a single person. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अतिशोकानुभवः m.inf. such public lamentation to occur; a great general grief to occur.

hĕhōn ह्यहोन्, see **hyon^u^**.

hōh^i^ na prōh^i^ होहि न प्रोहि । अतर्कितम् adv. (occurring) suddenly over and over again, u.w. vbs. signifying possession by a demon, an attack of fainting, raving, or the like.

hahar हहर् । श्यालः m. a wife's brother, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 29, 30, 108, 171).

hihur or **hyuhur** हिहुर् or **hihur^u^** हिहुरु । श्वशुरः m. (sg. dat. **hi(ĕ)haras** हि(ह्य)हरस्), a father-in-law (either of a husband or of a wife) (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 56, II. x, 12).

huhur, see **hŏhawur^u^**.

haharun हहरुन् or **hår^i^shun** हंरिशुन् or **hür^ü^shun** हंरूशुन् । विवाहसंपादनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. **hahor^u^** हहरु, f. **hahür^ü^** हहंरू, **harüsh^ü^** हरंशू or **harish^ü^** हरिशू, Gr.Gr. 212. Cf. **an-huhur^u^**], to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so and so (Gr.Gr. 212, 219, 231; K.Pr. 71, a girl). —**baharun** —बहरुन् or **hår^i^shun bår^i^shun** हंरिशुन् बंरिशुन् । विवाहादिकर्मविधानम् m.inf. to arrange, undertake, carry out any person's marriage.

hahor^u^-mot^u^ हहरु-मतु । संपादितविवाहविधिः perf. part. (f. **hahür^ü^-müts^ü^** हहंरू-मंचू, **harüsh^ü^-müts^ü^** हरंशू-मंचू or **harish^ü^-müts^ü^** हरिशू-मंचू), one for whose marriage arrangements have been carried out, one who has been duly married (K.Pr. 13, W. 110).

hāharöy^i^ हँहरांयि (? spelling), f. breathlessness (El. *hanharái*). Cf. **hāh**.

hŏhawur^u^ ह्रहवुरु । श्वशुरगृहम् m. a father-in-law's house, i.e. the house from which a man has taken his wife (a wife's father-in-law's house, being usually her husband's house) (L. 270, *huhur*) (Śiv. 55, **hŏhawur^u^ gara**).

hŏhawår^i^-böts^ü^ ह्रहवरि-बांचू । श्वशुरगृहसंबन्धिजनः m. the family of a man's father-in-law's house, the relatives of a man's wife. —**bāy** —बाय् । श्यालपत्नी f. the lady of a man's father-in-law's house, i.e. the wife of a man's wife's brother, the wife of a man's brother-in-law. Cf. **hahar**. **hŏhawaryuk^u^** ह्रहवर्युकु । श्वशुरगृहसंबन्धी adj. (f. **hŏhawaric^ü^** ह्रहवरिचू), of or belonging to a man's father-in-law's house.

haj, hajj حج m. the pilgrimage to Mecca.

hajas gatshun हजस् गछुन् m.inf. to go on this pilgrimage (Gr.M.).

haji (? spelling), f. weeding and working a rice field by cattle (L. 463), i.q. **gupan-nĕnd**, p. 294*a*, l. 40.

höji حاجی m. a pilgrim (to Mecca); one who has performed the Mecca pilgrimage (El.); often used as a title, e.g. K.Pr. 74, 108.

höj^ü^ हांजू, see **hāl 2, göl^i^-höj^ü^**, s.v. **göl^ü^**, **hĕkan-höj^ü^**, s.v. **hĕkun**, etc.

hüj^ü^ हंजू, see **hol^u^ 1**. This word is spelt *haj* in K.Pr. 34 and YZ. 476.

höj^i^-bāwun हांजि-बावुन् । इरंमदः m. the flickering light or flashes of summer lightning (without thunder). **-bāwun gatshun** -बावुन् गछुन् । दर्शनसमकालादर्शनम् m.inf. to become summer lightning; met. to appear and immediately disappear, to come into existence and immediately be destroyed (of a thing, an action, an occupation, or any condition of the mind, such as joy, sorrow, etc.).

hajĕr हज्यर् । कौटिल्यम् m. crookedness (in shape) of any thing; crookedness of a condition or of an action.

hij^a^r हिजर् (= هجر), m. separation (El., YZ. 524).

hujara حجره m. a chamber, room, closet, cell; a hut (Rām. 1549).

hājath حاجت m. (sg. dat. **hājatas** हाजतस्), want, need, necessity (Gr.M., Śiv. 1072); a thing wanted or needed, a needful or necessary thing. **na hājath**, there is no need (of such and such a thing, gen.), it is unnecessary to do such and such a thing (K.Pr. 40, W. 124). **na hājath myôn^u^**, I am not wanted (K.Pr. 249).

hŏjath ह्रजथ् حجت । ऋणपत्रिका f. (sg. dat. **hŏjüts^ü^** ह्रजंचू), argument, plea, allegation; proof, reason; objection, pretext, excuse; a voucher; a document acknowledging debt, an I.O.U.; a bond (Gr.M.).

h^a^jyōv ह्यज्योव, see **h^a^lun**.

hajyōv हज्योव, see **hagun**.

hĕjyōv ह्यज्योव्, see **hĕḍun**.

hªka हक । अतिवेगेन adv. very quickly, speedily, u.w. vbs. of falling, throwing, speaking, walking, etc. (L.V. 99; K.Pr. 46, *hĕk*).

haka (? spelling) in **haka-khal** m., said to mean 'the threshing-floor **(khal)** of sheep'; N. of a tract of country in Kashmīr where sheep are collected in large numbers in summer (L. 361). ? a misprint for **kaṭa.**

hikⁱ हिकि etc., see **hyukᵘ.**

hŏka हुक حقہ । धूमपाननलिकायन्त्रम् m. the hookah or pipe and its apparatus, by which tobacco is smoked through water.

hukai, see **hukay.**

hikacĕ हिकच्य । क्रीडाविशेषः f.pl. a certain game, generally played by two young women. According to the description they hold each other's hands, with their feet together, and so rise face to face. Then bending their bodies backwards they dance, uttering a cooing cry at the same time.

hakh 1 हख् حق । सत्यतया प्राप्यः m. (sg. dat. **hakhas** हखस्), justness, propriety, rightness, correctness, truth; justice; right, title, privilege, claim, due, lot, portion, share, proprietorship; duty, obligation; that to which one has a right; that for which one has a just claim, one's rights (K.Pr. 75); as adj. e.g., true (El.). **hakh-ĕ khodā** حق خدا m. the duty of God, (a husband) sacred (to a wife) as God (H. xii, 15).

hakh 2 हख् । प्रवाहे प्रवहत्काष्ठखण्डसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **hakas** हकस्), a collection of splinters, twigs, and small pieces of driftwood carried by the current down a forest stream, or a stream that has issued from a forest. It forms the best fuel for the native portable brazier (L. 250).

haka-hŏnzᵘ हक-हांज़ू । दारुखण्डसंग्राहिनाविकः m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a boatman whose employment it is to collect this floating wood for sale. **-pholᵘ** -फोलु । दारुखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of splinters, etc., left after cutting logs with an axe, and suitable for use as firewood.

hakh 3 हख् । विक्रयाह्वतिः f. (sg. dat. **haki** हकि), a market cry, a cry or loud proclamation made in a market by a seller of something which he has not with him, but which is deposited elsewhere. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । वृत्तसंबोधना f.inf. to utter such a cry; met. to make a loud public proclamation of some fact, esp. of some fact hitherto kept secret. **—dith nērun** —दिथ् नेरुन् । संबोध्य निर्गमनम् m.inf. having made such proclamation to go forth; met. owing to some trouble or sorrow, to tell one's friends and relations, and then to abandon one's former mode of life, one's hitherto virtuous conduct, or the like.

haki khasun हकि खसुन् । वस्तुविक्रयाह्वतिविधानम् m.inf. to utter the market cry, e.g. to go into the market and proclaim that there is a boatfull of fruit, etc., for sale lying by a neighbouring river bank.

hākh 1 हाख् । शाकः m. (sg. dat. **hākas** हाकस्), herb, potherb, cabbage, spinach, greens, edible vegetables (with or without stalks) (K.Pr. 4, 40, 67, 134, 219; Y.Z. 404; L. 464; Śiv. 1328; Rām. 606, 1283). **-wākh** -वाख् m. (sg. dat. **hākas-wākas** हाकस-वाकस्), vegetables.

hāka-boḍᵘ हाक-बडु m. a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145). **-barªg** -बरग् । शाकपत्रम् m. a cabbage leaf; met. a small collection of such leaves. **-byôlᵘ** -ब्योलु । शाकबीजम् m. potherb seeds, cabbage seeds, or the like. **-ḍūrᵘ** -डूरु । शाकाल्पक्षेत्रम् m. a small plot of ground in which potherbs are grown, a cabbage plot. **-grākh** -ग्राख् m. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a vegetable seller, a greengrocer (Gr.Gr. 38). **-kōñᵘ** -कोञू f. a little spinach, a small quantity of vegetables (Gr.Gr. 163). **-loṭᵘ** -लटु । शाकनालम् m. the thin stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-mŏnḍᵘ** -म्वंडु । कडम्बः f. a cabbage-stalk. **-mŏyā** -म्वया f. a little spinach (only used of cooked spinach) (Gr.Gr. 165. Cf. **-tulᵘ** bel.). **-nĕhālⁱ** -न्यहालि । उप्यशाकाल्पलतासमूहः f. a collection of young cabbages fit for transplanting. **-nal** -नल् । शाकपत्रनालम् m. the stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-rang** -रंग् । मुखविकृतिः m. cabbage-colour; met. the change of colour in the face to a colour resembling that of a cabbage (owing to disease, sorrow, etc.), pallor. **-thal** -थल् । शाकक्षेत्रभागः m. a long strip of ground in a vegetable field, divided transversely into small beds for convenience of irrigation. **-thôpᵘ** -थोपु m. a little spinach, a small amount of spinach (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । शाकसमुदायः m. a single cabbage leaf; a small bunch of such leaves. The suff. of the indef. art. is often added, so that we get **-tulwā** -तुल्वा or **-tulā** -तुला. This word may be used either for cooked or for uncooked spinach (Gr.Gr. 164, 165). Cf. **-mŏyā** ab. **-ṭsar** -च़र् । शाकरज्जुविशेषः m. a mass of half-dried cabbages twisted up into a kind of rope and stored for winter use, a string of vegetables (K.Pr. 192). **-wörᵘ** -वोरु, f. a vegetable garden (L.V. 63). **-waṭhªr** -वठर् । शाकपत्रम् m. a cabbage leaf, a spinach leaf (Gr.Gr. 74). **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । शाकसमूहः m. a bundle of cabbage leaves, a small amount collected ready for cooking (Gr.Gr. 163).

hākh 2 हाख् । द्वारभुजः f. (sg. dat. **hāki** हाकि), a door-post, a jamb.

hāki-chal हाकि-छल् । द्वाराङ्गम f. a doorpost. **-türᵘ** -तूरु । द्वारखण्डकोणः f. the tenon or the like at each end of one of the four members of a door-frame, fitting into a mortise or the like in the adjoining member. **-tān** -तान् । द्वारभुजः m. a beam of a door-frame, a doorpost.

hakhⁱ हंखि । गोवारणशब्दः m. the cry uttered in driving away cows. —**hakhⁱ karun** —हंखि करुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to urge on (a child or a servant engaged in any work), so as to get him to work quicker and finish it soon.

hĕkh 1 ह्यख्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hĕkh 2 ह्यख् in **hĕka-hĕkh** ह्यक-ह्यख् । असकृच्छक्त्यवलम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. **-hĕki** -ह्यकि), striving over and over again to the best of one's ability to accomplish some difficult or impossible task. Cf. **hĕkun pyonᵘ**, s.v. **hĕkun, hĕkath pĕñᵘ**, s.v. **hĕkath.**

hŏkha 1 ह्रुख । अनिष्पत्तिः m. failure to accomplish something which seemed to be on the point of completion, and which thereby puts to shame the person failing. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । असिद्ध्या लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. shame at complete and sudden unsuccess to be felt by one apparently on the point of success. —**karun** —करुन् । असिद्ध्या लज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to put a person to shame by failing, when the time comes, to give promised assistance which is necessary for success. **-thörᵘ** -थ्यारु । निरर्थसंभ्रमः f. unsuccessful hurry, i.e. needless haste or flurry in doing anything.

hŏkha 2 ह्रुख for **họ̆khᵘ** in the following :— **-dorᵘ** -द्रु । वृष्ट्यभावः m. the season of dry roads, dry weather, the dry season. **-hākh** -हाख् । शुष्कशाकपत्रसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a bundle of dried cabbage leaves for cooking. Cf. **hāka-tsar**, s.v. **hākh 1.** **-syunᵘ** -सिनु । शुष्कशाकादिसमूहः m. dried vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, egg-plants, gourds, etc., and their leaves, cut up into pieces and dried in the autumn sun, for use as a relish or for making stews, etc., in winter. **-türᵘ** -तूरु । अनावृष्टौ शीतातिशयः f. dry cold, i.e. severe cold in winter, which precedes rain, and which is relieved by rain falling. **-tāv** -ताव् । अवग्रहदाहः m. burning up of crops owing to want of rain ; fever owing to supposed drying up of the bodily juices ; roasting or frying meat or other food without grease. **-tövᵘ** -ताँवू । शोषदाहः f., id. **-zᵃl** ज़ंल् । अतिकृपणः adj. (f. **-zᵘ̈jᵘ̈** -ज़ंजू), a scratcher of dry things ; a niggardly miser, who although wealthy will not spend money even on necessaries.

họ̆khᵘ ह्रुखु । शुष्कः adj. (f. **hŏchᵘ̈** ह्रुछू), dry (K.Pr. 114); dried ; dried up (H. vi, 15 ; K. 588) ; parched ; sapless, juiceless ; without advantage or profit ; dry, wanting in affection (of profane learning) (Śiv. 992, 1650). —**gāsa**—गास m. straw (El. *hauk-gás*). **-hŏdᵘ** -ह्रुदु । नीरसस्नेहः adj. (f. **hŏchᵘ̈-hŏzᵘ̈** ह्रुछू-ह्रुज़ू), dry, plain (as bread, food) ; simple, unseasoned, unsavoury, insipid. Cf. **hŏdᵘ-hŏkhᵘ** (p. 323*a*, l. 8). **-họ̆khᵘ** -ह्रुखु । निःस्नेहसूदः m. dry, without its gravy (of food) ; dried, of clotted or clammy articles stuck together, which have been dried so as to permit of their easy separation.

hakhodᵘ, see **hakhorᵘ.**

hŏkhun ह्रुखुन् । शोषोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **họ̆khᵘ** ह्रुखु ; 2 p.p. **hŏchyōv** ह्रुछ्योव), to dry, dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 9, YZ. 396) ; to be dry, parched ; to wither, pine away, shrivel up (YZ. 180).

The causal of this verb is **hŏkhanāwun** ह्रुखनावुन् or **họ̆khᵃrāwun** ह्रुखरावुन् (Gr.Gr. 174).

họ̆khᵘ-motᵘ ह्रुखु-मतु । शुष्कः perf. part. (f. **hŏchᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** ह्रुछू-मंचू), dried up, etc. (K.Pr. 103).

hŏkhith gatshun ह्रुखिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 251).

hŏkhanāwun ह्रुखनावुन् । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkhanôwᵘ** ह्रुखनोवु), to cause to be dry or dry up, to parch ; to cause to wither, to cause to shrivel up. Cf. **họ̆khᵃrāwun** and Gr.Gr. 174.

hŏkhanôwᵘ-motᵘ ह्रुखनोवु-मतु । शोषितः perf. part. (f. **hŏkhanöwᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** ह्रुखनाँवू-मंचू), dried up (by some one), caused (by some one) to become dry.

hakhorᵘ हखंरु or **hakhur** हखुर । वृषभः m. (f. **hakhürᵘ̈** हखंरू, q.v.), a bull, bullock, ox (K.Pr. 69, 162). This is the word most used outside Śrīnagar, esp. towards Islāmābād. In Śrīnagar **dā̃d** or **dānd**, see **dā̃d**, is more used. El. also gives *hakhud*, i.e. **hakhodᵘ.**

hakhürᵘ̈ हखंरू or **họ̆khᵘ̈rᵘ̈** ह्रुखंरू । वत्सतरी, अप्रसूता गौः f. a cow which has never calved, a heifer (usually not more than four years old) ; met. a full-grown unmarried girl, who conducts herself foolishly. The word is fem. of **hakhorᵘ**, q.v.

họ̆khᵃrun ह्रुखरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆khᵒrᵘ** ह्रुखरु), i.q. **họ̆khᵃrāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. lxxxiv).

họ̆khᵃrāwun ह्रुखरावुन् । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆khᵃrôwᵘ** ह्रुखरोवु), to make dry, to dry up ; to cause to wither (Śiv. 128) ; esp. met. to torment a person by stopping him (e.g. by preventing a hungry person from eating, or obstructing one commencing or engaged in important work).

họ̆khᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ह्रुखरोवु-मतु । संतापितः perf. part. (f. **họ̆chᵃröwᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** ह्रुछराँवू-मंचू), obstructed, impeded (by some one), as ab.

hŏkharay ह्रखरय् । शोषनिष्फलता m. the condition of being dried up and withered (of crops, owing to drought). **—atsun** —अचुन् । शोषेण कार्श्यापत्तिः m.inf. such withering to begin; met. (of the body of a living being) gradually to become withered and lean. **—karun** —करुन् । शोषेण निष्फलीभवनम् m.inf. (of paddy crops or the like) to become dried up and withered owing to drought.

hŏkhawun ह्रखवुन् । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkhowᵘ** ह्रखवु), to make dry, to dry (of damp grain, clothes, etc., spread out in the sun or elsewhere to dry). **hŏkhowᵘ-motᵘ** ह्रखवु-मतु । शोषितः perf. part. (**hŏkhüvᵘ-mütsᵘ** ह्रखवू-मचू), dried as ab.

hŏkhay ह्रखय् । शोषसमयः, वृष्ट्यभावोपलक्षितकालः f. the dry season, the time of the year preceding the winter (which is snowy and wet), approximately the autumn (Gr.Gr. 128).

hŏkhayĕ-hondᵘ ह्रखय-हंन्दु । अवृष्टिकालसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, belonging to, produced, or gathered together in this dry season.

hakīkath हकीकथ् or (Śiv. 686) **hakaikath** حقیقت । विलासकान्तिः m. (sg. dat. **hakīkatas** हकीकतस्), essence (of a thing), essential property or quality; truth, reality, fact, true or real nature or state or circumstance or facts (Śiv. 686); gist, pith; *rightness, sincerity; account, narration, relation, story, explanation;* (in Kāshmīrī) beauty of *dress and action, when united with a noble temperament.*

hākal हाकल्, in **—gatshun** —गछुन् । विषमचिन्ताकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted by opposing or dissimilar cares (e.g. by the sudden coming of some cause for fear, and simultaneously, by being buried in a multiplicity of duties). Cf. **hākulᵘ**.

hakolᵘ हकलु । तात्त्विकवृत्तिः m. honest, genuine conduct (in buying, selling, giving, receiving, making a profit or loss, etc.).

hākulᵘ हाकुलु । चिन्तनशीलः m. one who habitually exercises consideration, one who is anxious, full of care. Cf. **hākal.**

hŏ̃kal ह्रँकल् । शृङ्खला f. (sg. dat. **hŏ̃kali** ह्रँकलि), a chain (YZ. 280); esp. a door-chain, or similar chain for fastening up a chest or the like; a chain for measuring land (**mēnan-hŏ̃kal,** El.). **—dĩñᵘ** —दिञू । कपाटादेः शृङ्खलायोजनेन बद्धीकरणम् f.inf. to *apply the chain, to fasten up a door or a chest with a chain.* **—lagüñᵘ** —लगञू । सर्वकुटुम्बनाशः f.inf. *the door-chain to be applied; met. one's whole family and relations to be destroyed (as if the house were perpetually shut up).*

hŏ̃kali-hār ह्रँकलि-हार् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. 'the cowry in the chain'; N. of an ancient game, in which cowries are thrown in a chain round a board with 64 squares. **-pôwᵘ** -पोवु । शृङ्खलाङ्कुलम् m. the staple on the opposite leaf of a door to which a chain is fastened when the door is chained up.

hŏ̃kalun ह्रँकलुन् । शीतसंकुचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hŏ̃kalyōv** ह्रँकल्योव्), to shrink on account of cold (of the body, or of soft warm food, etc., that cools to a jelly).

hŏ̃kalyō-motᵘ ह्रँकल्यो-मतु । शीतसंकुचितः perf. part. (f. **hŏ̃kalyē-mütsᵘ** ह्रँकल्ये-मचू), shrunken or shrivelled up by cold.

hŏ̃kalāwun ह्रँकलावुन् । शैत्यापादनेन संकुचितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏ̃kalôwᵘ** ह्रँकलोवु), to cause to shrink up through cold, esp. of food cooled to a jelly or the like. **hŏ̃kalôwᵘ-motᵘ** ह्रँकलोवु-मतु । शैत्येन संकुचितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hŏ̃kalöwᵘ-mütsᵘ** ह्रँकलावू-मचू), to cause to be shrunken by cold.

hakma हकम m. in **—lāgun** —लागुन् । निष्कारणकलहप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. without cause angrily to engage in a quarrel.

hakīm हकीम حکیم । वैद्यः m. a wise man, a sage (H. vi, 14); a physician or doctor (whether merely a person skilled in curing the sick or a doctor by profession) (K.Pr. 74, 80, 251, 257; W. 143; L. 335; Rām. 130). For a full account of these men, see L. 232 ff. **-bāy** -बाय् । वैद्यस्त्री f. his wife. **-wān** -वान् । वैद्याश्रयः m. 'a doctor's shop'; a place appointed for the assembling of sick persons and of doctors to cure them, a hospital, a dispensary.

hakīmī हकीमी حکیمی । वैद्यवृत्ति f. the practice of medicine, the profession of a doctor.

hökim حاکم m. a ruler, a governor, an official, officer; a judge (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 74, 137; W. 143; L. 335). **-i alā** حاکم علا m. the chief ruler, the governor of a city (Gr.M.); esp. a certain official, the Governor of Kashmīr (L. 401).

hukm حکم **hukum** हुकुम m. judgment, judicial decree, sentence, verdict; an order, command (Rām. 794, 1185, 1688, 1702, 1742, 1752). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to command, give an order (El.; W. 187; H. ii, 7; viii, 4; x, 5). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to convict, sentence, condemn (El.); to decide (El.); to command (El., Rām. 1186). **—mānun** —मानुन् m.inf. to obey an order (Gr.M.). **—phuṭᵃrun** —फुटरुन् m.inf. to break an order (Rām. 1753). **—tulanwôlᵘ** —तुलनवोलु n.ag. (f. **—tulanwājeñ** —तुलनवाज्यञ्), one who obeys, obedient.

hakmadār हक्मदार् । कलही m. one who is ever ready to fight or quarrel, with or without cause; one who is of a quarrelsome disposition.

hakmadörī हक्मदारी । निष्कारणकलहः f. causeless quarrelling.

hukum-rönī حکم رانی f. rule, sway, sovereignty. —**karüñᵘ** —कर्‌ञ्‌ f.inf. to rule (Rām. 1137, 1737).

hĕkmath حکمت f. (sg. dat. **hĕkmütsᵘ** ह्यक्मंच्), wisdom, knowledge (Gr.M.); cleverness, contrivance, ingenuity (H. i, 11, 12; Rām. 871); device.

hĕkun ह्यकुन् । शक्त्यवलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyokᵘ** ह्योकु; f. **hĕcᵘ** ह्यचू; 2 p.p. **hĕcyōv** ह्यच्योव्), to act or strive successfully in some difficult task (L.V. 108); to be able, to can.

This verb is commonly used to form a potential compound with the conj. part. of another verb. In such cases it generally indicates physical ability as opposed to **tagun** (q.v.), which implies mental ability (i.e. to be able to do a thing, in the sense of knowing how to do it). Thus, —**anith,** to be able to bring; —**būzith,** to be able to hear; —**dith,** to be able to give, and so on. In this meaning the future tense of **hĕkun** is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in **hĕka arzith,** I can earn. Cf. Gr.M. s.v. (L.V. 107; YZ. 48, 142, 222; Śiv. 711, 895, 908, 1099, 1624, 1631, 1633; Rām. 196, 211, 293, 581, 631, 645, etc.). —**pyonᵘ** —प्योनु । पराक्रमयाम m.inf. 'striving one's best to fall (to one's lot)', to be compelled to use all one's power's, esp. when the task is beyond one's strength. Cf. **hĕka-hĕkh,** s.v. **hĕkh 2,** and **hĕkath pĕñᵘ,** s.v. **hĕkath.**

hĕkan-höjᵘ ह्यकन्-हांजू । अतिशक्तिमत्ता f. (applied to a person) vigorous ability, esp. in setting people by the ears, in doing profitless or improper actions, or the like. **-hyurᵘ** -ह्युरु । अतिशक्तिमत्त्वम् m. id. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । अतिसमर्थः n.ag. (f. **-wājyĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessed of ability, powerful; esp. one who is mighty both in quarrelling and as a carrier of heavy loads. Commonly used with reference to an able-bodied virago.

hákⁱ na bákⁱ gatshun हंकि न बंकि गछुन् । मुग्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be struck dumb, dumbfounded, struck, confounded, confused, amazed, aghast (= Hindostani *hakkā-bakkā hōnā*).

hakürᵘ हकूरु । दारुखण्डविशेषः f. a plank or board of moderate size (say 6 cubits or 9 feet long) used for making doorways and the like, split out from the trunks of forest trees, and collected for transport and sale. Cf. **hakarun.** —**gatshüñᵘ** —गछ्ञ् । शुष्कीभवनम् f.inf. to become such board; met. (of the body) to waste away from disease or the like.

hakarĕ-bar हकर्य-बर् । स्थाणुखण्डमयकपाटम् m. a house door made up of such planks. **-chal** -छल् । दारुखण्डभागः f. a piece of such a board. **-khündᵘ** -खंडू । दारुखण्डखण्डम् f., id. suitable for roofing houses or the like. **-khündᵘ gatshüñᵘ** -खंडू गछ्ञ् । अतिकर्कशतापत्तिः f.inf. to become a piece of board; met. of something soft, e.g. a cake or a piece of bark, to become hard and dry.

hākᵘrᵘ हाकूरु f., see **khand 1.**

hikôrᵘ हिकोरु m. in **hikörⁱ gatshun** हिकांरि गछुन् । प्रमादापत्तिः m.inf. to go mad, to lose all sense of decency, good conduct, discrimination, and religion.

hakarun हकरुन् । कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **hakaryōv** हकर्योव्), to be or become hard and dry, esp. of soft food drying up and becoming stale. Cf. **hakürᵘ.** **hakaryō-motᵘ** हकर्यो-मतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hakaryē-mütsᵘ** हकर्ये-मंच्), become hard and dry as ab.

hakarāwun हकरावुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hakarôwᵘ** हकरोवु), to cause to become hard and dry, esp. of soft food allowed to become dry and stale.

hakarôwᵘ-motᵘ हकरोवु-मतु । कर्कशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hakaröwᵘ-mütsᵘ** हकरांवू-मंच्), allowed to become dry and stale as ab.

haktāhᵃr हक्ताहर् । कश्चिदेकः, कादाचित्कः, c.g. someone, someone or other, something, something or other; appearing now and then, produced sometimes, occasional, incidental.

hĕkᵃth ह्यकथ् or **hĕkath** ह्यकथ् । शक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hĕkütsᵘ** ह्यकंच् or **hĕkütsᵘ** ह्यकंच्), ability, power; esp. exercise of power or ability to perform some difficult task, such as carrying a heavy load, travelling over a difficult road, undertaking a difficult occupation, or the like (Gr.Gr. 128). —**pĕñᵘ** —प्यञ् । सामर्थ्यावलम्बनम् f.inf. exercise of ability to fall (to one's lot); hence, to put one's self to the exercise of one's best ability for the complete accomplishment of some difficult task. Cf. **hĕka-hĕkh,** s.v. **hĕkh 2,** and **hĕkun pyonᵘ,** s.v. **hĕkun.** —**rōzüñᵘ** —रोज़ञ् । सामर्थ्यानुसृतिः f.inf. ability to remain (of an old man or one starved, etc.), to act with all the ability and strength of a young person, one's physical powers to be retained in spite of old age or disease.

hĕkütsᵘ-wôlᵘ ह्यकंच्-वोलु । आग्रही m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who exhibits power to act, one who is accustomed to act strenuously and persistently, esp. in difficult works, in doing things injurious to himself or others, or in quarrelling, etc., obstinate.

hĕkawunᵘ ह्यकवुनु । शक्तिमान् n.ag. (f. **hĕkawüñᵘ** ह्यकवंञ्), one who is especially energetic, one who is specially notable beyond others for his energy.

hukay हुकय्, ? gend. only noted in *mai trāv hukai* (K.Pr. 207), translated 'do not step so haughtily'.

h^a^l हृल्, the womb (El. *hal*, m.). **h^a^l dīñ^ü^** हृल् दिञू (f.inf.) or **h^a^l dyun^u^** हृल् दिनु (m.inf.) । प्रसवार्थप्राणभरणम्, (of a woman in childbed) to fill the rectum with wind from the intestines in order to facilitate delivery. Cf. **h^a^lun.**

hal 1 हल् । हलम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 1** हल), a plough. A plough and a pestle are the weapons of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa (K. 909), and also (Śiv. 13, 1160) of the elephant-god Gan^i^sh or Gaṇēśa.

hala kaḍun हल कडुन् । हलीकरणम् m.inf. to draw out from the plough, i.e. to carry on all the agricultural operations necessary for a field from the commencement of ploughing up to the time of sowing.

hal 2 हल् । उल्बम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 2** हल), the afterbirth, secundines (K.Pr. 34). **—khyon^u^** —ख्योनु m.inf. to eat the afterbirth; hence, to die in giving birth to a child (K.Pr. 158).

hal 3 हल् حل m. untying, loosing; grinding, trituration; (in Kāshmīrī) striving, straining, efforts. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to strain, exert oneself with great efforts (L.V. 48). Cf. **hala 3.**

hāl 1 हाल् حال । तावत् m. state, condition, circumstances, case, situation (YZ. 10, 247; Śiv. 700, 812, 1316, etc.; H. vii, 9; ix, 4; Rām. 51, 211, 292, etc.); existing or present state (Śiv. 279, 372); as adv. at present, now (Śiv. 1748). **kami hāla,** in what condition? as adv. wonderfully, in wondrous way (Śiv. 814, 943, 972). **hāl hölī** حال حالی, the whole state of affairs, an account or story in detail (Rām. 465). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to arrange a state of affairs, to arrange (H. x, 17). **-mast** -मस्त् m. a man of position (K.Pr. 133).

hāli-hairān हालि-हैरान् حال حیران । निष्फलवृत्तिः adj. c.g. in a state of confusion, perplexed, distracted, harassed (Rām. 320, 850, 1218, 1662); engaged on some profitless labour, wasting one's time (K.Pr. 142). **-hairönī** -हैरांनी حال حیرانی । निरर्थायासः f. a state of confusion, perplexity, distraction, harassment; profitless labour, waste of time.

hālas हालस् । तावत्कालम् adv. for the present.

hālay हालय् (abl. **hāla,** with emphatic *y*), in (such and such) a condition, etc. (Śiv. 661, 831, 1330).

hālay हालय् । अधुनैव adv. just now, even now.

hāl 2 हाल् f. (sg. dat. **höj^ü^** हांजू, Gr.Gr. 169), a house, a hall. Generally used —°, and then sometimes masc. (dat. **-hālas** -हालस्, Gr.Gr. 69), thus **hāst^i^-hāl,** f. an elephant-stable; **bŏd^i^-hāl,** f. a prison (YZ. 384, 385; H. ix, 4), but **ṡāṭa-hāl,** m. a school-house (*Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta,* II, i, 287).

hāl 3 हाल् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a ball, a sphere (El.); a certain game; a kind of hockey in which a ball is propelled by sticks.

hāla-gŏg^a^j^i^ हाल-ग्वग्जि । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a similar game, hockey on horseback (El.), polo.

hāli-gŏg^a^j^i^ हालि-ग्वग्जि । कन्दुकविशेषः f. a hockey ball, as used in the ab. game.

hāl 4 हाल् । ग्रामविशेषः f. N. of a large and prosperous village inhabited almost exclusively by Brāhmaṇs, about thirty miles south of Śrīnagar in Pargana Shukru (RT.Tr. II, 275).

hāl 5 हाल् f. in **daman-hāl** (sg. dat. **-hāli** -हालि), the main pipe of a blacksmith's bellows (L.V. 4). Cf. **khāra-hāl,** s.v. **khār 1.**

hāl 6 हाल् f. in **hāl gatshün^ü^** हाल् गछ़ुञू f.inf. a habit to be formed, or acquired (K.Pr. 75). Cf. **kŏ-höl^ü^.**

hala 3 हल । उत्साहसंबोधनम् interj. expressing urgency (H. xii, 17), as in **hala dis,** give it to him at once; **hala wanus,** tell him at once. **—hala** —हल interj. and adv. at once, as in **hala hala raṭun,** stop him at once (of someone running away). Cf. **hĕla 1** and **hal 3.** **—karun** —करुन् । उत्साहेन समापनम् m.inf. to complete some necessary work with energy (of a number of people collected together and urging each other on).

hálau, hálú, see **hālav.**

hail हैल् or **höl** हांल् (? cf. حیل), अभ्यासः f. (sg. dat. **haili** हैलि), custom, habit, intercourse (El.); skill acquired by repeated practice of some business or act (for the accomplishment of which skill acquired by practice is necessary) (Śiv. 1691). See **höl.**

hĕl ह्यल् । अवकराकीर्णभूः f. dirty ground, covered with litter, mud, dirt, etc.; dirt used as manure (Gr.Gr. 25; L. 461).

hĕla khasañĕ ह्यल खसञ्य । मलसंकीर्णतोद्भवः f. pl. inf. dirty places to arise (of the body, garments, etc.), to become dirty.

hĕla 1, written **hĕlah kar,** and translated 'endeavour' in K.Pr. 187, and **hĕllah kar,** translated 'be encouraged' in K.Pr. 81. The word is probably the same as **hala 3,** under which cf. **hala karun.**

hĕla 2 ह्यल, **hĕl^i^** ह्यलि, **hĕli** ह्यलि, see **hyol^u^.**

hil 1 (? spelling), m. a cluster of grapes (El.).

hil 2 हिल् । शैवालम् f. (sg. dat. **hili** हिलि), N. of an aquatic weed (W. 8, Śiv. 1804). It grows abundantly in the city lake, and is placed over the region of the bladder by native physicians when there is strangury (El.). Used met. to represent a thing of no value (K.Pr. 43). **—barün^ü^** —बरुञू । शैवालाच्छादनम् f.inf. to cover (sown seeds, young plants, etc.), with this

weed to protect them from the sun. **—ta hēch** —त हेछ्, weeds and nothing, a thing of no value (K.Pr. 164).

hili-gödᵘ हिलि-गांडू । मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain delicate flavoured fish that haunts lakes in which this weed grows. **-robᵘ** -रबु । शेवालावापः m. a small trench or basin dug round the root of a melon or pumpkin plant and filled up with this grass, which is kept wet, so as to supply the plant with the necessary moisture. **-tsakh** -त्सख् । शेवालसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. **-tsaki** -त्सकि), a block or clump of this weed occurring when the water is low in autumn, so as to impede the progress of boats.

hil 3 in *hil-rai*, see **hyolᵘ**.

hīla حیله m. evasion, shift, wile, artifice, trick, plot, stratagem (YZ. 420); pretence, colour; evasion, method of evading (Rām. 276); deceit, deception, fraud (El. gives *hila* and *hailah*). **—karanwôlᵘ** —करनवोलु n.ag. (f. **—karanwājĕn** —करनवाज्यन्), an impostor (El.).

hōl 1 होल् । कृषीवलः m. a farm labourer, an agricultural servant, i.q. **hölⁱ**, q.v.

hōl 2 होल् । इष्टासिद्धिः m. want of success in gaining what one has long desired (Śiv. 804); trouble (El. *hól*, i.e. *hôlᵘ*); despair, hopelessness (Rām. 1024, 1041, 1499, 1576, 1638). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । इष्टासिद्धेश्चित्तबाधापत्तिः m.inf. the extreme despair caused by such want of success to occur, to be reduced to the point of death by such despair (YZ. 531).

höl हाल् । अभ्यासागमः f., i.q. **hail**, q.v. skill acquired by practice. **—gatshünᵘ** —गछूंनू । अभ्यासंभवः f.inf. such skill to come, to become expert. **—karünᵘ** —करूंनू । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् f.inf. to make a person skilful by continual practice; to give a person a habit.

hölⁱ हालि । कृषीवलः m. a ploughman, an agricultural labourer, a farm-servant. **-bāy** -बाय् । कृषीवलस्त्री f. his wife. **-kotᵘ** -कटु । कृषीवलपुत्रः m. (f. **-küṭⁱ** -कटू), his son or daughter (e.g. so and so's ploughman's son).

holᵘ 1 हुलु । वक्रः adj. (f. **hüjᵘ** हुजू), crooked, bent, distorted, awry, oblique, askew (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 34, 75, 155; Śiv. 1018; Rām. 634, 1068, 1207, 1293, 1457); curved (YZ. 476); deformed, humpbacked, bow-legged, etc. (W. 123); offended, displeased, of a cranky nature; out of the perpendicular, oblique; flexible (El. *hul*); crooked (morally) (K.Pr. 83). **-holᵘ** -हुलु । वक्रतया adv. crookedly, awry, esp. u.w. vbs. of coming, going, looking, etc. (K.Pr. 188, W. 139); as adj., intricate (El.). **-kolᵘ** -कुलु । वक्रताविहतः adj. (f. **hüjᵘ-küjᵘ** हुजू-कुजू), spoiled by crookedness, or by becoming bent, etc., usually of inan. objects (Gr.Gr. 95).

hàlⁱ-pöṭhⁱ हुलि-पाठि adv. crookedly (Gr.Gr. 153).

holᵘ 2 हुलु । कटिपार्श्वभागः m. either side of the waist, the floating ribs in that locality, the flank (El. *hul*). **—gandun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 1462). **-wolᵘ** -वुलु m. a jingling compound signifying 'girdles and the like' (Gr.Gr. 95).

hàlⁱ-dôdᵘ हुलि-दोदु । कटिपार्श्वास्थिरोगविशेषः m. pain (such as rheumatism) in the locality of floating ribs, pleurodynia. **-gandun** -गंडुन् or **hali-gandun** हलि-गंडुन् । कटिबन्धनपटः m. (sg. dat. **-gandanas** -गंडनस्), a waistband, cummerbund (El.). **-kõñᵘ** -कांञू । कटिपार्श्वास्थि f. the floating ribs at the waist. **-lāṭh** -लाठ । कटिबन्धपटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस्), a kind of fringed waistband of silk or other coloured material, a girdle worn by women (El. *hilát*).

hul 1 (? spelling), m. a girdle (El.). Cf. **holᵘ 2**.

hul 2, in **hul haji** (? spelling), a certain cattle disease, pox. The native remedy for this is slitting the ears (L. 459) (? **holᵘ-hüjᵘ**).

hūl हूल् m. the sound made in driving away kites or other birds of prey (K.Pr. 147).

hūlⁱ हूलि । होलिका f. the festival known in India as the *hōlī*, the great spring festival of the Hindūs, held on the 8th of the light fortnight of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) in celebration of the vernal equinox.

halab हलब् (? cf. حلب) । काचविशेषः m. a kind of thick glass used for making mirrors (Rām. 31, 397, 1011).

halàbⁱ हलबि । काचमयः adj. c.g. made of thick glass, see **halab**.

halbal हलबल । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. engagement in practice of or study for the acquirement of any work or knowledge. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कार्याभ्यासशिक्षालाभः m.inf. instruction resulting in the attainment of expertness in carrying out any work to be obtained.

hlād ह्लाद् m. happiness, rejoicing, a feeling of happiness (L.V. 73).

haladar हलद(ध)र् m. N. of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa; the Haladhara of Sanskrit literature (K. 42, 46, *et passim*), so called from his carrying a plough as a weapon (see **hal**).

hölⁱgī हालिगी । कृषीवलवृत्तिः f. the work of a ploughman or farm labourer, usually paid by giving him a fourth share of the produce. See **hölⁱ**.

hāla-hö हाल-हा । हकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter *ha* ह.

hailah, see **hīla.**

halka, in **halka gāsa** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Polyganum sp.*, said to be good for saddle sores (L. 76).

hālāki حالانکه conj. whereas, notwithstanding (W. 100).

halkörⁱ 1 हल्कांरि حلكاري । चित्रविशेषः f. plating, gilding (e.g. of a book, an image, a paper, or the like). Cf. **bēl-h°**, p. 104*b*, l. 43.

halkörⁱ 2 हल्कांरि adj. c.g. violent by nature, one ready to rage with anger without just cause, violently quarrelsome; mad (of a dog) (Gr.M.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अतिक्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become such. **—hūnᵘ** —हूनु । उन्मत्तश्वा m. (f. **—hūñᵘ** —हूञू), a mad dog, a dog suffering from hydrophobia.

halāl حلال adj. c.g. legal, lawful, allowable (K.Pr. 36, 37, 75, 150, 252; W. 154). **—nimakh** —निमख् adj. c.g. faithful, loyal (of a servant) (Gr.M.).

halēla हलेल هليله । हरीतकी m. yellow myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula.*

hillu, see **hilav 2.**

halam हलम । वसनपुरोभागः m. the front skirt of the *phĕran* or long gown worn by Kāshmīrīs (K.Pr. 50, 153). Used met. for begging (cf. **—dārun**) (K.Pr. 152; H. v, 4, 5). **—dārun** —दारुन । विनयप्रार्थना m.inf. to offer the skirt (as a beggar to receive alms) (K.Pr. 155; H. ix, 11); met. with great humility to make a request for something to be done. **—dörith yunᵘ** —दांरिथ् यिनु । अतिविनयप्रार्थना m.inf. to come and make such a request, to approach with a humble petition.

halᵃmotᵘ हलम्तु (Rām. 451, 511, 872, etc.), **halamotᵘ** हलमतु (Rām. 563, 688, 855), **halamath** हलमथ् (Rām. 526, 565, etc.), or **halamothᵘ** हलमथु (Rām. 36) । हनूमान् m. (sg. dat. **halamatas** हलमतस्), Hanumān, N. of a monkey chief celebrated in Hindū mythology. He was son of the Wind and of immense strength. He was one of the chief allies of Rāma-candra in his war with Rāvaṇa, i.q. **hanumān.**

hᵃlun हलुन् । प्रसवागमः conj. 3 [2 p.p. **hᵃjyōv** हज्योव् (Gr.Gr. lxxxv)], labour (with a child) to begin, the labour pains or straining to commence. Cf. **hᵃl.**

hᵃlan atsun हलन् अचुन् । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter labour pains, to begin to be in labour. **—lagun** —लगुन् । प्रसवोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., id. **—lüjᵘ-mütsᵘ** —लंजू-मंचू । प्रसवोन्मुखीभूता perf. part. f. a woman who has begun to be in labour.

halun हलुन् । वक्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **halyōv** हल्योव्), to be or become crooked, bent, askew, awry; to become out of the perpendicular, to become oblique (K.Pr. 214); to be or become warped (of a board) (Gr.M.); to shake, to tremble (Rām. 605). **—ḍalun** —डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् m.inf. to become crooked and go wrong; (of something well poised and steady) to topple, to become unsteady; (of an an. being) to be thrown off one's balance by grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like. **—ḍangun** —डंगुन् । रुग्बाधापत्तिः m.inf. (of a healthy man) to be suddenly afflicted by disease.

halyō-motᵘ हल्यो-मंतु । वक्रीभूतः perf. part. (f. **halyē-mütsᵘ** हल्ये-मंचू) (of something naturally straight) become crooked or awry; thrown out of the perpendicular, become oblique; met. thrown out of one's balance, angry, angered, agitated.

hilun हिलुन् । प्रवलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hilyōv** हिल्योव्) (of one who has once committed oppression, robbery, or the like with impunity), to become a habitual and confident robber, tyrant, etc.; cf. **atha-hilânⁱ**, p. 58*a*, l. 46. **hilyō-motᵘ** हिल्यो-मंतु । अभ्यस्तप्रावल्यः perf. part. (f. **hilyē-mütsᵘ** हिल्ये-मंचू), one who by the continued practice of robbery, tyranny, or the like, is expert in doing it, one who has become a professional robber or confirmed tyrant.

halpath हल्पथ् m. in **—karun** —करुन् । आक्रम्याघातः m.inf. to attack and beat and bruise.

haḷᵃran हंल्रन् । वक्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **haḷᵃrüñᵘ** हंल्रंञू), the act of making crooked, awry, oblique.

hilᵃran हिल्रन् । बलात्कारोत्साहनम् f. (sg. dat. **hilᵃrüñᵘ** हिल्रंञू), the act of inducing or tempting another to act as a confirmed robber, oppressor, etc. See **hilun.**

hilᵃrun हिल्रुन् । बलात्कारोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hil°rᵘ** हिल्रु), to induce or tempt another to become an habitual robber, oppressor, etc. Cf. **hilun.**

haḷᵃrāwun हंल्रावुन् । वक्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haḷᵃrôwᵘ** हंल्रोवु), to make crooked, make awry, make oblique. **haḷᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** हंल्रोवु-मंतु । वक्रीकृतः perf. part. (f. **haḷᵃröwᵘ-mütsᵘ** हंल्रंवू-मंचू), made crooked, made awry, made oblique.

hilᵃrāwun हिल्रावुन् । बलात्कारोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hilᵃrôwᵘ** हिल्रोवु), i.q. **hilᵃrun,** q.v.

hiláṭ, see **hálⁱ-lāṭh,** s.v. **holᵘ 2.**

hālath حالت m. (sg. dat. **hālatas** हालतस्), state, condition; nature, constitution (Gr.M.).

hālav हालव् । शलभः m. a locust (El. *hálau* and *hálú*). Small numbers visit Kashmīr nearly every year. Musalmāns eat them. They dry them in the sun, grind them to powder, and make cakes of them (El.; L. 156, 461, *hálu*; Śiv. 1064; K.Pr. 75).

haḷᵃwa हंल्व حلوا । भक्ष्यविशेषः m. a kind of pudding (made of flour, *ghī*, syrup, dried cocoanut, spices, etc.), 'hulwa.'

hilav 1 (? spelling), the *hillu* of L. 463, where it is described as the equivalent of **gupan-nĕnd** and of **haji**, q.q.v., and as meaning weeding and working a rice-field by cattle.

hilav 2 हिलव् m. a crane (the bird) (El. *hilau*).

hilawun^{u} हिलवुनु । प्रवलीभवन् n.ag. (f. **hilawün^{ü}** हिलवंन्नू), a man, a dog, or other animal who having once robbed or taken anything with impunity, repeats the wrong action over and over again and becomes a confirmed robber, etc.

halwôy^{u} हल्वोयु حلوای । दुग्धादिविक्रयाजीवी m. a maker of **hal^{a}wa** (q.v.), a confectioner (El. *halawói* and *halwái*).

halwöy^{i}-wān हल्वायि-वान् । दुग्धादिविक्रयापणः m. a confectioner's shop.

höl^{i}way हांलिवय् । कृषीवलभागः f. the share of a crop paid to a farm labourer as his wages.

ham हम । नौकादण्डः m. the pole by which a boat is propelled in a river (esp. upstream), a punting-pole (Śiv. 1780, 1841). A boat is usually equipped with two, a longer, called **hama-tul^{u}**, and a shorter, called **hama-t^{ü}j^{ü}**. They are made of young deodārs (L. 79).

hama-t^{ü}j^{ü} हम-तंजू f., see ab. In Gr.M. spelt **hama-tuj^{ü}**. **-tul^{u}** -तुलु । नौकादण्डः m., see ab. **-tul^{i} zīr^{ü}** -तुलि ज़ीरू । दण्डेन नौचालना f. pushing with such a pole, punting. **—wāyun** —वायुन् m.inf. to propel (a boat) with a punting pole, to punt (Śiv. 1488, 1805).

hām हाम् । श्यामता f. darkenedness, dirtiedness, of some white or coloured article spoiled and darkened by dirt. **—pĕñ^{ü}** —पेंञू । पाकोद्भवः f.inf. 'darkenedness to fall', to ripen, become dark and healthy (of small-pox pustules, or the like).

hāma हाम । तृणविशेषः f. a kind of grass growing self-sown in rice-fields, the stalks of which resemble paddy stalks, *Panicum colonum*. It is an excellent food for horses (L. 71, Śiv. 1111; cf. **dŏda-hāma**, p. 189*a*, l. 35). **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । तृणविशेषफलम् m. the grain of this grass. It is like panic seed, is eaten by Hindūs, and is presented as an offering in Hindū temples (L. 334). **-lör^{ü}** -लांरू । वालविशाला f. a kind of small cucumber, described as elongated in shape, hollow, and with a good flavour.

haum (? spelling) f. the female monāl pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119).

hĕm 1 ह्यम । शिम्बा f. a pod, a legume, the pod of a pea, bean, or similar vegetable (K.Pr. 81; cf. **dŏda-hĕm**, p. 189*a*, l. 38, and **kara-hĕm**, s.v. **kara 2**).

hĕma-phal ह्यम-फल् । सबीजसमूहः m. a quantity of beans, peas, or the like which have been shelled.

hĕm 2 ह्यम । वलिः f. a crease in cloth, leather, or the like. **—khasün^{ü}** —खसंनू । वल्युद्भवः f.inf. a crease to rise, a crease to come into existence.

hĕma ह्यम, see **hyon^{u}**.

hōm होम्, see **hum 1**.

hôm^{u} होमु । श्यामः adj. (f. **hōm^{ü}** हांमू), dark-coloured, dark-grey.

hum 1 हुम् or (Śiv. 86) **hōm** होम् or (K. 96, 943) **hūm** हूम् । होमः m. (amongst Hindūs), an oblation with fire, a burnt-offering (of *ghī*, fruit, or the like).

humuk^{u} हुमुकु । हवनसंबन्धी adj. (f. **humüc^{ü}** हुमंचू), of, or belonging to a burnt-offering (such as the thing offered, the altar or implements employed, the ceremony observed, the country in which it is performed, or the like).

humas bĕhun हुमस ब्यहुन् । हवनप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit (i.e. station oneself) for a burnt-offering, to commence a burnt-offering.

hum 2 हुम्, **huma** हुम, see **huh**.

hum^{i} हुमि in **-sond^{u}** -सन्दु, **-sünz^{ü}** -संज़ू, see **huh**.

hum^{u} हुमु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of tree growing on the lower mountain slopes; the ash, *Fraxinus floribunda* or *Moorcroftiana* (L. 79, *hom*; El. *hamú*, *húm*); its wood, described as soft and smooth. The latter is much prized by agriculturists for implements, esp. plough handles, and boatmen esteem it for paddles.

hambōla हम्बोल । ग्रासधनम् m. the coin or piece of gold or other metal placed by Hindūs in the mouth of the corpse as a viaticum.

ham-buli-bulē हम-बुलि-बुले । प्रोत्साहनम् m. encouragement or incitement to engage in any act (such as that given by a grown-up person to a child).

hamcū همچو adv. just as, even as, like (YZ. 198).

hamad हमद् or (H. vii, 4) **hamud** हमुद् (= حمد), m. praise (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to praise (El.); esp. to praise or bless (God). **—parun** पवन् m.inf. to recite praises (H. vii, 4).

ham-ham हम-हम । शीघ्रगमागमशब्दः m. the noise of rapid footfalls in running backwards and forwards, the sound of running.

hĕmahö ह्यमहो, see **hyon^{u}**.

ham-hás^{i}tī हम-हसिती । मदोत्कर्षख्यापनम् f. display of pride or self-conceit by an unworthy person (in order to cause annoyance to another), groundless and malicious arrogance.

hĕmahöv ह्यमहाव्, see **hyon^{u}**.

hamkhāna همخانه adj. c.g. residing together, living in the same house, of the same house (El.).

hamal 1 हमल् حمل । गर्भः m. gestation, pregnancy; the fruit of the womb, the young that is borne in the womb, fœtus. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । गर्भधारणम् m.inf. to conceive, become pregnant.

hamal 2 हमल् । प्रदेशविशेषः f. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr, lying to the west of the Wŏlur Lake, the ancient Śamālā and the Hummel of the maps. RT.Tr. II, 484.

ham^{a}la हमल حمله m. a charge, attack, assault, onset (Gr.M.).

hamāl हमाल् حمال । धान्यभारिकः m. a carrier of burdens, a porter (L.V. 107, voc. **hamāli**); (in Kāshmīrī) a grain-carrier (he carries it in leather bags each holding a *kharwār* or about 152 lb.); a man who lives by tending cows and selling their milk, a cowherd, a milkman. **—wadun** —वदुन् । रुदितविशेषः m.inf. to perform an ancient method of lamentation on the decease of the head of a household. In this the surviving relatives every morning for ten days after the death used to collect a crowd of grain-porters and cowherds and sing to them the deeds of the deceased to the accompaniment of loud wailing.

hāmul^{u} हामुलु । वृहत्स्तम्बपार्श्वखण्डः m. a section of a log of wood cut out of a tree trunk which has been split up lengthways into four sections, so that each has three corners.

hĕmal ह्यमल् । वलियुतः adj. c.g. marked with a long crease, whether by nature or accidentally. Cf. **hĕm 2.**

himāl हिमाल् m. the Himālaya Mountain. Personified as father of Pārvatī, wife of the god Śiva, in Śiv. 426, 635, 683, 686, 692, 714, 728, 837, 1219, 1221, 1259, 1318, 1440, 1456. Cf. **himālay.**

humal ह्रुमल् adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of making burnt-offerings. Used —°, as in **ạnd^{a}ra-humal,** p. 32*b*, l. 30.

himālay हिमालय् m., i.q. **himāl,** q.v. (Śiv. 411, 427, 656, 664, 723, 831, 842, 962, 1517).

hamām हमाम् حمام । उष्णगृहविशेषः m. a hot bath, a Turkish bath, *ḥammām*, a bagnio, either at home or outside (K.Pr. 75, 160, 242). See L. 281 for particulars. **-gạj^{i}** -गजि । उष्णगृहचुल्लीविशेषः f. the furnace of a Turkish bath (K.Pr. 48). **—karun** करुन् । वातव्याधिचिकित्साविशेषः m.inf. to take a course of Turkish baths as a cure for rheumatism. It lasts one or two days.

hamöm^{i} हमांमि حمامي । उष्णगृहनियोज्यः, मन्त्रानुकारी m. the owner or keeper of a *ḥammām* or Turkish bath; the attendant at such a bath; met. one accustomed to follow implicitly, and without question, advice given by others.

hĕmmath, himmath همت f. (sg. dat. **hĕmmüts^{u}** ह्यम्मंचू), spirit, courage, bravery (K.Pr. 91, 232); good ambition (W. 33).

hamīn همين pron. even this, this very, this same (K.Pr. 22).

hamun हमुन् । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hamyōv** हम्योव्), to be extinguished (of fire); met. to be extinguished, cooled (of anger, fever, etc.). **hamyō-mot^{u}** हम्यो-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **hamyē-müts^{u}** हम्ये-मंचू), extinguished, cooled (of fire, anger, fever, etc.); cooled (of an angry person, or one suffering from fever); pacified.

himun हिमुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **himyōv** हिम्योव्), to become snow, to be turned into snow (L. 16).

humun ह्रुमुन् । हवनकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hum^{u}** ह्रुमु), (amongst Hindus) to make a burnt-offering (see **hum**) (Śiv. 379; Rām. 226, 636, 956, 998). **hum^{u}-mot^{u}** ह्रुमु-मंतु । आहुतः perf. part. (f. **hum^{ü}-müts^{u}** ह्रुमू-मंचू), offered in a burnt-offering; met. (of any food) eaten and digested.

hāmanun हामनुन् । श्यामीभवनम्, शीतलापाकोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hāmanyōv** हामन्योव्), to become dark-coloured from disease or the like; to become ripe (of smallpox pustules).

hamnishīn همنشين m. a companion, a familiar friend (H. vii, 21, 24).

hāmanay हामनय् । श्यामतागमः, दोषारोपः f. darkening or blackening (of the face from disease, sorrow, or the like); met. 'blackening of the face' owing to its owner being subjected to a disgraceful accusation.

hāmĕr हाम्यर् । श्यामता m. darkness of colour, greyness.

hạm^{a}run हंमरुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hạm^{o}r^{u}** हंमरु), to extinguish (a fire or the like); met. to cool, assuage (pride, fever, anger, grief, etc.), caus. of **hamun,** q.v. **hạm^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** हंमरु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hạm^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{u}** हंमरू-मंचू), put out, extinguished (by someone) (of fire); met. cooled, assuaged (by someone) (of pride, fever, anger, etc., as ab.); cooled, assuaged (of a person affected by the ab.).

hŏm^{a}ran ह्रुमरन् । शान्तीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hŏm^{a}rüñ^{ü}** ह्रुमरंञू), cooling, esp. cooling of pride, anger, etc., by disgrace, forcible action, or the like.

hŏm^{a}rāwun ह्रुमरावुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏm^{a}rôw^{u}** ह्रुमरोवु), to appease, cool, assuage (one's own or another's anger, pride, fever, etc.), esp. when done by force or by putting to disgrace. Cf. **hamun, hạm^{a}run,** and **hŏm^{a}ran. hŏm^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** ह्रुमरोवु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **hŏm^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ह्रुमरोवू-मंचू), appeased, cooled, assuaged (of anger, etc., as ab.); appeased, etc. (of a person under the influence of anger, etc.).

hams 1 हंस् । हंसः m. (sg. gen. **hamsunᵘ हंसुनु** in Śiv. 897, 1516), a swan (L.V. 86; Śiv. 351, 1105); the soul (cf. **hams 2**). In Hindū mythology the swan is the vehicle of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 160, 801). See **hams 2.** **hamsa-dôrᵘ हंस-दोरु** or (Śiv. 1177) **hamsa-dwār हंस-द्वार्** m. 'the soul-door', N. of a holy mountain spur, passed by Hindū pilgrims on the route up the sacred mountain of Haramōkh in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1052, 1177, 1516, 1607, 1891; Rām. 249). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hams 2 हंस् m. N. of a certain *mantra*, or mystic formula used by Śaiva Hindūs. It is said to be a representation of the Sanskrit words *sō 'ham*, written in reversed order as *'ham sah*, meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God', or 'God and I are one'. It is thus used as a name for the sacred syllable *ōm*, in its character of the *anāhata śabda* (in Kāshmīrī, *anāhath*, or *anāhata, shĕbd*) or unobstructed sound, also called the *azapā* (see *anāhata-shĕbd* and *azapā*) or unuttered word. It is described as being almost inarticulate, and as being really uttered only by the deity, indwelling in the breast of the worshipper, and therefore to have no human utterer or obstructer of its sound. It is often represented as being equivalent to the Supreme Himself (Śiv. 1011, 1027, 1064, 1687, 1693, 1783). When this *mantra* is mentioned, by a play of meanings, it is often capable of being translated by 'swan' (**hams 1**). Cf. **hamsa-nād,** bel.

hamsa-gad हंस-गद् m. i.q. **-nād,** bel. (Śiv. 1607). **-gath -गथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-gütsᵘ -गंछू**), the unobstructed path of this *mantra*, as explained ab. (L.V. 65) **-nād -नाद्** m. i.q. **hams,** ab. Owing to the play on the meaning of **hams 1** mentioned ab., this formula is represented as having wings to bear the soul to the Supreme (Śiv. 897, 1516, 1827, 1891). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hĕmsā ह्यंसा । जीवघातः f. slaughter, esp. slaughter of living creatures for food lawful to Kāshmīrī Hindūs; sin (generally) (Śiv. 897). **—gatshüñᵘ —गछूं ।** अतिलोभोद्भवः f.inf. extreme rapacity to occur, of such a kind that it does not stop at robbing the powerless of their property or even the hungry of their food (Rām. 607).

hamēshĕ همیشه adv. always, ever, continually (El., W. 95). **—bahar** (? spelling), a medicinal plant used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 75).

hamsāsan हंसासन् m. he whose seat is a swan, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā, whose vehicle was that bird (Śiv. 160, cf. 801). See **hams 1.**

hamsāy हसाय् f. a neighbourhood (Gr.M.). Cf. the next.

hamsāyĕ हसाय همسایه **।** समीपवास्तव्यः m. living under the same shade; hence, a neighbour (K.Pr. 75; Śiv. 41, 897; H. x, 5, 12).

hamsôyᵘ हसोयु । समीपवास्तव्यः m. a neighbour, a near-dweller.

hamsöyⁱ-bāy हंसांयि-बाय् । समीपवास्तव्यस्त्री f. a neighbour's wife; a female neighbour.

hĕmath ह्यमथ् همت f. (sg. dat. **hĕmütsᵘ ह्यमंचू**), magnanimity (Śiv. 728); spirit, courage, bravery; power, strength, ability (Rām. 36).

hamatᵘjü हमतंजू, hamatulᵘ हमतुलु, see **ham.**

hĕmaw ह्यमव्, see **hyonᵘ.**

humuvᵘ हुमुवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **humüvᵘ हुमंवू**), made of ash-wood. Cf. **humᵘ.**

hamⁱyāñ हंमियाञ् همیان f. a long purse or scrip (esp. one hung at the side); a purse (Śiv. 1311).

himāyĕth حمایت f. protection (K.Pr. 104); guardianship, patronage, support (K.Pr. 81). **—karüñᵘ —करूंञू** f.inf. to protect, guard, patronize. ? Cf. El. *himayit karinyi*, to entrust.

humāz हुमाज़् m. *Polygonum* (El.).

han हन् or **hanā हना** or **hanāh हनाह् ।** खण्डः f. (sg. dat. **hani हनि,** Gr.Gr. 70), a part, a fragment (Śiv. 1869); a little of anything as in **dih hanā,** give a little (Gr.M.); **hanā trukhᵘ,** moderately intelligent (K.Pr. 76); often —° (Gr.Gr. 165) as in **āba-hanā** or **pā-hanā,** a little water (Gr.M.); **kapara-hanā,** a small amount of cloth, some cloth (Gr.M.); —° also used as a dim. suff. as in **abᵃra-han,** a very thin or slight cloud; **añĕcĕ-han** (cf. **añotᵘ**), a small dish-cover; **asana-hanā,** a small laugh, a smile; **bāna-han,** a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421); **gāḍi-han,** a small fish (K.Pr. 14); **gāma-han,** a small village (K.Pr. 109); **kañi-hanā,** a pebble (YZ. 235); **kōri-han,** a little daughter, a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70); **lōri-han,** a little stick, a walking stick (K.Pr. 70); **ratshi-han,** a very little of something (H. v, 6). **han-han हन्-हन् ।** निःशेषः f. every part, every fragment, every constituent, every bit, the entirety (of anything or action) (Śiv. 554, 773, 975, 1002, 1431, etc.; Rām. 345, 517, 579, etc.); as adv. bit by bit (of an army or the like), man by man, company by company, gradually (Rām. 1325).

hana-wana हन-वन । अकस्मात् adv. bits from everywhere, in great numbers, suddenly (of profit, increase, or the like) (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

hanā हना or **hanāh** हनाह् । ईषन्मात्रा f. a little, a small quantity, as in **añĕma-hanā**, a little rice-gruel; **bata-hanā**, a little cooked rice (H. x, 3); **dŏba-hanā**, a small pit (H. viii, 7); **kashĕna-hanā**, a small amount of scratching (H. xii, 16); **pā̃-hanā**, a little water; also used to indicate something or other indefinite (only with reference to fem. things or actions).

hani hani हनि हनि । अल्पाल्पशः adv. bit by bit, little by little (Śiv. 160); in every bit, in every fragment, throughout the totality (Śiv. 180, 235, 368, 868, 1107, 1146, 1281, etc.; Rām. 1484, 1617); in small pieces; in many fragments (L.V. 103; H. viii, 6). **hani-pĕṭh han** हनि-प्यठ् हन् । परितो लब्धिः f. bit upon bit; hence (of things collected or earned), gradual gain, little by little from here and there.

hān हान् f. (sg. dat. **hȫn^{ü}** हांञ्, Gr.Gr. 69), loss, harm, damage (Śiv. 238, 425, 1756; Rām. 1076, 1238, 1609, 1703, 1728, 71; K. 797); diminution; disgrace (Śiv. 1677); injury, interruption to work (Gr.M.). —**anüñ^{ü}** —अनंञ् । कलङ्कारोपणम् f.inf. to bring loss; hence, to spread abroad scandal about or charges against a person (whether deserved or not). —**gatshüñ^{ü}** —गछंञ् । स्पर्शमात्रेण दोषापत्तिः loss to occur; blame to occur; hence, blame to fall on someone or something immediately responsible for breakage, or the like, where such breakage was impending and required only the merest touch to cause it to take place (Rām. 255); to become despondent (Rām. 664). —**khārüñ^{ü}** —खारंञ् । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to cause loss to mount; hence, when anything has been damaged or destroyed by one person, to charge another person with being the cause thereof. —**khasüñ^{ü}** —खसंञ् । दोषापातः f.inf. loss to mount; hence, when one person has caused loss or damage, another to be held responsible for it or charged with it. —**tulüñ^{ü}** —तलंञ् f.inf. to suffer loss (Rām. 761). —**yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ् । कलङ्कागमः f.inf. disgrace to come; a bad repute for immorality, etc., to be gained.

hānē हाने or **hanū-ḍūn^{u}** हनू-डूनु m. the Indian horse-chestnut, *Pavia Indica* (El.). Cf. **hānakh-ḍūn^{u}**.

hĕn 1 ह्यन् । भयानुस्मृतिः m. (sg. abl. **hĕna 1** ह्यन), a state of fear of punishment for some fault, owing to previous experience of such punishment, 'a burnt child dreading the fire.' —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । भयानुध्यानम् m.inf. to be afraid of the consequences of any action owing to previous experience of the unpleasant results of a previous similar action.

hĕn 2 ह्यन् m. the act of taking (Gr.Gr. 120, where 'placing' is a misprint).

hĕna 2 ह्यन, see **hyon^{u}**.

hĕnā حنا m. the *Lawsonia inermis* or Indian myrtle, *henna* (used for staining the nails of the hand and feet) (El.).

hĕni ह्यनि, **hĕnī** ह्यनी, see **hyon^{u}**.

hin, see **hīn**.

hīn हीन् । हीनः adj. c.g. deprived or bereft of, free from, devoid of; deficient, defective, faulty; (of a person) mean, vile, despicable (owing to lowness of caste). Cf. **hyūn^{u}**.

hīni हीनि, see **hyūn^{u}**.

hōnī हांनी f., i.q. **hān**, q.v.

h^{o}n^{u} हुंनु । शून्यस्वान्तः adj. (f. **h^{ü}ñ^{ü}** हुंञ्) (properly 1 p.p. of **h^{a}nun**, q.v.), swollen, dropsical; swollen and hollow, become worthless (like a blown out bladder) (Rām. 853, 973); huge, stout (Rām. 1337); churlish, morose, glum, grumpy, surly, sullen, unsympathetic. Cf. **hon^{u}**.

hon^{u} हंनु । उपतापी m. a man of harsh or churlish disposition, ever envious of others' success, a churl. Cf. **h^{o}n^{u}**.

hūn^{u} 1 हूनु । श्वा m. (sg. dat. **hūnis** हूनिस्, abl. **hōni** होनि. The f. is **hūñ^{ü}** हूञ्, q.v.), a dog (K.Pr. 35, 52, 58, 82, 84, 114, 224; H. viii, 4, 9, 10, 12; Rām. 807, 849).

hūn^{i}-aḍij^{ü} हूनि-अडिज् । बाधानुभवदार्ढ्यम् f. a dog's bone; met. hardness gained by a man of bad conduct owing to his being universally ill-treated and being knocked about by everyone. **-bukur^{u}** -बुकुरु । श्वमुखः m. 'dog-faced'; met. a stubborn fellow who will not give up his habits, no matter how much he is beaten or abused. **-buth^{u}** -बुथु । श्वमुखः m. id. (Gr.Gr. 75); 'a dog's face,' stubbornness (cf. K.Pr. 82, *honih buth*, a bitch's face). **-buthör^{ü}** -बुथांरू । श्ववदाचरणम् f. 'dog-facedness'; stubbornness, persistence in misconduct in spite of abuse or disgrace. **-hāl** -हाल् । श्वसंभावना m. 'a dog's condition'; hence, frequent ill-treatment and abuse of a man, as if he were a dog. **-har** -हर् । श्वकलहः f. 'dog's quarrelling'; the fighting of a number of people for a trivial cause, the fighters, as it were, tearing each other limb, and in a moment becoming good friends again. **-loṭ^{u}** -लटु । यथाजातस्वभावः m. 'a dog's tail' (which retains its curl no matter how much you bandage it); an ill-born low fellow, who does not change his nature, even when instructed and trained. **-māray** -मारय् । श्वहत्या f. 'dog-killing'; killing men, as if they were dogs, without discrimination, in a time of anarchy. **-mĕṭ^{u}**

-स्यटू । श्वभागः f. 'the dog's bit'; (amongst Hindūs) when dinner is served, one of the three bits of food taken from the dish and thrown outside as an offering to a god, for dogs to eat (K.Pr. 133). **-māz** -माज़् m. dog's flesh, vile food (K.Pr. 36). **-māzas wātal-wāza** -माज़स् वातल्-वाज़ । समसंयोगः m. a low-caste cook for dog's flesh; hence, setting a mean fellow to mean or doubtful work (K.Pr. 84). **-rôch^u** -रोछु । श्वनिवारकः(पालकः) m. a dog-guard; hence (1) a dog-keeper, a person employed to feed and tend dogs; (2) a person employed to guard (e.g. a cooking-place, or an eating-place) from dogs. **-röch^i** -रांछि । श्वपालना f. dog-guarding; hence (1) feeding and tending dogs; (2) guarding food, etc., from dogs; (3) the guarding (of a house, etc.), by a dog; (4) a club used to protect oneself from dogs. **-ṭāw** -टाँव् । श्वाक्रन्दः m. a single bark or howl of a dog; a similar lamentable cry or howl uttered by a human being. **-ƫop^u** -त्संपु । श्वदंशः m. the bite of a dog, the wound caused by such a bite; the disease caused by such; met. a malicious, malevolent man. **-wôl^u** -वोलु । श्वपालः m. a man employed to look after dogs; one fond of keeping dogs. **-wŏph** -व्रफ् । श्वबलान्निपातः m. (sg. dat. **-wŏphas** व्रफस्), a dog's flying (at a person), the attack made by a dog. **-wōray** -वोरय् । श्वभषणम् f. the barking or howl of a dog; met. a lamentable cry or howl by a human being. **-wushka 1** -वुश्क । विपरीताचरणः m. one who habitually acts contrary to orders. **-wushka 2** -वुश्क । तृणफलभेदः f. dog-barley, darnel, tares (as in Matt. xiii, 25) (K.Pr. 84, 251; W. 139). **-wath bröri-wath** -वथ् ब्रारि-वथ् । विषमसंचारणा f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), dog's path (and) cat's path; (of two persons who are thrown together in business) acting at variance, discord, cat-and-dog relations.

hūn^u 2 ह्नु । पद्मबीजफलसारान्तराङ्कुरम् f. the small green nucleus-shoot of the kernel of a lotus seed.

hūn^i-hüṭ^u ह्नि-हंटू । विभेदनशेषितस्थाणुः f. the nucleus-wood, the centre of the trunk of a tree left standing as a support for the pile of logs cut away from it.

hand हन्द् । शाकभेदः f. (sg. dat. **handi** हन्दि), chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*, endive (K.Pr. 251). It is valued as a vegetable (L. 72). It has three varieties **ār^{a}m-hand, kahū-hand,** and **wan-hand.** El. probably by a misprint also spells this word **haud.**

handi-byôl^u हन्दि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम् m. chicory seed, used as a remedy for diarrhœa. **-lūṭ^ü** -लूँटू or **-lūṭh** -लूँठ् । शाकविशेषसमूहगुम्फः f. (sg. dat. **lūṭĕ** लूँट्य), a bunch of partly dried chicory-leaves kept for use when required. **-mūl** -मूल् । शाकविशेषमूलम् m. chicory root, used as a medicine for several diseases. **-pōsh** -पोश् । शाकविशेषपुष्पम् m. chicory flower. It is bright blue, and is often cultivated in gardens (L. 72, Rām. 1094). **-ras** -रस । शाकविशेषमूलस्वरसः m. the juice of the chicory-root, used as a medicine for continued fever. **-thôp^u** -थोपु । शाकविशेषसमूहः m. a bunch or handful of chicory plants. **-ƫyūṭ^u** -त्स्यूटु । शाकभेदसूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-ƫiṭis** -त्सीटिस्, abl. **-ƫēṭi** -त्सेटि), a decoction of pounded chicory root, used as a medicine or regimen for invalids.

hānd हांड्, see **hāḍ.**

hānḍa हांड, see **hāḍa.**

hĕnd هند m. India. **hĕnda-lür^u** ह्यन्द-लंरू । अत्युन्नतसदनविशेषः f. a mansion, a palace.

hĕnda ह्यंद, see **hyond^u.**

hĕnda ह्यंड । छत्राकम् f. a mushroom, esp. an edible one; cf. **hĕḍur.** Mushrooms are used in stews, broths, or the like.

hond^u 1 हंन्दु । संबन्धी adj. (f. **hünz^ü** हंज़ू), the postposition of the genitive case, governing the dative; used with all feminine and all plural nouns, and also with animate nouns in the m.sg. In the last case, the final *s* of the preceding dat. sg. causes the initial *h* of the **hond^u** to be elided, so that the postposition apparently becomes **sond^u**, as in **ƫūra-sond^u**, of a thief, for **ƫūras-hond^u, möl^i-sond^u,** of a father, for **mölis-hond^u.** This postposition is occasionally used with adverbs, as in **yuri-hond^u wŏla,** come (to the direction) of here, come hither (H., v. 5).

hond^u 2 हन्दु । अतिशीतलता m. extreme coldness of a liquid (such as water, milk, etc.), the state of being frozen hard (cf. **handur^u**).

honḍ^u 1 हंडु । मेषः m. a ram, esp. a large fat one (LV. 77; K.Pr. 82, 158).

honḍ^u 2 हंडु m. in **hānḍ^i-pākh** हंडि-पाख । अतिपाकः m. (sg. dat. **-pākas** -पाकस), cooking tough food or the like for a long time; so as to make it tender and digestible.

hŏnḍ^ü 1 ह्रूंडू । ऋणिडका f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ** ह्रूंज्य), a bill of exchange, money-order, draft, cheque.

hŏnjĕ-gāsa khyon^u ह्रूंज्य-गास ख्यंनु । स्वगुणेन वृत्त्याजीवनम् m.inf. to eat the grass of a money-order; hence, to live or support oneself on one's own earnings. **-way** -वय् । ऋणिडकावेतनम् f. the commission on bill of exchange, money-order, or the like.

hŏnḍ^ü 2 ह्रूंडू । एकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ** ह्रूंज्य), the name given to the character ॒, or non-initial *ĕ.* Cf. **hŏnjōr.**

handāl हंडाल् । दुःशीला f. (sg. dat. **handöjᵘ** हंडांजू), a badly conducted woman, an unchaste woman. Cf. **hath-handöjᵘ**, s.v. **hath.**

handam हंडम । व्यभिचारिणी f. i.q. **handāl.**

handama हंडम । मूढवृत्तिः adj. c.g. foolish, stupid.

handun हंडुन् । उपभुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **handyōv** हंड्योव्) (of a garment, ornament, etc.), to have been used, to show signs of slight wear.

handanhār हंडन्हार । वक्रकालपरिचयः, दृढः adj. c.g. used only a short time; hence (as compared with other things of the same kind), good for much further use or wear; strong, lasting, durable.

hanū-dūnᵘ हनू-डून् or **hānē** हाने m. the Indian horse chestnut, *Paria Indica* (El.). Cf. **hānakh-dūnᵘ.**

han-dönᵘ हन्-दांञ् । भूषणसमुदायः f. a general term for all the ornaments (esp. the smaller ones) worn by women.

handurᵘ हंन्दुर् । आश्यानीभावः, अतिशीतलः adj. (f. **handᵘrᵘ** हंन्द्रु or **handürᵘ** हंन्द्रू), frozen hard (of a lake, etc.); (e.g. of water, milk, food, clothing, a country, a season) extremely cold, freezingly cold (W. 112). In L. 335 the word (spelt *handru*) is used for a cold wind that blows from the mountain peaks, and chills and shrivels up the rice crop. **—lagun** —लगुन् । आश्यानीभवनम् m.inf. freezing to come on; (of a man's body) to become stiff with cold (e.g. when at the point of death, or the like).

handᵃrⁱ-khündᵘ हंन्द्रि-खंडू । श्यानीभूतजलखण्डः f. the part of the water of a lake or pond which has been frozen over.

handurᵘ हंडुर् । पलालः m. dried and withered rice-straw standing barren in the field.

hāndurᵘ हांडुर्, see **hādurᵘ.**

handᵃrun हंन्द्रुन् । आश्यानीभवनम्, शीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **handᵃryōv** हंन्द्र्योव्), (of a liquid) to become frozen, to turn to ice); (of anything else) to become freezingly cold, to be frozen; met. (of love) to be frozen, indignation to be felt against one whom one has hitherto loved (Rām. 1011, 1048). **handᵃryō-motᵘ** हंन्द्र्यो-मंतु । अतिशीतीभूतः, जातान्तारोषः perf. part. (f. **handᵃryē-mütsᵘ** हंन्द्र्ये-मंत्रू), frozen; become very cold; filled with indignation against a friend.

handᵃrĕr हंन्द्र्यर् । अतिशीतता m. extreme coldness, a frozen condition (e.g. of a thing, a country, or a season) (W. 112). **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यनु m.inf. to feel icy cold (K.Pr. 63).

handᵃrāwun हंन्द्रावुन् । अतिशीतलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **handᵃrôwᵘ** हंन्द्रोवु), to cause (something previously warm) to become extremely cold, to freeze (something), to ice. **handᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** हंन्द्रोवु-मंतु । आश्यानीकृतः perf. part. (f. **handᵃröwᵘ-mütsᵘ** हंन्द्रांवू-मंत्रू), made extremely cold (by some cause), frozen (by someone).

handish हंडिश् or **hāndish** हंडिश् । संदंशविशेषः f. a fine kind of pincers used by goldsmiths. Cf. **atha-hᵒ**, p. 58*b*, l. 1.

hindustān हिन्दुस्तान هندوستان m. India (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 150, Rām. 1132).

hindustöni हिन्दुस्तांनि هندوستانی adj. c.g. of or belonging to India (Gr.Gr. 150); the Hindōstānī language (Gr.M.). **—zĕv** ज़्यव f. the Hindōstānī language (Gr.M.).

handāwun हंडावुन् । उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **handôwᵘ** हंडोवु), to use (a garment, an ornament, or the like) till it begins to show signs of wear. **handôwᵘ-motᵘ** हंडोवु-मंतु । उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f. **handöwᵘ-mütsᵘ** हंडांवू-मंत्रू), worn till signs of becoming worn out by constant use appear.

hĕndawan ह्यन्दवन् or **hendavĕnd** ह्यन्द्वयन्द् (= هندوانه) । फलभेदः (पालीवतः) m. a water melon (L. 348, 462; K.Pr. 174, 184, 218). **-kāl** -काल् । फलविशेषोत्पत्तिकालः m. the water melon season (about the months of August and September). **-pŏkhur** -प्वखुर् । पालीवतावापः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏkharas** -प्वखरस्), a water basin for irrigating water melons; a young water melon with the sprouts just opening. **-pālēza** -पालेज़ । पालीवताधिरोहणी m. a kind of trellis on which water melons are grown.

hĕndavĕnda-kulᵘ ह्यन्द्वयन्द-कुल् m. the water melon plant (El.).

hĕndⁱyönᵘ ह्यन्दियांञ् । वर्णिस्त्री f., see **hyondᵘ.**

hang 1 हंग् । उष्णीषशिरः, द्वारोर्ध्वभागः m. the top part of a head-covering or turban (K.Pr. 76); the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel (Śiv. 1075). **-kuthᵘ** -कुठ् । द्वारोर्ध्वकोष्ठम् m. the lintel-room, i.e. a small upper room over a large doorway, a room over a portico; according to El., the small centre chamber on the second floor, which is often used as a dormitory (El.).

hanga-düjᵘ हंग-दंजू । शिरोवेष्टनपटिका f. a kind of square kerchief used as a head-covering by Musalmān women. **-nyās** -न्यास । द्वारोर्ध्वभागिकस्तम्भविशेषः m. the cross-bar of the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel. **-tshôgᵘ** -छोगु । काकपक्षविशेषः m. a kind of curl or ringlet hanging in front of the ear, worn by people living in the country to the north of the Kashmīr Valley. **-tracĕ** -च्रच्य । वेणीबन्धविशेषः f.pl. a method of braiding the hair in plaits, principally used by girls; cf. **trüṭᵘ.** **-wār** -वार् । स्तम्भविशेषः m. a horizontal beam along

the wall of a house for supporting an upper story; cf. **wār**. **-wāṭh** -वाट् । ऊर्ध्वतो योजना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), lintel-joining; hence (in building) fastening one beam above another; (in making clothes) fastening one part above another.

hangi or **hangas lāgun** 1 हंगि (हंगस्) लागुन् m.inf. to place (a flower or an ornament) on the head.

hangas-manz हंगस्-मञ़् adv. in the centre of the turban; hence met. by conflation with **hang 2**, in a place of security and honour (K.Pr. 259).

hang 2 हंग् هنگ m. understanding, intellect, wisdom; majesty, authority; dignity, gravity; strength, power, ability.

hangi lôgᵘ-motᵘ हंगि लोगु-मंतु । अत्यादरेण स्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—löjᵘ-müsᵘ** —लोजू-मंचू), accepted with great honour, received with great respect (of a person or thing). **—lāgun 2** —लागुन् or **hangas lāgun** हंगस् लागुन् । अतिसंमानना m.inf. to receive or accept with great respect.

hangas-manz हंगस्-मञ़्, see under **hang 1**.

hang 3 हंग् । पक्षः m. a side in relationship (as we say 'on the mother's side', 'on the father's side').

hāng हांग्, see **hãg 1** and **2**.

hanga हंग । निमित्तम् adv. on account of, for (this, that, or other) cause (principally u.w. pronouns). **—manga** —मंग । यदि नाम adv. if ever, if at any time, if at all; (according to El.) adj. c.g. sudden; cf. the next. **—ta manga** —त मंग । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (K.Pr. 221; H. iii, 6; K. 1087); by chance, accidentally; without hesitation, promptly.

hángi (L. 157, 464), a snail, see **hõgiñ**.

hĕng ह्यंग् । शृङ्गम् m. the horn of an animal (K.Pr. 49, 81; Rām. 634, 924; K. 351). **—phuṭarañⁱ** —फुटरंनि । गर्वनाशनम् m.pl. inf. to break (so-and-so's) horns; met. to humble, abase, humiliate, esp. when some mighty person is abased by some feeble person over whom he has tyrannized. **—ṭˢsanañⁱ** —ट्सनंनि । निर्निमित्तोपतापगम m.pl. inf. the thrust in the horns; met. causelessly to tyrannize over and oppress feeble persons.

hĕnga-mŏnḍᵘ ह्यंग-म्वंडू । शृङ्गमूलम्, गूढमदः f. the base or root of a horn; met. hidden pride, concealed self-satisfaction (owing to some private cause, such as the secret accumulation of wealth, or the like). **-phuṭᵘ** -फुटु । भग्नशृङ्गः adj. (f. **-phuṭᵘ** -फुटू), broken-horned, having a horn or horns broken; met. humiliated (by the loss of fortune, friend, or the like). **-traṭh** -त्रठ । मदोत्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. **traṭi** त्रटि), extreme pride or conceit (owing to wealth, family, or the like) combined with miserly conduct. **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज्यूठु । दीर्घशृङ्गः adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ** -जीठू), long-horned; met. arrogant, puffed up with conceit (owing to having numerous adherents, relations, friends, or the like).

hĕngan mĕtsᵘ laduñᵘ ह्यंगन् म्यंचू लदंञू । निर्हेतुकलहः f.inf. to put earth on the horns; met. causelessly, and out of arrogance, to engage in quarrelling, abuse, or the like).

hŏnga ह्नंग । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. N. of the root of a certain wild creeper, said to be very poisonous, but used medicinally for the relief of fistula, ulcers, and similar diseases; met. looking upon all food and occupation as deadly poison, disease accompanied by inertia and total loss of appetite. **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । अरुच्युद्भवः f.inf. such inertia and loss of appetite suddenly to occur. **—yiñᵘ** —यिञू । अरुचिविकारोद्भवः f.inf. such loss of appetite, etc., to come on owing to agitation of mind, indigestion, or other disease.

hangdār 1 हंग्दार् هنگدار । ग्रामश्रेष्ठः m. one who is possessed of dignity, authority, etc. (see **hang 2**); hence, the chief man in a village, the man in a village who by reason of his wealth wisdom and age is the admitted leader of the others. His wife is called **hangdārĕñ** हंग्दार्यञ्.

hangdār 2 हंग्दार् । संबन्धी m. (f. **hangdārĕñ** हंग्दार्यञ्), 'one who owns relationship,' a relation either on the father's or on the mother's side. See **hang 3**.

hangdöri 1 हंग्दारी هنگداری । ग्राममुख्यता f. the condition or office of being the chief man in a village. See **hangdār 1**.

hangdöri 2 हंग्दारी । बन्धुत्वसंबन्धः f. relationship; the condition of having a wide circle of relations. Cf. **hangdār 2**.

hangdārĕñ हंग्दार्यञ्, see **hangdār 1** and **2**.

hāngajⁱ हांगजि or **hāngüjᵘ** हांगजू, see **hãgajⁱ**.

hangkal (? spelling) f. a bar (El.), ? incorr. for **hõkal**, a door-chain.

hāngul हांगुल्, **hāngulᵘ** हांगुलु, see **hãgul**.

hĕngal ह्यंगल् । शृङ्गयुक्तः adj. c.g. horned, possessing horns; endowed with especially large horns (Gr.Gr. 134); met. haughty or full of pride owing to the possession of wealth, fine qualities, and many adherents. **-mŏnjal** -म्वंजल् । ख्यातप्रभावः m. of great reputation owing to endowment with wealth, high virtues, and many adherents, a grandee, magnate.

hĕngalā ह्यंगला । अक्षविशेषः f. a kind of rosary made of seeds brought from Southern India; a single seed of such a rosary; N. of a Śakti or goddess.

hŏngalad ह्वंगलद् । अवलम्बितारुचिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏngaladiñ** ह्वंगलदिञ्), a person suddenly afflicted with intense inertia and loss of appetite. See **hŏnga.**

hangunᵘ हंगुनु । कर्णान्तिकस्थानम् m. the part of the head between the ear and the outer corner of the eye (K.Pr. 81, where it is translated 'chin', as if for **hŏngunᵘ**); the curl of hair lying on this part of the head.

hŏngunᵘ ह्वंगुनु । चिबुकम् m. the chin, i.q. **hŏngañ,** q.v.

hŏngañ ह्वंगञ् । चिबुकम् f. the chin; esp. the prominence below the semi-circular crease below the under lips (K. 428).

hŏngiñ हांगिञ्, see **hõgiñ.**

hāngurᵘ हांगुरु, see **hãgurᵘ.**

hanāh हनाह्, see **han.**

hañharái, see **hāharöyⁱ.**

hĕnahār ह्यनहार्, see **hyonᵘ.**

hānj (El.), i.q. **hönzᵘ**, q.v.

hānjī (El.), i.q. **hönzil,** q.v.

hŏnjĕ ह्वंज्य, see **hŏndᵘ** 1 and 2, and **hŏnjᵘ.**

hŏnjᵘ ह्वंजु f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ** ह्वंज्य), the chin, poet. for **hŏngañ** (q.v.) (YZ. 72, 447).

hŏnja-horᵘ ह्वज-हरु, see **honjōr.**

hŏnjōr ह्वंजोर् f. or **hŏnja-horᵘ** ह्वंज-हरु m. । ऐकारचिह्नम् the N. of the character ॒ of the diphthong *ai*, when non-initial. Cf. **hŏndᵘ 2.**

honk (? spelling) m. a certain bird, the *Spatula clypeata*, or Shoveller. It is a kind of duck, with a large spoon-shaped bill. The male has very handsome plumage (L. 128).

hānakh-dūnᵘ हानख्-डूनु । आरण्याचोटविशेषः m. N. of a kind of wild walnut tree and of its fruit. This is probably the *dān hanak dun* of L. 70, 75, which he identifies as the *Aesculus indica* or Indian chestnut, and says is used in medicine as a cathartic, while its lopped leaves are used as cattle fodder. El. translates it as horse-chestnut. Cf. **hānē** and **hanū-dūnᵘ**

hŏnkal ह्वंकल, see **hŏkal.**

hŏnkalun ह्वंकलुन्, **hŏnkalāwun** ह्वंकलावुन्, see **hõkalun, hõkalāwun.**

hūnil ह्रनिल् । श्ववृत्तिः f. conduct of a dog; conduct like that of a dog, i.e. vile conduct practised again and again in spite of abuse or punishment earned previously for the same action.

hūnⁱlözᵘ ह्रनिलांजू । श्ववृत्तिः f. i.q. **hūnil,** q.v.

hanumān हनुमान् (Rām. 680, 748, etc.), **hanūmān** हनूमान् (Śiv. 1422; Rām. 653, 709, etc.), or **hanumath** हनुमथ् (Rām. 702, 716), m. N. of the monkey chief and demigod, who befriended Rāma-candra in his exile, i.q. **halᵃmotᵘ**, q.v. for further particulars.

hᵃnun ह्नुन् । शोफविकारोद्भवः conj. 3 (**hᵃnyōv** ह्न्योव्), to swell, intumesce (El. *hunun*) (Rām. 749); to become swollen with dropsy. **hᵃnyō-motᵘ** ह्न्यो-मतु । शोफविकृतः perf. part. (f. **hᵃnyē-müṭsᵘ** ह्न्ये-मंचू), swollen; intumesced; dropsied.

hanun हनुन् । आहतिः, अवमानना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **honᵘ** हंनु), to hinder, cause obstruction to; to reduce to inferiority or poverty; publicly to show disrespect, to put a person of consequence to public disgrace, to offer a public insult to (anyone). **honᵘ-motᵘ** हंनु-मंतु । विघातितः perf. part. (f. **hüñᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हंञू-मंचू), (of a work) impeded, hindered; (of a person) by deceit, or violence reduced to inferiority or poverty; publicly insulted or put to shame.

hānun हानुन् । शीतलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hānyōv** हान्योव्), to become very cold, to be thoroughly chilled. **hānyō-motᵘ** हान्यो-मंतु । शीतलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hānyē-müṭsᵘ** हान्ये-मंचू), chilled, made very cold (of something previously warm).

hōnun होनुन् । उत्कटीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōnyōv** होन्योव्), to be arrogant, intoxicated, maddened (by drugs, access of wealth, anger, delusion, possession by an evil spirit, etc.).

hōnyō-motᵘ होन्यो-मंतु । उत्कटीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hōnyē-müṭsᵘ** होन्ये-मंचू), intoxicated, etc., as ab.

hīnongᵘ हीनंगु । हीनाङ्गः adj. (f. **hīnünjᵘ** हीनंजू), deprived of a limb, maimed, mutilated; (of a thing, action, or business) rendered useless by loss of a necessary part.

hĕnur ह्यनुर् । मलस्रोतः m. (sg. dat. **hĕnaras** ह्यनरस्), a stream fouled with filth, ordure, etc., a sewer, drain (K.Pr. 250).

hĕnar-graz ह्यनर्-ग्रज़् । नीचौन्नत्यम् f. the roar of a sewer, pouring forth of ordure and urine with a sound like that of a great river; met. insolence and tyranny shown by a vile person suddenly raised to power (K.Pr. 9). **-kyomᵘ** -क्यंमु । मलस्रोतःकृमिः m. a worm or maggot bred in a sewer; met. a dirty child lean of body and dark in complexion. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । मलस्रोतोजलम् m. sewer water, the liquid conveyed in a sewer.

hŏnar ह्वनर्, **hunar** هنر । विज्ञानम् f. excellence in any art; art, skill (K.Pr. 60, 150); attainment, accomplishment (Rām. 128); ingenuity, cleverness; knowledge, science; virtue, merit. **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । विज्ञानावाप्तिः f.inf. skill or accomplishment to be acquired.

hŏnari bĕhun ह्वनरि ब्यहुन् । शिल्पप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to practice skilfully an art or profession, to exhibit skill in one's work.

hŏnarmand هنرمند adj. c.g. skilful, clever, ingenious (Gr.M., Rām. 128).

hĕnis ह्यनिस्, see **hyon^{u}**.

hīnis हीनिस्, see ह्यूनु.

hansurāj (? spelling) m. *Adiantum caudatum, venustum* (El.).

hŏnṭh^{u} हांठु, see **hōṭh^{u}**.

hŏnṭhun हांठुन्, see **hōṭhun**.

hŏnṭh^{a}ran हांठरन्, see **hōṭh^{a}ran**.

hŏnṭh^{a}rāwun हांठरावुन्, see **hōṭh^{a}rāwun**.

hĕnay ह्यनय्, see **hyon^{u}**.

hanzĕ हन्ज्य in **hanzĕ panzĕ rōzun** हन्ज्य पन्ज्य रोज़ुन् । समस्वास्थ्यावस्थितिः m.inf. to keep oneself in good health after illness by paying attention to diet, etc.

hanōz هنوز adv. yet, still (W. 100).

hōnz होंज़् । वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः m. a gusset on each side of a garment under the sleeves (Śiv. 1598).

hōnza-püṭ^{ü} होंज़-पट्टू । वस्त्रपार्श्वपटखण्डः f. a gusset-cloth, the piece of cloth cut ready for sewing in as such a gusset. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । वस्त्रपार्श्वखण्डयोजना m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वाटस्), joining up a number of pieces of cloth to form a gusset-cloth.

hŏnz^{u} हांज़ु । नाविकः m. (sg. dat. **hŏnz^{u}s** हांज़ुस् or **hānzas** हाज़स् (Gr.Gr. 55). The f. of this word is **hānzañ** हाज़ञ् or **hānzĕñ** हाञ्ज्यञ्, which signifies a boatman's wife), a boatman (see El., s.v. *hánz*) (K.Pr. 63, 76; H. i, 4). **-bāpār** -बापार् । नाविकाविनीतता m. conduct of a boatman. The boatmen of Kashmīr have a very bad reputation for morality; hence, conduct like that of a boatman, conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul and abusive language. **-gönz^{ü}** -गांज़ू m. a jingling compound signifying 'boatmen, etc.' (Gr.Gr. 95). **-har** -हर् । नाविककलहः f. boatmen's quarrelling, quarrelling like that between boatmen, distinguished by disrespect, shamelessness, and foul-mouthed abuse.

hünz^{ü} हुंज़ू, see **hond^{u} 1**.

hŏnzil हांज़िल् । नाविकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or livelihood of a boatman; met. vile conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul language.

hānzañ हाज़ञ् or **hānzĕñ** हाञ्ज्यञ् । नाविकस्त्री f., see **hŏnz^{u}** (K.Pr. 153, 251).

hanzūra हंज़ूर, **hŏnz^{a}ra** ह्रंज़र or **hŏnzūra** ह्रंज़ूर । कण्ठवलयविशेषः m. a kind of necklace, made of a precious metal, and with small ornamental bells hanging down in front; a collar (El.). ? Cf. Ar. حنجور, the gullet.

hĕñ^{u} ह्यञु, see **hyon^{u}**.

hiñ हिञ् or (Gr.Gr. 14) **hiñ^{i}** हिञि । ह्रेषा f. neighing of a horse, whinnying (El. *hin*). **—diñ^{u}** —दिञू f.inf. to neigh (El.).

hiñĕ-gur^{u} हिञ-गुरु । ह्रेषुलाश्वः m. a neighing horse, a horse *given to neighing*.

hīñ^{ü} हीञू, see **hyūn^{u}**.

hūñ^{u} ह्रञू । शुनी f. (sg. dat. **hōñĕ** होञ), a female dog, a bitch, see **hūn^{u} 1** (K.Pr. 7, 82, 102).

hōñĕ-bŏkot^{u} होञ-बुकतु । श्वपोतः m. (f. **-bŏk^{ü}ts^{ü}** -बुकचू), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy more than a month old. **-kuts̆ur^{u}** -कुछुरु । श्वपोतः m. (f. **-kuts̆ür^{ü}** -कुछूरू), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy just after it is born, less than a month old.

hŏñ^{e}lad हांञ्लद् । कलङ्कोपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏñ^{e}ladiñ** हांञ्लदिञ्), marred by the loss of something (e.g. a person by loss of reputation or of a limb, a work or thing by breakage or loss of some essential element).

h^{a}ñĕr हञर् । शोफः m. swelling, intumescence; the swelling of dropsy.

hīñĕr हीञर् । हीनता m. defectiveness, deprivation, the state of being without, want or absence (of) (e.g. of a person, loss of caste or of a limb; of a thing or quality, deprivation of some part).

hīñ^{e}run हीञ्रुन् । हापनम् m.inf. (1 p.p. **hīñ^{o}r^{u}** हीञ्रु), to cause to be diminished, to cause to diminish, (e.g. money diminished by giving it away or by regular taking from a store).

hŏñ^{e}ran हांञ्रन् । हापनम् f. (sg. dat. **hŏñ^{e}rüñ^{ü}** हांञ्रंञू), the act of causing loss; causing diminution of anything (by taking away a portion); causing disgrace to (a respected person), showing disrespect to, putting to public shame.

hŏñ^{e}run हांञ्रुन् । शीतलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏñ^{o}r^{u}** हांञ्रु), (of hot eatables) to make cold, to allow to get cold; (of a person) to displease, disappoint. **hŏñ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** हांञ्रु-मतु । शीतलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hŏñ^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** हांञ्रू-मंचू), (of hot food) cooled, made cold, allowed to get too cold; (of a person) displeased, disappointed.

hīñ^{e}rāwun हीञ्रावुन् । हापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hīñ^{e}rôw^{u}** हीञ्रोवु), to cause to be diminished.

hŏñ^{e}rāwun 1 हांञ्रावुन् । हापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏñ^{e}rôw^{u}** हांञ्रोवु), to cause loss, to mar by causing loss; (of a person) to disgrace. **hŏñ^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** हांञ्रोवु-मतु perf. part. (f. **hŏñ^{e}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** हांञ्रांवू-मंचू), marred by diminution; disgraced (by abuse, etc.).

hŏñ^{e}rāwun 2 हांञ्रावुन् । शीतलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏñ^{e}rôw^{u}** हांञ्रोवु), (of hot food) to make cold, to

allow to get too cold. **hŏn^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** हांन्रोवु-मंतु । शीतलीकृत: perf. part. (f. **hŏn^{e}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** हांन्रांवू-मंचू), (of food) allowed to get too cold, etc.

hapa 1 हप in **hapa-dĕgul^{u}** हप-ब्गुलु । विकृतमुख:, see **hŏpa-dĕgul^{u}**, s.v. **hŏpa**, and **hǫp^{u}**.

hapa 2 हप, see **haph**.

hapi हपि in **hapi-hāyun** हपि-हायुन् m. a famine, a scarcity (K.Pr. 76). The phrase is said to be connected with **haph** (q.v.), a corpse, and a conflation of **hāwun**, to show, and **hyon^{u}**, to take, and to express 'insufficient to give a corpse', i.e. less than nothing; but this explanation is very doubtful.

hŏpa ह्रुप । उच्छ्वासिमुख: adj. c.g. possessing puffed out cheeks. **-dĕgul^{u}** -ब्गुलु or **hapa-dĕgul^{u}** हप-ब्गुलु । उच्छ्वसितगण्ड:, विकृतमुख: adj. (f. **-dĕgüj^{ü}** -बगंजू), having cheeks puffed out and globular like a cooking pot (see **dĕgul^{u}**); ugly and swollen-jowled. **-lyol^{u}** -ल्युलु । उखाकारमुख: adj. (f. **-lĕj^{ü}** -ल्यजू), id.

hǫp^{u} ह्रुपु । मुखोच्छ्वास: m. swelling of the cheeks, a puffing out of the cheeks (from anger, etc.).

haph हफ । शव: m. (sg. dat. **hapas** हपस, abl. **hapa 2** हप), a human corpse, a dead body. **-rang** -रंग । शवच्छवि: m. the colour of a corpse, the appearance of a corpse (e.g. the appearance of a person in a faint, or suffering from severe fatigue or disease).

höph हांफ حيف । धिक्कार: m. (sg. dat. **höphas** हांफस), an exclamation of regret; as interj. Ah! alas! what a pity! it is of no value! (K.Pr. 118).

haphta, hapta, hafta هفته m. a week, se'ennight (K.Pr. 176).

höphiz 1 حافظ m. a keeper, guardian, protector; the Preserver of all things (a name of the Deity); one who has the whole Qŏr'ān by heart; a blind man (so-called because such commonly know the Qŏr'ān by heart). (Cf. **öl^{i}-höphiz**).

höphiz 2 हांफिज़ । वेश्या f. a courtesan, prostitute, dancing girl, nautch-girl.

höphiza-nagma हांफिज़-नग्म । वेश्यातौर्यत्रिकम् m. a nautch, a dance by a nautch-girl accompanied by a chorus of singers and instrumental music.

hopal (? spelling), a certain wild food-plant, *Dipsacus inermis* (L. 72).

hapun हपुन् । खिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hapyōv** हप्योव्), (from **haph**, a corpse), to become exhausted or worn out by delay (e.g. when anxiously expecting the completion of some work being performed by another, which is greatly delayed, or by hunger when there is great delay in the service of food).

hapyō-mot^{u} हप्यो-मंतु । खिन्नीभूत: perf. part. (f. **hapyē-müts^{ü}** हप्ये-मंचू), exhausted, worn out, as ab.

hāpiñ हंपिञ्, see **kana-hāpiñ**, s.v. **kan 1**.

happa हप्प । लाचागोलविशेष: m. a child's ball (of wood coloured externally with polished lac).

hapĕr हप्यर् । मुखवैरूप्यम् m. the ugliness of a swollen jowl. Cf. **hapa 1** and **hŏpa**.

hupör^{i} हुपांरि adv. in or from that direction (in sight), i.q. **humi-pör^{i}**, see **huh** (Gr.Gr. 160).

hǫp^{a}ran ह्रुपरन् । अभिभव: f. (sg. dat. **hǫp^{a}rüñ^{ü}** ह्रुपरंञू), defeat, being overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) (of a person vigorously engaged in any work). Cf. **hǫb^{a}ran**.

hǫp^{a}run ह्रुपरुन् । अभिभव: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hǫp^{o}r^{u}** ह्रुपरु), to defeat, overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) any person vigorously engaged in any work. Cf. **hǫb^{a}run**.

hǫp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} ह्रुपरु-मंतु । अभिभूत: perf. part. (f. **hǫp^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ह्रुपंरू-मंचू), defeated, overcome, as ab.

hǫp^{a}rāwun ह्रुपरावुन् । अभिभव: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hǫp^{a}rôw^{u}** ह्रुपरोवु), i.q. **hǫp^{a}run**. Cf. **hǫb^{a}rāwun**.

hǫp^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्रुपरोवु-मंतु । अभिभूत: perf. part. (f. **hǫp^{a}röw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ह्रुपरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **hǫp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **hǫp^{a}run**.

hupöryum^{u} हुपांर्युमु adj. (f. **hupörim^{ü}** हुपांरिमू), of or belonging to over there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 151).

hapis (? spelling), the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus* (L. 330).

hapta, see **haphta**.

hāputh हापुथ । श्वापद: m. (sg. dat. **hāpatas** हापतस. The f. is **hāpüts^{ü}** हापंचू, a she-bear), a bear (L. 111, *Ursus torquatus*). According to El. there are in Kashmīr a black and a brown bear, the former large, and the latter more fierce (L. 111, 458; K.Pr. 57, 76, 92, 248; H ii, 10 ff.; Rām. 862). **-nāg** -नाग m. the bear spring, N. of a spring in the Lĕdor^{u} Valley. Near to it is a copper mine which was worked in former days (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 617. We should expect this word to be spelt **hāpath-nāg**, but El. has **nāput-**, i.e. **hāputh**.

hāpath-baca हापथ-बच । श्वापदपोतक: m. a bear-cub. **-carb** -चर्ब । श्वापदमेद: m. bear's grease, the fat round the entrails of a bear, used as a medicine for rheumatism, etc. **-māy** -माय् । श्वापदप्रतिजागरा f. a bear's watching, a bear's keeping ambush for an opportunity of springing on a hunter; met. waiting for an opportunity to fall upon and crush another person. **-ṭang** -टंग m. N. of a kind of pear (El.). **-tsam** -त्सम । श्वापदकृत्ति: f. bearskin. **-yār^{a}z** -यारज़ । श्वापदमैत्री, मूढमैत्री, हानिकृन्मैत्री f. a bear friendship (see bel.); hence, stupid friendship, friendship that does harm. The original meaning is a reference to

a well-known story, told as follows in K.Pr. 77:—'a bear formed friendship with a man who was passing through his jungle. For some time he brought his friend large quantities of honey. One day the man fell asleep after eating the honey. While asleep a bee attracted by the sweetness alighted upon his mouth. The friendly bear seeing this thought that he would save the man from the pain of a sting, and so he went and fetched a large piece of rock and aimed it with all his might at the place where the bee was. The stone frightened away the bee, but killed the man' (W. 21, L. 111).

hāpathgī हापथ्गी । श्वापदवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bear (fierce, pugnacious, and savage); (with reference to a human being) conduct like that of a bear.

hāpüṭsᵘ हापंचू । श्वापदी f. of **hāputh**, q.v. a she-bear.

har 1 हर् m. [in Śiv. 1132, 1617, 1776 (**hara-y**), the nom. sing. is **hara** हर m.c.; the voc. **hara** हर is very common, e.g. Śiv. 127, 161, 287, 313, etc.], N. of the Hindū god Śiva, so called (Śiv. 233) because he is said to be the destroyer (Sanskrit **hara**) of sin, sorrow, misfortune, and stumbling-blocks (L.V. 78–9, 98; Śiv. 254, 1039, 1061, 1076, 1173, 1181, 1197, 1402). In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1611, 1687, and 1889, the word has a double meaning, being also equivalent to **har 6**.

hara-dwār हर-द्वार् m. N. of a holy place where the Ganges issues from the Himālaya mountains, sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 950, 1076, 1099). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray**, may also be translated 'at every door'; cf. **har 6**. **-mŏkh** -म्वख् or **har-mŏkh** हर्-म्वख् m. (sg. dat. **hara-mŏkhas** हर-म्वखस्), N. of a celebrated mountain in Kashmīr, the Sanskrit **Hara-mukuṭa** or Śiva's diadem. Into the Ganga-bal lake (p. 291*b*, l. 33), which lies at the foot of the north-eastern glacier of this mountain, Hindūs cast the bones of those that have died. [See RT.Tr. II, 407, K.Pr. 79 (legend), (**haramŏkh**) L.V. 50; Śiv. 251, 950, 955, 1176, 1528; (**harmŏkh**) 1011, 1030, 1222, 1561, 1595, 1617, 1680–1, 1687, 1889; Rām. 249]. In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1687, the word also means 'in every mouth', and in 1889, 'the whole totality of creation considered as one with Śiva,' see **har. 6**. **-mŏkha-gang** -म्वख-गंग् f. i.q. **ganga-bal**, p. 291*b*, l. 33).

har 2 हर् । मण्डम् m. cream of milk (cf. **dŏda-har 2**, p. 189*a*, l. 42; H. ii, 3); a scum that rises like cream to the surface of *dahī* (curdled milk), oil, or the like (K.Pr. 255). **—lagun** —लगुन् । मण्डोद्भवः m.inf. cream to rise on milk.

har 3 हर् । मृदङ्कुरजालम् m.pl. a group or bunch of young shoots just bursting out on the trees in spring. Only used in pl. except in the phrase **har yunᵘ**, bel. El. translates 'branch'. **-hāgul** -हाँगुल् । काष्ठकण्टकजालम् m. 'a sprouts-stag' (see. **hāgul**); hence, a bunch or group of thorns on the branches of a long creeper. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अङ्कुरोद्भेदः m.inf. sprouting to come, the first bursting of trees into bud in the spring.

har 4 हर् । कलहः f. (in some compounds the obl. form sg. of this word is **hürᵘ 2** हुरु. For **1**, see s.v.), a quarrel, quarrelling, fighting, wrangling, coming to blows (K.Pr. 11, 59, 134, 203, 215; YZ. 405); tumult, war, a battle (K. 649). **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछुञू । कलहोद्भवः f.inf. such fighting to arise (YZ. 398). **—karüñᵘ** —करुंञू f.inf. to make war (El.), fight, quarrel (K.Pr. 77, 83). **—suvüñᵘ** —सुवंञू, f.inf. a quarrel to arise (K.Pr. 37, 126).

hara-har हर-हर् । अन्योन्यकलहः f. mutual quarrelling or fighting, esp. among neighbours, or the like. **-har karüñᵘ** -हर् करुंञू f.inf. to dispute, to fight (El.). **-hari-bāz** -हरि-बाज़् । कलहशीलः adj. c.g. quarrelsome, contentious, pugnacious, cantankerous.

hürᵘ-bāz हुरु-बाज़् । कलहकृत् adj. c.g. quarrelsome, of a quarrelsome disposition. **-wōlᵘ** -वोलु । विहितकलहः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is engaged in a quarrel; one who sets others quarrelling.

har 5 हर् in **har-tar** हर्-तर् । अतिस्वादिष्टः adj. c.g. (of food) very delicious.

har 6 هر adj. c.g. every, each; all (K.Pr. 29, H. ii, 2); **har-cand** هر چند conj. although (W. 100); **har-dū** هر دو, num. both (K.Pr. 30, 235); **har-dam** هردم adv. at every moment, at all times, always (El.). **har-kuni** हर्-कुनि adv. everywhere (W. 95). **har-ranga** هر رنگ adv. of every kind (K.Pr. 77, 78; W. 137). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray** may mean either 'at Haradwār' or 'at every door'. Similarly **hara-mŏkh**, qq.v. under **har 1**.

hār 1 हार् । आषाढमासः m. the name of the fourth month of the Kāshmīrī Hindū year (which commences with **Tsithᵃr** or Caitra), called in Sanskrit Āṣāḍha, and equivalent to June–July (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 106; K.Pr. 79, 138; Śiv. 1636).

hāra-kani हार-कनि adv. about Āṣāḍha, in the month of Hār or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 159). **-mujᵘ** -मुजू । आषाढमूलकम् f. a kind of radish, of very pungent flavour, that grows in the month of Hār. **-nākh** -नाख् । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-nākas** -नाकस्), N. of a certain early, luscious kind of pear that ripens in the month of Hār (L. 330, *harnak*). **-nawam**

-नवम् । आषाढनवमी f. (sg. dat. **nawümᵘ** नवंमू), N. of a Hindū festival held on the ninth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār in honour of the goddess Śārikā, at her temple on the Hāra-parbuth or Pradyumna-pīṭha hill near Śrīnagar. The N. Hāra-parbuth is derived from the Skr. *Śārikā-parvata*, and has nothing to do with the name of the month (see **hār 2**); cf. RT.Tr. notes on I, 101 and 113. **-pav** -पव् । जलहीनीभवः m. a scarcity of water in the lakes in the month of Hār. **-satam** -सतम् । आषाढसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **-satümᵘ** -सतंमू), N. of a Hindū house-festival in honour of the sun, held on the seventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Hār. In each room in each house a circle is drawn to represent the sun and is worshipped. **-satümᵘ-bôgᵘ** -सतंमू-बोगु । आषाढसप्तमीसुदायः m. N. of a customary present sent to the house of a girl's father-in-law by her relations on the ab. festival. **-trath** -त्रथ् । प्रदेशविशेषः, औषधिलताविशेषः m. (sg.dat. **-tratas** -त्रटस्), N. of a tract and village 10 miles north-west of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. I, 102 n.); f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), lightning or a thunderbolt in the month of Hār; N. of a certain medicinal plant growing on the mountain plateaux, said to shine in the dark. **-tsŏdāh** -त्सुदाह् । आषाढचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. **-tsŏdōshᵘ** -त्सुदांशु), N. of a Hindū festival held on the 14th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār, on which offerings are made to the Śaktis, or energic powers of the deities personified as their wives (L. 265). **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । आषाढोष्णजलम् m. water of Hār, i.e. the water in the lakes in that month. It is looked upon as warm. **-zāḍ** -ज़ाँड् । आषाढनिर्वातोष्मः f. sultry weather in the month of Hār, the mountains being hidden under heavy dark clouds which also cover the sky, and there being no wind. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । आषाढधूम्रातपः f. (sg. dat. **-zöjᵘ** -ज़ांजू), a heat fog, or heavy clouds accompanied by extreme heat in the month of Hār.

hörⁱ-wa-harádⁱ हांरि-व-हरंदि । सर्वदा adv. in summer and in autumn; hence, in every year, always. Cf. **harud.**

hārukᵘ हारुकु । आषाढसंबन्धी adj. (f. **hārücᵘ** हारंचू), of or belonging to the month of Hār.

hār 2 हार् m. in **hāra-parbuth** हार-पर्बुथ् m. (sg. dat. **-parbatas** -पर्बतस्), N. of a celebrated hill, also known in Sanskrit as Pradyumna-pīṭha, lying to the north of the city of Śrīnagar. It takes its name from the goddess Hörī (see **Hörī 2**) or Śārikā, whose temple is on the N.W. side of the hill. On its southern extremity is a rock believed to be an embodiment of the god Gaṇ'sh or Haridrā-Gaṇeśa, see **hörī 1.** See RT.Tr. I, 101 n.; 113 n., and II, 446; Śiv. 952, 1500, etc. El. spells the word *hari parbat*.

hār 3 हार् m. a necklace (YZ. 54, Śiv. 1153, Rām. 1122).

hār 4 हार् । चित्रवर्णः f. copper-red and dark markings on a white or other ground, dapple, brindle, piebald, mottle (K.Pr. 78); cf. **hôrᵘ.** —**hūnᵘ** —हूनु m. a piebald dog, considered to be specially unfaithful; hence, met. for anything considered untrustworthy, esp. the world, health, or wealth (K.Pr. 52).

hāra-kōṭh हार-कोँठ् । शबलः adj. c.g. mottled, dappled, brindled, esp. of a black beard mixed with white hairs, or a heap of grains of rice, or the like, some white and some red. **-wātᵘjᵘ** -वातंजू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a bird, described as medium in size with yellowish wings and a dark beak. Probably the *hárwat* of L. 130, the white-eyed duck, *Aythya nyroca*.

hāri-dār हारि-दार् । संसृष्टवर्णान्तरः m. (a pile of rice, or the like) of mixed colours (some grains white, others red, and so on). **-pholᵘ** -फलु । वर्णान्तरभागः m. a dapple, a spot of red; esp. a small amount of red grains seen in a pile of rice.

hār 5 हार् । काकिणी f. a cowry (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 4, 18, 37, 56, 77, 90, 106, 138, 234; YZ. 124, 395; W. 144, (Śiv. 591); met. anything of small value (Śiv. 591); as adv. in the least, to the least degree (Rām. 1295).

hāra हार। धनसंचयः f.pl. cowries; met. a collection of coined money, wealth, cash (Śiv. 1788). **-bŏchᵘ** -ब्वछु । धनलुब्धः m. cowry-hungry, greedy for money; esp. (owing to poverty) desire for money in order to accomplish some work; (of a servant or official) greedy for tips or bribes. **-bāgay** -बागय् । काकिणीविभाजनवृत्तिः f. division by cowries; esp. (amongst Musalmāns) division of inherited property to the heirs according to the legal shares calculated in the proportion of so many cowries each. **-bar** -बर्, a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795). **-kāman** -कामन् । अकिञ्चनता f. (sg. dat. **-kāmünᵘ** -कामंञू), cowry-scarcity, want of money, no money to buy things. **-māl** -माल् । काकिणीस्रक् f. a necklace of cowries, put for the sake of ornament or sport round the necks of cows, goats, monkeys, or the like. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । काकिणीमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), a fistful of cowries, esp. a handful of cowries taken up to throw down in gambling. **-nolᵘ** -नलु । संपूर्णकाकिणी m. a complete, unbroken cowry. **-tsūr** -चूर् । अतिकृपणः m. a cowry thief; met. a miser, a skinflint. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । धनाढ्यः m. (**-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), a monied man, a wealthy person. **-zār** -ज़ार् । काकिणीद्यूतः m. cowry-

gambling (in the game a handful of cowries is thrown down, and the winning or losing depends on the number that fall with their backs up); a kind of heads or tails. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । धनबलम् m. power due to wealth. **-zörⁱ** -ज़ांरि । काकिणीद्यूतकारी m. a cowry-gambler, see ab.

hār 6 हार् f. defeat (El.). —**dinᵘ** —दिनू f.inf. to defeat (El.). —**sapadünᵘ** —सपदुनू f.inf. to be checkmated (El.).

hār 7 हार् c.g. sec. suff. added to an old obl. form of the infinitive, forming nouns of agency, as in **bakhᵃcan-hār,** one who gives, from **bakhᵃcun,** q.v. It also indicates fitness, as in **karan-hār,** fit to be done; **khĕna-hār,** fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

hàrⁱ हंरि interj. in **hàrⁱ hàrⁱ** हंरि हंरि, the cry used in driving a cow (H. xi, 8). Cf. **huri.**

hari 1 हरि m. N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu, one of the members of the triad of great gods Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. Under the name of Hari, Viṣṇu is looked upon as the special protector of his devotees when in trouble. Hence, he is often called upon in the Sanskrit vocative case **harē** हरे (e.g. Śiv. 733, 1841, etc.), and his name is sometimes even quoted, esp. m.c., in the Sanskrit nom. sg., i.e. **hariḥ** हरिः (e.g. Śiv. 1402). Other Sanskrit forms are also met in Śiv., e.g. **harēḥ** हरेः, the gen. sing. in the sense of the dat. sg. **hari-har** हरि-हर् (Śiv. 856), **hariḥ-har** हरिः-हर् (Śiv. 1100, 1104) or **harī-har** हरी-हर् (Śiv. 1164) m. [voc. **harē-hara** हरे-हर (Śiv. 1296), **harē-haray** हरे-हरय् (Śiv. 934), **hari-hara** हरि-हर (Śiv. 1587), or **hariḥ-haray** हरिः-हरय् (Śiv. 1636)], Hari and Hara, i.e. Viṣṇu and Śiva (see **har 1**); esp. Viṣṇu (the Preserver) considered as one with Śiva (the destroyer). This is considered to be a profound religious mystery. **hari-nārāyan** हरि-नारायण m. i.q. **hari 1** ab. (Śiv. 700, Rām. 119). **hari-shĕmbhu** हरि-शंभु m., i.q. **hari-har** ab., Sanskrit sg. voc. **harē-shĕmbhō** (Śiv. 1722–3).

hari 2 हरि in **hari-hōputᵘ** हरि-हॉपुटु or **-hōputᵘ** हॉपुटु । समग्रः m. (of moveable or immoveable property, food, or the like, when stolen or improperly consumed) the whole, the entire, every bit.

hēr हेर् । निश्रेणिः, वलिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **hēri 1** हेरि, for **2,** see **hīrᵘ**, for **3,** see **hyūrᵘ**), a staircase, a flight of stairs, a ladder used as such (Śiv. 61, 598, 847, 1036, 1081; Rām. 44, 571–2). It may be either outside (K.Pr. 246) a house or inside, in either case leading to the upper storey (cf. **hyūrᵘ**); a damaging crease or mark in woollen cloth caused by shrinking in the wash. —**anünᵘ** —अनंनू । संकोचवक्षुम्नवः f.inf. lit. to bring such a crease (of washed woollen cloth which has been spoilt by shrinking), to be creased thereby, to be creased and damaged in the wash. —**kaḍünᵘ** —कडंनू । व्यसनावलम्बनम् f.inf. to lead into dissolute ways, to debauch. —**yinᵘ** —यिनू । संकोचवक्रवक्षुम्नवः f.inf. crooked creases and lines to appear in woollen cloth which has shrunk in the wash.

hēra-pôwᵘ हेर-पोवु । निश्रेणिसोपानम् m. a single step in a brick or wooden staircase, a stair.

hēri-bar हेरि-बर् । निःश्रेणिकपाटम् m. a staircase door, a door, or plank used as a door, at the foot or at the head of a staircase. **-khotᵘ** -खतु । निश्रेण्यान्तरकोष्ठकम् m. a closet under a staircase. **-lāday** -लादय् । निश्रेणिप्राभृतम् f. a complimentary present divided among the workmen employed on building a house when the staircase is set up. **-tronᵘ** -त्रंनु । निश्रेणिगर्तः m. the triangular space under a staircase, used in Kashmīr as a dark cupboard for storing firewood, rice, etc. There are usually two in a house, one on each floor. **-wŏbᵘ** -वंबु । निश्रेणिप्रकाशायनम् m. a kind of barred window over an inner staircase in order to give light. —**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to come downstairs (K.Pr. 246, K. 656).

hĕrⁱ ह्यरि adv. above; upstream (of a river) (K. 75); **-pĕthᵃ** -प्यठ adv. from above, downwards (K. 450). Cf. **hyorᵘ.**

hēri हेरि, see **hēr, hīrᵘ,** and **hyūrᵘ.**

hīra हीर । वज्ररत्नम् m. a diamond, adamant (K. 590, 914, 921, 923); met. a very sharp intelligent boy (spoken of as such in the circle of his own relations or caste-fellows).

hirⁱ हिरि, etc., see **hyurᵘ.**

hīri हीरि in **hīri gatshun** हीरि गछुन् । दैन्यापत्तिः m.inf. to be reduced to poverty, esp. by the want of the means necessary for any necessary work. Prov. **akhāh gōmotᵘ hīri, vīri mangān ṭang,** one who has nothing seeks for pears on a willow tree (i.e. seeks for sustenance even in unlikely places). Cf. K.Pr. 7 for a variant. The opposite of this word is **kiri,** q.v.

hīrᵘ हीरू । शिरः f. (sg. abl. **hēri 2** हेरि, for **1,** see **hēr,** for **3,** see **hyūrᵘ**), a head (esp. when separated from the body) of a man, a sheep, or the like. El. (apparently incorrectly) says this word is never applied to the human head (K.Pr. 27, 197). Cf. **kala-hīrᵘ,** s.v. **kala.**

hēri-phŏphüjᵘ हेरि-फ़ुफंजू । क्षुद्रशिरः f. a small head, a little head, esp. the little head of a sheep or a goat separated from the body. **-pröpyunᵘ** -प्रांपिनु । बलिदानविशेषः m. a religious offering of a sheep's or goat's head made together with clarified butter, to

the Hindū god Gaṇⁱsh (Gaṇēśa) or to Brahmī and the other *Mātṛkā* goddesses.

hōr 1 होर् adv. there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 155); thither (El., W. 94). **-kun** -कुन् adv. in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160).

hōra होर adv. thence, from that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94). **-kani** -कनि adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 159).

hōr 2 होर् f. an agreement, contract, bargain; used in the following:—**hōra-bürᵘ** होर-बूरु । शीघ्रप्रत्यर्पणा f. lit. (?) a fissure in a bargain (cf. **bürᵘ**); undoing a bargain, etc., by repaying a debt immediately after it has been incurred, undoing a work immediately after it has been accomplished, or the like.

hörⁱ हांरि, see **hār 1**.

hörī 1 हांरी । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district near the city of Śrīnagar, at the southern extremity of the Hāra-parbuth (see **hār 2**) where there is a rock worshipped from ancient times as an embodiment of the Hindū god Gānⁱsh or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa (see RT.Tr. II, 446).

hörī 2 हांरी । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः f. N. of a goddess, in Sanskrit Śārikā, a form of Durgā. Her shrine is on the N.W. side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (see **hār 2**). Durgā is said to have taken the form of a Śārikā bird (see **hörᵘ 1** and Śiv. 1046, 1782) and to have carried the hill to its present position in order to close the gates of hell. See RT.Tr. I, 101 n. and II, 446 (Śiv. 1500).

hörī 3 हांरी । आषाढसस्यसमूहः f. a general name for the crops that ripen in the month of Hār (see **hār 1**), mostly pulses.

hᵒrᵘ हुरु adj. (f. **hᵘrᵘ** ह्रुरु), superfluous, remaining over and above; abundant (El. *hur, hurr*; cf. **hurᵘ 3** and **hᵃrun**). **-hāyĕka tōlun** -हायॆक तोलुन् । आशातीताधिक्यम-वलम्बमानः m.inf. to weigh one's surplus profits on (huge) paddy-scales (see **hāyĕkh**), to make a profit in business far exceeding one's expectations.

hᵃri tōlun हरि तोलुन् m.inf. to weigh with abundance, to give generous overweight (Śiv. 1476).

horᵘ 1 हरु । युग्मम् m. a pair, two of anything (usually of inanimate things, Gr.Gr. 81); often —°, as in **ạlᵃka-horᵘ**, a pair of earrings (see **ạlᵃka**); **pula-horᵘ**, a pair of sandals; **wölⁱ-horᵘ**, a pair of rings (see **wôlᵘ**).

horᵘ 2 हरु m. *Picrorhiza kurrooa* (El. *haur*).

hôrᵘ होरु । चित्रवर्णः adj. (f. **hörᵘ 2** हांरू), speckled, dappled, brindled, mottled, piebald (i.e. with light markings on a dark ground or vice versa) (K.Pr. 82). Cf. **hār 4** and **ḍaba-hôrᵘ**.

hörᵘ 1 हांरू । शारिका f. (for **2**, see **hôrᵘ**. The word may also be 1 p.p. f. of **hārun**), N. of a kind of *mainā* or starling (Sanskrit *śārikā*, see **hörī 2**), *gracula*. Cf. **hörī 2** (K.Pr. 77, 78; *Mainā-Coracias Indica*, W. 13; Śiv. 962, 1046, 1362, 1365, 1782; Rām. 4, 95, 1102).

hāri-baca हारि-बच । क्षुद्रशारिका m. a starling-fledgling; a small starling.

hūr حور f. a virgin of paradise, a black-eyed nymph (K.Pr. 50; Rām. 395, 1072, 1167, 1175, 1234).

huri ह्रुरि (? spelling), interj. the sound used for driving away cows (K.Pr. 239). Cf. **hảrⁱ**.

hūrⁱ ह्रुरि or **hawürᵘ** हवांरू f. i.q. **horᵘ 1** (vill.) (Gr.Gr. 82).

hurᵘ 1 ह्रुरु । प्रसवासनसंनिवेशः m. a birth-bed, a lying-in bed, the bed of grass or straw in a lying-in room, used by a woman during the days of her impurity (eleven for a Hindū) after giving birth to a child. Among Hindūs, the grass is first changed, and the mother and child are bathed on the ninth day. Amongst Musalmāns, the grass is changed daily and the bathing is on the seventh day. In each case the child is given its name on the day of bathing (L. 258, 259, 270). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । प्रसवाधिष्ठातृदेव-विसर्जनम् m.inf. amongst Hindūs, on the above ninth day of bathing, seven vessels are filled with food and are regarded as representing seven tutelary deities. The food is formally consecrated and is then distributed amongst neighbours and relations. When the period of impurity is over the empty jars, the straw bedding, and other things of the lying-in room, are scattered on a river bank as offerings to the tutelary deities. Cf. L. 259 for further details. **hurᵘ trāwun** is to do this scattering.

hurⁱ-kaṭh ह्रुरि-कट् । बलिदानविशेषः m. the ram of the lying-in bed; N. of a sacrifice offered to a tutelary deity of a Hindū family either to secure the birth of a son, or to ward off evil from a woman just delivered of a son. The animal sacrificed is a ram, which is stroked three times by the mother before the sacrifice (L. 258). **-lĕjᵘ** -ल्यजू । प्रसवोपयोग्युखाविशेषः f. (amongst Hindūs) the jar of the lying-in bed; the jar in which all food for the lying-in woman is placed, after being cooked on a fire worshipped by an attendant girl (see L. 258); one of the seven vessels filled with food on the ninth day, and considered to represent tutelary gods; see **hurᵘ trāwun** ab., and L. 259. **-mā̃day** -मॉंडय् । प्रसवोत्सवप्रवर्तनम् f. the setting about, or engagement in, the customary festival on the occasion of the birth of a son or

laughter. **-phŏṭ^{u}** -फ़ुटु । प्रसूतासुदायपात्रविशेषः m. the lying-in-bed basket, N. of a basket containing ginger, salt, rice, sweetmeats, turmeric, etc., sent as a present by the mother's parents to their daughter, on the day of the birth of her child (L. 259). **-pröpyun^{u}** -प्रोपिनु । प्रसवस्थानबलिः m. the offerings of rice, flesh, fish, etc., put into the seven vessels round a lying-in woman's bed (see **hur^{u} trāwun,** ab.). **-pöth^{a}r** -पोथ़र् । प्रसवोचितसामग्रीसमास्तृतिः m. the arranging of all the necessaries (the grass bedding, jars for offerings, cooking utensils, etc.) in a lying-in room; a genl. name for all the appurtenances of a lying-in room. **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । प्रसवस्थानाधिदेवः m. (among Hindūs) the guardian of the lying-in bed; N. of the tutelary deity, a personification of the sixth day after the birth of a child (when the chief danger for mother and child is over), in whose charge they both remain during the eleven days of lying-in (see ab.). **-sāway** -सावय् । प्रसवकालिकाभ्युदयः f. the prosperity of the lying-in bed; the rejoicings and congratulations received on the birth of a child. **-ṭshāwüj^{u}** -छ़ावंजू । बलिदानविशेषः f. the she-goat of the lying-in bed, i.e. (amongst Hindūs) an offering of a she-goat and other articles to the tutelary god on the eleventh or twelfth day after the birth of a child, in order to ward off evil from it.

huri bĕhun हुरि ब्यह़ुन् । प्रसवार्थप्रतिष्ठानम् m.inf. to be seated on the lying-in straw; (of a lying-in woman) to be in the straw, to be on the lying-in bed, to be confined (during the eleven days after birth); (of the same) to perform the necessary ceremonies to secure the birth of a son; the announcement to friends, etc., of the birth of a son. **—biṭh^{u}** —बीठू । अधिष्ठितप्रसवस्थाना f. seated on the lying-in bed, a woman who is brought to bed with a child (during the days of her confinement in the lying-in room); a woman who is engaged in the ceremonies prescribed for securing the birth of a son. **—drāyĕ** —द्राय । सुखेनोत्तीर्णजननाशुद्ध्यावसरा p.p. f. a woman who has just emerged from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has happily passed through the time of her lying-in without any untoward occurrence; a woman who has passed through her time of lying-in, but is still delicate and still unable to engage in household duties. **—wŏth^{u}** —व्वथू । प्रसवस्थानोत्थिता 1 p. p. f. a woman who has risen from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has recovered from her confinement, and is able to engage in household duties; a woman who is past the age for child-bearing.

huris bĕhun हुरिस् ब्यह़ुन् । प्रसवाभ्युदयोत्सवः m.inf. to be seated for the lying-in straw; hence, to assemble on the occasion of a festival in honour of the birth of a son.

hur^{u} 2 हुरु । लेपनोपकरणपटखण्डः m. a piece of rag used for plastering a floor, cooking place, or the like with the usual mixture of mud and cow-dung; cf. **cŏka** 1. **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । लेपनकर्म m.inf. to apply such a rag, to plaster, as ab.

hur^{i}-aiṭham हुरि-ऐठम् or **-öṭham** -ओठम । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-aiṭhüm^{u}** -ऐठंमू), N. of a certain date, the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) on which the houses of Hindūs are freshly plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the festival of the **hērath** or *Śiva-rātri*, see **-satam,** bel. and **hērath.** **-mĕṭs^{u}** -म्यचू । श्वेतमृत्तिका f. a kind of white earth used for plastering, and giving the appearance of whitewash. **-satam** -सतम । उत्सवाङ्गतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-satüm^{u}** -सतंमू), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun, on which houses are plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the *Śiva-rātri*, see **-aiṭham,** ab., and **hērath.**

hur^{u} 3 हुरु m. a surplus (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. **h^{o}r^{u}.**

hur^{u} हुरू in **darbi-hur^{u},** i.q. **hür^{u} 1** in **darbi-hür^{u}** (see **darb**).

hūr^{u} हूरु, see **hōrun.**

hür^{u} 1 हूंरु । काष्ठम् f. (for 2, see **har** 3), dry wood (Rām. 585), esp. a small piece or stick (K.Pr. 25, *har*); the small fuel used in a cooking stove; chippings (**hari hari,** by chippings and chippings, i.e. little by little, K.Pr. 787); **harĕ hĕnĕ wuri-dānas,** to take small chips (as fuel) for a long fire-trench cooking stove (requiring long bits of wood for fuel; cf. **wura,** K.Pr. 85); cf. **kaṇd^{i}-hür^{u},** s.v. **kond^{u} 2.** **—baḍāwün^{u}** —बडावंनू । चुल्यग्निशमनम् f.inf. to extinguish the fuel, to put out the fire of a cooking stove. **—kaḍün^{u}** —कडंनू । चुल्यग्निशमनम् f.inf. to withdraw the fuel, i.e. to draw the fuel and extinguish the fire in a cooking stove.

hirbi (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain medicinal herb, the roots of which have purgative properties, *Euphorbia Thomsoniana* (L. 75). A hairwash is also made from this plant (L. 74).

höric^{u} हारिचू, see **hörij^{u}.**

hrĕd ह्रद् f. (sg. dat. **hrĕdi** ह्रदि), the heart (L.V. 76).

harud हरुद् । शरत्कालः m. (sg. dat. **har^{a}das** हरदस, abl. **har^{a}da** हरद, and so on), the autumn or harvest season consisting of the two months **Ŏshid** and **Kārtikh** (in Skr., *Āśvina* and *Kārttika* = September–

October and October–November) (K.Pr. 78, 203; L. 326; Śiv. 1039, 1573; H. ix, 8; Rām. 1006, 1661); cf. **hörⁱ wa haradⁱ**, s.v. **hār 1**. —**lagun** —लगुन् । परिपाकागमः m.inf. autumn to commence; the fruits of autumn to come in, the ripening-time or harvest to commence. —**waṭun** —वटुन् । परिपक्वसस्यसंग्रहः m.inf. autumn to close; hence, the entire harvest to be brought home and stored.

harᵃda-byôlᵘ हरद्-ब्योलु । शारदबीजम् m. autumn seed, seed sown in autumn for the spring crop (wheat, barley, pease, mustard, etc.). **-kölⁱ** -कालि । शरत्काले adv. in the season of autumn, in the autumn. **-kani** -कनि । शरत्कालप्राये adv. in about autumn, in the autumn or thereabouts. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । शारद्जलम् m. autumn water, the clear and pure water obtained in autumn. **-wāph** -वाफ् । शारदवापः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस्), autumn-sowing.

harᵃdukᵘ हरदुकु । शरत्कालिकः adj. (f. **harᵃdücᵘ** हरदुंचू), of or belonging to autumn. **harᵃdas-kyutᵘ** हरदस्-कितु । शरत्काले adv. in the autumn.

hŏrdus हुर्दुस m. beating, fighting, in **hŏrdus ta bŏrdus**, a hullabaloo (K.Pr. 85), lit. beating and smiting.

haradwār हरद्वार्, see **har 1**.

hrĕday ह्रंदय m. the heart (L.V. 101; Śiv. 57, 104, 161, 180, etc.; Rām. 44).

hrĕdayāwösī ह्रंदयावांसी m. he who dwells in the heart, God, the conscience as a form of God (Śiv. 270).

harf or **harᵃf** حرف, see **harph**.

hirⁱ-gŏgul हिरि-ग्वगुल्, **hírigogul**, see **hyurᵘ**.

hargāh, hargah हरगाह् هرگاه ,هرگه conj. if (forming conditional sentences); also in other senses, as in **wuchta hargāh mēliy**, see if you can find it (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. xii, 3). —**kiy** —किय् (H. viii, 10). —**ay** —अय् (H. viii, 7, 13), id. **hargah-na** هرگه نه conj. if not, otherwise, unless (El., Gr.M.).

hārgil (? spelling and gender), the black currant, *Ribes nigrum* (L. 73). Perhaps connected with **hār 1**. Cf. **hāra-nākh**, s.v. **hār 1**.

hurih (K.Pr. 85) for **harĕ**, see **hürᵘ**.

hᵃr-hᵃr हर्-हर् in **hᵃr-hᵃr karān** हर्-हर् करान् । अतित्वरितम् adv. very hurriedly, very speedily. Cf. **hurᵘ-murᵘ**.

hara-har हर-हर्, see **har 3**.

harj (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain fish found in Kashmīr. It weighs about a pound, has one dorsal and five ventral fins, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales, and is in season from October till May (L. 158).

hörijᵘ हांरिजू, **höricᵘ** हांरिचू (Rām. 109) or **hörinjᵘ** हांरिंजू (Rām. 344) f. a bow (El. *hārij* and *hārinj*); **tīr-i höricᵘ** (Rām. 109), **tīr-i hörinjᵘ** (Rām. 344), an arrow with a crescent-shaped head.

hörinjĕ-gāsa हांरिंज्य-गास m. N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1298).

harkāra हरकार هرکاره । गूढपुरुषः m. an outdoor servant employed to go on errands, carry letters, etc.; a running footman, courier, messenger, peon; a spy, detective, *mouchard*.

harkāragī हरकारगी । चारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a spy or detective.

harakath हरकथ् حرکت । चेष्टा f. (sg. dat. **haraküṭsᵘ** हरकंछू), motion, action, movement (Rām. 118, 710, 712, 952); gesture, gesticulation; act, deed; opposition, prevention, hindrance. —**gaṭshüñᵘ** —गछूञू । अङ्गवन्धविकृतिः f.inf. to be interrupted, disturbed, hindered; immovability or rigidity of the limbs to occur (from rheumatism, paralysis, or the like). —**karüñᵘ** —करुंञू f.inf. to shake (tr.) (El.); to move, stir oneself, be up and doing (Gr.M., K.Pr. 79).

harᵃl हरल् । कलहशीलः adj. c.g. one who is quarrelsome, pugnacious, contentious (Gr.Gr. 134, W. 111).

hārulᵘ हारुलु adj. in —**nūn** —नून् । क्षुद्रखण्डात्मलवणम् m. crushed salt as sold in the market (? in small pieces the size of cowries, **hār**).

harām حرام adj. c.g. forbidden, prohibited, unlawful, wrong (K.Pr. 37, 150; W. 154); excluded; sacred, inviolable; illegitimate, spurious; as subst. m., an unlawful act, wrong-doing, iniquity (K.Pr. 75); fornication, adultery (El.). **-khāv** -खाव् । अनर्थभोगी m. an eater of unlawful things; hence, one who subsists on wealth earned by unlawful means (e.g. robbery, theft, swindling, or the like). —**khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु । अनर्थार्जितभोगः m.inf. to live on unlawfully gotten wealth. **-körī** -कांरी حرامکاری f. adultery, fornication (El.). —**karun** —करुन् । व्यभिचरणम् m.inf. to do unlawful things; esp. (of a woman of good family) to go wrong with men, to start leading a loose life. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । जारजनितबालकः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a bastard; esp. a widow's bastard; met. a rascal (Gr.M.). **-kāṭil** -कांटिल् । जारजवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bastard; evil conduct, loose conduct (indicating that the doer can only be a widow's bastard, not of respectable family). **-zôdᵘ** -ज़ोदु m. a vile person (El.), a fornicator. **-zözᵘ** -ज़ाज़ू । व्यभिचारिणी f. a habitually unchaste woman.

harāmukᵘ हरामुकु । जारजातः, अनर्थागतः adj. (f. **harāmücᵘ** हरामंचू), of or belonging to the forbidden thing; hence, bastard-born, illegitimate; (of property) unlawfully earned (e.g. stolen property) (K.Pr. 77).

haröm[i] حرامي adj. c.g. unlawful, illegal; illegitimate, spurious; wicked, atrocious; as subst. m. a doer of what is forbidden or unlawful, a wicked person; a rascal, a cheat; a bastard. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** निरर्थीभवनम् m.inf. to become unlawful or forbidden (e.g. food which has become impure by having been partly consumed by someone else). **—karun —करुन् ।** निरर्थीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (food, etc.) to become impure by partly consuming it, or allowing another partly to consume it.

hāram-hôr[u] हारम्-होरु । शबल: adj. (f. **-hör[ü]** -हांरू), dappled, mottled, speckled; with dirty marks.

hirmaji (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain colour, a chocolate brown, chocolate (L. 459).

harmŏkh हरम्वख्, **haramŏkh** हरम्वख्, see p. 343*a*, l. 31.

hurū-murū ह्रू-मुरू । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, rashly, careless of cause, unexpectedly.

haran हरन्, a deer, i.q. **haryun[u] 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 267, 529). In Śiv. 660, 1680, the sg. gen. is **haranun[u]** हरनुनु.

haraṇa हरंन, the form which **haran** or **haryun[u] 1** takes in the following:—**haraṇa-ách[i]** हरंन-अंछि । मृगाक्षिः, मृगाक्षी f. an eye like that of a deer; a woman with eyes like those of a deer, a deer-eyed woman. **-koṭ[u]** -कंटु । मृगपोतः m. (f. **-küṭ[ü]** -कंटू), a young deer, a fawn.

h[a]run हरुन् । उपचयः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **h[a]ryōv** ह्यर्योव्), to increase, become greater (El. *hurrun* or *hurun*) (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 45, Śiv. 653); to remain over and above, out of anything after due expenditure (e.g. of food after eating, H. x, 5); (of life) to remain over and above, (existence) to be continued after death (Rām. 57). **h[a]ryō-mot[u]** ह्यर्यो-मतु । उपचितः perf. part. (**h[a]ryē-müts[ü]** ह्यर्ये-मंचू), increased; remaining over and above.

harun 1 हरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hor[u]** हंरु), to abandon, put away, get rid of (Śiv. 928, 1587); to lose, abandon (life) (Rām. 624, 1182); to take away, remove, destroy (Śiv. 1726); to allow to fall or drop, to shed (e.g. tears) (YZ. 262; Rām. 168, 273, 286, 376, 774, 842, 966, 975, 1201, 1309, 1403, 1482, 1717, 1736) (or blood) (Rām. 1020, 1201, 1480, 1482, 1725).

harun 2 हरुन् । चरणम्, क्षीणीभवनम् conj. 3 (2. p.p. **haryōv** हर्योव्), to fall; esp. as leaves from a tree (L.V. 72), as tears or as petals from a flower (Śiv. 1061, 1062; H. xii, 9; as rain, Rām. 1546); met. (of energy, strength, etc.), to waste away (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 165, Rām. 248, 1577); (of liquid or powder) to dribble or drip from a vessel; to waste away, disappear, be destroyed (L.V. 72; Śiv. 1164, 1752; H. vii, 24); to become lifeless (Rām. 905).

haryō-mot[u] हर्यो-मतु । निपतितः, क्षीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. **haryē-müts[ü]** हर्ये-मंचू), fallen (of withered leaves, etc.) (Śiv. 1651); wasted away (of a stout person, or the like).

harith pyon[u] हरिथ् प्यंनु । अतिक्षीणीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered (of a plant or tree); to waste away (from sickness, anxiety, old age, etc.).

hārun हारुन् । पराजयः, हापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hôr[u]** होरु), to take away, put away, remove (Śiv. 1500, 1577, 1889; Rām. 968, 1153); to abandon, banish, give up (e.g. sinful thoughts) (Śiv. 1753, 1816, 1819, 1892); to lose (in a mercantile transaction); to lose (in play, battle, etc.) (Rām. 1489, K. 252); to be defeated, be overcome, be unsuccessful; to throw down (Gr.Gr. lxxxiii); to pour forth, cause to flow, shed (blood, tears, or any other liquid) (YZ. 16, 39, 71, 275; Śiv. 1158, 1361; Rām. 284, 566, 640; K. 889). **hôr[u]-mot[u]** होरु-मतु । हापितः perf. part. (f. **hör[ü]-müts[ü]** हांरू-मंचू), defeated in play or in a battle; (of money invested in a mercantile transaction) lost.

hārun[u] हारुनु adj. (f. **hārüñ[ü]** हारंञू), of or belonging to the month of Hār; see **hār 1.** **—tāph —ताफ् ।** आषाढातपः m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), the heat of the sun in the month of Hār; met. any violently hot sunshine.

hairān, hörān حيران adj. c.g. perplexed, bewildered, distracted, confounded (Śiv. 371, 831, 1261, 1288; Rām. 877, 1127); harassed, plagued, worried (El.), K.Pr. 217, 247). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to perplex, puzzle (El.).

hairōnī, hörōnī حيراني f. confusion, perplexity, perturbation (El.).

hōrun होरुन् । प्रतिदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hūr[u]** हूरु), to repay a loan, repay a debt (K.Pr. 187), return a thing lent, pay or return for something (K.Pr. 106); met. to return evil for good; **drüts[ü] hōrañĕ** f.pl. inf. to repay childish diseases, to get over such diseases (Rām. 1587).

hōran-pāṭhi होरन्-पाठि । निष्कृतिवृत्तिः m. a loan which is continually borne in mind as necessary to be repaid; a benefit which the recipient feels must be repaid by a benefit.

hūr[u]-mot[u] हूरु-मतु । प्रत्यर्पितः perf. part. (f. **hūr[ü]-müts[ü]** हूरू-मंचू), (of a debt or other obligation) repaid; (of some pain or transaction which has to be undergone) undergone and done with.

hörinj[ü] हांरिंजू, see **hörij[ü]**.

harnak (L. 330), see **hāra-nākh**, p. 343*b*, l. 47.

h[a]ranāwun हरनावुन् । उपचायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h[a]ranôw[u]** हरनोवु), to cause to increase; to save something out of a total after due expenditure.

hāranāwun हारनावुन् । पराजितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāranôwᵘ** हारनोवु), to defeat, conquer, overcome (in play or in battle); (in a mercantile transaction) to overcome another so that he loses his capital expenditure.

hiranyāksh हिरण्याक्ष m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a noted Daitya or Demon. He was twin brother of Hiranyĕkashĕph (q.v.) and was killed by Viṣṇu in his third, or boar-, incarnation (Śiv. 856, 1254).

hiranyĕkashĕph हिरण्यकश्यफ् m. (sg. dat. **hiranyĕkashĕpas** हिरण्यकश्यपस्) (in Hindū mythology) N. of a Daitya or Demon king (in Sanskrit *Hiraṇyakaśipu*) noted for his impiety. He had obtained a boon from Brahmā that he should not be slain by god, man, or animal. When he was illtreating his pious son Prahlāda, who was a devotee of Viṣṇu, that god appeared out of a pillar in the form of the 'Narasiṁha' (half-man, half-lion) incarnation and tore Hiraṇyakaśipu to pieces (Śiv. 857).

harüñᵘ हरंञ् । हरिणी f. a female deer, a doe. The word is the f. of **haryunᵘ 1**, q.v.

harph or **harᵃph** हर्फ् حرف m. (sg. dat. **harphas** हर्फस्), a letter of the alphabet; blame, censure, reproach, stigma, animadversion (K.Pr. 78). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । उपालम्भगर्हेद्भव: m.inf. censure to arise, esp. on account of a breach of hospitality. **harpha pata harpha** हर्फ पत हर्फ adv. literally (El. *harfa pat harfa*).

hᵃrĕr हुर्यर् । उपचय: m. increase (Śiv. 1212), esp. gradual increase of wages, salary, etc.; more than full measure, there being something more than the full weight; (of a total amount of anything put to its proper use) there remaining something over and above.

hŏrĕr होर्यर् m. an amount to be repaid, the principal of a debt (K.Pr. 238).

harārath حرارت (? gender), heat, warmth; feverishness; (in Kāshmīrī) herpes, scabies (El.).

hᵃrᵃrāwun हुररावुन् । उपचायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hᵃrᵃrôwᵘ** हुररोवु), to save something out of one's regular expenditure; to have one's wages or salary increased.

hārⁱsa हेरिस । सूदविशेष: m. a stew of meat cooked with pounded wheat and rice. **-gorᵘ** -गरु । सूदविशेषविक्रयाजीवी m. a man, usually a Musalmān, who lives by preparing this stew. **—karun** —करुन् । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to make such a stew; met. to beat a man or beast with stick or fist till his flesh and skin are cut, to drub, beat to a jelly, roast the ribs of (so-and-so). **-wān** -वान् । सूदविशेषविक्रयस्थानम् m. a shop or place where this stew is sold.

hirᵃs हिरस्, **hirs** حرص । तृष्णा m. desiring eagerly, greediness, avidity, avarice, covetousness; esp. greediness for more of something previously obtained and enjoyed. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । अतितृष्णोद्भव: m.inf. covetousness or envy to arise.

harᵃsh हर्श् । हर्ष: m. (sg. dat. **harshĕs** हर्शस्), joy, gladness (Śiv. 483, 717, 925, 932, etc.).

harshĕs gaṭshun हर्शस गछुन् । हर्षाप्ति: m.inf. to rejoice, become full of joy (Śiv. 929, 1128).

harᵃshun हरशुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **harᵃshyōv** हरश्योव्), to rejoice (Rām. 1700, pres. part. **harᵃshĕn,** m.c.; K. 475).

hārⁱshun हेरिशुन् or **hürᵘshun** हूरुशुन् । विवाहविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haryushᵘ** हरियुशु), i.q. **haharun,** q.v., to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so-and-so. **hārⁱshun bārⁱshun** हेरिशुन् बेरिशुन् । परिणयादिविधानम् conj. 1, i.q. **haharun baharun,** see **haharun**; to arrange, carry out, undertake, any person's marriage.

haryushᵘ-motᵘ हरियुशु-मतु । विहितविवाह:, संपादितविवाह: perf. part. (f. **harishᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हरिशू-मंछू), one who has been duly married.

hārⁱshŏr हेरिश्यर्, **harshĕshŏr** हर्षेश्वर् । हर्षेश्वर: m. N. of a sacred place (in Sanskrit Harṣēśvara) about ten miles east of Śrīnagar. Here there is a *Liṅga* or representation of Śiva in a small cave on the summit of a high ridge to the north of the village of **Khunᵃmŏh** (RT.Tr. 459) (Śiv. 925, 927, 932, 1180, **harshĕshŏr**).

hārⁱshuth हेरिशुथ् । अतिहृष्टता m. (sg. dat. **hārⁱshĕtas** हेरिशतस्), great joyfulness, a feeling of intense happiness.

hairath, hĕrath हेरथ् حيرت m. (sg. dat. **hĕratas** حيرتس), perturbation and stupor (of mind), astonishment, amazement, consternation. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्युनु । अत्याश्चर्यानुभव: m.inf. to become astonished, amazed. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to surprise (El.).

hĕratas gaṭshun हेरतस गछुन् । आश्चर्यान्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to become amazed, e.g. at unexpectedly seeing something hitherto considered impossible or non-existent.

hērath हेरथ् । शिवरात्रिमहोत्सव: f. (sg. dat. **hērüṭsᵘ** हेरंछू), N. of a celebrated Hindū festival, the Sanskrit Śivarātri, in honour of the god Shiv (Śiva), lasting for five days from the 11th lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun (in Skr. Phālguna = February–March) until the day of the new moon (L. 266, K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 524). It is preceded by a festival of cleansing the house, commencing on the 1st lunar day of the dark fortnight and ending on the 8th. Cf. **dulᵘ 1** and **hurᵘ 2.**

hērüśᵘ-bôgᵘ हेरंचू-बोगु । शिवरात्रिवसुदाय: m. N. of a present given by the relations of a Hindū girl to the relations of her husband on this festival. **-truwāh** -त्रुवाह् । शिवरात्रिचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. **-truwöshᵘ** -त्रुवांशु), the thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun, being the middle day of the Hērath festival. According to tradition King Dāmodara II of Kashmīr was changed into a serpent, and was told that he would never leave his snake-form till the whole of the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa was read through to him on the night of this date. No one has ever succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and he still lies under the curse (RT.Tr. note to i, 166).

hartā-kartā हर्ता-कर्ता । मुख्याधिकारी m. the head or supreme controller in any business.

harta-karta karun हर्त-कर्त करुन् । सर्वथाधिकारवृत्ति: m.inf. to conduct or manage a business with full authority.

hartāl हर्ताल् । हरितालकम् f. (sg. dat. **hartāli** हर्तालि), orpiment, sulphuret of arsenic, yellow arsenic, ratsbane.

har-tar हर्-तर्, see **har 5.**

hari-ćandar हरि-चन्द्र् m. N. of an ancient king famed for generosity, piety, and self-abnegation, in Sanskrit Hariścandra.

hirav हिरव् । नवनीतसार: m. butter purified by several washings.

hᵃrawun हरवुन् or **hᵃrāwun** हरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hᵃrowᵘ** हरवु or **hᵃrôwᵘ** हरोवु), to cause to increase, make larger (El. *hurawun, hurrāwun*).

hᵃrawunᵘ हरवुनु । उपचीयमान: n.ag. (f. **hᵃrawüñᵘ** हरवंञू), remaining over and above (of anything after the rest has been properly used up or expended); regularly increasing (of profits, pay, salary, or the like, or of a river, etc.).

harawunᵘ हरवुनु । निपतत्, चीर्णीभवत् n.ag. (f. **harawüñᵘ** हरवंञू), (of a leaf, petal, etc.) dropping to the ground, withered and being shed; (of a person) one who is becoming withered, wasting away (from disease, cares, etc.).

hārawunᵘ हारवुनु । पराजयन् n.ag. (f. **hārawüñᵘ** हारवंञू), one who is being conquered in a game or battle; one who in a mercantile speculation lets his invested capital be lost.

hörᵘ-wan होरू-वन् । अर्हद्वनम् m. N. of a village about 2½ miles N.W. of the gardens of Shālimār, near Śrīnagar, probably the site of the ancient *Sadarhatvana* (RT.Tr. I, 173; II, 455). The intake of the Śrīnagar waterworks is now at this village.

hōrawañ होरवञ् । विसर्जनोपायनम् f. presents made by a host to a visitor on his departure, for him and for his relations and friends—the *bidāygī* of India.

hārawüṭᵘ हारवंटू f. (sg. dat. **hārawacĕ** हारवच्), a species of waterfowl in Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1816).

hāryulᵘ हारिलु । पक्षिविशेष: m. N. of a bird, described as of the crane kind, and mottled white in colour.

hĕryumᵘ ह्यर्युमु, **hēryumᵘ** हेर्युमु, or **hīryumᵘ** हीर्युमु । ऊर्ध्वतन: adj. (f. **hĕrimᵘ** ह्यरिमू, etc.), of above, belonging to a higher region; of a place higher than that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 152); upstairs, of or belonging to the upper rooms of a house. **—pôrᵘ** —पोरु m. the upper quarters, the upper room of a house (Gr.M.).

haryunᵘ 1 हरिनु । हरिण: m. (in some compounds this word takes the form **harana,** q.v. The f. is **harüñᵘ,** q.v.) a deer (YZ. 12, 68, *harnah*).

haryunᵘ 2 हरिनु । ग्रामविशेष: m. N. of a village about 14 miles S.W. of Śrīnagar, said to be the ancient Hiraṇyōtsa. See, however, RT.Tr. i, 288, where it is stated that the position of Hiraṇyōtsa is unknown.

haryunᵘ 3 हरिनु । जातकोमलाङ्कुर: adj. (f. **hariñᵘ** हरिञू), (of a tree or the like) having shoots or buds just bursting forth. Cf. **har 3.**

harza هرزه adj. c.g. vain, futile, idle, frivolous, absurd; subst. m. nonsense, twaddle. **-gorᵘ** -गोरु । निष्प्रयोजन: m. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गंरू), an idle talker, a prater; a gad-about, a gossip.

hᵃs हस । कलहादिप्रेरणा m. incitement or urging on (to quarrelling, attacking, or the like); incitement or urging on a dog, or the like, to attack (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 121). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । कलहायोत्साहनम् m.inf. to incite, urge on, as ab.

hās हास । उपहास: m. laughter, esp. laughing at a person, ridicule. **—gaćhun** —गछुन् । उपहासानुभव: m.inf. ridicule to occur (to so-and-so), to become a subject of public ridicule or scoffing, to be subject to a general verdict of 'serve you right'.

hāsa-ḍās हास-डास । विनाशोपहास: m. ridicule incurred owing to the destruction of one's property or work.

hasa हस interj. of respect, used (1) as a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in **falönⁱ söhiba-hasa,** Mr. So-and-so (Gr.M.); or as a pure interjection following the noun to which it refers, but usually separated from it by the subject of the sentence, as in **hē söhib, böh, hasa, chus zānān,** Sir! I suppose (Gr.M.; H. ii, 11; v, 7; x, 4, 8, etc.).

hasö हसो interj. of respect, generally used with a verb to emphasize an affirmative statement, as in

āhan-sö karān hasö chuh, Yes, Sir, he *is* doing (Gr.Gr. 101). **-hē** -हे interj. of respect used by men to men, usually with **juv** or **sö** added, as in **hasö-hē nārān juv** (or **sö**), ho Nārāyaṇ (Gr.Gr. 97).

hàsⁱ हंसि, see **hostᵘ 2.**

hasö हसो, see **hasa.**

hĕs ह्यस حس । स्मृतिः m. feeling, sense; a sense, a faculty of sense (Śiv. 1514); imagination; (in Kāshmīrī) memory or expert knowledge due to previous thorough acquaintance with any thing or subject, or to previous thorough experience (Śiv. 80, 189); meditation (on something), concentration of mind (Śiv. 1530, 1532, 1687, 1845, 1853, 1857); care, attention, carefulness (Śiv. 1017). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । स्मारणम् m.inf. to call to a person's memory how to deal with some forgotten subject, to remind about. **—gatshun** —गछुन । ज्ञानागमः m.inf. such expert knowledge to be acquired. **-hōsh** -होश् । चेतनादिकम् m. memory and sense, mental faculties generally. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु m.inf. to capture the intellect, compel attention (Śiv. 257); to capture the senses (Śiv. 1453). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । ज्ञानावाप्तिः m.inf. thorough knowledge of any science or art to come by study and practice; the senses to return in the case of fainting, senselessness, etc.

hĕsa phērun ह्यस फेरुन । उद्बोधाप्तिः m.inf. to be brought to one's senses (e.g. of a madman, or one suffering under delusions); to have some forgotten business forcibly called to one's memory; to be cognisant of (Śiv. 1428). **—phirun** —फिरुन or **—phirawun** —फिरवुन । उद्बोधनम् m.inf. to bring a person to his senses, as ab.; forcibly to stir up a person's memory about something forgotten. **—phirawunᵘ** —फिरवुनु । उद्बोधकः n.ag. (f. **—phira-wüñᵘ** —फिरवंञ्), one who brings another to his senses, or stirs up his memory, as ab. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । अनुभवी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), experienced, thoroughly cognisant by practice. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । स्मृत्यवलम्बः m.inf. to come to one's senses (from madness, delusion, or the like).

hĕsas āsun ह्यसस आसुन m.inf. to remember (Śiv. 1719).

hisa हिस, i.q. **hissa**, q.v. (Gr.M., Rām. 815).

hōs होस् । अपूर्णता m. incomplete, and hence unsuccessful, result of some laborious or lengthy work.

hūs हस । अभ्यवस्कन्दाक्रन्दः m. the shouts or outcry raised in a town when it is suddenly raided or attacked by robbers, an uproar (Gr.Gr. 51, K.Pr. 127). **—tulun** —तुलुन । आक्रन्दोद्भावनम् m.inf. to raise such an outcry; met. (of a number of children or women suddenly attacked) to scream out for help. **—wŏthun** —व्रथुन । आक्रन्दोद्भवः m.inf. an outcry to be raised owing to the plundering, etc., of a town; met. loud outcries of lamentation to be raised by the mourners in the mourning room of a house in which a death has occurred.

husi हुसि f. N.P., short and familiar for *Ḥusainī*, a woman's name (K.Pr. 85).

hisāb حساب m. an account, reckoning (El.; K.Pr. 82, 139, 246); computation, arithmetic; an account, bill of charges, bill (Gr.M.); the account for a good action, the reward for such (K.Pr. 75). **—bōzun** —बोज़ुन m.inf. to understand the value of anything (K.Pr. 234). **-kitāb** حساب کتاب m. an account with a merchant (Gr.M.). **hisābukᵘ farᵃd** حسابک فرد m. a bill (Gr.M.).

hasad حسد m. malice, envy (YZ. 405, Rām. 785). **tas chuh myônᵘ hasad,** I envy him (W. 125).

hash हश् । श्वश्रूः f. a mother-in-law, the mother of a man's wife or of a woman's husband (K.Pr. 76, 80, 158, 231; W. 142; Śiv. 56, 881; Rām. 762, 1696). **ōra-hash,** a husband's stepmother (Rām. 759).

hashĕ-bāpār हश-वापार् । श्वश्रूवृत्तिः m. the conduct or actions of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law; met. conduct like that of a mother-in-law. **-nŏshĕ** -न्वश । श्वश्रूस्नुषे f.pl. mother-in-law and daughter-in-law (e.g. when engaged together in some work) (Gr.Gr. 72).

hāshĕ हाश in the following: **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । निःसारधान्यम् m. paddy which, owing to unfavourable winds or to drought, has withered and barren ears. **—gatshun** —गछुन । निष्फलीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered and without fruit or seed (of edible fruits or seed-crops) (Śiv. 255). **—karun** —करुन । आशोष्य निर्थीकरणम् m.inf. to wither up and render barren (edible fruits, seed-crops, etc.).

hashā̃ हशाँ interj. an expletive used in address (Śiv. 249, where the speaker addresses himself).

hasöhē हसोहे, see **hasa.**

hish हिश् । पक्षिवारणशब्दः m. the cry made in scaring away birds (e.g. domestic fowls or sparrows). **hish hish karun** हिश् हिश् करुन । उत्साहनम् m.inf. to say 'hish hish' to a child, or the like, to encourage (e.g. in learning to walk, or in learning its lessons).

hishᵘ हिशु, see **hyuhᵘ.**

hōsh होश् هوش । चेष्टा, स्मृतिः, बोधः m. understanding, judgment, intellect (Śiv. 237, 491, 1028, 1032, 1061, 1809, 1848); sense, discretion (YZ. 204, 219; Śiv. 1270, 1365, 1590, 1690, 1800; H. i, 5; Rām. 1043); mind, soul; remembrance or coming into mind of

something previously experienced or known (Śiv. 343, 844, 1055); knowledge of a science or art gained by practice; movement of the limbs as a sign of a person coming to after a faint, or the like (Rām. 873). —gatshun —गछुन् । बोधागमः m.inf. intelligence or comprehension to come (to a child, or the like, as the result of education). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to consider, think (Rām. 354); to be sensible, have sense, not to be a fool (Rām. 329); to take heed (Rām. 818, 1506). —nyun[u] —निनु m.inf. to take the senses, destroy a person's presence of mind, render distraught (Rām. 1626). —rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्यनुवृत्तिः m.inf. memory to remain; hence, to bear in mind, keep in memory something which one has not practised for a long time (Śiv. 935, **rūdum-na hōsh,** I did not bear in mind); to remain sensible, keep one's senses (Rām. 533, **rūdus na hōsh,** he became insensible); one's presence of mind to remain (Rām. 1392, 1459, **rōzān na kēh hōsh,** he entirely loses his presence of mind; so Rām. 1520). —thawun —थवुन् । अवेक्षणम् m.inf. to bear in mind; to guard carefully and attentively something committed to one's charge. —yun[u] —यिनु । स्मृत्यापत्तिः m.inf. memory or intelligence to come (to someone who is mistaken or a fool); (of a person in a faint, or the like) to show signs of life by movements of the limbs.

hōshĕ-kin[i] होश-किनि adv. attentively, with care and attention, with one's senses alert (Rām. 1286). **-rost[u]** -रंस्तु । चेष्टाबोधहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh[ü]** -रंशू), without understanding; unwary, foolish; deprived of sense or consciousness, unconscious, in a faint; intoxicated, stupified; (= **bē-hōsh,** q.v.). **hōshĕ-wôl[u]** होश-वोलु । सुबोधः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), experienced, learned (e.g. in book learning, or in experience, or in some science or art) (Śiv. 1029). —yun[u] —यिनु । बोधावाप्तिः m.inf. to come into remembering; to gain knowledge or call to mind (by study, practice, thinking over, or the like) some mode of action, science or art, esp. when previously known and forgotten (Śiv. 189).

hōshĕs pyon[u] होशस प्यनु । स्मृत्यवलम्बनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call some forgotten thing to mind after long thought (K. 224). —yun[u] —यिनु m.inf. to come to one's senses (after a faint, agitation, or the like) (Rām. 1733).

hōshī हांशी (cf. حاشیه) । डोरकविशेषः m. a braid or flowered embroidery used for putting along the edges of a cloth, etc.

hōshīdār हांशीदार् । डोरकविशिष्टः adj. c.g. embroidered (of the edges of a cloth).

hāshĕlad हाशलद् । शोषविकारोपेतः adj. c.g. withered and dried up (of edible fruits or seed-crops, etc.). See **hāshĕ.**

hishĕm हिशम् a jingling repetition of **hishō,** in **hishĕm hishō** (m.c. for **hishĕ**), all equally alike, all equally big (K.Pr. 212).

hashmath حشمت m. (sg. dat. **hashmatas** हशमतस), equipage, retinue, train; state, dignity, pomp, parade; (in Kāshmīrī) degree, rank (El.).

hashĕr हशर् । बलाद्व्यभिचारः m. rape by violence, esp. rape of somebody else's girl-wife (Gr.Gr. 139).

hishĕr हिश्शर् or हिशर् । सादृश्यम् m. similarity, likeness, resemblance (cf. **hyuh[u]**) (YZ. 23). El. makes this word (spelt *hishir*) an adj. meaning 'convenient', but cf. the next. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to compare (El.). —yun[u] —यिनु । मैत्रीसंबन्धयोगः m.inf. similarity to come; a close friendship to arise amongst a number of people owing to frequent association, community of occupation, and commensality, or the like.

hish[ĕ]rāwun हिशरावुन् । उपमापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hish[ĕ]rôw[u]** हिशरोवु), to cause to resemble, to make similar to something else.

hashĕtôn[u] हशतोनु । श्वश्रूत्वम् m. the usual conduct of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law, a mother-in-law's affectionate ways; similar conduct shown to a person who is not so related (Gr.Gr. 139, 147).

hōshiyār هوشیار، هشیار, **hush[i]yār** हुशियार् (Śiv. 1485, 1866), **hushyār** हुश्यार् or **husyār** हुस्यार् (Śiv. 1710) adj. c.g. intelligent, prudent; acquainted; well-informed; sensible, knowing; mindful, cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant, on one's guard; awake, conscious, in one's senses (Śiv. 1866). —gatshun —गछुन् । बोधापत्तिः m.inf. to become intelligent, to become sensible; to arrive at the age of puberty; to become conscious, to come to one's senses; to awake from sleep (W. 87, Śiv. 1710, H. v, 5); of something previously unknown, knowledge to be gained, memory of some forgotten thing to come. —karun —करुन् । उद्बोधनम् m.inf. to apprize, make acquainted; to render a person cautious or vigilant, to put him on his guard (against), to warn; to rouse, awake a person from sleep; to remind. —rōzun —रोज़ुन् । प्रतिजागरः m.inf. to remain (or be) careful (in respect of), to be on (one's) guard (against), to be vigilant (Śiv. 1485); to keep watch, to look out; be on the alert (K.Pr. 46).

hushyōrī هشیاری or **husyōrī** हुस्योरी (Rām. 1635), sense; prudence, discretion; carefulness, vigilance, watchfulness. —karüñ[ü] —करुञू f.inf. to be careful, vigilant; to keep awake (Rām. 1635).

has^a^kh हसख् f. (sg. dat. **haski** हस्कि), rivalry, emulation; contention.

haska-has^a^kh हस्क-हसख्। परस्परस्पर्धा f. mutual emulation or rivalry; emulation exhibited by mutual abuse, mutual recrimination.

hasakhar हसखर्। उद्धतः m. (as subst., f. **hasakhür^ü^** हसखंरू), rude, insolent.

hasakharī हसखरी। उद्धतता f. insolence.

hösil हांसिल् حاصل f. (K.Pr. 56), product, produce, outcome (K.Pr. 56, YZ. 157, Rām. 20); profit, gain, good (El., Rām. 26, 802). **bē-hösil,** adj. c.g. fruitless, profitless (Rām. 15). —**gatshüñ^ü^** —गछुञ् f.inf. a product to result, as in **shēs^a^taras sön gatshiy hösil,** for iron gold will result to thee as a product, i.e. your iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100, K.Pr. 46). —**karüñ^ü^** —करुंञ् f.inf. to obtain, reap a result (K.Pr. 30).

husn حسن m. comeliness, beauty (K.Pr. 235, YZ. 18, W. 148).

hasain dach (? spelling), f. a variety of grape grown in Kashmīr. See El. s.v. *dach*.

h^a^sanāwun हसनावुन्। आक्रोशायुत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^a^sanôw^u^** हसनोवु), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person (e.g. by tale-bearing or calumny) to commit a violent assault; cf. **h^a^sawun.** **h^a^sanôw^u^-mot^u^** हसनोवु-मतु। आक्रोशादिनिमित्तं प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. **h^a^sanöw^ü^-müts^ü^** हसनांवू-मंत्सू), incited, as ab.

hasar = حصر m. surrounding, encompassing; restriction, limit; siege, blockade; dependence, reliance; **chuh ath pĕth kyāh hasar,** what reliance is on this? what good comes of this? what is the good of doing this? (Rām. 1649).

has^a^rath हंसरथ्। आश्चर्यम् m. a marvel, a miracle (Rām. 1419, 1480).

hissa हिस्स حصه or **hisa** हिस। भागः m. part, portion, lot, share, division (Ram. 815). —**āmot^u^** —आमतु। भागात्मना प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —**āmüts^ü^** —आमंत्सू), received as a share; met. received as one's lot in life (i.e. a husband by a wife, or a wife by a husband). —**bāgay** —बागय्। विभागकल्पना f. division into shares, calculation of the amount of each share. —**khasun** —खसुन्। विभागेन लब्धिः m.inf. the share to mount; hence, to be received as one's share. —**karân^i^** —करंनि। विभाजनम् m.pl.inf. to divide a number of articles into shares, to divide out a number of articles; to cut up a single thing into shares. **hissa karân^i^,** to divide or cut in two (Gr.M.). **z^a^h-nom^u^** -नंमु। अल्पमात्रभागः m. a very small portion of anything (*quasi*, as much as can be lifted on a finger-nail). **-pāsa** -पास (= حصه پاس)। भागवृत्तिः m. a share of property due from another in whose possession the whole is. **-rasa** -रस (= حصه رسد, حصه رسا)। भागवृत्तिः m. a share in joint family property, the amount due to each coparcener. **-wôl^u^** -वोलु। भागयोग्यः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a shareholder, coparcener.

hissadar हिस्सदर् (= حصه دار)। विभागभागी m. (f. **hissadariñ** हिस्सदरिञ्), a shareholder; a partner in a business.

host^u^ 1 हंस्तु। हस्तः(नक्षत्रविशेषः) m. the thirteenth of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or lunar asterisms, in Sanskrit *hasta,* said to be shaped like a hand, and to be part of the constellation Corvus.

host^u^ 2 हंस्तु। हस्ती m. (in composition this word sometimes takes the form **hàs^i^** हंसि. The f. is **hastiñ** हस्तिञ् or **hàs^i^tiñ** हंसितिञ्, q.v.), an elephant (L.V. 24, 47; K.Pr. 3, 69, 80, 150, 190, 218; YZ. 124, 481; Śiv. 353, 751, 894, 967, 1562; H. vi, 16, 17; Rām. 1269; K. 29, etc.).

hàs^i^-gan हंसि-गन्। हस्तिकर्णः, क्षेत्रविशेषः m. an elephant's ear; N. of a sacred spot called in Sanskrit Hastikarṇa, about 36 miles S.E. of Śrīnagar; Cf. RT.Tr. v, 23, and II, 461. **-hŏ̃kal** -हँकल्। अन्दुकः f. a chain used as an elephant's shackle. **-hŏ̃kal gatshüñ^ü^** -हँकल् गछुञ्। अतिबलवतो निरुद्धीभवनम् f.inf. an elephant's shackle to occur; met. a powerful person to find himself stopped by some impediment. **-khēl** -खेल्। हस्तिघटा f. a troop of elephants (e.g. wild in the forest). **-kara** -कर। हस्तिकरः m. an elephant's trunk. **-yüḍ^ü^ gāsa-gēḍ^ü^** -यंडू गास-ग्यडू। बहुभोगिनोऽल्पलाभः f. for an elephant's belly, a wisp of grass; hence, when very much is required of anything for any purpose, very little to be received, a drop in the ocean.

hàst^i^-ambör^i^ हंस्ति-अम्बांरि। परिस्तोमः f. an elephant-litter, see **ambör^i^**; N. of a children's game, in which one child poses as an elephant, and the other mounts him (K. 221). **-baca** -बच। कलभः m. a baby elephant, i.e. one about a year old. **-bür^ü^** -बंरू। वारी f. an elephant-trap, a concealed pit for catching wild elephants. **-dŏ̃th** -दँथ्। हस्तिदन्तः m. (sg. dat. **dŏ̃tas** दँतस्), an elephant's tusk, ivory. **-höj^i^** -हांजि or **-höj^ü^** -हांजू। हस्तिशाला f. an elephant stable. **-hāl** -हाल्। हस्तिशाला f. (sg. dat. **-höj^ü^** -हांजू), id. **-wôl^u^** -वोलु। आधोरणः m. an elephant keeper, an elephant groom, an elephant driver, a *Mahāwat* (K. 431).

hastiñ हस्तिञ् (Gr.Gr. 37) or **hàs^i^tiñ** हंसितिञ्। हस्तिनी f. a she-elephant. See **host^u^**.

hᵃsawun हसवुन् । रोषादिसूचना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hᵃsowᵘ** हसंवु), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person to commit a violent assault; cf. **hᵃsanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 124). **hᵃsowᵘ-motᵘ** हसंवु-मतु । आक्रान्त्यार्थम प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **hᵃsüwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हसंवू-मंचू), incited, as ab.

husyār ह्रस्यार्, see **hōshiyār.**

husyörī ह्रस्योरी, see **hushyōri.**

hata 1 हत, see **hath.**

hata 2 हत, interj. used by a Hindū woman when addressing her husband, when she is alone with him, and she is near by. She does not mention his name, but merely uses the interjection (Gr.Gr. 100); cf. **hatōv,** bel.

hatā हता interj. hallo!, used in addressing male juniors or inferiors, usually with **ā** added to the obl. form of the noun, as in **hatā gulyā,** ho Gulᵘ (Gr.Gr. 97, W. 100); **hatā juwā,** hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80).

hatau हतौ interj. used, like **hatabā** bel. by women, with various suffixes added to the noun. Thus, **hatau—au** or **hatau—a,** used when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatau kākau,** O father (**kākh**); **hatau himath kaulau,** O Himat Kaul; **hatau gana,** O Gana. **hatau—a bāyau,** used when addressing men or women by their proper names only, as **hatau mahādēva bāyau,** O Mahādēv (Gr.Gr. 99).

hatō हतो interj. used by a man in sorrow or in addressing a person at a distance, **ō** or **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatō paryō,** hallo Porᵘ (Gr.Gr. 98; W. 100; Śiv. 553, 588; H. x, 5; Rām. 1375).

hata-bā हतबा interj. used (like **hatau,** ab.) by a woman in addressing a man or woman (W. 100) with various suffixes attached to the noun, as follows: **hatabā—bā,** used when addressing a man or woman respectfully; especially when addressing a priest, as in **hatabā himath-bā,** O Himat. **hatabā—au,** when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatabā kākau,** O father (**kākh**). **hatabā—a,** id. as **hatabā kāka. hatabā—a bāyĕ** or **hatabā —a bayau,** used in addressing a man by proper name only, as **hatabā mahādēva bāyĕ** or **hatabā mahādēva bāyau,** O Mahādēva (Gr.Gr. 99). **hata-bāhē** हत-बाहे interj. used by a man in addressing an elderly priest, a person of the middle class, or servant, **bā** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatabāhē zana-bā,** O Zana (Gr.Gr. 97).

hata-biñ हत-बिञ् interj. used when a man addresses a woman (W. 100); **möjᵘ** is suffixed if she is older than the speaker, as in **hatabiñ pārvath möjᵘ,** O mother Pārvat; **biñ** is suffixed if she is of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker, as in **hatabiñ Saraswath biñ,** O sister Saraswat. It is not used in other cases (Gr.Gr. 98).

hata-dĕdi हत-द्यदि (K.Pr. 80) or **-möjᵘ** -मांजू interj. used by a man when addressing an elder woman, **möjᵘ** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatamöjᵘ pārvath möjᵘ,** O mother Pārvat (Gr.Gr. 98). **-sa** -स (H. x, 5) or **-sö** -सा interj. used in addressing equals, male or female (W. 100). **-söhē** -सांहे interj. used by a man addressing a man respectfully. If the caste of the person addressed is not mentioned, then **juv** or **sö** or both must be suffixed to it. Thus, **hatasöhē rāma kaul,** O Rām Kaul ('Kaul' being the name of a caste); **hatasöhē nārān-juv** (or **nārān-juv-sö**), O Nārāyan; **hata-söhē gana-sö,** O Gana. **Sö** may also be added to a caste-name, as in **hatasöhē rāma kaul-sö.** If **bā** is suffixed, it indicates that the person addressed is older, and is a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant, as in **hatasöhē sahaz-bā,** O Sahaz; cf. **hatabāhē,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 96, 97).

hatōv हतोव् interj. used by women in addressing a man or woman at a distance, **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatōv manasā rāmau,** hallo Manasā Rām. It is also used by Musalmān women in addressing their husbands. Thus **hatōv kōdirau,** O Kādir. Hindū women use **hata,** ab., and do not mention the husband's name (Gr.Gr. 100).

hatay हतय् (El. **hatai**) or **hatöy** हतांय् interj. used by men in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatay** (or **hatöy**) **waṭshariy,** O female child (**waṭshürᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 99) (W. 100, *hatāi, hatöi*). In H. xii, 16, it is used by a mother addressing her daughter.

hàtⁱ ह्रति card. the form which **hath,** a hundred (q.v.) takes in multiplication as in **kāh hàtⁱ,** eleven times a hundred. It can only be used with numerals above ten. We cannot say **ṭsōr hàtⁱ,** four times a hundred, but must say **hath ṭsakh,** a hundred times four (Gr.Gr. 86).

hĕta ह्यत, see **hyonᵘ.**

hĕtⁱ ह्यति, see **hyonᵘ** and **hyotᵘ.**

hōṭā होटा interj. of respectful address, O! (L.V. 17).

hŏṭᵘ ह्रुतु, 1 p.p. of **hŏṭsun** (f. **hŏṭsᵘ** ह्रुचू), gone bad, decayed, tainted (Gr.Gr. 212; K.Pr. 12, 177, 247). Cf. **aḍa-hŏṭᵘ,** p. 11*a*, l. 30.

hŏtsa-bata ह्वत्स-बत । ओदनविशेषः m. boiled rice steeped in water for several days, then strained and fried in oil. It is eaten with spices such as pepper and cloves.

hot^{u} हंतु । आहतः adj. (f. **hüts^{ü}** हंचू), struck; used —॰ as a sec. suff. meaning 'affected by' (Gr.Gr. 136). Thus, **āra-hot^{u}**, afflicted by pity, pitiful; **bŏchi-hot^{u}**, smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410); **nĕnd^{a}ri-hot^{u}**, sunk in sleep (L.V. 32; YZ. 47; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1865); **guma-hot^{u}**, sweaty; **lawa-hot^{u}**, dewy; **prayĕma-hot^{u}**, overcome by affection (Śiv. 1666); **tāpa-hot^{u}** (Śiv. 1813) or **tāwa-hot^{u}**, warm, hot; **trēshi-hot^{u}**, thirsty (YZ. 406, 411; Śiv. 1585); **tsakhi-hot^{u}**, full of rage (H. vii, 14).

hoṭ^{u} 1 हंडु । कण्ठः m. the throat (K.Pr. 81, 155, 194, 250; YZ. 54, 374; Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 792, 812, 1040, 1436, 1877; H. viii, 1; Rām. 974, 1041–2, 1122, 1489; K. 309). **—tsaṭun** —च़टुन् m.inf. to cut a person's throat (H. v, 7).

haṭ^{i}-gand हंटि-गंड । कण्ठग्रन्थिः m. a knot in the throat; hence, inability to eat proffered food (owing to fear, sorrow, delusion, or the like); tying up the neck or mouth of bag or sack filled with articles; tying up the mouth of a filled jar. **-grindam** -ग्रिन्दम् । कण्ठरोगविशेषः m. a disease of the throat in which the air passages are obstructed by phlegm, (?) bronchitis. **-grindam dyun^{u}** -ग्रिंदम् दिनु । गलपीडनम् m.inf. to throttle, to compress the throat by a noose or by the hands. **-shrūts^{ü}** -शूचू । सकण्ठभूषा f. 'throat clean', a bride with ornaments on her neck. **-vĕsor^{u}** -व्यसंरु । कण्ठरोगविशेषः m. throat deranged, a disease of the throat accompanied by internal swellings. **-vesor^{u} pyon^{u}** -व्यसंरु प्यनु । कण्ठरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. such a disease of the throat to occur. **-woth^{u}** -वंथु । ईषत्पूर्णः adj. (f. **-wüth^{ü}** -वंथू), throat-descended; hence, nearly full to the throat (of a jar, etc.); meeting with approbation (of something selected and approved out of a number of things). Cf. **haṭi wasun**, bel.

haṭi gatshun हटि गछुन m.inf. to happen or come into existence in the throat; hence, a promise to be made (K.Pr. 81). **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । कण्ठमालाविशेषः m. the bead necklace ordinarily worn by Kāshmīrī women, composed of strung pearls, gold, coral, or the like, or (when these are not available) of a single bead on a string. **-phol^{u} gandun** -फंलु गंडुन । शोकपरित्याग-लक्षणकण्ठमालाधारणम् m.inf. to tie on the necklace; (among women) met. to put on a necklace as a sign that mourning for a dead person is over, to go out of mourning. **-phol^{u} tsaṭun** -फंलु च़टुन । शोकचिह्नधा-रणम् m.inf. to cut the necklace; (of women) met. to put off one's ornaments as a token of grief; (of men or women) to go into mourning. **-phol^{u} tsaṭith bĕhun** -फंलु च़टिथ् ब्यहुन । शोके धृत्वैव कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to be in mourning, as ab.; met. to give up one's occupation (as if one were suffering great grief and could not do one's work). **—wālun** —वालुन् । रोचकीकरणम् m.inf. to cause to descend from the throat, to swallow something difficult to swallow (e.g. owing to its size or shape, or owing to disease of the throat); met. to cause to go down the throat, to induce a person to swallow a thing, to make him like and accept something, even if he disliked before. **—wasun** —वसुन । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to go down from the throat, to be swallowed down (of something for any reason difficult to swallow); met. to meet with approval (of something selected and approved out of a number of things); cf. **haṭ^{i} woth^{u}**, ab. **-wasth** -वस्थ । कण्ठभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस), any neck ornament of the necklace kind. **—woth^{u}-mot^{u}** —वंथु-मंतु । यथेष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—wüth^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —वंथू-मंचू), (of something for any cause difficult to swallow) swallowed down; approved of and selected (out of a number of things). Cf. **haṭ^{i}-woth^{u}**, ab.

hoṭ^{u} 2 हंटु, **hoṭh^{u}** हंठु m. (?) a shore (El. *hauṭ*, *hauṭh*, where it is probably a misprint for *bauṭh*, i.e. **boṭh^{u} 1**).

hut^{i} हुति adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 154). Often confused with **huti 1**.

huti 1 हुति । अमुत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (W. 94); thence (El., Gr.Gr. 155). Often confused with **hut^{i}**. **-kin^{i}** -किनि adv. thence, from that place (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 158). **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 155).

hutyuk^{u} हुत्युकु । आमुत्रिकः adj. (f. **hutic^{ü}** हुतिचू), of or belonging to there (as ab.).

huti 2 हुति, see **huh**.

hut^{u} हुतु adv. there, in that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156). **-kun** -कुन adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

hüṭ^{ü} हंटू । काष्ठखण्डः, शुष्कफलखण्डः, निष्फलधान्यम् f. (sg. dat. **hacĕ** हच्य), that which has become thin or wasted (cf. **haṭun**); hence, a stick, a piece of wood (K.Pr. 119); wood (Śiv. 1902–4); paddy standing in the fields, which for any reason has become dried up and withered (K.Pr. 47, 162), or a chip of dried fruit (cf. **bam-tsūṭh^{u}**). —॰ dried up (of potatoes, radishes, cucumbers, or the like, sliced, dried, and stored for winter use), cf. **ala-hüṭ^{ü}**, p. 22*a*, l. 50, and **kīshĕ-hüṭ^{u}**, a certain fillet of hair, s.v. **kīsh**.

hacĕ हच्य । काष्ठखण्डानि, साहाय्यम् f.pl. bits of wood, a heap of split wood; met. help, assistance, esp. when rendered voluntarily and without being sought for. —**gatshañĕ** —गछ्ञ । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become sticks; hence, to become withered or wasted (of a hungry person who does not get food); to waste away in prison, or the like. —**kadañĕ** —कडञ । विवाधनम्, चीणीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to reduce to sticks; met. to cause a man or beast to waste away by overwork, or the like; to wear out any article by constant use. —**karañĕ** —करञ । खिन्नीकरणम्, फलानां शकलशोषणम् f. pl. inf. to make sticks; met. to torment a hungry person (esp. one under one's protection) by keeping food away from him; to prepare dried slices of roots, etc., see ab. —**nēranĕ** —नेरञ । चीणीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the sticks to issue forth; to waste away, become feeble (of a woman, owing to excessive child-bearing; of a man in his old age, by being worn out by long service). -**phol**[u] -फलु । काष्ठखण्डसमूहः m. a small heap of wooden chips or split wood.

hatab हतब् حطب । काष्ठखण्डभेदः f. firewood, esp. sticks collected in the forest to be used as such. —**dĩñ**[ü] —दिञ् । छलनम् f.inf. to give firewood; met. (of a fraudulent shopkeeper) to sell damaged goods as in first-class condition, or goods under weight as up to weight. —**khĕñ**[ü] —ख्यंञू । छलितीभवनम् f.inf. to eat firewood; hence, met. to be cheated, as ab. —**lagüñ**[ü] —लगंञू । छलितीभवनम् f.inf. firewood to be applied, to be cheated, as ab.

hataba-hönz[ü] हतब-हांज़ू । इन्धनविशेषविक्रेता m. (his wife is -**hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a man who collects sticks for firewood in the forest and brings it in boats for sale.

hatabā हतबा, **hatabāhē** हतबाहे, **hatabiñ** हतबिञ्, see **hata 2.**

hutic[ü] ऊतिचू, see **hut**[i].

h[a]**th** हथ् । प्राणशोथः m. (sg. dat. ? **h**[a]**tas** हतस्), swelling of the face, etc., caused by obstruction of the breath. —**khasun** —खसुन् । आयासोत्पन्नश्वासरोधः m.inf. such swelling to mount; hence, to be rendered utterly breathless by too severe exertion, violent anger, etc.

hath हथ् । शतम् card. (pl. dat. **hatan** हतन्), a hundred. For one hundred, the word is sing. as in Śiv. 166, 711; H. i, 9; v, 10, 12; while for two hundred or more it is plur. as in H. v, 1. For the higher hundreds, **hath** is used up to eight hundred; but for nine hundred and above **shĕth** (q.v.) is used. Thus **z**[a]**h hath,** two hundred; **trihath,** three hundred; **nav shĕth,** nine hundred; **bāh shĕth,** twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84), but **hath sās,** a hundred thousand (Śiv. 1875) (K.Pr. 7, 58, 216; H. i, 8, 9; ii, 12; Rām. 536, 796); a copper coin, at present corresponding in value to the British pice, so called because in ancient times it corresponded to 100 *dīnnāras* (RT.Tr. II, 310 ff., esp. 312, 315). In this sense it is only used when more than two pice are referred to in counting, as in **trihath,** three pice; **pöntshath,** five pice (Gr.Gr. 85, K.Pr. 216). -**gob**[u] -गबु । शताङ्कुरः m. (of a tree, etc.) possessing a hundred shoots. -**güñ**[ü] -गंञू । गुदनाडीमूलम् f. the base of the rectum. -**gor**[u] -गरु । शतगृही m. (f. -**gür**[ü] -गंरू), one who (visits) a hundred houses; hence, met. a gossip, a gadabout; a wandering beggar; a fickle restless fellow (Rām. 1652). -**handöj**[ü] -हंडांजू or -**handāl** -हंडाल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. she who has a hundred lovers, an unchaste woman; cf. **handāl.** -**haṭur**[u] -हटुरु । धूर्तः m. (f. -**haṭür**[ü] -हटंरू), a persistent and impudent cheat. -**khanḍ** -खंड् । शतप्रायः m. about a hundred. -**shĕth** -श्यथ । शतप्रायकम् m. a little more or less than a hundred, a hundred or thereabouts.

hata-bod[u] हत-बडु or -**bŏd**[u] -बुडु । शतशः संख्याकः adj. (f. -**büz**[ü] -बंज़ू), consisting of hundreds; counted in hundreds; in pl., hundreds (of such and such a thing), in the sense of a very great number. See **bŏd**[u] **2** (Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 1626; H. ix, 9; K. 478, 928). -**gon**[u] -गनु । शतगुणः adj. (f. -**güñ**[ü] -गंञू), a hundred-fold. -**mŏr**[u] -मोरु । शतमारकः adj. (f. -**mör**[ü] -मांरू), a killer of hundreds; met. of a malicious character, maleficent, envenomed. -**wahor**[u] -वहरु, or -**wahur**[u] -वहुरु, or (Gr M.) -**wuhur**[u] वुहुरु । शतवार्षिकः adj. (f. -**warish**[ü] -वरिशू), a hundred years old; that which has lasted a hundred years.

hāt[i] **hūn**[i] **khyō-mot**[u] हंति हूनि ख्यो-मतु । बहुलकार्योद्वहनव्यग्रताकुलीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**khyē-müts**[ü] —ख्ये-मंचू), distracted by the necessity of carrying out a number of different urgent and difficult works at the same time. **hāt**[i] **hūn**[i] **khyon**[u] हंति हूनि ख्यनु । बहुकार्यचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted, as ab. **hāt**[i] **wahār**[i] हंति वंहरि । शतवर्षानन्तरम् adv. after a hundred years.

hathāh khanḍā हथाह खंडा m. a group of about a hundred, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

haṭh 1 हठ् । आग्रहः m. (sg. dat. **haṭhas** हठस्), obstinacy, stubbornness, malevolent pertinacity; a kind of forced *yōga* or abstract meditation amongst Hindūs, in which the mind is obstinately withdrawn from external objects (Śiv. 1833, K. 877). —**karun** —करुन् । आग्रहवृत्तिः m.inf. to show obstinacy, to act obstinately.

haṭh 2 हट् । किणः m.pl. a callosity, a corn (K.Pr. 15); a scar, cicatrix. **—gaṭshánⁱ** —गछ्नि । किणचिह्नोद्भवः m.pl.inf. corns or callosities to come on the feet or hands. **—karánⁱ** —कर्नि । किणौघसमुद्भवः m.pl.inf. a crop of callosities to come on the hands from hard manual work.

hāṭh 1 हाट् । हठः m. (sg. dat. **hāṭhas** हाठस्), obstinacy, malevolent pertinacity. **—phuṭarun** —फुटरुन् । प्रथमतः कोपेनाक्रान्तिः m.inf. to break a person's obstinacy (by opposing it); to keep in subjection (a servant, or the like) by dealing crossly with him from the very first. **—phuṭarāwun** —फुटरावुन् । कोपाविष्कारेणाक्रमणम् m.inf., id.

hāṭh 2 हाट् । हट्टः m. (sg. dat. **hāṭas** हाटस्), a market, a bāzār; traffic, buying or selling in a market.

haṭhī हठी । आग्रहस्वभावः adj. c.g. obstinate, malevolently pertinacious.

hĕth 1 ह्यथ्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hĕth 2 ह्यथ् adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **hĕtas** ह्यतस्), friendly, kindly, well disposed; pleasant, agreeable (L.V. 28). **hĕth samāgam** (Śiv. 1848), a friendly meeting, and also (with double meaning) having taken (**hĕth 1**) a meeting, having met. Cf. **hyotᵘ 1.**

hĕṭh ह्यट । अहंकारः m. (sg. dat. **hĕṭas** ह्यटस्), capering, frisking; self-conceit (as indicated by such a gait). Cf. **hĕṭal.**

hēṭh हेट । विलम्बः m. hindrance, obstruction, delay. **—lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बोद्भवः m.inf. such delay to occur (when a work should be done quickly).

hīth हीथ् । व्याजः, निमित्तम् m. (sg. gen. **hītas** हीतस्), a cause, a reason (K. 114); a groundless reason, an excuse, apology (K.Pr. 36); a pretence, evasion, feint, blind, subterfuge (K.Pr. 149, Śiv. 1458); a groundless charge, a false accusation; a method, means, as in **hīth guzarānukᵘ**, a means of support (Gr.M.), **hīth gālanas,** a means or cause of so-and-so's destruction (K. 31, 72). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । हेतुमात्रोपस्थितिः m.inf. a mere and unnecessary excuse to be made (e.g. for something which was bound to occur) (Rām. 406). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । अपदेशाविष्कारः m.inf. to evade, sham, shuffle, make excuses (for refraining from or for doing any action). **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. a false accusation to be brought, a groundless charge to be laid (Rām. 1667). **—karun** —करुन् । व्याजमात्रसमुद्भवः m.inf. to make an excuse; (of something petty) to be a cause of something serious (e.g. indiscretion in diet to be the cause of sickness becoming more violent or returning). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to make pretended excuses, esp. to pretend sickness, to malinger, in order to get off doing something. **—ṭshāḍánⁱ** —छाडंनि । व्याजापेक्षा m.pl.inf. to seek for excuses; to seek for grounds of accusation against anyone. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । अपदेशप्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to see excuses, to advance pretexts in order to hinder some work.

hīta हीत, adv. on account (of), for the sake (of); **tamiy hīta,** on that account, for that reason (Rām. 1754). **sītāyĕ-handi hīta,** on account of Sītā (Rām. 228). **-wörᵘ** -वोरु । ईषन्मात्रापदेशः f. a small or slight pretext. **-wörᵘ gaṭshünᵘ** -वोरु गछ्नू । ईषन्मात्रापदेशापातः f.inf. a slight pretext or reason to occur (e.g. a very slight and unexpected thing to cause death, or the like). **-wörᵘ karünᵘ** -वोरु करंनू । ईषन्मात्रहेतूद्भवः f.inf., id.

hōthī होथी । अत्युदारः adj. c.g. very liberal, generous.

hö̃ṭhᵘ हॅाँठु । वन्ध्या f. barren (of a woman, cow, or other female animal) (El. *hönt*) (K.Pr. 65, 76, 99). Cf. **kāwa-hö̃ṭhᵘ**, s.v. **kāv 1.**

huth 1 हुथ्, see **huh.**

huth 2 हुथ adv. there (within sight) (W. 94, *hōt*, *hut*).

hutha हुथ adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153). **-pöṭhⁱ** -पॉठि adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 153).

huthᵘ हुथु adj. (f. **huṭshᵘ** हुछू), of that kind, like that (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 153).

hathāh हथाह्, see **hath.**

haṭhⁱhār हंथिहार or **haṭhⁱyār** हंथियार् । आयुधम् m. a tool, implement; a weapon; (pl.) arms [Śiv. 12 (haṭhⁱhār), K. 595, 948 (haṭhⁱyār)].

hö̃ṭhun हॅाँठुन् । निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hö̃ṭhyōv** हॅाँठ्योव्), to be fruitless, barren, lit. and met. **hö̃ṭhyō-motᵘ** हॅाँठ्यो-मतु । निष्फलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hö̃ṭhyē-müṭsᵘ** हॅाँठ्ये-मंचू), become fruitless.

hathōra हथोर । मुद्गरायुधविशेषः m. a (smith's) large hammer, a sledge-hammer.

hö̃ṭhᵃran हॅाँठरन् । निष्फलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hö̃ṭhᵃrünᵘ** हॅाँठरंनू), causing to be fruitless, rendering fruitless, lit. and fig.

hö̃ṭhᵃrāwun हॅाँठरावुन् । निष्फलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hö̃ṭhᵃrôwᵘ** हॅाँठरोवु), to make fruitless, render fruitless (esp. something of which the fruit is expected to come quickly), lit. and fig. **hö̃ṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** हॅाँठरोवु-मंतु । निष्फलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hö̃ṭhᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हॅाँठरॉवू-मंचू), rendered fruitless, as ab.

haṭhⁱyār हंथियार्, see **haṭhⁱhār.**

hĕtakār ह्यतकार् । हिताचरणम् m. the act of helping or forwarding (someone's work or desires), grant of help (Śiv. 122, 584, 1510).

hĕṭal ह्यटल् । उत्प्लुतगतिः adj. c.g. (of a horse) habitually curvetting, frisky-natured, high-spirited; (of a man) one who habitually goes capering along, one who habitually skips along, one who bounds along. Cf. **hĕṭh**.

hatul magdūr हतुल् मग्दूर = حتى المقدور adv. to the best of one's power, so far as lies in (one's) power, to one's utmost (Rām. 1531).

hatimᵘ हतिमू, see **hatyumᵘ**.

hĕtam-ditam ह्यतम्-दितम् (hyotᵘ, taken, and dyutᵘ, given), in —**lagun** —लगुन् । प्राणान्तव्ययतागमः m.inf. the alarm and agitation caused by the knowledge that one is at the point of death to be experienced; similar alarm and agitation to be experienced under other circumstances.

hutām ह्रुताम् adv. till then (W. 94).

hatamöjᵘ हतमोजू, see **hata 2**.

hatun हटुन् । चीणीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hatyōv** ह्योव्), to be or become lean or thin, to waste away (from sickness, sorrow, anxiety, or the like); to move away, fall back, retire, be driven back, repulsed (Śiv. 1163, 1557). **hatyo-motᵘ** ह्यो-मतु । चीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hatyē-müṭsᵘ** ह्ये-मच़ू), become lean, etc., as ab.

hutĕn ह्रुत्यन् । अमुत्र adv. there, u.w. ref. to something within sight, or not distant. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155, and **hutith**.

hutinukᵘ or **hutyunukᵘ** ह्रुतिनुकु । आमुत्रिकः adj. (f. **hutinücᵘ** ह्रुतिनचू), of or belonging to there, as ab. **hutinas** ह्रुतिनस् । अमुत्र adv. i.q. **hutĕn**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155.

hatiñᵘ हतिञू, see **hatyunᵘ**.

haṭurᵘ हटुरु, see **hath**, and cf. **haṭᵃrun 2**.

hĕtᵘrᵘ ह्यतरु । श्वित्ररोगः f. white leprosy (El. *hittar*; W. 111 *hĕtar*); cf. **atha-hĕturᵘ**, p. 58*b*, l. 12. —**pĕñᵘ** —प्यञू । श्वित्रशृङ्गवः f.inf. white leprosy to fall (i.e. to become afflicted with it).

hĕtᵃrilad ह्यतरिलद् । श्वित्री adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hĕtᵃriladiñ** ह्यतरिलदिञ्), one who suffers from white leprosy, a leper (El. *hittarilad*; W. 111 *hĕtarilad*).

haṭᵃran 1 हंट्रन् । चीणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **haṭᵃrüñᵘ** हंट्रंञू), the act of making thin, causing to waste away (a man or beast by putting to severe exertion or by ill-treatment).

haṭᵃran 2 हंट्रन् । परिचालना f. (sg. dat. **haṭᵃrüñᵘ** हंट्रंञू), the act of rolling or moving something from one place to another.

haṭᵃrun 1 हंट्रुन् । चीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭᵒrᵘ** हंट्रु), to cause to become thin, to cause to waste away (by overwork, ill-treatment, or the like). **haṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 1** हंट्रु-मतु । चीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **haṭᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हंट्रू-मच़ू), caused to become thin, as ab.

haṭᵃrun 2 हंट्रुन् । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭᵒrᵘ** हंट्रु), to roll anything from one place to another; to move to one side, put aside (= Hindī *haṭānā*); met. to put aside or successfully resist (a claim) (Gr.M.). **haṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 2** हंट्रु-मतु । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हंट्रू-मच़ू), moved aside, etc., as ab.

haṭᵃri haṭᵃri phērun हंटरि हंटरि फेरुन् । परितो भ्रमणम् m.inf. to wander hither and thither to great distances, with much toil, and to no profit. **haṭᵃri haṭᵃri phirun** हंटरि हंटरि फिरुन् । परितो भ्रामणम् m.inf. to roll something about from place to place; to cause some poor fellow to wander, as ab. **haṭᵃri haṭᵃri phiranāwun** हंटरि हंटरि फिरनावुन् । परितो भ्रामणम् m.inf. to cause some poor fellow to wander about from street to street, to no profit, and with great toil.

haṭᵃrāwun 1 हंट्रावुन् । चीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭᵃrôwᵘ** हंट्रोवु), i.q. **haṭᵃrun 1**, q.v. **haṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ 1** हंट्रोवु-मतु । चीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **haṭᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हंट्रावू-मच़ू), i.q. **haṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 1**, see **haṭᵃrun 1**.

haṭᵃrāwun 2 हंट्रावुन् । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭᵃrôwᵘ** हंट्रोवु), i.q. **haṭᵃrun 2**, q.v. **haṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** हंट्रोवु-मतु । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हंट्रावू-मच़ू), i.q. **haṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 2**, see **haṭᵃrun 2**.

hatasöhē हतसोहे, see **hata 2**.

huta-shēsh ह्रुत-शेश m. that which remains over and above after a sacrifice, the remnant of an oblation (Śiv. 1658, 1881).

hutith ह्रुतिथ् or (Gr.Gr. 156) **hututh** ह्रुतुथ । अमुत्र adv. there, in that place near or within sight. Cf. **hutĕn**.

hatōv हतोव, see **hata 2**.

hutawah ह्रुतवह् m. that which conveys oblations (to heaven); hence, blazing fire, a raging fire (L.V. 38).

haṭāwun हटावुन् । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭôwᵘ** हटोवु), i.q. **haṭᵃrun 2**, q.v. **haṭôwᵘ-motᵘ** हटोवु-मतु । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭöwᵘ-müṭsᵘ** हटावू-मच़ू), rolled to a different place; removed, put to one side, put aside.

hatyā हत्या or **hatⁱyā** हंतिया । हिंसाकर्म f. destruction of life, murder; esp. murder of a Brāhmaṇ, a cow, or respectable person (this, of course, from the Hindū point of view),—a Hindū word.

hatay हतय्, **hatöy** हताय्, see **hata 2**.

hutyukᵘ ह्रुत्युकु, see **hutⁱ**.

hatyum^{u} हत्युम् । शतसंख्यापूरणः ord. (f. **hatim^{ü} हतिमू**), hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

hatyun^{u} हत्युन् । शतमूल्यकः adj. (f. **hatiñ^{ü} हतिञू**), costing or worth a hundred (rupees, or the like).

hutyunuk^{u} हुतिनुक्, see **hutĕn**.

hat^{i}yôr^{u} हंतियोरु् । हतहत्यः m. (f. **hat^{i}yārĕñ** **हंतियार्यञ्**), a murderer; esp. of cows, or of men (a Hindū word).

hat^{i}yör^{i}gī हंतियांरिगी । हत्याहवृत्तिः f. a habit of murdering; met. wicked conduct as bad as that of a murderer.

hĕts^{ü} ह्यंच़ू, see **hyot^{u}** 1 and 2, and **hyon^{u}**.

hīts हीच़् । कथनमात्रम् f. the use of words alone, verbal prohibition, prohibition by word only, forbidding. This word appears to be wrongly spelt. We should expect either **hīts^{ü}** or **hīsh**. Moreover, although reported as fem., it is masc. in the following. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** । वाङ्मात्रे ग्रहणम् m.inf. only to mention; in order to remind a person of some thing or action, to utter its name and nothing more.

hötsa ह्वंच़, **höts^{i} ह्वंच़ि**, **höts^{ü} ह्वंच़ू**, see **hŏt^{u}** and **hŏtun.**

hots^{u} 1 हंच़ु । मणिबन्धः m. the wrist, the forearm (H. xii, 12, 15).

hots^{u} 2 हंच़ु । स्वर्णकारवस्तुविशेषः m. a kind of small mould used by goldsmiths, into which gold is hammered so as to shape it into a boss or other ornament.

hüts^{ü} 1 हंच़ू, see **hot^{u}**.

hüts^{ü} 2 हंच़ू, i.q. **hatyā**, murder, q.v. (K.Pr. 102).

hash हश्, pron. adv. that many, so many (W. 94, *hats*).

hāsh हाश् । अभिशस्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hāsi हाश्ि**), an accusation of a crime, or the like (K.Pr. 137; YZ. 312; H. vi, 9; K. 150, 675, 676); calumny, defamation. **—gashüñ^{ü} —गश्रूञू** । ईषत्कालपरिचयदोषः f.inf. an accusation to occur; met. (of something destroyed after slight use or experience, or of the user or experiencer of something so destroyed) nothing but the blame to remain. **—karüñ^{ü} —करञ्जू** f.inf. to accuse (El.). **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगञ्जू** । अभिशस्त्युद्भवः f.inf. an accusation or blame to be incurred (whether rightly or wrongly). **—lāgüñ^{ü} —लागञ्जू** । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to bring an accusation (true or false). **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञू** । अभिशस्त्यापातः f.inf. an accusation to come; to find oneself wrongly charged with something committed by another.

hāsi-hond^{u} हाश्ि-हन्दु । सशंमात्रभङ्गवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to an accusation; hence, the condition of being breakable by a mere touch, extreme brittleness, the condition of something which 'came in two in my hand'. **—lagun —लगुन्** । रूढदोषीभवनम् m.inf. to become an innocent subject of an accusation (esp. of theft, or the like).

hīsh हीश्, see **hīts.**

hõsh हौंश् । आशौचम्, दोषः m. (sg. dat. **hõsas हौंशस्**), (among Hindūs) ceremonial impurity (owing to a birth, death, or the like); pollution arising from contact with some impure object; (met.) ill-repute arising from contact with something. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यनु** । आशौचिभोजनोपभोगः m.inf. to eat impurity; to become or be ceremonially impure, as ab. **—pyon^{u} —प्यनु** । आशौचसंपातः m.inf. such ceremonial impurity to befall. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । दोषापत्तिः m.inf. ceremonial impurity to come; met. (among thieves, etc.) to become an object of suspicion to one's comrades.

hõsa-bāpār हौंश-बापार् । आशौचभोज्यादिवृत्तिः m. the business of providing and cooking food for one who is ceremonially impure (as they have to eat apart). **-shŏd^{u} -शंदु** । आशौचोत्तीर्णः adj. (f. **-shŏz^{ü} -शंज़ू**), pure from impurity, one who has passed through a period of ceremonial impurity and is now pure; (of food) not ceremonially impure, not to be eaten by one who is ceremonially impure.

hush^{ü} हुशू, see **huth^{u}**.

hāsal हाशल् । अभिशासकः adj. c.g. an accuser, calumniator; (of an action, thing, or state) that which renders one liable to blame even by a slight connexion.

hāsul^{u} हाशुलु । अभिशासकः adj. (f. **hāsüj^{ü} हाशंजू**), (of a person) slanderous, calumnious; one who habitually accuses, a habitual calumniator.

hīsal हीशल् । व्याजापेची m. one who is full of excuses, a pretender; evader, malingerer; one who tries to lay the blame on others.

hāsalad हाशलद् । अभिशस्तिजनकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hāsaladiñ हाशलदिञ्**), a calumniator; that which injures a person's reputation by merely a slight connexion.

hāsilad हाशिलद् । आपन्नदोषः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hāsiladiñ हाशिलदिञ्**), one who is defamed by calumny, or whose reputation is injured by an accusation (true or false).

hõsalad हौंशलद् । आशौचयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hõsaladiñ हौंशलदिञ्**), one who is subject to ceremonial impurity; that, contact with which renders one ceremonially impure, or (met.) injures one's reputation. See **hõsh.**

hĕts^{ü}-müts^{ü} ह्यंच़ू-मंच़ू, see **hyon^{u}**.

hŏtsun ह्युन् । विस्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hŏṭ^u** ह्नतु; 2 p.p. **hŏtsōv** ह्योव्), to go bad, rot, decay (esp. of food, or the like). The causal of this verb is **hŏtsanāwun** ह्यनावुन् or **hŏṭs^arāwun** ह्नरावुन् (Gr.Gr. 174). —**atsun** —अचुन् । विस्तताविशः m.inf. (of food, fruit, etc.) to begin to decay, to show signs of turning bad; met. (of friendship or similar relation) to begin to turn into enmity. —**yun^u** —यिनु । विस्ततोद्भवः m.inf., id.

hŏts^i hŏts^i marun ह्नचि ह्नचि मरुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवपूर्वकमरणम् m.inf. decaying and decaying to die; to die a lingering and painful death (esp. used in invoking an evil fate on an enemy).

hŏṭ^u-mot^u ह्नतु-मंतु । विस्तीभूतम् perf. part. (f. **hŏts^ü-müts^ü** ह्नचू-मंचू), decayed, gone bad.

hŏtsanāwun ह्यनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏtsanôw^u** ह्यनोवु), i.q. **hŏṭs^arun** and **hŏṭs^arāwun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

hatsar हचर् । दीनता m. the condition of being smitten; misery, affliction, wretchedness; humility (El.).

hĕtsar ह्यचर् । हितता m. (of men, etc.) a kindly disposition, kindliness, benignity, kind-heartedness; (of ornaments, etc.) becomingness, enhancement (of beauty); (of a medicine) benignness, balsamicness, the possession of remedial properties; and so on for other things.

haṭs^aran हंच्रन् । आहतिः f. (sg. dat. **haṭs^arün^ü** हंच्रंजू), the act of striking a blow; hence, reducing to misery.

hŏṭs^aran ह्नच्रन् । विस्तीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hŏṭs^arün^ü** ह्नच्रंजू), (of food, fruit, etc.) the act of causing to decay or to go bad.

hŏṭs^arun ह्नच्रुन् । विस्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏts^or^u** ह्नच्रु), (of food, fruit, etc.) to cause to decay or go bad, i.q. **hŏṭs^arāwun**.

hŏṭs^arāwun ह्नचरावुन् । विस्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏṭs^arôw^u** ह्नच्रोवु), to cause to decay, i.q. **hŏṭs^arun**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 174.

hatstsē हच्चे । धिक्कारः m. reproach, scolding uttered to or by a child.

hĕtsāv ह्यचाव्, **hĕtsōv** ह्योव्, **hĕtsöy** ह्यचांय्, etc.; see **hyon^u**.

hav हव् (H. v. 4; xi, 11), see **hau**.

hāv 1 हाव् in **hāwa-dōr** हाव-दोर् । प्रदर्शनमात्रम् f. tantalizing (as when one promises some gift or to perform some work, and then merely shows it, and does not carry out the promise). Cf. **hāwun**.

hāv 2 हाव् in **hāwa-bāv** हाव-बाव् । शृङ्गारविलासादिचेष्टाः m. coquettish gestures tending to excite amorous sensations, coquetry, blandishments.

hawā هوا, i.q. **hawāh 1**, q.v.

havĕ हव्य, see **havy**.

hiv^i हिवि, etc., see **hyuv^u**.

hôw^u होवु adj. (f. **höw^ü** हांवू), evident, clear. The only authority for this word is El., who spells it *hó,ú*. It seems to be the 1 p.p. of **hāwun**, q.v., used as an adj.

huwa हुव, see **huh**.

hawāh 1 हवाह् (Rām. 130) or **hawā** هوا (Rām. 867, 1651) । वायुः, उत्कृष्टलता m. air, atmosphere (Rām. 130, 867); air, wind (Śiv. 340, 501, 505; H. ii, 6), esp. a gale (Rām. 1651); air, climate (Gr.M.); a gas; rumour, report; credit, good name; affection, favour, love, desire, passionate fondness; lust, carnal desire, concupiscence; an empty or worthless thing; puffed-up-ness, impertinence, sauciness (e.g. on the part of a child, a wife, or a servant).

hawāh 2 हवाह् (= حوا) f. Eve, the mother of mankind (Gr.M.; H. vii, 7).

hāwuk^u हावुकु m. one who shows, as in **wata-hāwuk^u**, one who shows a road, a guide (Gr.M., YZ. 432).

hawal हवल् or **hĕwal** ह्यवल् । परोक्षनिन्दा f. (sg. dat. **hawali** हवलि), backbiting, speaking ill of a person in his absence. —**karün^ü** —करंजू । असहत्परोक्षे परिभाषणम् f.inf. to go about backbiting a person out of envy.

hawāla हवाल حواله or **hawālath** حوالت । न्यासः m. transfer, consignment, commitment; charge, trust, care, custody (K.Pr. 13; YZ. 102; Śiv. 662; H. x, 7; Rām. 218, 374, etc.); consignment (of any property, duty, or liability) in trust (H. v, 10). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । समर्पितीभवनम् m.inf. to be committed to (someone's) charge, to be delivered in trust, etc. —**karun** —करुन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. to give in charge or possession (of), to deliver in trust, to entrust, deposit, to commit to the care (of), to commit to the custody (of) (H. v, 7, 12; viii, 4; x, 12; xii, 22).

hawöl^i hĕth हवांलि ह्यथ् or **hawölĕth** हवांल्यथ् । उपभोगनिमित्तकर्मोपन्यासवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. —**hĕts^ü** —ह्यचू), (in expressing gratitude for favours received) the act of making over to another the fruits of one's former virtuous conduct. **-mawöl^i** -मवांलि । कालकार्यविघ्नजनसमागमः m.pl. a number of persons visiting another and wasting his time.

hawālath Khŏdā حوالت خدا interj. adieu! (L. 458).

hĕwal ह्यवल् । परोक्षनिन्दा f., i.q. **hawal**, q.v.

hawāladar हवालदर् (= حوالدار) । न्यासाश्रयः m. (f. **hawāladariñ** हवालदरिञ्), one to whom anything is entrusted, a trustee; m. a military officer (of inferior rank), a havildar.

hawāladörī हवालदांरी حوالدآري । न्यासव्यवहार: f. the business or act of taking things in trust, trusteeship.

hawālath हवालथ् حوالت m., i.q. **hawāla,** q.v.

hawölěth हवांल्यथ् । उपभोगकर्मन्यासवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hawölěťsü** हवांल्यंचू), i.q. **hawöli hěth,** q.v. s.v. **hawāla.**

hawan हवन् । होमः m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation, burnt offering, sacrifice.

hawān (El.) हवान्, **haiwān, höwān** حیوان m. a quadruped, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute (Gr.M.).

hāwun हावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hôwu** होवु), to show, display, point out (K.Pr. 14, 81, 61, 87, 165, 242, 247; YZ. 18, 117, 126, 231, 411, 454, 461; Śiv. 15, 28, 33, 99, etc.; H. iii, 8; iv, 7, etc.; Rām. 6, 44, 61, etc.); to make manifest, to explain; to perform a Hindū religious offering; to take (a solemn oath) (H. v, 9; Rām. 1056; K. 812). This word is considered to be the causal of **dẹshun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176). **hôwu-mot** होवु-मंतु । प्रदर्शितः perf. part. (f. **höwü-müťsü** हांवू-मंचू), shown, displayed; manifested, explained.

hěwān ह्यवान्, **hěwöni** ह्यवांनि, see **hyonu.**

hāwanāwun हावनावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāwanôwu** हावनोवु), to cause to show or display, to cause to explain; to cause a Hindū religious offering to be performed; to cause (a solemn oath) to be taken (Rām. 1575).

hěwanāwun ह्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hěwanôwu** ह्यवनोवु), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyonu,** q.v., i.q. **hyāwun.**

hawürü हवंरू । युग्मम् f. a pair, two of anything; esp. a pair of plough-bullocks. **dāda-hawürü,** a yoke of oxen (K.Pr. 10) (vill., cf. **horu** 1).

hōwuru होवुरु । भार्यापितृगृहम् m. the house of a man's father-in-law, i.e. of his wife's father (K.Pr. 29).

hōwari-bötü होवरि-बांटू । भार्यापितृपक्ष्यः m. the inhabitants of a man's father-in-law's house, a man's wife's father's relations. **-bāy** -बाय् । स्यालपत्नी f. the lady of a father-in-law's house, the wife of a man's brother-in-law.

hawas हवस् هوس or (Śiv. 190, 739) **hāwas** हावस । काङ्क्षा m. eager desire (Śiv. 190, 340, 739); lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity. Cf. **hawus.**

hawās हवास् حواس m.pl. the senses (Gr.M.).

hāwas हावस् (Śiv. 190, 739) i.q. **hawas,** q.v.

hāwạsa हावंस । अतिकौतुकपूर्वकम् adv. with extreme desire, *very eagerly.*

hawus हवुस् هوس or **hāwusu** हावुसु । अत्यभीप्सा m. eager desire; lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity, i.q. **hawas. —gaťshun** —गछुन् । आकाङ्क्षोद्भवः m.inf. such desire, etc., to arise. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । आकाङ्क्षापूर्तिः m.inf. to fulfil a desire.

hāwusu हावुसु । कौतूहलम् m., i.q. **hawus,** q.v. **—gaťshun** —गछुन् । कौतूहलोद्भवः m.inf., i.q. **hawus gaťshun,** q.v. s.v. **hawus. —kaḍun** —कडुन् । इष्टोपभोगः m.inf. i.q. **hawus kaḍun,** see **hawus. —yunu—**यिनु । इच्छोद्भवः m.inf. extreme desire to arise.

hawāwā हवावा । अल्पमात्रा f. a whiff, a puff (El.); very little of anything [often —°, as in **āba hawāwā,** a very little water. In this sense only used for liquids, air, and things that cannot be said to have pieces (W. 21, 130)]; a moment of time, a twinkling of an eye (Rām. 549, 987).

hawāwi-hanā हवावि-हना । अत्यल्पमात्रा f., id.

hawöwi हवांवि (= هوای) । प्रदीपविशेषः f. a rocket.

hāwawunu हाववुनु n.ag. (f. **hāwawüñü** हाववंञू), one who shows, etc., see **hāwun** (Śiv. 623, 854).

hěwawunu ह्यववुनु । संग्रहीता, सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. **hěwawüñü** ह्यववंञू), one who takes, a taker; a buyer, purchaser, a customer; one who takes (abuse or ill-treatment), one who is poor-spirited, who is long-suffering, who 'takes it lying down'; one who exhibits equanimity and takes all things equally, as they come. Cf. **hyonu.**

hěwawañě khörü ह्यववञ खांरू । प्रथमारम्भ एव adv. even at the very commencement.

havy हव्य् m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation to the gods;

havě-kavy हव्य-कव्य, m.pl. oblations to the gods and to deceased ancestors (K. 974).

hawöyi हवांयि । उच्छृङ्खलः adj. e.g. of or pertaining to the air; airy, windy; idle, vain, capricious, flighty; licentious; badly-conducted, disobedient; a votary of pleasure (used in Kāshmīrī, esp. with reference to children, women, servants, horses, or the like). **—gaťshun** —गछुन् । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. (of a child, woman, servant, horse, etc.) to become disobedient and badly conducted, licentious, etc. **—karun** —करुन् । उच्छृङ्खलतोत्साहनम् m.inf. to lead into or encourage in licentious conduct, etc.

hay 1 हय् f. a litter, a palanquin, a carriage (Śiv. 1699).

hay 2 हय् conj. an optional form of **ay,** if, u.w. the past cond. as in **karihē hay,** if he had made (Gr.Gr. 257).

hay 3 हय् (Śiv. 585), i.q. **hāy 1.**

hay 4 हय् interj. used by a man in addressing his wife (H. xi, 14, 10, 19), or by a woman addressing a woman (H. v, 2; ix, 7). Cf. **hau, hav.**

hāy 1 हाय् । शोकाक्रन्दः m. a cry of trouble or sorrow, an 'alas'; interj. alas! (El. *háe*, W. 101, *hāi*; L.V. 67; Śiv. 536; Rām. 4; H. v, 7). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to groan (El.).

hāyi हायि interj. alas! (YZ. 342, 543, 544).

hāy 2 हाय् interj. used in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being also suffixed to the abl. case of the noun, as in **hāy watshariy,** O female child (**watshürᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 99).

hāy 3 हाय् । गृहधूमः f. soot (Rām. 651, 1199, 1212).

hāyĕ gatshun हाय गछुन् । निरुपभोग्यीभवनम् m.inf. to go to soot; hence (of some valuable or pretty person or thing) to be spoiled, to lose its value or beauty. **-raza** -रज़ । धूमरेणुसंघातः f.pl. ropes of soot, a quantity of soot gradually collected. **-lŏtshᵘ** -ल्वछु । धूमसंघः m. a lump or clotted mass of soot.

hayā حيا (El. *haiya*), i.q. **hayāh,** q.v.

haiyō, interj. hallo! u.w. sg. masc. or pl. masc. (El.).

hĕyi ह्यथि, see **hyonᵘ**.

hēyō हेयो interj. addressed to a male inferior (W. 100).

hēyöi हेयोई interj. addressed to a female inferior (W. 100).

hiy हिय् । मालती f. the jasmine and its flower (El. *hi*; K.Pr. 248 *hi*, 70, 182, 190, 204, 262 *hii*; YZ. 258; Śiv. 168, 225, 1686; Rām. 212, 649, 651, etc.). **-āsmān** -आस्मान् m. (El.) or **-āsmöni** -आस्मांनी f. (Rām. 1095), lilac, jasmine (El.). **-āsmīn** (? spelling) m. *Syringa Persica* (El.).

hiyĕ-māl हिय-माल् । मालतीपुष्पस्रक् f. a jasmine garland, a garland of jasmine flowers (often used as an offering to a Hindū god) (Rām. 1025, 1090, 1571, 1581). **-pōsh** -पोश् । मालती-(जाती-)पुष्पम् m. the jasmine-flower. **-rang gatshun** -रंग गछुन् । मुखविकारागमः m.inf. the face to become yellow (like a jasmine) owing to sorrow, anxiety, sickness, or the like. **-thürᵘ** -थरु । मालतीवल्ली f. the jasmine creeper (YZ. 543, Śiv. 345). **-tan** -तन् । कोमलाङ्गी f. jasmine bodied, applied to a slender and graceful sweet-scented woman (Rām. 247, 378).

huy हुय् । कोलाहलः f. a general outcry and lamentation (e.g. on the occasion of a death, conflagration, inundation, or the like) (Rām. 835, 1161). **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञू । कोलाहलोन्नावनम् f.inf. to raise such an outcry. **—wŏthüñᵘ** —व्वथंञू । कोलाहलोन्नतिः f.inf. such an outcry to arise.

hyochᵘ ह्योछु, see **hĕchun.**

hyoḍᵘ ह्योडु, see **hĕḍun.**

hyuḍᵘ हिडु, see **hyurᵘ 2.**

hyuhᵘ हिहु । उपमः adj. (f. **hishᵘ** हिशू), like, closely resembling, exactly like (L.V. 10, 77, 109; K.Pr. 212); (of things compared) all alike, resembling each other (Śiv. 901). The object with which comparison is made is put in the nom. or in the dat. or, occasionally, in the gen. A good example of the use of the genitive is the phrase **cyônᵘ hyuhᵘ**. Here if we look upon **cyônᵘ** as the nom. of the possessive pron. 'thy', the words mean 'like thine' (so Śiv. 1696); but if we look upon it as the gen. of **tsᵃh,** thou, they mean 'like thee' (so Rām. 810).

Hyuhᵘ is very commonly used with pron. adjs. of manner, thus,— **yuthᵘ hyuhᵘ**, this kind of (Śiv. 1207); f. **yitshᵘ hishᵘ** (Śiv. 1728, Rām. 359); **tyuthᵘ hyuhᵘ**, of that kind (Rām. 1000); **kyuthᵘ h.,** of what kind? (Śiv. 780, Rām. 1074); similarly **kus h.,** what sort of? (Gr.M.).

As examples of the word governing the nom., we have, e.g. **an hyuhᵘ**, like food (Śiv. 1229); **ara h.,** like a saw (Śiv. 1776); **gŏsônᵘ h.,** like a mendicant devotee (Śiv. 825); **lūkan-hondᵘ** (nom. of gen.) **h.,** like (the conduct) of people (Śiv. 1799); **pampōsh h.,** like a lotus (Śiv. 813, 1536); **prān h.** (value) like (your) life (Śiv. 1547); **sūrĕ h.,** like the sun (Śiv. 98, 346, 740, 1586); **yinsān h.,** like a man (H. x, 7); **yār h.** (treat) like a friend (Śiv. 1687).

There is a slight difference in meaning when governing the dat. Thus,— **môlᵘ** (nom.) **hyuhᵘ,** (he is) like a father (to him); but **mölis** (dat.) **hyuhᵘ,** (the son is) like the father (Gr.Gr. 94). Other examples of the use with the dat. are:— (*a*) with pronouns, **tsĕ hyuhᵘ**, like thee (Śiv. 472, 1344, 1540; Rām. 933); **tas h.,** like him (Śiv. 35, 997, 1366; Rām. 1116); **tath h.,** like that (thing) (H. xii, 4); **kath h.,** like what? (Śiv. 901).

(*b*) With nouns subst. **cyönis garas hyuhᵘ,** like thy house (Gr.M.); **hūñĕ h.,** like a bitch (K.Pr. 7); **larĕ h.,** like a house (or houses) (Śiv. 1330); **lālas h.,** like a ruby (H. xii, 4); **rāzabāyĕ h.,** like a queen (or queens) (Śiv. 1237); **sīmābas h.,** like quicksilver (Śiv. 1464); **ṭhūlas h.,** like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

With words indicating comparative age, **hyuhᵘ** indicates the comparison. Thus,— **budᵘ hyuhᵘ ànⁱzĕn,** you must bring whoever among them is old, not 'bring him like an old man' (Gr.Gr. 94); **kōsa hyuhᵘ**, the youngest (among a number) (YZ. 418); **lŏkuṭᵘ h.,** id. (H. xii, 1); **zyuṭhᵘ h.,** the elder (of two princes) (H. viii, 5; similarly, Rām. 699, 859).

Hyuhᵘ, like the Hindī *sā*, often has simply an intensive force, and in this use sometimes gives an idiomatic meaning to the compound, as in **alsēṭh-hyuhᵘ**, very fat; hence, a fat fool.

Other examples (by no means pretending to be complete) of various idiomatic uses of this word are,—**dôdᵘ hyuhᵘ**, something like a pain, a sort of pain (Gr.M.); **kunu-y hyuhᵘ**, exactly alike; **shālĕn byôlᵘ chuh hyuhuy**, (one) **shôlᵘ** seed is exactly like (another), lit. 'for *shôlus* the seed is exactly similar' (K.Pr. 193, spelt *hihúi*). **hyuhᵘ samakhun** हिहु समखुन् । यथेष्टलाभः m.inf. like (what one wanted) to become visible, just what one desired to be obtained.

Cf. **hyuvᵘ**, which is used with the same meaning, and in exactly the same way as **hyuhᵘ**.

hayāh हयाह् or **hayā** حیا । गौरवम् m. shame, sense of shame, modesty; shyness, bashfulness (K.Pr. 29); modest respect shown to an elder, etc., respectful obedience. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । गौरवापातः m.inf. modest respect to occur, respect to be shown to the wishes of an elder or the like (whether voluntary or involuntary); discouragement to be felt (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् । भीत्यनुवृत्तिधारणम् m.inf. to make respectful obedience, punctiliously and modestly to carry out the wishes of an elder, etc. **-vĕtsar** -व्यचर् । गौरवशीलता m. habitual respect shown to the wishes of an elder, etc. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यतु । सच्छीलः adj. (f. **vĕtsᵘ** व्यचू), one who modestly conforms to the wishes of his elders and betters.

hĕyihē ह्ययिहे, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyuhur, see **hihur**.

hĕyⁱhīw ह्ययिहीव्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyukᵘ हिकु । हिक्का m. a hiccough; convulsive sobbing or breathing. —**lagun** —लगुन् । हिक्काविकारसंभवः m.inf. an hiccough to come on. **hikⁱ-kyulᵘ** हिकि-क्युलु । हिक्काबन्धविकृतिः m. 'a hiccough-nail', a very painful disease caused by obstruction of the breath during a hiccough.

hāyukh हायुख् । धान्यतुलाविशेषः m. a large pair of scales used for heavy weights of grain, etc. (K.Pr. 136; Śiv. 589).

hāyĕkh-ḍünḍᵘ हायख्-डंडू । तुलादण्डः f. the beam of such scales. **-pôturᵘ** -पोतुर् । तुलाविशेषपात्रम् m. the pan of such scales.

hyolᵘ 1 ह्यलु । सस्यमञ्जरी m. an ear, spike, or tassel (of corn, paddy, or the like, El. *hilyi*) (K.Pr. 168, translated 'sheaf'; YZ. 392, 397; L. 464; Śiv. 1212; H. vi, 15; Rām. 12).

hĕla-hĕl ह्यल-ह्यल् । मञ्जर्युद्भवारम्भः f. (of corn, etc.) the commencement of the formation of the ear or tassel.

hĕlⁱ-basta ह्यलि-वस्त । मञ्जरीकोशः f. the leaf-casing or sheath of an immature ear or tassel of corn. **-phal** -फल् । मञ्जर्युद्भवफलसमूहः m. the fruit of an ear, corn (e.g. barley, paddy, wheat, panic, etc.) generally. **-mūr** -मूर्, **-mūran** -मूरन्, or **-mūray** -मूरय् । मञ्जरीमर्दनम् f. husking the ear, a method of removing grain from the ear by rubbing. **-ray** -रय् m. a kind of blight in which the stalk and ears of the rice plant wither (L. 334 *hil rai*).

hĕli-drāv ह्यलि-द्राव् । उद्भूतमञ्जरीकः adj. c.g. (of corn) in the ear; of (a field, or the like) possessing corn in the ear. This word is reported to be c.g. We should expect a f. **-drāyĕ** द्राय. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । मञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावावस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to become in the ear, as ab. **-pĕthukᵘ** -प्यठुकु । मञ्जरीभ्य एव संगृहीतः adj. (f. **pĕthücᵘ** प्यठंचू), 'of on the ear,' collected straight from the ear, i.e. quite clean and fresh. **-wothᵘ** -वंथु । मञ्जरीतः, संगृहीतः adj. (f. **-wütshᵘ** -वंछू), descended from the ear, i.e. i.q. **hĕli-pĕthukᵘ**, ab.

hyolᵘ 2 ह्यलु, see **àdⁱ-hyolᵘ**.

hyonᵘ ह्यनु । संग्रहणम्, क्रयः conj. 1 irreg. [inf. **hyonᵘ** ह्यनु, dat. **hĕnis** ह्यनिस्, abl. **hĕni** ह्यनि or **hĕna 2** ह्यन (for **1**, see **hĕn**); pres. part. **hĕwān** ह्यवान्; fut. pass. part. **hyonᵘ** ह्यनु, f. **hĕnᵘ** ह्यञू; impers. fut. part. **hĕnī** ह्यनी; conj. part. **hĕth** ह्यथ्; neg. conj. part. **hĕnay** ह्यनय्; freq. part. **hĕ hĕ** ह्य ह्य or **hĕth hĕth** ह्यथ् ह्यथ्; adverbial part. **hĕwönⁱ** ह्यवांनि; 1 p.p. **hyotᵘ 3** ह्यतु (for **1** and **2**, see s.v.), pl. **hĕtⁱ** ह्यति; f. **hĕtsᵘ 3** ह्यचू (for **1** and **2**, see **hyotᵘ 1** and **2**), pl. **hĕtsa** ह्यच; 2 p.p. **hĕtsōv** ह्यचोव, pl. **hĕtsöy** ह्यचांय; f.sg. and pl. **hĕtsöyĕ** ह्यचांय; 3 p.p. **hĕtsāv** ह्यचाव्, pl. **hĕtsöyēy** ह्यचांयेय्; f. same as f. of 2 p.p.; fut. sg. 1 **hĕma** ह्यम, 2 **hĕkh** ह्यख्, 3 **hĕyi** ह्ययि; pl. 1 **hĕmaw** ह्यमव्, 2 **hĕyiw** ह्ययिव्, 3 **hĕyin** ह्ययिन्; past. cond. sg. 1 **hĕmahö** ह्यमहां, 2 **hĕhökh** ह्यहांख्, 3 **hĕyihē** ह्ययिहे; pl. 1 **hĕmahöw** ह्यमहांव्, 2 **hĕyⁱhīw** ह्ययिहीव्, 3 **hĕhön** ह्यहांन्; impve. pres. 2 sg. **hĕh** ह्यह्, pl. **hĕyiw** ह्ययिव्, 3 sg. and pl. **hĕyin** ह्ययिन्; pol. 2 sg. **hĕta** ह्यत, pl. **hĕyⁱtaw** ह्ययितव्, 3 sg. and pl. **hĕyⁱtan** ह्ययितन्; fut. **hĕzi** ह्यज़ि; past. **hĕzihē** ह्यज़िहे], to take, receive (L.V. 14, 45; Śiv. 1084, 1096; H. ii, 1; iii, 1, 2, etc.); to receive (as an answer to prayer) (Rām. 1260); to take, get possession of (Śiv. 1006); to take hold of, seize, grasp (Śiv. 1532, 1734, 1780, 1873; Rām. 38, 698, 800); to take forcibly,

to plunder; to take, imprison, capture (a person) (Śiv. 1004, 1341; Rām. 361); to buy (L.V. 89, K. 178), also **mōl^{i} hyon^{u}** (e.g. K.Pr. 234); to accept (Śiv. 687); to take (good and bad treatment with equal indifference), to bear all things with equanimity; to take (a blow or an insult) lying down, to be poor spirited; to take, receive (a beating, or the like) (K.Pr. 59); to assume, wear (clothes, or the like) (Rām. 345, 1457); to take or assume (a character) (e.g. in a play) (Śiv. 1705); to take (a disease), be attacked (by sickness); to hold, retain, keep (Rām. 56); to adopt (a course of conduct, or of thought) (Śiv. 1754, 1858); to take (as a helper), to take refuge with (Śiv. 1164, 1178); to carry (Śiv. 1149, 1150, 1159, 1211, 1494, 1504, 1665, 1729; Rām. 81, 236, 305, 584, 603, 644, 676, 890, 900, 1394); to carry (news, a message, or the like) (Rām. 560, 800, 832, 928, 1780); to bring, fetch (L. 460, YZ. 242); to carry (a child, etc., in one's arms, etc.) (Śiv. 1357–8, 1381, 1385, 1401, 1542; Rām. 1286; **kŏchhĕ,** in the bosom, (Śiv. 377, Rām. 1522); to hold, carry (in the hand) (Śiv. 214, 392, 801, 855, 860, 1093, 1400; Rām. 121, 389, 821, 1308); to carry, draw (a sword) (Rām. 648, 903); to carry (a weapon with the object of attack) (Rām. 431, 1096, 1312); to seize (of fire or flames seizing something) (Śiv. 68, 92, 118; Rām. 103, 849, 1014, 1169, 1561, 1578, 1613); to begin (see bel.). **hyon^{u}-dyun^{u} ह्यंनु-दिनु** m.inf. to take and give, reciprocal giving and taking (Śiv. 1832; Rām. 1440, 1744).

In the sense of beginning **hyon^{u}** is used with the inf. or fut. pass. part. of another verb, which agrees in gender with the object (if any). Thus, **suh karun hĕwān chuh,** he takes the act of doing, i.e. he begins to do; **suh chuh khath lēkhun^{u} hĕwān,** he takes the letter to be written, i.e. he begins to write it; **suh chuh zanāna mārüñ^{u} hĕwān,** he takes the woman to be beaten, he begins to beat her. In this sense, **hyon^{u}** is most often used in the past tenses, and being a transitive verb, then itself agrees with the object (if any) in gender and number, the subject being put in the case of the agent. Thus, **tȧm^{i} chuh parun hyotun,** he began to read; **tȧm^{i} chuh khath lēkhun^{u} hyot^{u}mot^{u},** he has begun to write the letter, lit. by him the letter to be written has been taken; **tȧm^{i} chĕh zanāna mārüñ^{u} hĕts^{u}-müts^{u},** he has begun to beat the woman, lit. by him the woman to be beaten has been taken (Gr.Gr. 116). But other tenses also of **hyon^{u}** are used in this sense, although not so frequently. Thus:— Impve. Śiv. 540, 941, 1301, 1770 (all masc.). Fut. (masc.) Śiv. 1190, 1193, 1195, 1202, 1720; Rām. 23, 718, 719, 1773; fem. **karüñ^{u} hĕn būl^{i},** they will begin to chirp (Śiv. 1721).

The past tenses naturally appear in various forms. Thus:— **hyot^{u},** subject not expressed, Śiv. 1197, 1327; subject in agent case, Śiv. 1118, 1200, 1223, 1300; Rām. 170, 239 (**timau wanun^{u} hyot^{u}**), 709 (**Lakshmanan grazun^{u} hyot^{u}**), 1333, 1636.

With suffixes of agent case, **hyotum lāyun nādāh,** I began to utter a call (Rām. 1720); **hyotum natsun,** I began to dance (L.V. 94); **wuchun hyot^{u}mas,** I began to look at it (L.V. 48); **hyotun,** he or she began, YZ. 249; Śiv. 1233, 1707; Rām. 336 (she began), 654 (**pariyĕ hyotun samāna trāwun,** the fairy began to cast off her ornaments), 1178, 1755; **wanun^{u} hyot^{u}nas,** he or she began to say to him or her (YZ. 249, 389); **wanun^{u} hyot^{u}nakh,** he or she began to say to them (YZ. 215, Rām. 270); **hyot^{u}nakh prān nērun,** their life began to depart (Rām. 1333); **hyotukh banāwun,** they began to make (Śiv. 960); **hyotukh pakun,** they began to march (H. x, 1); **hyot^{u}has wanāwun,** they began to sing his praises (Śiv. 960); **hĕtin vih-hih^{i} hāwān^{i},** she began to show airs and graces (Rām. 332); **hĕtikh tāj sārān^{i},** they began to collect the crowns (Rām. 1462).

The suff. is even used when the main verb is intransitive, and when, therefore, it cannot refer to the subject. Its presence here is, in fact, logically indefensible, and is due to false analogy with the construction with transitive verbs. Thus, **chĕtān^{i} hĕtin kēsh,** hairs began to grow white (Śiv. 1704); **hĕts^{u}nas yiñ^{u} nĕnd^{a}r,** sleep began to come to him (H. v, 6).

This verb is often used in nominal compounds such as:— **and hyon^{u},** to take the end, go through a thing from beginning to end (Śiv. 120) (conj. part. **and hĕth,** throughout, Śiv. 1206); **apoz^{u} hyon^{u} növ^{i},** to take untruth on the voice, to speak untruly (Rām. 1056); **awatār h.,** to take an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 1384); **bôr^{u} h.,** to take the burden, accept responsibility (Rām. 134); **dāg h.,** to become branded (Rām. 203, 387, 643, 1713, 1718); **dŏg h.,** to take a beating, to be drubbed (K.Pr. 59); **daṇḍa h.,** to take in compensation (H. v, 11); **gam h.,** to suffer woe, be full of sorrow (Rām. 1655); **gāsa h.,** to carry grass in token of submission, as if

to say 'I am thy cow', Rām. 96; **hĕs h.,** to seize the mind, compel attention (Śiv. 25); to captivate the senses (Śiv. 1453); **lādan hĕñᵘ,** to accept a favour (Rām. 1439); **jān hyonᵘ,** to take life, to kill (Śiv. 130, 680; Rām. 67, 310, 492, 913); **khūn h.,** to kill, to murder (Rām. 814, 837, 1075); **khabar hĕñᵘ,** to carry news (Rām. 560); **kala hyonᵘ,** to hold the head, to fondle (Rām. 269, 1129); to cut off the head, behead (Śiv. 739); **kirāyĕ h.,** to take on lease (Gr.M.); **mŏlⁱ hyonᵘ,** to buy (H. x, 14; K.Pr. 234; YZ. 120, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268); **mŏshᵉkh h.,** to smell (Gr.M., Rām. 617); **nāv h.,** to take a person's name, to utter it with reverence (Rām. 271); **pānas h.,** to take upon oneself, take responsibility for (Rām. 134, 502); **prān h.,** to take life, to kill (Śiv. 1387, Rām. 1238); **path h.,** to take a back seat, be defeated, be overcome (Śiv. 1237, 1246); to refrain from (Śiv. 1843); **rukhsath h.,** to take permission to depart, to take leave (Śiv. 694, 1167; H. xii, 10, 13; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678); **rath h.,** to take blood, to kill, murder (Rām. 1240); **samāgam h.,** to take a meeting, to meet; **hĕth samāgam,** having met, and also (with double meaning, see **hĕth 2** and **hyotᵘ 1**) a friendly meeting (Śiv. 1848); **ṭshāl hĕñᵘ,** to take a leap (Rām. 561, 886); **ṭsāpⁱ hĕnⁱ,** to take bites, to bite (H. x, 7, of a snake); **wath hĕñᵘ,** to take the road, to go forth (Rām. 680, 1598); **yād h.,** to keep in memory, remember (H. xii, 17); **zāg hĕñᵘ,** to wait for, expect (Śiv. 272, 1382); **zima hyonᵘ,** to accept responsibility, admit (H. xii, 15); **zanm h.,** to take birth, be born (Śiv. 34); **zĕvi h.,** to take upon the tongue, to mention, to name, to mention so-and-so's name (K. 675, 1055); **zuv h.,** to take life, to kill (L.V. 54; Rām. 810, 858).

hĕna-bāna ह्यन-बान । सहनशीलता m. a vessel of patience, one who bears (praise and blame, good fortune and bad fortune, good treatment and bad treatment, etc.) with equanimity, one who takes all things easily, as they come. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । गृहीतदानव्यापारः m.inf. giving or taking, barter, traffic; esp. borrowing and lending. **-hār** -हार् । अवश्यक्रेयः n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken; a thing which should certainly be bought (on account of its excellence, beauty, etc.); (of a man) one who takes others' abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity, one who is poor-spirited. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a taker; one who accepts abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity; one who will accept a thing under pressure; a buyer, a purchaser.

—yunᵘ —यिनु । बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be taken; to be taken prisoner, arrested (K.Pr. 81); to be involved in difficulties (K.Pr. 81), become entangled in some difficult or complicated business; to be engaged in some business (Gr.Gr. 169).

hĕnī ह्यनी । अवश्यग्राह्यः impers. fut. pass. part. e.g. what should certainly be taken, what one should certainly endeavour to get by prayers and entreaties.

hĕth ह्यथ् conj. part. having taken. Very often used with various adverbial meanings. Thus:—

(*a*) taking (so-and-so or such-and-such), having (so-and-so) as a companion, accompanied by (Śiv. 731, 800, 1100, 1101, 1108, 1311, *et passim*; Rām. 136, 205, 1110; H. viii, 9).

(*b*) together with, in company with (Śiv. 698, 1175, 1353, 1440, 1456, 1484, 1529, 1886; Rām. 49, 308, 693, 695, 793, 859; H. xii, 23, 25).

(*c*) together with, in addition to, and also (Śiv. 64, 201, 213, 368, 686).

(*d*) together with, including, plus (Śiv. 32, 369).

(*e*) other phrases are **gam hĕth,** having taken sorrow, i.e. sorrowfully (Rām. 1101); **sŏkh hĕth,** happily (Śiv. 1459); **ṭsūrⁱ hĕth,** secretly (Rām. 659).

hĕth gaṭshun ह्यथ् गछुन् m.inf. having taken to go, to take away, carry off (= Hindī *lē jānā*) (K.Pr. 36 *hit*; Śiv. 53, 63, 705, 722, 1600, 1617–8, 1887; Rām. 398, 402, 406, 415, 469, 601, 746, 926, 1044, 1354; H. v, 1; vii, 3, etc.). **—jān** —जान् (Śiv. 316) or **—zuv ta jān** —ज़ुव् त जान् (Śiv. 191), adv. taking (life and) soul, with all one's heart and soul. **—sāthay sāth** साथय् साथ् adv. having (a person) always with one, being always accompanied by (so-and-so) (Śiv. 1552). **—pānas sūty** —पानस् सूंत्य (Śiv. 1672), **—sūty** —सूंत्य, or (e.g. Rām. 1322) **—sūtin** —सूतिन्, adv. having taken with (one), having with one, (going) along, and having (so-and-so) with one, accompanied by (YZ. 88; Śiv. 169, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1322–3, 1554–5, 1698, 1758). **—sūty sūty** —सूंत्य् सूंत्य adv. taking (so-and-so) along with one (Śiv. 1154, 1445, 1581). **—ṭsalun** —च़लुन् । अपहरणम् m.inf. having taken to abscond, to plunder and carry off (L.V. 86). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. having taken to come, to bring (= Hindī *lē ānā*) (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 382, 694, 834, 943, 1120, 1144, 1464, 1631; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6, etc.).

hyotᵘ-dyotᵘ ह्यतु-द्यतु । कन्यानुवृत्तिकसुदाय: m. taken and given (**dyotᵘ** for **dyutᵘ**), presents given to a bride and her relations on various Hindū festivals following a marriage. **-dyutᵘ** -द्दितु । ग्रहणदानव्यापार: m. taken and given; taking and giving, trade, traffic, barter with any person (= Hindī *lēn-dēn*). **-motᵘ** -मंतु । रोगाक्रान्त:, क्रीत:, प्रतिगृहीत: (f. **hĕṭsᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ह्यचू-मचू), taken, accepted; taken by disease, gradually wasting away from sickness; taken by force; bought, purchased.

hyūnᵘ ह्यूनु । नीच:, हीन: adj. (m. sg. dat. **hīnis** हीनिस्, abl. **hīni** हीनि; f. **hīñᵘ** हीञ्ञू), incomplete, deprived of, bereft of; in this sense common —°, cf. **anga-hyūnᵘ**, maimed, p. 33*a*, l. 43 (Śiv. 749, 1309, 1738); low, vile, base, mean (by caste, quality, occupation, conduct, or the like); ugly (Śiv. 1640).

hĕyin ह्यचिन्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyondᵘ ह्यन्दु । वर्णी m. (f. **hĕndiyōñᵘ** ह्यन्दियाञ्ञू, in the meaning of a female Hindū), a Hindū; in Kashmīr, a Hindū of the upper castes.

hyáng, hyéng in El. for **hĕng,** q.v.

hyēr, i.q. **hēr,** q.v.

hyorᵘ ह्यरु or **hyurᵘ 1** ह्युरु । उपरि adv. up, above, on the top (K.Pr. 43); upwards (Śiv. 61, 847); cf. **hyūrᵘ** and **hēr.** **-bŏn** -ब्वन् or **bŏn ta hyorᵘ** ब्वन् त ह्यरु । ऊर्ध्वाध: adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. **bŏna-hyorᵘ**, p. 110*b*, l. 15, and **hēri bŏn** and **hyūrᵘ-bŏn,** s.v. **hyūrᵘ.** **-bŏn gatshun** -ब्वन् गछुन् । निम्नोन्नततापात: m.inf. to become up and down; to suffer vicissitudes. **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to mount, go up (Rām. 280; K. 74, 233), e.g. upstairs (H. iii, 2, 9) or up stream (H. xii, 6); **hyorᵘ hyorᵘ khasun,** to rise gradually upwards (K. 70). **-kun** -कुन् । उपरि भागे adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161, Rām. 1416), at the top, near the top; above, in the sky. Cf. **hyūrᵘ-kun.**

hĕri-hyorᵘ ह्यरि-ह्यरु । अत्यूर्ध्वम् adv. above the top, extremely high, highest of all. **-kani** -कनि or **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । उपरिभागे adv. at the top, on the height. **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । उपरितनभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ** -कनिचू), of or belonging to (something) on the top.

hyurᵘ 2 हिरु । कण्ठनाडिका m. the gullet, the throat. L.V. 57 spells this word **hyuḍᵘ.**

hiri-gŏgul हिरि-ग्वगुल् । कण्ठगोल: m. Adam's apple, the apple of the throat (El. *hirigogul*). **-woṭᵘ** -वंटु । **-mŏṇḍᵘ** -म्वंडू । कण्ठगोल: f., id. fruit seed. **-wüṭᵘ** -वंटू । कण्ठगोलमूलम् f. the base of Adam's apple. फलान्तरकोश: m. the sheathe or integument of a

hiri khasun हिरि खसुन् । वाचि प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to mount on the throat; hence, to become a subject of conversation. **—phiri khārun** —फिरि खारुन् । असकृद्वाग्विषय आरोपणम् m.inf. (in conversation) purposely to return over and over again to the same subject (e.g. owing to affection or jealousy). **—phiri khasun** —फिरि खसुन् । असकृद्वाग्विषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become the subject of conversation over and over again. **—wasun** —वसुन् । यथेष्टानुकूलीभवनम् m.inf. to go down the throat, to be swallowed; met. pleasantly to suit a person's requirements (of something obtained after search). **—wothᵘ** —वंथु । यथेष्टानुकूलीभूत: adj. (f. **—wüṭshᵘ** —वंछू), gone down the throat, swallowed; met. (of something obtained after search) pleasantly suited to one's requirements.

hyūrᵘ ह्यूरु । ऊर्ध्वम् adv. (abl. **hēri** हेरि 3, for 1, see **hēr,** for 2, see **hīrᵘ**), up, above; upwards (Rām. 922); cf. **hyorᵘ** and **hēr.** **-bŏn** -ब्वन् । ऊर्ध्वाध:, निम्नोन्नतत्वम् m. upness and downness, vicissitudes; as adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. **hyorᵘ-bŏn,** s.v. **hyorᵘ**, and **hēri-bŏn,** bel. **-kun** -कुन् । उपरिपार्श्वे adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161); at the top, on the top; above, in the sky. Cf. **hyorᵘ-kun.**

hēri-bŏn हेरि-ब्वन् । ऊर्ध्वाध: adv. up and down, above and below (Śiv. 1412), from top to bottom; cf. **hyŏrᵘ-bŏn,** s.v. **hyorᵘ**, and **hyūrᵘ-bŏn,** ab. **-kani** -कनि adv. above; upstairs. **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । ऊर्ध्वभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ** -कनिचू), of or belonging to above or upstairs; hence, of or belonging to any place higher than some other place with which comparison is made.

hyotᵘ 1 ह्यतु । हित: adj. (f. **hĕṭsᵘ 1** ह्यचू), friendly, affectionate, kind; beneficial, advantageous, salutary, convenient (L.V. 61); cf. **hĕth 2.** **—nērun** —नेरुन् । प्रशस्तफलाव्यक्ति: m.inf. to turn out friendly; to become salutary, profitable, to have beneficial results (whether expected or not). **—wanun** —वनुन् । हितनियोग: m.inf. friendly and good advice.

hĕṭsᵘ kath karüñᵘ ह्यचू कथ् करञ्ञू । प्रशंसनम् f.inf. to make a kind word, to put in a good word (esp. for some absent person).

hyotᵘ 2 ह्यतु । संग्रहणीय: adj. (f. **hĕṭsᵘ 2** ह्यचू), (properly 1 p.p. of **hyonᵘ**, q.v.) (in business, or the like) the amount to be collected, the amount (originally taken, and now) due.

hyotᵘ 3 ह्यतु, see **hyonᵘ.**

hayāth حیات f. life (El. gives *hyáti*).

hĕyitan ह्यचितन, **hĕyitaw** ह्यचितव्, see **hyonᵘ.**

hyuvᵘ हिवु । तुल्य: adj. (f. **hivü** हिवू), like, i.q. **hyuhᵘ**, q.v. [The following examples, taken from Śiv., are arranged on the same principle as in the art. **hyuhᵘ**], like; alike (of several things compared) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 1230, 1231, 1298).

Governing nom. **ôtᵘ hyuvᵘ**, like flour (Śiv. 1828); **pampōsh h.**, like a lotus (Śiv. 1292); **prabāth h.**, like the dawn (Śiv. 1641); **poshᵘ h.**, like a brute (Śiv. 1900).

Governing dat. **asĕ hyuvᵘ**, like us (Śiv. 1723); **tsĕ h.**, like thee (Śiv. 1067); **tas h.**, like him (Śiv. 1373); **razi h.**, like a rope (Śiv. 1818).

Governing dat. and gen. **tŏhĕ** (dat.) **sônᵘ** (gen.) **hyuvᵘ**, like you (and) us (Śiv. 1447). Cf. **cyônᵘ hyuhᵘ**, s.v. **hyuhᵘ**.

hĕyiw ह्यिव्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyāwun ह्यावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyôwᵘ** ह्योवु), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyonᵘ**, q.v.; i.q. **hĕwanāwun**, q.v.

haz हज़् or **hàzⁱ** हज़ि interj. used by Musalmāns in addressing a superior (literally, Saint!) (L. 279; W. 100, 101; H. v, 9).

hĕzi ह्यज़ि, see **hyonᵘ**.

hōz होज़् حوض । जलशालिका m. a reservoir, cistern, pond, pool, tank, vat, trough, basin of a fountain.

hōza होज़ । पात्रविशेष: m. a large vessel or cistern for collecting water (usually of metal).

hŏzü ह्रूज़ू, see **hŏdᵘ**.

hĕzihĕ ह्यज़िहे, see **hyonᵘ**.

hazᵃl हज़ल् هزل । कुत्सा m. jesting; a jest, joke; buffoonery; nonsensical talk; obscene language; in Kāshmīrī, angry blame or censure.

hazīmath هزيمت m. (sg. dat. **hazīmatas** हज़ीमतस्), rout, defeat. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु m.inf. to be routed, to be defeated (Rām. 916, 1400).

hazurᵘ हज़ुरु । धृष्टस्वभाव: adj. (f. **hazürü** हज़ूरू or **hazürü** हज़ूरू), impudent, insolent (esp. of a child or youth). **hazürü guzürü ta bāzürü** हज़ूरू गुज़ूरू त बाज़ूरू । धृष्टनिर्लज्जस्वतन्त्रवृत्ति: f. a young woman who is impertinent, immodest, and who goes her own gait.

hŏzar ह्रज़र् । निर्व्यञ्जनता m. (of food) dryness, want of gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipidity; (of conversation, etc.) dryness, insipidity, want of affection; (of a task, journey, or the like) uselessness, want of object. Cf. **hŏdᵘ**.

hözir حاضر adj. c.g. present in attendance, at hand (K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 696); in attendance (in a court, or the like) (Gr.M., Śiv. 676).

höziri حاضری f. attendance (in a court of justice, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 698).

huzūr حضور m. presence, the royal presence; the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj. Your Highness, (politely) Sir! (Gr.M.).

huzūrī حضوری adj. c.g. of or belonging to the presence. **—nōkar** —नोकर् m. a personal servant (H. viii, 5).

hazrath حضرت f. (sg. dat. **hazrütsü** हज़्रच़ू), presence; dignity; a title applied to any great man, the object of resort, Your Majesty (El.; H. iv, 2, etc.; vi, 8, 10, etc.). **-bal** -बल् m. the most popular of all the Musalmān shrines in the Kashmīr Valley; said to be built over the remains of the miracle-working Pīr Dastagīr Sāhib, and to contain a hair of Muhammad's beard. In Phākh Pargana (El. and RT.Tr. II, 457).

J ज ج

j ज ج. The eighth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is also the eighth consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and is the seventh consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, something like an English *j*, but is rather more dental, i.e. the place of contact between the tongue and the palate is slightly nearer the teeth than is the case in English. In schools, its name is **zāy**[i] **zö** ज़यि ज़ा.

The Sanskrit aspirate *jha* झ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the *jh* झ is, subject to the remarks below, represented by **j** ज्. Thus, the Hindī *jhamak* झमक, brilliancy, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **jamak(h)** जमख्. Sometimes the *jh* झ is retained in writing. Thus, in El., the word **jan**, a clang, is written *jhan*, as in Hindī, but this in no way affects the pronunciation. In the present work **j** will always be written, and **jh** never, in transliterating Kāshmīrī words, even when an affected purism induces a scribe to write झ in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. It must, however, be remarked that, so far as the present writer's experience is concerned, he has never come across any instance of the use of this letter, even in the case of borrowed words.

As already remarked, the Kāshmīrī **j** ज् is rather more dental than the corresponding English letter. This makes it easy to change it into the dental sonant sibilant **z** ज़्, and the change is very common, although, so far as the present writer has been able to ascertain, subject to no definite rule. Sometimes the two letters are optionally interchangeable, as in the case of the Persian word *juzw* جزو, a quire, which, when borrowed by Kāshmīrī, takes the form **juz**[a]**wa** जुज़्व or **juj**[a]**wa** जुज्व. At other times the use of **j** ज् or **z** ज़् indicates variant meanings of the same word, as in the case of **juv** जुव्, a suffix of respect, and **zuv** ज़ुव्, life, both of which native authorities connect with the Sanskrit word *jīva-* जीव-. As a rule, however, in words borrowed from other languages, such as Persian, which possess both *j* and *z*, the custom of the original language is followed, as in Persian *jārī* جاری, running, Kāshmīrī **jörī** जांरी; Persian *zabān* زبان, language, Kāshmīrī **zabān** ज़बान्. There are, nevertheless, exceptions even to this, as in the case of **juz**[a]**wa** or **juj**[a]**wa** above mentioned, or in the case of the Persian *ziyāda* زیاده more, which becomes **jyāda** ज्याद् in Kāshmīrī. In pure Kāshmīrī words the nearest approach to a rule is that when an original **j** ज् is followed by **y** य् it is not changed to **z** ज़्. To Kāshmīrī ears every **j** ज् has a *y*-sound inherent in it, and it follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under ज़् when it represents **z**, but, on the contrary, represent the *j*-sound by **jy** ज्य्. Others, again, make no distinction in writing between the two sounds, representing both by ज्. There are thus three systems of writing this pair of sounds, viz.:—

	1.	2.	3.
j	ज्	ज्य्	ज्
z	ज्	ज्	ज़्

The third system is that followed in this dictionary; but, as the second system is also in very general use, all important words will also be given with the spelling of that system, with cross-references to the spelling according to the third system. Thus, the word **jörī** जांरी جاری, running, will be found in its proper place in alphabetical order; but, as the word is often written and pronounced **jyörī** ज्यांरी, that word is also given in its proper place, with a cross-reference to **jörī**.

So strongly is the *y*-sound heard by Kāshmīrīs in the letter **j** ज्, that **ja** ज is usually pronounced **jĕ** ज्य, **ya** य following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **jangul** जंगुल्, a forest, is commonly written and pronounced **jĕngul** ज्यंगुल्, and the borrowed Arabic word *jald* جلد is pronounced by some **jal**[a]**d** जलद् and by others **jĕl**[a]**d** ज्यलद्. Conversely, an original **jy** ज्य may be represented by **j** ज् or even **z** ज़्. Thus, the Sanskrit *jyōtiṣa-* ज्योतिष-, an astronomer, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **jūtish** जूतिश् or even **zūtisn** ज़ूतिश्, as well as by **jyūtish** ज्यूतिश्, the former being the usual spelling, although the latter, from a Paṇḍit's point of view, is etymologically more correct.

For words not found under **jĕ** or **jy**, see under **ja** or **j**, respectively. See article **j**.

As has already been said, the Sanskrit or Hindī *jh* झ is represented in Kāshmīrī by **j** ज्. This **j** ज्, like an original **j** ज्, is also liable to be changed to **z** ज़्. Thus, the Sanskrit *budhyatē* बुध्यते, Prakrit *bujjhaï* बुज्झइ, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bōzi** बोज़ि, he will hear.

It thus follows that, if a word beginning with **jĕ** or **jy** is not found in this dictionary, it should be looked up under **ja** or **j** respectively, and vice versa. Moreover, as **j** ज् and **z** ज़् are sometimes interchangeable, if a word is not found under **j** it should be looked up under **z**, and vice versa.

jā जा or **jyā** ज्या جا or (H. ii, 4; x, 12) **jāh** जाह or (Śiv. 203, Rām. 573) **jyāh** ज्याह f. i.q. **jāy**, q.v., a place. **yĕkh jyā** यख् ज्या یک جا adv. in one place, together (Śiv. 905, H. as ab.); so, **ba yĕkh jā** ब यख् जा بیک جا, id. (Rām. 573, 1685); **jyā-ba-jyā** ज्या-ब-ज्या جابجا adv. here and there, everywhere (Śiv. 725). Cf. **bē-jā**.

jai जै m. victory; hence, a cry of victory, the cry 'may there be victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 92, 915), as interj. victory! (Śiv. 1896). **jai-jai** जै-जै interj. victory (to so-and-so)! (Śiv. 159, 188, 685, etc.). **jai-jai-kār** जै-जै-कार् m. making the cry of victory, the cry of 'victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 5, 65, 1160, etc.). Cf. **jay**.

jāī, see **jāy**.

jī जी m. (sg. dat. **jiyĕs** जियस्), a suff. of respect, i.q. **juv** and **jiy**, q.v. This is the Hindī form of the word, and is probably borrowed from India proper. Cf. **brahmā-jī**, p. 121*a*, l. 38. It is sometimes added directly to the noun, as in **bābā-jī** (Śiv. 555), **nārad-jī** (Śiv. 639), **shivanāth-jī** (Śiv. 131), **vishn-jī** (Śiv. 1357), and sometimes to an obl. form, as in **krushna-jī** (Śiv. 110), **narasimha-jī** (Śiv. 857); **shiva-jī** (Śiv. 516).

jab 1 जब् । गवादिपशुसमूहः m. a herd of cattle.

jaba-wōlᵘ जब-वोलु । गवादिपशुधनवान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a herd-owner, esp. an owner of great herds.

jab 2 जब् m. a kind of grass, good for cattle-fodder (L. 70, 359).

jaba جبه m. an outer robe or long cloth coat or gown (of any colour), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist; a coat of mail, any coat of defence. **jaba-jāma** जब-जाम or **jĕba-jyāma** ज्यब-ज्याम جبه جامه । कञ्चुकः m. a coat of mail (in Kashmīr composed of rings locally made) (El. also *jabajáma*) (Rām. 919, 979; K. 556, 557).

jabīn جبین m. the forehead (El., YZ. 9).

jabᵃrūth जब्रूथ् جبروت m. (sg. dat. **jabᵃrūtas** जब्रूतस्), omnipotence; might, power, prowess (Rām. 742, 923, 1340).

jāch जाँछ् । अवबोधः m. (sg. dat. **jācas** जाँचस्), knowledge of some art or science.

jŏchᵘ ज्वछु or **jochᵘ** जछु । कुत्सितवेशः, अशोभनः adj. (f. **jŏchᵘ** ज्वचू or **jüchᵘ** जछू), a shabbily dressed person, a male sloven; one whose actions are slovenly or ungraceful, a clumsy fellow, a lout.

jachyōv जछ्योव्, see **jakhun**.

jad जद् جد । प्रपितामहः m. an ancestor; (in Kāshmīrī) a great-grandfather, the grandfather of one's father or of one's mother.

jada-budⁱ-bab जद-बुडि-बब् । वृद्धप्रपितामहः m. a great-great-grandfather on the side of either parent.

jādū جادو, (Rām. 814) **jādŏh** जादह, (Rām. 873) **jyādō** ज्यादो or (Rām. 901) **jyādōh** ज्यादोह m. magic, enchantment, charm, conjuring. Cf. **jôd**.

jôd जोद् (= جادو) । कृत्या m. a malevolent charm, an evil spell (Rām. 869, **jyôdāh**, with suff. of indef. art.). **-gar** -गर् or (Rām. 866) **jyôdugār** ज्योदुगार् । अभिचारज्ञः m. one who knows how to cast such spells, a wizard.

judā जुदा جدا or (H. vii, 16) **judāh** जुदाह adj. c.g. separated, apart (YZ. 191, Rām. 1304); separate, distinct; apart (from), free (from), void (of) (Rām. 1055); apart, broken in two, split apart, split open (Rām. 1709). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go apart, become separated (H. vii, 16). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to separate (El.).

jadād जदाद् (cf. جد and اجداد) । पूर्वतरपुरुषः m. a distant ancestor, further back even than a great-great-grandfather. Cf. **jad**.

jādūgar جادوگر (YZ. 44), **jôdugār** जोदुगार्, or **jyôdugār** ज्योदुगार् (Rām. 866), i.q. **jôd-gar**, s.v. **jôd**.

judāh जुदाह, i.q. **judā**, q.v.

jadöjⁱ जदॊजि । अतिलुब्धा, नीचभिक्षुकी f. a mean and importunate beggar woman, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied; a woman whose conduct is that of such a beggar; see **jadāl**.

jadal जदल् (cf. **jadwal**), a ruled line (round a page), a marginal line. **-püṭᵘ** -पटू । रेखाङ्कनपट्टिका f. a rule, consisting of a wooden or pasteboard board provided with threads on which the paper is pressed, and thus becomes ruled.

jadāl जदाल् । अतिलुब्धः, नीचभिक्षुकः m. (the f. is **jadöjⁱ**, q.v.), a mean and importunate beggar, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied (Śiv. 1246); a man whose conduct is that of such a beggar. **-küṭᵘ**

-कट् । नीचलुब्धकन्या f. the girl-daughter of such a beggar. **-kath** -कठ् । नीचलुब्धबालकः m. a boy-son of such a beggar, a beggar's brat; a boy who himself habitually acts as such a beggar.

jadālgī जदाल्गी । अतिहठिवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a mean, greedy, and importunate beggar; conduct such as that.

jadölil जदोलिल् । अतिलुब्धत्वम् f. covetousness accompanied by meanness and importunity.

jadurᵘ जदुर् । शाकाद्युच्छिष्टम् m. the refuse part of vegetables, cabbage-stalks, or the like.

jadwal जद्वल् جدول । परितश्चिचणम् m. the making of a ruled line or ruled border (round a page), ruling a marginal line (cf. **jadal**). **-kalam** -कलम् । रेखात्मचित्रलेखनी m. a pen for ruling or making marginal lines, an etching pen, the English crow quill, or the like.

judöyⁱ जुदोयि جدائی f. separation, parting (K.Pr. 231; YZ. 142, 557; Rām. 1026; H. vii, 16); absence; estrangement, discord (Rām. 1616).

jafākār جفاکار, see **japhākār**.

jag 1 जग् or **jĕg** ज्यग् । यज्ञः m. a sacrifice, a sacrificial ceremony (Śiv. 74, 311, 392, 861; Rām. 79, 80, 1140, 1320, 1675, 1699, 1700; K. 305, 371, 402, etc.); esp. a joint general sacrifice to ward off or counteract some public calamity; a harvest home (El.).

jaga-yüzᵘman जग-यूज़्मन् । नियतयजमानः m. (his wife is **jaga-yüzᵘman-bāy** जग-यूज़्मन्-बाय्), the head person in whose name such a sacrifice is conducted on behalf of the others, usually one of the largest contributors to the cost.

jag 2 जग् । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. **jaga 1** जग), N. of a certain bird, a kind of swan of a pale yellow colour.

jaga 2 जग in **jaga-phamb** जग-फम्ब् । पुराणतूलः m. old cotton wadding which has been used for padded clothing, for padded caps, or the like.

jaga 3 जग, see **jogᵘ**.

jēgā जेगा جیغا m. an ornament worn on the turban, consisting of a band of velvet about six inches long and two broad, embroidered, ornamented with precious stones, and bearing an almond-shaped gold plate; cf. **bombur-par**, p. 108*a*, l. 31. See L. 375 for particulars as to the spread of imitations of the shape of the **jēgā** in the pattern of shawls and carpets (Rām. 1457).

jog (? spelling) m. a lazy fellow (K.Pr. 125).

jōgī जोगी (Śiv. 206), i.q. **jūgⁱ**, q.v.

jogᵘ जगु । बाधा m. impeding or stopping another's work by conspiring or uniting with others for this purpose. **—milawun** —मिलवुन् । अन्तरायविधानम् m.inf. (of a number of people collected together) deliberately to stop some work, so as to prevent its accomplishment **—shunun** —शुनुन् । अन्तरायकरणम् m.inf. violently, or by robbery, or the like, to stop another's work.

jaga-bogᵘ जग-बगु । विरोधनम् m. deliberately to stop another person when speaking, or the like, to interrupt and stop a conversation.

juga (? spelling) in **juga juga**, dancing (a bird or similar object) up and down (e.g. on the hand) (K.Pr. 37).

jūgⁱ जूगि । योगी m. (sg. voc. **jōgi** जोगि, Rām. 1778; pl. dat. **jōgĕn** जोग्यन्, Rām. 73, 784, 1735), a kind of Hindū ascetic, a Yōgī, esp. a member of the *kan-phaṭā* or 'split-eared' Yōgīs (Śiv. 206, 528, 529, 588, etc.; Rām. 96, 1134). **-pāthchāh** -पाथ्छाह् (= یوگ بادشاہ) । ओषधिविशेषः m. 'the King of Yōgīs,' N. of a certain thorny creeper growing on the lower slopes of the hills. In medicine it is used as an antiphlogistic (L. 76). **-pōthᵃr** -पोथर् । योगिवेशनाट्यम् m. the Yōgī character—one of the stock characters in a theatrical performance. **-pāwurᵘ** -पावुर् । योगिपादुका m. a Yōgī's slipper, a magic slipper, by wearing which a Yōgī is supposed to go from place to place through the air.

jugiñ जुगिञ् । भूषणविशेषः f. a triangular gold ornament studded with jewels worn by women on each side of the forehead.

jagurᵘ जगुर् । विघ्नकरणशीलः m. one who, out of pure perversity, attacks others and stops their work.

jāgurᵘ 1 जागुर् । हठविधानम् m. pretended obstinacy or determination (e.g. such as is displayed by natives of Kashmīr when bargaining, their arms flung violently about and saying that they will never, never, consent to pay or receive such a price,—all this being merely part of the ordinary procedure preliminary to an agreement).

jāgurᵘ 2 जागुर् । असद्धठी m. one who exhibits such sham obstinacy as that described under **jāgurᵘ 1**.

jigar जिगर् جگر m. the liver; looked upon as the seat of the affections, equivalent to the English heart (YZ. 140; Śiv. 329, 1005). **—dazun** —दज़ुन् m.inf. the liver to burn or to be inflamed, to be heart-broken (YZ. 298, 514). **—gālun** —गालुन् m.inf. to cause one's liver to melt, to show affectionate service (to = **path**) (Rām. 192). **-gōshĕ** جگرگوشہ m. a lobe of the liver; met. one dear or beloved, a darling (YZ. 152). **-trāsh** -त्राश् جگرتراش ? m. cutting of the liver, the liver being cut to pieces, rending of the heart (Rām. 1539).

jagargōṭh जगर्गोठ् । भङ्गा f. (sg. dat. **jagargōṭi** जगर्गोटि), N. of a kind of **bhang**; see **banga**.

jugath जुगथ् । अतिलाभः m. (sg. dat. **jugatas** जुगतस्), gain, esp. sudden and unexpected gain of wealth without exertion, a valuable windfall.

jigari, see **dönᵘ**.

jāgīr جاگیر m. land granted rent-free or revenue-free in perpetuity (L. 305). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् m.inf. to extract a *jāgīr*, i.e. to make a grant of land rent- or revenue-free (K.Pr. 33).

jāh 1 जाह्, see **jā**.

jāh 2 جاه m. dignity, rank, high position, esp. in the Persian phrase **māl o jāh**, wealth and dignity (YZ. 233, 401).

jahᵃl جہل m. ignorance, foolishness; foolish or senseless disputation, a war of words (K.Pr. 183). Cf. **jahal**.

jahal जहल् m. anger, rage (Rām. 828, 1374, 1377, 1406, 1418, 1453). Cf. **jahᵃl**.

jahāl जहाल् । क्रोधयुक्तहठः m. angry obstinacy or persistence (esp. in quarrels).

jāhil جاهل adj. c.g. ignorant, illiterate (Gr.M.); an ignorant fool (K.Pr. 46).

jahām जहाम् m. N. of a village in Kashmīr famous for the tobacco grown there (K.Pr. 86).

jahān जहान् جہان or (Śiv. 919) **jĕhān** ज्यहान् m. the world (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 86, 107, 173, 260, 263; W. 132; Śiv. 1153; Rām. 281, 320, 587, 714, etc.).

jahannam جہنم m. Gehenna, Hell (K.Pr. 34).

jahāza जहाज़ (=جهاز) । पोतः m. a ship; the tree of a camel's saddle, or the saddle and its appurtenances. -**wônᵘ** -वोनु । नियामकः m. a sailor (esp. in a sea-going ship).

jajā phijāh जजा फिजाह् (? =جزا فزا 'reward-increase') । खेदपूर्वकातिप्रार्थनम् m. lamentable entreaty, pitifully begging for something. The affiliation of this word is doubtful. If the Persian equivalent suggested above is correct, they would be the cry of a beggar, that the granting of his request would bring abundance of reward.

jajīrᵘ जजीरु । धूमपानयन्त्रम् f. a kind of hookah, or native pipe for smoking tobacco through water, a hubble-bubble (El. *jajir*) (K.Pr. 61). —**tulanwôlᵘ** —तुलनवोलु m. a pipe-bearer (El.).

jajīri-gaṭh जजीरि-गठ् । धूमपानयन्त्रमध्यभागः m. (sg. dat. -**gaṭas** -गटस्), the upright stem of a hookah, issuing out of the water-receptacle; cf. **gaṭh 2**. -**ṭang** -टंग् m. N. of a kind of pear (L. 350*n*). -**wônᵘ** -वोनु । धूमपानयन्त्रजलम् m. the water of a hookah, through which the tobacco-smoke passes. It is used medicinally as a lotion for burns.

jujᵃwa जुजव or **juzᵃwa** जुज़व (=جزو) । पत्रसमूहः m. a part or section of a book consisting of a fixed number (e.g. eight) of leaves; a quire (of paper); a printer's sheet.

jakh-jakh जख्-जख् । बहुजल्पनम् m. prating, jawing, with the object of urging another.

jakhun जखुन् । उपसेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jokhᵘ** जोखु, 2 p.p. **jachyōv** जच्योव. This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously. Cf. **jūrun**.

jakharbam जखर्बम् । कोलाहलः m. an uproar, esp. that caused by a number of children, accompanied by the sound of blows or slaps on the various limbs.

jakhawunᵘ जखवुनु । कार्मः n.ag. (f. **jakhawüñᵘ** जखवंञू), a zealous worker.

jal 1 जल् جل । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small bird with a sweet voice, ? a lark. It is kept as a pet (Śiv. 181).

jal 2 जल् or **jĕl** ज्यल् (=جلد) । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily (Śiv. 478, 1286; H. vi, 16). -**jal** -जल् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very speedily (Śiv. 971).

jāl जाल् جعل । लेखछलः m. a written counterfeit, a forgery.

jēl 1 जेल् m. a prison, a jail (the English word) (K.Pr. 245).

jēl 2 जेल् ? m. a row, string, line; a chain (Rām. 16).

jilⁱ जिलि (=جل) । अश्वाघास्तरणम् f. the large carpet-like body-cloth of a horse, elephant, or the like, a horse-cloth, housings. Cf. **julⁱ**.

jōla जोल । ज्वरविशेषः m. a fever resulting from chill, characterized by inward burning and outward chill (horses are specially liable to it). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । ज्वरोद्गमः m.inf. an attack of such fever to come on.

jölⁱ जांलि । जालात्मपटः f. network; lace, bobbinet; a lattice, grating, trellis-work.

julⁱ जुलि (=جُل) । अश्वकम्बलः f. a horse-blanket. Cf. **jilⁱ**.

jūlⁱ जूलि । वस्त्रमयपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **jōlĕ** जोल्य), a bag, sack, pouch, wallet; esp. a beggar's wallet. —**tshunüñᵘ** —छुनंञू । भिक्षार्थं पर्यटनम् f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jambēl tshunüñᵘ**, s.v. **jambēl**.

jilb जिल्ब् or **jilⁱb** जिलिब् (? جلب) f. a horse's flank [**drāv jilbi**, he went out to (stand in attendance by) the horse's flank (K. 29)]. **jilⁱbi pakun** जिलिबि पकुन् m.inf. to go by the flank, to curvet (of a horse) (K. 1008). Cf. **jilav**.

jŏlāba ज्वलाव جلاب । विरेकसदौषधं च m. a purgative diarrhœa.

For words not found under jĕ or jy, see under ja or j, respectively. See article j.

jald or **jalᵃd** जलद् or **jĕlᵃd** ज्यलद् جلد adv. quickly (El., K.Pr. 3, 157; Śiv. 356, 661; Rām. 718, 770, 1078, 1382; H. xii, 15, 23, 24). **jald-jald pahān** जलद्-जलद् पहान् or **jald pahān** जलद् पहान् adv. quickly (El.). Cf. **jal 2.**

jaldī जल्दी جلدي f. quickness, speed; haste, hurry. —**karüñᵘ** —करूञ् f.inf. to make speed, to hurry (Śiv. 799).

jilᵃd जिलद् । पुस्तकबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **jildas** जिल्दस्), the skin; hide, leather; binding of a book; a book; a volume of a book (Gr.M.); (regarding the gend. of this word, which is f. in Hindī, see W. 18). **-gorᵘ** -गरु । पुस्तकबन्धनशिल्पी m. a bookbinder (W. 111).

jalgōza जल्गोज़ جلغوزہ । फलविशेषः m. a kind of nut resembling a pistachio. It is much esteemed as a dainty.

jālakh-dūz जालख्-दूज़ । पटचित्रणकारः m. an embroiderer; a maker of saddle-cloths and rugs (El.).

julm or **julᵃm** ظلم m. tyranny, violent injustice (Gr.M.).

jalandar जलंदर् m. dropsy (Gr.M.).

jālāra जालार । वस्त्रदशाविशेषः m. a kind of fringe on a woollen garment or shawl, woven or netted in a fancy pattern.

jalus (? spelling and gend.) a tax levied on a village on account of expenses of English visitors (L. 415).

jalwa جلوہ m. manifestation; splendour, lustre, effulgence, glory. With emph. *y* **jalŏy** (H. vi, 17). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to give forth glory, to manifest oneself in glory (H. vi, 7).

jalāv जलाव् or **jĕlāv** ज्यलाव् । तेज औज्ज्वल्यम् m. blazing (cf. **ālav**); brilliancy, effulgence; flame, blaze, burning of fire (Rām. 1578, 1582, 1613; K. 884); met. brilliancy of character, gloriousness, glory; dignity, dignified appearance (K.Pr. 261). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । तेजस औज्ज्वल्यविधानम् m.inf. to give effulgence or glory (e.g. to a jewel by polishing, to a person by conferring honour, to a business by making it prosper).

jilav जिलव् (? جلو or جلب), f. in —**dīñᵘ** —दिञ् f.inf. tightly to squeeze a horse's flanks between the heels when riding him (K. 381). Cf. **jilb.**

jalŏy जल्वय्, see **jalwa.**

jam जम । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain dangerous internal disease, said to be due to blood-disorder. It is either pneumonia or congestion of the lungs, both of which are called by the same name.

jām جام m. a goblet, bowl, cup (El.).

jāma-khôsᵘ जाम-खोसु m. a large bowl (El.).

jama जम or **jĕma** ज्यम, i.q. **jamā,** q.v. —**thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make a collection, to pile up, to heap up (Śiv. 1302). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 797).

jamā جمع **jĕmā** ज्यमा or (Rām. 142) **jamāh** जमाह or (Rām. 690, 820, 1130) **jĕmāh** ज्यमाह m. a collection, congregation; amount, sum total, whole, total (of a whole) (Gr.M.); capital, principal; collection, savings (Gr.M.); the land-tax, the Government demand, land revenue, **takrōri jamā** (تکراري جمع), an item of revenue charged against a village, but disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go together, to gather, to assemble, collect (Rām. 1130). —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to collect, accumulate, amass (K.Pr. 246); to add up, add together; to save, store up, lay by (K.Pr. 255, W. 22); to add to a sum already there, to deposit (money in a bank, or the like) (Gr.M.); to credit, to carry to credit in an account. —**sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to become assembled, to assemble (Rām. 142, 820). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 363, 690, 1130).

jāma जाम جامہ or **jyāma** ज्याम । वस्त्रविशेषः m. a garment, robe, gown, vest (YZ. 19, 233, 458, 536; Śiv. 58, 98, 179, 281, 344, 789, etc.; Rām. 39, 119, 156, etc.; K. 421; H. x, 9); a long gown (having from eleven to thirty breadths of cloth in the skirt, which at the upper part is folded into innumerable plaits. The body-part, being double-breasted, is tied in two places at each side). **-kan** -कन् جامکن । कोष्ठविशेषः m. N. of a room adorned with pictures, and the like, found in the houses of the rich. It is properly a room adjoining a bath in which people change their clothes. **-takta** -तक्त جامہ تخته । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth; i.q. **jāwār,** q.v. Cf. **jāmawār.**

jomᵘ जमु । देशविशेषः m. N. of the country of Jamū (Jummoo), lying to the south-east of the Kashmīr valley.

jāmⁱ-wāla जमि-वाल । जम्बूदेशभवः adj. c.g. born or produced in Jamū.

jumā جمعہ m. Friday (amongst Musalmāns) (W. 106), i.q. **jumāh.**

jambēl जम्बेल् or **jamēl** जमेल् । चर्मस्यूतिः f. a leather-bag or wallet; a beggar's wallet (of cloth or any other material). —**ŧshunüñᵘ** —छ्नञ् । भिक्षणम् f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jūlⁱ ŧshunüñᵘ,** s.v. **jūlⁱ.**

jāmbar जाम्बर् । सामर्थ्यम् m. (in exchanging, bartering, conversation, etc.) adequacy, suitableness, fitness, being entitled to.

jumbish जुम्बिश् جنبش । अल्पमात्रा f. motion, movement; in Kāshmīrī, a small piece, a bit, of any inanimate object. Cf. **jimish.**

jambāsi, jāmbāz जांबाज़्, see **trēl.**

jamāh जमाह्, **jĕmāh** ज्यमाह्, see **jamā.**

jumāh जुमाह् جمعه । शुक्रवासरः m. 'the day of the congregation', Friday (on which day Musalmāns assemble to pray at the great mosque). Cf. **jumā.**

jamjam जमजम । ज्वालाज्वालि m. the flare or blazing up of burning straw, or the like. **—hyonᵘ —ह्युन् ।** ज्वालामापिदाहोद्भवः m.inf. a sudden flare or blazing conflagration to take place. **-mālā** -माला । पङ्क्तिशो ज्वालाज्वालि f. a flaring line of fire. Cf. **jĕnjĕm.**

jumka जुम्क । कर्णभूषणम् m. the bell-shaped pendant of an earring; an earring with one or more of these pendants (K.Pr. 153). **-böli** -बाली । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. an earring adorned with pendants. **-horᵘ** -हुरु । कर्णिकायुग्मम् m. a pair of earrings with pendants. **-kan** -कन् । एकमात्रं कर्णभूषणम् m. a single one of such earrings.

jamakh जमख् । कान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **jamaki** जमकि), radiance, lustre, sparkle, glitter, refulgence.

jāma-kan جامکن, see **jāma.**

jamēl जमेल । स्यूतिविशेषः f. i.q. **jambēl,** q.v.

jumla جمله m. a sentence, a clause (Gr.M.).

jumala جمله m. the whole, aggregate, total. **—ālam** جمله عالم m. the whole world; He who is the (source of the) entire universe, God (H. i, 13).

jamāl-gōṭh जमाल्-गोठ् । औषधभेदः, जयपालः f. (sg. dat. **-gōṭi** -गोटि), a certain purgative nut (resembling the pistachio nut), *croton tiglium.* Cf. **jaipāl phal.**

jama masjid (= جامع مسجد) m. a congregational mosque; the main Musalmān Masjid in Śrīnagar (El.).

jamunā जमुना f. N. of a river, the river Yamunā (Jumna) in Hindōstān (Śiv. 213, 1057, 1151, 1386, 1489; K. 70 ff., 218, 229, 267, 305, 702, 864).

jaman-patᵘrᵘ जमन्-पतुरु । पत्रिकाविशेषः f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

jūmphᵘrᵘ जूंफुरु, see **jūphᵘrᵘ.**

jamāra जमार m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.).

jāmūs (? spelling) m. a bull buffalo (L. 360). Cf. **mūshⁱ.**

jimish जिमिश् । अल्पमात्रा f. a small piece of anything; a small part of any action; a short space or moment of time. Cf. **jumbish.**

jamsōza जमसोज़ । रागविशेषः m. lacquer or burnishing material used by jewellers.

jamāth 1 (= جمعه) m. (sg. dat. **jamātas** जमातस्), Friday (El.).

jamāth 2 जमाथ् جماعت । समूहः f. (sg. dat. **jamöṭsᵘ** जमांचू), a company, body, society, band, party, troop, group, congregated or collective body, assembly, congregation (K.Pr. 86, 207); a meeting, gathering; class, order, rank; in Kāshmīrī, esp. a collection of men in rows, a regiment.

jamōth जमोथ् in **jamōth karun** जमोथ् करुन् । आह्वानविशेषविधानम् m.inf. (amongst Musalmāns) to utter the call or cry summoning the faithful to a solemn religious meeting.

jāmawār جاموار m. a kind of Kashmīr shawl in which the *jēgā*-design (see **jēgā**) is interlaced with strips of various colours covered with small flowers (L. 376, 377). Cf. **jāwār,** and **jāma-takta,** s.v. **jāma.**

jan जन् m. the sound of metallic vessels, etc., striking against each other, clang (El. *jhan*).

jān 1 जान् جان (often written **jyān** ज्यान्) । जीवः m. (this word is f. in Hindī, see W. 18), the breath of life, vitality; life, spirit, soul, mind (K.Pr. 50; YZ. 8, 22, 62, 140, 152, 212; Śiv. 130, 191, 226, 680; Rām. 67, 156, 310, etc.); animation, vigour, energy, force, stamina; the best part, the essence (of a thing); that which imparts life or beauty, etc. (to a thing); ornament, grace, beauty; a sweetheart, darling (voc. **jāna,** K.Pr. 86).

jāna-mīr जान-मीर् । अतिस्निग्धबालकः m. prince of (my) life-breath, a darling and worthy son; esp. of some great person (K.Pr. 48); a living being (Rām. 1126). **-marg** -मर्ग् । अल्पवयस्कः m. one who dies in childhood or before he has reached man's estate.

jāni yār جان یار (for یار جان) m. a soul-friend, a thorough friend (K.Pr. 5).

jān 2 जान् (often written **jyān** ज्यान्) । शोभनः adj. c.g. good, excellent, first-rate (K.Pr. 71, 86, 255; Śiv. 54, 239, 431, 707, 1102, 1656, 1712; Rām. 796, 1069, 1262, 1278; K. 984; H. vii, 27); beautiful (YZ. 18, 207; Śiv. 469, 882; Rām. 589, 596, 624, 1330; K. 219); good, right, advisable, proper (K.Pr. 24, 51, 95; Rām. 503); much (in a good sense) (Śiv. 426); as adv., well (Rām. 191, 1227, 1622; H. xi, 17); as interj. **jān kyāh,** how well! how excellently! (L.V. 89); cf. **jwān. -buthᵘ** -बुथु adj. (f. **-buṭshᵘ** -बुछू), good-looking (El.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to be advisable, proper (to do anything) (Rām. 191, 401); to be right, proper (H. xi, 18); to turn out well (for a person), to result happily (L.V. 85). **—pahān** —पहान् । किञ्चिच्छोभनः adj. c.g. moderately good, not altogether good. **—pöṭhⁱ** —पाठि adv. well, excellently. **—pyonᵘ** —प्युनु m.inf. (of rain) to fall fast (Gr.M.).

jāni जानि in **jāni-ādan** जानि-आदन् । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain plant growing in the hills and described as possessing leaves that are red and blue on the face and green on the reverse, the *nīl-kanṭhī* of India, *Salvia sp.* used medicinally as a diuretic (L. 75).

jin जिन् جن । राक्षसः m. one of the Genii, a male fairy; an elf, spirit; a demon, an ogre (K.Pr. 84; Rām. 863, 892). **—aṭsun** —अच्नुन् । राक्षसभूतावेशः m.inf. a demon to enter (a person), to be possessed by a demon. **—ṭsānān^{i}** —च्रानंनि । भूतावेशः m.pl.inf. demons to be caused to enter; esp. of some very prosperous person, to become possessed by devils.

jina-gāra जिन-गार । राक्षसवल्लुब्धत्वम् f. 'demon longing', i.e. greediness or voracity like that of a demon. **-phrôt^{u}** -फ्रोतु । राक्षसवदाचारः m. a demon-boor, i.e. a fellow who conducts himself like a demon, a blackguard, a barbarian.

jön^{i} जांनि in **jön^{i}-jān** जांनि-जान جان جان । समग्रजीवात्मा m. the whole self, body, breath, and soul considered as an entirety.

jönī जांनी (often written **jyönī** ज्यांनी) । शोभनता f. goodness, excellence; welfare (Gr.M.).

jānch जांछ्, see **jãch.**

janda जन्द् । नक्तकः m. a garment made of rags sewn together, a patchwork coat, a patched coat, a poor man's ragged garment (K.Pr. 24, 86, 228; Rām. 345). **-s^{a}ṭs** -सच् । नक्तकसौचिकः m. a tailor who makes coats by sewing rags together; one who makes coats of good material in a similar fashion, a patchworker. **-s^{a}ṭsan** -सच़न् । नक्तकसूचिका f. (sg. dat. **s^{a}ṭsün^{ü}** सच़्नू), the needle used in making patchwork.

janḍa जंड or **jĕnḍa** ज्यंड । केतनम् m. a flag, banner, standard, ensign. **-bardār** -बर्दार् । ध्वजधरः m. a banner-bearer, standard-bearer. **—dyun^{u}** —दियुनु । अन्वेषणेन दृढीकरणम् m.inf. to plant the flag; met. after careful preparation to make oneself firm in any place, course of action, or the like. **—dith bĕhun** —दिथ् ब्यहुन् । स्थिरस्थितिविधानम् m.inf., id. **-khān** -खान् । असमर्थयोद्धा m. 'captain flag', a soldier whose contribution towards a fight is to wave the flag; hence, a cowardly warrior, a poltroon, a shirker. **—lāgun** —लागुन् m.inf. to set up a flag; met. to insist on a claim (H. v, 11).

junḍa जुंड । पिचण्डिलः m. one who has a big belly, a corpulent person with a big appetite. **-müts^{ü}** -मंचू । कुक्षिम्भरिः f. a corpulent and gluttonous woman, who greedily fills her belly at the expense of the other members of the household, a greedy slut.

junḍ^{u} जुंडु । उदरम् m. the belly, esp. a big belly.

junḍal जुंडल् । बृहत्कुक्षिः adj. c.g. big-bellied and greedy, voracious, gluttonous.

jāndār जान्दार् جاندار । सजीवः adj. c.g. having life, living, alive; having power or strength, active; lively, spirited (e.g. of a horse).

jang जंग جنگ (often spelt **jĕng** ज्यंग) । कलहः m. fighting; fight, battle, war, combat (K.Pr. 31, 86, 210; Śiv. 571; Rām. 481, 924, 1324, 1420, 1452). **—din^{i}** —दिनि । महाविरोधनम् m.pl.inf. to give combats, i.e. violently to oppose another with abuse as well as action. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to fight (W. 147).

janga-jang जंग-जंग । अतिकलहः f. mutual combat, wordy warfare. Regarding gend. see Gr.Gr. 75.

junga जुंग । स्वार्थसमीही adj. c.g. impulsive, emotional, insisting on having one's own way, one who will have his own way.

jungagī जुंगगी । बलात्कारेण स्वार्थसाधनशीलता f. insistence on having one's own way, intolerance of others' wishes.

jangal^{i} जंगलि । जाङ्गलः adj. c.g. of or pertaining to a forest or wood; born or produced in a forest or wood; uncultivated; wild, savage, uncivilized, barbarian, clownish, boorish. **—kits^{ü}** —किचू f. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

jangul जंगुल् (often written **jĕngul** ज्यंगुल्) । जङ्गलस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **jangalas** जंगलस्; pl. nom. **jangal** जंगल्), a jungle; forest; in Kāshmīr esp. a mountain forest (YZ. 284; Śiv. 206, 267, 273, 495, etc.; Rām. 201, 388).

janjāl जंजाल् or **jĕnjāl** ज्यंजाल् । आडम्बरः m. entanglements, embarrassments, troubles, cares or anxieties (of worldly concerns or engagements) (Śiv. 1695); a teasing, tiring, or troublesome person or business; a plague, pest, bore; in Kāshmīrī, esp. noisy behaviour, speaking loud, shouting out (Śiv. 278); bombast.

janjöl^{i} जंजांलि । कोलाहलशीलः adj. c.g. occasioning trouble, embarrassing, troublesome; a troublesome person, one who molests; in Kāshmīrī, esp. one who behaves noisily, one who is in the habit of speaking loudly or wrangling; bombastic.

janjul^{u} जंजुलु or **janjur^{u}** जंजुरु । तिर्यङ्मुखम् m. a face twisted downwards by the habitual practice of anger, etc., a lowering countenance.

jĕnjĕm ज्यंज्यम् m. great brilliancy, blazing brightness (Śiv. 1843). Cf. **jamjam.**

janjūr^{i} जंजूरि or **jĕnjūr^{i}** ज्यंजूरि f. (sg. dat. **janjūrĕ** जंजूर्य, etc.), a chain (Śiv. 1017).

janjur^{u} जंजुरु, see **janjul^{u}**

janajāt (? spelling and gender), the population of a village including agriculturists and menials (L. 462).

janēl जनेल् । प्रहारदण्डविशेषः m. a kind of iron-bound club used as a weapon by hill Gujurs and herdsmen.

jānam جانم, my life (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 153), see **jān 1.**

janmāshṭamī जन्माष्टमी f. the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bādᵃrapēth (August–September), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of Kṛṣṇa's (Krishna's) birth (L. 266).

jānāna जानान (cf. جانان) । अतिमनोहरः adj. c.g. very charming, very excellent, of extreme merit.

janūn جنون m. demoniacal possession, loss of reason, insanity, madness (El.).

jins جنس m. genus, kind, sort; goods, articles (as a group; hence, in sg.) (Gr.M.); cf. **gair-jins,** p. 296*b*, l. 21. **ba-jinsan** ब-जिन्सन् adv. in kind, in detail, to all appearance (Rām. 346).

janath, jĕnath (= جنت) m. (sg. dat. **janatas** जनतस्), paradise, heaven, the abode of the blessed dead (H. iii, 7; xii, 13, 20–4).

jantrī जंत्री f. an almanac, calendar (L. 459).

jintyāna जिंत्यान m. *Gentiana* (El.).

janēw जनेव् m. the sacred thread worn by Hindūs (L. 261).

jānwar جانور or (Rām. 1496) **jānawar** जानवर्, or **jānawara** जानवर m. i.q. **jānawār,** a bird, q.v. (El., YZ. 398, Rām. 1496).

jānawār जानवार् or **jānāwār** जानावार् । तिर्यग्जीवः m. (often spelt **jyān°** ज्यान°), a bird. (**jānawār,** YZ. 143; Śiv. 158, 502, 1607, 1752; Rām. 314–16, 412, 1198; **jānāwār,** Śiv. 1721; Rām. 527; H. viii, 1; ix, 1, 3, 5); an animal (**jānawār,** Rām. 370, 373, 404, 1288). The above is the Hindū spelling, Musalmāns say **jānwar, jānawar,** or **jānawara,** q.v. Cf. Gr.M.

jināza जिनाज़ جنازه । सूक्ष्मदीर्घाकारमृतप्रायः m. a bier with a corpse upon it; a bier; a corpse; (in Kāshmīrī) a long-limbed ablebodied fool.

jñān ज्ञान्, **jñönī** ज्ञानी, learned spelling of **gyān, gyönī,** respectively, qq.v.

jāñĕr जाञर् । शोभनत्वम् m. goodness, excellence.

japh जफ् । बलाद्दारोहः f. (sg. dat. **japi** जपि), a sudden leap on to the back of a horse or similar riding animal. **—diñᵘ** —दिञु । बलात्स्वाधरीकरणम् f.inf. to do this, to leap on to a height.

japhⁱ जंफि in **—ṭhuniñᵘ** —ठुनञु । बलाद्विरोधाय हस्तक्षेपः f.inf. to wave or brandish the arm as a threat or challenge to another.

juph-kina-tākh जुफ्-किन-ताख् । द्यूतविशेषः m. N. of a gambling game, in which one player holds a number of cowries or similar objects in his hand and the other bets whether the number is even (Pers. جفت) or odd (Pers. طاق).

japhākār जफाकार् جفاکار m. a tyrant, oppressor (El.).

japhar जफर् in **—tulun** —तुलुन् । अतिप्रेरणया बाधनम् m.inf. when someone is detailed to do some work, to worry him by excessive urging to perform it quickly.

jāphurᵘ जाफुरु (? = جعفری) । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower, ? the marigold, for which El. gives *japhiri* m. According to El. there are two varieties, *shĕsh-barg j.* (six-leaved m.) and *makhmal j.* (velvet m.) (Rām. 644).

jūphᵘrᵘ जूँफुरु । कुटिका f. a small hut or hovel.

jaipāl phal जैपाल फल् m. *Croton tiglium,* i.q. **jamāl-gōṭh,** q.v. (El.).

jār जार् । चित्रदीपकविशेषः m. a lustre, chandelier.

jara जर or **jĕra** ज्यर adv. in showers, in floods (of tears, etc.) (Śiv. 1588); hence, very much exceedingly (Śiv. 334). Cf. **jārⁱ 1.**

jāra जार in **jāra dyunᵘ** जार दिनु । स्त्रिया निष्कासनम् m.inf. to drive away or divorce a wife for bad conduct.

jārⁱ 1 जंरि । धारासंपातः f. continued rain, showers, usually —°.

jārⁱ 2 जंरि । मूलौषधिः f. the root of any medicinal herb, a root used as a medicine, a medicinal root.

jĕra ज्यर, see **jara.**

jēra जेर । उद्भ्रमः m. wringing the hands in extreme agitation, perturbation, the being beside oneself with fear, sorrow, or the like. **—anun** —अनुन् । ससंभ्रमखेदोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to bring (i.e. commence) wringing the hands in extreme agitation, to be at one's wits' ends for fear, sorrow, or the like.

jīris-pĕṭh pyonᵘ जीरिस्-प्यठ प्युनु । सोद्वेगत्वरापत्तिः m.inf. to fall on such agitation, to be filled with agitation and to have to act at once, to be agitated and to have no time to make up one's mind. Cf. **jöris-pĕṭh pyonᵘ,** s.v. **jôrᵘ.**

jōr 1 जोर् । पटयुगलकम् m. a double shawl.

jōr 2 जोर् in **jōr dyunᵘ** जोर् दिनु । संकलनम् m.inf. to count, add up. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । परीक्षणम् m.inf. to take the total, to test the number of any collection of articles, to check the total.

jōra 1 जोर । युग्मम् m. a pair, couple (K. 538); one of a pair, a fellow, mate, match, counterpart. This word and **jūrⁱ** are generally, but not always, used with reference to animate objects, while **horᵘ,** q.v. is generally used for a pair of inanimate objects.

Jōra and jūr^i cannot be used interchangeably. **Jōra** is most used with numerals, as in **akh jōra** (but also **akh jūr^i**), one pair; **z^ah jōra,** two pairs, and so on; but **kōtar-jūr^i**, a pair of pigeons; **gur^i-jūr^i**, a pair of horses, and so on; both **atha-jōra** and **atha-jūr^i**, the two hands, with slightly different meanings; see p. 58*b*, l. 27. It is also looked upon as the singular of the plural **z^ah**, two. See Gr.Gr. 81, 82. Cf. **jūr^i**. With the suff. of the indef. art. we have **jōrāh**, see bel. **-bôj^u** -बोजु । सदृशद्वितीयः m. (of a man or child) a mate, a fellow; one who is alike another in all particulars and actions. **-judöy^i** -जुदॉयि f. separation or disassociation of a pair, esp. the separation of the union between husband and wife, dissolution of the union between husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (K.Pr. 231). **-püṭ^ü** -पॅटू । युग्मकैकतरप्रावरणम् f. a double shawl; a shawl made up of two thicknesses or two widths joined together.

jōrāh जोराह् । प्रायो द्वयम् c.g., pl. any pair, some pair (Rām. 447); about two. This word is declined in the plur., c.g. pl. ag. **jōrāhau** (Gr.Gr. 81, 93). **-khanḍā** खंडा c.g. about two, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 81, 93).

jōra 2 जोर m. (really the same as **jōra 1** in a special sense), a suit (of clothes) (Gr.M.).

jōrĕ जोर्य, **jōri** जोरि, see **jūr^i**.

jōrī जारी جاري or **jyōrī** ज्यारी । प्रसारवान् adj. c.g. running, flowing (Śiv. 205, 532, 1892, 1893; Rām. 722); proceeding, progressing; current, usual; continuing, continuous, permanent; issued and in force (of an order) (Gr.M.); opened and still open (of a school, or the like) (Gr.M.); as adv. in streams, continually, without cessation (Rām. 1735).

jor^u जॊरु adj. (f. **jür^ü** जॊरू), mounted (as jewels) (El.). Cf. **jarun.**

jôr^u जोरु m. in :—**jōris pĕṭh pyon^u** जॊरिस प्यठ प्योनु । कार्यार्थे खेदापातः m.inf. to fall into agitation on the non-success of some work, when no other means of carrying it out appears to be available. Cf. **jīris-pĕṭh pyon^u**, s.v. **jēra.**

jūr^i 1 जूरि । युग्मम् f. (sg. dat. **jōrĕ** जोर्य), two things, a pair of any two similar things. This word is the same in meaning as **jōra 1**, but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; see **jōra 1.** Thus we have **dãda-jūr^i**, a pair of bullocks (K.Pr. 187); **atha-jūr^i**, the two hands; **kōtar-jūr^i**, a pair of pigeons; **kår^i-jūr^i**, a pair of bracelets. We have both **akh jōra** and **akh jūr^i** meaning a pair; see p. 20*a*, l. 8. **jōrĕ jōrĕ** जोर्य जोर्य adv. in pairs (K. 1007). **—māranĕ** —मारञ । अत्युच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained. **jōri-judöy^i** जोरि-जुदॉयि । दम्पत्योर्विरहीभावः f. separation of a pair, esp. the separation of husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (cf. **jōra-judöy^i**, K.Pr. 231), (YZ. 557); discord between a married couple (Rām. 1616). **-shāla** -शाल m. a double shawl (a grand and expensive garment) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

jūr^i 2 जूरि f. a suit of clothes, i.q. **jōra 2** (Gr.M.).

jŏrāba ज्वराब (= جراب) । पादत्राणः m. a kind of stocking or sock reaching only to the ankies (El.). **-gor^u** -गरु । पादत्राणकारः m. a stocking-maker; a stocking-seller. **-salay** -सलय् । पादत्राणतूलिका f. a needle for making stockings, a knitting-needle. **-sāz** -साज़् m. a stocking weaver (El.).

jôrūb जोरूब (= جاروب) m. a broom, a besom (Rām. 1511).

jarōga जरोग । प्रासादः m. a lattice, window, casement; an open summer-house or pavilion on the roof of a mansion (K. 716).

jarāh जराह् । उट्टङ्कितं भूषणम् adj. c.g. (of a trinket, etc.) bestudded, inlaid, enchased, mounted.

jōrāh जोराह्, see **jōra 1.**

jarjar जर्जर । वर्षाशब्दः m. the sound of a heavy fall of rain.

jarmāna جرمانه m. a penalty, forfeit, fine (Gr.M.).

jarun जरुन् or **jĕrun** ज्यरुन् । उट्टङ्कनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jor^u** जॊरु), to inlay or set (with jewels), fix or set (jewels), bestud, enchase, mount (with silver or gold) (Śiv. 169, 1726; Rām. 568).

jor^u-mot^u जॊरु-मॊतु । उट्टङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **jür^ü-müs^ü** जॊरू-मॊसू), jewelled, studded with jewels (Śiv. 1640; K. 555, 921, 984).

jurun जुरुन् । अर्जनोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **juryōv** जुर्योव), to come to hand, to be got, be had, be obtained, procured, earned.

jūrun जूरुन् । उपसेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jūr^u** जूरु, 2 p.p. **jūryōv** जूर्योव्. This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously and expertly. Cf. **jakhun.**

jarnail जर्नैल् m. a general (the English word) (Gr.M.).

jarra जर्र جره । अतिवेगेन adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily.

jīris जीरिस, see **jēra.**

jūrawun^u जूरवुनु । उपसेवमाना n.ag. (f. **jurawün^ü** जूरवॖनू), an industrious worker.

jasōdā जसोदा f. N. of the foster-mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in Sanskrit Yaśōdā. **-nand,** m. the darling of Yaśodā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1423).

jōsh जोश् جوش । संतप्तः m. boiling; effervescence; heat (Śiv. 1031; Rām. 533, 1733); excitement (K.Pr. 103, YZ. 204); passion, emotion (Śiv. 844); lust; fervour, ardour, zeal, vehemence (Rām. 713, 1387, 1392, 1459); enthusiasm; frenzy; anger, rage (Rām. 329, 689, 818, 1266). **—anun** —अनुन् । उद्वेगोद्गमः m.inf. excitement, emotion, etc., to come or take place. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । ज्वालापाकविधानम् m.inf. (in cooking) to boil, to bring to a boil.

jashⁱna जश्नि or **jēshᵊna** ज्यश्न (cf. جشن) । नाट्यम् m. a banquet, feast, feasting (K.Pr. 66); a kind of nautch, a kind of dance by professional dancers accompanied by songs and instrumental music (according to El., the dancers are males) (K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1705).

jōshĕn जोशन् m. armour (El. *joshan*).

jish-tanga जिश्-तंग । कोलाहलः m. an uproar, loud shouts made by a crowd against some unpopular measure.

jism جسم m. the body (with limbs and members) (Gr.M.).

jisma जिस्म । बलम् m. strength of body. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । बलिष्ठः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is able-bodied, strong.

jasᵊra जसर् । संघः m. a crowd of multitudes coming and going.

jastⁱ जस्ति । त्रपुधातुविशेषनिर्मितम् adj. e.g. made of zinc or pewter.

jasth जस्थ् جست । त्रपु m. (sg. dat. **jastas** जस्तस्), zinc, spelter; pewter.

jastuvᵘ जस्तुवु । त्रपून्नवः adj. (f. **jastüvᵘ** जस्त्वू), made of zinc or pewter.

jaṭa 1 जट । जटाः m.pl. the twisted and matted hair of a Hindū ascetic (Śiv. 1120, 1258, 1893; Rām. 112). In Śiv. 1560 the word is sg. and the abl. is **jaṭi**; cf. **jaṭā**. **-dörī** -दॊरी m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1046, 1895). **-dārawunᵘ** -दारवुनु n.ag. m., id. (Śiv. 1040). **-gaṅgā** -गंगा f. the Ganges, as it issues from the matted locks of Śiva (Śiv. 188); see **gang-jaṭa**, p. 291*b*, l. 43. **-gŏsôñᵘ** -ग्वसोञु । जटी m. an ascetic who wears such matted hair. **-mŏkuṭh** -म्वकुट or **-mukuṭh** -मुकुट m. (dat. sg. **-mŏkuṭas** -म्वकुटस् or **-mŏkaṭas** -म्वकटस्), a diadem composed of matted hair, a crown of the head covered with matted hair (Śiv. 188).

jaṭa 2 जट । लुण्ठनम् f.pl. plundering, pillaging, or similar action done by a fortuitous crowd of people. **-jōsh** -जोश् । लुण्ठनादिकोलाहलः m. the uproar raised by such a crowd.

jaṭā जटा f., i.q. **jaṭa 1** (Śiv. 778, 892). **-dar** -दर् m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 235, 629, 934, 1173). **-dār** -दार् m., id. (Śiv. 153, 379, 770, 918, 1078, 1615). **-dörī** -दॊरी m., id. (Śiv. 197). **-mŏkuṭh** -म्वकुठ m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkuṭas** -म्वकटस् or **-mŏkaṭas** -म्वकटस्), the crown of the head covered with matted hair. **jaṭa-mŏkaṭa-gangā**, the Ganges (which issues) from the matted hair on the crown of Śiva's head (Śiv. 892). Cf. **ganga-jaṭa**, p. 291*b*, l. 43.

joṭᵘ जंटु । जटी m. an ascetic wearing matted locks (see **jaṭa**); hence, a person under no vow of asceticism who parades himself like a mad ascetic with matted locks.

jūtⁱ जूति । ज्योतिः f. light, esp. the illumination given forth by scented lamps in a Hindū temple, or the like, at the time of worship. Cf. **jōth** and **jūth**.

jath जथ् । रोमसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **jütsᵘ** जंच्रू), the hair or down of the body; similar down on anything else; fur (K.Pr. 82, 162); the hairs of fur (cf. **brörⁱ-jath**, p. 125*b*, l. 30). **—anüñᵘ** —अनंञू । तोदनम् f.inf. having set a person a task, pitilessly to urge him to complete it. **—galüñᵘ** —गलंञू अतिखिन्नीभवनम् f.inf. to be put to needless and great exertion. **—gālüñᵘ** —गालंञू । अत्यायासविधानम् f.inf. to put another to needless and great exertion.

jīth जीथ् f. (sg. dat. **jītsᵘ** जीच्रू), victory (Gr.M., El. makes the word m.). **—prāwüñᵘ** —प्रावंञू f.inf. to gain a victory, to conquer (him = **tas pĕth**) (Gr.M.).

jŏtha ज्वथ । अबद्धवाक् m. a great talker of nonsense, a babbler.

jōth जोथ् । ज्योतिः f. (sg. dat. **jūtsᵘ** जूच्रू), light (Śiv. 1881), esp. the smokeless light given forth by phosphorescent wood, or the like, phosphorescence. Cf. **jūtⁱ** and **jūth**.

jūth जूथ् । ज्योतिः f. (sg. dat. **jūtsᵘ** जूच्रू), the light given forth by a lamp, fire, or the like, glare, flare. Cf. **jūtⁱ** and **jōth**.

juthᵘ जुथु । लक्ष्यग्रहणम् m. (in a running race) touching the winning post, the winning of a race.

jöṭhil जॊठिल् । अवकरः f. a pile of refuse, a rubbish heap (of waste straw, wood, etc.). Cf. **jēṭil**.

jaṭh-paṭh जठ्-पठ् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, at once (K.Pr. 87, *jaṭ-paṭ*).

jathurᵘ जथुरु । जीर्णावशिष्टवस्तु m. worn out and abandoned (used esp. of books and the like).

jaṭijᵘ जटिजू, see **jatyulᵘ**.

jēṭil जेटिल् । अवकरः f. a heap of straw and other rubbish, a rubbish heap; spilling over of excess from a piled heap. Cf. **jöṭhil**.

jital जितल् । लवः f. a small section, fragment, piece, particle, bit; (of time) an instant.

jaṭamāsī जटमासी m. *Nardostachys jatamansi*, spikenard (El., on whose authority the gender is put as m.).

jatan जतन् m. a shift, stratagem (El.).

jaṭiñ जटिञ् । अल्पप्रायपादुका f. a little straw sandal or shoe, esp. one that is worn out. Cf. **khrāv.**

jūtĕsh जूत्यश् । ज्योतिःशास्त्रम् m. Hindū astrology; astronomy.

jūtish 1 जूतिश् or **jyūtish** ज्यूतिश् । ज्योतिःशास्त्रवित् m. a Hindū astrologer (L. 302, Śiv. 479).

jūtish 2 जूतिश् m. astronomy (Gr.M.), i.q. **jūtĕsh,** q.v.

jatūtūh जतूँतूँह । क्रीडाविशेषः m. a game played by children in the early part of the night of the eighth lunar day of the light half of the Hindū month of Phāgun (February–March) after the ceremony of floating lights on a river. The children go in a crowd begging from house to house and from market to market.

jaṭāyu जटायु m. N. of a vulture who befriended the Hindū hero Rāma. He was mortally wounded in attempting to rescue Sītā when she was carried off by Rāvaṇa (Rām. 317, 405, 441, 526, 534).

jaṭyulᵘ जट्युलु । जटावान् m. (sg. dat. **jaṭilis** जटिलिस्; f. **jaṭijᵘ** जटिजू), one who wears matted hair, see **jaṭa 1.**

jüŝᵘ जंचू, see **jath.**

jaŝᵃl जव़ल् । अतिरोमा adj. c.g. (of the body) covered with much down or short hair (Gr.Gr. 135); (of anything inanimate) covered with down like the down of the body. Cf. **jath.**

jüŝᵘlad ज़ूचलद् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **jüŝᵘladiñ** ज़ूचलदिञ्), i.q. **jaŝᵃl.** Cf. **atha-j°**, p. 58*b*, l. 33.

jwí, see **jŏy.**

jav जव् । चातुल्यम् m. the thickness of a barley corn (a measure of length); met. a very small amount of anything, a jot, a tittle (Śiv. 557).

jāv जाव् m. going, in **āv ta jāv,** coming and going (K.Pr. 18). Cf. **āv 1.**

juv जुव् or **jyuv** ज्युव् । प्रशस्तः m. a form of address, a term of respect, Sir, Master, used —° after a proper name, as **hē nārān-juv** ho, Sir, Nārān (Gr.Gr. 96); voc. **hata juwa,** hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80). Similarly, in Śiv. we have **brahmā-juv** (697, 848, sg. dat; 802, 1116, 1142); **krushna-juv** (853); **nārad-juv** (1336, sg. ag.); **rāma-juv** (1040, 1781); **vidura-juv** (1328, sg. gen.); **vishnu-juv** (581), all these being proper names. In Rām. we have **brahmā-j(y)uv** (597, sg. dat.; 704, 1745, ag.; 1086, 1177, gen.); **lākhⁱman-jyuv** (380, 1172, sg. ag.); cf. **jiy.** This word should be distinguished from **zuv** ज़ुव्, which means 'life'.

jāvi जावि in **jāvi laŝhᵘjᵘ** जावि लछ़्जू । शाखामार्जनीविशेषः f. a bundle of twigs used as a sweeping-brush, a broom.

jawāb जवाब् or **jĕwāb** ज्यवाब् جواب । प्रतिवाक्यम् m. answer, reply, response (to a letter, writing, saying, or question) (Śiv. 555; Rām. 804; H. iii, 4; xii, 17); a retort, rejoinder; anything answering to another, counterpart, double, pair; return, reward, compensation; discharge, dismissal, *congé*; refusal (of an offer of marriage, etc.).

jawhar जव्हर् جوهر m. a gem, a jewel (Rām. 568).

jwān ज्वान् । अतिशोभनः adj. c.g. very good, excellent. Cf. **jān 2.**

jawān जवान् or (Śiv. 22) **jŏwān** ज्ववान् or (Śiv. 326) **jĕwān** ज्यवान् جوان । युवा, युवतिः adj. c.g. young, youthful, in the prime of manhood or womanhood; vigorous; as subst. c.g. a young man or woman (K.Pr. 87; YZ. 211; W. 48; Śiv. 22, 326); a youth (YZ. 9, 207).

jawönī जवानी جوآنی often spelt **jĕwönī** ज्यवानी । यौवनम् f. youth, adolescence, puberty (Rām. 14, 99, 359, 1137, 1625); the season of youth.

jāvĕnda जाव्यन्द । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, stated to be sweet smelling and employed as a stomachic (? = Hindī *ajwān, Ligusticum ajowan* or *Ptychotis ajowan*).

jãwār जाँवार् (= جامه وار) । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth, i.q. **jāma-takta,** p. 373*b*, l. 32; cf. **jāmawār.** **-nārⁱwār** -नंरिवार् । पटविशेषकृतवस्त्रभुजः m. a kind of sleeve made of this cloth and worn by well-to-do women.

jewar, see **juwur.**

juwur जुवुर् । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **juwaras** जुवरस्), the edible seeds of a kind of water-lily, the *Euryale ferox* (El. *jewar*, so L. 72, 345; Śiv. 1808).

juwar-gōjĕ जुवर्-गोज्य । फलविशेषसारः f.pl. the kernels of this seed.

juvürᵘ जुवंरु f., see **cila-juvürᵘ**, p. 171*a*, l. 12.

jyā ज्या, see **jā.**

jay जय् m. victory (Śiv. 141, 658), i.q. **jai.**

jayĕ जय interj. mayst thou have victory! (Śiv. 1256). This word is really a Sanskrit imperative. **-jayĕ-kār** -जय-कार्, i.q. **jai-jai-kār,** q.v., s.v. **jai.**

jāy जाय् جائی । स्थानम् f. (El. *jái*) a place (K.Pr. 87, 165; YZ. 14, 383; Śiv. 180, 519, 1087, 1232, 1330, 1488, 1743; Rām. 202, 8, etc.; K. 956; H. i, 3, 4, etc.); place, room, ground (Śiv. 90, 1716); room, space (K.Pr. 78); position (L.V. 50); the

place or proper place for anything (K.Pr. 50, 217; Śiv. 767); a proper place, an opportune moment for doing anything (Rām. 844); a place in which one dwells, a dwelling place (Śiv. 1236; Rām. 57, 72). **-shāy** -शाय् (= جائي شي) । गृहादिकम् f. a house with its appurtenances, such as garden, grounds, etc.

jāyĕ जाय sg. dat. commonly used for **jāyĕ-manz,** in a place (Śiv. 106, 169, 473, 969, 1071, 1136, 1190, 1468, 1618; Rām. 880, 1652, etc.), as in **akis jāyĕ,** in a certain place; **prath jāyĕ,** in every place (Śiv. 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1715, 1716; K. 862); **yith jāyĕ,** in this place, here; similarly in the plur. dat. **sārĕnᵘy jāyĕn,** in all places, everywhere (Gr.M.). **—jayĕ** —जाय । प्रतिप्रदेशम् adv. in each place, in every place, here and there (Śiv. 719, 885, 1242, 1480). **-phyurᵘ** -फियु । स्थानपरिवर्तनम् m. to change one's place; esp. (of a sick person) to go away for change of air. **-pĕṭh anun** -प्यठ अनुन् m.inf. to bring to the place (of execution), to execute (El. *jái pĕṭh anun*). **-yimdād** -यिमदाद् جائ امداد f. a place of help, a circumstance in which help is required, need of assistance (Rām. 381).

jiy जिय् m. a form of address, used —°, i.q. **jī** and **juv,** qq.v.; as in **brahmā-jiy** (Śiv. 485; sg. ag. 679; dat. 717, 718). **nārad-jiy** (Śiv. 807; sg. ag. 796, 802, 879, 911). **shiwa-jiy** (Śiv. 679, 683, 811, 845, 1184; sg. dat. 992).

jŏy ज्वय् or **jōy** जोय् جوئ । अल्पकुल्या f. a rivulet, stream (El. *jwi*; Śiv. 506, Rām. 1501); a water-channel (Gr.M.).

jōyĕ-jōyĕ जोय-जोय adv. in floods (Rām. 1483).

jyāda ज्याद (= زياده) adj. more, additional (Gr.M.); superfluous, redundant; too much, excessive; with emph. *y*, **kam yā jyāday,** less or more (H. ii, 12). Cf. **kam 1.**

jyādō ज्यादो, etc., see **jādū.**

jyôdāh ज्योदाह, see **jôd.**

jyāh ज्याह, see **jā.**

jyāma ज्याम, i.q. **jāma,** q.v.

jyān ज्यान्, i.q. **jān** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jyōnī ज्यांनी, i.q. **jōnī,** q.v.

jyānawār ज्यानवार्, **jyānāwār** ज्यानावार्, i.q. **jānawār,** q.v.

jyōrī ज्यांरी, i.q. **jōrī,** q.v.

jyōti ज्योति or **jyōtī** ज्योती f. light; esp. bright light, brilliance, glory (L.V. 76). **-rūph** -रूफ m. he whose form is all glorious light, an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 104, 305, 512, 981, etc.). **-sŏrūph** -स्वरूफ m., id. (Śiv. 346).

jyūtish ज्यूतिश्, i.q. **jūtish** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jyuv ज्युव्, i.q. **juv,** q.v.

jyāy ज्याय् i.q. **jāy,** q.v.

jāyyunᵘ जायिनु । वृहत्सद्म m. a large three- or four-storied house, a mansion.

juz-rasī جزرسي f. frugality, economy (Gr.M.).

juzᵃwa जुज़्व, i.q. **jujᵃwa,** q.v.

For words not found under **jĕ** or **jy,** see under **ja** or **j,** respectively. See article **j.**

K क् ك, KH ख् ک.

k क् ك. The ninth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Rōman character, the first when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the twenty-eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **kōv ka** कोव् क. It is sounded like an English *k*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is uttered. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *q* ق (*qāf*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases the *q* ق is usually pronounced as *k* in speaking Kāshmīrī. Some writers, however, represent it by *kh*.

The aspirate of **k** is **kh** ख् ک, which is the second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **khŏn[i] kha** खुनि ख. This aspirate *kh* is also used to represent the Arabic and Persian *kh* خ, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases, the *kh* خ is pronounced as the ordinary aspirated **kh** in speaking Kāshmīrī. Except in a few isolated words, such as **ṭsọk[u]**, sour, when **k** is followed by **ü-mātrā,** by **y,** or by **ĕ**, it is changed to **c.** Thus, **batuk[u]**, a duck, fem. **bat[ü]c[ü]**; **√thak-,** be weary, 2 p.p. **thacyōv**; **nyuk[u]**, thin, **nicĕr**, thinness (Gr.Gr. 30; Gr.M., p. 23). Similarly, except in the case of a few isolated words, such as **khũkh[u]**, speaking nasally, **kh,** when followed by any of these letters, becomes **ch.** Thus, **họkh[u]**, dry, fem. **hŏch[ü]**; **√likh-,** write, 2 p.p. **lichyōv**; **tryukh[u]**, clever, **trichĕr,** cleverness (ib.).

kai in **kai zag** (L. 463), see **kĕv[i]-zag,** s.v. **kyov[u]**.

kāo, see **kāv.**

kĕ क्य, see **kyāh 1.**

kī की (? spelling) m. the cord bending (? binding) the spokes of the large wheel together in the spinning wheel (El.).

kŏ क्व or **ku** कु, a prefix implying deterioration, depreciation, deficiency, want, littleness, hindrance, reproach, contempt, guilt, or the like. It is a Sanskrit prefix, but in Kāshmīrī it appears not only prefixed to borrowed Sanskrit words, but also to pure Kāshmīrī ones. Words to which this prefix is added will be found below in their proper alphabetical order.

koi in **koi kok** (? spelling and gender), a turnip-rooted Umbellifer (L. 71, eaten in times of famine). ? Cf. **kyov[u]**.

kŏ-aḍij[ü] क्व-अडिजू । कुत्सितमस्थि f. a bad bone; met. the bone of some wretched fellow fit only to be beaten, or of some low fellow fit only to carry burdens, or the like, as in **amis chuh kŏ-aḍij[ü]**, he has a bad bone, i.e. he is not worth anything but a beating or to put to bearing burdens.

kaba कब । बाहुद्वयम् f.pl. the two forearms, from the elbows to the fingers. **—mēnanĕ** —मेनन्य । बाहुयुद्धम् f. pl. inf. 'to measure the forearms'; hence, to struggle with the forearms against the forearms, to wrestle at arm's length.

kabā 1 कबा قبا ? f. N. of a garment worn by men, a long gown with flaps in the skirt. The skirt and breast are open, and sometimes has slits in the armpits. It resembles the **alkhŏlikh,** q.v., but is fastened with strings instead of buttons (Rām. 976).

kabā 2 कबा in **kabā-kūṭ[u]** कबा-कूटु । मारण(शूल)स्तम्भः m. an impalement post, the post on which a criminal condemned to death is impaled.

kōb कोब । वशीकरणावसरः m. a long-prepared opportunity for bringing another under subjection, the successful climax of such a preparation.

kõb कौँब् (? spelling) f. a sheath, scabbard (El. *kómb*), i.q. **kămb[i]**, q.v.

kọb[u] 1 क्वबु । कुब्जता m. a hump on the back, hump-backedness (K. 428).

kọb[u] 2 क्वबु । कुब्जः adj. (f. **kŏb[ü]** क्वबू), hump-backed (K. 427); a hunchback, esp. one born so (K.Pr. 116); crooked (El. *kŏb*); cf. **kŏbur[u]**. **—kul[u]** —कुलु । कुब्जो वृक्षः m. a hunchback tree, a tree with a crooked trunk. Such tree is easily climbed and is the rendezvous for this purpose of all the children of the neighbourhood; hence, met. an under-servant, who is the fag and drudge of all the upper servants, and who never has a moment's peace (see K.Pr. 116 for the origin of the metaphor).

kabāba कबाब (= كباب) । शूलाकृतमांसम् m. roasted meat, collops, or slices, or small pieces of meat roasted on a skewer or spit, and then treated with grease (K.Pr. 200). Cf. **lĕjĕ-kabāba,** s.v. **lĕjᵘ.**

kabōbⁱ कबाबि (= كبابی) । दुर्व्यसनी adj. c.g. one who makes or sells roast meat; met. an evilly conducted person, who is of an angry and miserly disposition, and who is at the same time addicted to other vices.

kubba कुब्ब قبه m. a dome, cupola (YZ. 8).

kabbal (? spelling and gend.), a kind of grass, the *dub* grass of India (L. 71).

kābal काँबल् । रोगविशेषः f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1,** q.v.

kabīla कबील قبیله m. a family (El.); a man's wife; a woman's husband (Rām. 265); the members of a family (Rām. 276, 1425). **-krônᵘ** -क्रोनु, family and relations (Rām. 1780).

kābul कावुल्, i.q. **kôbulᵘ,** q.v.

kabūl कबूल् قبول m. acceptance; consent, assent; recognition, sanction; admission, acknowledgment; choice (El.); that to which God has consented, one's fate (K.Pr. 25). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to accept (El.); to choose (El.).

kābuli कावुलि, i.q. **kôbuli,** q.v.

köbil कॉबिल् قابل adj. capable, able, clever, skilful, competent; a fit or competent person, an able man, etc. (Rām. 1302).

kõbil कँबिल् । काम्पिल्यः (औषधविशेषः) m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cure for herpes.

kôbulī कोवुली adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān. **—phrasth** —फ्रस्थ् m. a kind of poplar (L. 81).

kôbulᵘ कोबुलु m. (sg. dat. **kôbulas** कोवुलस), the city of Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān; the country of Afghānistān, which in K. is treated as equivalent to the Kāmbōja of Sanskrit literature (K. 578, 582, 586, 619 ff.).

kabūliyĕth कबूलियथ् قبولیت f. (sg. dat. **kabūliyüsᵘ** कबूलियंचू), acceptance; a receipt (El.); a written agreement.

kŏbun क्रबुन् । कुब्जीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kŏbyōv** क्रब्योव्), to become hunchbacked (from disease, accident, old age, or the like).

kabr, kabar قبر, i.q. **kŏbᵘ̈rᵘ̈,** q.v.

kibar किबर् كبر m. greatness, grandeur; nobility, eminence; pride, haughtiness (El., K.Pr. 112, Śiv. 324).

kŏbĕr क्रब्यर् । कुब्जता m. hunchbackedness, the condition of being humpbacked.

kŏburᵘ क्रबुरु । कुब्जः adj. (f. **kŏbᵘ̈rᵘ̈** क्रबंरू), one who has become hunchbacked (by disease, or the like, and who was not born so). Cf. **kọ̆bᵘ 2.**

kŏbᵘ̈rᵘ̈ क्रबंरू قبر or (H. iv, 7) **kabar** कबर् । प्रेतभूखातम् f. a grave, a tomb, esp. a Musalmān's tomb (as in K.Pr. 22) (K.Pr. 138 *kabri*). **-wŏbᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -व्रबंरू f., id. (El. *kabar-wabar*).

kŏbᵃrĕ wālun क्रबर्य वालुन् m.inf. to cause to descend into a tomb, to inter (H. iv, 7, *kabari*).

kõbürᵘ̈ कँबरू । समयविशेषः, कामारिपचोप्तानि सस्यानि N. of a certain astronomical period in the month of Ōshid (Skr. Āśvina = Septr.–Oct.) during which the sun is in Virgo (it corresponds to the Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*, for which, see bel.); hence, the spring crops (wheat, barley, etc.) usually sown in this period.

kõbari-kāh कँबरि-काह् । कामारिपचोद्भूता वृष्टिः m. the timely rain (**kāh 2**) that falls during this period, and after which the spring crops are sown (L. 328, *kámbar ká*). **-pach** -पच् । कामारिपचः m. N. of this period, in Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*. It is the dark half of the luni-solar month of Ōshid (see ab.). During it, not only are the spring crops sown, but also offerings are made by Hindūs to their deceased ancestors (L. 266, *Kambar pach*). **-shrād** -श्राद् । कामारिपचश्राद्धम् m. the oblation (Sanskrit *śrāddha*) offered by Hindūs to deceased ancestors during this period.

kọ̆bᵃrāwun क्रबरावुन् । कुब्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kọ̆bᵃrôwᵘ** क्रबरोवु), to make hunchbacked (by a blow, or the like); to make an inanimate object humped (e.g. to make the trunk of a tree crooked).

kabaṭh कबट् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **kabaṭi** कबटि), a boy's game, the *kabaḍḍi* of India proper. It is a kind of prisoner's base. A boy enters the territory of the rival party and runs through it. He must cry '*kabaṭh*' the whole time, and as long as he does so without taking breath he cannot be made a prisoner.

kŏ-buthᵘ क्र-बुथु । कुमुखः m. ugly-faced, ugly-mouthed; foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

kŏ-bĕtsᵘ̈ क्र-ब्यंचू । कुत्सितक्रियायाम् adv. in an evil work, in bad conduct, u.w. vbs. signifying expenditure, or the like.

kãbay 1 काँबय् । कामला f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1** and **kābal.**

kãbay 2 काँबय् । काचमाची f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an antiperiodic (L. 71, *kámbe*; 76, *kambai*; El. *kámbei*); i.q. **kāmal 2.**

kãbayĕ-byôlᵘ काँबय-ब्योलु । काचमाचीबीजानि m. its seed, used as medicine. **-pan** -पन् । काचमाचीपत्रम् m. its leaf. **-ras** -रस । काचमाचीरसः m. its juice. **-waṭhᵃr** -वथ्र् । काचमाचीपत्रम् m. its leaf.

kŏ-byôl^u क्ष-व्योलु । कुत्सितं बीजम् m. bad seed, that which (in the case of a plant) produces inferior seedlings, or which (in the case of a man) produces evil offspring.

kŏbyālyuk^u क्षव्यालिकु । कुबीजोत्पन्नः adj. (f. **kŏbyālic^ü** क्षव्यालिचू), born of a bad seed.

kabz कब्ज़् قبض in **kabz-bandī** कब्ज़्-बंदी قبضبندی f. constipation, costiveness (El.).

kabza कब्ज़ قبضه m. a grasp, clutch (of the hand); possession, occupancy; the handle or hilt (of a sword); a hinge; a sheath (El.).

kubzā कुब्ज़ा N. of a poor humpbacked girl (in Sanskrit *Kubjā*), who showed devotion to Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) on his way to fight the demon Kaṁsa. In recognition of her devotion Kṛṣṇa embraced her, and stayed a short time in her house (Śiv. 702, 1470; K. 425 ff., 520 ff.).

kŏ-bāzun क्ष-वाज़ुन् । कुपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-bāzanas** -बाज़नस्), a worthless vessel or utensil; met. a totally unworthy person.

kacĕ कच्य, see **koc^u** and **küṭ^ü 1** and **2**.

kaci कचि in **kaci-pūt^u** कचि-पुतु । अजपोतकः m. a young he-goat, a male kid. Cf. **kacyul^u 2**.

kōca कोच كوچه (often spelt **kōcĕ 1** कोच्य, see art. **C**) । गृहमार्गविशेषः m. a lane, an alley, a narrow road between houses (YZ. 40, 253; Śiv. 1466, 1625, 1849; Rām. 44), a shopless street (El. *kóchih*); an alley leading to a house (L. 462). **-phyur^u** -फिरु । मार्गादिभ्रमः m. alley-wandering; hence, losing one's way in the lanes of a town; met. losing one's way in some complicated business, losing the thread of an argument, or the like.

kŏcĕ क्षच्य, see **kŏṭ^ü**.

kōcĕ 2 कोच्य, see **küṭ^ü**, for **1**, see **kōca**.

koc^u कचु । आमः, अपक्कः, अर्धपाकः adj. (f. **küc^ü** कचू), unripe, raw, green; (of food) raw, uncooked, insufficiently cooked; immature, crude; unfinished, imperfect, incomplete; rude, rough, sketchy; built of unbaked bricks, built of mud.

kach कछ्, spelt **kachy** कछ्य् in Śiv. 500 । कचः m. (sg. dat. **kachas** कछस्), the short grass of the field, green grass (esp. the kind that grows in damp soil) (K.Pr. 43, L. 463, W. 144, Śiv. 500), met. a trifle (K.Pr. 181). **-nĕnd** -न्यन्द् f. the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.q. **arĭbar** (L. 463; cf. 327).

kacha-dōn^ü कछ-दांनू । कच्छगुच्छः f. (for **kacha-dānĕ**, 'kacha-paddy'), a kind of grass that grows plentifully in the Valley of Kashmīr. Its pods are eaten by children and by persons reduced to poverty. See RT.Tr. i, 211 ff. (I, 36 ff.) for an instance of its use. Cf. K.Pr. 43.

kāch काछ् m. (sg. dat. **kācas** काचस्), a carrot, *Daucus carota* (El.).

kãch काँछ् or (K. 605) **kāksha** काँचा f. wish, desire, longing (K. 605, 623, 798, 1114, 1127, 1134).

kāchĕ काछ्य, see **kŏṭh^u**.

kach^i कछि, in **lach^i āradith kach^i baṭun**, a jingle of **lach^i**, and meaning 'by a thing of small moment' as opposed to **lach^i**, 'by a hundred thousand (efforts).' Perhaps based on **kach**.

kŏch क्षछ् । उत्सङ्गः f. (sg. dat. **kŏchi** क्षछि, often written **kŏchĕ** क्षछ्य), the lap, the lower part of the bosom (where babies are carried or dandled) (K.Pr. 174, 227; YZ. 141; Śiv. 1549; K. 94, 158, 341, 469; L.V. 70).

kŏchi (or **kŏchĕ**) **hyon^u** क्षछि (or क्षछ्य) ह्यंनु m.inf. to take or carry in the bosom or lap (Śiv. 377, 1381, 1401). **-kĕth** -क्यथ् adv. in the bosom (e.g. with verbs of carrying or embracing) (Śiv. 1357, 1542; Rām. 665, 928, 1522; K. 161). **-pĕṭhuk^u** -प्यठुकु । उत्सङ्गस्थः adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc^ü** -प्यठचू), of on the lap, (of a child much fondled) a mother's darling.

kōch कोछ् m. the belly (Gr.Gr. 133).

kuch कुछ् f. (sg. dat. **kuci** कुचि), the female breast, bosom (El.).

kūch 1 कूछ् كوچ m. (sg. dat. **kūcas** कूचस्), marching, march; journey; departure (El.).

kūch 2 कूछ् । द्वारयन्त्रादिशब्दानुकृतिः m. onomat. the creak (of a door, a machine, or the like).

kũch कूँछ् (? spelling) f. (sg. dat. **kũci** कूँचि), a corner (El. *kúnch*).

kuchĕ कुछ्य, see **kuṭh^u**.

kuchu (L. 381), see **khoc^u** and cf. **kochuw^u**.

kucĕh (kuchĕh) (K.Pr. 116), **kucih (kuchih)** (K.Pr. 5), incorr. for **kuchĕ, kuchi**, see **kuṭh^u**.

kūcih (kūchih) (K.Pr. 239), incorr. for **kōcĕ**, see **küṭ^ü**.

kōchal कोछल् । विस्तारवान् adj. e.g. big-bellied, corpulent, large-bodied, full-bodied (only with reference to animate beings). Cf. **kōch** (Gr.Gr. 133).

kãchun काँछुन् । काङ्क्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kõch^u** कोँछु), to wish, want, desire, long for (K.Pr. 69; Śiv. 319, 1107; Rām. 1213). **kõch^u-mot^u** कोँछु-मतु । काङ्क्षितः perf. part. (f. **kõch^ü-müts^ü** कोँछू-मचू), wished for, desired.

kacharī कचहरी or **kachirī** कचहीरी f. a court of justice. These are the words as spelt by El. In India the word is *kacahri*.

kāchĕr **काछर्** । **काठिन्यम्** m. hardness, toughness (of the woody condition reached by vegetables, radishes, or the like, allowed to grow old before they are plucked).

kāchurᵘ **काछुर्**, see **aḍ-kāchurᵘ**, s.v. **aḍ**.

kochuwᵘ **कछुवु** । **नक्रः** m. a tortoise. (The Sanskrit translation, however, means 'crocodile'. This word is perhaps the same as the *kuchu* of L. 381, see **kuchu**).

kuchay **कुछय** । **कोशागारजीवी** m. a grain-merchant, one who buys unhushed grain from cultivators, stores it, husks it, and then sells it. Cf. **kŏthᵘ**.

kacil 1 **कचिल्** । **अल्पज्ञता** f. want of experience (in anything), ignorance due to want of practice (K.Pr. 76, *kachal*).

kacil 2 (? spelling and gender), the Himalayan spruce, *Picea morinda*, i.q. **röyil**, q.v. (L. 79, 80, *kachil*).

kīcam **कीचम** m. twisting, see **laci-kīcam**, s.v. **lüṭᵘ**.

kŏ-cāl **क्र-चाल्** । **कुत्सितव्यवहारः** m. an evilly behaved person, one of bad conduct, one of evil or corrupt life, one who is immoral.

kica-mama **किच-मम** । **वचौषधगर्भस्थाङ्कुरभेदः** m. the aromatic rhizome or root-stock of the *Acorus calamus*, or sweet-flag. It is used in medicine as an anti-phlegmatic.

kacĕn **कचन्**, see **küṭᵘ** 1 and 2.

kacer **कचर्** । **आमता, अर्धपाकवत्ता** m. rawness, greenness; (of food) rawness, uncookedness; immaturity; incompleteness.

kacūr **कचूर्** m. zedoary, *Zinziber zerumbet* (El.).

kŏ-cõṭᵘ **क्र-चाँटु** or **kŏ-cõṭhᵘ** **क्र-चाँठु** । **कद्वदः** adj. (f. **-cõṭᵘ** **-चाँटू** or **-cõṭhᵘ** **-चाँठू**), foul-lipped, foul-mouthed; one who habitually uses foul abuse; as subst. a foul, dirty lip. Cf. **cõṭᵘ**.

kacyulᵘ 1 **कच्युलु** । **मुखम्** m. the face (a rare word).

kacyulᵘ 2 **कच्युलु** । **अजः** m. a goat; met. a foolish fellow with a long scanty beard. Cf. **kaci-pūtᵘ**, s.v. **kaci**.

kõcyōv **काँच्योव्**, see **kõṭun**.

kad **कद्** or **kadd** قد m. size, stature, height (El., Gr.M., YZ. 12, 229).

kād **काद्** । **कर्मकरः** m. a representative (Gr.Gr. 10), a paid representative engaged on behalf of someone to supervise a particular work, e.g. sowing or reaping a certain area, a work-overseer. Cf. **kādᵃr**.

kāḍ 1 **काड्** । **नदीपात्रम्** m. the bed of a river, a river channel, the section of a river bed from bank to bank, the width of a river (Gr.Gr. 10).

kāḍ 2 **काड्** । **पौरुषम्** m. a man's length, the stature of a man (as a measure of length) (Rām. 632, **zangan kāḍ**, to stretch oneself the whole length of one's body. So K. 119).

kāḍ 3 **काड्**, see **kā̃ḍ 1**.

kā̃ḍ 1 **काँड्** । **काण्डः** m. the stalk or stem of a reed, grass, or the like, straw. In the compound with **dan** 5 (p. 221*a*, l. 13) the word is spelt **kāḍ**.

kā̃ḍa-bôrᵘ **काँड-बोरु** । **काण्डभारः** m. a load or bundle of straw, reed-stems, etc.

kā̃ḍ 2 **काँड्** m. a section, part in general; a cluster, bundle, multitude (Śiv. 32).

kaid, see **köd**.

kōd **कोद्** । **कर्पासवस्त्रसीमांशः** m. the collar of the long cotton coat (*phĕran*) worn by Kāshmīrīs. It is a separate piece of stuff cut to shape the neck and sewn on to the body of the garment.

kōḍ **कोड्** m. a kernel (El.).

köd **कांद्** or **kaid** **कैद्** قید m. imprisonment; a prison; hence, as adj. imprisoned (Gr.M.). **-khān** **-खान्** (H.) or **-khāna** **-खान** قید خانه m. a prison (Gr.M.; Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8). **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to imprison (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12). **—lagun** **—लगुन्** m.inf. to become imprisoned (H. v, 8; vi, 11).

kõda **कौंद** । **कुलालादिकन्दुः** f. a kiln; a potter's kiln (Rām. 1446; H. xi, 11); a brick-kiln (Śiv. 1033); a lime-kiln. **-bal** **-बल्** । **कुलालादिकन्दुस्थानम्** m. the place where a kiln is erected, a brick or potter's kiln (Gr.Gr. 165). **—khasūñü** **—खसूंञू** । **कुलालादिकन्दुयथावद्भावः** f.inf. a kiln to arise; met. to become like such a kiln (which contains no imperfectly baked articles, but only well-made perfectly baked ones), hence, a collection of good ('pucka') articles or qualities to exist. Cf. Śiv. 1033, where the causal form of the verb is used.

kö̃ḍⁱ 1 **कांडि** । **गोर्दम** f. (for **2**, **3**, see **kỗḍᵘ 1, 2**), the brain; cf. **kỗḍᵘ 1**. **—tārūñü** **—तारंञू** । **मस्तिष्कनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to extract the brain, to knock out a person's brains (in a fight, or as a capital punishment, etc.).

kỗḍᵘ 1 **कोडु** । **गोर्दम** m. the brain. Cf. **kö̃ḍⁱ**.

kö̃ḍⁱ-al **कांडि-अल्** । **कूष्माण्डः** f. N. of a kind of pumpkin.

kỗḍᵘ 2 **कोडु** । **कर्पासशोधकः** m. one who cleans seeds from raw cotton, a cotton-cleaner; a cotton carder (El. *kādhi*) (L.V. 102).

kö̃ḍⁱ-bāy **कांडि-बाय्** । **कर्पासीयन्त्रजीविपत्नी** f. a cotton-cleaner's wife; a woman who lives by cleaning cotton. **-yĕndᵃr** **-यंद्र्** । **कर्पासीयन्त्रम्** m. the machine used for extracting seeds from raw cotton.

köida کٲعده **कांइद**, see **köyida**.

kūd^i कूंदि تیدی or (vill.) **kōd^i** कांदि m. a captive, a prisoner (Gr.M.; H. v, 7, 8, 9; vi, 11; x, 5, 12; K. 998, n.pl. **kūd^i**).

kūḍī कूँडी f. a mortar (for pounding) (El. *kúndi*).

kūḍ^u कूडू, i.q. **kūr^u** कूरू, q.v. This is the form used towards Bāramulā (El.).

kadd قد, see **kad.**

kuddu sari, see **kuduseri.**

kuddūs قدوس adj. c.g. pure, holy, blessed; an epithet of the Deity (Gr.M.).

kŏ-dēh क्वदेह m. an evil body, a vile body, (this) vile body (in self-depreciation) (L.V. 7).

kŏ-dŏh क्व-दह । कुदिनम् m. an evil day, an unlucky day, an inauspicious day (W. 110).

kōdakh कांदख् । बन्धनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **kōdakas** कांदकस), a wrapper of paper, or the like, for containing loose leaves, such as those of a weakly-bound book, or the like.

kadkōy^i कद्कांयि । अलसः adj. c.g. lazy, one who dawdles at work.

kaḍ^al कंद्ल्, also written **kadal** कदल् । सेतुः m. a bridge (Śiv. 1830). See El. s.v. for a full account of the mode in which bridges are made in Kashmīr. The principle is that of a cantilever. **-on^u** -ऑनु । सेतुस्थो ऽन्धः m. a blind man who sits on a bridge to beg from passers by (who for his selfish ends blocks the traffic, and who gets out of the way only when he hears approaching footsteps); met. any selfish person who in every way pursues his own object without consideration for others. **—ṭsaṭun** —च़टुन् m.inf. to cut a bridge; met. (of a mischievous and extravagant wife) altogether to hinder her husband from crossing over to the other side (where prosperity and peace are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

kaḍ^ala-bal कंद्ल-बल् । सेतूपकण्ठतीर्थम् m. the bathing place on the bank of a river and close by a bridge. **-kānul** -कानुल् । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितबृहत्काष्ठम् m. the main beams that support the floor of the wooden cantilever bridges used in Kashmīr; cf. **kānul.** **-kūṭ^u** -कूटु । सेतुस्तम्भः m. the beams (in general) of a bridge. **-ṭhoṭh^u** -ठंठु । सेतुमध्याधारः m. the central pier supporting a long Kashmīr bridge. It is usually built of stone or brick.

kōḍal कॉँडल् (? spelling) m. the tail feathers of the **nīlyuj^u** (q.v.) bird. They are worn by Persian and Hindōstānī women (El. *kondal*; cf. also El. s.v. *nílúj*).

kŏ-ḍōl क्व-डोल् । विषमाकारः adj. c.g. ill-formed, misshapen, ungainly, ugly.

kadam कदम् قدم m. the foot; a footstep, step, pace (El.); (of a horse) his paces, mode of going (K.Pr. 71); a footprint, the mark of a foot (Śiv. 1666). **—dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to set forth (H. x, 11, 12). **—tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the footstep; walk vigorously, step out (K.Pr. 46; Rām. 1648; L.V. 99). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to put down the foot, to walk, to step forward (Śiv. 496, 1088; cf. 1849; H. iv, 5).

kaḍun कड़ुन्, also (vill.) **karun** करुन् । निष्कासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kod^u** कोड़ु, pl.f. **kajĕ** कज्य; 2 p.p. **kajyōv** कज्योव), to pull out, drag out, pluck out, root up (K.Pr. 33, 175; YZ. 569; Śiv. 124, 1111, 1462; Rām. 849; H. x, 13; K. 432); to take out, extract, bring out (K.Pr. 64, 94; YZ. 104, 454; Śiv. 1693; Rām. 1523; H. viii, 4, 11, 12); to take out (from a receptacle) (H. viii, 7, 10; xii, 17); to take out, withdraw (e.g. money from a bank) (K.Pr. 26); to bring forth, bring out, lead forth (H. iii, 4, 8; xii, 1); to draw out, entice out (of a place) (Rām. 375); to tear out, or off, dislocate (H. viii, 7); to tear off, pull off, strip (cf. **dāla**) (Śiv. 1329, Rām. 1233); to take off, detach (something fastened to another) (H. viii, 10); to take off (clothes) (H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7); to draw (a sword) (Rām. 411; H. viii, 13; x, 7; K. 33); to pull, drag (Śiv. 830; cf. **brod^u**); to drive out, turn out, cast out, expel, banish; (Śiv. 706; Rām. 1167; H. iv, 2; viii, 11); to release, let go (Śiv. 1285); to deduct (cf. p. 155*a*, l. 29); to extract (e.g. venom from a wound) (Gr.M.); to drive away (weariness, etc.) (Śiv. 1752, 1867); to dig out; to accomplish, complete, effect; to pluck (fruit, vegetables, etc.) (K.Pr. 10, 80; Rām. 1283); to find out, bring to light, invent, discover; to strike (a balance); to bring out (a person's qualities), to train, bring up (a person, horse, etc.) (cf. p. 122*b*, l. 3); to bring out, produce, display (Śiv. 1299; H. x, 2, 12; xii, 15); to let out, give utterance to, utter (Śiv. 1907); to extract (a passage), to quote (Gr.M.); to experience (trouble, adversity, etc.) (Rām. 419); (of a period of time) to pass (it) somehow or other, to manage to spend (it), to while (it) away (K.Pr. 117, Rām. 1740); (generally) to pass (time) (H. viii, 3, 11; x, 11; xii, 4, 5, 11). This verb occurs very frequently in idiomatic expressions, of which the following are only a few examples. Many others will be found elsewhere in this Dictionary:—

āh kaḍun आह कड़ुन्, to sigh (YZ. 494); **armān—** अर्मान्—, to drive out longing, to achieve

one's long-desired object (Śiv. 706, 1655, 1830); **atha—** अथ—, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462, YZ. 439); **dŏh—** दह—, to pass the day somehow or other, to while it away (K.Pr. 117); **dēwôlᵘ—** देवोलु—, to become bankrupt (Gr.M.); **kād—** काड्—, to stretch one's whole length, to extend the limbs (Rām. 632, K. 119); **kruh kaḍānⁱ** क्रुह् कडनि, to be at the point of death; **kash—** कश्—, to pull a bow, draw a bow, prepare to discharge an arrow (Rām. 117, 123, 1271); to serve (a person) to his complete satisfaction; **mūla—** मूल—, to pull up by the roots (Gr.M.; Rām. 929, 1375, 1626); **tāna tāna—** तान तान—, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb from limb (Rām. 698, 1405); **ṭās—** टास—, to make the sound of a slap; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138); to spend to the last farthing; **tsopᵘ—** त्सपु—, to take a bite out of something (K.Pr. 238); **tsörith—** चोरिथ—, to quote (from a book) (Gr.M.); **wani—** वनि—, to recognize (a person or thing) as (so-and-so or such-and-such) (Śiv. 910).

galatī kaḍünᵘ गलती कडंनू, to pick out mistakes, criticize (Gr.M.); **wŏṭh—** व्रद—, to leap (Śiv. 998); **zĕv—** ज्यव—, to thrust out the tongue, to put it into position for immediate speech (K. 508).

koḍᵘ-motᵘ कडु-मतु । निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **küḍᵘ-mütsᵘ** कडू-मंचू), pulled out; expelled, banished, and so on with all the meanings of **kaḍun**. **küḍᵘ-mütsᵘ kath**, an extract (from a letter) (Gr.M.).

kaḍith hāwun कडिथ् हावुन् m.inf. to produce and show (Rām. 670, 1466). **—nyunᵘ** —निनु m.inf. to take out and carry away, to carry out, to carry away (K. 57, 69, 191, 254). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् m.inf. to cast out altogether, to expel, drive out (W. 85; Rām. 148, 257, 1391, 1608, 1695); to take off, doff (clothes) (H. x, 9).

kaḍaňĕ कडञ । धिक्काराः f.pl. (Gr.Gr. 118), scolding, blaming, finding fault with (a servant, a child, or the like). The f.pl. of **kaḍun** also takes the form of this word. **kaḍaňĕ-pösᵃraňĕ** कडञ-पासरञ । धिक्कारानादरादिकरणम् f. pl. inf. to scold, to blame, as ab.

kadᵃr कद्र् قدر or (Rām. 18) **kadürᵘ** कदंरू m. greatness, dignity, honour (Śiv. 497); rank (El.); doing honour, honouring (Rām. 18); (in estimating) the value or worth (e.g. of a precious stone) (K.Pr. 123).

kādᵃr काद्र् । कर्मकरापेचकः m. one who wants work-people for any special work, an employer of workmen or workwomen, such as a large farmer who wants people for reaping, or the like. Cf. **kād**.

kā̃dᵃr काँद्र्, also spelt **kā̃durᵘ 1** काँदुरु । कान्दविकः m. (f. **kā̃dᵃrĕñ** काँद्र्यञ्, q.v.), a baker (of bread or of other articles; cf. p. 140*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 148; K.Pr. 20, sg. dat. **kā̃dᵃris**; W. 18, 114).

kā̃dur 1 काँदुर् । कंदुः m. an oven (rare).

kā̃dur 2 काँदुर्, **kā̃durᵘ 2** काँदुरु, or **kā̃dᵘrᵘ** काँद्रू । तृणकुसूलः m. a large kind of jar, wrapped round with grass or twigs, and often plastered with mud, used for storing grain or as a receptacle for articles in frequent use. Cf. pp. 109*b*, l. 30 and 230*a*, l. 2.

kŏḍur क्रडुर्, also spelt **kuḍur** कुडुर्, **kŏḍurᵘ** क्रडुरु, or **kuḍurᵘ 1** कुडुरु । दृढबीजं द्राचादेः m. (sg. dat. **kŏḍaras** क्रडरस), the small hard seed of a grape or similar fruit.

kŏḍar क्रडर । धृष्टत्वादिगुणाः m.pl. of the ab., met. audacity, hard-heartedness, and other blameworthy qualities of soul (as distinct from external defects).

ködir कांदिर् قادر adj. potent, powerful, mighty; a common Musalmān N.P. **ködir-i-mutlakh** قادر مطلق m. the Omnipotent, the Almighty, N. of God (Musalmān) (Gr.M.).

kuḍurᵘ कुडुरु । कोद्रवः m. N. of a certain inferior grain eaten by the poorer villagers, the *kōdō* of India, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*.

kuḍurᵘ 2 कुडुरु । कठोरः adj. (f. **kuḍᵘrᵘ** कुड्रू), hard, difficult (of a road, mountain pass, or the like); coarse (El.); passionate, wrathful, hard to get on with, unbearable (K.Pr. 117).

kā̃dᵃrĕñ काँद्र्यञ्, also spelt **kā̃durĕñ** काँदुर्यञ् । कान्दविकस्त्री f. a baker's wife; a female baker. Cf. **kā̃dᵃr** (Gr.Gr. 39).

kŏdrath क्रद्रथ् قدرت f. (sg. dat. **kŏdrütsᵘ** क्रद्रंचू), power, ability, authority; esp. God's power, omnipotence (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 602).

kuduseri (? spelling and gender), N. of a kind of small good apple (see El., s.v. *tsünṭ*). L. 349 spells the word *kuddu sari*, and says it is in shape long, and is juicy and rather acid, ripening early and not keeping.

kāḍay काडय् f. pulling out; hence, using up, expending, used —° as in **dŏha-°** (see **dŏh**), **dana-°** (see **dana 1**), **dyāra-°** (see **dyār**), qq.v.

kā̃golᵘ 1 काँगलु । रसस्नेहवान् adj. (f. **kā̃güjᵘ** काँगजू), full of tarry sap (e.g. soft fir-wood), and hence easily inflammable.

kā̃golᵘ 2 काँगलु । धान्यादिशूकविशेषः m. the awn of grain.

kā̃galunᵘ काँगलुनु । रसस्नेहवत्त्वम् m. resinousness, the condition of possessing resinous sap (cf. **kā̃golᵘ 1**); cf. L. 80 *kanglan*, the white resin of the blue pine, used as an application for wounds.

kāg^ür^ü काँग्रू or kāgür^ü काँगरू or kāg^ar काँगर् । हसन्तिका f. (sg. dat. kāgrĕ काँग्य or kāgarĕ काँगर्य, abl. **kāgri** काँग्रि), the portable brazier, or *kāngrī*, much used in Kashmīr (K.Pr. *kángár*, 129, 131, 178; *kángri*, 50, 128, 129). For particulars see El. s.v. *kángri*; L. 70, 250, *kangar*; and K.Pr. 129. The word is a fem. dim. of **kang,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 37).

kāgri-khŏph^ür^ü काँग्रि-खुर्फ्रू । भग्ना काष्ठाङ्गारिका f. a worn-out brazier. **-khôr^u** -खोर् । काष्ठाङ्गारिकार्धभागः m. the outer half (made of woven twigs) of a brazier, remaining after the inner earthenware bowl has been broken or removed; see **khôr^u.** **-köndol^u** -क्कंडुलु । हसन्तिकापात्रम् m. the circular earthenware bowl of a brazier, which contains the burning fuel. **-kön̄^ü** -कांञू । हसन्तिकालता f. the covering of woven twigs outside the earthenware bowl of a brazier; see **kön̄^ü 2.**

kāgaz कागज़, incorr. for **kākaz,** q.v.

kāgazī कागज़ी, incorr. for **kākazī,** q.v.

kh 1 ख् pron. suff. of the sing. nom. of the second person as in **poku-kh,** thou wentest; **kor^um-akh,** thou wast made by me (Gr.Gr. 184). If this suff. is followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*. Thus **karān chu-kh,** thou makest, **karān chu-h-a-s,** thou makest for him (Gr.Gr. 181). With this word may be compared the Armenian *kho*, thy, in which Indo-European *tu-* has become *kh-*.

kh 2 ख् pron. suff. of any case of the plur. of the third person, as in **karān chu-kh,** he makes them or he makes for them; **koru-kh,** he was made by them (Gr.Gr. 186). If this suff. is followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*, as in **kor^u-h-a-s,** I was made by them (Gr.Gr. 181).

kha ख m. the sky, the firmament; (in Saiva philosophy) i.q. **ākāsh,** the principle of absolute vacuity, the wide and limitless expanse of empty space; **-sŏrūph** -स्वरूप m. he whose nature consists in the principle of absolute void, the Supreme Deity of the Śaivas (L.V. 15).

khai, khāī, see **khay 1.**

khāo, see **khāv.**

khĕ ख्य, see **khyon^u.**

khō 1 खो خو m. (El.), temper, disposition (cf. **khōy** f.) (El. *khó*, i.e. **khôw^u**; YZ. 5).

khō 2 (? spelling) m. *Oreoseris lanuginosa* (El. *khó*, i.e. **khôw^u**).

khoe, see **khōy.**

khū̃ खूँ, i.q. **khūn,** q.v.

kah 1 कह् । स्वर्णमूल्यवर्णादिपरीचणम f. (sg. dat. **küsh^ü** कंशू), the testing of gold by its colour (ascertained by rubbing on a touchstone). Cf. **kah-wüṭ^ü.**

kah 2 कह्, see **kāh 1.**

kãh कँह्, for **kāh** काँह्, see **kēh.**

kāh 1 काह् or **kah** कह् । एकादश card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kāhan** काहन्, Śiv. 522, L.V. 95), eleven (Gr.Gr. 76); **kāh,** Rām. 1740; **kah,** K.Pr. 91, 95, 153; YZ. 82; **kahai,** only eleven (K.Pr. 97, W. 124). As a rule **kah** is used in the Musalmān dialect and **kāh** in the Hindū dialect. **—shĕth** —शथ् । एकादश शतम् card. c.g. eleven hundred. With **kāh, hath** becomes **shĕth** (Gr.Gr. 84, Rām. 740–1).

kāha-nēth^ar काह-नेथर् । जातकर्मनामकरणे m. N. of a certain Hindū birth-ceremony. On the eleventh day after birth (if all goes well) the mother ceases to be impure. The **kāh-nēth^ar** ceremony is then performed. A Brāhmaṇ priest is summoned, and the mother drinks the five products of a cow. The seven birth-room vessels (see **hur^i-lĕj^ü,** p. 346*b*, l. 41) are filled with food of which relatives and friends partake. A tree is traced in chalk upon the wall, and the family astrologers cast the child's horoscope (see L. 259, *kah netar*). **-nôw^u** -नोवु । एकादशनामवान् m. he who possesses eleven names; esp. the Hindū God Rudra (a form of Śiva) who appears under eleven forms, each of which again is a Rudra. The usual list of the names of these eleven Rudras is, in Sanskrit, Ajaikapad, Ahirbudhnya, Hara, Nirṛta, Īśvara, Bhuvana, Aṅgāraka, Ardha-kētu, Mṛtyu, Sarpa, and Kapālin. **-röth^ür^ü** -रांथ्रू । दानविशेषद्रव्यम् f. N. of a present sent by a Hindū to his daughter's father-in-law and other relations on the eleventh day after the death of his father or other senior relation. It is on this day that the *śrāddha* ceremony for the deceased is performed.

kāh 2 काह् । आसेचनम् m. watering of fields, whether sown or not, by sprinkling (either from rain, or from reservoirs). Cf. **kōbari-kāh,** p. 382*b*, l. 13.

kāh 3 काह् । एकादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **kösh^ü** कांशू), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (according to the Hindū almanac) (Gr.Gr. 69; cf. **gād,** p. 276*a*, l. 37).

kāh 4 काह् । चर्मतन्तुः f. a lace made of leather, a strip of leather used as a thread for sewing together the component parts of leather articles (such as shoes, bellows, or the like) (H. xi, 14).

kāha tāranĕ काह तारञ । भस्त्राचर्मादिस्यूतिः f. pl. inf. 'to pass the laces over', i.e. to sew leather goods with this leather lace.

kãh काँह्, see **kēh.**

kȧh[i] 1 कहि । कथम् adv. how ?, in what manner ? (poet.) (Śiv. 1624). **-tām** -ताम् । कथमपि adv. somehow or other (poet.) (K. 1119). **-tāmath** -तामथ् । कथमपि adv., id. **-tāñ** -ताञ् । कथंचन adv., id. (K. 366, 740). **-tāñĕth** -तात्रथ् । कथंचन adv., id.

kȧh[i] 2 कंहि । केन मूल्येन adv. at what price ? As in **kȧh[i] chĕh dā-khār,** at what price is a *khār* of paddy ? like our 'how much is wheat a bushel ?' (K.Pr. 109).

kahū 1 कहू । कृपणः adj. c.g. miserly, a miser (obs.).

kahū 2 कहू, m. *Lactuca sativa* (El.) ; cf. **hand.** **-khor[u]** m. N. of a certain edible fungus, *Hydnum coralloides.* It grows in rotten wood, and in the burnt-out hollows of *Picea Morinda* (L. 73 *káho khur*).

kĕ̃h क्यँह, see **kēh.**

kēh कँह । किंचित् pron. indef. used either as a subst. or as an adj.

[It has in the singular two sets of forms, one animate, the other inanimate. In the nominative singular animate it has a set of forms which are confined to the masculine, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **u**, and another set of forms which are of common gender, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **a**. In the other cases of the singular it is of common gender.

The inanimate forms of the singular are all of common gender.

In the plural there is no distinction between animate and inanimate, and all forms are of common gender.

The simplest forms of the sg. nom. are **kũh** (an. m.), **kãh** (an. c.g.), and **kẽh** (inan. c.g.). To these **ts** is added as an indefinite suffix, so that we get some such form as **kũhts, kãhts,** or **kẽhts** respectively, but such forms are now obsolete, although grammarians give a form **kẽts** or **kēnts,** which is now not used except in the nom. plur. (cf. Gr.Gr. 67, 91). In Rām. 150 there is, however, the form **kẽhtsh-āh,** and this is the only instance yet noted of the preservation of the **h** before the **ts.**

This form **kẽhtshāh** leads us to the second set of nominative forms used at the present day. Under the rule of Kāshmīrī phonetics that a final surd must be aspirated, **kũhts, kãhts,** and **kẽhts** regularly become **kũhtsh, kãhtsh,** and **kẽhtsh** respectively. These have been contracted to **kũtsh** (L.V. 60), **kãtsh,** and **kẽtsh,** to which the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article is added, so that we finally arrive at the forms **kũtshāh, kãtshāh,** and **kẽtshāh,** which are now in everyday use, as optional forms of **kũh, kãh,** and **kẽh** respectively.

The suffix **ts** is not used in the oblique cases of the singular, which have special forms, but reappears in the plural, where it is used throughout.

For the singular oblique cases, the animate form is **kaĩsi** and the inanimate form is **kuni.**

For the plural, the nominative is **kẽh, kẽts** or **kēnts,** or **kẽtshāh,** and the base of the oblique cases is **kẽts.**

The above remarks primarily refer to the use of this pronoun as a subst. Its use as an adjective is very similar, but is more lax and will be dealt with later on.

The following are therefore the forms occurring in declension :—

Singular, nominative ; animate ; masculine, **kũh** कूँह (K. 578, 795), **kũtshāh** कूँछ़ाह (Gr.M.) ; common gender, **kãh** काँह (El. *kahn*) (L.V. 107 ; Śiv. 79, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189 ; Rām. 139, 164, 504, 720, 729, 770, etc. ; H. i, 2 ; vi, 10 ; xii, 2), **kãtshāh** काँछ़ाह (Śiv. 356–7, Rām. 884).

Inanimate, common gender, **kẽh** कँह (El. *kihn*) (Śiv. 309, 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 984, etc. ; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, etc. ; L.V. 9, 11, 19, etc.) ; **kẽtshāh** कँछ़ाह (Śiv. 117, 974, 1529 ; Rām. 162, 587, 653, 1081) (**kẽhtshāh** कँहछ़ाह, Rām. 150). In old Kāshmīrī we have also **kũh** कुँह (L.V. 2), and **kũtsh** (L.V. 60).

All oblique cases except gen., an. **kaĩsi** कँसि (Śiv. 1216, 1228, 1460 ; Rām. 133, 139, 215–6, 543, 1093, 1220, 1230, 1597, 1621, 1780 ; H. ii, 8 ; iii, 3 ; L.V. 35) or **kõsi** कँासि (K.Pr. 171, 208 ; H. v, 9) ; inan. **kuni** कुनि (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757 ; Rām. 780).

Gen. an. **kaĩsi-hond[u]** कँसि-हन्दु (Rām. 381, 754, 881, 1228) ; inan. **kunyuk[u]** कुन्युकु (see bel.).

Plural, an. and inan., c.g. nom. **kẽh** कँह (Śiv. 123 ; Rām. 778, 861–3, 1071–6, 1379 ; L.V. 32) ; **kẽts** कँत्स़ or **kēnts** केत्स़ (Gr.Gr. 67, 91) or **kẽtshāh** कँछ़ाह (Gr.M.) ; dat. **kẽtsan** कँत्स़न (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102) ; gen. **kẽtsan-hond[u]** कँत्स़न-हन्दु (Gr.M.) ; ag., abl. **kẽtsau** कँत्स़ौ (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102).

It will have been observed that in all the above forms, except **kaĩsi,** the stem vowel is long and is nasalized, thus, **ũ, ã, ẽ.** In writing in the Nāgarī or Śāradā character the nasalization is often represented by an **n** before **ts,** thus, **kūntshāh** कून्छ़ाह, **kāntshāh** कान्छ़ाह, **kēntshāh** केन्छ़ाह, **kēnts** केत्स़, **kĕntsan** केत्स़न, **kēntsau** केत्स़ौ. This perhaps indicates a real variation of pronunciation, but, so far as the present writer's experience goes, there is no true *n*-sound, but only a nasalization of the vowel except

in the nom. pl. **kẽnts,** in which the **n** is generally distinctly audible. The vowel is also very commonly written and pronounced short throughout, thus, **ŭ, ă, ĕ.** This is particularly common in the Musalmān dialect (e.g. in H.), but also occurs in Hindū poetry, so that we get **kũh** कुँह् کُنه (El. *kuhn*) (Śiv. 311; Rām. 715, 1076, 1762; L.V. 2, 35, 60); **kũtshāh** कुँछाह् کُنچھاہ; **kãh** कँह् کنه (El. *kahn*); **kãtshāh** कँछाह् کنچھاہ; **kẽh** क्यँह् کِنه (El. *kihn*) (H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15); **kẽtshāh** क्यँछाह् کِنچھاہ (H. vii, 26; x, 3; xii, 4, 5, etc.) or even **kĕntsāh** क्यन्ज़ाह् کِنچاہ (H. vii, 20); **kẽnts** क्यन्ज़्, کِنچ; **kẽtsan** क्यँज़न کِنچن; **kẽtsau** क्यँज़ौ کِنچو.

The final **h** of **kũtshāh, kãtshāh, kẽtshāh** is also sometimes omitted, so that we get **kũtshā** कूँछा, **kãtshā** काँछा, **kẽtshā** कँछा. In the Persian character, moreover, the final **āh** of these three words is often written **ah,** so that we get **kũtshah** کونچھه, **kãtshah** کانچھه, **kẽtshah** کینچھه, etc. There are other minor variations of spelling, which it is unnecessary to note here.

When used as an adjective, all the forms given above for the use of this pronoun as a substantive may be employed, number for number, case for case, an. masc. for an. masc., an. c.g. for an. c.g., and inan. for inan. Moreover **kũh (kŭh), kãh (kăh), kẽh (kĕh),** or **kẽtshāh (kĕtshāh),** etc., may be used without change to agree with any inan. noun in any case of either number. The following examples of adjectival use occur in the literature at present available:—An. m. sg. nom. **kũh** कुँह् (Rām. 373); **kũh** कूँह् (K. 419); **kãh** काँह् (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8).

Inan. sg. nom. **kẽh** क्यँह् (H. v, 10; vi, 16; viii, 1, 2; x, 1, 7; xii, 5); **kẽh** कँह् (Śiv. 23, 375, 429, 518, 644, 750, etc.; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 533, etc.); **kãh** काँह् (Śiv. 255, 477, 771, 1757; Rām. 417, 617, 836, 967, 1649); **kăh** कँह् (K.Pr. 201); **kãtsh** काँछ् (L.V. 41); **kẽtsh** कँछ् (L.V. 59); **kẽtshāh** कँछाह् (Rām. 300, 699); **kĕntshāh** क्यन्छाह् (H. xii, 4, 19); **kũh** कुँह् (Rām. 231, 836); and the irregular **kũh** कूँह् (Rām. 689, see bel.). L.V. 77 has an inanimate fem. **kõh** कोँह् (in **kõh-ti**).

Obl. **kuni** कुनि (K. 949; Rām. 762, 1023, 1037).

Pl. nom. **kẽh** कँह् (Rām. 775, 786, 852, 1343). In H. xi, 7, **kẽh** क्यँह् is used as an. fem. pl. nom. The only available example of this form as m. is the irregular **kẽh**ⁱ क्यँहि of H. vi, 11.]

As subst. an. anyone (Śiv. 77, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189, 1228; Rām. 133, 139, 215, 381, 504, 720, 770, 884, 915, 1379, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 8; iii, 3; vi, 10; xii, 22; L.V. 35, 60); someone (Rām. 944, 1179).

As subst. inan. anything (Śiv. 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 728, 984, 1434, 1451, 1749, 1858; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, 758, 1158, 1287, 1342, 1399, 1658, 1661, 1670; H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15; K.Pr. 201); something (Śiv. 309, 974; Rām. 786; H. vii, 20, 26; x, 3; xii, 18).

As adj. an. any (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8); some, a certain (H. vi, 11; xi, 7).

As adj. inan. any (Śiv. 23, 255, 375, 429, 477, 644, 750, 763, 771, 777, 843, 844, 873, 1072, 1757; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 471, 617, 654, 817, 836, 1343; H. vi, 16; viii, 1; x, 1, 7; xii, 5, 19); some, a certain (Rām. 300, 599, 786, 1150, 1388, 1743; H. v, 10; viii, 2; xii, 4, 19).

As adv. at all, in any respect (with neg. not at all, in no respect) (Rām. 283, 331, 347, 754).

kũh compounded with an interrogative pronoun becomes still more indefinite, as in **kũh kus,** anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kũh kyāh,** some . . . or other, of some kind or other (adj. inan.) (Rām. 231, 373), so **kũh kami sāta,** at some time or other (Rām. 836); **kẽh na-ta kyāh,** nothing at all (L.V. 19). In **kũh kath jāyĕ,** in any place whatever, the vowel of **kũh** has been changed (Rām. 689). Cf. **kõh-kŭt**ⁱ (p. 390*b*, l. 30).

biyĕ kũh बिय कूँह् (m.) **biyĕ kãh** बिय काँह् (c.g.) (Rām. 729, 1246), etc., anyone else; someone else; someone more; as adj. an., any other. **biyĕ kãh-ti** बिय काँह्-ति anyone else at all (Rām. 164). **biyĕ kẽh** बिय कँह्, etc., anything else (H. xii, 8); something else, something more (H. iii, 8).

na kũh न कूँह् (m.) (K. 582), **na kãh** न काँह् (c.g.) (Rām. 139, 1076), etc. (or the **na** may follow), no one. As adj. an., not any, no. **na kẽh** न कँह्, etc., not anything, nothing (L.V. 9, 11, 90). As adj. inan., not any, no (Śiv. 518; Rām. 26, 104, 208, 275–6, 912, 1002, 1270, 1710, 1730; L.V. 41, 77). As adv., not at all (H. ii, 5; v, 5; xii, 2). El. *kihnnah.* It often takes the form **kĕh-na** क्यह्-न, with short vowel and no nasal.

prath kũh प्रथ् कूँह् (m.), etc., each one, every one (Śiv. 357, 1216, 1460). **prath kẽh** प्रथ् कँह्, etc., each thing, everything (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757).

sôruy kāh सोरुय् काँह्, etc., everyone. sôruy kēh सोरुय् कँह्, etc., everything (Śiv. 1758). yus kāh युस् काँह्, etc., whoever (Śiv. 356, yus kātshāh); yih kēh यिह् कँह्, etc., whatever (Rām. 45, 256, 470, 790, 1745; yih kētshāh, Śiv. 117, 695, 1184, 1529; Rām. 162, 587, 653; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 8); yih kēh . . . ti kēh, whatever . . . that (correl.) (Rām. 1660).

kāh akhāh काँह् अखाह्, etc. । कश्चिदेकः c.g. a certain man (or woman), a certain person, equivalent to the Latin *quidam*.

kāh-ti काँह्-ति, etc., anyone even, anyone at all (Rām. 1497; H. vii, 23; kūh-ti, Śiv. 311, Rām. 1762). As adj. any even, any at all (H. i, 5). kēh-ti कँह्-ति, etc., anything even, anything at all (Śiv. 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492); as adj. any at all (H. viii, 9).

kĕh-na क्वह्-न, see na kēh under na kūh, ab.

kēh kēh कँह् कँह् pl. several of various kinds (Rām. 775). kēh kēh कँह् कँह् (pl.) . . . kēh kēh कँह् कँह् (pl.) some . . . others (Śiv. 125). kēh कँह् (pl.) . . . kēh कँह् (pl.) some . . . others (Rām. 778, 861–3, 1071–6; K.Pr. 102; L.V. 32). Similarly (sg. inan.) kēh कँह् . . . kētshāh कँछ़ाह् . . . kēh कँह् some . . . some, part . . . part . . . part (Rām. 1081).

kēh-kyuthᵘ क्वँह्-क्यु्थ् or kēh-kyuthᵘ कँह्-कियु्थ् । आकस्मिकभयादिकशङ्का adj. (f. -kitshᵘ -किछ़ू), 'like something or other,' hence, used as a euphemism for something terrible or harmful, which it is ill-omened or inadvisable to mention.

kūh akhāh कुँह् अखाह् । काश्चिदेकः m. a certain man, i.q. kāh akhāh, ab., but only masc.

kuni-kinⁱ कुनि-किनि (Rām. 780) or kuni pöṭhⁱ कुनि पॉठि, adv. in some way, in some way or other (K. 375, 448); in any way (K. 616).

kunyukᵘ कुन्युकु adj. (gen. of kēh) (f. kunicᵘ कुनिचू), of anything (Śiv. 475, 491, 728, 819, 1546; Rām. 1742).

kaisi phiri कँसि फिरि, adv. sometimes, now and then; several times, frequently (El. *kensih phiri*, *kentsi phiri*).

kētshāh karun कँछ़ाह् करुन् m.inf. to do something; esp. (in a bad sense) to do something malicious (to a person) (H. xii, 5, 10, 13, 19). -mētshāh -मँछ़ाह् । किमपि वस्तु m. something or other.

kēhⁱ क्वँहि (H. vi, 11), see kēh.

kĕhō 1 क्वहो, see kyāh.

kĕhō 2 क्वहो, adv. why? (K.Pr. 49, *kiho*). Cf. kahyū.

kĕhō 3 क्वहो, conj. or; yutᵘ kĕhō totᵘ, here or there, at some place or other (K.Pr. 102).

kih किह् or kīh कीह् । संहतकेशसमूहः f. a lump of matted hair pulled out in combing, hair pulled out in combing, the loose hair found in the hand or comb when dressing the hair (El., H. v, 4). The ordinary hair of the head is kīsh, m., q.v.

kīhi-hᵘrᵘ कीहि-हुरू । प्रसाधननिर्गतवालगुच्छः f. a quantity or mass of hair pulled out at one time by a comb, a lump of combings. -raz -रज़् । प्रसाधननिर्गतवालरज्जुः f. a rope made of hair combings, a 'switch'. -wāl -वाल् । प्रसाधननिर्गतवालः m. a single hair pulled out in combing.

kihᵘ किहु, etc., see kyuhᵘ.

kŏh क्वह् (= کوه) । पर्वतः m. a mountain (Śiv. 63, 202, 206, 252, 422, 1392; Rām. 96, 205, 400, 443–4, etc.); a range of mountains (El. *koh*, i.e. kōh).

kŏha-dāmān क्वह-दामान् (= دامان کوه) । उपत्यका m. the foot or declivity of a mountain. -kŏhai -क्वहै, adv. on every mountain, from mountain to mountain (H. ix, 2). -lūṭᵘ -लूटू । अल्पपर्वतः f. 'the tail of a mountain', a hill at the foot of a mountain range; any small hill.

kōh कोह् کوه । पर्वतः m. a mountain, i.q. kŏh, q.v. (Gr.M., K.Pr. 78, 114, 161, 262; W. 156; YZ. 89; Rām. 375, 439, 746, 1337), with Persian *izāfat*, kōh-i (Śiv. 648, 823; Rām. 937). kōh-i-tōra, Mount Sinai (H. iv, 5).

kōh कोँह्, a form of kūh कूँह्, see kēh, used in the comp. kōh-kūtⁱ कोँह्-कूति, how many? or how many! (Rām. 690). Cf. kūh kus, etc., s.v. kēh.

köhⁱ कॉहि card. the form which kāh 1, eleven, takes in the arithmetical process of multiplication, as in bāh köhⁱ akh hath ta dŏyĕtrᵃh, twelve elevens (are) a hundred and thirty-two. This word can only be used with numerals above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

kūh कुँह्, kūh कूँह्, kūh कूँह्, see kēh.

khāb खाब् خواب m. a dream (H. vi, 12, 14). —ḍēshun —डेशुन् (H. vi, 11, 12, 14, 15) or —wuchun —वुछुन् m.inf. to see a dream, to have a dream vision.

khöbi खॉबि, adv. in a dream (YZ. 9, 14, 250, 531).

khābukᵘ töbīr खाबुकु तॉबीर् m. the interpretation of a dream (H. vi, 14).

khābas andar खाबस अन्दर्, adv. i.q. khöbi (YZ. 80). Cf. khwāb.

khọ̆bᵘ ख़ूबु । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a kind of padded or quilted cap worn in the cold weather. Cf. pp. 138*b*, l. 14; 299*b*, l. 8; 316*b*, l. 2.

khūb खूब् خوب, adv. well, excellently, thoroughly (H. vi, 10).

khŏbānī, khŏbönī خوبانی an apricot (the fruit) (El.).

khabar खबर् خبر f. (El. wrongly makes the word m.) knowledge, acquaintance, information (regarding anything) (Rām. 132, 298, 733, 1248, 1349, 1652; H. iii, 3); information, belief, impression, surmise (that so-and-so is the case) (H. xii, 2); memory, remembrance (Rām. 1209–15); notice, care, heed, precaution (K.Pr. 105); information, a piece of information (Śiv. 844, 1280–1; Rām. 435, 560, 907, 1543); news, tidings, a piece of news (YZ. 38, 229; Śiv. 725, 729; Rām. 90, 209, 405, 508, 695, 750, 777, 798–9, etc.; H. ii, 1, 6; iii, 1; x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 20; xii, 23, 24; K. 36); report, rumour (Rām. 1308, 1757). **tsĕ chĕyĕ khabar,** is there information to thee? do you know? (Gr.M.; similarly, Śiv. 761, 763, 769, 1292; Rām. 145, 272, 351, 493, 664, 761, 970, 1318–9, 1353, 1524; H. v, 7; xii, 20); **panani pānüc^u khabar,** consciousness of one's own existence (Śiv. 492). **—kar —कर्,** when was the news? who knows when (such-and-such occurred) (H. ii, 4); when did one ever hear that? i.e. never at any time (Rām. 848, 1372). **—karanwôl^u** —करनवोलु n.ag. (f. **—karanwājĕn** —करनवाज्यन्), an informer (El.). **—karün^u** —करुँनू f.inf. to inform, tell (Gr.M.; W. 143; Śiv. 719; Rām. 91, 121, 840). **—thawün^u** —थवुँनू f.inf. to take care, be careful (Gr.M.).

khabari-rost^u खबरि-रसु adj. (f. **-rüsh^u** -रुशू), thoughtless (El.).

khabarāh खबराह् f. a piece of news (H. ii, 6).

khūbrūī خوبروی adj. c.g. fair, comely, pretty (El.).

khabardār खबर्दार् خبردار adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khabardārĕn** खबर्दार्यन्), informed, certified (Śiv. 918, Rām. 405); aware; conscious (El.); careful, cautious (Rām. 870); attentive, heedful (Rām. 1743); ware of, careful against (K.Pr. 137, Rām. 799). As subst., a newsman, informer (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); as interj. take care! beware! (Gr.M., W. 101).

khabardörī खबर्दोरी خبرداری f. informing, getting information; taking care, carefulness (Rām. 868); care, charge, custody, guardianship.

khōbsūrath खोब्सूरथ् or **khūbsūrath** खूबसूरथ् خوب صورت adj. c.g. beautiful, handsome (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 15, 19).

khaca खच in **khaca-gur^u** खच-गुरु । छिन्नपुच्छवालधिरश्वः m. a horse whose mane and tail-hair have been cut short.

khacĕ 1 खच्य in **khacĕ-ryūṭ^u** खच्य-र्यूटु । पामरः m. a low mean fellow, human only in form, but an animal in character, a low brute of a fellow. Cf. **rēṭun.**

khacĕ 2 खच्य in **khacĕ-zag** खच्य-ज़ग् । शालिविशेषः a kind of paddy, producing a red coloured rice.

khācĕ खाँच्य, see **khōṭ^u.**

khŏcĕ खुच्य, see **khōṭ^u.**

khoc^u खचु । नौकाविशेषः m. a kind of heavy, clumsy, boat, without any roof, used for the transport of stone, bricks, and rough goods that are not injured by rain (L. 381, *kuchu*, El. *khúch*).

khich māwas (L. 266), incorr. for **khĕtsi-māwas,** see **khĕtsür^u.**

khēcal खैँचल् । विघ्नः m. an impediment, stumbling block, hindrance put by another to any work.

khēcun खैँचुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūc^u** ख्यूँचु, pl. **khīc^i** खीँचि; f. **khīc^u** खीँचू, pl. **khēcĕ** खैँच्य), to pull, draw (Gr.M., K. 87, 542); to draw (a line) (Gr.M.).

khŏcĕr खुच्यर् । अमृष्टता m. (of a precious metal, or the like), the condition of being unrefined, foulness (Śiv. 766); (of a coin, etc.), baseness, adulteration, alloy (K.Pr. *khuchar,* 153). Cf. **khōṭ^u.**

khŏcūr^i खुचूरि । गोणीविशेषः f. a kind of bag or purse used for carrying money or valuables on a journey, usually made of woollen material.

khicis खिचिस्, see **khyuc^u.**

khacyōv खच्योव्, see **khaṭun.**

khad खद् । निःशेषत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khüz^u** खुंज़ू), the complete and sudden carrying off or disappearance of something collected or piled up (such as a heap of food, grain, or the like). **—tulün^u** —तुलुंनू । निःशेषीकरणम् f.inf. to carry off or to destroy at once and completing something gradually collected; to consume entirely (a pile of food, or the like). **—wŏthün^u** —व्रथुंनू । निःशेषीभवनम् f.inf. total disappearance or consumption to occur (e.g. of a pile of cooked or uncooked food by eating; or of something gradually collected to be suddenly destroyed by the act of God).

khaḍ 1 खड् m. an ass, i.q. **khar 1.** This is the form that the word takes towards Islāmābād (El.).

khaḍ 2 खड् (cf. **khaḍa, khoḍ^u,** and **khüḍ^u**), in **khaḍ-cōd** खड्-चोद् । बन्धकी f. a woman, previously chaste and modest, who has taken to harlotry. Principally used in obsc. abuse. **-kus^u** -कुसू । बन्धकी f., id.

khāda खाद । काष्ठभेदः m. a beam of wood (L. 458); a kind of forest wood useful for making beams. **-kūṭ^u** -कूटु । काष्ठभेदः m., id.

khaḍa खड । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation. Cf. **khaḍ** and **khoḍᵘ**.

khīd खीद् । खेदः m. affliction, trouble, pain, distress (e.g. from disease, poverty, homesickness, or the like) (L.V. 18; Rām. 101; K. 87, 541–2, 754). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । बाधनम् m.inf. to give pain, to afflict, to cause distress (to).

khīdas gōmotᵘ खीदस् गोमतु । खेदं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —**gömüṭsᵘ** —गांमंचू), gone to affliction, afflicted, troubled, harassed, distressed.

khŏd or **khud** खुद् خود pron. self. **-pasandī** -पसंदी خود پسندي f. self-complacency, self-conceit (Rām. 817). See **bē-khŏd** (e.g. YZ. 32, Rām. 483).

khŏḍ or (El.) **khwŏḍ** खुड् । गर्तः m. (sg. abl. **khŏḍa 1** खुड), a pit, a hole dug in the ground (H. x, 13); a ditch (Gr.M.); esp. a hole dug in the ground in which money or other treasure is buried for safety, a pit-hoard; a cavity (El.), a rent (El.). —**khanun** —खनुन् । विघातः m. to dig a pit (Śiv. 590, 746, 1215); met. to dig a pit (for a person), to lay a trap for his destruction (e.g. by calumniating him to his superiors). Cf. **khŏna-wath**, s.v. **khŏn**.

khŏḍa-onᵘ खुड-ग्रंनु । अन्धभेदः adj. (f. **-üñᵘ** -ग्रंञ्चू), a blind man whose eyeballs are sunken in as if at the bottom of a pit (an appearance presented by persons blind from smallpox, or sometimes by persons born blind). **-bal** -बल् । स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a site in Śrīnagar, where, according to legend, King Pravarsēna II first reached firm land in seeking for a place on which to build the city of Pravarapura, the modern Śrīnagar. The ancient name of the site was Kṣurikābala. See RT.Tr. iii, 347 and note on 339–49. **-buzy** -बुज्य् । गर्तभोज्यः m. dependent on a pit; hence, wasted away to nothing like a thing long buried in a pit. The expression is used in curses or in angry abuse, as in 'may you become wasted away, as ab.' (Gr.Gr. 161). **-gupun** -गुपुन् । गूढमनस्कः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-gupanas** -गुपनस्; f. sg. nom. **-gupüñᵘ** -गुपंञ्चू), a man who conceals his own opinions, one who keeps his opinions to himself (like a foolish animal in a pit). **-han** -हन् or **-hanā** -हना । अल्पो गर्तः m. (we should expect the word to be f.), a small pit. **-kharᵃc** -खरच । गर्तव्ययः m. expenditure on a multitude of works (necessitating frequent withdrawals from a pit-hoard); met. any continual secret expenditure. **-kônᵘ** -कोनु । काणभेदः adj. (f. **-köñᵘ** -कांञ्चू), a one-eyed man, whose blind eye is sunken; cf. **-onᵘ**, ab. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यमु । क्रिमिभेदः m. a kind of worm or maggot that always lives in a hole in the ground. **-mŏṇḍᵘ** -म्वण्डु । वृक्षमूलभागः m. the root left in the ground when a tree is cut down. **-pachin** -पछिन् । गर्तपची, समृद्धो ऽपि कृपणः m. any bird that, out of fear of danger, lives in a pit, one that is full of cunning devices for concealment; met. a rich man who is a miser (i.e. who unnecessarily puts on an appearance of poverty, like a bird who can fly away perfectly well, and yet prefers to hide in holes). **-phĕṭᵘ** -फ्यटू । छलम् f. (sg. dat. **-phĕčĕ** -फ्यच्य), 'false scandal from a pit,' i.e. cheating by privately retailing false scandal. **-ṭsūr** -चूर् । गर्तचौरः m. a pit-thief, one who steals money, etc., deposited or hidden in a hole in the ground. **-ṭsūrᵘ** -चूरू । गर्तचौर्यम् f. theft such as the ab. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । गर्तवत् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), (of ground, etc.), covered with holes, full of holes. **-wôñᵘ 1** -वोञु । गर्तजलम् m. water that has collected in a pit, etc. **-wôñᵘ 2** -वोञु । गर्तवणिक् m. a low shopkeeper who does not sell in the market, but who sells in a hidden place (as though in a pit), a hole and corner merchant. **-wörᵘ** -वांरू । गर्तवाटिका f. a little very-low-lying garden in the midst of other vegetable gardens (principally seen in the villages).

khŏḍa 2 खुड । म्लेच्छजातिभेदः m. an abusive name for Shīʻa Musalmāns.

khŏdā खुदा خدا or **khŏdāy** खुदाय् خدائي m. (sg. dat. **khŏdāyĕs** खुदायस्, K.Pr. 89; H. vii, 4; x, 5; so, H. xii, 7, gen.; xii, 15, ag.), God (Musalmān and Christian) (K.Pr. 121, 168; YZ. 101; H. vi, 5, 6, 7, 10; x, 7, 8), voc. **khŏdāyā** (YZ. 15; **khŏdāyĕ**, W. 101; H. iv, 1; v, 7); **khŏdāyō** (K.Pr. 74, W. 101, YZ. 98), O God! **bar khŏdāyō**, O great God (H. v, 7). **bā khŏdā**, one who believes in God, a true believer (H. xii, 20). **hak-i-khŏdāy**, a husband (sacred to the wife as God) (H. xii, 15). **hawālath khŏdā**, adieu (L. 458). **wāda-y-khŏdā**, an oath by God (H. xii, 7, 15). **-söb** -सांब् m. God the Master, the Lord God (H. iii, 8; x, 5). **khŏdāyĕ-sondᵘ chuy kasam** खुदाय-संन्दु छुय् कसम, interj. I adjure thee by God (H. xii, 7).

khoḍᵘ खंडु । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **khaḍ** and **khaḍa**.

khāḍⁱ-dinal खंडि-दिनल् । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman. **-dāwal** -दावल् । कुलटा f., id. **-düzᵘ** -दंजू । कुलटा f., id.

khŏḍᵘ खुडू । बिलमाचम f. (sg. dat. **khŏjĕ 2** खुज्य; for 1, see s.v.), a small pit, a small hollow place or hole; esp. one of a series of holes in the ground used in a boys' game. The boys are blindfolded and try to drop little balls into the holes.

khŏjĕ खुज्य or **khŏjĕ-andar** खुज्य-अन्दर् । अल्पगर्तमध्ये adv. in the hole, the expression used in the ab. game when a pellet falls into a hole. **-han 2** -हन् or **-hanā 2** -हना । अल्पगर्तमात्रम् f. (for **1,** see s.v. **khŏjĕ 1**), a single one of these holes in the ab. game. **-manz** -मज़् । अल्पगर्तमध्ये adv., i.q. **khŏjĕ,** ab.

khudā خدا, **khudāy** خداى, i.q. **khŏdā,** q.v.

khūdⁱ खूदि (= خود) । शिरस्त्रम् f. a helmet (Rām. 979).

khüḍᵘ खंडू । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman (cf. **khaḍ, khaḍa,** and **khoḍᵘ**).

khŏḍadār खुडदार् । गर्तयुतम् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khŏḍadārĕn̄** खुडदार्यॆञ्), pitted, holed, possessing a hole (e.g. a stone, with a small pit in it, or a rock with a cave).

khaḍakh खडख् m. (sg. dat. **khaḍakas** खडकस्), a sword (El.).

khaḍil खडिल् । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman, i.q. **khüḍᵘ,** and principally used in low, obscene, abuse.

khŏḍal खुडल् । गर्तभरितः adj. c.g. full of pits or hollows (of anything inanimate).

khōdim خادم m. a servant; esp. a servant in charge of a mosque or shrine (L. 289).

khaḍᵃmath खॅद्मथ्, **khidmath** खिद्मथ् خدمت, **khüdᵘmath** खॅदूमथ् or (qq.v.) **khazmath** खज़्मथ् or खिज़्मथ् । सेवा f. (sg. dat. **khaḍᵃmütsᵘ** खॅद्मॅचू, etc.), service, attendance, ministry (El. *khidmat*, m.) (**khaḍᵃmath,** Rām. 791, 1531, 1638; **khidmath,** K.Pr. 22, 36, 94, 107; **khizmath,** K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3); **gurĕn-hünzᵘ khazmath,** service of horses, groom's work (H. xii, 3).

khaḍᵃmathgār खॅद्मथगार् (Śiv. 435), **khidmathgār** खिद्मथ्गार् خدمتگار (Śiv. 341) or **khüdᵘmathgār** खॅदूमथ्गार् (Śiv. 970, 1793) m. a serving man, a servant (Śiv., as ab.); a table-servant, a butler (K.Pr. 25, **khidº**).

khādan-yār खादन्-यार् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a site about four miles from Varāhamūla on the right bank of the Vitastā (Vĕth or Jehlam). Its Sanskrit name was *Khādanāhāra.* See RT.Tr. iii, 14 *n.* It is the lower limit of navigation on the Vĕth or Jehlam, the upper limit being Khanabal (see **khan**) (K.Pr. 103).

khādar खाँद्‌र् or **khāndar** खान्दर् । विवाहः m. a marriage, the marriage ceremony (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 126; L. 461; Śiv. 53, 412, 631, 638, 741, 838; Rām. 364; K. 665, 950). **-bôgᵘ** -बोगु । विवाहभागधेयः m. the marriage-share, i.e. the present which has to be sent to the house of the husband of any previously married sister of the bride or bridegroom. **—karun** —करुन् । विवाहसंपादनम् m.inf. to carry out a marriage of a son or daughter (Rām. 136). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । विवाहसंपादकः m. the person who carries out a marriage, i.e. the father or guardian of a bride or bridegroom. **-wŏtshav** -व्रछव् । विवाहोत्सवः m. a marriage festival; met. any household festival on the scale of or resembling a marriage festival.

khādara-bāpath खाँद्‌र-बापथ । विवाहार्थम् adv. for the purpose of a marriage, on account of a marriage (e.g. a wedding present). **-brōṭh** -ब्रोँठ । विवाहात्प्राक् adv. before (in point of time) the marriage ceremony. **-khādar** -खाँद्‌र् । बहवो विवाहाः m. marriage upon marriage, many marriages; (a time in which) there are marriages upon marriages; the marriage season, the season which Hindūs consider to be propitious for marriages, and in which many marriages occur. **-pata** -पत । विवाहमनु adv. after (in point of time) the marriage.

khādaras-kyutᵘ खाँद्‌रस्-कितु । विवाहस्यार्थे, विवाहकाले adv., i.q. **khādara bāpath,** ab.; at the time of the marriage.

khadᵘrᵘ खद्रू । आसन्नप्रसवास्तन्यम् f. the first milk given forth by a woman when a child is born; similarly (of a cow) beestings milk.

khudᵘrᵘ खुद्रू । जीर्णशाटकविशेषः f. a kind of coarse woollen blanket.

khŏdrang, khudrang खुद्रंग خودرنگ adj. c.g. self-coloured; as subst. m. N. of a kind of blanket having the natural colour of the wool (L. 370).

khōdas खोँदस् । प्रत्युत conj. but, but on the other hand.

khūdashih (= خدشه) m. danger (El.).

khōḍatsar (El. p. 155) or **khodatsur** (El. p. 5) ? spelling, m. the back of the head (El.).

khŏdāwandī खुदावन्दी خداوندى । अतिदुर्लभः f. ownership, lordship, sovereignty; divinity, providence; the property or quality of a beneficent lord or master, favour; (in Kāshmīrī), adj. c.g. extremely rare, difficult to obtain.

khŏdāy खुदाय् خداى, see **khŏdā.**

khafa خفه, i.q. **khapa,** q.v.

khōf خوف (El.), see **khōph.**

khuft خفت, see **khuphtan.**

khögⁱ खॆगि । शृङ्गाटकार्थिकः m. a man who collects water-chestnuts (see **gôrᵘ**) in the Kāshmīr lakes. Cf. **ḍal 1,** p. 209*b*, l. 47, where the meaning is extended to indicate the gardeners of the floating islands on the Dal lake.

khāgürᵘ खागॖरू । वञ्चना f. cheating, swindling (by lying tales, or the like).

khāgari-pŏlāv खागरि-प्वलाव् । वञ्चनामयं मिष्टभोजनम् m. a swindling ragout, swindling by fair promises (as if one promised a delicious ragout).

khōgar खोगर् خوگر । धृष्टः m. accustomed, habituated, inured; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is familiar, saucy, pert, 'cheeky'; one who, without respect to his elders and betters, shows off his cleverness before them. **—gōmotᵘ** —गोमंतु । धृष्टत्वं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **-gömütsᵘ** -गांमंच़ू), become pert, etc. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । धृष्टत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become pert, etc.

khᵃh खह् । व्रणः m. a scratch or superficial tear of the skin. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । व्रणभेददानम् m.inf. to cause a scratch, to scratch a person's skin so as to leave a mark. **—lagun** —लगुन् । व्रणभेदोद्भवः m.inf. a scratch on the skin to occur.

khāh 1 खाह् । कृषिभूः m. a cultivated field, esp. a seed bed for paddy, or the like (K.Pr. 121 *khuāh*, as if for *khwāh*).

khāha milawan खाह मिलवन् । क्षेत्रमिश्रीभावः m. intermingling of cultivated fields, i.e. when the lands of two adjacent villages are close together on the common border, and are to a certain extent locally intermingled. **-püṭᵘ** -पंटू । क्षेत्रमिता भूमिः f. a cultivated field which has been measured, and of which the area is known. **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । धान्यक्षेत्रजलम् m. the water brought by irrigation into rice-land.

khāhas-manz खाहस्-मञ़् । क्षेत्रस्य मध्ये adv. in, or into, a field (commonly used with regard to agricultural operations, or the like). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् । क्षेत्रं प्रति adv. to the field (the postposition **pĕṭh** being here, as in the case of certain other words, used after verbs of motion).

khāh 2 खाह् । खशः m. a man of the Khas (Sanskrit *Khaśa*) tribe, i.q. **khokhᵘ 2**, q.v.

khāh 3 خواه adj. c.g. wishing, desiring. Cf. **dilkhāh**.

khĕh ख्यह्, see **khyonᵘ**.

khŏh खुह् in **khŏh-pāy** खुह्-पाय् । दुर्गममार्गः m. a difficult path on a mountain or in a forest obstructed by thorns, venomous insects, etc. Cf. **kŏh, kōh**.

khohᵘ खंहु in **khāhⁱ-wath** खंहि-वथ् । क्षेत्रोद्भवमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a new path across the paddy fields made by the coming and going of cultivators, after the flood-water has dried off in the autumn (the former tracks having, of course, been obliterated by the rainy season floods and irrigation). Cf. **khāh 1**.

khuāh (K.Pr. 121), see **khāh 1**.

khuhᵘ खुहु m. the Persian well (El. *khuh*).

khahād खहाद् m. a place where wine is made and deposited (El.).

khĕhökh ख्यहांख्, see **khyonᵘ**.

khᵃhalad खहलद् । चर्मव्रणितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khᵃhaladiñ** खहलदिञ्), having the skin scratched, suffering from a scratch or scratches. Cf. **khᵃh**.

khahun खहुन् । चित्रीकरणम्, आघातावेक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khohᵘ** खंहु, 2 p.p. **khahyōv** खह्योव), to ornament with a pattern; habitually to gaze at a person with intent to do him an injury, to watch him with evil intent.

khahan-wôlᵘ खहन्-वोलु । पिशुनः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who makes patterns; one who habitually gazes, as ab.; met. one who is outwardly friendly to another, but is really watching for an opportunity to injure him.

khĕhön ख्यहांन्, see **khyonᵘ**.

khaharan 1 खहरन् । शाणः f. (sg. dat. **khaharüñᵘ 1** खहरंञू), a whetstone, a grindstone. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । उत्तेजनम् f.inf. to apply the whetstone, to whet; met. to confirm, promote, add fuel to a person's anger. **—lagüñᵘ 1** —लगंञू । शाणलगनम् f.inf. the whetstone to be applied, whetting to be going on (with regard to any cutting weapon or tool).

khaharüñᵘ-gorᵘ खहरंञू-गरू । शाणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession it is to apply the whetstone, a knife-grinder, a sword-grinder, etc. **—khasun 1** —खसुन् । शाणारोहणम् m.inf. to mount on to a whetstone or grindstone, to be put to the grindstone (of a cutting weapon or tool). **—khotᵘ-motᵘ 1** —खंतु-मंतु । शाणारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ** —खंचू-मंचू), mounted on to the whetstone or grindstone.

khaharan 2 खहरन् । अति हठासक्तत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khaharüñᵘ 2** खहरंञू), extreme obstinacy in one's opinion or purpose (of a stupid, foolish, person, who has no real reason for his obstinacy), pig-headedness. **—lagüñᵘ 2** —लगंञू । हठतत्परताशीलवत्त्वम् f.inf. such obstinacy to be practised (by such a person).

khaharüñᵘ khasun 2 खहरंञू खसुन् m.inf. to mount on to obstinacy, to be obstinate, as ab. **—khotᵘ-motᵘ 2** —खंतु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **—khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ** —खंचू-मंचू), obstinate, as ab., pig-headed.

khājⁱ खंजि or **khüjᵘ** खंजू । तिलकल्कः f. oilcake, the cake left after oil has been pressed out from walnuts, oilseeds, or the like. Cf. **khal 3** (L. 462, *kaj*).

khājⁱ-lōkhurᵘ खंजि-ल्वखुरु । पिण्याकगोलकः m. a lump or ball of oilcake.

khĕjⁱ ख्यंजि or **khĕjᵘ** ख्यंजू । यूथम् f. of **khyolᵘ**, q.v., a small flock, herd, or troop of animals. Cf. **gupan-khĕjⁱ** (p. 294*b*, l. 36) and **gurⁱ-khᵒ** (p. 298*b*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 152).

khĕji-wadal खजि-वदल् । समुदायपीडा f. pain, worry, etc., given to a herd or flock (by some outside influence); met. worry, oppression exercised against a crowd of people by one daring person, a brave attack by one upon a multitude.

khĕjau-khĕjau खजौ-खजौ । यूथशः adv. in flocks, in herds, in troops (as in 'going about in troops').

khōja खोज (= خواجه) m. a man of distinction; a title of honour (El., K.Pr. 5). The word is a variant of **khŏjĕ 1**. **—kāg^ur^u** —काँगुरु, f. the finely worked, highly coloured, portable brazier used by the wealthier classes, as distinct from the **grīst^i kāg^ur^u**, or ordinary peasant's brazier (K.Pr. 129).

khŏjĕ 1 खुज (= خواجه) । वणिक् m. (for 2, see **khŏḍ^u**), a Khoja, a Musalmān merchant (K.Pr. 107); cf. **khōja**. **-bāy** -बाय् । वणिग्भार्या f. his wife. **-han 1** -हन् or **-hanā 1** -हना । वणिगेकः m. (for 2, see **khŏḍ^u**), a single Khoja. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । नीचो-वणिक् m. a low, disreputable looking Musalmān merchant.

khōj^u खोजु, see **khālun**.

khūj^i खूजि or **khūj^u** खूजु, see **khūl^u**.

khūj^u 1 खंजू, see **khaj^i**.

khūj^u 2 खंजू, see **khol^u**.

kŏhij^u क्वहिजु । उपायनम् f. a gift, or present (offered or received, when a person visits or pays his respects to a prince or other person of high rank), a *nazrāna*.

khajil खजिल् خجل adj. c.g. ashamed, abashed; bashful, modest (El. *khajal*). **—karun** —करुन् । खलीकारः m.inf. to humiliate, abash; esp. to humiliate a person by directing abusive language at him.

khajālath खजालथ् خجالت । नीचता f. (sg. dat. **khajālüt^u** खजालंतु), bashfulness, shame, sense of shame (K.Pr. 4); a sense of humiliation, lowliness.

khūj^u-müt^u खूजु-मंतु, see **khōlun**.

khajĕr खज्यर् । विस्तृतत्वम् m. openness, (of a receptacle) ability to receive more than its actual contents; width, extension, wideness (El., Rām. 796); a finger's breadth (El.). Cf. **khol^u** and Gr.Gr. 141.

khōjĕr खोज्यर् । अनच्छता m. muddiness (of water, or the like). Cf. **khūl^u**.

khaj^arāwun खजराउन्, i.q. **khal^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

khājyōv खाज्योव्, see **khālun**.

khōjyōv खोज्योव्, see **khōlun**.

khāka खाक خاكه । अङ्कनम् m. a plan, sketch, outline, tracing, delineation; (in Kāshmīrī) the marks or remains on paper after writing or drawing has been rubbed or wiped out. **—trāwun** —त्राउन् । मूर्त्यङ्कनम् m.inf. to make the first drawing or outline (as a guide to the painter) of a picture or design that is to be coloured; to mark the lines of a drawing or pattern on a substance to be engraved (as a guide for the engraver).

khōkī खाकी خاكى adj. c.g. of the dust, dusty; composed of, or coloured like, ashes or dust (K.Pr. 18).

khākh खाख् خاک m. (sg. dat. **khākas** खाकस्), dust, earth, ashes (YZ. 19; Śiv. 828; Rām. 156, 444, 874, 1537). With *izāfat*, **khāk-i-gam**, the ashes of grief (Rām. 441).

khakha खख, see **khokh^u 1**.

khĕkh खख्, see **khyon^u**.

khokh^u 1 खखु । खार्खोदः m. a bugaboo, bogeyman, bugbear, hobgoblin, ogre (a term used in frightening children).

khakha-bôṭ^u खख-बोटु or **khŏkha-bôṭ^u** खुखबोटु । खार्खोदः m., id. (K.Pr. 61 has *khukarbāti*). **-mot^u** -मंतु । खार्खोदः m., id.

khokh^u 2 खखु । खशः m. a man of the Khas (Skr. *Khaśa*) tribe. This word is generally used in the plural, a man of the tribe, in the singular, is **khāh 2**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

khũkha खूँख in **khũkha-paṭôr^u** खूँख-पटोरु or **-pŏṭôr^u** -प्वटोरु । अतिविक्षतनासिकः adj. (f. **-paṭör^u** -पटांरु), a flat-nosed person, who habitually speaks through his nose.

khũkh^u खूँखु । नतनासिकायुतः, नासावाक् adj. (f. **khũkh^ü 1** खूँखू Gr.Gr. 36 or **khũkh^ü 1** खूँखू), having a deformed or flat nose, and hence habitually speaking through the nose (W. 11 *khonkh*). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । नतनासिकत्वाप्तिः m.inf. to become subject to such a condition (from disease or naturally), to become flat-nosed, etc.

khūkh^ü खूखू or **khũkh^ü 2** खूँखू । अभिमानः f. self-conceit arising from undeserved praise, or the like. **—khasün^ü** —खसंनू । अभिमानारोहणम् f.inf. such self-conceit to mount (i.e. to be felt).

khŏkhabôṭ^u खुखबोटु । विभीषिका m. i.q. **khakha-bôṭ^u**, s.v. **khokh^u 1**.

khŏkhüc^ü खुखंचू (K. 146) or **khŏkh^üj^ü** खुखंजू । रिंखणम् f. the crawling of children. **—karün^ü** —करंनू । रिङ्खणकर्म f.inf. (of a child) to crawl. **—yin^ü** —यिनू । रिङ्खणागमः f.inf. crawling to come, (of a child) beginning to crawl to happen, crawling to be commenced.

khŏkhja-khŏkhja खुखज-खुखज । रिङ्खिला रिङ्खिला adv. at a crawl, crawlingly, as ab.

khŏkhalun खुखलुन् । जलावगाहभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khŏkhalyōv** खुखल्योव्) (of clothes, or the like) to be rinsed in water (by being dipped in water and shaken about therein, so as to cleanse them).

khŏkhalāwun खुखलावुन् । अवेदयगाहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khŏkhalôwᵘ** खुखलोवु), to cleanse (a dirty garment) by dipping it into water, and shaking it about therein.

khakhamotᵘ खखमतु, see **khokhᵘ 1**.

khŏkhunᵘ खाँखुनु । नासाग्रभागः m. the snout of a lower animal (including the end of the nose and the mouth).

khakhᵃr खखर् or **khakhürᵘ** खखरू । अवकृष्टाकृष्टिः f. a kind of torture inflicted as a punishment on a criminal (by throwing him on the ground and dragging him a long way by his legs) (K. 450); dragging in this way done by children in play. —° used met. (cf. **buthⁱ-°**, p. 142*a*, l. 48).

khakhari-thāl खखरि-थाल् । स्थालविशेषः m. a kind of large caldron (so heavy that it cannot be lifted, and is dragged about only with difficulty).

khakhari-zāl खखरि-ज़ाल् । आनाय्यविशेषः m. a drag net, a kind of fishing net dragged along the bed of a river (not thrown in and lifted out).

khā̃khur खाँखुर् or **khŏkhur** खोँखुर् or खाँखुर् । शिलादिरन्ध्रम्, करङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **khā̃kharas** खाँखरस), the interstices or hollow under or between a number of great rocks piled together; —° a bone of the body devoid of flesh, etc. Cf. **āchⁱ-khŏkhur** (p. 8*a*, l. 28), **adiji-°** (p. 14*a*, l. 38), and **khā̃kur**.

khikhur खिखुर् । कण्डोलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **khikharas** खिखरस्), a kind of wicker or straw basket, in which small charcoal is brought into the towns for sale.

khŏkhorᵘ खुखरु or **khŏkhurᵘ** खुखुरु । अन्तःसुषिरः, अन्तःसुच्छः adj. (f. **khŏkhürᵘ** खुखरू), hollow, apparently solid, but hollow within [e.g. a bamboo, or (K.Pr. 229), a blind walnut]; met. (of speech, or the like) fine words signifying nothing; (of anything) solid-looking, but worthless; **danda khŏkhorᵘ**, a toothless man (K.Pr. 48). Cf. **khūkhorᵘ**.

khŏkhur खाँखुर् or खाँखुर्, see **khā̃khur**.

khū̃khĕr खुँखर् । विनतनासिकत्वम् m. the condition of possessing a flat nose; flat-nosedness; the nasality of speech consequent upon this condition (Gr.Gr. 140).

khū̃khĕra-sān खुँखर-सान् । नतनासिकतया adv. in a nasal tone, u.w. vbs. of speaking, or the like.

khūkhorᵘ खूखरु । रिक्तकः m. hollow, empty, lacking a kernel (of a fruit of the nut kind, such as an almond or a walnut). Cf. **khŏkhorᵘ**.

khū̃khĕradār खुँखरदार् । नतनासिकत्ववान् adj. c.g. (as subst. **khū̃khĕradārĕn̄** खुँखरदार्यञ्), flat-nosed; hence, one who speaks through the nose, one whose voice is nasal.

khŏkharun खुखरुन् । सुषिरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khŏkharyōv** खुखर्योव्), to become hollow (of something originally solid, such as a tree).

khŏkharĕr खुखर्यर् । अन्तःसुच्छत्वम् m. hollowness, emptiness (of a nut, or the like, apparently good, but possessing no kernel).

khŏkharĕra-sān खुखर्यर-सान् । अन्तःसुच्छत्वयुतः adv. accompanied by such hollowness; hence, empty, hollow, as ab.

khakharāray खखरारय् । चर्मध्वनिः f. onomat. the rustling or crackling sound made by dried skins, sheets of bark, or the like, when they are moved (K.Pr. 26 *khakaräy*).

khōkhosᵘ खोखसु । चापल्यम् m. the perpetual mischievous restlessness of a naughty child. **—āsun** —आसुन् । चापल्यसद्भावः m.inf. such restlessness to exist. **—dᵃnun** —दनुन् । चापल्यकम्पः m.inf. shaking of the ground or of things to occur through this restlessness, as we say 'the whole house is being shaken down' by a naughty child's goings on. **—karun** —करुन् । चापल्यसंपादनम् m.inf. to create such restlessness in a naughty child.

khōkhasⁱ-dĕv खोखसि-दव् । चापल्यदूषकः a restlessness-devil; a little devil of a child, who is not only restless himself, but makes other children restless too.

khōkhasⁱdār खोखसिदार् । चापल्यवान् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōkhasⁱdārĕn̄** खोखसिदार्यञ्) (of a child) one who is always mischievously restless. See **khōkhosᵘ**.

khōkhasⁱlad खोखसिलद् । चापल्यपूर्णः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōkhasⁱladin̄** खोखसिलदिञ्), i.q. **khōkhasⁱdār**, q.v.

khŏkhuth खुखुथ् । गर्भागारम् m. (sg. dat. **khŏkhatas** खुखतस्), a small dark closet in the interior of a house.

khā̃kijᵘ खाँकिजू, see **khā̃kyulᵘ**.

khā̃kur खाँकुर् (? spelling) m. the osseous rim of the orbital cavity (El.). Cf. **khā̃khur**.

khukarbāṭi, see **khakha-bôṭᵘ**, s.v. **khokhᵘ 1**.

khakaräy, see **khakharāray**.

khākshī خاكشي m. a certain small seed used as an eyesalve; *Sisymbrium irio* (El.), London-rocket.

khā̃kyulᵘ खाँक्युलु । वत्सलप्रायः adj. (f. **khā̃kijᵘ** खाँकिजू), somewhat beloved (u.w. reference to a child whom one loves, but whom one is scolding).

khal 1 खल् । खलः m. (sg. abl. **khala 1** खल), a threshing-floor (K.Pr. 29; Śiv. 1212, 1476, 1748; H. ix, 9); met. a harvest, crop (El.); a granary (El.). **-andar** -अंदर् । खलान्तः adv. in or on the threshing-floor. **—gandun** —गंडुन् । खलबन्धनम् m.inf. the fastening of a threshing-floor, i.e. the hedge or wall surrounding it. **-pahörᵘ** -पहोरू । खलमठिका f. the

hut on a threshing-floor in which the guardian stays. **-pālʹyār** -पंलियार् । खलवृतिः f. the hedge round a threshing-floor. **-rôchᵘ** -रोछ् । खलरक्षकः m. the guardian of a threshing-floor. **-sörᵘ** -सोरू । खले संचयः f. the collection or piling up of crops on a threshing-floor; the carrying away of crops or grain from a threshing-floor and accumulating it elsewhere. **-zāg** -ज़ाग् । खलरक्षाजागरणम् f. the night-watching of a threshing-floor.

khala-bāgay खल-बागय् । खलविभागः f. the division on the threshing-floor, esp. the separation of the Government share and that of the village servants before the grain is taken away. **-bonᵘ** -बंनु । खलराशिः m. the pile of crops or of grain on a threshing-floor. **-borᵘ** -बंरु । खलाल्पद्वारम् m. the little gate giving admission to a threshing-floor. **-baran** -बरन् । खलद्वारम् m. the large gate of a threshing-floor, for the entrance and exit of cultivators, etc. **-duvyunᵘ** -दुविनु । खलावकरः m. the sweepings of a threshing-floor, the refuse left there after the grain is removed. **-nĕbar** -न्यबर् । खलाद्बहिः adv. outside the threshing-floor. **-zāgay** -ज़ागय् । खल-जागरणम् f. the night-watching of threshing-floor.

khalas-manz खलस-मज़् । खलस्य मध्ये adv. in the threshing-floor. **—tsānun** —ज़ानुन् । खलप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into the threshing-floor, to commence carrying crops into it.

khal 2 खल् । चर्म f. dried skin, leather; the skin of a living being (K.Pr. 156, **māz vĕtsēs na khali**, his flesh will not fit into his skin, i.e. he will not be able to contain himself for joy); cf. **udᵘrᵘ-khal**, p. 15*a*, l. 40. **-khish** -खिश् f. 'slaughtering of hides'; hence, the skin of a sheep, together with all the edible parts, when it is slaughtered, as opp. to the offal (K.Pr. 237, where the compound is freely translated 'slaughter of beasts'). **-würᵘ** -वंरू । पाचितं चर्म f. skin-cake, a kind of stew made of chopped sheep- or goat-skin boiled till it is tender and served with spices. This word is generally used in the plural (**-warĕ** -वर्य्).

khal 3 खल् f. oil-cake, i.q. **khajʹ**. Cf. **alʹshi-khal**, p. 25*b*, l. 5.

khal 4, see **khāl 1**.

khāl 1 خال m. a mole; an artificial spot painted on the face to increase beauty, a beauty-spot (El., who gives both *khal* and *khāl*; YZ. 10, 11, 67, 68).

khāl 2 खाल् خال m. a maternal uncle, a mother's brother. Sg. voc. **khāla** (K.Pr. 260, W. 156).

khāl 3 खाल् f. skin. **khālá-dar** खाल-दर् m. the chess-board square of skin; hence, the position inside the skin, the womb, being born, human life (Śiv. 1644).

khāl 4 खाल् । कदाचित् adv. at some time or other, sometimes. **-kāṭhāh** -कॉठाह् । कश्चिदेकः c.g. an. someone or other.

khāl 5 खाल् (for خالی) । केवलम् adv. only, merely. Cf. **khölʹ**.

khala 2 खल । युगपत् adv. (for 1, see **khal 1**), together, as a whole, wholesale (of a number of articles sold together at an inclusive price); cf. **khili**. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य । संघट्टतया adv. all together, good and bad together, all sorts together without distinction.

khali 1 खलि (for 2, see **kholᵘ**) in **khali karun** खलि करुन् । सङ्घातीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up bad and good together (of grain, or the like, of which the good grains have been originally separated from the bad).

khĕl 1 ख्यल् । पद्मपत्रम् m. a kind of lotus-leaf, lotus-grass.

khĕla-barᵃg ख्यल-बंर्ग् । पद्मपत्रम् m. i.q. **khĕl**. **-waṭhᵃr** -वंठर् । पद्मपत्रम् m., id. (Gr.Gr. 74, Śiv. 1842).

khĕlas-andar ख्यलस्-अन्दर् । पद्मपत्रान्तः adv. in a lotus-leaf (e.g. used as a wrapper). **-kĕth** -क्यथ । पद्मपत्रे adv., id. **-manz** -मज़् । पद्मपत्रमध्ये adv., id. **-manz-bāg** -मज़्-बाग् । पद्मपत्रमध्यभागे adv., id.

khĕl 2 ख्यल् (= خیل) f. in **khĕl-khāna** ख्यल्-खान (= خیل خانه) । कुटुम्बबन्धुभृत्यादयः m. a family, an entire household, an assembled group of all one's household and relations (e.g. on a pilgrimage to some holy place). Cf. **khēl**.

khēl खेल् خیل f. a troop, body, company, i.q. **khyolᵘ**. Cf. **hásʹ-khēl**, p. 354*b*, l. 29, and **khĕl 2**. With suff. of indef. art. **khēlāh** खेलाह् (K. 224).

khēla खेल । खेला f. (sg. dat. **khĕli** खेलि, K. 277), sport, play, fun, frolic, esp. the frolics of children with their elders (Śiv. 1383; K. 364, 511, 858, 863, 941, 960). **-bôjᵘ** -बोजु (K. 197), **khēli-bôjᵘ** खेलि-बोजु (K. 304), or **khēlan-bôjᵘ** खेलन्-बोजु (K. 504), m. a play-fellow. **—karañe** —करञ । खेलाकरणम् f. pl. inf. to frolic, as ab. (K. 145, 200, 218, 250, 293, 297, 388, 742, 863–4).

khĕlʹ ख्यलि, **khĕli** ख्यलि, see **khyolᵘ**.

khili खिलि in **khili-mili** खिलि-मिलि । साङ्कर्येण adv. intimately mixed up (of a number of different things). Cf. **khali**, s.v. **khala 2**.

khōla 1 खोल । उदरकीटाः f.pl. intestinal worms, ascarides (El. *khólah*, m.sg.).

khōla 2 खोल f. pl. burning of pepper, etc., or other pungent article. —**pĕñĕ** —पत्र। तिक्तताद्दाहः f. pl. inf. burning to fall, the mouth to be burnt by a pungent taste. —**wasañĕ** —वसञ। मुखे तैक्ष्ण्यपीडा f. pl. inf., id.

khöl^{i} खांलि or **khöli** خالی । शून्यम् adj. c.g. (for **2**, see **khôl^{u}**), empty, vacant, void (K.Pr. 55); hollow, having nothing in it (El. *khāli*; Rām. 1456); as adv. only, merely (Gr.M., Rām. 766); as postpos. governing the abl., deprived of, free from, devoid of, as in **gaṭa-pacha-nishĕ khöliy,** (the moon) deprived of its dark fortnight (Śiv. 166). **jāy khöli karün^{u}**, to make a place empty; to devastate a place (cf. Rām. 915); met. to leave a place empty, to disappear, to die (Rām. 809). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go void; (of a bullet, or the like) to miss the mark (Gr.M.); (of the brain) to become empty, to lose one's senses, become idiotic (K.Pr. 166). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. to come empty; to return unsuccessful (from an expedition, or the like) (Rām. 489).

khol^{u} खंलु। विस्तीर्णः adj. (f. **khüj^{ü} 2** खंजू, for **1**, see **khāj^{i}**), open, spread out, spread wide; broad, wide (Gr.M.); clear (El.); (of a hollow, or receptacle) able to receive something in addition to its actual contents; (of a garment) loose, flowing; cf. **khula, khalun,** and **khal^{a}ran.**

khali 2 खलि । विस्तीर्णेन adv. (for **1,** see **khala 2**) with something spread out (e.g. wearing flowing garments).

khôl^{u} खोलु । अष्टिसारः m. (pl. nom. **khöl^{i} 2** खांलि, for **1**, see s.v.), the kernel of a fruit stone or of a nut, etc. (El. *khol*, a seed). —**kaḍun** —कडुन । अष्टिसार-निष्कासनम् m.inf. to extract a kernel. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यनु । अष्टिसारभक्षणम् m.inf. to eat a kernel.

khöl^{i}-māl खांलि-माल् । स्वर्णमालाविशेषः f. a necklace made up of golden beads shaped like kernels.

khula खुल। सविकासः adj. c.g. wide, widely extended, i.q. **khol^{u}**, q.v.; released, independent, free (Śiv. 1835); open, clear, cloudless (of the sky) (Rām. 678, *khulō*, m.c.). -**khula** -खुल । सर्वतः सविकासः adj. c.g. wide, expanded, having plenty of room (e.g. a place already containing people, but with room for more); (of handwriting) open, wide, wide apart.

khūl^{u} 1 खूलु । आविलः adj. (f. **khūj^{i}** खूजि or **khūj^{ü}** खूजू), muddy (of water, or the like).

khūl^{u} 2 खूलु, see **khōlun.**

kŏ-höl^{ü} क्ह-हांलू । कुत्सिताभ्यासः f. habitual practice of any vile or repulsive occupation. Cf. **hāl 6.**

khalbāl^{i} खल्बलि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः f. scattering (articles) hither and thither; confusion, commotion, hurry (El.), bustle, hubbub, rushing about and making a stir (K.Pr. 78). Cf. **khalbür^{ü}.**

khalbür^{ü} खल्बंरू । हस्तक्षेपाद्याहतिः f. (in some work being done by someone else) thrusting in the hands and throwing it into confusion. Cf. **khalbāl^{i}.**

khĕladār ख्यलदार् । पद्मपत्रवान् adj. c.g. (of a lake, or the like) possessing many *khĕl* lotus-leaves. See **khĕl 1.**

khilāfath خلافت, see **khilāphath.**

khilahor^{u} खिलहरु । चर्मतन्तुकृता पादूः m. a pair **(hor^{u})** of leather sandals, the upper portion consisting of leather straps, and the sole of solid leather, the *caplī* or *cappal* of India.

khal^{a}kh खलख् or **khal^{u}kh** खलुख् خلق । लोकसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **khalkhas** खल्खस्), creation; mankind; people; the people or population of a country (Rām. 207, 1130).

khalkath खल्कथ् خلقت m. (sg. dat. **khalkatas** खल्कतस्), a created being, a creature (El.); creation, the world, universe (Gr.M.).

khalal خلل m. being marred by fault or negligence, disturbance; slight injury, trouble, inconvenience (Rām. 735). In Kāshmīrī with suff. of indef. art. **khalalā** खललाह् خللا m. interference (El.). Cf. **khilāl 2.**

khilāl 1 खिलाल् خلال m. a pin; a skewer; a tooth-pick (cf. **danda-kh^{o}**, p. 224*b*, l. 17).

khilāl 2 खिलाल् خلال m. disorder, ruin, damage (Gr.M.); disorder, interruption, i.q. **khalal.**

khalan खलन् । परिघट्टनम् f. the act of stirring (with a ladle, etc., in cooking) (K.Pr. 208, sg. abl. *khalani*). Cf. **khŏluw^{u}.**

khalun खलुन् or (El.) **khulun** । विस्तृतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khalyōv** खल्योव), to be or become spread out or spread about, to be or become wide. The caus. (or tr.) form of this verb is **khal^{a}rāwun** or **khaj^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **khalyō-mot^{u}** खल्यो-मतु । विस्तृतीभूतः perf. part. (f. **khalē-müts^{ü}** खले-मंचू), opened, spread out, spread about.

khālun खालुन् conj. 1, another form of **khārun,** q.v. (1 p.p. **khôl^{u}** खोलु, f. **khöj^{ü}** खांजू, H. vii, 19; 2 p.p. **khājyōv** खाज्योव), to cause to mount, to cause to ascend; to take upstairs (H. x, 7); to fix (upon a machine) (H. vii, 19); **zima khālun,** to cause responsibility to mount (upon so-and-so), to cause (so-and-so) responsible (H. x, 12); and so on in all the meanings of **khārun.**

khēlun खेलुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūl^{u}** ख्यूलु), to play (trans.) as in **rās khēlun,** to play the *rās*-sport (Śiv. 737, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1390, 1429, 1493; K. 293); to dandle, fondle, play with (a child) (K. 184); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēlyōv** खेल्योव्), to play, sport (intrans.) (Rām. 1554; K. 157, 183, 211, 226, etc.); to play (with), to contest (with) (Rām. 1435); to sport (sexually) (K. 810).

khōlun खोलुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūl^{u} 2** खूलु, for **1,** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **khōjyōv** खोज्योव्), to open (e.g. a box); to open, untie (a knot, etc); to open (a tied-up parcel, etc.); to open, loosen (clothes) (Śiv. 1219); to release, set free (a prisoner in bonds). **khūl^{u}-mot^{u}** खूलु-मंतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **khūj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** खूजू-मंचू), opened, etc., as ab.

khulun (El.), i.q. **khalun,** q.v.

khēlanāwun खेलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khēlanôw^{u}** खेलनोवु), to cause to play, to cause to sport (Śiv. 1876; K. 324, 946).

khŏlpha खूल्फ خلفه । बीजविशेषः m. purslane-seed, used as a medicine.

khilāphath खिलाफथ् خلافت f. (sg. dat. **khilāphüts^{ü}** खिलाफंचू), the office or dignity of a Caliph; imperial dignity, monarchy; (in Kāshmīrī) the condition of being one who is the monarch of a lover's heart, the condition of being an object of adoration (K.Pr. 132).

khalar (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal herb, *Senecio Jacquemontiana* (L. 75).

khalur खलुर् । उलूखलभेदः m. (sg. dat. **khalaras** खलरस्), a kind of small stone mortar, used for pounding medicines, etc.

khalur^{u} खलुरु । चर्मेव, अतिजीर्णः subst. m. a dried skin; the skin of animals (El.); as adj. (f. **khal^{ü}r^{ü} 1** खलूरू) met. withered and shrunk, very old and withered.

khal^{ü}r^{ü} 2 खलूरू । क्षुद्रं चर्म f. a small piece of dried crumpled up skin (cf. **basta-kh°,** p. 135*a*, l. 45) (K.Pr. 84, *khalari*).

khaḷ^{a}ran खंलरन् । विस्तरणम् f. (sg. dat. **khaḷ^{a}rün^{ü}** खंलरंञू), the act of widening out, opening out (e.g. a narrow hole); spreading out (a garment, or the like). Cf. **khol^{u}** and **khalun.**

khaḷ^{a}rāwun खंलरावुन् । विस्तृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khaḷ^{a}rôw^{u}** खंलरोवु), to widen (e.g. a narrow hole); to spread out, loosen (e.g. a garment). This verb is the caus. of **khalun,** another form being **khaj^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

khālsa خالصه m. lands under management of government, crown or government land (L. 426).

khalās خلاص m. liberation, release, deliverance; in Kāshmīrī, adj. c.g. free (El.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । प्रसवः m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 462); (of a woman in labour) to be delivered (of the child); met. to become free of worldly troubles, to die (H. iii, 4). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to set at liberty, release (El.). —**sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 136). **-wôr^{u}** -वोरु । विक्रयपत्रम् m. a deed of sale (of a horse, cow, or the like), a deed of release.

khalösī खलांसी خلاصی f. freedom (El. *khalāsi*). —**dĩñ^{ü}** —दिञू f.inf. to release.

khĕlis ख्यलिस्, see **khyol^{u}.**

khulāsa खुलास خلاصه । मनोहरः adj. c.g. forming the purest and best part or substance of anything; (in Kāshmīrī) beautiful and excellent in its own kind; as subst. m. the substance, gist, pith of anything (Gr.M.).

khalish खलिश् خلش । विघ्नविशेषः f. pricking, pain; care, solicitude, anxiety (Rām. 714); apprehension, misgiving; a cause of anxiety, cause of trouble, impediment (Rām. 110); (in Kāshmīrī) the hidden relics of a disease that remain after an apparent cure.

khalath खलथ् (= خلعت) । वरयोग्यवस्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khal^{a}tas** खलतस्), a robe; a robe of honour with which princes or those in authority confer dignity on subjects (K.Pr. 245); the complete set of dresses worn by a bridegroom, a bridegroom's outfit of clothes. **khal^{a}ta-bāha** खलत-बाह । वरवस्त्रमूल्यम् m. (at a marriage) the present of gold, etc., ornaments given by the father of the bride to the bridegroom, as a contribution towards the cost of his wedding outfit. **khal^{a}t-ē-shōhī** खलति शांही خلعت شاهی m. a royal robe, a magnificent robe of honour (H. x, 4).

khŏluw^{u} खूलुवु । आलोडनम् m. the stirring up of clear water, so as to make it muddy (K. 233). Cf. **khalan.**

khēlawun^{u} खेलवुनु n.ag. (f. **khēlawün^{ü}** खेलवंञू), one who plays (trans.), one who habitually plays (cf. **khēlun**) (Śiv. 949, 1325, 1432 ff.); one who plays, one who sports (intrans.).

khalwath खलवथ् خلوت m. (sg. dat. **khalwatas** खलवतस्), retirement, solitude, privacy (El.); a private place, a secret place, a closet, a place of retirement (Rām. 1744).

kham 1 खम् خم । वक्रत्वम् m. a bend, curl, crook; crookedness, curvature (YZ. 51, 53); bending, flexure; being bent into a fork. —**atsun** —अचुन् । वक्रीभवनम् m.inf. bending to enter, flexure or curvature to occur, esp. when the subsequent straightening would be difficult. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bend, crooken; to bend, to twirl (a rosary in prayer) (K.Pr. 212).

kham 2 खम (= خم) m. the sky, heaven (El.).

khām 1 खाम् خام । अपक्वः, अनवधानः m. unripe, green, crude, immature (K.Pr. 119; Śiv. 1112; Rām. 1030; H. vi, 15); imperfect, bad, inferior, worthless, of small value (K.Pr. 64; Rām. 298, 383); inexpert, inexperienced; untaught and stupid (K.Pr. 11); not solid or substantial, not made of masonry; rough, approximate (as an estimate); lower, smaller (weight or measure, opp. to **pŏkhta,** the larger of two standard weights, etc.). **-gĕv** -ग्यव । अपक्वं घृतम् m. uncooked *ghī* (clarified butter). **—gaz** —गज़ । मानदण्डभेदः m. the smaller yard measure in Kashmīr, being $\frac{15}{16}$ths of the *pŏkhta* yard. It is used for measuring cloth, etc. **—paisa** —पैँस or **—pōsa** —पौँस । काश्मीरिकताम्रपणः m. the copper pice formerly current in Kashmīr, now being superseded by the British pice worth about a farthing (cf. **hath**). Its value varied from time to time (H. vii, 25–6). **—rŏpay** —रुपय् । काश्मीरिकी रजतमुद्रा m. the old local Kāshmīrī rupee, now being superseded by the British rupee, and about half its value (L. 242). **—sīrᵘ** —सीरु । अपक्वेष्टका f. an unbaked brick, a mud brick. **—tab** —तब् । आमज्वरः m. a kind of fever, low fever; the start of fever when the temperature is low and the pulse is going up, fever with a temperature over 102° is called **pokᵘ tab. -tamā** -तमा خام طماع । अतिलुब्धः adj. c.g. entertaining vain desires; hence, (in Kāshmīrī) very covetous, avaricious (K.Pr. 103). **—til** —तील् । अपक्वं तैलम् m. raw oil, unboiled oil.

khāmi-khām खामि-खाम خام خام । अपक्वमेव adj. c.g. absolutely raw, not in the least cooked (and so on, in all the uses of **khām**).

khām 2 खाम । आर्द्रं चर्म m. uncured skin, undried and fresh from the animal. **—marun** —मरुन् । आर्द्रचर्मस्थापनम् m.inf. to apply or fix damp skin, as in making the top of a drum; to fix damp skin on the face as a disguise or kind of mask, as was the custom in Kashmīr in former times.

khama खम । कासश्वासरोगः f. cough and stridor due to obstruction of the larynx, common in Kashmīr owing to specific disease and leprosy. It is rare in England. Cf. **khamun.**

khaima or **khöma** खैम خيمه । पटगृहम् m. a tent, pavilion (El. *khema*). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to pitch a tent, to encamp (El.).

khĕm ख्यम् in **khĕma-khĕm** ख्यम-ख्यम् । समचदर्शनम् m. (of two persons) mutual repeated fixed staring at each other.

khĕma ख्यम, see **khyonᵘ.**

khĕmā ख्यमा کیما, see **kshĕmā.**

khum खुम् خم m. a large vessel or jar; a dyer's vat (K.Pr. 177).

köhimᵘ कोहिमु, see **köhyumᵘ.**

khambᵘrᵘ खंबुरु । धान्यराशिगर्तः f. the hollow left in a heap of grain, when a portion of grain is removed from it.

khambürᵘ खंबुरु । सायाशिला f. a sharp-pointed stone or potsherd (Rām. 1250); a large piece of ice from the heavens. These pieces of ice are said to be so large as to kill people (El. *khambirri*; cf. **kham 2**).

khambarĕ pĕnĕ खंबर्य प्यञ । अतिवृष्टिपातः f.pl.inf. a very violent storm of rain or ice, as ab. (compared to a shower of pointed flints), to fall.

khambyulᵘ खम्ब्युलु, **khamijᵘ** खमिजु or **khamyulᵘ** खम्युलु, in **danda-khambyulᵘ**, etc., p. 224*b*, ll. 19 ff.

khamadār खमदार् । वक्रतायुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khamadārĕñ** खमदार्यञ), become crooked, crookened (of a stick, or the like).

khĕmahö ख्यमहो, **khĕmahöv** ख्यमहोव्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khamijᵘ खमिजु, see **khambyulᵘ.**

khā-ma-khā खा-म-खा خواه مخواه । अवश्यमेव adv. willingly or unwillingly, nolens volens, perforce; certainly, positively, inevitably, at all events.

khamal खमल् । कासश्वासरोगी adj. c.g. suffering from cough, etc.; see **khama.**

khömil खोमिल् । निर्बुद्धिता f. ignorance, want of experience in any work.

khamun खमुन् । कासश्वसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khomᵘ** खोमु). This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **khomun,** it was coughed by him, he coughed), to be subject to attacks of coughing accompanied by stridor due to obstruction of the larynx; to be breathless (El., Rām. 483). Cf. **khama.**

khamīr खमीर् خمير, ? m. leaven, ferment (L. 82).

khumār खुमार् خمار m. intoxication; languishing appearance of the eyes (the effect of drinking, or of drowsiness, or of love, etc.), a languishing look, languishment. **pur-khumār** (YZ. 269) or **pūrᵘ-khumār** (H. v, 2), (of a loved one) full of languishment.

khāmōsh खामोश् خاموش adj. c.g. silent (Rām. 689).

khēmatis खेमतिस्, **khĕmav** ख्यमव्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khamyulᵘ खम्युलु, see **khambyulᵘ.**

khan खन् । गर्तविशेषः, नालिकाभेदः m. a hole, a pit; esp. a hollow in a pile of grain, caused by taking some of the grain out of it (cf. **khambᵘrᵘ** and **atha-khan,** p. 58*b*, l. 43); the hollow or depression between two mountain peaks; a breach or channel cut in the bank of a flooded river for drawing off superfluous water;

a breach cut by the water in the bank of a flooded river (cf. Gr.Gr. 123). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । नालिकानिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to make such an artificial cut in the bank of a flooded river. **—gandun —गंडुन् । नलिकावन्धनम्** m.inf. to block up such a cut or breach in the bank of a river so as to stop the flow of water through it. **—gatshānⁱ —गछ्नि । गर्तप्रादुर्भावः** m. pl. inf. such breaches in the bank of a river to occur; met. pits to occur (in the belly), extreme hunger to occur (cf. **bata-khan,** p. 136*b*, l. 44).

khana-bal खन-बल् । नालिकास्थानम् m.inf. the place where such a cut or breach occurs in the bank of the main river; N. of a place at the head waters of the river Vĕth (Jehlam) in Anatnāg Pargana, where three rivers meet and together form the Vĕth. See RT.Tr. II, 412, 414 n. It is the upper limit of navigation in Kashmīr, as **khādan-yār** (q.v.) is the lower limit (K.Pr. 103). **-rôchᵘ -रोछु । नालिकावन्धरक्षकः** m. the watchman of such a cut or breach. He guards the embankment and directs the course of boats, etc.

khān 1 खान् خان । खानजातिकः m. lord, prince; a title of Musalmān nobles; common adjunct to Paṭhān names (H. ii, 1, 12).

khāna-bāy खान-बाय् । खानजातिकपत्नी f. the wife of a Khān.

khān 2 खान् خان m. a table (not used by Hindūs) (El., K.Pr. 103, YZ. 29).

khāṇ 3 खान् । खनिः f. (sg. dat. **khöñᵘ खांञू**), a mine, a place whence minerals are dug (Gr.M.).

khāna खान خانه । रन्ध्रम् m. a house, dwelling (K.Pr. 4, 37; Rām. 131, 305; H. vi, 4); a receptacle, drawer, compartment; a pigeon-hole (in a desk); a socket; a square (of a chessboard) (Gr.M.); a window-pane (Gr.M.) Often —° as in **dīwān-khāna,** a hall of audience (Śiv. 968), **köd-khāna,** a prison (Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8; vi, 10), **kutub-kh.,** a library, **mahala-kh.,** a palace, etc., qq.v. **-dāmād -दामाद्** خانه داماد m. a son-in-law in the house; a son-in-law who lives in his father-in-law's house (as Jacob did in Laban's), and who has to work as a drudge until the marriage, i.e. usually for a period of seven years (L. 267). **—dāmödī —दामोदी** خانه دامادي f. the system under which such a son-in-law is taken into a house (L. 267). **-möjᵘ -मांजू । सुलालिता कन्या** f. a house-mother; hence, a darling and much loved girl member of a family (W. 17). **-mājĕr -माज्यर् । सुलालितकन्यकात्वम्** m. the condition of such a loved girl. **-môlᵘ -मोलु । सुलालितः पुत्रः** m. a house-father; hence, a darling and much loved boy member of a family (K.Pr. 104, W. 17); a young gentleman (El.).

khani (K.Pr. 205), see **khüñᵘ 1.**

khĕn 1 ख्यन्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khĕn 2 ख्यन् । आहारः m. (sg. abl. **khĕna 1 ख्यन**), food (Gr.Gr. 120; L.V. 71; K.Pr. 106; L. 460; Śiv. 759, 1042; H. xii, 16–7); eating (W. 111); cf. **khyonᵘ. -cĕn -च्यन् । भोजनपाने** m. food and drink (K. 203, 209); eating and drinking at the same time; cf. **khĕna-cĕn,** bel. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । भोजनदानम्** m.inf. to give food, to give to eat, to feed. **—raṭun —रटुन् । अशनवन्धः** m.inf. to stop food (e.g. a doctor stopping a patient's food, or disease taking away appetite). Cf. **khyonᵘ raṭun,** s.v. **khyonᵘ.**

khĕna-bŏchᵘ ख्यन-बुंछु । अशनबुभुक्षुः adj. (f. **-bŏchᵘ -बुंछू**), hungry for food; one who is always hungering, e.g. one who at meal-time is always ready to eat up everything before him, or who wants to eat every time he sees food. **-bŏhadur -बुहदुर् । अशनवीरः** m. a hero at eating, one who is able to eat large quantities, and who is ready to do so even at the cost of indigestion. **-bulbul -बुलबुल् । अशनभरद्वाजः** m. a nightingale at eating, one who habitually has a small appetite. **-bāna -बान । अशनपात्रम्, अशनार्हशक्तिमत्ता** m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (W. 111); ability to eat much, or to digest much food. **-bônᵘ -वोनु । खादनपात्रम्** m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (usually cont.). **-bāpath -बापथ् । अशनार्थम्** adv. for food, for eating (not for any other purpose). **-bāpathay -बापथय्** or **-bāpathᵘy -बापथ्यु । अशनार्थमेव** adv. intended only for eating (though capable of being used for something else). **-brörᵘ -ब्रांरू । अशनविडाली** f. a cat at eating, a woman who like a cat wants to get hold of everything edible she sees, one who is always hankering after dainties. **-bitsᵘ -बिचू । मिताहारशीला** f. a weakling at eating, a woman who eats slowly and in moderation. **-bāv -बाव् । खाद्यं वस्तु** m. a thing which is useful only for food, and not for any other purpose. **-cĕn -च्यन् । अशनपाने** m., i.q. **khĕn-cĕn,** ab. **-côṭᵘ -चोंटु । अशनार्हता** m. lit. 'a mouth for eating'; met. worthiness to receive food, deservingness to be given food (on account of modesty, or the like, when food is offered). **-ḍulᵘ -डुलु । अशनपात्रं मृण्मयम्** m. an earthenware eating vessel, an earthenware dinner-plate (such are chiefly used by Musalmāns). **-dorᵘ -दोरु । अशने दृढः** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ -दूरू**), hard in eating, tough, stringy. **-gāra -गार । भक्षणासक्तता** f.

continual longing for food, insatiability. **-gor^u** -गंरु । भचकः m. an eater, one who is always eating and on the look out for food. **-gŏtsur^u** -ग्वुरु । भचकः m. 'an eating-bag', id.; cf. **gŏtsᵘrᵘ**. **-khōtᵃra** -खांतर । अशनार्थम् adv., i.q. **khĕna-bāpath**, ab. **-mŏdur^u** -म्वदुरु । अशनमधुरः m. sweet in eating, sweet in taste. **-myūṭh^u** -म्यूठु । अशनमिष्टः adj. (f. **-mīṭhᵘ** -मीठू), id. **-thörᵘ** -थांरु । अशनत्वरा f. haste in eating, hurrying over one's food (in order to complete some work). **-törᵘ** -तांरु । अशनविलम्बः f. delay in eating, taking a long time over one's food. **-tyoṭhᵘ** -ट्यठु । अशने तिक्तः adj. (f. **ṭĕṭhᵘ** ट्यठू), bitter in eating, bitter in taste.

khĕnāh-cĕnāh ख्यनाह्-च्यनाह् । शोभनाशनपाने m. 'a food, a drink', a good, tasty, meal.

khĕnas khĕn-brēsh ख्यनस् ख्यन्-ब्रेश् । अशने ऽन्याशनवैक्लव्यम् m. 'eating-excitement at eating', jealousy at another's good dinner, although one is eating equally good food oneself; met. jealousy felt by a prosperous man at another's prosperity. **-kyutᵘ** -कितु । भोक्तुम्, अशनार्हः adj. (f. **-kitsᵘ** -कित्सू), intended for food; fit for food, good to eat. **-lāyĕkh** -लायख् । भोक्तुमर्हः adj. c.g. fit for food, good to eat.

khĕnay ख्यनय् or **khĕnᵘy** ख्यनूय् । अशनमेव m. only food; only eating. Cf. **khyonuy**, s.v. **khyonᵘ**.

khĕn 3 ख्यन् کِھن, see **kshĕn**.

khĕna 2 ख्यन, **khĕnⁱ** ख्यंनि, **khĕni** ख्यनि, **khĕnī** ख्यनी, see **khyonᵘ**.

kheun, see **khyonᵘ 1**.

khīna खीन, **khīni** खीनि, see **khyūnᵘ**.

khŏn ख्वन् । कफोणग्रभागः, वस्त्रवाहुमध्यभागः, उत्सङ्गभागः f. (sg. dat. **khŏni** ख्वनि, Gr.Gr. 70), the part of the arm near the elbow, and towards the wrist, the upper part of the fore-arm; the middle part of the sleeve of a garment, the part of the sleeve near the elbow; the hollow immediately over the hip, on which women carry small children (H. xi, 13); a pile, a heap (cf. **dār-khᵒ**, p. 235*a*, l. 28). **—gatshūñᵘ** —गछ्नू । वस्त्रवाहुच्छेदः f.inf. 'the elbow to go', a hole to come in the elbow part of a sleeve.

khŏna karaṇĕ ख्वन करञ । अत्यर्जनम् f. pl. inf. to make piles, steadily to continue earning and making one's pile. **-waṭh** -वठ् । कफोणिः m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), the elbow-joint, the elbow. **-waṭa khŏḍ khanun** -वट ख्वड् खनुन् । दुष्करकार्यारम्भणम् *m.inf. to dig a pit with the elbow*; met. to commence a difficult and almost impossible task (Śiv. 590, 746, 1214).

khŏnⁱ-kha ख्वंनि-ख । खकाराचरम् the name of the letter *kha* where written in the Śāradā character (used in schools). **-kil** -किल् । कफोणाहतिः f. a nudge with the elbow; esp. in order to draw attention.

khŏni gōmotᵘ ख्वनि गोमंतु । छिन्नकफोणग्रभागः perf. part. (f. **—gōmütsᵘ** —गांमंचू), (of a garment) gone in the elbow, having the elbow of the sleeve torn, cut, or worn into a hole. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । उत्सङ्गस्थापनम् m.inf. to hold on the hip or haunch (a child or bundle, for carrying it). **-kĕth** -क्यथ् adv. on the haunch (as ab.) (H. xi, 13). **—thaph karüñᵘ** —थफ् करंञू । अनुसरणम् f.inf. to seize by the elbow; met. to follow another's instructions, to do exactly as he tells one.

khonᵘ 1 खंनु (for 2, see **khanun**) । सवस्त्रः adj. (f. **khüñᵘ 2** खंञू, for 1 see s.v.), well-clothed, wearing many clothes, well-dressed (K.Pr. 154).

khūn खून् خون or (Rām. 915) **khũ** खूँ m. blood (YZ. 16; Rām. 814, 837, 842, 1075, 1162, 1201); killing, slaughter, murder (Gr.M.). **khũ-rīzī** खूँ-रीज़ी خون ریزی f. bloodshed, slaughter, carnage (Rām. 915).

khūnī खूनी خونی adj. c.g. bloody, covered with blood (Rām. 921); bloody, sanguinary; subst. m. a murderer, assassin.

kŏhᵃna क्वहन । वक्रः adj. c.g. crooked, distorted, awry; (of a person's nature) crooked.

kuhun कुहुन् । निष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuhᵘ** कुहु, 2 p.p. **kuhyōv** कुह्योव), to pull up (shrubs, plants, etc.), to clear the ground preparatory to digging.

khānci (= خانچه) m. a table (El.).

khanḍ 1 खंड् । सिता m. (sg. abl. **khanḍa 1** खंड), coarse sugar (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1169, 1202, 1524).

khanḍa-gurᵘ खंड-गुरु । शर्कराश्वः m. a sugar horse, sugar moulded into the form of a horse (given to children. So also sugar in other forms, such as that of a man, a parrot, an elephant, etc.); cf. **-mahanyuwᵘ**, bel. **-grohuñᵘ** -ग्रंह्ञु । सम्यग्व्यवहरणशीलः m. 'sugar-fierce', i.e. one who deals honestly in all his affairs. **-hākᵘrᵘ** -हाकंरु । शर्करामूल्ययुता f. sugar-priced, sold at the price of sugar; hence (of something very valuable) sold at a very small price (only of fem. articles). **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महनिवु । शर्करामनुष्यः m. a sugar man, sugar moulded into the form of a man, cf. **-gurᵘ**, ab.; met. a man of a thoroughly pleasing appearance and sweet disposition. **-maṭh** -मठ् । शर्करासणिकम् m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas** -मटस्), a jar full of sugar; met. a charming, sweet-dispositioned man, sincere, virtuous, and well-to-do. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । शर्करामुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), a handful of sugar; as much sugar as can be contained in the hand. **-pholᵘ** -फंलु । शर्कराल्पा m. a small, indefinite amount of sugar. **-phuṭᵘjⁱ**

-फुटंजू । शर्करापोटलिका f. a tied-up packet of sugar. -tsūn -चूंन् । शर्कराचूर्णः m. sugar-powder, castor sugar; met. any powder resembling such sugar.

khanḍ 2 खंड् m. a part, a portion, piece (K. 430); a division of the earth, a region, country (Śiv. 1257), used —° to indicate indefiniteness, with slight diminution, as in **kruh**, a *kōs*; **kruh khanḍ**, about a *kōs*, but a little less. In such compounds the noun generally takes the suff. of the indef. art., and **khanḍ** then becomes **khanḍā** खंडा, as in **kruhāh khanḍā**; similarly **dŏhāh khanḍā**, about a day, but something less; **rŏpayāh khanḍā**, about a rupee, but something less; **akhāh khanḍā**, nearly one (Gr.Gr. 93, W. 13, *khand*). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to break into fragments, to break in pieces (K. 429).

khanda خندہ m. laughing, smiling; a laugh, a smile. —**karun** —करुन् m. to smile (YZ. 234).

khanḍa 2 खंड in **khanḍa-hŏgŏḍ**[u] खंड-ह्गोंडू । शुष्को मीनभेदः f. a kind of dried fish (cf. **hŏgŏḍ**[u]).

khanḍa 3 खंड in **khanḍa-wāv** खंड-वाव् । राङ्कववायः m. a shawl-weaver, a weaver of the cloth called *pashmīna*, both made of the fine wool of Central Asian goats (cf. L. 316, 317). Regarding the Kāshmīrī shawl-weavers, see L. as ab., and El. s.v. *khándawáo* (K.Pr. 104, 201). **-wāv-bāy** -वाव्-बाय् । राङ्कववायभार्या f. his wife. **-wāv-kôj**[u] -वाव्-कोजु । राङ्कववायप्रातराशवेला m. a shawl-weaver's breakfast. These people sit at their looms from early morning to night with only a short respite for food (L. 316). They breakfast at about 11 a.m. (later than other people), and this expression is used to indicate that time of day (K.Pr. 176). **-wāvil** -वाविल् । राङ्कववायत्वम् f. the profession of a shawl-weaver. **-wāv-t**[ü]**j**[u] -वाव्-तंजू । राङ्कववायतूलिका f. a shawl-weaver's needle (used in picking up and joining the threads). **-wāv tsọl**[u] -वाव् चूंलु । नीचो राङ्कववायः m. a wretched, lowly, shawl-weaver.

khanḍā खंडा, see **khanḍ 2**.

khinda खिंद । गुर्दनम् f.pl. sportive leaping about (like a sportive child, a calf, etc.). —**karanĕ** —करञ । गुर्दनक्रिया f. pl. inf. to leap about, as ab. **-watshor**[u] -वछूंरु । खेलन्वत्सः m. (f. **-watshür**[ü] -वछूंरू), a sportive calf, as ab.

khond[u] खंदु । अल्पा परिखा m. a small ditch or moat.

khonḍ[u] खंडु । खण्डितः, विकलावयवः adj. (f. **khünḍ**[ü] **1** खंडू, sg. dat. **khanjĕ 1** खंज्य), broken, divided into parts; hence, deprived of a part or limb or member, maimed, mutilated; unevenly formed, irregularly angled.

khünḍ[ü] **2** खंडू । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **khanjĕ 2** खंज्य), a piece, bit, fragment; met. as in **buk**[a]**r**[i]**-kh**° (p. 102*b*, l. 2) a piece of face, insolence; **buth**[i]**-kh**° (p. 142*b*, l. 7) a piece of face, imperturbability. **khünḍ**[ü] **gatshün**[ü] खंडू गछूंञ f.inf. (Rām. 969) or **khanjĕ gatshanĕ** खंज्य गछञ f. pl. inf. (Rām. 1488), breaking or fragments to happen (to, dat.); hence (subj. in dat.) to be broken to fragments, to be shattered to pieces.

kahond[u] कहन्दु, see **kyāh** (YZ. 20, *kohhund*).

khanda-bawan खंद-व(भ)वन् । प्रदेशचैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Skandabhavana, named after Skandagupta, who founded a *vihāra*, or monastery, here. It is situated on the right bank of the river between the sixth bridge (Now[u] Kad[a]l) and the ʿĪdgāh on the western outskirts of the city. See RT.Tr. II, 339.

khandij (L. 77) incorr. for **kanḍij**[u], q.v.

khandukh खंन्दुख् خندق । परिखा m. (sg. dat. **khandakhas** खंदखस् or **khandakas** खंदकस्), a ditch, moat, fosse, trench.

khāndar खांदर्, see **khādar**.

khānadār 1 खानदार् خانہ دار । भर्ता m. (f. **khānadārĕñ** खानदार्यञ्), a family man, a householder (Śiv. 339, 1065, 1313); (from the point of view of the wife) a husband; (fem.) (from the point of view of the husband) a wife.

khānadār 2 खानदार् خانہ دار । रंध्राद्दियुतः adj. e.g. possessing compartments or partitions, pigeonholed (e.g. a window or a desk).

khānadörī खानदांरी خانہ داری । गृहपतित्वम् f. the state of a master of a family; housekeeping (Śiv. 578, 587, 1049); living in the world, the life of a householder (as opp. to an ascetic life) (Rām. 1621).

khanḍ[a]**ran** खंड्रन् । खंडनम्, विभजनम् f. (sg. dat. **khanḍ**[a]**rün**[ü] खंड्रंञू), the act of breaking into fragments; division into shares (Gr.Gr. 121); dividing a work among a number of people.

khanḍ[a]**run** खंड्रुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khanḍ**[o]**r**[u] खंड्रु), to break to pieces; to break off or take off some part or limb; to divide into shares. **khanḍ**[o]**r**[u]**-mot**[u] खंड्रु-मतु । खण्डितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **khanḍ**[ü]**r**[ü]**-müts**[ü] खंड्रू-मंचू), broken into fragments; having some part or limb broken off or taken away; divided into shares.

khanḍ[a]**rāwun** खंड्रावुन । खण्डितीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khanḍ**[a]**rôw**[u] खंड्रोवु), i.q. **khanḍ**[a]**run**, q.v.

khōndas खोंदस्, see **khōdas**.

khandĕth खंड्यथ् । खण्डितता f. (sg. dat. **khandĕṭsü** खंड्यंत्सू), the condition of being broken; the condition of being maimed, etc.; loss (of the fruits of former good actions), ill-luck.

khanda-wāv खंड-वाव, etc., see **khanda 3.**

khingürü खिंगरू । गर्ववत्ता f. the insolent pride of an unworthy man who has been exalted, the pride of a beggar on horseback, arrogance.

khingari khasun खिंगरि खसुन् । गर्ववत्तारोहः m.inf. to mount on such arrogance, i.e. to become full of such arrogance. —**khotu-motu** —खतु-मतु । गर्ववत्तां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —**khütsü-mütsü** —खंचू-मंचू), filled with such arrogance.

khĕnāh ख्यनाह्, see **khĕn 2.**

khĕnahār ख्यनहार् । अवश्यखाद्यम् adj. c.g. fit to be eaten, edible, meant to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

khanjĕ खंज्य, see **khondu** and **khündü 2**

khanjar खंजर् خنجر m. or **khanjari** खंजरी f. a poniard, a dagger (El.; YZ. 6, 449; Rām. 38, 371, 903, 1434).

khanjᵃrⁱ = خنجری f. a mode of printing or staining silk, striped silk. **khanjᵃrⁱ-pushĕth** खंज़्रि-पुशठ । चित्राकारपादुकाबन्धः f. (sg. dat. **pushṭi** पुश्टि), a thong made of this stuff, for tying on a wooden sandal (cf. *dĕlⁱ-pu°*, p. 267*b*, l. 50).

khanjärⁱ-wŏka खंजंरि-वॉक । केशविन्यासभेदः f.pl. *a method of tying the hair in long plaits down the back. This method is principally used by prostitutes, and sometimes by little girls.*

khanjĕr खंज्यर् । खण्डितत्वम् m. the condition of being broken, etc., as in **khondu**, q.v.

khoṇkh, khūnkha खूंख, **khūnkhu** खूंखु, etc., see **khũkha, khũkhu.**

khānakāh खानकाह् خانقاه । भिक्षोपासनस्थानम् m. *a Musalmān convent, monastery, a religious establishment for holy men.*

khānkhur खांखुर्, see **khãkhur.**

khūnkhōr खूनखोर् (= خونخوار) adj. c.g. bloodthirsty, sanguinary, fierce, cruel (Gr.M.).

khānkur खांकुर्, see **khãkur.**

khānkyulu खांक्युलु, see **khãkyulu.**

khōnam खोनम् । रमणिम्मन्या f. *a vain woman, one who knows or thinks herself to be beautiful and fortunate in having a rich and loving husband.*

khŏnamuh खूनमुह N. of a Kashmīr village, the ancient *Khōnamuṣa, about ten miles south-east of Śrīnagar. It is famous as the birthplace of the poet Bilhaṇa, and contains a sacred spring called Dāmōdar Nāg* (RT.Tr. II, 458; *Śiv.* 930).

khönⁱ-man खांनि-मन । अपरिमितसंख्यायुतम् adv. beyond measure, beyond count.

khŏnna खून्न । संचयः f.pl. collecting anything which can be gathered in armfuls (such as crops, or the like) (cf. **khŏn**). —**karañĕ** —करञ । संचयकरणम् f. pl. inf. to collect in this way.

khanun खनुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khonu 2** खंनु, for **1**, see s.v.; f. **khüñü** खंञू), to dig (K.Pr. 155, 247; L. 459; Śiv. 590, 746, 994, 1043, 1197, 1214, 1373, 1754; Rām. 343, 958, 1147, 1724; H. xii, 6); to engrave (Śiv. 414, 671, 1760; Rām. 1583).

khonu-motu खंनु-मतु । खातः perf. part. (f. **khüñü-mütsü** खंञू-मंचू), dug (e.g. a field, or a well); engraved.

khanan-wôlu खनन्-वोलु । खननकर्ता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), a digger.

khanith kaḍun खनिथ कडुन् । अन्तर्भावख्यापनम् m.inf. having dug to drag out; met. to elicit (a person's secret thoughts or intentions).

khananāwun खननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khananôwu** खननोवु), to cause to dig; to cause to be dug, to get (a pit) dug, to have dug (H. x, 13).

khĕnas ख्यनस्, see **khĕn 2,** and **khyonu.**

khīnis खीनिस्, see **khyūnu.**

khĕnāshun ख्यनाशुन् । प्रायोपवेशः m. (sg. dat. **khĕnāshĕnas** ख्यनाशनस्), refusal to eat food, abstaining from food (by a person who is seeking death); abstaining from food owing to anger, or the like. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रायोपवेशकरणम् m.inf. to abstain from food, as ab.

khōnṭa खोंट, **khônṭu** खोंटु, **khönṭü** खांटू, etc., see **khõṭa, khõṭu, khõṭü,** etc.

khunt, khūntu खूंतु, see **khũtu.**

khānṭh खांठ, see **khãṭh.**

khīnatsār खीनत्सार् । क्षीणत्वम् m. becoming lean or thin, leanness, thinness (from disease, sorrow, etc.); (of the moon) waning; (of the water of a river) drying up, diminishing.

khĕnawôlu ख्यनवोलु, see **khyonu.**

khŏnawaṭh खूनवठ्, see **khŏn.**

khĕnay ख्यनय्, see **khyonu.**

khĕnaẏ खनंय् or **khĕnüy** ख्यनूय्, see **khen 2.**

khĕnīy ख्यनीय् । भोक्तव्यम् adj. c.g. to be eaten, intended to be eat, intended to be used for food (and not for other purposes).

khunzun खुञ्जन् । लुञ्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khunzu** खुञ्ज़ु), i.q. **khũnzun,** q.v. **khunzu-motu** खुञ्ज़ु-मतु । निष्कृष्टतनूरुहः perf. part. (f. **khunzü-mütsü** खुञ्ज़ू-मंचू), i.q. **khũnzu-motu,** q.v. s.v. **khũnzun.**

khūnzun खूंज़न् (also **khunzun** खुंज़न्) । गरुत्निष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūnzᵘ** खूंज़ु), to pluck (the feathers of a bird); to pluck out the hairs (of a man, etc.).

khūnzᵘ-motᵘ खूंज़ु-मतु । लुञ्चितः perf. part. (f. **khūnzᵘ-müṭsᵘ** खूंज़ु-मंचू), plucked (of a bird or man, etc.), as ab.

khūnzᵘ-müṭsᵘ kököürᵘ खूंज़ु-मंचू क्वकूरू । लुञ्चिता कुक्कुटी f. a plucked fowl, a fowl (dead or alive) from which the feathers have been plucked.

khĕñi ख्यञि, **khĕñᵘ** ख्यञू, see **khyonᵘ**.

khiñᵘ खिञू । नासिकामलिनजलम् f., i.q. **khᵘñᵘ**, q.v.

khiñᵘ खीञू, see **khyūnᵘ**.

khöñᵘ खांञू । लघुहलम् f. a kind of light plough, pulled by a man, used in a twice-ploughed field (Śiv. 1530).

khᵘñᵘ खुञू (also written **khiñᵘ** खिञू) । शिंघाणकः (नासामलिनजलम्) f. the mucus of the nose, the water that runs from the nose (El. *khain*. The form **khiñᵘ** is said to be vill.). —**gaṭshüñᵘ** —गछुञू । लज्जोद्भवः f.inf. shame or disgrace to be felt, mortification to be experienced, owing to failure to accomplish some impossible task becoming public property; cf. **būta-khᵒ**, p. 141*b*, l. 2. —**kaḍüñᵘ** —कडुञू । नासामलनिष्कासनम् f.inf. to expel or pull out the mucus of the nose, to pick one's nose. —**karüñᵘ** —करुञू । लज्जोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause mortification as in —**gaṭshüñᵘ**, ab. **-zan** -ज़न् । नासामलिनजलमिव adv. like nose-mucus (with reference to any slimy filth, which should be thrown away, or propelled, to a distance).

khᵃñĕ-brôṭᵘ खञ-ब्रोटु । नासामलादिगोलकः m. a drop of nose-mucus as it issues from the nose. **-barith** -बरिथ् । नासामलसंसर्गवान् adj. c.g. having a running nose, defiled with nose-mucus, snotty (e.g. a child). **-düjᵘ** -दूजु । नासामलादिनिवारको वस्त्रखण्डः f. nose-mucus-cloth, a handkerchief for wiping the nose. **-khāv** -खाव् । शिंघाणभक्षकः adj. c.g. a child that eats its own nose-mucus. **-lŏponᵘ** -ल्वपंनु । नासामलादिमयः adj. (f. **-lŏpüñᵘ** -ल्वपंञू), one who is habitually filthy with nose-mucus. **-lŏṭhᵘ** -ल्वठु । नासामलपुञ्जः m. a clot of nose-mucus. **-motᵘ** -मतु । नासामलादिशीलः adj. (f. **-müṭsᵘ** -मंचू), one whose nose habitually secretes copious mucus. **-nŏkorᵘ** -न्वकरु । एकरन्ध्रपूर्णमलनासः adj. (f. **-nŏkürᵘ** -न्वकूरू), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), with a nostril blocked with mucus. **-nakawôrᵘ** -नकवोरु । नासामलादिपूर्णनासार्धः m. a nostril blocked with mucus; one who has one nostril so blocked. **-nostᵘ** -नस्तु । नासामलपूर्णनासिकः m. (f. **-nüstᵘ** -नंस्तू), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), whose nose (i.e. both of whose nostrils) is always blocked with mucus, and who consequently speaks in a nasal manner. **-nasth** -नस्थ् । नासामलादियुता नासिका, शिंघाणनासिका f. (sg. dat. **-nasti** -नस्ति), a nose full of mucus; a woman having such a nose. **-nastūrᵘ** -नस्तूरु । नासामलपूर्णनासिकः adj. (f. **-nastūrᵘ** -नस्तूरू), i.q. **-nostᵘ**, ab. **-shĕrbath** -श्रबथ् । नासिकामलादिपूर्णं पेयम् f. (sg. dat. **-shĕrbüṭsᵘ** -श्रबंचू), any drink defiled by nose-mucus or similar filth.

khüñᵘ 1 खंञू । नीशारः (चौर्णपटः) f. a kind of warm woollen blanket (K.Pr. 205, *khani*). In K.Pr. 201 the sg. dat., written *khanih* is translated 'a mendicant's cloak'.

khañi-waguvᵘ खञि-वगुवु । कटभेदः m. a kind of reed mat.

khüñᵘ 2 खंञू, see **khonᵘ**.

kᵃhüñᵘ कहंञू or **kaḥüñᵘ** कंहंञू । अभीक्ष्णयाच्ञा, वारंवारं कथनम् f. repeated asking, persistent begging; repeating a statement over and over again. **kaḥüñᵘ-kaḥüñᵘ** कंहंञू-कंहंञू । आभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

khᵃñĕdār खञदार् । नासामलादिभरितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khᵃñĕdārĕñ** खञदार्यञ्), filled with or covered with nose-mucus.

khᵃñĕl खञल् or **khiñĕl** खिञल् । नासामलदूषितः adj. c.g. one who is always defiled with nose-mucus, one who suffers from running at the nose. **-khāryukᵘ** -खारिकु । नासामलदूषितः किशोरः m. a young colt just born, whose nose is always running.

khᵃñĕlad खञलद् । नासामलादिभरितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khᵃñĕladiñ** खञलदिञ्), i.q. **khᵃñĕdār**, q.v.

khüñᵘ-müṭsᵘ खंञू-मंचू f. of **khonᵘ-motᵘ**, see **khanun**.

khañĕr खञर् । वस्त्रादिप्रावृतत्वम् m. the wearing many clothes, the being well-clothed, see **khonᵘ**.

khīñer खीञर् । कार्श्यम् m. leanness.

khapa खप (= خفه, Old Persian *χapā*), adj. c.g. displeased, vexed, angry. —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । कुपितीभवनम् m.inf. to become angry.

khaph 1 खफ् । कविकाभेदः f. (sg. dat. **khapi** खपि), a rope halter put on a horse for feeding.

khaph 2 खफ् f. in **khapa-khaph** खप-खफ् । अभीक्ष्णरताहतयः f. a method of copulation, called in Sanskrit *kīla*.

khaph 3 खफ् । कलकलभेदः f. (sg. dat. **khapi** खपि), a confused sound, a disturbance (esp. caused by outsiders or naughty children to a peaceful company).

khapha, khafa خفه, i.q. **khapa**, q.v.

khĕph ख्यफ् । सञ्चयः, धनादिभागः f. (sg. dat. **khĕpi** ख्यपि), a pile (esp. of straw, etc., or of sheets of paper); a portion of money or other property

(suddenly acquired by plundering, cheating, or the like), a share of property dishonestly acquired. **—athi yinᵘ** —अथि यिन्ऌ । धनादिभागहस्तागमनम् f.inf. such a share to be acquired, as ab.

khōph खोफ् خوف m. (sg. dat. **khōphas** खोफस्), terror, dread, fear (El., who spells the word *khóf*) (K.Pr. 105, *khauf*; Śiv. 1833).

khaphürᵘ खफ़ुर् । कपालार्धभागः f. one-half of the cranium or brain-pan, generally used —°, as in **kala-kh°**, 'the front half of the cranium of the head,' i.e. the forehead and neighbouring parts of the skull. See **kala**.

khaphari phamb ƀānun खफरि फंब् ज़ानुन् । कपालार्धतूलप्रवेशनम् to put cotton-wool into the cranium; met. (just as thrusting a very small piece of cotton-wool into a wounded cranium causes intense pain; and as the cotton-wool appears from the pain to be much larger than it really is) greatly to increase another's slight pain (physical or mental) by some petty action.

khŏphᵘrᵘ खुफ़्रु or **khŏpᵘrᵘ** खुप्रु । जीर्णप्राया (शाला हसन्तिका च) f. an old ruined thatched mud hut; an old worn-out **kāgᵘrᵘ** or portable brazier (cf. **khôrᵘ 1**). Cf. **kāgri-kh°**, p. 387*a*, l. 8, and **lari-kh°**, s.v. **lürᵘ**.

khaphᵃth खफथ (cf. خفت) । आकस्मिको गर्वः m. (sg. dat. **khaphtas** खफतस्), sudden pride or self-conceit (exhibited, without reason, by a fool). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । निर्द्रव्यत्वप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to expel self-conceit, to take down a person's pride; esp. (of a merchant) to make public his bankruptcy, to disclose the fact that he is at the end of his resources.

khuphtan खुफ़तन् adv. (formed from خفت) at bed-time, at the time for going to sleep, about 9.30 p.m. (K.Pr. 177).

khapal खपल् । व्यभिचारशीलः m. one who is a fornicator or adulterer, a lecher. Genl. used —°, the first word being such a word as 'sister', 'daughter', or the like, to indicate, in foul abuse, that the person referred to has misconducted himself with such a female relation.

khapun खपुन् । व्यभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khopᵘ** खपु. *This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles) to be one who habitually has unlawful intercourse with women (esp. one who does this forcibly), to be a raper, to be a fornicator, to be an adulterer; to commit adultery* (El.).

khapüñᵘ खपंञ़् । व्यभिचारः f.inf. conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **khüpᵘ** खंपू), *to have unlawful connexion with* a woman (*esp. when with one who is unwilling*), to rape (so-and-so).

khāpᵃra खापर । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of fine cloth, muslin.

khūpᵃra खूपर । नारिकेलत्वक् m. the hard shell of a coco-nut (used for the water bowl of the native pipe or hubble-bubble); a chestnut (El. *khuprah*, p. 156 or *khúprah*, p. 11).

khapotᵘ खपॊटु । प्राप्तभङ्गः adj. (f. **khapüṭᵘ** खपंटू, dat. **khapacĕ** खपच्य), smashed, broken to pieces (e.g. an earthen jar or a skull so broken). A variant form of the f., **khapᵘṭᵘ** खंप्टू, is used —°, to form diminutives in a contemptuous sense, as in **aina-khapᵘṭᵘ**, a small mirror of no value; **gurⁱ-kh°**, a wretched starved little horse; **kārⁱ kh°**, a mean little worn-out bracelet.

khĕpotᵘ ख्यपॊतु । अत्यन्तायोग्यः adj. (f. **khĕpütsᵘ 1** ख्यपंचू, for **2**, see **khĕpath**), one who is of dwarfish and ill-proportion form, and who also wears mean clothes, an unsightly scarecrow of a fellow. **-hyuhᵘ** -ह्युह् । अत्यन्तायोग्य इव adj. (f. **khĕpütsᵘ-hishᵘ** ख्यपंचू-हिश्), one who is like such a scarecrow, 'a bit of a scarecrow himself.'

khĕpātⁱ khyōmotᵘ ख्यपति ख्योमतु । अतिकुरूपः perf. part. (f. **—khyēmütsᵘ** —ख्येमंचू), i.q. **khĕpotᵘ**.

khĕpath ख्यपथ् । लज्जा f. (sg. dat. **khĕpütsᵘ 2** ख्यपंचू), a sense of shame, a feeling of disgrace.

khapāṭas-khapāṭas खपाटस्-खपाटस् । अतिताडनम् m. a severe cudgelling (as a punishment).

khᵃr 1 खर् । अयथावद्वृत्तम् m. something that has not happened, a cock-and-bull story, a traveller's tale, fiction. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । कृत्रिमवृत्तकथनम् m.inf. to tell a cock-and-bull story, in the presence of someone who knows the truth.

khᵃr 2 खर् । काकलादिशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the rustling sound made by paper, or the like. **-khᵃr** -खर् । काकलादिकृन्तनशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made in tearing paper, or the like. Cf. **khar-khar**, s.v. **khar 4**.

khᵃr 3 खर् । स्वश्लाघा m. self-praise, self-glorification, self-laudation.

khᵃr 4 खर् । प्रवणे जरुगतिः (अधः पतनम्) f. tobogganing down a mountain side (sitting on a sled, or smooth flat stone used as a sled, with the legs straight out in front, and so sliding down). **—trāviñᵘ** —त्रावंञू । सक्थिगतिः f.inf. to toboggan, as ab. **—ƀhuniñᵘ** —छुनंञू । अधः पतनप्रक्षेपः f.inf., id.

khᵃra-patᵘjᵘ खर-पतंजू । अधः पतनपाषाणः f. 'a toboggan-mat', the smooth flat stone used as a toboggan in Kashmīr.

khᵃr 5 खर्, in **khᵃra-ponzᵘ** खर-पंज़ु । क्लिष्टरेखाः unmeaning scrawls in imitation of writing, made by untaught children, or the like.

khar 1 खर् خر । खरः m. (f. **khürᵘ** खंरू or **khariñ** खरिञ्), a donkey, an ass (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 26, 73, 104–5, 166, 174, 190, 215, 235, 262; H. iii, 8, 9; v, 7; K. 224); often used °—, to indicate the commonest, largest, or coarsest of the kind, like 'horse' in our 'horse-radish', 'a horse-laugh', etc.; cf. **khar-bādām,** bel., and **kharkhasun,** s.v. Towards Islāmābād the word is pronounced **khaḍ** (El.). **-āhang** -आहंग् f. an ass's bray (K.Pr. 235). **-baca** -बच । खरपोतः m. a baby ass, a very young ass's foal. **-bādām** -बादाम् । तिक्तराजादनः m. a kind of bitter almond, see El. s.v. *bádám*. **-bôrᵘ** -बोरु । खरभारः m. an ass's load; met. a heavy load, too heavy to be comfortably carried by a man. **-khāv** -खाव् । तिरस्कारितः adj. c.g. an ass-eater; met. one who is universally condemned and vilified (K.Pr. 104). **-khāv gatshun** -खाव् गछुन् । निन्द्यीभवनम् m.inf. become a subject of ill-repute, to get a bad name, acquire (justly or unjustly) an evil repute. **-khāv karun** -खाव् करुन् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad name, to bring him into disrepute (whether deserved or not). **-kan** -कन् m. 'ass-eared', a hare, i.q. **khargōsh,** q.v. s.v. **-kura** -कुर । खरकिशोरः m. an ass's colt; met. a capricious troublesome child. **-lĕd** -ल्यद् । खरविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **-lĕzᵘ** -ल्यंज़ू), ass's dung. **-mĕng** -म्यंग् । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass, said to make man garrulous and mad, when eaten unawares. **-padur** -पडुर् । फलविशेषः m. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of pear. **-palana** -पलन । खरपल्ययनम् m. an ass's pack-saddle. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु m. an ass's colt (K.Pr. 104). **-sᵃh** -सह । सिंहविशेषः m. a certain animal, described as a small-sized leopard that kills only small animals, not larger than an ass. **-ṭōcᵘ** -टाँचू । फलविशेषः f. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of wild pear (El. *khar-ṭánj*). **-ṭōg** टाँग् । खरशब्दः f. the bray of an ass. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । फलभेदो ऽल्पः f. N. of a kind of small wild apple. **-tsam** -च़म । खरचर्म f. ass's skin; met. any hard and tough skin, like that of an ass. **-tsŏth** -च़ुथ् । खरोपस्थः f. (sg. dat. **tsŏtsᵘ** च़ुच़ू), an ass's anus; the generative organs of an ass (male or female). **-tsūṭh** -चूँठ् । खरपर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **tsūṭi** चूँटि), an ass's fart. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । खरपालकः m. a man who, as a means of livelihood, owns asses for carrying burdens, an ass driver who owns his asses (L. 459).

kharas khārun खरस खारुन् । खरारोपणम् m.inf. to mount (a person) on an ass; met. to put (a person) to public shame, to disgrace. **—khasun** —खसुन् । खरारोहणम् m.inf. to become mounted on an ass; met. to be put to public shame, to become disgraced (K.Pr. 16, 105; cf. 174).

khar 2 खर् m. N. of a demon, who was slain by Rāmacandra. He was a younger brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 337, 340, 350, 633).

khar 3 खर् । क्रिमिभेदः m. a certain kind of worm or caterpillar possessing fourteen legs.

khara-pāv karān खर-पाव करान् । अतिशीघ्रतया adv. in great haste, in great hurry, without time for sitting down (u.w. vbs. of giving, taking, etc.). **-zang-hyuhᵘ** -ज़ंग्-ह्यु । अतिसूक्ष्मः adj. (f. **-zang-hishᵘ** -ज़ंग्-हिशू), like the leg of this worm; hence, very small, minute, microscopic.

khar 4 खर् in **khar-khar** खर्-खर् । शुष्कचर्मध्वनिः m. onomat. the rattling or rustling sound made by skins of dry leather, or similar dry sheets. Cf. **khᵃr-khᵃr,** s.v. **khᵃr 2.**

khar 5 खर् adj. c.g. bitter (El.). Cf. **khāra 3.**

khar 6, see **khürᵘ 3.**

khār 1 खार् । लोहकारः m. (sg. abl. **khāra 1** खार; the pl. dat. of this word is **khāran 1** खारन्, which is to be distinguished from **khāran 2,** q.v., s.v.), a blacksmith, an iron worker (cf. **bandūka-khār,** p. 111*b*, l. 46; K.Pr. 46; H. xi, 17); a farrier (El.). This word is often a part of a name, and in such case comes at the end (W. 118) as in **Wahab khār,** Wahab the smith (H. ii, 12; vi, 17).

khāra-basta खार-बस्त । चर्मप्रसेविका f. the skin bellows of a blacksmith. **-büṭhᵘ** -बंठू । लोहकारभित्तिः f. the wall of a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-bāy** -बाय् । लोहकारपत्नी f. a blacksmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34). **-dŏkurᵘ** -दकुरु । लोहकारायोघनः m. a blacksmith's hammer, a sledge-hammer. **-gājⁱ** -गाजि or **-güjᵘ** -गंजू । लोहकारचुल्लिः f. a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-hāl** -हाल् । लोहकारकन्दुः f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -हांजू), a blacksmith's smelting furnace; cf. **hāl 5.** **-kūrᵘ** -कूरू । लोहकारकन्या f. a blacksmith's daughter. **-kotᵘ** -कटु । लोहकारपुत्रः m. the son of a blacksmith, esp. a skilful son, who can work at the same profession. **-kütᵘ** -कंटू । लोहकारकन्या f. a blacksmith's daughter, esp. one who has the virtues and qualities properly belonging to her father's profession or caste. **-mĕtsᵘ 1** -म्यंच़ू । लोहकारमृत्तिका f. (for **2,** see **khāra 3**), 'blacksmith's earth,' i.e. iron-ore. **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । लोहकारात्मजः m. a blacksmith's son. **-nay** -नय् । लोहकारनालिका f. (for **khāranay 2,** see **khārun**), the trough into which the blacksmith allows melted iron to flow after smelting. **-tsᵃñĕ** -च़ञ । लोहकारशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal used by blacksmiths in their furnaces. **-wān** -वान् ।

लोहकारापणः m. a blacksmith's shop, a forge, smithy (K.Pr. 30). **-waṭh** -वट् । आघाताधारशिला m. (sg. dat. **-waṭi** -वटि), the large stone used by a blacksmith as an anvil.

khār 2 खार् or **khwār** ख्वार् خوار । दरिद्रीभूतः adj. c.g. poor, distressed, become poor, reduced to poverty; deserted, abandoned, friendless, wretched (Śiv. 421, Rām. 1697); abject, vile, base, contemptible (cf. **khārakhas**) (K.Pr. 247); ruined, desolate (El.); ruined, destroyed, spoiled (K.Pr. 248, Rām. 1380–1); distraught, full of anxiety or sorrow (Rām. 1623). **—gōmotᵘ** —गोमतु । दारिद्र्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **-gömüṭsᵘ** -गांमचू), become poor; become contemptible, despised, despicable (YZ. 486); become distressed, become full of anxiety or sorrow, distraught (Rām. 1463, 1665); etc., as ab. **—karun** —करुन । दुःखितीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce a person to distress or poverty (e.g. by unkindness, by robbing him, or by seducing him to profligacy) (Rām. 1386, 1481); to make despised, bring to contempt (YZ. 37, 568); to ruin, destroy (Rām. 1380). **—ta kharāba** —त खराब । अतिदुर्गतः adj. c.g. reduced to the greatest straits, greatly distressed (by loss of livelihood); reduced to distress (by disease), etc.

khār 3 खार् । खारी f. (sg. dat. **khörᵘ 1** खोरू, Gr.Gr. 71), an ass's load (the *kharwār* of Persia and India); a dry measure containing sixteen **trakh** of $11\frac{19}{175}$ lb. each, and hence equal to $177\frac{129}{175}$ lb. avoirdupois (L. 243). According to El., however, a **trakh** is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and a **khār** is hence 152 lb. (K.Pr. 5, 28, 90, 106, 118, 138, 168; W. 103; Śiv. 591, 1795). By local custom, a **khār** of rice, maize, and barley consists of only 15 **trakhs**, or $166\frac{22}{35}$ lb. (L. l.c.). As a measure of land, a **khār** represents the area which is supposed to require a **khār** weight of rice-seed, or exactly 4 British acres (L. l.c.). **-bôrᵘ** -बोरु । खारी भारस्य m. a load (of grain, or the like) weighing one **khār**. **khār ḍŏḍ khār** खार् ड्वड् खार् । खारी सार्धखारी वा f. about one or one and a half **khār** (in weight). **—maṭi khasünᵘ** —मटि खसंनू । समर्पितीभवनम् f.inf. a **khār** weight to mount on the shoulder; met. a heavy responsibility to be imposed upon one (e.g. to find oneself responsible for the support of a large family when one is without the necessary means). **—zᵃkhörᵘ** —ज़खोरू । खारी खारीद्वयं वा f. about one or two **khār** (in weight).

khörᵘ-hondᵘ खोरू-हन्दु । खारीपूरणयोग्यः adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of a **khār**; hence (of a basket, or the like) large enough to contain a **khār** (of grain, etc.). **khörᵘv-pöṭhⁱ** खोरुव्-पांठि or **-pöṭhin** -पांठिन् । खारीशः adv. in *khārs*, i.e. in a large number of *khārs*, in an indefinite number of *khārs*.

khār 4 खार् خار m. a thorn (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827), i.q. **khāra 2**, q.v.

khār 5 खार् (Śiv. 1795), see **khörᵘ 2.**

khara 1 खर adj. c.g. good, excellent; genuine, real, true; just, fair, right; upright, sincere (Gr.M.); clear, manifest, permanently bright (Śiv. 1642, 1774); cf. **khorᵘ 6.** **—karun** —करुन । सुज्ञातीकरणम् m.inf. to make clearly intelligible, to make clearly understood. **-sara karun** -सर करुन । सम्यङ्निर्णयविधानम् m.inf. to make a clear enquiry; hence, after due investigation to decide correctly.

khara 2 खर adj. c.g. standing up, erect, upright; standing, stationary; (of something which may be liquid, etc.) solid, undissolved (Śiv. 336); solid, substantial, firm (Śiv. 330, 340, 625); ready, prepared (Śiv. 1586). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to stand up, become erect; (of one asleep) to rise from sleep, to be aroused, to be awakened, to awake (K. 232). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्थिरोभवनम् m.inf. to remain standing, to stand, stay, wait; esp. to stand in attendance, or in order to help.

khara 3, 4 खर sg. abl. of **khar 1** and **2,** qq.v.

khāra 2 खार (= خار) or **khār 4** खार् (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827) । द्वेषः m. (for **1,** see **khār 1**), a thorn, prickle, spine (K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 827, 1530); (in Kāshmīrī) envy, jealousy, secret hate; desire (El., YZ. 52); great sorrow (Rām. 1484, cf. **khār 2**). **-khāra** -खार (= خار خار) । अत्युत्कण्ठा, अन्तर्द्वेषोत्पत्तिः m. disquietude; longing for something unobtained or unobtainable; the growth of secret hatred. Cf. **khura-khura,** s.v. **khura 1.**

khāra 3 खार adj. c.g. salt, saline, brackish. **—mĕtsᵘ 2** —म्यंचू । क्षारमृत्तिका f. (for **1,** see **khār 1**), saline soil, soil impregnated with alkali, sour soil (the *kharzamin* of L. 321). **—wôñᵘ** —वोञु । लवणजलम् m. salt water, brackish water.

khāra 4 खार in **khāra-wāl** खार-वाल् । आरोपणावरोहणे f. raising and lowering; bringing up and down (e.g. a great load or equipment up and down in mountainous country); (in Śaiva philosophy) the raising of the soul to the **Brahma-randr** (Brahmarandhra, p. 121*a*, l. 8) and the bringing it down again.

khārⁱ ख॑रि in **khārⁱ-khara** ख॑रि-खर adj. c.g. (K. 446), translated by the Sanskrit commentator *bhītyā udyōgī*, or 'strenuous by fear', rendered courageous by terror, having the courage of despair. Cf. **khūrᵘ 5** and **khara 2.**

khair 1 खैर् خير or **khör** खोर् خار m. good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal (K.Pr. 25, 103, 150). **dwā-yi-khör,** a prayer for (so-and-so's) welfare (H. i, 3); cf. **khöru 3. -khāh** خیرخواه m. a well-wisher; a government spy (L. 421). **-khöhī** خیرخواهی f. the profession of a government spy (L. 421).

khair 2 (? spelling) in **khair-pōsh** (?) खैर्-पोश् m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El.). Probably **khüru-pōsh** खॆरू-पोश्. Cf. **khoru 1** and **kūrū.**

khâir, see **khüru 5.**

khaira खैर । खदिरचूर्णः m. catechu powder.

khēra खेर । सेतुविशेषः m. the rope bridge used over rivers in Kashmīr.

khir खिर् or (Śiv. 374) **khyīr** ख्यीर् or **khīr** खीर् । पायसम m. (sg. abl. **khira 1** खिर), rice-milk, a dish made of rice and milk (rice, parboiled in water, is again boiled in milk, with the addition of sugar, and sometimes spices, etc.); cf. **kshīr,** of which this is another form. **—bögarun** —बांगरुन् । पायसविभजनम् m.inf. to divide out rice-milk; (among Hindūs) after an offering of rice-milk to a god, to divide the remainder amongst relations, servants, etc.; esp. such a division of an offering of rice-milk made to the goddess Śītalā, after a child has recovered from smallpox. **—bāwun** —बावुन् । पायसार्पणम m.inf. (among Hindūs) to offer rice-milk in worshipping a god. **—karun** —करुन् । पायससम्पादनम m.inf. to prepare rice-milk; esp. (among Hindūs) to prepare rice-milk for an offering to Śītalā, as ab.

khira-bahugun खिर-बहुगुन । पायसाढ्यस्थाली m. a small brazen vessel (v. **bahugun**) full of rice-milk; the amount of rice-milk contained in such a vessel. **-dīkica** -दीकिच । पायसस्थाली m. a saucepan in which rice-milk is prepared, or which is filled with it. **-khôsu** -खोसु । पायसकंसः m. a metal cup full of rice-milk. **-pröpyunu** -प्रांपिनु । पायसनैवेद्यम m. (among Hindūs) after rice-milk has been offered to a god, the amount that remains over and above, and that is consumed by the worshipper, his friends, servants, etc. **-sāl** -साल् । पायसभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम m. (among Hindūs) an invitation to a meal of rice-milk. **-thāl** -थाल् । पायसस्थालम m. a metal dish containing rice-milk. **-ṭôku** -टोकु । पायसशरावः m. an earthenware platter of rice-milk. **-ṭūru** -टूरु । पायसपात्रम् m. a metal cup or bowl of rice-milk. **-ṭŏ̃thü** -टाँठू । अल्पपायसम f. a trickle of rice-milk; hence, a mere drop or two of it, a very little rice-milk.

khira 2 खिर (= خیره) । उद्धतः adj. e.g. froward, insolent, uncontrolled, uncontrollable, ungovernable, arrogant (of one who has grown up without proper control, and with evil associates); astonished (El. *khīrah*). **—gōmotu** —गोमतु । उच्छृङ्खलत्वं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—gömütsü** —गांमच्रू), become insolent, etc., as ab. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । उच्छृङ्खलत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

khiri खिरि, etc., see **khyuru.**

khŏr 1 खुर् । पादः m. a foot; esp. the human foot (YZ. 79; Śiv. 1640; K. 88, 427, 605). Cf. **khōr 2.**

khŏra-bāna खुर-बान । पादुका m. a shoe, boot, etc.; cf. **khōra-bāna,** s.v. **khōr 2** (W. 111, *khwara-bāna*). **-gand** -गंड् । गतिनिरोधः m. tying the feet; met. making a child stay in one place (in order to keep it in good behaviour); cf. **khōra-gand,** s.v. **khōr 2. -kônu** -कोनु । पादविस्मृतिशीलः (f. **-kȫnü** -कांनू), 'foot one-eyed,' i.e. one who does not know his own shoes and who habitually, when leaving a house, takes someone else's shoes. In this connexion the Kāshmīrī shoe may be compared with our umbrella. The shoes are, of course, left outside the door on entering a house; cf. **khōra-kônu,** s.v. **khōr 2. -nyŏṭh** -न्युठ् । पादाङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas** -न्युठस्), the thumb of the foot, the great toe; cf. **khōra-nyŏṭh,** s.v. **khōr 2. -phāli** -फलि । शोभनाल्पपादौ m.pl. foot-pearls, the pretty tender feet of a baby, or the like; cf. **khōra-pholu,** s.v. **khōr 2. -roṭu** -रटु । विघातः m. seizing the feet; met. impeding (a person); cf. **khōra-roṭu,** s.v. **khōr 2** (cf. K. 83). **-shā̃d** -शाँद् or **-shānd** -शांद् । ऊर्ध्वाधःकरणम m. (turning a person round in bed) so that his feet are where his head was and vice versa (done as an alleviation in sickness); as adv. (आपादस्कन्धदेशम्) from foot to shoulder; cf. **khōra-shād,** s.v. **khōr 2. khŏra karun shānd,** to walk from the foot of the bed to the pillow (H. v, 5). **-trūnu** -त्रूनु । पादत्राणवस्त्रम m. a stocking. **-ṭyonḍu** -ट्यंडु । पादाग्रम m. the tip of the foot, the tip of the toes. Cf. **khōra-ṭyonḍu,** s.v. **khōr 2.**

khŏras-pĕṭh khŏr tshunun खुरस्-प्यठ खुर् छुनुन् । विद्वेषपूर्वको मिथ्यादोषारोपः m.inf. to put a foot on the foot; met. out of hatred to bring a false charge (against a person).

khŏr 2 खुर् or **khōr 1** खोर् or **khoru 4** खरु (q.v.) خور adj. and subst. m. eating; an eater; used —° as in **gŏta-khōr,** one who eats dives, a diver; **caki-khōr,** an eater of desire, i.e. an old servant ready to attend to one's every want (p. 168*b*, l. 48).

khōr 2 खोर् । पादः m. the foot of any living being, i.q. **khŏr 1,** q.v. According to El. this word properly means 'instep', but is generally used for

'foot'. In Gr.M. it is once extended to mean 'leg' (K.Pr. 110, 154, 248, 260; YZ. 535; Śiv. 200, 1829; Rām. 355, 477, 634, 710, 1092, 1201, 1250, 1254, 1432, 1633; H. v, 9; K. 32, 119, 187, etc.). **—darun** —दरुन् । पादस्थिरता m.inf. the foot to be firm; the foot to be steady (in slippery places, or the like). **—dārun** —दारुन् । पादधारणम् m.inf. to plant the foot firmly; to stand perfectly steady. **—dyun^{u}** —दिन्यु । पादस्थापनम् m.inf. to put the foot; esp. to put down the foot to save oneself, when one stumbles or slips. **—phuṭun** —फुटुन् । पादभङ्गः m.inf. breaking or dislocation of the foot to occur (K.Pr. 222). **—phuṭ^{a}run** —फुटरुन् । पादभञ्जनम् m.inf. to cause breaking or dislocation of the foot (Rām. 552). **-pĕṭh mārun** -प्यठ् मारुन् m.inf. (for **khōras-p^{o} m^{o}**) to slay (an animal) over the feet, i.e. near the closed feet of the person for whose benefit it is sacrificed (K.Pr. 158). **—sārun** —सारुन् । पादस्पर्शः m.inf. to feel for with the feet (e.g. searching about with one's feet for one's clothes in the dark, or a blind man feeling his steps). **—thawun** —थवुन् । पादन्यासः m.inf. to put down the feet (on the ground); esp. the setting down of the feet as part of a Hindū wedding ceremony. **—tshĕnun** —छ्यनुन् । पादव्रणोद्भवः m.inf. the foot to become cut or wounded (e.g. from violent contact with a stone). **—tsaṭun** —च़टुन् । पादच्छेदनम् m.inf. to cut off or amputate the foot (e.g. as a punishment, in a surgical operation, or as the result of an accident). **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । पादप्रसारिका m.inf. to spread out the feet, to lie at full length (K.Pr. 236; cf. K. 605, **khŏr wa^{o}**); met. to take rest after hard work. **-z^{a}h** -ज़ह् । पादद्वन्द्वम् m.pl. the two feet, the feet (of a person).

khōra-bāna खोर-बान । उपानदादि m. a shoe, a boot; cf. **khŏra-bāna**, s.v. **khŏr 1**. **-ganḍ** -गंड । पादबन्धनम् m. tying the feet (e.g. as a punishment); met. being unable to get about owing to pressing engagements (e.g. a marriage) at home; cf. **khŏra-ganḍ**, s.v. **khŏr 1**. **-hol^{u}** -हॊलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -ह्वज़ू), crooked-legged, bandy-legged, knock-kneed (either from birth or through disease, etc.). **-han** -हन् । अल्पः पादः f. a small foot (e.g. a child's foot or a man's foot small in proportion to his other limbs). **-hor^{u}** -हॊरु । पादयुगम् m. a pair of feet, the feet (of a two-footed being). **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । पादकाणः m. i.q. **khŏra-kôn^{u}**, q.v. s.v. **khŏr 1**; (also) one who cannot get about owing to not being able to find his shoes. **-mŏy** -म्यय् or **-mŏyā** -म्यया । सूक्ष्मः पादः f. a delicate little foot (e.g. that of a child or of a beautiful girl). **-nam** -नम् । पादाङ्गुलीनखः m. a toe-nail. **-nyuk^{u}** -निकु । सूक्ष्मपादः adj. (f. **-nic^{ü}** -निचू), small footed, having the foot small as compared with other limbs. **-nyŏṭh** -न्यॊठ् । पादाङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas** -न्यॊठस्), the great toe, i.q. **khŏra-nyŏṭh**, s.v. **khŏr 1** (K. 631). **-phol^{u}** -फॊलु । कोमलः पादः m. a foot-pearl, the delicate foot of a beautiful girl; cf. **khŏra-phál^{i}**, s.v. **khŏr 1**. **-roṭ^{u}** -रॊटु । पाद-रोधनम्, अन्तरायविधानम् m., i.q. **khŏra-roṭ^{u}**, s.v. **khŏr 1** (K.Pr. 236). **-shād** -शाँद् or **-shānd** -शांद् । आपादस्कन्धदेशम्, i.q. **khŏra-shād**, s.v. **khŏr 1**. **-shēr** -शेर् । आपादतलमस्तकम् adv. from foot to head, from head to foot. **-ṭyond^{u}** -ट्यॊंडु । पादाङ्गुष्ठाग्रम् m., i.q. **khŏra-ṭyond^{u}**, s.v. **khŏr 1**. **-tshoṭ^{u}** -छॊटु । ह्रस्वपादः adj. (f. **-tshüṭ^{ü}** -छ्वटू), small-footed, having the feet small in comparison with the other limbs. **-tsoṭ^{u}** -च़ॊटु । छिन्नखुरः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ^{ü}** -च़्वटू), having the feet cut off, as in **khōr tsaṭun**, ab.; having no feet from birth. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घपादः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü}** -ज़ीठू), long-footed, having the feet long, as compared with the other limbs.

khūr^{i}-hujara खूरि-हुजर । पादयुता शाला m. a foot-house, i.e. a lean-to house built against the wall of a larger one. Such houses quickly become distorted and crooked; hence, met. anyone of a crooked, deceitful nature. **-tál^{i}** -तलि । पादाधः adv. to or from under the feet (e.g. put under the feet, or take up from under the feet) (cf. K.Pr. 24, *khor tal*).

khōr 3 खोर् in **khōr gatshun** खोर् गछुन् । अतिजीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. (of a living being) to become thin, to become wasted; (of clothes, or the like) to become worn out. Cf. **khār 2**.

khör खॊर् خار, see **khair 1**.

khör^{i} खॊरि (Śiv. 196, 1895), i.q. **khūr^{ü} 2**, q.v. Cf. **khör^{ü} 6**.

khörī खॊरी خاری f. meanness; ignominy. **ba-khörī**, ignominiously (Rām. 1186).

khor^{u} 1 खॊरु । सरोजः पद्मभेदः m. N. of a round-leafed swamp-plant (considered by natives to be a kind of lotus, cf. **bŏd-khor^{u}**, p. 83*b*, l. 9). *Limnanthemum nymphoides* (L. 71 *khur*, Śiv. 1837). It is much valued as a food for cattle which increases the yield of milk. Cf. **buḍa-khor^{u}**, **bŏṭa-khor^{u}**, **gur^{i}-khor^{u}**, s.vv. **buḍa**, **bŏṭa**, and **gur^{u}**. Probably the *kúrú* of El. which he translates *Villarsia nymphoides*. Cf. also **khair 2**.

khár^{i}-nal खॊरि-नल् । पद्मविशेषनालम् m. the stem of this plant, which is cooked as a vegetable. **-püj^{ü}** -प्वंज़ू । जलजपद्मविशेषकण्डोलः f. a kind of large basket full of the leaves of this plant. **-waṭh^{a}r** -वथर् । पद्मविशेषः m. a leaf of this plant.

khorᵘ 2 खॖरॖ । खल्वाट: adj. (f. **khürü 1** खॖऱ्), one who is afflicted with scald-head (*Tinea capitis*), one bald-headed from this cause, a scald-head, a bald-head, cf. **kharēla** and **khürü 4** (W. 144, *khor*); met. a mean, dirty, person; cf. **guhⁱ-khürü**, p. 280*b*, l. 21, a wicked man; **kharis-rāj**, a wicked man's reign (K.Pr. 105).

khârⁱ-khapa खॖरि-खप । निर्हेतुकाहङ्कार: m. 'anger of a scald-head'; met. groundless arrogance. **khârⁱ-parmāna** खॖरि-पर्मान । चुद्रखलति: m. a scald-headed weigh-man, a bald-headed fellow employed by a merchant to put the weights into the pan of the scales; a scald-head who is a mean fellow even among other scald-heads.

khari-kala खरि-कल । इन्द्रलुप्तरोगयुक्तशिरा: m. a scald-headed fellow; a term of abuse used in scolding children. **-kashun yunᵘ** -कशुन् यिनु । खलतित्वकण्डूत्युद्गम: m.inf. the itch of a scald-head to come on.

khorᵘ 3 खॖरॖ m. a certain measure of grain, a load of twelve local seers, eight of these being equal to a *khār* of ninety-six local seers, see **aiṭha khorᵘ path**, p. 66*b*, l. 18, and **khār 3**; (in cutting crops or grass) a certain measure consisting of twelve handfuls, or as much as can be grasped twelve times in the hand, two sheaves, see **dã-khorᵘ**, p. 230*a*, l. 14, and **gāsa-khorᵘ**, p. 307*b*, l. 26 (K.Pr. 132, *khur*).

khorᵘ 4 खॖरॖ m., i.q. **khŏr 2**, an eater, used —°, as in **aňĕma-khorᵘ**, an eater of rice-gruel, **gᵃsa-khorᵘ**, an eater of filth (see **aňĕma** and **gᵃs**). Cf. **khŏr 2.**

khorᵘ 5 खॖरॖ m. disapproval, blame, censure (K.Pr. 218, 221, *khur*). Cf. **kharun.**

khorᵘ 6 खॖरॖ adj. c.g. (f. **khürü 2** खॖऱ्), i.q. **khara 1**, pure, genuine; pure, unalloyed (K.Pr. 206, *khur*, opp. to **khŏṭᵘ**); i.q. **khara 2**, erect, standing up (cf. **kan 1**).

khôrᵘ 1 खोरॖ । भग्न-हसन्तिका (भग्नकण्डोल:) m. the old worn basket-work round the outside of a disused **kãgürü** or portable brazier, when the inner earthenware vessel for retaining the burning coals has been broken and thrown away. It is often used for carrying fish, see **gāḍa-khôrᵘ**, p. 276*a*, l. 46. Cf. **khŏphürü.**

khôrᵘ 2 खोरॖ । खारीपरिमाणवान् adj. (f. **khörü** खॊऱ्), equal to a *khār*, weighing or measuring a *khār* (see **khār 3**); often —°, as in **aḍ-khôrᵘ**, weighing half a *khār*; **hatabŏdⁱ-khôrᵘ**, weighing hundreds of *khārs* (H. ix, 9); cf. **aiṭh, dah, dāy. -bôrᵘ** -बोरॖ । खारी-भार: m. a load weighing a **khār.**

khôrᵘ 3 खोरॖ in **graṭa-khôrᵘ**, i.q. **khörü 2**, q.v.

khörü 2 खॊऱ् । पिट-विशेष: f. (for **1**, see **khār 3**), a large basket receptacle made of withies used in mills. It receives the wheat, etc., to be ground, and delivers it to the mill-stones. In the compound **graṭa-khôrᵘ**, see **graṭa**, the word is masc. (Śiv. 1914; in Śiv. 1795, *khār*).

khörü 3 खॊऱ् (خیر) good; goodness; good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal; health, happiness; cf. **khair 1. -shēr** -शेर् । सुखदु:खम् m. happiness or sorrow, prosperity or misfortune (used in expressions of doubt and the like).

khörü 4 खॊऱ् f. of **khôrᵘ 2**; see also **khārun.**

khörü 5 खॊऱ् f. the pl. nom. of this word is **khārĕ** खार्य which occurs in **danda-khārĕ**, the sockets of the teeth, the gums. See **dand 1**, p. 224*b*, l. 23.

khörü 6 खॊऱ् in **bāna-khörü** f., the weight of carrying on a household, p. 109*b*, l. 35; cf. **khörⁱ**, possibly a met. use of **khūrü 2.**

khörü 7 खॊऱ् in **hĕwawaňĕ khörü**, even at the very beginning. ? sg. dat. of **khār 3.**

khur (K.Pr. 218, 221), see **khorᵘ 3, 5**, and **khürü 4.**

khura 1 खुर in **khura-khura** खुर-खुर । उत्कंठा m. longing for something unobtained or unobtainable (K.Pr. 57, *khur-khurah*, translated 'proudness'). Cf. **khāra-khāra**, p. 408*b*, l. 31.

khura 2 खुर । परुष: adj. c.g. roughened (of a stone, or the like originally smooth, but become rough by lapse of time). **—dūjü** —दूज़् । परुषा पट्टिका f. a writing board which has become rough through constant use or through dirt; see **dūjü**. **—gōmotᵘ** —गोमॊतु । पारुष्यं प्राप्त: perf. part. (f. **gömüṭsü** गॊमॖच़्), become roughened, as ab. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । पारुष्यप्राप्ति: m.inf. to become roughened, as ab.

khūrⁱ खूरि, see **khōr 2** as well as **khūrᵘ** (1–5).

khurᵘ खुरॖ । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वम् m. the condition of being spoiled by many knots and tangles (of thread taken from the spinning wheel or in hanks); met. (of a business) the condition of being tangled or complicated, utter confusion; torment, vexation (Rām. 1510). **—atsun** —अचुन् । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेश: m.inf. knottiness to enter, to become spoiled by being tangled and knotted, as ab.); met. (of a business) to become tangled and complicated, as ab. **—tsānun** —चानुन् । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to make tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to throw into utter confusion, as ab. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । व्यस्तीभवनम् m.inf. tangledness to come, to become tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to become utterly confused, as ab.

khurⁱ-kāgᵘrᵘ खुरि-कॉंगुरू । दोषसंघातः f. 'a brazier (full) of tangles', i.e. a collection of many faults (as when a number of new faults appear in something originally faulty). **-khōkhosᵘ** -खोखसु । खुर्खुटाधिकरणम् m. a public office, or place of public business which, in order to harass the people, is filled with false accusations. For the Sanskrit word *khurkhuṭādhikaraṇam*, see RT.Tr. vii, 298 n.; cf. **khōkhosᵘ**. **-māv yiñᵘ** -माव् यिञ् । अतिव्याकुलीभवनम् f.inf. to be at one's wit's end, owing to failure to accomplish some difficult task. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । जालविशेषः m. 'a tangle-net', a kind of fishing-net (Rām. 1781).

khuris-manz yunᵘ खुरिस्-मज़् यिनु । सदोषकर्ममध्यपातः m.inf. to find oneself suddenly entangled in some very objectionable business.

khurᵘ खुरू । ग्रासूत्रम् f. a 'tangle-net', a kind of net used by boat-men; cf. **khurⁱ-zāl,** s.v. **khurᵘ** (K.Pr. 112, *khuri*). **-wālawŏshᵘ** -वालवोशू । जालरूपा वागुरा f. a springe attached to a net, used by hunters for catching deer and birds.

khūrᵘ 1 खूरू । पर्यङ्कादिपादः m. the leg of a bed, stool, or the like. Cf. **khōr 2.**

khūrᵘ 2 खूरू । उकारस्वरलिपिः m. the name for the sign for non-initial *u* in the Śāradā character, corresponding to, and closely resembling in form, the Nāgarī ु. The sign for the corresponding long vowel is **ar-khūrᵘ**, q.v.

khūrᵘ 3 खूरू । क्षुरः m. a razor (Gr.M., L. 463).

khūrᵘ 4 खूरू । अरित्रम् m. an oar, a paddle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1780, 1804).

khūrᵘ 5 खूरू adj. (f. **khūrᵘ** खूरू or **khūrᵘ** खूरू), afraid, fearful, used —॰, as in **ad-khūrᵘ**, p. 10*a*, l. 25, half-afraid, timid. Cf. **khōrun.**

khūrᵘ 1 खूरू । पार्ष्णिः f. (sg. dat. **khōrĕ** खोर्य), the heel (El. *khúr*, m., Gr.M.); met. a great hindrance (K.Pr. 119). **—karūñᵘ** —करूञ् । पार्ष्णिघातः f.inf. to use the heel; hence, (in riding) to spur a horse, etc., with the heel.

khōrĕ tachañĕ खोर्य तछञ । पीडाकुलता f.pl.inf. the heels to pare (the earth); met. to be agitated or distraught with pain or sorrow (as if one who was unable to use his limbs was being dragged along with his heels scraping the ground).

khōri gōmotᵘ खोरि गोमतु । छिन्नपार्ष्णिभागः perf. part. (f. **gōmüċᵘ** गोमचू), (of a shoe, etc.) gone at the heel, having the heel worn away. **-holᵘ** -हलु । वक्रपार्ष्णिः adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ** -हजू), crooked-heeled. **-raz** -रज़् । पादबन्धनरज्जुः f. a strap at the heel of a shoe, used to fasten it more firmly when the wearer is going a long distance. **-wôlᵘ 1** -वोलु । पार्ष्णिभागयुतः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ 1** -वाज्यञ्), (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōridār 1** and **khōrĕl**).

khūrᵘ 2 खूरू । आपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **khōrĕ** खोर्य), affliction, distress of mind (Śiv. 196, 1895, **khörⁱ**) (e.g. that occurring to a servant in a great house owing to the commission of some fault); cf. **khōridār 2** and **khōrilad.** **—yiñᵘ** —यिञ् । आपदधिगमः f.inf. such distress of mind to come to one.

khōri-wôlᵘ 2 खोरि-वोलु । आपद्युतः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who suffers from such distress of mind (i.q. **khōridār 2**).

khᵘrᵘ खुरू । स्खलनम् f. a fall due to slipping on a smooth or greasy surface, a slip.

khürᵘ 3 खरू । रागाभावः f. (for **1** and **2**, see **khorᵘ 2** and 6), want of affection, dislike (for a person); cf. **kharun.** **—gaċhüñᵘ** —गछ्ञू । अरुच्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. want of affection to occur, love for a person to cease, love to be changed to hate; (for an inan. obj.) liking to cease, a sudden aversion to be felt.

khürᵘ 4 खरू । खलतित्वम् f. scald-head, *Tinea capitis*; —॰ met. a condition of humiliation or mortification; cf. **gana-khürᵘ**, p. 287*b*, l. 27; cf. **khorᵘ 2** and **kharil 2** (El. *khar*, m.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35 f.; K.Pr. 111, *khur*).

khürᵘ 5 खरू or **khariñ** खरिञ् । खरी f. a jenny-ass, a she-ass, see **khar 1** (El. *kháir*, W. 17).

khürᵘ खरू in **ar-khūrᵘ**, q.v.; cf. **khūrᵘ 2.**

kahᵃr कहर् قہر m. force, violence, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath, vengeance. Cf. **dayĕ-kahᵃr,** p. 266*a*, l. 16, and **kahār.**

kahar कहर् m. a palanquin-bearer, a dooley-bearer (Śiv. 84).

kahār कहार् قہار (for قہر) । अन्यं प्रति कोपाविष्कारः force, power, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath; in Kāshmīrī, esp. anger against a servant for some fault or impropriety. Cf. **kahᵃr.**

kahari कहरि adj. e.g. very wrathful, furious with rage (Rām. 309). Cf. **kahᵃr.**

khrŏbᵘ खर्बु । पात्राघातन्युब्जता m. a dent (e.g. caused by a blow given to a metal vessel). **—aċun** —अचुन् । आविद्धताप्रवेशः m.inf. a dent to be made, as ab. **—kadun** —कडुन् । आविद्धतानिष्कासनम् m.inf. to straighten out a dent. **—ċānun** —चानुन् । आविद्धतायाः प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause or make a dent.

kharāb खराब् خراب or (cf. **khār 2**) **kharāba** खराब । दुष्टः, विनष्टः adj. e.g. ruined, spoiled, desolate, depopulated, wasted; abandoned, lost, miserable, wretched;

bad, worthless, vitiated, corrupt, noxious, vicious.
—gatshun —गछुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become bad,
ruined, spoiled, etc., as ab. (materially or morally).
—karun —करुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to make bad,
ruin, spoil, corrupt, as ab. (materially or morally)
(YZ. 49, 179, 209).

khrŏbⁱdār ख़्रुबिदार् । आविद्धतावान् adj. c.g. dented (of
a metal vessel by a blow, or the like).

kāhᵃrubā काह्रुबा کاهربا m. (sg. dat. **kāhᵃrubāhas**
काह्रुबाहस्), 'straw-attracting,' yellow amber; (in
Kāshmīrī) a loadstone, a magnet (Gr.M.).

khrŏbⁱlad ख़्रुबिलद् । आविद्धतावान् adj. c.g., i.q.
khrŏbⁱdār, q.v.

kharbuz खर्बुज़् (= خربزه) । खर्बूजम् m. a musk melon
(mature in August) (El. *kharbúz*); a melon, *Cucumis
Melo* (L. 348, 462). **-kulᵘ** -कुलु m. a musk melon
plant (El.).

kharc or **kharᵃc** खर्च् خرچ । व्ययः m. (sg. dat.
karcas कर्चस्), outgoings, disbursements, outlay,
expenditure; expenses (Rām. 91); cf. **kharj.**
—**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । व्ययस्थितिः m.inf. expenditure
to be dispensed, i.e. to be proportionately spread over
different objects. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । व्ययदानम् m.inf.
to dispense expenditure, as ab. —**gatshun** —गछुन्
m.inf. as in —**gōm** —गोम, expenditure occurred by
me, i.e. I spent (H. viii, 10). —**karun** —करुन् ।
व्ययकरणम् m.inf. to make expenditure, to spend,
disburse (**sampadā kharᵃc kürᵘn,** he expended
property, Gr.M. i, p. 67). —**lagun**—लगुन् । व्ययलगनम्
m.inf. expenditure to be incurred.

kharca-bardār खर्च-बर्दार् (= خرچبردار) m.
'the bearer of expenses', a servant whose office is to
supply the requirements of a household, a steward
(Śiv. 1154). **-sān** -सान् । व्ययेन सह adv. with
expenditure, in a manner involving expenditure.
-waröy -वरांय् । व्ययं विना adv. without expenditure,
in such a manner as to avoid expenditure.

kharcī खर्ची f. expenditure, esp. continued expendi-
ture (e.g. on housekeeping, etc.), as distinguished
from an isolated act of expenditure; **jyāda
kharciyi-kinⁱ wartāwun,** to live extravagantly
(Gr.M.).

khāracĕ खारच्य, see **khārüṭᵘ.**

kharcun खर्चुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khorcᵘ** खर्चु), to
spend, expend.

khŏrd-u-bŏrd خورد و برد adj. c.g. 'eaten and carried
away'; hence, spent, embezzled, made a way with
(K.Pr. 147).

kharīdār खरीदार् خریدار m. a purchaser, a buyer
(Śiv. 1665; Rām. 1259, 1529).

khōridār 1 खोरिदार् । पार्ष्णिभागयुतः adj. c.g. (of
a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel (i.q. **khōri-
wôlᵘ 1,** s.v. **khūrᵘ 1,** and **khōrĕl**).

khōridār 2 खोरिदार् । आपद्युतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.
khōridārĕñ खोरिदार्यञ्), one who suffers from
distress of mind or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to his
having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōri-
wôlᵘ 2,** s.v. **khūrᵘ 2** and **khōrilad.**

khurⁱdār खुरिदार् । दोषयुतः, उद्वेगवान् adj. c.g. full of
tangles or knots (see **khurᵘ**); hence, full of
difficulties and impediments, (of a business, or the
like) full of anxious moments, a never-ending source
of anxiety, i.q. **khurⁱlad.**

khūrⁱdār 1 खूरिदार् । पादयुतः adj. c.g. possessing legs
(of a stool, bed, table, or the like). Cf. **khūrᵘ 1.**

khūrⁱdār 2 खूरिदार् । उकारस्वरवान् adj. c.g. (of
a syllable or letter) possessing a non-initial *u*, see
khūrᵘ 2.

khargōsh खर्गोश् خرگوش m. a hare (El., Gr.M.).

kharj or **kharᵃj** खर्ज् خرج m. (sg. dat. **kharjas**
खर्जस्), expenditure, outgoing (YZ. 404); expense,
cost, money spent (or to be expended) for any
purpose (H. xii, 4, 5, 11, 20). Cf. **kharc.**

kharjī खर्जी خرجي f. travelling expenses; (in
Kāshmīrī) expense (El. who makes the word m.).

khōrij खॉरिज خارج adj. c.g. separated, excluded
(Gr.M.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become
excluded; (of a case in a court of law) to be
dismissed, struck off (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन्
m.inf. to exclude; (of a case, as ab.) to dismiss.

khirikⁱ खिरिकि । तमोऽरिभेदः f. a small door; a window,
casement.

khiriki-dastār खिरिकि-दस्तार् । उष्णीषभेदः m.
a kind of turban wound round the head so as to show
an opening in front, the *khirkidar pagaṛī* of India.

khrakh ख़्रख् । भयम्, चाञ्चल्यम् f. (sg. dat. **khraki**
ख़्रकि), terror, alarm, fright (e.g. that of an unbroken
horse when first ridden, or of a child). —**khĕñᵘ**
—ख्यञु । विभीषिकावाप्तिः f. inf. to suffer from terror.

khraki-wôlᵘ ख़्रकि-वोलु । चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः m. (f.
-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्), one who suffers from terror, one
who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khrakilad.**

khrŏkh ख़्रुख् । निद्राघोषः (मधुरङ्कृतिः) m. (sg. dat.
khrŏkas ख़्रुकस्), snoring, a snore (cf. خرخر).

khōrākh ख़ुराख् خوراک m. (W. 18) food, victuals,
provisions; daily food, rations, diet, regulated
allowance of food; a dose (of medicine) (cf.
dawāh, p. 262*b*, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

khairkhāh خیرخواه, **khairkhōhī** خیرخواهي, see
khair 1.

kharkhara खर्खर خرخره । अश्वादिकण्डूयनयन्त्रम् m. a curry-comb (K.Pr. 105). —**karun** —करुन् । अश्वादिकण्डूयनकरणम् m.inf. to use a curry-comb, to curry (a horse), to groom (a horse).

khārⁱ-khara खॖरि-खर (K. 446), see **khārⁱ**.

khur-khurah, see **khura 1.**

khārakhas खारखस् (for خاروخس, cf. **khār 2**) । त्याज्यसंकीर्णवस्तुजातम् m. sweepings, rubbish; anything vile; (on land which should be cultivated) overgrowth of brambles, thorns, weeds, or the like (Śiv. 1530).

kharkhashĕ खर्खश़ (cf. خرخشه) । राशिभूतमलादिकम् m. a crowd, tumult, riot; (in Kāshmīrī, by conflation with **khārakhas**) a pile of rubbish.

kharkhasun खर्खसुन् । महाहासः m. a loud sardonic laugh, a fierce threatening laugh.

khar-khāv, see **khar 1.**

khĕrkhishᵊlad ख्यर्खिश़्लद् । सर्वनाशयुतः adj. (as subst., f. **khĕrkhishᵊladiñ** ख्यर्खिश़्लदिञ्), one who suffers death or total destruction as described under **khĕrkhyushᵘ**, q.v.

khĕrkhyushᵘ ख्यर्खिशु or **khirkhyushᵘ** खिर्खिशु । निकृन्तनम्, सर्वनाशः m. killing a person by cutting off his limbs by slow degrees, with blunt weapons, or the like; killing a person after killing the members of his family one by one before his eyes, painful destruction root and branch. The expression is chiefly used in cursing and abuse.

khrakal खॖकल् । चाञ्चल्यशीलः adj. c.g. easily terrified, see **khrakh**, and cf. **khrakilad.**

khrŏkal खॖरकल् । श्वासशब्दयुतः adj. c.g. one who habitually snores in his sleep, a great snorer.

khrakilad खॖकिलद् । चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khrakiladiñ** खॖकिलदिञ्), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khraki-wôlᵘ**, s.v. **khrakh.**

khar-kan खर्-कन्, see s.v. **khar 1.**

kharēla खरेल । खलतिलाङ्छितः adj. c.g. one suffering from scald-head, one with the head covered with sores due to this disease; met. (of a fruit, etc.) having the skin pitted with spots resembling the sores of scald-head. Cf. **khorᵘ 2** and **khürᵘ 4.**

kharil 1 खरिल् । अधमत्वम् f. the condition of being universally disliked, the condition of one whose mere presence in a house is looked upon as a disgrace. Cf. **khürᵘ 3.**

kharil 2 खरिल् । खलतिलम् m. scald-head, i.q. **khürᵘ 4.**

khōrĕl खोर्यल् । सपार्ष्णिभागः adj. c.g. (of a shoe, or the like) supplied with or possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōri-wôlᵘ 1**, s.v. **khūrᵘ 1** and **khōridār 1.**

khōrilad खोरिलद् । आपद्ग्रस्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōriladiñ** खोरिलदिञ्), one who suffers from distress of mind, or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōridār 2.** Cf. **khūrᵘ 2**, qq.v.

khurⁱlad खुरिलद् । दोषभरितः adj. c.g., i.q. **khurⁱdār**, q.v.

kharmach खर्मछ् m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

khᵃrman खॖर्मन् । बहुलः adj. c.g. very much, exceeding, beyond count or measure.

khāran 2 खारन् । आरोपणम् f. (for **1**, see **khār 1**; sg. dat. **khārüñᵘ** खार्ंञू), the act of raising, etc.; cf. **khārun.** This word is used only with reference to feminine things.

kharun खरुन् । अरोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khorᵘ** खॊरु), to be disliked, to be objectionable (Śiv. 164, 840); to be rough to the touch.

khārun खारुन् । आरोपणम् conj. 1 (caus. of **khasun**, Gr.Gr. 175; 1 p.p. **khôrᵘ** खोरु), to cause to rise, to raise, to elevate, lift up, carry up (K.Pr. 72, 87, 114; W. 149; Śiv. 61, 1023, 1254, 1392, 1840; Rām. 177, 625; K. 836–7); to lead up, to cause to ascend (YZ. 172; Śiv. 1036, 1222, 1687); to lift up on to (e.g. a horse, a seat, a cart, or a person's shoulders) (Rām. 1354; K. 254, 288, 298, 658, 931); to raise, pile up (cf. **ḍēr**); to put forward (a claim, or the like) (cf. **danḍ**); to draw water (from a well, or the like) (YZ. 112–3; Śiv. 1559, 1629); to bring up (an accusation), to charge with (cf. **dūsh**) (K. 31); to rear, set up (Śiv. 713, 1075–6; Rām. 1147); to enter (in a register or account book) (cf. **bardāsht khārun**); to enter credit, to give credit, to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312); to mount or place (upon the tongue), to utter reverently (the name of a god, etc.) (Śiv. 1908); to offer a (present), make an offering (cf. **durⁱbata**) (Śiv. 108); to raise (the breath), exhale, expire (opp. to **wālun**, to inhale) (Śiv. 1017, 1753, 1845, 1909; Rām. 17); to assume (a character, professor, or the like) (cf. **dürzᵘ**); to put up (a stake), lay (a wager) (cf. **dav 3**); to raise (a stake), conquer or win (a game) (cf. **bözⁱ 1**) (Rām. 1316); to set anything upon a machine preparatory to working upon it (e.g. thread on a loom, or wood on a lathe) (cf. **dōr 3**, so **carkas khārun**, to set on a lathe); similarly, **razi khārun**, to mount (a person or thing) upon a rope, to hang (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1526, 1706). Cf. L.V. 102 **tᵃyĕ khārĕnam zöyijĕ tᵃyĕ**, the spinner raised fine threads (made) of me (from the spinning wheel).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are generally simple in meaning, each member retaining its own signification, as in **dēr khārānⁱ**, to raise heaps, i.e. to make untidy heaps. In others the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **dŏh khārun,** to spend the day in paid labour; **kōda khārüñᵘ**, to raise a kiln; met. to raise or make a really good kiln in which only perfect bricks are baked (Śiv. 1033; cf. **kōda khasüñᵘ**, p. 384*b*, l. 28). Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member. In vill. use this verb often takes the form **khālun** (e.g. H. vii, 19). El. gives a variant **khāsun.**

khôrᵘ-motᵘ खोरु-मतु । आरोपितः perf. part. (f. **khörᵘ-mütsᵘ** खोर्‌च-मंचू), lifted, raised, etc., as ab.

khāranay 2 खारनय् । आरोपणं विना neg. conj. part. (for **kāra-nay 1,** see **khār** 1), without having lifted (as in **kŏhas bôrᵘ khāranay thokᵘ,** even without carrying the load up the mountain he is tired, i.e. he is weary even before he has tackled the heavy part of his work).

khārañĕ-wālañĕ खारञ-वालञ । आरोपणावरोहणयोः adv. (in gamblers' phraseology) by laying down stakes, and taking them up when won, i.e. (gambling) for stakes actually laid down (as in ready money gambling), and not for the value of stakes named (e.g. in written bets).

khērun खेरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēryōv** खेर्योव्), to bloom, blossom (El.).

khiran खिरन् । गानस्वरभेदः f. (sg. dat. **khirüñᵘ** खिरंञू), a particular tone or time in music, (?) the moderate time (as opposed to fast or slow). **—dinᵘ** —दिञू । गानस्वरभेदकरणम् f.inf. to sing in this tone.

khōrun खोरुन् । त्रसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khōryōv** खोर्योव्. Note, however, that there is also a 1 perf. part. **khūrᵘ-motᵘ**, see bel., as if the verb belonged to the 2nd conj.), to fear, be afraid (K. 88); esp. (of children, or the like) to be afraid (e.g. in the dark of the 'bogey-man'), to be frightened, terrified into fits; to suffer from a terrifying dream or nightmare.

khūrᵘ-motᵘ खूरु-मतु । भीतः 1 perf. part. (f. **khūrᵘ-mütsᵘ** खूरू-मंचू), frightened, terrified, as ab.

khōryō-motᵘ खोर्यो-मतु । भीतः 2 perf. part. (f. **khōryē-mütsᵘ** खोर्ये-मंचू), id.

kaharun कहरुन् । पवषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kaharyōv** कहर्योव्), to become rough, coarse, hard; (of a person's nature) to become hard, harsh; (of food by bad frying) to become hard, to be fried to a chip. **kaharyō-motᵘ** कहर्यो-मतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kaharyē-mütsᵘ** कहर्ये-मंचू), become harsh, hard, etc., as ab.

khrinḍ ख्रिंड् । पक्षिभेदः m. the Laughing Gull, *Larus ridibundus* (L. 123, *krind*), found on the Kashmīr lakes in the winter.

khrang ख्रंग् । भर्त्सनम् m. abuse, scolding, a threat (such as is addressed to a child, a servant, or person of low caste). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to threaten (El.). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to scold, as ab.

khurⁱ-nārawāv खुरि-नारवाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district in Kashmīr near the Pīr Pantsāl Pass, see RT.Tr. II, 470. The N. is a double one.

khrīnth ख्रींछ्, see **khrīth.**

khāranāwun खारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khāranôwᵘ** खारनोवु), i.q. **khārun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1671).

khāra-nay 1 खार-नय्, see **khār 1; khāranay 2** खारनय्, see **khārun.**

khrañ ख्रञ् । नासिकादिशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus, or in clearing in clearing the nose of liquid mucus, or in clearing the chest when suffering from cold; cf. **khrŏñ.** **-khrañ** -ख्रञ् । अभीक्ष्णनासिकादिशब्दः m. the frequent repetition of this sound.

khrŏñ ख्रुञ् । नासिकाशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus; cf. **khrañ** and **khrŏv.** **-khrŏñ** -ख्रुञ् । अतिकासविकृतिः m. the frequent repetition of this sound; the rattling sound caused by phlegm in the throat, due to a cold.

khariñ खरिञ् or **khürᵘ** 5 खंरू । खरी f. a she-ass, a jenny-ass, see **khar 1** (W. 17 *kharin*).

khöriñᵘ खांरिञू, see **khöryunᵘ.**

khāriñgar खारिञगर् m. a cutler (El. *khārinyigar*).

khrŏñĕl ख्रुञल । कासश्वासशीलः adj. c.g. one who is liable to suffer from a cold, with consequent phlegm in the throat.

khraph ख्रफ । रन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khrapi** ख्रपि), a crack, a fissure, esp. in a stone, or the like; a gap (between the teeth; cf. **danda-khᵒ**, p. 224*b*, l. 24). **—karith** —करिथ् । अति शीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very speedily, u.w. vbs. of doing, speaking, etc.

khrapidār ख्रपिदार् । रन्ध्रवान् adj. c.g. possessing cracks or fissures, i.q. **khrapal.**

khrapal ख्रपल । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. cracked, fissured, i.q. **khrapidār.**

khras ख्रस or **khrēs** ख्रेस । लज्जा f. a feeling of shame, a sense of shame (due to consciousness of disgrace on account of some wrong action). **—wālüñᵘ** —वालंञू । लज्जोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a sense of shame to descend, i.e. to put a person to public disgrace,

to humiliate. —wasüñü —वसंञू । अतिलज्जितीभवनम् f.inf. a sense of shame to descend; to be put to great shame, to be put to public disgrace.

khiris खिरिस्, see **khyurᵘ**.

khörish खांरिश् خارش । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. the itch; scab; mange; itchiness, irritation (cf. **danda-khᵒ**, p. 224*b*, l. 28).

khurish खुरिश् خورش । चणकादिभक्ष्यम् f. food, victuals, fare; in Kāshmīrī, dry *grām* or similar grain used as food.

khrüṭü खंटू । ताम्रपणो ऽल्पः, अतिजीर्णीभूता f. (sg. dat. **khracĕ** ख्रच्य), any very small copper coin of little value; any fem. thing which has become much worn by old age and long use.

khārüṭü खारंटू । किशोरिका f. of **khāryukᵘ** (sg. dat. **khāracĕ** खारच्य), a newly-born or very young filly (K.Pr. 73).

khraṭh ख्रठ । निगिलनशब्दः ? m. onomat. (sg. dat. **khraṭas** ख्रटस्), the noise made in swallowing, the sound of a gulp. —**karith** —करिथ् । निगिलनशब्दं कृत्वा adv. having made such a sound, with a gulping sound.

khörāth खांराथ् خیرات m. charity, alms (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 62; H. v, 9).

khrīsh ख्रींश् । गिरिका f. (sg. dat. **khrīṭsi** ख्रींत्सि), a mouse (El. *khrints*). **-hishü** -हिशू । बालमूषिकेव f. like a mouse; met. any fem. thing that is tiny in form. **-zan** -ज़न । बालमूषिकेव f., id.

khrāv ख्राव (also sometimes **khāv** खाव) । काष्ठपादुका, तन्तुवाय्याद्विकरणम् f. a clog, patten, or wooden sole, worn by Kāshmīrīs in winter (El. *khráo* m.) (K.Pr. 110; Śiv. 1711, 1829; Rām. 305–6, 729; H. v, 9); a weaver's shuttle (in shape like our netting needle, used by shawl-weavers or *pashmīnā*-weavers).

khrāwa-chān ख्राव-छान् । काष्ठपादुकातक्षा m. a patten-carpenter, a patten-maker. **-horᵘ** -हंरु or **khāwa-horᵘ** खाव-हंरु । काष्ठपादुकायुग्मम् m. a pair of pattens (Gr.Gr. 82). **-hāri-khŏr** -हॉरि-खुर् । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. one of a pair of pattens. **khrāwa-phyurᵘ** ख्राव-फिरु । तन्तुवाय्याद्विकरणव्यत्ययः m. the act of turning round of a weaver's *khrāv*, disarrangement of the order of the shuttles containing the various coloured threads.

khrāvi-dab ख्रावि-दब् । काष्ठपादुकाप्रहारः m. a blow from a patten (a patten being taken off the foot and used as a weapon). **-han** -हन् । अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten. **-jaṭiñ** -जटिञ् or **-jaṭiñāh** -जटिञाह् । जीर्णा काष्ठपादुका f. an old, worn out, wooden patten (cf. **jaṭin**). **-jaṭiñāh** is mostly used in questions, as in **khrāvi-jaṭiñāh chĕy-nā**, have you not got an old patten? **-khŏr** -खुर् । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. a single one of a pair of pattens. **-mŏy** -म्वय् or **-mŏyāh** -म्वयाह् । अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten. Like **-jaṭiñāh**, ab., **-mŏyāh** is used mostly in questions. **-nŏküṛü** -न्वकूरू । काष्ठपादुकारन्ध्रभागः f. the hole near the toe of a patten for receiving the strings with which it is fastened to the foot. **-paḍur** -पडुर् । काष्ठपादुकाधोभागः m. (sg. dat. **paḍaras** पडरस्), 'a patten-hoof,' the under part of a patten. **-sadāh** -सदाह् । काष्ठपादुकाशब्दः m. the sound made by a patten in walking, 'the clang of the wooden shoon.'

khriv ख्रिव्, **khruwᵘ** ख्रुवु, or **khryuwᵘ** ख्रिवु (sg. dat. **khrivis** ख्रिविस्), N. of a village about twenty miles S.E. of *Śrīnagar*, the ancient Khaḍūvī. It is a spot sacred to the goddess Jwālāmukhī Durgā, and is largely visited by Hindū pilgrims (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 93, 95, 1137).

khrŏ̃v ख्रूँव् । वचसः शब्दः m. onomat. wheezing of the chest (due to a cold, or the like); cf. **khrŏñ**. **-khrŏ̃v** -ख्रूँव् । पुनः पुनर्वचसः शब्दः m. repeated wheezing, continued wheezing. **-khrŏ̃v-gŏṭsorᵘ** ख्रूँव्-ग्वत्सुरु । वचसः शब्दशीलः m. one who habitually wheezes. Cf. **goṭsürü**.

khrôwᵘ ख्रोवु । काष्ठपादूविशेषः m. the pedal of a loom. Cf. **khrāv** (W. 15 *krāvi* pl. nom. for **khrŏvi**).

khrŏ̃vkhrŏ̃vlad ख्रूँव्ख्रूँव्लद् । वचसः शब्दयुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khrŏ̃vkhrŏ̃vladiñ** ख्रूँव्ख्रूँव्लदिञ्), one who wheezes, one who suffers from wheezing, i.q. **khrŏ̃v-khrŏ̃v-gŏṭsorᵘ**, s.v. **khrŏ̃v**.

kharawunᵘ खरवुनु । अप्रीतिकरः n.ag. (f. **kharawüñü** खरवंञू), one who, or that which, is disliked, unpleasing, unpleasant.

khārawunᵘ खारवुनु n.ag. (f. **khārawüñü** खारवंञू), one who raises or lifts (Śiv. 856), etc., in all the meanings of **khārun**, q.v.

khārawañ खारवञ् । आरोपणमूल्यम् f. wages paid for lifting or for carrying up (e.g. for landing goods on the bank of a river out of a boat, or for carrying loads up a mountain).

kharwār خروار, the Persian form of **khār** 3, q.v. (K.Pr. 82).

khāray खारय् । आरोहणम् f. the act of lifting up, raising up, carrying up, etc. Cf. **khārun** (Gr.Gr. 128).

khāryukᵘ खारिकु । किशोरः m. (f. **khārüṭü** खारंटू, q.v.), a newly-born or very young male foal.

khöryunᵘ खांरिनु । खारीपरिमितः adj. (f. **khöriñü** खांरिञू), weighing one **khār**, see **khār** 3 (Gr.Gr. 147).

khryuwᵘ ख्रिवु, see **khriv.**

khārᵘzᵘ खारंज़ू ? m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *khāriz*, i.e. **khārᵘzᵘ**. Judging from the form of the word it should be f., but El. shows it as m.).

khas 1 खस् in **khas-ṭsēr** खस्-छेर् f. a kind of apricot (El.). Cf. **ṭsēr** (El. has **-ṭsēra**).

khas 2 खस in **khasa-was** खस-वस् । आरोहावरोही f. (sg. dat. **khasa-wasi** खस-वसि, Śiv. 1027, or **khasi-wasi** खसि-वसि, Śiv. 1682), rising and falling, ascending and descending (Śiv. 1027, 1682). Cf. **khasun wasun** (p. 420*b*, l. 22) and **wasa-khas.**

khas 3 खस् (cf. خصی) in **khas kŏkur** खस् क्कुर् m. a capon (L. 459, *kas kokar*).

khās खास् خاص adj. c.g. particular, peculiar, special, distinct (Gr.M.); private, kept for private use, personal; choice, select, choicest, best, excellent, noble; cf. **khāsa 2.** —**karith** —करिथ् adv. specially, especially; mainly, principally (Gr.M.).

khāsa 1 खास خاصه । कार्पासपटभेदः m. a kind of fine cloth; muslin.

khāsa 2 खास خاصه । शोभनः adj. c.g. special, private, personal; choice, select, choicest, best (YZ. 2, 274; Śiv. 620, 629, 818, 1797; Rām. 1726); excellent, noble. **āma-khāsa,** people in general and people in particular, low and high, high and low, rich and poor (Rām. 582, 1599). **dukhtar-i-khāsa,** one's own daughter (H. v, 11). —**pŏṭhⁱ** —पांठि or **-pŏṭhin** -पांठिन् । सुष्ठुतया adv. excellently, well. —**mahanyuwᵘ** —महनिवु । सुन्दरः पुरुषः m. a good man, i.e. one who is not only good looking, but who is also skilful in his business, and full of other virtues. —**zanāna** —ज़नान । सुन्दरी स्त्री f. a good woman, i.e. one fair to look upon and endowed with many virtues.

khásⁱ 1 खंसि خصی m. a castrated animal. —**karun** —करुन् । निष्कोषीकरणम् m.inf. to castrate (a horse, ram, etc.); met. to weaken (a person), to deprive of vigour.

khásⁱ 2 खंसि in **khásⁱ pôwᵘ wásⁱ pôwᵘ** खंसि पोवु वंसि पोवु । निम्नोन्नतम् (न्यूनाधिकम) m. 'up a quarter and down a quarter', (in sharing out) a little more or less, an approximate share. Cf. **khas 2, khasun,** and **wasun.**

khīs खीस् । निष्कालनम् m. picking out, i.e. pilfering, dishonestly misappropriating a portion of money which has been entrusted to one for safe custody or for some special purpose. —**karun** —करुन् । अपहरणम् m.inf. to pilfer or misappropriate, as ab.

khisⁱ खिसि, etc., see **khyusᵘ** 1 and 2.

khōsa खोस (= کوسه) । मन्द्रश्मश्रुः m. one who can only grow a small thin chinbeard and cannot grow whiskers, etc. (K.Pr. 110). Such men have the reputation of affability (K.Pr. 100). **-dörᵘ** -दांरू । मन्द्रश्मश्रुणः श्मश्रु f. the thin little beard of such a man. **-khĕn** -ख्यन् or **-khyonᵘ** -ख्यनु । वारं वारं विभजनम् m. a Khōsa's dinner; a dinner party at which there are many trays of food served, all of which the guests succeed in eating, so that nothing is left. The manner of accomplishing this feat is said to have been devised by a smart Khōsa; see K.Pr. 110 for the stories connected with it. **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महनिवु । मन्द्रश्मश्रुवान्पुरुषः m. a man with such a beard.

khôsᵘ 1 खोसु । कंसः m. a bowl-shaped metal cup, used by Hindūs for drinking, and by Musalmāns also for eating rice. That used by Musalmāns is larger than that used by Hindūs (El. *khōs* and *khós*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 248; YZ. 275; Śiv. 195, 1759; H. ii, 3). **khösⁱ-daṇdᵘrᵘ** खांसि-दंन्दरू । कंसकोटिः f. the edge, or lip, of such a cup. **-ṭsokᵘ** -त्संकु । कंसाधारः m. the bowl part of such a cup.

khôsᵘ 2 खोसु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहः m. riding on the shoulder, esp. a forfeit in children's games, according to which the winner rides on the shoulders of the loser (K. 252 ff.) with suff. of indef. art. **khôsâh,** a single ride on another's shoulders; cf. **aṭa-bôrᵘ,** p. 52*a*, l. 44. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहार्पणम m.inf. to give another a ride on one's shoulder, as ab.; to be ridden, as ab. (K. 221, 252). —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहग्रहणम m.inf. to take a ride on another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 252). —**khārun** —खारुन m.inf. to give another a ride upon one's shoulders (K. 254). —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to mount upon another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 253).

khash खश् । मारणम् m. cutting, esp. beheading (of a man, a beast, a bird, or the like), the slaughter of an animal or bird in this way for food; cf. **khish;** met. misery, wretchedness (K.Pr. 2). **haṭis khash,** cutting the throat (K.Pr. 81). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to give a cut (to), to cut (obj. in dat.) (not necessarily to behead) (H. v, 4, 6). —**karun** —करुन् । मारणकर्म m.inf. to behead, to slay with the sword (Rām. 396, 1344).

khāsh खाश् (cf. خواهش) । इच्छा m. wish, desire.

khāshⁱ खंशि in **khāshⁱ na makūrⁱ** खंशि न मकूरि । नैव मृतो न वा मारितः adj. c.g. neither slaughtered (and hence eatable) nor dead of itself (and hence uneatable) (of an animal or bird which is excluded

from discrimination as to whether it is eatable or uneatable). Cf. **khash.**

khēsh 1 खेश् خویش । कौशेयपटविशेषः m. a kind of silk cloth, usually worn by woman as a girdle or sash.

khēshĕ-mŏy खेश-म्वय् । दुकूलभेदो ऽल्पः f. a long narrow strip of this material worn as ab. **-püṭ**[u] -पंटू । दुकूलभेदपट्टिका f., id.

khēsh 2 خویش m. a kinsman, relation (K.Pr. 103).

khĕsh[i] ख्यंशि or **khĕsh**[u] ख्यंशू । तृणादिपुञ्जो ऽल्पः f. as much straight grass, straw, standing corn, or the like as can be grasped by the hand (but not in the form of a crushed-up lump). With the suff. of indef. art.

khĕshāh ख्यंशाह् । एकस्तृणादिपुञ्जो ऽल्पः f. a single handful, as ab. Cf. **gāsa-kh°**, p. 307*b*, l. 30.

khish खिश् । छेदनम् f. beheading an animal or bird, butchering in this way (K.Pr. 237); cf. **khash** and **khal-khish**, p. 397*a*, l. 33. **-khish** -खिश । पुनः पुनश्छेदनम् m. (by butchers, or the like) frequent or continued beheading, as ab. **-khish karun** -खिश करुन् । पुनः पुनश्छेदनकरणम् m.inf. to do this repeated butchering.

khīshī खीशी خویشی । विवाहसंबन्धः f. relationship, consanguinity, affinity; in Kāshmīrī, relationship by marriage.

khŏsh खुश् or **khush** خوش adj. c.g. pleasant, charming, agreeable (Śiv. 470, 475, 499; Rām. 1279); pleased (with, dat.) (K.Pr. 157; Śiv. 171, 356, 373, 714); healthy, happy, well-pleased, glad, cheerful, satisfied, contented (El. *khúsh*) (Śiv. 476, 482, 656; Rām. 146, 198, 261, 660–1, 858, 1066, 1279, 1397); willing (**dinas khŏsh,** willing to give, Gr.M.); fond of (**khĕnas khŏsh,** fond of eating, Gr.M.). **—ākha** —आख, see s.v. **khŏshākh. —andām** —अंदाम خوش اندام adj. c.g. fair-formed, possessing a beautiful body (Rām. 1039). **—dīdār** خوش دیدار adj. c.g. pleasant to look upon (YZ. 47). **-dil** خوش دل adj. c.g. happy-hearted, delighted; of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 831, 1134). **-dil karun** خوش دل کرن m.inf. to delight (El.). **—gatshun** —गछुन m.inf. to become pleased, be pleased (Gr.M.; Śiv. 356, 386, 431, 696, 710, 783–4, 795, 807, 899, 1334, 1348, 1712; Rām. 116, 136-7, 392, 451, 589, 872, 1282, 1284, 1327, 1344; H. viii, 1, 9, 14; xii, 9, 12); to become pleasing, to become agreeable (to, dat.) (Śiv. 894, 1071, 1238; Rām. 213, 592, 1371, 1512; H. viii, 11). *—hāl* خوش حال, see s.v. **—khath** —खथ خوش خط *m. neat handwriting, good handwriting.* *—kandām* —कंदाम *(for* **—andām**, ab.) adj. c.g. possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make happy, to please (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 191; Rām. 304; H. xii, 3); to make pleased (with, dat.) (Śiv. 714). **—pöṭh**[i] —पांठि adv. in a happy manner; (of a journey) safely and comfortably (Gr.M.). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to become happy, to become pleased (Śiv. 1103, 1286; Rām. 304, 481, 702, 900, 1296, 1330, 1461); to exult (El.); to become pleased, satisfied (with, dat. or abl.) [Śiv. 1044 (abl.), 1295 (dat.), 1471 (dat.)]. **—yun**[u] —यिनु m.inf. to be pleasant (to a person), to seem nice (Hindōstānī *pasand ānā*) (Gr.M.; YZ. 25; Śiv. 485, 806, 1718; Rām. 317, 611, 1033, 1279). **—yiwun**[u] —यिवुनु (Rām. 128, 353) or **—yiwawun**[u] —यिववुनु (YZ. 9; Śiv. 1462; Rām. 247, 1039) n.ag. (f. **-wüñ**[u] -वंञू), one that pleases, pleasant.

khŏshī खुशी خوشی f. joy, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.); joy, happiness (opp. **mātam**) (Śiv. 327); will, voluntariness (**panañi khŏshiyi-kin**[i], at one's own choice, Gr.M.); will, what is willed or determined (e.g. the will of God) (Rām. 851, 969). **—karüñ**[u] —करंञू f.inf. to make merry, rejoice, exult (El., K.Pr. 107, Rām. 796). **-sān** -सान् or (Rām. 752, 1370) **khŏshiyĕ-sān** खुशिय-सान् adv. joyfully, gladly (Rām. 750, 752, 1218, 1330, 1370).

khŏṣh[u] खुंशु । वामहस्तविधानशीलः adj. (f. **khŏsh**[u] खुंशू), left-handed; able to use the left hand as well as the right, ambidextrous. Cf. **khôwur**[u].

khŏsh[i]**-atha** खुंशि-अथ । वामहस्तः m. the left hand; as adv. with the left hand. **-khŏr** -खुर् f. acting in the left-handed or opposite way, acting contrary to custom, emancipated conduct (L.V. 10, 77).

khōwur[u] -खोवुरु । विपरीतःadj. (f. **khōv**[ü]**r**[ü] खोवंरू), right and left reversed (e.g. when one puts the right shoe on the left foot and vice versa, or when one performs right hand actions on the left and vice versa) (K.Pr. 250). **-pav** -पव् । वामशीलत्वम् m. one who habitually does everything left-handedly (not only with his hand, but with all his members), one who is sinistral. **-war** -वर् । विपरीतवेष्टनम् m. winding to the left, winding counter-clockwise (e.g. a string); cf. the English 'left-handed' screw. **-wår**[i] -वंरि । वैपरीत्येन adv. counter-clockwise.

khōsāh खोसाह् । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहः m., see **khôs**[u] **2.**

khŏshbū खुश्बू خوشبو adj. c.g. fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic (El., YZ. 234); as subst., f. fragrance, odour (Gr.M.).

khushāba खुशाव خوشابه m. the process of weeding rice growing in water (L. 325, 327, 463).

khushabu (? spelling and gender), the net in which water chestnuts (see **gôr^{u}**) are collected (L. 355).

khōshbūdār خوشبودار adj. c.g. perfumed, scented (Gr.M.).

khōsh-hāl खूश्-हाल् حوش حال or **khōshāl 1** खूशाल् adj. c.g. happy, glad (K.Pr. 106, 181; Śiv. 1318); fortunate. **khōshāl khānas zuv atsun** खूशाल् खानस् ज़ुव् अच़ुन । खेदे मोदविधानम् m.inf. to disturb others in sorrow by a merry noise (e.g. ignorant children shouting in merriment in a house of mourning or where there is illness. In this it is said that **khānas** is a corruption of **kanas,** and this phrase is said to mean lit. 'as when a louse goes into a happy ear').

khōshk खूश्क् خوشک adj. c.g. dry; parched; withered. As subst. m., sg. dat. **khōshkas gatshun** खूश्कस् गछुन् m.inf. to go by land, as opp. to **ābas gatshun** आबस् गछुन्, to go by water (K.Pr. 49, W. 124). Cf. the next.

khōshkī खूश्की خشکی f. dryness; dry land. **khōshkī-wati-kin^{i},** (to go) by land as opp. to **öbī-wati-kin^{i},** by water (Gr.M.). Cf. the preceding.

khōshākh खूशाख् or खूश्-आख् m. a welcome, a compliment (El.). The word is like our 'welcome' derived from the following: **khōsh-ākha** खूश्-आख interj. 'welcome', properly a phrase like the English word, art thou come (**ākha**) well (**khosh**)? Cf. **khōshāmad.**

khashkhāsh खश्खाश् خشخاش । खाखसः m. a poppy; poppy-seed; in Kāshmīrī, a poppy-head; poppy-oil (El.). **-gŏlur** -ग्वलुर् । खखसशिम्बी m. a poppy-pod, a poppy-head. **-gŏts^{ü}** -ग्वंचॖ । खखसगुच्छकः f., id.

khōshāl 2 खूशाल् (for **1,** see **khōsh-hāl**) । वामशीलः adj. c.g. left-handed; (by extension of meaning) one who habitually uses by preference all his left-hand members (not only the hand).

khashĕlad खशलद् । घातितः adj. c.g. beheaded (of some bird or animal slaughtered by a butcher), see **khash.**

khashĕm खशम् خشم m. anger, wrath. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make wrath (to), to make (a person, dat.) angry (H. ii, 3).

khōshāmad खूशामद् خوشامد m. flattery, adulation (Gr.M.); cf. **khōshākh.** **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pay compliments (to), fawn (upon), flatter (El., Gr.M.).

khashĕmala खशमल । पश्वादिघातुकः m. a butcher (who kills animals or birds by beheading them).

khōshra खूश्र in **khōshra-bāshir^{u}** खूश्र-बाशिरु । गुप्तसंवादः m. a whispered conversation, talking in whispers. Cf. **khūsri.**

khashur^{u} खशुरु । पामा m. a kind of cutaneous disease, scab (principally affecting the arms and legs); cf. **khōsor^{u}.** **—nērun** —नेरुन् । पामाप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. scab to appear, an attack of scab to come on.

khashĕr^{i}-kāg^{ü}r^{ü} खशॖरि-काँगॖरॖ । काष्ठाङ्गारिकाभेदः f. a kind of portable brazier or **kāg^{ü}r^{ü}** (q.v.) of which the basket work portion is made of coarse twigs marked as if pitted by scabs; met. a term of abuse used in curses or evil wishes made to another, (may you be) in the midst of scab! **-phĕphur** -फ्यफुर् । पामापिटकः m. (sg. dat. **phĕpharas** -फ्यफरस्), a scab-pustule. **-paijāma** -पैजाम । पामायुतजङ्घावस्त्रम् m. the drawers or *paijāmas* of a person suffering from scab (filthy and defiled by scab); met. (in abusing and cursing) a condition as horrible as such a pair of drawers.

khashĕr^{i}lad कशॖरिलद् । पामाख्यरोगवान् adj. c.g. one who suffers from scab, scabby.

khashuw^{u} खशुवु । जालभेदः m. a kind of net used for skimming dirt, conferva, etc., from the surface of the water.

khiskun खिस्कुन् । दृप्तगमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyusk^{u}** खिस्कु; 2 p.p. **khiscyōv** खिस्च्योव्. This verb is impersonal in tenses derived from past participles) to walk arrogantly, to strut.

khislath خصلت m. (sg. dat. **khislatas** खिस्लतस्), temper, humour, disposition, habit (El.).

kh^{a}sun खसुन् or (f.) **kh^{a}sün^{ü}** खसॖंनॖ । लोमकर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kh^{o}s^{u}** खॊसु), to pluck the hair of the privities, to tear them out with the nails (in obsc. abuse). This verb is also conjugated in the feminine, and is then used in abuse by females one to another (Gr.Gr. 120, 192).

khasun खसुन् । आरोहणम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **khot^{u} 1** खॊतु, or according to some **khoth^{u}** खॊथु, f. **khüts^{ü}** खॖंचॖ (**khütsh^{ü}** खॖंछॖ) (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **khatsōv** खच़ोव्, or according to some **khatshōv** खछ़ोव् (Gr.Gr. 210). L.V. 27 has an irr. conj. part. **khas^{i}t^{i}** खसिति for **khasith** खसिथ. Opposite to **wasun** q.v. (Śiv. 1664, 1874; Rām. 280, 1106; K. 851). The caus. is **khārun** q.v., Gr.Gr. 175, also (El.) **khāsun**], to ascend, to go up (L.V. 75; K.Pr. 250; Śiv, 86, 1654, 1664, 1871; Rām. 80, 280, 916, 1106, 1747, 1759; K. 1059); to climb (e.g. a mountain, tree, staircase, or the like, dat. with **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 7; Śiv. 95, 785, 847, 931, 1081, 1167, 1176, 1244, 1246, 1854, 1890; Rām. 44, 471, 653 a tree; H. iii, 2, 9; x, 8; xii, 7; K. 182, 232, 629); to rise, come up (e.g. out of water) (H. i, 6, 8; xii, 11-2; K. 233); to go up stream (of river

travelling) (H. xii, 6); to mount (a horse or a person's shoulders) (cf. **aṭa-bāri khᵒ**, p. 52*b*, l. 5, **guri khᵒ**, p. 229*a*, l. 22, and **khôsᵘ khᵒ**, p. 417*b*, l. 35 (K.Pr. 7, 168, 174; Śiv. 720, 732, 788, 793, 801, 894, 1089; H. ii, 6, 11; iii, 8; K. 253, 389–90); to ride (a horse or other riding animal) (H. x, 3; K. 757); to mount or ride (a carriage) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 580, 668, 1913; Rām. 281, 1437, 1453, 1712; K. 378, 406, 490, 870, 985); to ascend (on to a throne, a bed, a funeral pyre, or the like) (Rām. 1713; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; x, 7; xii, 21, 24); to climb up on to (the bank of a river), to ascend (from bathing) (**boṭhᵘ khasun**) (K. 271, 276, 413); to mount (on to), be put (upon), be imposed (upon) (e.g. a burden or responsibility) (cf. **böri khasàni**, p. 118*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 1637; Rām. 559, 1237; H. iii, 3); to rise, grow up into a heap (cf. **ḍēr khasàni**, p. 236*b*, l. 10) (Śiv. 1199, 1235, 1238); to rise (into the air), to soar, fly (cf. **arshĕs khᵒ**, p. 44*b*, l. 28) (Rām. 867, 922; K. 251); to rise (of the sun, etc.) (K.Pr. 120; Śiv. 692; Rām. 259, 431, 1121; K. 57); to rise (of clouds in the sky, darkness, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1290); to rise (of water in a river) (K. 70, 74); to be lifted raised (cf. **boṭhᵘ khᵒ**, p. 140*a*, l. 34); to rise, be swollen (of a blister, boil, etc.) (cf. **basta khasüñü**, p. 135*a*, l. 46 and **hᵃth**) (K.Pr. 207, the cheeks); to rise (in price or value); to rise (of the spirits), to become joyful (Rām. 1094); to rise in the mind (of an idea, emotion, etc., esp. anger) (cf. **bōsh, cölⁱ, dĕmāg**) (Śiv. 106, 375, 759; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377; H. viii, 7; K. 137, 443, 445, 561, 618, 796, 908); to rise, to begin to be uttered (of an outcry, or the like; **gatshi bishta khasun**, the cry of 'shoo' should be uttered, K.Pr. 35) (Rām. 1761); to rise, to be made (of an accusation, calumny, etc. (cf. **darma-hān khasüñü**, p. 244*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 1667); to rise, to come upon one's head, to be incurred (of guilt, sin, etc.) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 1181, 1219, 1238, 1592, 1596, 1619; H. ix, 5); to rise, come on the tapis, begin to be employed, etc. (K.Pr. 146); to rise, come into visibility (e.g. dirty spots on a clean garment) (cf. **hĕla khasañĕ**, p. 330*b*, l. 35); to be put on to a machine (cf. **carkas khᵒ**, p. 175*b*, l. 43, **dōri khᵒ**, *p*. 237*a*, l. 26, **khaharüñü khᵒ**, p. 394*b*, l. 25) (*H. vii, 20*); to stand upright, to stand up (*Rām*. 800, *K*. 25); to be raised, exalted, promoted; *to turn out well* (K.Pr. 12, 177); to be turned *out* (*in the process of manufacture*) (Śiv. 1872); to be presented, offered, sacrificed (K. 1141); to embark, go on board (a ship) (Gr.M.); to mount (in sexual intercourse); to be put on the scale (for weighment) (cf. **daras-pĕṭh khᵒ**, p. 234*b*, l. 40); to get to the head, take effect (of intoxicating drugs) (Śiv. 3; H. viii, 7, poison, met. for rage); to be spread out, put on, coated; to turn out to be so much (of a share) (cf. **hissa**); to pass, elapse, expire (of time, esp. when this occurs profitably) (cf. **dŏh khᵒ**, p. 199*b*, l. 34); to march against, assault; to be put on the fire; to be put down, inserted, registered; to be contained in, to fit; to grow, grow up (El., K.Pr. 165, Śiv. 1132, Rām. 1504); (of a ship) to mount (a rock, sandbank, etc.), to run (aground) (Gr.M.); (of a criminal) to mount (the empalement stake), to be empaled (Śiv. 1630).

This verb is very frequently employed with a noun to form an idiom, in which the idea of rising is almost lost (cf. e.g. **ā̃th, bôgᵘ, bāth 2, baṭhi khᵒ** (p. 140*b*, l. 2), **byôlᵘ, danḍ, hakh 3**, and many others). The idioms are given under their respective nouns.

khasun wasun खसुन वसुन m. rising and falling, rise and fall, (of tide) ebb and flow (Gr.M.). Cf. **khasa-was**, s.v. **khas 2**.

khasan-bāna खसन्-बान । उच्चैः पदप्राप्तिपात्रता m. 'a vessel of rising'; hence, met. the attainment of a high position by an ambitious person.

khasith gatshun खसिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to go up, ascend, to go above (L.V. 27).

khotᵘ 1 खतु । आरूढः p.p. (for **2**, see s.v.; f. **khütsü** खंचू), risen (on to, dat.), as in **kŏhas khotᵘ**, ascended on to the mountain. Only used thus, predicatively and governing the noun of the thing ascended. **-motᵘ**-मतु । आरूढवान् perf. part. (f. **khütsü-mütsü** खंचू-मंचू), risen, etc., in all the meanings of **khasun**, frequently in the meaning of 'standing up, erect' (of a tree, or the like).

khāsun खासुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōsᵘ** खोसु), i.q. **khārun**, q.v. (El.).

khasurᵘ खसुरु् । शर्करा m. gravel, loose pebbles.

khasürü खसंरू । धिक्करणम् f. abusive censure.

khāsürü 1 खासंरू । अरित्रम f. a kind of wooden scoop for baling out water from a boat, a baler.

khāsürü 2 खासंरू । मस्तकार्धभागः f. the globular part of the skull, the top and back of the skull, the crown of the head (El. *khásir*).

khŏsorᵘ खूसंरु् or **khŏsurᵘ** खूसुरु् । चर्मविकृतिः m. a condition of the bark of a tree or of a walnut, or the like, in which it is worm-eaten and the under part reduced to powder; with **dand 1** (p. 224*b*, l. 30) it

signifies the tartar of the teeth as it breaks off. Cf. **khashur^u**.

khūsri खूस्रि in **khūsri ta būsri** खूस्रि त बूस्रि । कर्णाकर्णिका f.pl. (probably better spelt **khūsrĕ ta būsrĕ**), whispered conspiracy, mutual whispered consultation, esp. with evil intent against another. Cf. **khŏshra.**

khŏsár^ilad खूसंरिलद् । चर्मविक्षतः adj. c.g. having the bark diseased as described s.v. **khŏsor^u**, q.v.

khisis खिसिस्, see **khyus^u** 1 and 2.

khasūsan खसूसन् خصوصاً adv. especially, more particularly, specially (Rām. 1553).

khasta خسته adj. c.g. wounded (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to wound (El.).

khūstū, see the next.

khūs^ath खूसथ् । भवतु adv. may be, perhaps, I'll see if I'll do it (used by an insolent or spoiled servant, or the like, when told to do something); an interj. never mind, it's no matter (K.Pr. 3, *khūstū*).

kŏhistān क्वहिस्तान् كہستان m. a mountainous region, a highland, forest (El., Rām. 523).

khasawun^u खसवुनु । आवहन् n.ag. (f. **khasawūñ^ü** खसवंञ्जू), one who rises, etc. (see **khasun**), an ascender (e.g. the moon, YZ. 145); one who is accustomed to ride, a rider (Śiv. 1188, 1324); esp. of a youth or maiden growing up to manhood or womanhood; an ascent, rising ground opp. to **wasawun^u**, a declivity (K.Pr. 72).

khŏsiyĕth खांसियथ् خاصیت m. (sg. dat. **khŏsiyĕtas** खांसियतस्), property, peculiar nature, attribute, natural disposition (Gr.M.).

khaṭa खट in **khaṭa-bür^ü** खट-बंरू । गुप्तस्थितिः (स्थापनम्) f. 'a hole of concealment', hence (1, intransitively) hiding, staying in a hidden place, and (2, transitively) hiding, putting in a hidden place. **-maṭa** -मट । गुप्तम् adv. (a jingle-formation) in hiding, esp. in reference to the children's game of 'hide and seek'; cf. **khaṭith-maṭith,** p. 423*a*, l. 5. **-sör^ü** -सांरू । गुढनिचयः f. a secret collection, i.e. a store of grain secretly collected by degrees from other people's heaps.

khāṭ^i खंटि । अर्जनम् f. profits made by buying cheap and selling dear, esp. when this is done dishonestly, or by means of bribery.

khĕta ख्यत, see **khyon^u.**

khīt^i खीति । चेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khētĕ** खेत्य, Gr.Gr. 61), a field, esp. a cultivated field, land under cultivation, (as a means of livelihood) (K.Pr. 107); cultivation, farming (as a profession); frequently —°, as in **dā-khīt^i**, a paddy-field (p. 230*a*, l. 19). **-brīt^i** -ब्रीति । यजमानवृत्तिः f. the position of a client or pupil, etc., in respect to a family priest or spiritual preceptor or the like (the client, etc., being the 'field' which the other cultivates as a means of livelihood); cf. **khītishŏr.** **—karūñ^ü —करंञ्जू** । कृषिकर्म f.inf. to do cultivation, to cultivate land as a livelihood. **—lāgūñ^ü —लागंञ्जू** । कृषिसम्पादनम् f.inf. to carry on cultivation, to live by cultivating.

khēti barith खेति वरिथ् । कृषिपूर्णः adj. c.g. (of a man) 'full of cultivation', hence, one who cultivates many fields and varied crops. **-wŏl^u** -वोलु । कृषिवान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a cultivator, a farmer.

khŏtā ख्वत, **khŏta** खोत, or (Gr.Gr. 49) **khŏtan** ख्वतन् । उत postpos. indicating comparison, than. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kañi** (or **kañĕ-handi**) **khŏta trakur^u**, harder than a stone. For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 49, Gr.M., and W. 98; YZ. 27, 186, 200; Śiv. **khŏta** 166, 434, 497, 784, 1062, 1087, 1290, 1657; **khōta** 1867–8; Rām. **khŏta,** 265, 730, 976, 1239, 1272, 1404, 1493; H. **khŏta,** iii, 8; xii, 10, 19; K. **khŏta,** 906, 1102). The word is sometimes used to indicate merely the ablative case, as in **dŏha-khŏta dŏha,** from day to day (Śiv. 410).

khŏṭa खोंट । विषमाकारः adj. c.g. irregular in shape, unsymmetrical (esp. of a child's face, or the like).

khŏti ख्वति in the following: **—gōmot^u —गोमंतु** । लज्जासदतां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—gōmüts^ü —गांमंचू**), gone to shame, put to shame, disgraced, infamous, of bad repute (due to the divulging of some disgraceful action). **—gatshun —गछुन्** । लज्जासदीभवनम् m.inf. to have a feeling of shame, to become disgraced, to get an ill repute (owing to some disgraceful action) **—karun —करुन्** । लज्जासदीकरणम् m.inf. tc disgrace (a person), put to shame, give an evil repute (by disclosing some disgraceful act).

kh^ot^u खतु in **kh^ot^u-kh^ot^u** खतु-खतु । मूषकादिशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made by a mouse when gnawing.

khot^u 1 खतु, see **khasun.**

khot^u 2 खतु । संपुटकभेदः m. a wall-cupboard, a store cupboard for holding pots and pans, etc., a small closet (cf. **bāna-kh°**, p. 109*b*, l. 42; **brāda-kh°**, p. 119*b*, l. 14; **brör^i-kh°**, p. 125*b*, l. 32; **d^ahi-kh°**, p. 198*b*, l. 31; and **hēri-kh°**, p. 345*b*, l. 12); the part of a ḍūga or country boat, either immediately behind or immediately before the centre part occupied by passengers. Cf. **gālav** (El. *khaut, khut*).

khāt^i-bāgay खति-बागय् । विविधस्थानविभागः f. distributing from various store-rooms; esp. (at a

crowded wedding or similar feast, when there is not room to distribute food to all the guests in one place) distributing the food from various places or rooms. **-bata** -वत । नाना स्थानोदनदानम् m., id.

khotᵘ 3 खतु in **khati kaḍun** खति कडुन् । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् m.inf. to train (e.g. a horse in his paces, or a man in conduct). Possibly a metaphorical use of **khotᵘ 2.** —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वभ्यस्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be trained, as ab.

khŏṭᵘ खुटु । अमृष्टः, कपटशीलः adj. (f. **khŏṭᵘ** खुटू, dat. **khŏcĕ** खुच), base (of an apparent precious metal), impure, alloyed (K.Pr. 206, opp. to **khorᵘ 6**; Rām. 1607); flawed (of a precious stone) (H. xii, 3); counterfeit, spurious (El.); (of an action) base, wicked, blameworthy (Śiv. 105, 171); one who habitually cheats, swindling, knavish. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become base; to become wounded in battle (Rām. 1355).

khõṭᵘ खाँटु । खण्डम् m. (pl. nom. **khõṭⁱ** खांटि), the half of anything (e.g. a box in two halves); esp. the half of anything globular or nearly globular in shape (e.g. of an apple, a pear, a walnut, or a kidney; cf. **bŏka-wacĕ-khᵒ**, p. 99*b*, l. 49), a hemisphere; in the comp. **aina-khõṭᵘ** (p. 30*b*, l. 8) it means a receptacle. Cf. **khāṭh.**

khõṭᵘ खाँटू । मीनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **khãcĕ** खाँच), N. of a certain kind of small fish.

khũṭᵘ खूँतु । स्खलनम् m. a stumble, slip, trip (in walking); met. a misfortune, calamity (K.Pr. 111, *khunt*). —**khyonᵘ** —ख्युनु । स्खलिताधिगमः m.inf. to stumble, slip, trip; met. (in a transaction) to be tripped up, to be cheated. —**lagun** —लगुन् । स्खलनाधिगमः m.inf., id. (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 144).

kahti (K.Pr. 243), see **kūtᵘ.**

khath खथ خط । संदेशपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khatas** खतस्), writing, handwriting, penmanship; a letter, note, epistle (Rām. 854; H. xii. 21, **mölⁱ-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by the father; xii, 22–3); a document, deed (of sale, etc.) (YZ. 454); **khat-i azödī,** a document of freedom, a deed of manumission (Rām. 676). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । परित्यागः m.inf. to give a letter; to give a letter of dismissal (to a wife), to divorce a wife, to give a writing of divorcement (K.Pr. 105, *khatt*). —**ninawôlᵘ** —निनवोलु n.ag. (f. —**ninawājĕn** —निनवाज्यन्), a letter-carrier, a courier (El.). **-paṭhᵃr** -पथर् m. correspondence, interchange of letters *(Gr.M.).*

khãṭh खाँठ । शकलम् m. (sg. dat. **khãṭas** खाँटस्), the half of a fruit, a walnut, or the like. Cf. **khõṭᵘ.**

khĕth 1 ख्यथ्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khĕth 2 ख्यथ् f. (sg. dat. **khĕtsᵘ** ख्यंचू), loss, harm, injury (L.V. 10, 77).

khith खिथ् in **khith-khith** खिथ्-खिथ् । सगद्गदो हासः adv. (of a happy infant) laughing, crowing. **khith-khith gŏtsᵘ** खिथ्-खिथ् गुंचू । सगद्गदहासयुतत्व-शीला f. habitually laughing or crowing (of a happy-tempered girl-child); met. (of a girl or woman) of a happy, laughing, disposition.

khŏṭh खुठ । अङ्गहीनः adj. c.g. (as subst. m., sg. dat. **khŏṭas** खुटस्), (of a living being) wanting a limb, maimed. —**gōmotᵘ** —गोमतु । अङ्गहीनतां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —**gömütsᵘ** —गामंचू), become maimed. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् m.inf. to become maimed (of anything animate or inanimate); (of a work) to turn out wrongly.

khŏṭh 2 खुट in **khŏṭh-khŏṭöyⁱ** खुट-खुटांयि । कपटादिभरितत्वम् f. the condition of being full of fraud, a swindling disposition, guileful nature, perfidiousness.

kahath कहथ قحط । दुर्भिक्षम् m. (sg. dat. **kahatas** कहतस्), drought, scarcity, dearth; failure of crops; famine.

kāṭhdār काँठदार् । शकलवान् adj. c.g. divided into two halves, halved (of a fruit, a walnut, or the like). See **khãṭh.**

khatᵃm खतम ختم m. end, conclusion; (amongst Musalmāns) a recitation or perusal of the Qur'ān or the recitation of a Saint's texts (L. 78).

khatam-band (? spelling = خاتم بند) m. a beautiful kind of inlaid ceiling, a speciality of Kashmīr (L. 372, 379).

khatan ختن m. circumcising, circumcision (esp. amongst Musalmāns) (L. 271). **-hāl** -हाल । म्लेच्छसंस्कारविशेषः f. the ceremony of circumcision. **-höjᵘ-mahārāza** -हांजू-महाराज़ । म्लेच्छसंस्कारसंस्कृतो वरः m. the 'bridegroom' of the circumcision ceremony, the hero of the ceremony, the boy on whom circumcision is performed.

khaṭun खटुन् । गोपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khoṭᵘ** खटु, 2 p.p. **khacyōv** खच्योव), to conceal, hide (K.Pr. 247; YZ. 289; Śiv. 331, 333 pass., 336, 410, 1561; Rām. 19, 207, 258; K. 208, 283, 598); to banish, make away with, cause to disappear (Śiv. 19 pass.; Rām. 258, 1017); to cause to disappear, overwhelm, get the mastery over (e.g. cold getting the mastery over water, and turning it to ice) (L.V. 16).

khaṭⁱ khaṭⁱ खटि खटि freq. part. used as adv., secretly, privately (Śiv. 1374; K. 82, 1143).

khotᵘ-motᵘ खटु-मंतु । गोपितः perf. part. (f.
khüṭᵘ-müṭsᵘ खटू-मंछू), hidden, concealed (Śiv. 991).
khaṭith खटिथ् । गुप्तरीत्या conj. part. used as adv.,
secretly, in a hidden manner (H. xii, 6); also as adj.,
concealed, obscured (El.); see also s.v. **khaṭith.**
-maṭith -मटिथ् । गुप्तरीत्या adv. (a jingle formation),
id. (cf. **khaṭa-maṭa**, p. 421*a*, l. 35). **—rōzun**
—रोज़ुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थितिः m.inf. to remain hidden,
to be concealed; see s.v. **khaṭith.** **—thawun**
—थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थापनम्
m.inf. to put in a secret place, to hide away (Gr.M.;
YZ. 158, 159); see s.v. **khaṭith.**

khōtan ख्वतन्, see **khōta.**

khōtānⁱ खोतनि adj. c.g. of or belonging to the district
of Khōtan in Central Asia. **—trēl** —त्रेल् । फलविशेषः
f. a kind of apple of moderate size, red in colour, and
of superior quality (El. *khotunyi trēla*, L. 349 *khatoni
trel*). The *trēl* is a small species of apple of good
flavour. This is larger, but with equal flavour.

khôtūn खोतून् (= خاتون) f. (sg. dat. **khôtūni** खोतूनि,
H. x, 7; xii, 15), a noble woman, a lady (H. v, 11;
x, 7, 12; xii, 15, 18–20, 22, 25).

khutun खुतुन् । अधःखननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khutᵘ** खुतु,
2 p.p. **khuṭsōv** खुछोव्), to dig from below, to dig out
from below (e.g. digging out, and stealing, from the
bottom of a grain-heap); met. to dig into (a person),
to squeeze, harass.

khutiñ खुतिञ् । क्षतिः f. abstraction from the bottom of
a heap (e.g. a mouse carrying off from a pile); met.
the aimless pulling done by a little child at something
that attracts it; cf. **khutun.** **—khutiñ karüñᵘ**
—खुतिञ् करंञू । असकृदधःखननम् f.inf. continually to
abstract from below, as ab.; met. to harass.

khatᵃra خطره m. danger, peril (Gr.M.); fear, appre-
hension (El.). **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यंनु । भयावाप्तिः m.inf.
to suffer from fear, to become terrified.

khatēra खतेर in **khatēra karun** खतेर करुन् । भर्त्सन
ताडनम् m.inf. to punish for some fault (a child or
servant) by beating accompanied by scolding, 'to
give what for.'

khōtᵃra खांतर (= خاطر) । कृते postpos. for the sake of,
on account of, out of consideration or regard for, on
behalf of. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of
the gen. Thus **kāmi** (or **kāmĕ-handi**) **khᵒ**, for
the sake of the business. The use of the genitive is,
however, principally confined to animate nouns
(Gr.M.; W. 98, 99).

khōtir खांतिर् خاطر m. a thought, suggestion, idea
(K.Pr. 182); inclination, propensity; affection, regard,
favour; pleasure, satisfaction; carnal desire (H. viii, 3).

khōṭurᵘ खौंटुरु । विषमकोणः adj. (f. **khōṭᵘrᵘ** खांट्रू),
of uneven shape, irregularly shaped (of a stone, or
the like). Cf. **khōṭᵘ** and **ōṭurᵘ-khōṭurᵘ.**

khōtirdōrī खांतिरदारी خاطرداري f. regard, favour,
kindness (Gr.M.).

khitra-pāl खित्र-पाल् । क्षेत्रपालः m. a certain kind of
tutelary deity who is guardian of cultivated fields,
a kind of **bōrav**, q.v.

khĕtriy ख्यत्रिय् كهتري (also written **kshĕtriy** क्षत्रिय्
by Paṇḍits), m. a member of the *kṣatriya* or regal
and military caste of Hindūs (Rām. 1261, K. 982).

khītishōr खीतीश्वर् । महावृत्तिः m. a lord of fields,
a landowner; hence, met. a family priest, spiritual
preceptor, or the like, who has many clients or
pupils. See **khītⁱ-britⁱ**, p. 421*a*, l. 49.

khatt, see **khath.**

khaṭith खटिथ् adj. c.g. concealed, obscured (El.; Rām.
197, 558, 1158, 1355); private, secret (Gr.M.); as
adv. secretly (see **khaṭun**) (Śiv. 773, 1393; Rām.
416, 502; H. xii, 6); similarly **khaṭⁱthay pōṭhⁱ**
खटिथय् पांठि (Śiv. 25; **khaṭith pōṭhin** खटिथ्
पांठिन् (Rām. 905), secretly. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन्
m.inf. to remain hidden; to remain apart and out of
sight (Rām. 496, 728, 838, 955, 1007, 1009, 1329).
—sapadun —सपदुन् m.inf. to disappear (El.).
—thāwun —थावुन् m.inf. to hide away, to conceal
(El.; YZ. 158, 159).

khaṭawunᵘ खटवुनु n.ag. (f. **khaṭawüñᵘ** खटवंञू), one
who conceals, a concealer (Śiv. 981).

khĕtaway ख्यतवय् । सुक्रमुक्रत्नादिसंग्रहः m. storing up
food little by little (i.e. not buying a great store
at once owing to poverty, thoughtlessness, or the
like).

khatöy खतांय् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower
blossoming in August–September.

kahtyah (K.Pr. 248), see **kūtᵘ.**

khᵃts खच् । तन्त्वंशः m. the fluff or loose threads from the
threads in a loom. Cf. **dāri-khᵒ**, p. 238*a*, l. 24, and
khᵃtsh.

khĕtsi ख्यचि, see **khĕtsürᵘ** 2.

khūtsᵘ खूचु adj. (f. **khūtsᵘ** खूचू), fearful, troubled,
distressed (properly, 1 p.p. of **khōtsun**) (El.).

khütsᵘ खंचू f. of **khotᵘ**, see **khasun.**

khōtsa-bodᵘ खोच-बंडु or **-buḍᵘ** -बुडु । त्रस्नुः adj. (f.
-büḍᵘ -बंडू or **-buḍᵘ** -बुडू), very fearful, timid,
easily terrified. Cf. **boḍᵘ** (p. 84*b*, l. 12) (Gr.M.).

khᵃtsadār खच़दार् । तन्त्वंशवान् adj. c.g. (of cloth in the
loom) fluffy, see **khᵃts.**

khᵃtsh खछ् । तन्तुवायसम्मार्जनी m. (sg. dat. **khᵃtsas** खचस),
a brush used by weavers for clearing off the fluff

from the threads on the loom. Cf. **khᵃts** of which this word is probably only a variant spelling.

khōtsh खोछ् m. (sg. dat. **khōtsas** खोज़स्), fear, alarm (El.).

khutsh (K.Pr. 99) incor. for **kọ̆tshᵘ**, q.v.

khūtshᵘ खूछु, **khatshōv** खछोव्, see **khasun**.

kēhtshāh कैह्छाह्, see **kēh**.

khᵃtsal खुज़ल् । तन्तुग्रथाम् adj. o.g., i.q. **khᵃtsadār**, q.v.

khōtsun खोज़ुन् । भीतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khūtsᵘ** खूज़ु, 2 p.p. **khōtsōv** खोज़ोव्), to be afraid, to fear (K.Pr. 59; Rām. 492, 553, 683, 636, 704, 758, 932, 1226, 1749; K. 139, 158, 245, 247). The object may be in the dat. (K.Pr. 221; Rām. 30, 33), or in the abl. (Śiv. 1804), or governed by a postposition, such as **nishĕ**. Thus, **wananas khōtsun**, to be afraid to speak; **gatshana khᵒ**, to be afraid to go; **Khŏdāyĕs-nishĕ khᵒ**, to fear God (Gr.M.).

khūtsⁱ khūtsⁱ खूज़ि खूज़ि । भीता भीता freq. part. used as adv., in continual fear.

khūtsᵘ-motᵘ खूज़ु-मोतु । भीतः perf. part. (f. **khūtsᵘ-mütsᵘ** खूज़ू-मैचू), frightened, afraid.

khōtsan-wōlᵘ खोज़न्-वोलु । त्रासस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यन्), one who fears, a coward; esp. a coward in wordy warfare.

khōtsanāwun खोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōtsanôwᵘ** खोज़नोवु), to cause to fear, to make afraid, to terrify, to frighten (El., Gr.M., Rām. 25, K. 222).

khōtsanāwawunᵘ खोज़नाववुनु n.ag. (f. **khōtsanāwawüñᵘ** खोज़नाववंञू), terrifying, terrible (Gr.M.).

khĕtsorᵘ खज़ोरु or **khitsurᵘ** खिज़ुरु । पृथग्जनः m. (f. **khĕtsürᵘ** 1 खज़ूरू or **khitsᵘrᵘ** खिज़्रू), low, vulgar, unrefined (by nature, or in dress and general appearance).

khĕtsürᵘ 2 खज़ूरू । कृसरान्नम् f. a dish composed of rice, pease, and various millets, etc., the *khicṛī* of India (K.Pr. 64, 245). It is offered in the worship of the Hindū god Kuvēra (see bel.). The word is used met. for mixtures generally. When •— this word often takes the form **khĕtsi**, see bel. —**khĕñᵘ** —खेञू । कृसरभक्षणम् f.inf. to eat this dish; to eat mixed food. —**karüñᵘ** —करुञू । कृसरसम्पादनम् f.inf. to prepare this mixed food; met. to make a mixture, to concoct (lit. and fig.).

khĕtsi-māwas खज़ि-मावस् । पौषमासामावस्या f. the *khicṛī* new moon, the day of new moon of the month of Pōh (Skr. *pauṣa* = December–January) on which day Hindūs offer this mixed food to Kuvēra and his fairy (*yakṣa*) followers (L. 266, *khich máwas*). **-māwasi-dŏh** -मावसि-दुह् । पौषामावस्यादिने adv. on the day of the *khicṛī* new moon, as ab. **-māwasi-kyutᵘ** 1 -मावसि-कितु । पौषामावस्यार्थम् adj. and adv. (f. **-māwasi-kitsᵘ** -मावसि-किचू), for the day of this new moon (of something prepared, done, given, or the like). **-māwasi-kyutᵘ** 2 -मावसि-कितु । पौषामावस्याकाले adv. on the day of this new moon (esp. used in fixing a date for coming or going).

khĕtsari-bāpath खज़रि-बापथ् । कृसरार्थम् adv. (of rice, pease, etc.), for (making) this mixed dish. **-barith** -बरिथ् । कृसरभरितः adj. o.g. filled with this mixed food. **-kyutᵘ** -कितु । कृसरार्थम् adj. and adv. (f. **-kitsᵘ** -किचू), i.q. **-bāpath**, ab. **-māwas** -मावस् । पौषामावस्या f., i.q. **khĕtsi-māwas**, ab.

khitsurᵘ खिज़ुरु । पामरः adj. (f. **khitsᵘrᵘ** खिज़्रू), i.q. **khĕtsorᵘ**, q.v.

khatsōv खज़ोव्, see **khasun**.

khutsōv खुज़ोव्, see **khutun**.

khōtsawunᵘ खोज़वुनु । भीरुकः n.ag. (f. **khōtsawüñᵘ** खोज़वंञू), frightened, terrified, afraid; timid (El.); terrible (El.).

khav खव् । अल्पगर्तः f. (sg. dat. **khüvᵘ** खंवू), a small pit dug in the floor of a house, in which turnips and the like are stored in the winter, to prevent their drying up; cf. **mŏnjĕ-khav**, s.v. **mŏnḍᵘ** 1. —**khanüñᵘ** —खनंञू । अल्पगर्तखननम् f.inf. to dig such a pit.

khüvᵘ-gŏgᵘjᵘ खंवू-ग्वगंजू । अल्पगर्तस्थापितं रक्तालु f. a turnip stored, as ab.

khāv 1 खाव् । घस्मरः m. an eater (K.Pr. 14, 104, 153); voracious, a glutton; one who habitually eats (frequently —•; cf. **anĕma, atha, dŏhulᵘ, dand 1, gāḍ, harām, khar 1, māl 1, ṭyonḍᵘ**, etc.; so **ādamⁱ-khāv**, a man-eating animal) (Rām. 1631) (El. *kháo*).

khāv 2 खाव् f. for **khrāv**, q.v. in **khāwa-horᵘ** खाव-हुरु । काष्ठपादुकायुगम् m. a pair of wooden pattens.

khĕv 1 खेव् m. eating, used —•; cf. **aḍ-khᵒ**, p. 10*a*, l. 29, and **bata-khᵒ**, p. 136*b*, l. 47.

khĕv 2 खेव् । कूपकः f. a mooring cable, a hawser (usually made of withies); a tow-rope (Gr.M. where it is shown as m.). —**ganḍüñᵘ** —गंडंञू । कूपकबन्धनम् f.inf. to moor with such a cable.

khĕv 3 खेव्, i.q. **khyōv**, see **khyonᵘ**.

khôwᵘ खोवु, see **khō** 1 and 2.

kahwa कह्व قہوہ । चव्यरसः m. coffee (roasted, or roasted and ground, or the decoction); in Kāshmīrī, sweetened tea (the liquid) (L. 254, 464).

khwāb ख्वाब् or **khāb** खाब् خواب m. a dream (El.); cf. **khāb**. —**wuchhun** —वुछुन् m.inf. to see a dream, to dream (El.).

khwöbi ख्वॉबि adv. in a dream.

khwābas-manz ख्वाबस्-मंज़ adv. in a dream.

kahwacĕ कह्वच्य, see **kah-wüṭᵘ**.

khwŏḍ ख्वड्, see **khŏḍ**.

khwāh, see **khāh** 1 and 3.

khwāhish, khwöhish خواہش or **khwāyish, khwöyish** खाइश् f. a desire, wish (El. *khwáish*).

khwāhishmand, khwöhishmand خواہشمند adj. c.g. desirous, eager (El.).

khāwal खावल् । खादनशीला f. one who is an eater, used —° as a feminine noun signifying 'an eater' in the sense of 'a destroyer' (of son, husband, or the like).

khwān خوان m. a reader or reciter (Musalmān) (L. 462).

khĕwān ख्यवान्, see **khyonᵘ**.

khĕwunᵘ खेवुनु n.ag. contr. of **khĕwawunᵘ**, q.v. (El. *khyewun*).

khāwand खावन्द् or **khöwind** खॉविन्द् خاوند । भर्ता m. a lord, a master (H. viii, 10, of a dog); a husband (K.Pr. 82; H. iii, 1–4; v, 1, 8, 10–2; x, 5, 12; xi, 11; xii, 18).

khwar ख्वर् (W. 111), i.q. **khŏr** 1, q.v.

khwār ख्वार् خوار (K.Pr. 247, 248; W. 135, 142), i.q. **khār** 2, q.v.

khĕwar ख्यवर् । शालिदानभेदः m. an advance of grain; when grain has been threshed, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given. This word signifies a portion of grain taken out of the heap by permission of the official in charge, for the cultivator's immediate needs. It also means portions similarly taken by the cultivator without such permission; cf. **dā-kh°**, p. 230*a*, l. 19. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । शालिदानभेददानम् m.inf. (of the official) to give such an advance.

khōworᵘ खोवरु or **khōwurᵘ** खोवुरु (Gr.Gr. 23) । वामः adj. (f. **khōvürᵘ** खोवॖरू), left (not right) (K.Pr. 43; YZ. 535; L. 461); north (Gr.Gr. 151, Rām. 516; El. gives 'south'); cf. **khŏshᵘ**, p. 418*b*, l. 27. —**atha** —अथ । वामहस्तः m. the left hand (H. viii, 7). —**dachyunᵘ** —दछिनु । वामदक्षिणौ adj. on the right and on the left, on each side. —**gām** —गाम, a village considered to be on the left-hand side of the sun's course, as opposed to a **dachyunᵘ gām** on the right side of the same. The former are less fertile (L. 435). —**khōr** —खोर् । वामपादः m. the left foot (YZ. 535, Rām. 552). —**pôrᵘ** —पोरु । वामपार्श्वः, पुरगणविशेषः m. the left side; N. of a *pargana* or fiscal division of Kashmīr on the eastern or left side of the **Lĕdᵘrᵘ** Valley (RT.Tr. 465).

khōwᵃrⁱ खोव्ॖरि or **khōwārⁱ** खोवारि । वामतः adv. from the left (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.); on the left (Gr.Gr. 155, Śiv. 246). **-kinⁱ** -किनि । वामपार्श्वात् adv. from the left, commencing from the left (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 856); on the left (Rām. 421). **-pōrⁱ** -पोरि । वामपार्श्वात् adv. from the left (Gr.Gr. 160); on the left (Gr.Gr. 160). **-pav** -पव् । वामाङ्गाभ्यासः m. one who is practised in using his left hand, left-handed or ambidextrous.

khōwari खोवरि in **khōwari-kani** खोवरि-कनि । वामपार्श्वे adv. on the left, towards the left, leftwards (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.) (Śiv. 1090). **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । वामपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ** -कनिचू), of belonging to, or produced on the left. **-pāryukᵘ** -पार्युकु । वामपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **-pāricᵘ** -पारिचू), on the left, of or belonging to the left.

khōvürᵘ bab खोवॖरू बब् । वामः कुचः f. the left hand bosom of a woman. —**nürᵘ** —नॖरू । वामभुजः f. the left arm. —**zang** —ज़ंग । वामजङ्घा f. the left leg.

khōwaryukᵘ खोवर्युकु । वामभवः adj. (f. **khōwaricᵘ** खोवरिचू), of the left, that on the left; esp. (the fruit) on the left side (of a tree, which, owing to the course of the sun are not so sweet as those on the right); of or belonging to the north (Gr.Gr. 151).

khawörikh खवॉरिख् خوارق । असद्वृत्तान्ताः m.pl. events infringing the usual course of nature, unusual things, miracles.

khōwarĕr खोवर्यर् । वामता m. the condition of being on the left (Gr.Gr. 139).

kah-wüṭᵘ कह्-वॖटू । ग्रावः f. (sg. dat. **kahwacĕ** कह्वच्य), a touchstone (for testing gold) (K.Pr. 206; Rām. 1609, dat.). Cf. **kah** 1.

khĕwaṭh खेवठ् f. (sg. dat. **khĕwaṭi** खेवटि), an assigned share of revenue, an assessment of revenue by apportionment as in **asömīwār khĕwaṭh**, an assessment on holdings (L. 403).

khĕwawañ ख्यववञ् f. the wages of eating (Gr.Gr. 129); a present given on the occasion of certain food being eaten, as in **bata-khĕ°** (p. 136*b*, l. 48), the present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of her first meal in her husband's house.

khĕwawunᵘ ख्यववुनु । खादन् n.ag. (f. **khĕwawüñᵘ** ख्यववॖञू), one who eats, an eater.

khawāza खवाज़ (= خوازه) । आधारविशेषः m. a plank on which masons or plasterers stand when at work; a scaffold (in house building).

khay 1 खय् । लोहमालिन्यम् f. rust (of metal) (YZ. 525; Śiv. 282; Rām. 31, 655); met. tartar of the teeth (cf. **danda-kh°**, p. 224*b*, l. 36) (El. *khai* and *khái*). —**tulüñᵘ** —तुलुञु f.inf. to polish (metal) (El.).

khay 2 खय् । परिखाभेदः f. low ground in the neighbourhood of a stream liable to be flooded by inundation.

khěy खय् کھی, see **kahěy**.

khēy खेय्, **khěyě** खय, **khěyi** खयि, see **khyonᵘ**.

khōy خوی f. habit, disposition, temper, (Rām. 1501) in Kāshmīrī, politeness (K.Pr. 89 *khoe*). Cf. **khō 1.**

kahyū कह्यू adv. inter. by what means? how? (L.V. 108). Cf. **kěhō 2.**

kehay कहय्, see **kyāh.**

khyucᵘ ख्युचु । हस्तक्षेपादिविघातनम् m. (sg. dat. **khicis** खिचिस्), obstruction, hindrance (by thrusting with the hand, etc.), standing in a person's way, pushing back a person who is going along. Cf. **lāṭⁱ-khyucᵘ**, s.v. **loṭᵘ 1.**

khyŏda m. hunger (El. probably **khyŏdā** ख्युदा).

khyōda adj. e.g. starving (El. *khyoda*).

khyodaihotᵘ (? spelling), hungry (El. probably for **khyŏdöyi-hotᵘ** ख्युदॖयि-हतु).

khayědār खयदार् । मालिन्यवत् adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

khěyihē खयिहे, see **khyonᵘ.**

khuyěhômᵘ खुयहोमु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district in Kashmīr, stretching in a semi-circle round the north shore of the Wŏlur lake; the Khūyāśrama or Khōyāśrama of Sanskrit. See RT.Tr. viii, 2695–98, and II, 488. (El. *khwthāma*).

khěyⁱhiv खयिहीव्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khyolᵘ ख्योलु । यूथम् m. a flock, a herd, a troop (of animals) (Gr.M.; L.V. 108; K.Pr. 236, 249; Rām. 910, 1301; K. 182, 207–8, 214, 327); often —°, as in **gōvᵘ-khyolᵘ**, a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152; so, K. 210, 212–3, 382); sometimes also used for a company of human beings; cf. **mahanivⁱ-kh°**, s.v. **mahanyuwᵘ.** —**anun** —अनुन् । यूथानयनम् m.inf. to bring a flock along, to lead or drive a herd home, to bring it from another village to one's own village. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । यूथनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to lead forth a flock, drive out a herd from the village to an outside spot such as a grazing ground. —**nyunᵘ** —निनु । यूथनयनम् m.inf. to bring a flock, etc., or herd along from one spot or village to another. —**ćānun** —ज़ानुन् । यूथप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to bring in a flock, etc., from outside. —**wālun** —वालुन् । यूथावरोहणम् m.inf. to bring down a flock, etc. (from the mountains or forests to the village).

khělⁱ-kath खलि-कठ् । स्थूलमेषः (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the ram of a flock of sheep, the tup; met. a stout lusty fool of a fellow. **-röchⁱ 1** -रॊछि । यूथरक्षा f. the guardianship of a flock, shepherding, herding. **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु । यूथरक्षकः (pl. nom. **-röchⁱ 2** -रॊछि), the guardian of a flock, a shepherd, herdsman. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । यूथस्वामी m. (f. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who owns a flock; a flock-owner, one who owns many flocks.

khěli-bāpath खलि-बापथ् । यूथार्थम् adv. for the sake of the flock, for the herd, etc. —**khěli** —खलि adv. in troops (K. 859). **-khōtᵃra** -खात्र । यूथार्थम् adv. i.q. **-bāpath,** ab.

khělis-andar खलिस्-अन्दर् । यूथान्तः adv. in the flock, within the herd. **-kyutᵘ** -कितु । यूथार्थम् adj. (f. **-kitsᵘ** -किचु), i.q. **khěli-bāpath,** ab. **-manz** -मञ् । यूथमध्ये adv., i.q. **andar,** ab. **-manz-bāg** -मञ्-बाग् । यूथमध्ये adv., id.

khyūlᵘ ख्यूलु, see **khēlun.**

khayāl, khiyāl خيال m. imagination, fancy (El., Śiv. 1706); sentiment, idea, thought, surmise, conception (Gr.M.); thought, notice (of), taking notice (of) (Śiv. 819, 832, 920); an idea, an imagination (Gr.M.); a sentiment, opinion (**mazahabī khayāl,** a religious opinion, Gr.M.); **khayāl-i khām,** an inferior (i.e. evil) intention, treachery (Rām. 388). —**ćānun** —ज़ानुन् m.inf. to cause thought to enter (a subject), to devote attention (to a subject) (Gr.M.).

khayělad खयलद् । मालिन्यभरितम् adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

kahyumᵘ कह्युमु । बलिदानम् m. (amongst Musalmāns) the offering made on the eleventh solar day of a lunar month. This word is also a form of **köhyumᵘ**, q.v. used by Musalmāns. Cf. **kāh 1.**

köhyumᵘ कॊह्युमु । एकादशः ord. (f. **köhimᵘ** कॊहिमु), eleventh (Gr.Gr. 76, Rām. 1158, f.). Musalmāns commonly employ the form **kahyumᵘ.** Cf. **kāh 1.**

khyonᵘ ख्यनु । अशनम्, ग्रासापह्नवः conj. 1 irreg. [the inf. of this verb is often spelt **kheun** in the roman character. Its caus. is **khyāwun** ख्यावुन् or **khyāwanāwun** ख्यावनावुन् (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **khyonᵘ** ख्यनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; Śiv. 1202, 1223; Rām. 599, 813, 849 fut. pass. part., 1027; H. xii, 16 fut. pass. part.); acc. **khěnas** खनस् (YZ. 169, Śiv. 1387, K. 138); abl. **khěna** खन (L.V. 27, 63; K.Pr. 106; Śiv. 1042, 1430; Rām. 1577; K. 148); or **khěni** खनि (Śiv. 1084, m.c. **khěnē**; H. x, 5; K. 204, 1144 m.c. **khěnē**); gen. **khěnukᵘ** खनुकु (Śiv. 759, fem.); pl. nom. **khěnⁱ**

ख्यॊनि ; f. sg. nom. **khĕñ^{ü}** ख्यॆञ़् (Rām. 1629, K. 160) ; pl. nom. **khĕñĕ** ख्यञ. Pres. part. **khĕwān** ख्यवान् (Gr.Gr. 103 ; Rām. 458, 698, 876, 936, 979, 1022, 1159 ; H. vi, 16 ; xii, 4, 6, 17). Impers. fut. part. **khĕnī** ख्यनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **khĕth** ख्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 197 ; L.V. 27, 77 ; YZ. 393, *khet* ; Śiv. 328, 1073 ; Rām. 1631, 1653 ; K. 138). Neg. conj. part. **khĕnay** ख्यनय् (Gr.Gr. 111, K.Pr. 104). Freq. part. **khĕ khĕ** ख्य ख्य (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or **khĕth khĕth** ख्यथ् ख्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **khĕwön^{i}** ख्यवॊनि (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 **khĕwawun^{u}** ख्यववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105) ; 2 **khĕnawôl^{u}** ख्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **khĕma** ख्यम (Śiv. 1533 ; Rām. 972 ; H. viii, 11) ; **khĕmay** ख्यमय्, for thee (Rām. 268, 387 ; H. iii, 1) ; 2 **khĕkh** ख्यख् (Śiv. 1434 ; Rām. 668 ; H. ii, 3 ; vi, 2) ; 3 **khĕyi** ख्ययि (Rām. 1780 ; H. xii, 15) ; **khĕyiy** ख्ययिय्, for thee (L.V. 88) ; **khĕyiwa** ख्ययिव, you (Rām. 1742, K.Pr. 102) ; inter. **khĕyā** ख्यया (K.Pr. 153). Pl. 1 **khĕmav** ख्यमव् ; 2 **khĕyiv** ख्ययिव् ; 3 **khĕn** ख्यन् ; **khĕnam** ख्यनम्, me (Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **khĕmahö** ख्यमहॊ ; **khĕmahas** ख्यमहस्, for him (K.Pr. 144) ; 2 **khĕhökh** ख्यहॊख् ; 3 **khĕyihē** ख्ययिहे ; **khĕyihēs** ख्ययिहेस्, it (K. 240). Pl. 1 **khĕmahöv** ख्यमहॊव् ; 2 **khĕy^{i}hīv** ख्यॆयिहीव् ; 3 **khĕhön** ख्यहॊन्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **khĕh** ख्यह् (Śiv. 1824 ; H. iii, 1) ; **khyuh** ख्युह् (vill.) (H. x, 5) ; **khyō** ख्यो (vill.) (H. x, 12) ; **khĕm** ख्यम्, for me (Gr.Gr. 248) ; **khĕn** ख्यन्, him (Rām. 599) ; 3 **khĕyin** ख्ययिन् (Rām. 1597) ; pl. 2 **khĕyiv** ख्ययिव् (YZ. 404) ; 3 **khĕyin** ख्ययिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **khĕta** ख्यत (Śiv. 379, 578) ; **khĕtam** ख्यतम्, for me (Śiv. 283, 374 ; H. iii, 1) ; 3 **khĕy^{i}tan** ख्यॆयितन् ; pl. 2 **khĕy^{i}tav** ख्यॆयितव् ; 3 **khĕy^{i}tan** ख्यॆयितन्. Fut. **khĕzi** ख्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250 ; L.V. 90, **khĕzē**, m.c. ; H. xii, 16). Past. **khĕzihē** ख्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **khyōv** ख्योव् (or **khyauv** ख्यौव्) (H. x, 12) or **khĕv** ख्यव् (Rām. 81, 766, 1138, 1400 ; H. ii, 2) ; **khyōm** ख्योम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 217) ; **khyōth** ख्योथ्, by thee (Śiv. 1328, K. 1090) ; **khyōn** ख्योन्, by him (H. vi, 16) ; **khyōwa** ख्योव, by you ; **khyōkh** ख्योख्, by them (Rām. 916) ; pl. **khyēy** ख्येय् or **khēy** खेय् (H. x, 2) ; **khyēm** ख्येम्, by me (L.V. 81) ; **khyēth** ख्येथ्, by thee ; **khyēn** ख्येन्, by him ; **khyēwa** ख्येव, by you ; **khyēkh** ख्येख्, by them ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyĕ** ख्यय (Rām. 1306) ; **khĕyĕm** ख्ययम्, by me ; **khĕyĕth** ख्ययथ्, by thee (Śiv. 702) ; **khĕyĕn** ख्ययन्, by him ; **khĕyĕwa** ख्ययव, by you (H. x, 12, vill. **khĕyĕv**) ; **khĕyĕkh** ख्ययख्, by them.

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 233) m.sg. **khĕyōv** ख्ययोव् ; pl. **khĕyēy** ख्ययेय् ; **khĕyēn** ख्ययेन्, by him (Rām. 459) ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyēyĕ** ख्ययेय.

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238) m.sg. **khĕyāv** ख्ययाव् ; pl. **khĕyēyēy** ख्ययेयेय् ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyēyĕ** ख्ययेय.

Perf. part. **khĕmot^{u}** ख्यमॊतु (Rām. 154, 344) or **khyōmot^{u}** ख्योमॊतु (K. 1147), see bel.].

To eat (cf. **bata, gŏh, gāsa** ; L.V. 27, 63, 77, 81, 88 ; YZ. 404 ; Śiv. 283, 1073, 1464 ; Rām. 81, 268, 387, 458–9, 599, 698, 766, 849, 972, 1159, 1173, 1191, 1306, 1577, 1629, 1653 ; H. iii, 1, etc. ; K. 138, 141–2, 148, 160, 204, etc.) ; to take (medicine) (cf. **dawāh-kh°**, p. 262*b*, l. 35 ; Gr.M.), to eat, to live on, have as a means of subsistence (cf. **dröl^{i} khĕñ^{ü}**, p. 243*b*, l. 25 ; **hŏnjĕ-gāsa kh°**, p. 337*b*, l. 43 ; **harām kh°**, p. 348*b*, l. 33) ; met. to eat the good things of this life, to enjoy oneself (L.V. 27, 90) ; to receive, meet with, experience (cf. **cōkh khĕñ^{ü}**, p. 170*a*, l. 12 ; **cōṭh kh°**, p. 178*a*, l. 1 ; **dab kh°**, p. 181*a*, l. 28 ; **dŏkh kh°**, p. 206*a*, l. 38 ; **hōsh kh°**, p. 360*b*, l. 11 ; Śiv. 1836 ; Rām. 916, 1400, 1743) ; to suffer, endure, experience (e.g. a beating, sticks, slander, swindling) (cf. **böz^{i} khĕñ^{ü}**, p. 152*b*, l. 28 ; **cōb khĕn^{i}**, p. 156*b*, l. 30 ; **dakaḍula khĕn^{i}**, p. 203*b*, l. 48 ; **gŏta khĕn^{i}**, p. 310*b*, l. 25 ; **mār 1** ; Rām. 344, an arrow) ; to undergo (a process), to be subjected to (some operative medium) (cf. **bahā kh°**, p. 94*a*, l. 17 ; **barsāth kh°**, p. 127*a*, l. 28 ; **bazyun^{u} kh°**, p. 155*b*, l. 11 ; **dam kh°**, p. 216*a*, l. 48) ; to feel (an emotion, such as fear, sorrow, etc.) (cf. **bīm kh°**, p. 107*a*, l. 26 ; **bayĕ kh°**, p. 148*b*, l. 21 ; **gam kh°**, p. 286*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 876, 979, 1022, 1027, 1138) ; to corrode, erode, wear away (tr.) ; to consume, spend ; (with **kasam**, etc.) to take (an oath), to swear (Gr.M., Rām. 154) ; to embezzle, misappropriate (property entrusted to one) (cf. **mush**) (H. x, 2) ; to eat, to enjoy, experience the rapture of (any pleasant thing or experience) (YZ. 169).

This verb often makes a nominal compound with a noun in some very metaphorical sense, as in **aphsūs khyon^{u}**, to eat alas, to regret (Rām. 668, 936) ; **dam khyon^{u}**, to eat one's breath ; hence, to be silenced in wordy warfare ; **driy khĕñ^{ü}**, to eat (i.e. take) an oath ; **hal khyon^{u}**, to eat the after-birth, i.e. to die in childbirth ; **hataḅ khĕñ^{ü}**, to eat firewood, i.e. to be cheated ; **shōr khyon^{u}**, to

experience a noise, to be roared at (Rām. 1780; cf. 828). Such idioms will usually be found under the various substantives which form the first member of the compound.

This verb is also sometimes used with the conjunctive participle of another verb to form similar metaphorical compounds, as in **būzith khyon^{u},** to eat after understanding; hence, to vie with, emulate. Such idioms are given under the verbs forming the first members of such compounds.

khĕ khĕ ख्य ख्य । भुक्त्वा भुक्त्वा freq. part. eating frequently, eating excessively, continually eating, eating without cessation. **—ta khĕ** —त ख्य । अतिशयभुक्तिः freq. part., id.

khĕh ख्यह्, impve. sg. 2, in the phrase **khĕh khōtsh ma** ख्यह् खोछ् म । अशान मा भैषीः 'eat, fear not', used in permitting a person to eat while at work; esp. in sportive abuse (obsc.).

khēmatis drāmun karun खेमतिस द्रामुन करुन् । न्यासापह्नवः m.inf. 'to chew the cud of something embezzled', to embezzle, misappropriate something entrusted to one. Cf. **drāmun,** see **khyōmot^{u},** bel.

khĕna-grākh ख्यन-ग्राख् । मिष्टभुक्तिशीलः n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), an eater; esp. one who is fond of eating good food, an epicure, a *bon-vivant, gourmet* (Gr.Gr. 106). **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । स्वादिष्ट(बहु)भोजी, न्यस्तापहारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an eater (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); esp. a glutton; one who is skilled as regards the fitness or otherwise of any article for food; one who misappropriates what is entrusted to him, an embezzler. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. pass. to be eaten, to be edible (Gr.Gr. 170).

khĕni cĕni ख्यनि च्यनि । भोक्तुं पीतुम् adv. (inf. of purpose) to eat and drink, for the purpose of having a meal. Cf. **khyon^{u} cyon^{u},** bel.

khĕnay ख्यनय् । अभुक्त्वैव neg. conj. part. not having eaten; as adv., without having eaten, u.w. vbs. of going, or the like (K.Pr. 104).

khĕñi ख्यञि, fut. pass. part. f. abl. **-vizi** -विज़ि । भक्षणकाले adv. at the time of eating, at dinner time.

khĕth ख्यथ् । भुक्त्वा conj. part. having eaten, etc. (*Śiv. 328, 1073, 1087*). **—cĕth** —च्यथ् । भुक्त्वा पीत्वा *conj. part. having eaten and drunk, used as adv., after a meal, after dinner* (Śiv. 328, 753, 1584, *1712, 1832*); cf. **khyon^{u} cyon^{u},** bel. **—dith** —दिथ् । भुक्त्वा दत्त्वा conj. part. having eaten and *given; esp. u.w. vbs. of coming or of going, as in* 'he went away after eating and giving'. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to eat up (K.Pr. 161, YZ. 393). **—karith** —करिथ् । भुक्त्वा कृत्वा conj. part. esp. used as adv., after eating and doing (such and such a business). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् m.inf., i.q. **khĕth gatshun,** ab. (Rām. 1631).

khyōmot^{u} ख्योमतु । भक्षितः, अपहृतः perf. part. (m. sg. dat. **khyēmatis** ख्येमतिस् or **khēmatis** खेमतिस्; f. sg. nom. **khyēmüts^{ü}** ख्येमंचू or **khēmüts^{ü}** खेमंचू), eaten, etc. in all the various senses of **khyon^{u}**; esp. embezzled. **—cyōmot^{u}** —च्योमतु । भक्षितः पीतः perf. part. (f. **khyēmüts^{ü} cyēmüts^{ü}** ख्येमंचू च्येमंचू), eaten and drunk (of a meal). Cf. **khyon^{u} cyon^{u},** bel.

khyon^{u} ख्यंनु । अशनम् m.inf. the act of eating; frequently used as a subst., eating, food, dinner (L. 73, *kheun*; Rām. 599; K. 241, 306, 309). **khyon^{u}-cyon^{u}** ख्यंनु-च्यंनु । अशनं पान च m. to eat and drink (of a meal at which both are done at the same time); as subst. meat and drink, food, board (Śiv. 1449; K. 401, 524, 932, 1131); cf. **khĕn cĕn,** p. 401*b*, l. 9. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give food, to give to eat; to support (another) with food; **gar-bār paradĕn dyututh khyon^{u},** his house and home thou hast given to others to enjoy (Rām. 813). **—raṭun^{u}** —रटुन् । अशनबन्धः m.inf. to stop eating, refrain from food (e.g. under a doctor's orders or from want of appetite owing to sickness); cf. **khĕn raṭun,** p. 401*b*, l. 13. **—kyut^{u}** —कितु । भोजनार्थम् adj. (f. **khĕñ^{ü}-kits^{ü}** ख्यञू-किचू), fit to be eaten, intended for food.

khyonuy ख्यनुय् । अशनमेव m. only food, good for nothing but food; cf. **khĕnay,** p. 402*a*, l. 24.

khyūn^{u} ख्यूनु or खीनु । क्षीणः adj. (m. sg. dat. **khīnis** खीनिस्; abl. **khīni** खीनि; f. sg. nom. **khīñ^{ü}** खीञू), wasted, emaciated, feeble.

khīna-pach खीन-पछ् । कृष्णपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **-pachas** -पछस्), the waning half of a lunar month, the fifteen days of a waning moon.

khĕyin ख्ययिन्, see **khyon^{u}.**

khöyin खांयिन् m., see **danda-khöyin,** p. 224*b*, l. 39. Cf. **khay 1.**

khiyānath खियानथ् خيانت ? m. treachery, treason; breach of trust, misappropriation, embezzlement (K.Pr. 11).

khyīr ख्यीर् (Śiv. 374), i.q. **khir,** q.v.

khyur^{u} खिरु । वृसी m. (sg. dat. **khiris** खिरिस्), a kind of straw mat or cushion, on which Hindū students and ascetics sit. They mostly come to the Valley of Kashmīr from Kashṭawāṛ (Kishtwar of the maps).

khyusᵘ 1 खिसु । क्षुरिचर्मपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khisis** खिसिस्), the leather case in which barbers or surgeons keep their instruments.

khisⁱ-phyurᵘ खिसि-फिरु । व्यत्ययः m. reversal of expectations, turning out contrary to expectations (e.g. when a merchant expects from some transaction only a small profit and yet makes great gain, or vice versa).

khyusᵘ 2 खिसु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **khisis** खिसिस्), a kind of bird, a teal (?). Cf. **kyusᵘ**.

khisⁱ-pūtᵘ खिसि-पूतु । पक्षिभेदपोतः m. a young teal.

khyuskᵘ खिस्कु, see **khiskun**.

khĕyⁱtan ख्यंयितन्, **khĕyⁱtav** ख्यंयितव्, see **khyonᵘ**.

khyāv ख्याव् in **khyāv khyāv** ख्याव् ख्याव् । पुनः पुनरपहारणम् (आदनं वा) the act of giving food continually; causing continual or gradual misappropriation by another of property entrusted to him.

khyauv ख्यौव्, **khyōv** ख्योव्, **khĕyāv** ख्ययाव्, **khĕyiv** ख्ययिव्, **khĕyōv** ख्ययोव्, see **khyonᵘ**.

khyāwun ख्यावुन् (also **khyāwanāwun** ख्यावनावुन्) । आदनम्, अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyôwᵘ** ख्योवु), to give to eat, to cause to be eaten; to cause to eat, to feed, etc. (K.Pr. 4, Śiv. 970, 1784, K. 373) (causal of **khyonᵘ** in all its meanings, Gr.Gr. 172); esp. to cause another to misappropriate or embezzle property entrusted to him. **shōr khyāwun,** to cause another to eat a noise, to roar at a person (Rām. 828; cf. 1780).

khyôwᵘ-motᵘ ख्योवु-मंतु । आदितः, अपलापितः perf. part. (f. **khyövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ख्यावू-मंचू), caused to be eaten; (of property entrusted) caused to be misappropriated or embezzled by the trustee.

khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyāwanôwᵘ** ख्यावनोवु), caus. of **khyonᵘ**, i.q. **khyāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

khyāwañ ख्यावञ् f., i.q. **khĕwawañ,** q.v., see **bata-khᵒ**, p. 137*a*, l. 7.

khyēy ख्येय्, **khĕyēy** ख्ययेय्, **khĕyēyēy** ख्ययेयेय्, **khĕzi** ख्यज़ि, see **khyonᵘ**.

khözᵘ खांज़ू । जलविकृतमलादिकम्, कण्डूः f. the corruption of stagnant water (accompanied by putrefaction and a foul smell), slime (Śiv. 1804); the disease of itch; a disease of the teeth (see **danda-khᵒ**, p. 224*b*, l. 41).

khĕzihē ख्यज़िहे, see **khyonᵘ**.

khazmath खज़मथ् (H. xii, 3) or **khizmath** खिज़मथ् (K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3), i.q. **khaḍᵃmath,** q.v.

khazāna 1 खज़ान خزانہ । कोशः m. a repository, magazine, store house, granary; a treasury; treasure (Śiv. 428, 1754; Rām. 1135, 1734); revenue, finances.

khazāna 2 खज़ान । पत्रपरिपाकः m. the ripening of the leaves (i.e. these turning yellow or red in autumn). Possibly a met. extension of **khazāna 1,** with allusion to the golden colour of the leaves. **—lagun** —लगुन् । विकारारम्भः m.inf. the turn of the leaf to begin, the leaves to begin to change colour, Autumn to commence.

khaẓᵃr खंज़र् or **khüzᵘr** खंज़ूर् । खर्जूरः m. a date (the fruit) (Rām. 807). **-kulᵘ** -कुलु m. the date palm.

kaj 1 कज् (cf. کج) । वक्रता m. crookedness; esp. the condition of something originally straight, but which has become crooked. Cf. **holᵘ-kolᵘ**, p. 331*a*, l. 50, **kaj-raftār,** and **kolᵘ 2.**

kaj 2 for **küjᵘ 2**, see **kolᵘ 1.**

kaj 3 (L. 462), incorr. for **khājⁱ**, q.v.

kajĕ, see **kaḍun.**

kājⁱ कंजि or **küjᵘ 2** कंजू, see **kolᵘ 1.**

kaji, for **küjᵘ 1**, see **kal 1.**

kāji 1 and **2** काजि, see **kôjᵘ** and **köjⁱ 2.**

kāji 3 काजि in **kāji-tamonᵘ** काजि-तमंनु । अतिधूसराङ्गः adj. (f. **-tamüñᵘ** -तमंञू), dark-skinned, dark-complexioned (over the whole body).

kīj कीँज् or **kinj** किञ् f. the cat in the game of tipcat, see **loṭhᵘ**. The word is a by-form of **kijⁱ**, q.v.

kijⁱ किजि, **kijᵘ** किजू, **kījⁱ** कीजि, or **kījᵘ** कीजू । काष्ठकीलकः f. a wooden peg or spike (Rām. 435); a peg for tethering cattle; a tent-peg; a small nail, tack, spike, or wedge for fastening anything (cf. **ala-kᵒ**, p. 23*a*, l. 34; **chāna-kᵒ**, p. 162*a*, l. 13; **dāsa-k,** p. 252*a*, l. 9) (K.Pr. 41 *kīj*, 112 *kij*; El. *kīj*). Cf. **kyulᵘ.**

kiji-khrāv किजि-ख्राव् । कीलकयुता काष्ठपादुका f. a wooden patten with a peg at the fore-end, which is grasped between the toes, and by which the patten is held to the foot. **-kūshⁱ** -कूँशि । उन्नत उपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of high-heeled shoe worn in winter, see **kūshⁱ.**

kōjĕ कोज्य, see **kūlᵘ.**

kôjᵘ कोजु । प्रातराशवेला m. (sg. ag. **köjⁱ 1** कांजि, abl. **kāji 1** काजि), the morning meal, breakfast (Gr.Gr. 157, K.Pr. 104); the hour of the morning meal, about 4½ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176), the forenoon. Cf. **aḍ-kôjᵘ**, p. 10*a*, l. 32; **khanḍawāv-kôjᵘ**, p. 403*a*, l. 27; i.q. **cāsht,** q.v. (El. also *kanj*). **—khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । प्रातराशवेलाभोज्यखादनम् m.inf. to cause to eat the morning meal, to give breakfast (to), esp. (when owing to a death in a family, the members fast by eating only once a day, in the evening) to cause the members of a family to break such a fast by inducing them to take the morning

meal. **kāji-kāla** काजि-काल । प्रातराशसायन्तनाशयोः adv. both at the morning meal and at the evening meal, both at breakfast and at supper (there being only two meals a day); cf. **kāla-kāji,** s.v. **kāl 1. -pātⁱ** :पंति । प्रथमप्रहरादनु adv. after the time of the morning meal, after the early forenoon.

köjⁱ-bata कांजि-बत । प्रथमप्रहरभोजनम् m. the food eaten at the morning meal; the morning meal itself, breakfast. **-gāsa** -गास । पूर्वाह्णभोज्यं तृणम् m. the early morning meal of grass, or the like, given to cattle. **-samay** -समय् m., i.q. **-wakth,** bel. (K. 204). **-wakth** -वक्थ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकालः m. (sg. dat. **-waktas** -वक्तस्), the time of the morning-meal, breakfast-time. **-waktan** -वक्तन् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्त्यनेहसि adv. at the time of the morning meal, at breakfast time. **-waktas** -वक्थ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv., id.

köjis कांजिस् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv. at the hour of the morning meal, at breakfast time (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like) (El. also *kanjis*). **-bögⁱ** -बांगि or **-bögin** -बांगिन् । प्रातराशवेलायाम् adv., id., but more indefinite, at about breakfast time.

kājyukᵘ काज्युकु । प्रथमप्रहरकालिकः adj. (f. **kājicᵘ** काजिचू), of or belonging to, or produced at the time of the morning meal (i.e. in the forenoon).

köjⁱ 2 कांजि or **köjᵘ 1** कांजू । शिला f. (sg. abl. **kāji 2** काजि, for **3,** see s.v.), a slab, a flat stone; esp. a flat stone on which sandal-wood, condiments, or the like, are ground with a muller (K. 151). **kāji-tīl** काजि-तील । घृष्टं तैलम् m. a kind of medicinal oil, ground out of medicaments on such a slab. It is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-waṭh** -वठ । पाषाणमुसलो ऽश्मः m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), the stone muller used with the above grinding slab (El. *kájiwat* or *kájwaṭ*) (K.Pr. 60, 112, 114, 148).

köjᵘ 2, 3 कांजू, see **kôlᵘ 1, 3.**

kūj कूंज (cf. کنج) । कोणः m. a corner (El.); an intermediate point of the compass, such as north-east, south-east, and so on. El. makes this word f.

kujⁱ कुजि or **kujᵘ** कुजू । बालवृक्षः f. a small or young tree; a bush, shrub (K.Pr. 36); a plant (as distinct from a tree) (K.Pr. 27, 80; W. 128). Cf. **olici-kujⁱ,** p. 23*b*, l. 45, and **kulᵘ.**

kūjᵘ कूजू, see **kūlᵘ.**

küjᵘ कंजू, see **kal 1** and **kolᵘ 1.**

kajkulāh کجکلاه adj. c.g. and subst. m. one who wears *his turban awry, a fop, a beau;* (cf a king) *one who wears a curved crown* (YZ. 2), see **kaj 1.**

kūjal कूँजल् or **kūjĕl** कूँज्यल् । कोणवान् adj. c.g. *possessing corners, angled* (e.g. of something *quadrangular or pentangular*), i.q. **kūnal.**

kajĕn कज्यन् (YZ. 569, *kajin*), (eyes, fem.) were torn out by her, see **kaḍun.**

kajĕr कज्यर् । मूकत्वम् m. dumbness, muteness (cf. **kolᵘ 1**).

kaj-raftār کجرفتار, **kaj-raphtār** कज्-रफ़तार् adj. c.g. walking crookedly or obliquely; perverse (Gr.M.); unprincipled, irregular. Cf. **kaj 1.**

kujāst کجاست, where is? (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 16).

kājwat, kājiwat, see **köjⁱ 2.**

kajyōv कज्योव्, see **kaḍun.**

kak, see **kakav.**

kāka काक, see **kākh.**

kākā काका m. a crow, in **kākā-jī,** the revered crow, i.e. the crow known in Sanskrit as Bhusunḍa, who was famous for his piety (see **busunḍ**) (Śiv. 1772, where the word may also mean a revered elder. Cf. **kākh**).

kīkī कीकी or **kaikī** कैकी or **kökī** कांकी (by Paṇḍits often written **kaikayī** कैकयी or **kaikēyī** कैकेयी, in Sanskrit fashion), f. in Hindū legend, N. of one of the wives of King Daśaratha, Rāmacandra's stepmother, and mother of Bharata. In Sanskrit her N. was 'Kaikēyī'. By her intrigues she procured Rāmacandra's banishment, in order to secure the throne for her own son. She is hence considered a type of all slanderous intriguers. (Rām. 5, 40, 153, 206, 256, 277, 297, etc., always spelt **kīkī**; obl. form **kīkīyĕ,** Rām. 82, 148-9, 155, 182, 261, 266, 282, and (m.c.) **kīkiyī,** Rām. 83).

kökⁱ कांकि । जल्पाकः adj. c.g. an ill-natured tattler, one who habitually goes about saying unpleasant things. Cf. **kīkī.**

kŏkᵘ क्वकु in **kŏkᵘ-mŏkᵘ** क्वकु-म्वकु । संकुचिताङ्गत्वम् m. contraction or drawing together all one's limbs, and drawing one's garments tight round one (e.g. under the influence of cold or of great fear).

kukⁱ कुकि । उच्चैः शिरस्त्रम् f. a kind of tall hat, worn especially by mendicant devotees and the like.

kukᵘ कुकु in **byôlᵘ-kukᵘ,** a cuckoo, see **byôlᵘ-kukᵘ,** p. 150*a*, l. 24; cf. **kukilᵘ** and **kukyulᵘ.** (L. 138, *shakuk* or *kuku, Cuculus canorus*).

kākad काकद् (= کاغذ) । काकलम m., see **kākaz.**

kākh काख् (= کاکا) । पिता, ज्येष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **kākas** काकस्), a father (only used with reference to one's own father); an elder male relative (esp. when —° added to a person's name or referring to him); an eldest son of a family is so addressed or referred to by his brothers and sisters (K.Pr. 156, 217, 251); a much-respected person outside the family may also be so addressed (K.Pr. 217). Cf. **kākañ.**

kāka-hŏkal काक-हाँकल् । दूरतरः सम्बन्धः f. distant relationship (i.e. a relationship which is admitted, or which is traditional, but the exact degree of which cannot be stated). **-lāla** -लाल । ज्येष्ठतातः m. a beloved elder, such as a beloved father of a house or person in similar position of authority in a house, is thus addressed by the other members.

kākun^{u} काकुनु adj. (f. **kākün^{ü}** काकंनू, of or belonging to one who is elder (e.g. an elder brother) (cf. **bāyyun^{u}**, p. 149*b*, l. 17) (K.Pr. 251).

kākun^{u} hāputh काकुनु हापुथ m. 'Daddy's bear', the bogey with which children are threatened to make them good, as in 'be quiet, there's a bear coming'; hence, nothing to be really afraid of (K.Pr. 92).

kōkh कोख् । वेशः m. (sg. dat. **kōkas** कोकस्), fine outward appearance (due to dress, ornaments, etc.). **—cārun** —चारुन् । वेशसंपादनम् m.inf. to 'tie up' one's dress, to arrange one's dress, etc., to dress oneself up; esp. to arrange or tie up the hair, etc. Cf. **kōkala.**

kūkh कूख् । कोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **kūkas** कूकस्), a loud shouting, shriek, or outcry made by a single person.

kŏ-khod^{u} क्-खडु । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an impure vulva, one belonging to a habitually unchaste and depraved woman.

kŏ-khadyuk^{u} क्-खड्युकु । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. **-khadic^{ü}** -खडिचू), one born from such, one utterly vile and baseborn.

kākājī काकाजी, see **kākā.**

kŏ-kōj^{ü} क्-कांजू etc., see **kŏ-kôl^{u}.**

kŏ-küj^{ü} क्-कंजू, see **kŏ-kal.**

kakkū, see **kakav.**

kakkar कक्कर् m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

kŏ-kal क्-कल् । कुत्सितोत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **kŏ-küj^{ü}** क्-कंजू), evil longing, vicious desire. **kŏ-küj^{ü}** क्-कंजू । कुत्सितोत्कण्ठया adv. with an evil longing, with desires fixed on or exercised in evil objects or occupations.

kōkala कोकल । केशपाशः m. a method of wearing the hair, esp. adopted by prostitutes and the like. It is described as tying the hair across the upper part of the forehead, and letting it hang down each cheek in a ringlet (El. translates 'a ringlet, a lock of hair'). Cf. **kōkh** and **kakav.**

kŏ-kil क्-किल् f. used in the gen. **kŏ-kili-hond^{u}** क्-किलि-हंदु । दुष्टकीलाजातः adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), born of unlawful (incestuous) sexual intercourse; used in abuse. Cf. **kil.**

kŏ-kôl^{u} क्-कोलु । कुत्सितकालभवः adj. (f. **-kōj^{ü}** -कांजू), of or belonging to an evil time, born or produced at an evil or ill-omened time.

kŏkŏl^{i} क्कांलि । कुत्सिते काले adv. at an evil or ill-omened time. **—warshun** —वर्शुन् । अनुचिते प्रादुर्भावः m. (sg. dat. **—warshĕnas** —वर्शनस्), rain at an evil time, untimely rain; met. the production or appearance of anything at an ill or awkward time (whether the thing is desired or not).

kukāl कुकाल्, see **kath.**

kukila कुकिल, **kukili** कुकिलि, see **kukil^{ü}** and **kukyul^{u}.**

kukil^{ü} कुकिलू । कोकिला f. the hen of the black or Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of India. Cf. **kukyul^{u}**, of which it is f. (K.Pr. 9). In Śiv. 503 the pl. nom. is **kukila.**

koklas (? spelling), the Kashmīr Pucras Pheasant, *Pucrasia biddulphi* (L. 120).

kĕkalüṭ^{ü} कँकलटू । सरटः f. (sg. dat. **kĕkalacĕ** कँकलच्य), a lizard, chameleon (K.Pr. 102; K. 836–7; L. 156, *kauklat*).

kŏ-kôm^{u} क्-कोमु adj. (f. **kŏ-kōm^{ü}** क्-कांमू), one who does evil deeds, wicked, sinful (Rām. 1776).

kākun^{u} काकुनु, see **kākh.**

kõkun कोँकुन् m. a bracelet in **kõkan-band** कोँकन्-बंद् । कङ्कणबन्धः m. the tying on of the bracelet; esp. at a Hindū sacrifice the ceremonial tying on, by the sacrificing priest, of a red thread round the right fore-arm of the sacrificer, and of another round the left fore-arm of the sacrificer's wife. Cf. **kõkañ.**

kokan-bēr (? spelling) m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.).

kõkanāwun कोँकनावुन् also **kõkawun** कोँकवुन् । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kõkanôw^{u}** कोँकनोवु), to praise (one person to another), to recommend (a person).

kākañ काकञ् । प्रजावती f. the wife of an elder male relative; esp. an eldest brother's wife (cf. **böy^{i}-k^{o}**, p. 149*b*, l. 6) (K.Pr. 156; Rām. 510; H. v, 10; K. 1017); a paternal uncle's wife, or (in the lifetime of one's grandmothers or similar female relatives of at least that degree) one's own mother. Cf. **kākh, māmatur^{u}**, and **māsatur^{u}.**

kõkañ कोँकञ् । कङ्कणविशेषः f. a gold or silver bracelet or armlet. Cf. **kõkun.**

kõkanĕ-mast कोँकञ-मस्त । अरालाः केशाः m. a woman's hair when naturally curling. **-wor^{u}** -वरु । अल्पापूपभेदः m. a kind of small cake, made out of the little amount of flour left over when baking a number of cakes or loaves, and indicating that the tale of loaves is complete.

kakar 1, i.q. **kakkar**, q.v.

kakar 2 ककर् । धूमपानम् m. any substance meant to be smoked, such as tobacco, bhang, or the like (vulg.).

kakorᵘ ककॊर् । अनिच्छा m. unwillingness (due to laziness, apprehension of trouble, or the like) to undertake any work when urged to do so.

kākur काकुर् m. the barking deer (El.).

kakurᵘ ककुर् । कलङ्कनम् m. a mark; esp. a stain, an ugly mark (Rām. 1011).

kākurᵘ काकुर् । शठप्रकृतिः m. (f. **kākürᵘ** काकॄर्, K.Pr. 132, *kākir*), a dishonest man, a swindler (rare), f. a similar woman (in K.Pr. 132 translated 'sharp').

kakürᵘ ककॄर् or **kük**ᵘ**r**ᵘ कुकॄर् । दृढा त्वक्, हिमस्य शिलीभावः f. the hard outer rind of a water-melon or similar fruit; the hard crust of snow which has melted on the surface of a road and then frozen again. Cf. **ala-k°**, p. 22*b*, l. 9.

kēkurᵘ कैँकुर् m. a servant, a subordinate (K. 23).

kŏkorᵘ क्रकॊर्, **kŏkur** क्रकुर्, or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kŏkur**ᵘ क्रकुर् । कुक्कुटः, श्वेताल्पपाषाणः m. (pl. nom. **kŏkar** क्रकर्; f. sg. nom. **kŏkür**ᵘ क्रकॄर्), a cock (the barn-door fowl) (K.Pr. 221); a fowl (K.Pr. 117, 236); a kind of round white pebbles used by little girls as a toy (in this sense employed in the plur.); fem. a hen (El. *kŏhir*; K.Pr. 117, 163, *kukĕr*; Śiv. 1814).

kŏkar-bāg क्रकर्-बाँग् f. the crowing of a cock; cock-crow, early morning (El., K.Pr. 176). **-bāgi** -बाँगि adv. at cockcrow, at dawn (El.). **-böv**ᵘ -बावु । कुक्कुटपार्श्वमांसम् f. a fowl's thigh; hence, the thick flesh off the side of a fowl. **-dōka-dōkh** -दोक-दोँख् or **-dōkha-dōkh** -दौँख-दौँख् । कुक्कुटयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. **-dōka-dōki** -दौँक-दौँकि), the mutual pecking of cocks, cock-fighting. **-gām** -गाम m. a fowl-village, a village in which fowls are reared, or in which the inhabitants make a speciality of rearing fowls (H. xi, 8). **-kun** (? spelling and gender), fowl cholera (L. 366). **-mor**ᵘ -मॊर् । कुक्कुटालयः m. a fowl-house (cf. K.Pr. 240). **-māz** -माज़् । कुक्कुटमांसम् m. fowl's flesh (a word principally used by Musalmāns). **-nāg** -नाग् m. N. of a fountain in Pargana Bring (the Sanskrit *Kukkuṭēśvara* (El. *Kukir Nāg*, RT.Tr. II, 469 *Kuk*ᵃ*r Nāg*). **-pūt**ᵘ -पूतु । कुक्कुटपोतः m. (f. **-pūts**ᵘ -पूचू), a chicken (Gr.Gr. 131). **-tīr**ᵘ -तीरु । कुक्कुटपत्त्रः f. a fowl's feather. **-tīrĕ lāgañĕ** -तीर्ये लागञ । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to apply fowl's feathers; met. to put a person to shame, to make him an object of blame by bringing a charge of some fault (esp. when undeserved). **-tīrĕ yiñĕ** -तीर्ये यिञ । अतिदारिद्र्यावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. fowl's feathers to come; met. to be reduced to poverty. **-zang** -जंग् । कुक्कुटजङ्घा f. a fowl's leg; standing on one leg (like a fowl).

kŏkürᵘ क्रकॄर् । कुक्कुटी f. a hen. **—karüñ**ᵘ —करुञ् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् f.inf. to calumniate, to make a person an object of blame (esp. when undeserved).

kŏ-kôrᵘ क्र-कोर् । कुत्सिताकारः, कुत्सितरूपः adj. (f. **-kör**ᵘ -कॉर्), (of an animate object) ill-shaped, ugly.

kükᵘ**r**ᵘ कुकॄर्, see **kakür**ᵘ.

kŏkarūkū क्रकरूकू m. the sound of a cock-crowing or any similar inarticulate meaningless sound (Śiv. 1814).

kŏ-karm 1 क्र-कर्म । कुकर्म m. an evil action, a wicked deed (W. 110, Śiv. 19, K. 12); an unlucky action; (amongst Hindūs) an evil action done in a former birth, resulting in unhappiness or misfortune in the present life.

kŏ-karm 2 क्र-कर्म adj. c.g. one who suffers from an unhappy fate owing to actions done in a former birth (Śiv. 423). See **1**.

kŏ-karmī क्र-कर्मी adj. c.g. an evil doer, a sinner (Rām. 52).

kŏ-kēran क्र-केरन । कुत्सिता प्रकृतिः m. (of a human being) an evil nature, a bad disposition.

kᵃ**karāray** ककरारय् । काष्ठादिभञ्जनशब्दानुकृतिः f. onomat. the crashing noise of breaking or falling timber, or the like.

kākshā काँखा f. (K. 605), i.q. **kāch**, q.v.

kakshĕma (?) m. *Serratula anthelmintica*, a kind of sawwort (El., who also gives as synonyms *bukokī*, *kāla zīra*, *kālī zīrī*, and *malwa bakchī*. Cf., however, **kāla-zyur**ᵘ, s.v. **kāla 3**).

kŏ-kath क्र-कथ् । कुत्सितं वचनम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), an ill word, a word that should not be spoken, an abusive or indecent expression.

kŏ-kaṭh क्र-कठ् । कुत्सितपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a bad son, one, who by bad conduct, is a disgrace to his parents and family (Gr.Gr. 132).

kakutari (? spelling) f. N. of a certain potherb, used as an acid vegetable, probably *Rumex acetosa* (L. 72). Cf. **obul**ᵘ and **aibij**.

kakav ककव् or **kakuv** ककुव् । चकोरः m. (sg. dat. **kakawas** ककवस्), the Bartavelle or Greek partridge (*Perdix rufa*) (fabled to subsist on moonbeams, and to eat fire at the full moon). It is believed to be tortured by a perpetual thirst, even though it drink water continually, drop by drop (El. and K.Pr. 101, *kakkū*; K.Pr. 145, *kakkav*; L. 119, *kak*, *Caccabis chukar*; Rām. 97). **—karun** —करुन् । अपयानम् m.inf. to play the partridge, i.e. to abscond, to run

away, esp. to do so without being seen (cf. K.Pr. 145). —paṭhᵃrāwun —पंठ्रावुन् । केशानां वेशेन स्थापनम् m.inf. to dress the hair over the forehead in a certain way used esp. by prostitutes; cf. **kōkala.** **-rangishⁱ** -रंगिशि । गतिचातुर्यम् f. (of a human being) quickness in walking, the habit of or facility in walking quickly (cf. K.Pr. 101, the crow learnt to walk like a partridge). **-ṭhūl** -टूल् । चकोराण्डम् m. a partridge's egg. **-trēsh** -त्रेश् । चकोरपिपासा f. a partridge's thirst; met. a thirst which is not quenched by frequently repeated small draughts of water.

kōkawun कोँकवुन् । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōkowᵘ** कोँकवु), i.q. **kōkanāwun,** q.v.

kaikayī कैकयी or **kaikēyī** कैकेयी or **kōkayī** कांकयी, i.q. **kaikī** कैकी, q.v.

kukyulᵘ कुकिलु । पुंस्कोकिल: m. (f. **kukilᵘ** कुकिलू), the black, or Indian, cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of India (Śiv. 1814).

kukila-phōj कुकिल-फोज् m. a flock of cuckoos (Śiv. 1860).

kukili-hotᵘ कुकिलि-हंटु । कोकिलातुल्य: कण्ठस्वन: m. a cuckoo's throat; met. a human voice sweet as that of the Indian cuckoo. **-pūrⁱ** -पूंरि । कोकिलापादन्यास: f. the putting down of the foot of a cuckoo, a cuckoo's gait; met. (of a beautiful woman) a gait charming as that of a cuckoo. **-pôṭᵘ** -पोट्टु । औषधभेद: m. a kind of medicinal grass growing in wet ground. It is used as a laxative (L. 75, *kakilipot*; Śiv. 1808).

kākaz काकज़् كاغذ or **kākad** काकद् । काकलम् m. paper. According to El. the manufacture of paper in Kashmīr is said to have begun in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Before that time birch-bark was used (see **burza**). The great paper works of Kashmīr are situated at Naushāhar, near to Śrīnagar. (H. **kākad**, xii, 6, 7, 11–2, 15–8, 22; **kākaz,** viii, 10). **-barᵃg** -बरग् كاغذ برگ m. a leaf, or sheet of paper (Gr.M.). **-chal** -छल् f. a bit or scrap of paper (Gr.M.). **-dasta** -दस्त كاغذ دستہ । काकजाख्यलिपिपटनिचय: m. a quire of paper, 24 sheets. **-gar** -गर् । काकलसम्पादक: m. a paper-maker; a paper-seller, a stationer. **-gara** -गर m. a house made of paper equivalent to our 'house of cards', a house that can be at once destroyed (Śiv. 1778). **-han** -हन् f. a piece of paper (Rām. 1163). **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटू । वेष्टितं दीर्घकाकलम् f. (sg. dat. **-kōcĕ** -कोच्य), a strip of paper; esp. a long strip of paper rolled up, formerly used in Kashmīr for business accounts or the like. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यमु । काकलक्रमि: m. a paper-worm, an insect which eats and destroys paper that is not cared for, a fish-insect, book-worm, or the like.

kākazī काकज़ी adj. c.g. of paper, made of paper; paper-like, thin, delicate. **—dūnᵘ** —डूनु m. a superior kind of walnut, with a shell like paper and a large excellent kernel (L. 352).

kal 1 कल् । चिन्ता, उत्काण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **küjᵘ 1** कजू, Gr.Gr. 69; K.Pr. 92 has *kaji*, but Śiv. 1757 has *kali*, and L.V. 64 has pl. dat. *kalan*; for **küjᵘ 2,** see **kolᵘ 1**), longing, regret, yearning (L.V. 64; YZ. 271; Śiv. 1757; Rām. 650; K. 499, 1102, 1142); worry, worrying, anxiety (K.Pr. 92); thought, consideration, calculation (i.q. **kalanā**, q.v., Śiv. 583, 769); loving thought, affectionate meditation (Śiv. 524, 1575; K. 279). **—ganüñᵘ** —गनञ्‌ । उत्काण्ठाभिवृद्धि: f.inf. longing (for any object) to increase (L.V. 48). **—kaḍüñᵘ** —कडञ्‌, f.inf. to pull out longing, to suggest or prompt a wish, to cause a person to long (for anything) (Śiv. 576).

kal 2 कल् । यन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), a machine, an engine (Śiv. 1575, 1870).

kal 3 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), i.q. **kalā**, q.v. (Śiv. 1657, 1842). **shĕshi-kal,** a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69).

kal 4 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), any practical art; accomplishment, skill, dexterity; **yōga-kal,** skill in *yōga*, the practice of *yōga*, or mental absorption, L.V. 14.

kal 5 कल् in **kala-kal** कल-कल् । कोलाहल: m. a noise, uproar; the act of raising an uproar. Cf. **kōlakōl.**

kāl 1 काल् । समय:, भोजनावसर:, कृतान्त: m. a time, a season (cf. **āpayĕ-kāl, barsāth-k°**, p. 127*a*, l. 31, **hĕndawan-k°**, p. 338*b*, l. 21) (YZ. 454; Śiv. 659, 1325, 1723, 1758); time, a period of time (YZ. 237; Rām. 548); esp. one of the four ages or *satya*, *trēta*, *dwāpara*, and *kali yugas* (L.V. 91); a meal-time; a meal (YZ. 435); the appointed time, Fate, Destiny (Rām. 276, 282); the time of death, death (Śiv. 158, 165, 708, 1563; Rām. 192, 412, 769; K. 68, etc.); Death (personified) (Śiv. 281, 864, 1209, 1465, 1480, 1723, 1908, 1915; Rām. 414, 956; K. 38, 363, etc.); N. of Śiva in his terrific form (Śiv. 1333); —° the amount of anything taken at one time, as in **bata-kāl,** p. 137*a*, l. 8, the amount of rice sufficient for a single meal, **dŏda-kāl,** p. 189*a*, l. 47, the amount of milk taken from a cow at one milking; **anta-kāl,** the end-time, the time of death (K. 8, 238); **yūsᵘ**

kāl, a long time (Rām. 1297; K. 489, 685, 704, 794, 1111), for, or from, a long time (Śiv. 1209; Rām. 306, 895, 1137). With suff. of indef. art. (**kālāh, kālā**) this word is used adverbially when —°, as in **az-kālāh**, only once to-day, p. 74*a*, l. 16; **kẽh-kālā**, for a short time, for a while (Gr.M., K. 603); similarly **wārayāh kāl**, for a very long time (H. viii, 2). There are three times,— present, past, and future—or, as an alternative explanation, the three conditions of waking, dreaming, and sound sleep (Śiv. 1428, 1694). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. time to pass (Śiv. 81, 706); **kẽh kālāh gav**, a short time passed (H. v, 10; viii, 2); **wārayāh kālāh gav**, a long time passed (H. viii, 2). **—kshēph karun** —क्षेप् करुन् m.inf. to pass time, to spend time (Gr.M.). **—wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. time to elapse; **kōtāh kāl wôtuy**, how much time elapsed for thee? how much time did you spend (in such and such a place, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kāla काल adv. at (such and such) a time; (opp. to **pagāh**, to-morrow) at (the evening) time, in the evening, this evening (K.Pr. 194, 227). Cf. **kālacan**. **-kāji** -काजि । सायन्तनाशप्रातराशयोः adv. both at breakfast and supper, i.q. **kāji-kāla**, p. 430*a*, l. 1. **-pĕṭha** -पठ adv. from some time, i.e. for some time since (Gr.M.); **kẽh kāla-pĕṭha**, from some time, some time ago; **yüts**[u] **kāla-pĕṭha**, from a long time, and so on for other similar expressions (Gr.M.). **-shēkhar** -शेखर् m. (in Hindū mythology) the crest of Time or of Death, a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1174). **-samhār** -संहार् m. N. of the god Śiva in his terrible form of Rudra, who will destroy the universe on the last day, literally, the destroyer of Time or of Death (Śiv. 68, 122, 864. In 118, 152, 1577, the name specifically refers to the destruction of death). **-samhörī** -संहॉरी m., id. (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). **-zāl** -ज़ाल् m. the net of time, passage or efflux of time; **-zōl**[i] -ज़ॉलि adv. by efflux of time (L.V. 64).

kālan कालन् adv. —° at such and such a time (cf. **arinĕn-kālan**, p. 44*a*, l. 26).

kālas कालस् adv. at (such and such) a time (Śiv. 862, 1887). Cf. **kōl**[i]**-kālas**, p. 438*b*, l. 9. **wārayāhas kālas**, for (during) a long time (H. iii, 1).

kāl 2 काल् m. the day after to-morrow, in **az-kāl**. See **az 1** (p. 74*a*, l. 13) where it is incorrectly translated '*to-morrow*'. *This word, therefore, differs in meaning from the Hindī kal. The Kāshmīrī for 'to-morrow' is* **pagāh**. (El. *kāl*, i.e. **kōl**); *yesterday* (*Śiv. 1333*).

kāli 1 कालि adv. (for **2**, see s.v., for **3**, see **kôl**[u] **1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-kāli**, to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays (p. 74*a*, l. 15).

kōl[i] **1** कॉलि adv. (for **2**, see under **kôl**[u] **1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-kōl**[i] (p. 74*a*, l. 16), to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays. **-kĕth** -क्यथ् । परश्वः adv. on the day after to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 157; W. *kolkiet*, 95). **-kĕth-kani** -क्यथ्-कनि । प्रायः परश्वः adv. about the day after to-morrow, on the day after to-morrow or thereabouts.

kala कल ڪَل (L. 460, *kal*) । शिरः, आद्यभागः m. the head of a human being or other animal (cf. **gāḍa-k°**, p. 276*b*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 51, 92–3, 136, 169; YZ. 565; Śiv. 124–5, 128, 205, 313, 319–21, etc.; Rām. 269, 410, 630, 634, 1457, 1738; H. iii, 1, 5, 9; K. 236, 390, etc.); the top, end, or tip (of anything) (cf. **dünz**[u]**-k°**, p. 229*a*, l. 42; **dā̃-k°**, p. 230*a*, l. 29; and **muji-k°**, s.v. **muj**[ü]); the head or beginning (of anything) (K.Pr. 118, *kulah*); the front (of anything) (cf. **dāsa-k°**, p. 252*a*, l. 10); the commencement (of a story, or the like). **—chāwun** —छावुन् m.inf. to fling the head (at so-and-so), to thrust (at) with the head, to butt (**akh akis-kun**, mutually Rām. 923, but **kalas kañĕ chāwun**, to fling stones at a person's head, Rām. 1433). **-dāla** -दाल । शिरस्थूलाकृति चर्मादि m. head-leather, thick skin on a man's head which by itself gives him the appearance of stoutness. **—ḍōlun** —डोलुन् । दीनीभवनम् m.inf. 'the head to be of no value', i.e. to become very humble, to stoop to humility (in supplicating another to grant a request). **—dārun** —दारुन् । वशीभवनम् m.inf. to offer the head (to the executioner); hence, to become entirely subject or obedient to another. **—dyun**[u] —दिनु । तत्परीभवनम् m.inf. to give the head (including the mind, voice, etc.); hence, to become entirely engrossed in the accomplishment of some object, to devote oneself with ardour to some work. **-ganḍ hyon**[u] -गंड-ह्यनु । अग्रभागग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to tie up the head; esp. to tie up the top of a bundle of articles. **—ganḍun 1** —गंडुन् । उष्णीषः m. a turban. **—ganḍun 2** —गंडुन् m.inf. to add a preface or introduction to a book. **-hīr**[ü] -हीरू । छेदितं शिरः f. a decapitated head (e.g. of a goat) (K.Pr. 197); met. (as a term of reproach) a head as useless as if it were decapitated, an empty noddle. **-hērĕ-pröpyun**[u] -हेर्य-प्रॉप्युनु । मूर्धोपहारनैवेद्यम् m. an offering of the head of a sheep or other animal made by a Hindū to a god. **—hĕth lalanāwun** —ह्यथ ललनावुन् m.inf. to take hold of a person's head and

fondle it (Rām. 269, 1129). **-hāŧsh** -हाछ् । शिरश्छेदाभियोगः f. (sg. dat. **-hāŧsi** -हात्सि), a charge resulting in decapitation, a charge of a capital crime. **-khaphürᵘ** -खर्फ़ुर्। कपालः f. half of the cranium of the head, i.e. the forehead and adjacent part of the skull, the front of the cranium, see **khaphürᵘ**. **-kànⁱ** कंनि adv. in the direction of the head, at the head end (of an animal) (H. xi, 9). **-kinⁱ dyunᵘ** -किनि दिनु m.inf. to throw (a person) head-foremost, to cast head-first (K.Pr. 171, W. 144). **-kôpᵘ** -कोपु । शिरःकलापश्च m. head and cranium, i.e. an entire head including the hair; cf. **kôpᵘ 3**. **-kāpi-sān** -कापि-सान् । शिरः कलापाभ्यां सह adv. with head and hair i.e. entirely (e.g. of a person diving and plunging so that his entire body is under water, or of a person greedily eating up an entire dish, as if, like an ogre, he were eating an entire animal, head, hair, and all). **-māl** -माल् f. a chaplet of heads, or skulls, said by Hindūs to be worn by the god Śiva (Śiv. 88, 814, 891). **-mālā-dar** -माला-दर् (Śiv. 1174) or **-mālā-dārawunᵘ** -माल-दारवुनु (Śiv. 1260, 1537) m. he who wears a chaplet of skulls, N. of Śiva. **-māz** -माज् । शिरोमांसम् m. the flesh of the head, the flesh of the head of a sheep, goat, or similar animal, cut off from the bone and sold by butchers. **-phŏphüjᵘ** -फुर्फजू । अत्यल्पं शिरः f. a small head, a little head, a head which is small as compared with the other members of the body; cf. **hēri-phŏ°**, p. 345*b*, l. 46. **-pushᵘ** -पुशु । टुप्पिकाविशेषः m. a head covering, a kind of skull-cap (worn chiefly by women) (El.; K.Pr. 146, *kalaposh*; L. 459, *kal pōsh*; W. 140) (cf. **gĕv-k°**, p. 316*b*, l. 4); (from its shape) a sheep's paunch, see **ḍambⁱ-k°**, p. 218*a*, l. 10, and **ḍamiñĕ-k°**, p. 220*a*, l. 39. **-pushⁱ-korᵘ** -पुशि-कंरु । टुप्पिकाविशेषाधस्तनभागः m. the lower part or edge of this skull-cap. **-pushᵘ madun** -पुशु मदुन् । टुप्पिकाविशेषधारणशीलः m. (sg. dat. **—madanas** —मदनस्), a skull-cap cupid, a man who either owing to want of a proper turban or through shamelessness habitually wears such a woman's skull-cap, and who is vain of his personal appearance when doing so. **-pĕṭhⁱ wŏṭh** -पॅठि व्वठ् f. a leap over (so-and-so's head) (H. ii, 9). Similarly **-pĕṭhⁱ**, (whirling a thing) over one's head (K. 187); **-pĕṭhⁱ-kinⁱ** (flung it) over his head (K. 351). **-shēkh** -शेख् । अत्युद्धतः m. (sg. dat. **-shēkhas** -शेखस्), one who (on account of great wealth or good qualities, high family, or the like) is proud, haughty, insolent; one who (for similar reason) is entitled to great respect. **-ṭāph** -टाफ् । शिरसि तलप्रहारः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭāpi** -टापि), a slap (with the open hand) on the head. **-ŧshaṭh** -छट् । अत्याहितम् f. (sg. dat. **-ŧshaṭi** -छटि), a cold blast on the head; met. terror caused by some great calamity (e.g. by undergoing punishment or by the pain due to some severe disease). **-ŧshŏṭh** -छूठ् । शिरोमलधूल्यादिः m. (sg. dat. **-ŧshŏṭi** -छूटि), scurf of the head. **-ŧsündᵘ** -त्सुण्डू । शिरआहतिः f. (sg. dat. **-ŧsanjĕ** -त्सञ्ज), a blow on the head (from a fist, kick, or the like); met. the occurrence of anxiety due to fear of death, or the like. **-ŧsanjĕ-kūrᵘ** -त्सञ्ज्य-कूरू। निःसहाया कन्या f. 'the daughter of a blow on the head', i.e. an orphan girl dependent upon others who treat her unkindly. **-ŧsanjĕ-nĕcyuvᵘ** -त्सञ्ज्य-न्यचिवु। निःसहायबालकः m. 'the son of a blow on the head', i.e. an orphan boy situated as ab. **-ŧsoṭᵘ** -त्सटु । छिन्नशिराः, अतिसाहसी, अत्युदारः adj. (f. **-ŧsüṭᵘ** -त्सटू), having the head cut off, beheaded; met. one who is audacious in order to help another, a knight errant, quixotic, chivalrous; warm-hearted, generous, of a noble disposition; one who fearlessly and audaciously engages in vile and contemptible employment. **—ŧsaṭun** —त्सटुन् m.inf. to behead (K.Pr. 214; Rām. 997; H. iii, 2; viii, 6; cf. Rām. 471). **-walyunᵘ** -वलिनु । शिरोवेष्टनम् m. anything wrapped like a turban round the head; esp. when worn by a woman. **-vyoṭhᵘ 1** -व्योठु । औषधविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a remedy for colds or the like. ? the *kalawint*, mentioned in L. 75 as a plant used as an antineuralgic medicine. **-vyoṭhᵘ 2** -व्योठु । स्थूलशिराः adj. (f. **-vĕṭhᵘ** -व्यठू), large-headed. **kalas dôdᵘ** कलस् दोदु m. a headache (El., Gr.M.). **—dyunᵘ akhāh** —दिनु अखाह् m.inf. to strike a person a single blow on the head (Rām. 483, 819). **—harakath karüñᵘ** —हरकथ् करुञ् f.inf. to shake the head (Rām. 712).

kalā कला or **kal 3** कल् f. (sg. dat. **kalāyĕ** कलाय or **kali** कलि), a digit, or one-sixteenth part of the moon's diameter. Hence, the expression 'sixteen kalā's' indicates complete brightness of the moon, or, met. of anything else (Śiv. 1438, 1658).

kāla 2 काल (for **1**, see **kāl 1**) adj. black (YZ. 66, 228); cf. **kôlᵘ 3**. **—dāna** —दान m. *Ipomœa cœrulea* or *Pharbites nil* (El.). **—gaṭa** —गट । नीलो ऽन्धकारः f. the black darkness of a cloudy moonless night (Rām. 402); met. a time of lawlessness, injustice, and calamity. **-sarᵃph** -सरफ् m. (sg. dat. **-sarpas** -सर्पस्), the black and most poisonous variety of the Cobra, *Coluber naga* (Śiv. 1055, Rām. 1469). **—zīra**, see **kakshĕma**, and cf. the next. L. 346 says it is

Carum, sp., and that it is a garden spring crop cultivated as a condiment for improving the condition of horses and other cattle. **—zyur**[u] **—ज़िर्** । कालोपंकुञ्चिका m. the seed of the *Nigella indica*, a kind of cummin. Cf. **kālī** and **kakshĕma.**

kalāī, see **kalāy 2.**

kali 1 and **2** कलि, see **kal 1** and **2**, and also **kalā.**

kali 3 कलि in **kali-kāl** कलि-काल् । कलियुगसमयः m. (gen. **-kāluk**[u] -कालुकु, Śiv. 338; **-kālun**[u] -कालुनु, Śiv. 1758) (amongst Hindūs) the time of the Kali-yŏg (see the next) full of evil and sin (Śiv. 338, 1325, 1723, 1758). **-yŏg** -युग् । कलियुगम् m. (among Hindūs) the fourth and worst of the four ages of the world, in Sanskrit *Kali-yuga*. It is the age of vice, and is at present current (Śiv. 1521; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12). Cf. **kāl 1.**

kāli 2 कालि m. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**, for **3**, see **kôl**[u] **1**) in **kāli-nāg** कालि-नाग् m. the name of a Nāga or snake who inhabited the river Yamunā (Jamnā), and was slain by Kṛṣṇa. The Skt. form of the name is *Kāliya* or *Kālīya* (K. 230 ff.).

kālī काली in **kālī-zīrī** काली-ज़ीरी f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.), see **kakshĕma** and **kāla 2.** **-zēwar** -ज़ेवर् m. *Bupleurum marginatum* (El.).

kail, see **kēla 1.**

kaul कौल् । जातिविशेषः, तज्जातिमांश्च m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs, the members of which follow the Tāntrik or *Kulâcāra* ritual; a member of this sept.

kaula-bāy कौल-बाय् । कुलाचारिस्त्री f. the wife of a member of the Kaul sept (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ**[u] -कोटु । कुलाचारानुयायिपोतः m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ; esp. a worthy son, spoken of with respect (Gr.Gr. 131). **-pūt**[u] -पूतु । कौलपुत्रः m. id., but not necessarily in a laudatory sense (Gr.Gr. 131).

kēla 1 केल । पशुविशेषः m. the ibex or Ladākī goat (*Capra sibirica*, L. 114 *kel* and *kail*, El. *kail*). It is found in the mountains of Ladak, Baltistān, and Wardwān. **kĕl**[i]**-phamb** क्यलि-फंब्, or **kīl**[i]**-phamb** कीलि-फंब्, **kil**[i]**-phamb** किलि-फंब्, m. the under hair of the ibex. It is imported from Ladak and is a valuable shawl-wool. It is superior to all other wools, and finds its way with great difficulty to the Indian markets. For further particulars see El. s.v. *kil-phamb*. Cf. **bŏṭa-phamb**, p. 138*b*, l. 24 (L. 114, *kel famb*; K.Pr. 94, *kil-phamb*).

kēla 2 केल । (कदली) फलविशेषः f. the fruit of the plantain tree (*Musa sapientium*), a banana. It does not grow in the valley. **-thūr**[u] -थूरु । कदलीलता f. a plantain tree (see ab.).

kĕl[i] **1** क्यलि, see **kēla 1.** For **2**, see **kyol**[u].

kĕl[i] **3** क्यलि or **kĕli** क्यलि । कदा adv. of time (inter.) at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kil किल् । आहतिः f. (sg. dat. **kili** किलि), a nudge, a thrust with the elbow, knee, or the like, to call attention (cf. **khŏni-k**°, p. 402*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 13); a slap with the edge of the open hand (El.); esp. a slap given in the act of sexual intercourse.

kila diñĕ किल दिञ f. pl. inf. to give nudges, to thrust and push (e.g. in making way through a crowd) (K.Pr. 56).

kili-hond[u] किलि-हंन्दु । कीलाजातः m. born of a blow given in sexual intercourse; hence, as a term of abuse, born of casual or secret intercourse, unlawfully begotten. **—kili khyon**[u] **—किलि ख्युनु** । असकृद्दस्ताघातेन पीडनम् m.inf. to hurt a person with repeated slaps or cudgellings; to poke over and over again (e.g. to poke a corpse on the funeral pyre to make it burn quickly) (K.Pr. 101).

kila किल قلعة । प्राकारः m. a fort (esp. one on a mountain or eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification (Gr.M.). I.q. **kalāy 1**, q.v. There is another **kila**, pl. of **kil**, q.v.

kil[i] किलि, etc., see **kyul**[u].

kŏl 1 क्वल् । कुलम् m. a race, a family, stock (Śiv. 1322; K. 379, 467, 604). In Śiv. 1536 **manz kŏla** is translated by the Sanskrit *saṁsāra-madhyāt*, (I shall escape) from existence in the world (?) as if **kŏl** were used met. for the whole family of mankind. **-aḍij**[ü] -अडिजू । कुलीनास्थि f. bone of a (good) family; hence, good stock, as in **kŏl-aḍijĕ-hünz**[ü] **kūr**[ü], a girl of a good stock. **-akŏl** -अक्वल् m. family and no family, the entire universe comprised in two categories, (1) those things which can be conceived as existing in groups or families, and (2) those things which cannot be so conceived (L.V. 2). **-cĕmākh** -च्यमाख् کل چماق । धूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-cĕmākhas** -च्यमाखस्), a habitual or professional sharper, swindler, cheat. **-kūr**[ü] -कूरू । महाकुलपुत्री f. a girl of family; hence, a virtuous maiden of good stock. **-kōrĕ-yĕhānath** -कोर्य-यहानथ् کل کوره اهانت । शिचायामपि स्वावमानध्यानम् f. the disdain shown by a girl of high family; met. the insulted feeling experienced by a child under instruction, even when he is being instructed by his elders and betters, the sulkiness of an unwilling pupil. **-mŏl** -म्वल् । कुलं मूल्यं च m. (sg. abl. **kŏla-mŏla** क्वल-म्वल, cf. **kŏla-mŏla-rost**[u], bel.), family and money-value, family and property (the two things considered in arranging

a marriage). **-nāshukh** -नाशुख् । कुलघातकः m. (sg. dat. **-nāshĕkas** -नाशकस्), a destroyer of a family, a bad son who brings disgrace on his family. **-pŏtᵃr** -प्वतर् or **-pŏthᵃr** -प्वथर् । कुल्यपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras** -प्वत्रस्), one who is born of excellent stock of high rank and repute. **-rīth** -रीथ् । कुलरीतिः f. (sg. dat. **-rīsᵘ** -रीछू), the traditional customs of a family. **-tārukh** -तारुख् । कुलोद्धारकः m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the saviour or restorer of a family, a good son of high repute and of good stock, who by his virtuous acts, or by clearing off his ancestral debts, is an honour to his family.

kŏla-dīph क्रल-दीफ् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536). **-gātukh** -गातुख् । कुलघातहत्‌ m. (sg. dat. **-gātakas** -गातकस्), the murderer of a family; a man of good stock, who ruins or disgraces his family. **-kalankh** -कलंख् । कुलदूषकः c.g. (sg. dat. **-kalankas** -कलंकस्), a stain on a family; one of respectable stock who disgraces his family by sinful practices, or the like. **-kshĕy** -चय् । कुलनाशः m. the total destruction of a family, the wiping out of a family. **-mŏla-rŏstᵘ** -म्वल-रंस्तु । कुलमूल्याभ्यां हीनः adj. (f. **-mŏla-rüṭshᵘ** -म्वल-रंछू), without family and money-value, of low stock and poor (u.w. reference to a person whom one is considering as a possible bride or bridegroom; see **kŏl-mŏl,** ab.). **-mār** -मार् । सर्पविशेषः m. a kind of serpent, whose bite is said to be so deadly that not only does the person bitten die, but also his whole family. **-nāsh** -नाश् । कुलच्छेदः, सर्पविशेषः m. destruction of a family; also i.q. **kŏla-mār.**

kŏl 2 क्रल् । कुल्या f. (sg. dat. **kŏli 1** क्रलि), a river, a stream, a brook (cf. **chaṭsa-kŏl**) (K.Pr. 103, 114; W. 149; L. 457 *kulih*, dat.; YZ. 407; Śiv. 1023, 1569; Rām. 42, 620; H. xii, 2, 4; K. 563); an artificial stream, canal, irrigation channel (cf. **dāra-kᵒ**, p. 235*a*, l. 30) (L. 464); met. a stream or flow of something other than water (cf. **dyāra-kŏla**, m., p. 270*b*, l. 28). El. *kŏl*, *kúl*, and *kwŏl*.

kŏla-obujⁱ क्रल-ऑबुजि । कुल्यः शाकविशेषः f. a variety of the plant **obujⁱ** (q.v.) which grows in streams. **-budij** -बुदिज् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice with a fragrant white soft grain; cf. **mŏshka-budij,** s.v. **mŏshᵉkh.** **-bal** -बल् । कुल्याखानम् m. ground near a river or stream (cf. **bal 3**). **-boṭhᵘ** -बंठु । कुल्यातटः m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1007). **-buzⁱ** -बुज़ि । कुल्यासात् adj. c.g. dependent on a river, become part of a river, merged in a river (e.g. something fallen into it, or someone who has plunged into it) (cf. **buzⁱ**). **-gand** -गंड् । कुल्याबन्धः m. 'tying up a channel', stopping the flow of water through an irrigation channel in order to divert the stream in some desired direction. **-grazun** -ग्रज़ुन् । कुल्यास्वरः m. the roar or noise made by the current of a river or stream (e.g. when it strikes some impediment to its flow). **-gŏta** -ग्वत । कुल्यामज्जनम् m. bathing in a stream or canal; falling accidentally into such; met. falling accidentally into any water. **-gŏta lagᵃnⁱ** -ग्वत लगंनि । अतिव्याकुलत्वम् m.pl. inf. tumblings into water to occur; met. to be distraught, full of perturbation, agitated (from sorrow, anxiety, abuse given by another, or similar cause). **-hŏgiñ** -हॉगिञ् । शम्बूका f. a fresh-water shell, the shell of a fresh-water bivalve. **-hūñᵘ** -हूञ्‌ । दुर्नामा f. a kind of water-animal said to resemble a leech (the Sanskrit *durnāmā* apparently means 'cockle'). **-kŏlur** -क्रलुर् m. the Blue-winged Teal or Garganey, *Querquedula circia* (L. 130, *kulkilar*). **-kôwᵘ** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird resembling a crow which haunts small streams and water-channels. **-nŏyid** -नॉयिद् । कुलीरः m. a kind of fresh-water crab. **-phāṭⁱ gaṭshun** -फटि गछुन् । नद्यां निमज्ज्य मरणम् m.inf. to die by drowning (mostly used in curses). **-ṭūcᵘ** -टूँचु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of long-billed fish-eating bird, which haunts river banks. **-tār** -तार् । कुल्यातरणम् m. the act of jumping or stepping across a small brook or water-channel. **-ṭyūṭᵘ** -ट्यूँटु । कोयष्टिकः m. a certain bird, ? a lapwing. **-wŏdᵒrᵘ** -व्वद्रु । कुल्योद्रः m. a river-otter. **-wān** -वान् । नदीमलशुद्धिः m. the spring-clearing of a river or canal by removing the mud, etc., that has accumulated in the winter (L. 461 in *atilkulwān*, 464; Śiv. 239).

kŏli dŏrith dyunᵘ क्रलि दॉरिथ दिनु m.inf. to fling into the river; met. to cast away, get rid of (K.Pr. 76). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । विफलीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the river; to fall into a river (K.Pr. 8, 192, 224, 263); met. to become useless, ineffectual. **—kŏli khasun** —क्रलि खसुन् m.inf. to go upstream along the bank of a river, to walk upstream (H. xii, 4). **-kun** -कुन् । नदीं प्रति adv. to or towards the river, in the direction of a river, etc. (u.w. vbs. of motion) (Gr.Gr. 161). **-ṭshunun** -छुनुन् । विफलीकरणम् m.inf. to throw into a river (K.Pr. 114, 146; Rām. 352, 1037, 1587–8); met. to make fruitless, to make ineffectual (an action or thing). **-wŏth** -व्वठ् । नद्यां झम्पा f. (sg. dat. **-wŏṭi** -व्वटि), a jump into a river; esp. a jump into a river in order to commit suicide, throwing oneself into a river.

Carum, sp., and that it is a garden spring crop cultivated as a condiment for improving the condition of horses and other cattle. **—zyur**ᵘ **—ज़िर्** । कालोपकुञ्चिका m. the seed of the *Nigella indica*, a kind of cummin. Cf. **kālī** and **kakshĕma.**

kalāī, see **kalāy 2.**

kali 1 and 2 **कलि**, see **kal** 1 and 2, and also **kalā.**

kali 3 **कलि** in **kali-kāl कलि-काल्** । कलियुगसमयः m. (gen. **-kāluk**ᵘ **-कालुक्**, Śiv. 338; **-kālun**ᵘ **-कालुन्**, Śiv. 1758) (amongst Hindūs) the time of the Kali-yŏg (see the next) full of evil and sin (Śiv. 338, 1325, 1723, 1758). **-yŏg -युग्** । कलियुगम् m. (among Hindūs) the fourth and worst of the four ages of the world, in Sanskrit *Kali-yuga*. It is the age of vice, and is at present current (Śiv. 1521; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12). Cf. **kāl 1.**

kāli 2 **कालि** m. (for **1**, see **kāl 2,** for **3,** see **kôl**ᵘ **1**) in **kāli-nāg कालि-नाग्** m. the name of a Nāga or snake who inhabited the river Yamunā (Jamnā), and was slain by Kṛṣṇa. The Skt. form of the name is *Kāliya* or *Kālīya* (K. 230 ff.).

kālī काली in **kālī-zīrī काली-ज़ीरी** f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.), see **kakshĕma** and **kāla 2.** **-zēwar -ज़ेवर्** m. *Bupleurum marginatum* (El.).

kail, see **kēla 1.**

kaul कौल् । जातिविशेषः, तज्जातिमांश्च m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs, the members of which follow the Tāntrik or *Kulācāra* ritual; a member of this sept.

kaula-bāy कौल-बाय् । कुलाचारिस्त्री f. the wife of a member of the Kaul sept (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ**ᵘ **-कॊटु** । कुलाचारानुयायिपोतः m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ; esp. a worthy son, spoken of with respect (Gr.Gr. 131). **-pūt**ᵘ **-पूतु** । कौलपुत्रः m. id., but not necessarily in a laudatory sense (Gr.Gr. 131).

kēla *1* **केल** । पशुविशेषः m. the ibex or Ladākī goat (*Capra sibirica*, L. 114 *kel* and *kail*, El. *kail*). It is found in the mountains of Ladak, Baltistān, and Wardwān. **kĕl**ⁱ**-phamb क्यलि-फंब्, kil**ⁱ**-phamb किलि-फंब्,** or **kīl**ⁱ**-phamb कीलि-फंब्** । रङ्कुमृगरोमाणि m. the under hair of the ibex. It is imported from Ladak and is a valuable shawl-wool. It is superior to all other wools, and finds its way with great difficulty to the Indian markets. For further particulars see El. s.v. *kil-phamb*. Cf. **phamb,** p. 138*b*, l. 24 (L. 114, *kel famb*; K.Pr. 94, **bŏṭa-***kil-phamb*).

kēla 2 **केल** । (कदली) फलविशेषः f. the fruit of the plantain tree (*Musa sapientium*), a banana. It does *not grow in the valley*. **-thür**ᵘ **-थॖरु** । कदलीलता f. a plantain tree (see ab.).

kĕlⁱ 1 **क्यलि**, see **kēla 1.** For 2, see **kyol**ᵘ**.**

kĕlⁱ 3 **क्यलि** or **kĕli क्यलि** । कदा adv. of time (inter.) at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kil किल् । आहतिः f. (sg. dat. **kili किलि**), a nudge, a thrust with the elbow, knee, or the like, to call attention (cf. **khŏni-k**°, p. 402*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 13); a slap with the edge of the open hand (El.); esp. a slap given in the act of sexual intercourse.

kila diñĕ किल दिञ f. pl. inf. to give nudges, to thrust and push (e.g. in making way through a crowd) (K.Pr. 56).

kili-hondᵘ **किलि-हंन्दु** । कीलाजातः m. born of a blow given in sexual intercourse; hence, as a term of abuse, born of casual or secret intercourse, unlawfully begotten. **—kili khyon**ᵘ **—किलि ख्युनु** । असकृत्क्षाघातेन पीडनम् m.inf. to hurt a person with repeated slaps or cudgellings; to poke over and over again (e.g. to poke a corpse on the funeral pyre to make it burn quickly) (K.Pr. 101).

kila किल قلعه । प्राकारः m. a fort (esp. one on a mountain or eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification (Gr.M.). I.q. **kalāy 1,** q.v. There is another **kila,** pl. of **kil,** q.v.

kilⁱ **किलि**, etc., see **kyul**ᵘ**.**

kŏl 1 **क्वल्** । कुलम् m. a race, a family, stock (Śiv. 1322; K. 379, 467, 604). In Śiv. 1536 **manz kŏla** is translated by the Sanskrit *saṁsāra-madhyāt*, (I shall escape) from existence in the world (?) as if **kŏl** were used met. for the whole family of mankind. **-aḍij**ᵘ **-अडिजू** । कुलीनास्थि f. bone of a (good) family; hence, good stock, as in **kŏl-aḍijĕ-hünz**ᵘ **kūr**ᵘ, a girl of a good stock. **-akŏl -अक्वल्** m. family and no family, the entire universe comprised in two categories, (1) those things which can be conceived as existing in groups or families, and (2) those things which cannot be so conceived (L.V. 2). **-cĕmākh -च्यमाख्** کل چماق । धूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-cĕmākhas -च्यमाखस्**), a habitual or professional sharper, swindler, cheat. **-kūr**ᵘ **-कूरू** । महाकुलपुत्री f. a girl of family; hence, a virtuous maiden of good stock. **-kōrĕ-yĕhānath -कोर्य-यहानथ्** کل کوره اهانت । भिक्षायामपि स्वावमानज्ञानम् f. the disdain shown by a girl of high family; met. the insulted feeling experienced by a child under instruction, even when he is being instructed by his elders and betters, the sulkiness of an unwilling pupil. **-mŏl -म्वल्** । कुलं मूल्यं च m. (sg. abl. **kŏla-mŏla क्वल-म्वल**, cf. **kŏla-mŏla-rost**ᵘ, bel.), family and money-value, family and property (the two things considered in arranging

a marriage). **-nāshukh** -नाशुख । कुलघातकः m. (sg. dat. **-nāshĕkas** -नाशकस्), a destroyer of a family, a bad son who brings disgrace on his family. **-pŏtᵃr** -प्वतर् or **-pŏthᵃr** -प्वथर् । कुलपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras** -प्वत्रस्), one who is born of excellent stock of high rank and repute. **-rīth** -रीथ् । कुलरीतिः f. (sg. dat. **-rīṭsᵘ** -रीचू), the traditional customs of a family. **-tārukh** -तारुख् । कुलोद्धारकः m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the saviour or restorer of a family, a good son of high repute and of good stock, who by his virtuous acts, or by clearing off his ancestral debts, is an honour to his family.

kŏla-dīph क्ल-दीफ् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536). **-gātukh** -गातुख् । कुलघातघात् m. (sg. dat. **-gātakas** -गातकस्), the murderer of a family; a man of good stock, who ruins or disgraces his family. **-kalankh** -कलंख् । कुलदूषकः c.g. (sg. dat. **-kalankas** -कलंकस्), a stain on a family; one of respectable stock who disgraces his family by sinful practices, or the like. **-kshĕy** -क्षय् । कुलनाशः m. the total destruction of a family, the wiping out of a family. **-mŏla-rostᵘ** -म्वल-रंस्तु । कुलमूल्याभ्यां हीनः adj. (f. **-mŏla-rüṭshᵘ** -म्वल-रंछू), without family and money-value, of low stock and poor (u.w. reference to a person whom one is considering as a possible bride or bridegroom; see **kŏl-mŏl**, ab.). **-mār** -मार् । सर्पविशेषः m. a kind of serpent, whose bite is said to be so deadly that not only does the person bitten die, but also his whole family. **-nāsh** -नाश् । कुलच्छेदः, सर्पविशेषः m. destruction of a family; also i.q. **kŏla-mār.**

kŏl 2 क्ल् । कुल्या f. (sg. dat. **kŏli 1** क्लि), a river, a stream, a brook (cf. **chaṭsa-kŏl**) (K.Pr. 103, 114; W. 149; L. 457 *kulih*, dat.; YZ. 407; Śiv. 1023, 1569; Rām. 42, 620; H. xii, 2, 4; K. 563); an artificial stream, canal, irrigation channel (cf. **dāra-k°**, p. 235*a*, l. 30) (L. 464); met. a stream or flow of something other than water (cf. **dyāra-kŏla**, m., p. 270*b*, l. 28). El. *kŏl*, *kúl*, and *kwŏl*.

kŏla-obujⁱ क्ल-ओबुजि । कुल्यः शाकविशेषः f. a variety of the plant **obujⁱ** (q.v.) which grows in streams. **-budij** -बुदिज् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice with a fragrant white soft grain; cf. **mŏshka-budij,** s.v. **mŏshᵉkh.** **-bal** -बल् । कुल्यास्थानम् m. ground near a river or stream (cf. **bal 3**). **-boṭhᵘ** -बंठु । कुल्यातटः m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1007). **-buzⁱ** -बुज़ि । कुल्यासात् adj. c.g. dependent on a river, become part of a river, merged in a river (e.g. something fallen into it, or someone who has plunged into it) (cf. **buzⁱ**). **-gaṇḍ** -गंड् । कुल्याबन्धः m. 'tying up a channel', stopping the flow of water through an irrigation channel in order to divert the stream in some desired direction. **-grazun** -ग्रज़ुन् । कुल्यास्वरः m. the roar or noise made by the current of a river or stream (e.g. when it strikes some impediment to its flow). **-gŏta** -ग्वत । कुल्यामज्जनम् m. bathing in a stream or canal; falling accidentally into such; met. falling accidentally into any water. **-gŏta lagaṇⁱ** -ग्वत लगंनि । अतिव्याकुलत्वम् m.pl.inf. tumblings into water to occur; met. to be distraught, full of perturbation, agitated (from sorrow, anxiety, abuse given by another, or similar cause). **-hŏgiñ** -हॊंगिञ् । शम्बूका f. a fresh-water shell, the shell of a fresh-water bivalve. **-hūñᵘ** -हूञ् । दुर्नामा f. a kind of water-animal said to resemble a leech (the Sanskrit *durnāmā* apparently means 'cockle'). **-kŏlur** -क्लुर् m. the Blue-winged Teal or Garganey, *Querquedula circia* (L. 130, *kulkilar*). **-kôwᵘ** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird resembling a crow which haunts small streams and water-channels. **-nöyid** -नायिद् । कुलीरः m. a kind of fresh-water crab. **-phaṭⁱ gaṭshun** -फटि गछुन् । नद्यां निमज्ज्य मरणम् m.inf. to die by drowning (mostly used in curses). **-ṭūcᵘ** -टूँचु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of long-billed fish-eating bird, which haunts river banks. **-tār** -तार् । कुल्यातरणम् m. the act of jumping or stepping across a small brook or water-channel. **-tyūṭᵘ** -ट्यूँटु । कोयष्टिकः m. a certain bird, ? a lapwing. **-wŏdᵒrᵘ** -व्रद्‌रु । कुल्योद्रः m. a river-otter. **-wān** -वान् । नदीमलशुद्धिः m. the spring-clearing of a river or canal by removing the mud, etc., that has accumulated in the winter (L. 461 in *atilkulwān*, 464; Śiv. 239).

kŏli dörith dyunᵘ क्लि दॊरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fling into the river; met. to cast away, get rid of (K.Pr. 76). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । विफलीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the river; to fall into a river (K.Pr. 8, 192, 224, 263); met. to become useless, ineffectual. **—kŏli khasun** —क्लि खसुन् m.inf. to go upstream along the bank of a river, to walk upstream (H. xii, 4). **-kun** -कुन् । नदीं प्रति adv. to or towards the river, in the direction of a river, etc. (u.w. vbs. of motion) (Gr.Gr. 161). **-ṭshunun** -छुनुन् । विफलीकरणम् m.inf. to throw into a river (K.Pr. 114, 146; Rām. 352, 1037, 1587–8); met. to make fruitless, to make ineffectual (an action or thing). **-wŏth** -व्रठ् । नदीझम्पा f. (sg. dat. **-wŏṭi** -व्रटि), a jump into a river; esp. a jump into a river in order to commit suicide, throwing oneself into a river.

kol 1 कोल् (= قول) m. a promise (El., Gr.M.).

kōl 2 कोल् کول m. a cup (YZ. 130). Cf. **dŏda-kōl**, p. 189*a*, l. 49.

köl, see **kāl 2.**

kŏlai क्रलि, i.q. **kŏlay,** q.v.

kŏli 2 क्रलि (for 1, see **kŏl 2**) in **kŏli-vĕṭh^{i} kshĕ क्रलि-व्यठि च । चकारः** m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā or Nāgarī compound letter *kṣa* **च**.

köl^{i} कांलि, see **kāl 2** and **kôl^{u} 1.**

kol^{u} 1 कंलु । मूकः adj. (f. **kaj^{i} कंजि** or **küj^{ü} 2 कंजू**; spelt *kaj* in K.Pr. 92, 239; for **küj^{ü} 1**, see **kal 1**), dumb, mute (cf. **aḍa-kol^{u}**, p. 11*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 9; Gr.M. 93; L.V. 20, 86; YZ. 436; Rām. 1207).

küj^{ü} कंजू adj. f. dumb, a dumb woman (K.Pr. 239). Used as the proper name of a certain dumb woman (K.Pr. 92, *kaj*, mis-translated 'deaf'). **—bahāth —वहाथ्** (cf. بہات) **। मिथ्यापवादः** f. (sg. dat. **bahöts^{ü} वहांच्छ**), a false calumny, a false accusation against a person's character. The connexion of this compound with **kol^{u}** is doubtful. Cf. **kaj 1** and **kal 1.**

kal^{i}-mŏṇḍ^{u} कलि-म्वंडु । मूकसदृशः adj. (f. **-mŏnd^{ü} -म्वंडू**), one who is habitually silent, one who never has a word to say, one who sits silent (either from want of education or from natural disposition) amid general conversation, one who is taciturn.

kalis ḍol^{u} कलिस् डंलु । श्रोताप्यश्रोतेव m. one who, though he hears, pretends not to hear. Cf. **dalun 1.**

kol^{u} 2 कंलु, bent, crooked, etc., in **hol^{u}-kol^{u}**, see **hol^{u}.** Cf. **kaj 1.**

kôl^{u} 1 कोलु adj. (f. **köj^{ü} कांजू**), the form which **kāl 1** takes when used adjectivally and —°. It follows **kāl 1** in all its meanings. Examples are **ok^{u}-kôl^{u}**, one who eats only once a day (p. 19*a*, l. 15); **yüts^{ü}-kôl^{u}**, of or belonging to a long time ago (H. ii, 4); **rĕta-kôl^{u}** m. the hot-season, summer (Śiv. 327). **harda-kôl^{u}**, of or belonging to winter (see **köl^{i}**, bel.).

kāli 3 कालि adv. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**, for **2**, see s.v.), at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brōṭh-kāli**, in former times (p. 128*a*, l. 15); **path-kāli**, in former times (L.V. 91; K. 240); **path-kāli pĕṭha**, from olden times (till now) (Śiv. 1653). **-hond^{u} -हंन्दु** adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brōṭh-kāli-hond^{u}**, of or belonging to former times; of or belonging to the beginning, initial (p. 128*a*, l. 16).

***köl^{i} 2* कांलि । कालतः** adv. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**), in the course of time, at some time (either past or future), at some time or other (K.Pr. 207; Śiv. 527, 1020; Rām. 247, 1602); at (the right) time (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 1676); at the appointed time, at the destined moment (L.V. 74); —° at such and such a time, as in **brōṭh-köl^{i}** (with vb. in a past tense) in former times, at the beginning; (with a vb. in a future tense) in future times, in the future (L.V. 92) (cf. **brōṭh-k°**, p. 128*a*, l. 19; **har^{a}da-k°**, in the autumn, p. 348*a*, l. 11) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 534); **yüts^{ü}-k°**, for a long time (Śiv. 343); **kēh-k°**, after some time (K. 624, 734). **-kālas -कालस** adv. sometimes, now and then (Śiv. 165).

kālyuk^{u} कालिकु adj. (f. **kālic^{ü} कालिचू**), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brōṭh-kālyuk^{u}**, existing or born in former times, old fashioned (p. 128*a*, l. 20).

kôl^{u} 2 कोलु in **hāha-kôl^{u}** or **hahā-kôl^{u}**, see p. 324*a*, l. 43.

kôl^{u} 3 कोलु adj. (f. **köj^{ü} 3 कांजू**), black. Cf. **kāla 2.** With emph. **y, kôluy,** see **dŏd,** p. 188*a*, l. 40.

kul कुल् کل **। समग्रम** m. the totality, the whole; the whole (of), total, sum; all, universal; esp. the total (in counting, adding, etc.).

kúl, see **kŏl 2.**

kul^{u} कुलु । वृक्षः m. (f. **kuj^{i} कुजि** or **kuj^{ü} कुजू**, q.v.), a tree (K.Pr. 9, 60, 116, 168; YZ. 397; Śiv. 167, 182, 197, 267, 367–8, 497–8, 505, 713, 1025, 1208, 1396, 1651, 1678, 1813; Rām. 479, 602–3, 653, 692, 1097, 1178, 1407–8; K. 12, 111, 170 ff., 219, 232, 270 ff., 350, 775, 890, 970). When —°, this word has a wider extension, and includes the idea of a creeper or a shrub, as in **ala-kul^{u}** (see **al**), a pumpkin-vine; **daněwali-k°** (**daněwal**), a coriander shrub; **dat^{a}r^{i}-k°** (**datur^{u}**), a datura shrub; cf. **kuj^{i}.** It is also used in metaphorical senses, as in **bata-k°** (p. 137*a*, l. 9), the food-tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family. **-koṭ^{u} -कटु । वृक्षादिः** m. trees and the like, trees shrubs bushes etc. **—pĕṭh pôn^{u} khārun —प्यठ पोञ्जु खारुन । वैरादेर्विस्तारणम्** m.inf. as it were to water a small seed of enmity, anger, crime, to fan a spark of anger, sin, etc., to foment such.

kul^{i}-dadür^{ü} कुलि-ददंरू । वृक्षकोटरः, पक्षिगणभेदः f. a hollow in a tree, such as that in which a bird or other living creature takes up its abode (H. ii, 10); a kind of bird that lives in hollow trees. It digs out hollows in trees itself. ? a woodpecker. **-gŏḍ -ग्वड । वृक्षमूलम्** m. the part of the trunk of a tree immediately above the root; the root itself. **-goḍa-gardan -ग्वड-गर्दन । वृक्षमूलोपमा ग्रीवा** f. a neck resembling the root of a tree, i.e. a thick neck, a neck grown thick by self-indulgence in eating and drinking. **-ganĕr -गञर । वृक्षघनत्वम्** m. thickness of trees, the

closeness together of trees in a wood, or the like. **-kôṭᵘ -कोटु । द्वार्वाघाटः** m. a kind of bird that drills holes in a tree with its beak, ? a kind of woodpecker. **-kôwᵘ -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a tree-crow, a kind of bird so heavy in body that small shrubs bend under its weight. **-tihᵒrᵘ -तिह्‌रु** or **tyuhorᵘ त्युहरु । वृक्षाग्रम्** m. the top of a tree, a treetop (Śiv. 747). **-wüñᵘ -वंञु । वृक्षसंततिः** f. a clump of trees, a grove of trees (natural or artificial) (W. 112, *kuliwanⁱ*).

kuli-pěṭhukᵘ bôjᵘ कुलि-प्यठुकु बोजु । वृक्षस्थफलदायभागी m. one who owns a share in the fruit of a tree; met. a shareholder in joint family property. **-pěṭhukᵘ tsūṭhᵘ -प्यठुकु छ़ूँठु । वृक्षस्थितं पालिवतफलम्** m. an apple on a tree (which is visible to all, and which anyone can pluck); met. (in business) money, etc., which everyone can see and which anyone can take, as in **asondᵘ dana chuh kuli pěṭhukᵘ tsūṭhᵘ,** his money is like an apple on a tree.

kūlᵘ कूलु । पिङ्गलः adj. (m. pl. dat. **kōlěn कोल्यन्**; f. sg. nom. **kūjᵘ कूजू**, f. dat. **kōjě कोज्य**), reddish-brown, tawny, ruddy (cf. **kōlun**).

kuil (L. 462), see **kyulᵘ**.

kālbāf, kālbāph قالباف **कालबाफ्** (= قالي باف) m. a carpet-weaver (El.).

kulicᵘ 1 कुलिचू (= كلچه) **। पूपविशेषः** f. a kind of small disc-shaped cake made of flour, milk, sugar, clarified butter, etc. **kulicě-worᵘ कुलिच-वरु । पूपविशेषो वर्तुलः** m., id.

kulicᵘ 2 कुलिचू, sg. gen. f. of **kulᵘ**, q.v.

kālacan कालचन् or **kālacěn कालच्यन् । सायम्** adv. in the evening (K.Pr. 105; H. v, 5; viii, 3); cf. **kāla**, p. 434*a*, l. 21. **—bögⁱ —बांगि** or **—bögin —बांगिन्** adv. at about evening, at eveningtide.

kālacanan कालचनन् । सायाह्ने adv., i.q. **kālacan. —bögⁱ —बांगि** or **—bögin —बांगिन् । प्रायः सायंकाले** adv., i.q. **kālacan bögⁱ.**

kālacanas bögⁱ कालचनस-बांगि or **—bögin —बांगिन् । सायङ्कालवेलायाम्** adv., i.q. **kālacan bögⁱ.**

kāldach कालदछ् f. a bramble (El. who makes the word m., but **dach** is f.).

kāla-dāna काल-दान, see **kāla 2.**

kuluf, see **kuluph.**

kŏlagômᵘ क्वलगोमु । प्रसिद्धग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a well-known village in the Divᵃsar (Skr. *Dēvasarah*) Pargana of Kashmīr. The workmen there are said to be the cleverest in the Valley (K.Pr. 94).

kŏlagömⁱ क्वलगांमि adj. c.g. of or belonging to, or produced in the village of Kŏlagômᵘ. **—daba डब । ग्रामविशेषोद्भवसमुद्गकः** m. name of a special kind of casket made in Kŏlagômᵘ

kālāgni कालाग्नि m. (according to Hindūs) the fire that will destroy the world, conflagration at the end of time. **-rudᵃr -रुद्र्** m. (sg. dat. **-rudras -रुद्रस्**), the god Śiva regarded as the fire that is to destroy the world (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1147). Cf. **kāl 1.**

kālāh कालाह्, see **kāl 1.**

kalēja कलेज m. the liver.

kalējas dôdᵘ कलेजस दोदु m. pain in the liver, liver complaint (Gr.M.).

kalki कल्कि, see **karki.**

kŏlakŏl क्वलकल् onomat. ? gend. the sound of calling or summoning (Rām. 677). Cf. **kal 5.**

kulkilar, see **kŏla-kolur,** p. 437*b*, l. 17.

kolkiet, see **kölⁱ-kěth,** p. 434*b*, l. 8.

kalakath कलकथ् m. (sg. dat. **kalakatas कलकतस्**), Calcutta (Gr.M.).

kŏl-kᵃts क्वल्-कच़् । गण्डूषः f. a mouthful of water used for rinsing the mouth (Śiv. 836).

kōlal कोलल् । सुतङ्गमः m. a man who habitually has sexual intercourse with his own daughter.

kalam कलम् قلم **। लेखनी, रोपणार्हवृक्षशाखाखण्डः** m. (N.B.—This word is f. in Hindī), a reed; a reed-pen; a pen (cf. **jadwal-kᵒ**, p. 371*a*, l. 14) (K.Pr. 152; Śiv. 1912; H. ix, 12); a painter's brush; a mode of writing, character, handwriting; a cutting of a tree for planting, a set, a slip (cf. **dachě-kᵒ**, p. 185*b*, l. 38); a short length of thin wood (e.g. a bamboo) (cf. **bais-kᵒ**, p. 131*b*, l. 12). **-chapoṭa -छपोट । लेखनीशकलः** m. a splinter of a reed pen, a reed pen originally long, but which by use and constant cutting, has become worn down to a mere splinter or stump. **-dāna -दान** (= قلم دان) **। लेखनीधानिका** m. a pen-case, pen and ink case, a standish; esp. one of the highly-ornamented papier mâché pen-cases, for which Kashmīr is famous (W. 111; L. 378, *kalamdán*). **-dönⁱ -दांनि** adj. c.g. of or belonging to a (papier mâché) pen-case; one of the three qualities of paper made in Kashmīr, the kind now chiefly manufactured, containing no hemp fibre (L. 380); **kār-i-kalamdönⁱ**, papier mâché work (L. 378). **-dāna-khôṭᵘ -दान-खोँटु । लेखनीधानिकार्धभागः** m. the upper half, forming the cover, of such a Kāshmīrī pen-case. **—garun —गरुन्** m.inf. to mend a pen (Gr.M.); to make a pen (El.).

kalam-nôrᵘ कलम्-नोरु । लेखनीनालिका m. a tubular box for holding pens. **-trāsh -त्राश** (= قلم تراش) f. a penknife (Rām. 1268). **-zan -ज़न** قلم زن m. a pen-smiter, a penman, a quill-driver (K.Pr. 92); a painter, draughtsman (Rām. 130).

kalama-phutᵘ कलम-फुटू । भग्नलेखनी, ह्रस्वलेखनी f. an old worn-out and broken reed-pen; a reed-pen worn down to a mere stump.

kalām کلام m. a word (El., YZ. 157).

kalima کلمہ, **kalama** कलम, or **kalma** कल्म m. a word, speech, expression, phrase (Gr.M.); the Muslim creed or profession of unity, viz. *lā ilāha illa'l-lāh, wa Muḥammad rasūlu'l-lāh*, there is no god but The God, and Muhammad is the apostle of The God (K.Pr. 227).

kĕlam कलम । देवदारुनिर्यासः m. the resin of a deodar or other fir-tree, fir-tar; according to L. 80 (*kilam*) it is a kind of black pitch distilled from the roots of the Himalayan blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*, see **kāyorᵘ** and **yörᵘ**) and is used by men who work in the rice-fields, who anoint their legs and arms with it to protect themselves against water insects. Sheep are also marked with it.

kulimⁱ कुलिमि, see **kulyumᵘ**.

kīl-mīch (El.), *kulmanch* (L. 74), *kulmānch* (L. 79) (? spelling and gender), the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens*, a honey flower (L. 74). The word is apparently connected with **māch,** honey. Cf. **kulāra** and **kwīllim.**

kalē-mütsᵘ कले-मंत्रू, see **kalyō-motᵘ**, s.v. **kalun.**

kalanā कलना f. calculation. **kalanāyĕ-rostᵘ** कलनाय-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüthᵘ** -रंथू), not calculating, not doing anything in the hope of reward (Śiv. 1537).

kalun कलुन् । मूकीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kalyōv** कल्योव्), to become dumb, become speechless (Śiv. 434, 741, 748, 986); to be stricken dumb, to be left without an answer. **kalyō-motᵘ** कल्यो-मंतु । मूकीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kalē-mütsᵘ** कले-मंत्रू), become speechless (of one who formerly could speak); (in a dispute) become speechless, left without an answer.

kōlĕn कोलन्, see **kūlᵘ**.

kōlun कोलुन् । पाकादिना लोहितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōlyōv** कोल्योव्), (of food) to become browned by roasting, frying, or the like. Cf. **kūlᵘ**.

kalandar कलन्दर् قلندر m. a kind of wandering Musalmān monk, a Calender (K.Pr. 29, sg. voc. *Kalandarai*).

kalīng कलीङ् । समानशीलता f. of like character (to such and such), usually —°, the former member indicating someone blameworthy.

kŏlungᵘ क्लुंगु । कलिङ्गः m. a kind of Shrike, ? *Lanius erythronotus*, the Rufous-backed Shrike (cf. L. 149).

kūlinjᵘ कूलिञ्जू । महाशूलरोगः f. acute colic.

kālindī कालिन्दी f. N. of one of the wives of Kṛṣṇa. She was a daughter of the Sun (K. 703).

kalankh कलंख् । कलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **kalankas** कलंकस्), stain, mark, soil; esp. a moral stain, or a stain in reputation; a blemish, defect (Gr.M.).

kŏlīñᵘ क्लिञ्रू, **kŏlīñᵘ** क्लीञ्रू, see **kŏlyunᵘ.**

kuluph कुलुफ (= قفل) । यंत्रम m. (sg. dat. **kuluphas** कुलुफस्), a lock (of a door, chest, or the like), a padlock (K.Pr. 164, 220). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to lock (El.). **—mutsarāwun —मुच़रावुन्**, m.inf. to unlock (Gr.M.). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to unlock (a door, etc.) (H. iii, 8).

kīl-phamb, see **kĕlⁱ-phamb**, p. 436*a*, l. 38.

kᵃlaphᵃth कलफथ् کلفت । क्लृप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **kᵃlaphᵘtsᵘ** कलफंचू), trouble, vexation, distress, inconvenience; (in Kāshmīrī) the preparations or arrangements necessary for any Hindū religious sacrifice, or the like.

kalpan कल्पन् (L.V.) or **kalpanā** कल्पना (Śiv.) f. creating in the mind, imagining; (hence, in Śaiva theology) earthly desire (which is all vanity) (L.V. 30, 33; Śiv. 1658).

kālā-pönī काला-पांनी m. transportation (the punishment) (borrowed from Hindī). **kālā-pönī sōzana yunᵘ**, to be sentenced to transportation (Gr.M.).

kalpānth कल्पान्थ् । कल्पान्तः m. (sg. dat. **kalpāntas** कल्पान्तस्), (amongst Hindūs) the end of a *yuga* or age, esp. of the present, or Kali, age (see **kali 3**), the dissolution of all things, the last day (Śiv. 119); met. a great calamity or agony (comparable to what will happen at the last day); a *kalpa* or fabulous period of time consisting of 4,320,000,000 years (Śiv. 854, 1209). Cf. **mahākalph.**

kalpāntas tāñ कल्पान्तस ताञ adv. up to the end of the age, to the end of all time, i.e. practically equivalent to our 'to all eternity'.

kalapōsh, see **kala-pushᵘ**, p. 435*a*, l. 29.

kīl-pathᵃr कील्-पथर् (? spelling) m. the maple (*acer*) (El. *kilpatar*).

kalpa-vruksh कल्प-वृछ m. (in Hindū mythology) one of the five trees of Svarga or Indra's paradise, fabled to fulfil all desire, the wishing tree, the tree of plenty. In Sanskrit *kalpavṛkṣa* (Śiv. 1013, 1213, 1553).

kalar कलर् m. fallow ground (El.).

kŏlur क्लुर् । कादम्बः, कारण्डवः m. a kind of bird, the bald coot, *Fulica atra* (L. 122, *kolar*).

kôlurᵘ कोलुरु । मीनविशेषः m. N. of a kind of river fish. The word is said to be very rare.

kulāra (? spelling), m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.). Cf. **kīl-mīch** and **kwīllim.**

kalaron^{u} कलरंनु । नडतूलम् m. reed-cotton, rush-cotton, the cotton-like flower of a certain reed (? *Phragmites communis*), which grows in marshes and on the borders of lakes in Kashmīr.

kalaran-bôr^{u} कलरन्-बोरु । मृण्मय्येव सुधा m. reed-cotton plaster; a grey-coloured plaster (cf. **bôr^{u} 2**) made up of mud mixed with this reed-cotton, which is applied to the inner walls of houses, like whitewash.

kal^{a}run कंलरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kal^{o}r^{u}** कंलरु), i.q. **kal^{a}rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

kal^{a}rāwun कंलरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kal^{a}rôw^{u}** कंलरोवु), to make dumb, cause to be dumb, to make speechless; to strike dumb, to leave without an answer; caus. of **kalun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173), also **kal^{a}run.**

kailās कैलास् m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a mountain (in Sanskrit *kailāsa*), the fabulous residence of Kubēra, the god of wealth, and the paradise of Śiva. It is said to be situated among the loftiest peaks of the Himālaya, near lake Mānasa (Śiv. 63, 79, 114, 116, 270, 390, 393, 648, 737, 1076, 1100, 1349, 1440, 1456; Rām. 937).

kailāsa-kŏh कैलास-क्ह् (Śiv. 252) or **kŏhi-kailās** क्हि कैलास् (Śiv. 823) m. the mountain of Kailāsa, i.q. **kailās.** **-wās** -वास् (Śiv. 1257) or **-wösī** -वांसी (Śiv. 195, 779) m. he who dwells in Kailāsa, a N. of Śiva.

kilis किलिस्, see **kyul^{u}.**

klēsh क्लेश् m. pain, torment, affliction (L.V. 80). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cause affliction (to, dat.) (L.V. 51).

kalush कलुश् । कलशः m. (sg. dat. **kalashĕs** कलशस), a jar; esp. (among Hindūs) a sacred jar or cup which is set up before beginning the ritual of worship, and into which water and fruits are cast. It is supposed to represent all the gods. **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । कलशस्थापनारम्भः m. the ceremonial setting up of this jar before commencing the principal ritual; met. the first thing done in any work.

kalashĕ-dūn^{u} कलश-डूनु । कलशाचोटः m. a walnut which forms part of the fruit cast into this jar. At the conclusion of the main worship, and after the jar has been removed, these walnuts are distributed to the members of the congregation to be eaten by them. **-lawa** -लव । कलशाभिषेकः f. the ceremonial sprinkling of the worshippers with water from this jar, after the conclusion of the main ritual. **-nör^{u}** -नांरु । कलशकुम्भी f. the above jar. **-wör^{u}** -वांरु । कलशकुम्भी f., id.

kalish कलिश् । ताम्रपणः f. a copper coin of small value, such as a pice.

kŏlāsh क्लाश् تلاش । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. c.g. shrewd, cunning, crafty; malicious; (in Kāshmīrī) one who habitually gains or attains his or her object solely by his own cleverness, a Machiavel.

kōla-sar कोल-सर् m. N. of a lake in Kashmīr visited by Hindū pilgrims on their way to **Harmŏkh** (p. 343*a*, l. 31), q.v. In Sanskrit it is called *Kaulasaras.* The pilgrims throw money into it as they pass by (Śiv. 1177, 1892).

k^{a}lath कलथ् قلت । दुष्प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **k^{a}lūts^{u}** क्लूचू), littleness, smallness; fewness, paucity, deficiency, insufficiency, scarcity; want, indigence; difficulty; (in Kāshmīrī) (of a thing) rareness (on account of insufficient production, or the like).

kul^{i}tr^{a}h कुलित्रह् । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about twelve miles south of Śrīnagar.

kŏlatsh क्लछ् in the following: **kŏlatsh wöj^{u}** क्लछ् वांजू । दायविशेषः f. a ring given by a bride's parents to their son-in-law when she first goes to her husband's house. It is used there as a kind of guide or omen for the auspicious helping of food; cf. **kŏlutsh^{u}.** **-wör^{u}** -वांरु । मृण्मयः पात्रविशेषः f. an earthen dish in which the hands are washed after helping food (which is done with the unaided hand), a finger-bowl.

kŏlutsh^{u} क्लुछु । ओदनव्यञ्जनविभजनम् the dividing out of cooked rice, condiments, etc.; helping or distributing food; met. taking out or putting back, etc., any collection of articles. Cf. **kŏlatsh.**

kalawāl कलवाल् । शौण्डिकः m. a seller of spirituous liquor, a wine merchant; met. a drinker of spirituous liquor; hence, applied to Śiva as he who drinks the nectar of absolute bliss (Skt. *srânandâmṛtapāyin*) (Śiv. 1260, 1537).

kulwān (L. 461), see **kŏla-wān,** p. 437*b*, l. 30.

kalawint (L. 75), see **kala-vyoth^{u} 1,** p. 435*b*, l. 27.

kalāy 1 कलाय् (= قلعه) । प्राकारः m. (sg. abl. **kalāyĕ 1** कलाय), a fort (esp. on a mountain or on an eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification. I.q. **kila,** q.v.

kalāy 2 कलाय् قلعي । वङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. **kalāyĕ 2** कलाय), tin (K.Pr. 93, 103); a coating of tin given to culinary vessels, etc.; the application of such coating (El., K.Pr., *kalāī*). **kalāyĕ-gar** कलाय-गर् قلعي‌گر । वङ्गशिल्पी m. a tinner of pots and pans; a tinman.

kalāyĕ 3 कलाय, see **kalā.**

kālⁱyĕ कॆलिय قلیہ m. broiled flesh-meat dressed with anything. See s.v. **ḍaphar**, p. 233*a*, l. 33.

kŏlay क्वलय् । पत्नी f. a wife (K.Pr. 13, 59, 70, 132, 147; W. 16; H. iii, 4; v, 3, 5, 9; viii, 3, 11; K. 685, 699).

kŏlayĕ-buzy क्वलय-वुज्य़ or **kŏlayi-buzy** क्वलयि-वुज्य़ । पत्न्यधीनीभवनम् adj. c.g. one who is dependent on a wife, i.e. who has only one relation, viz. a wife (see **buzⁱ**, p. 153*a*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 161); as adv. (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.) entirely under one's wife's orders (whether owing to her personality, or to her holding the purse-strings). **-grünzᵘ atsun** -ग्रंज़ू अचुन् । अत्यधीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become extremely subservient to someone, in order to get a desired object. **-mahanyuvᵘ** -महनिवु । भार्याजितः m. a wife's man, one who is always by his wife's side; one who customarily follows his wife's advice in business matters, etc.; one who is a henpecked husband. **-motᵘ** -मंतु । पत्नीनिरतः m. 'a wife-madman', i.e. one who through love for his wife neglects his business, etc., one who is uxorious. **-pônᵘ** -पोनु । पत्नीवद्व्यापारः m. acting like a wife, being very subservient, humble obedience. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । पत्नीत्वम् m., id. **-yozᵘ** -यंज़ु । पत्नीतत्परः m. one who is uxoriously subservient to his wife. A **yozᵘ** is a fool who wears his outer garments as inner garments, and *vice versa*.

kôluy कोलुय्, see **kôlᵘ** 3.

kulyumᵘ कुलिमु । कुन्दम् m. (sg. dat. **kulimis** कुलिमिस्), N. of a kind of jasmine, *Jasminum multiflorum*, or *J. hirsutum*, or *J. pubescens*.

kulimⁱ कुलिमि । प्रसेवकाः m.pl. the ornamental ivory knobs at the bottom of a lute, to which the strings are fastened. **-pōsh** -पोश् । कुन्दम् m. the jasmine-flower.

kalyān कल्यान् m. good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 204).

kŏlyunᵘ क्वलिनु or **kŏlyūnᵘ** क्वल्यूनु । कुलीनः adj. (f. **kŏlīnᵘ** क्वलिनू or **kŏlīnᵘ** क्वलीनू), of good family, of high birth; (of an animal) of good breed.

kāliyavan कालियवन् m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a tyrannical demon, who was burnt to death by the saint Mucukunda through a stratagem of Krsna (*Krishṇa*). In Skt. the name is *Kālayavana* (Śiv. 1479; K. 578 ff., 614, 624).

kāla zīra, kālī-zīrī, see **kakshĕma, kāla 2**, and **kālī**.

kālī-zēwar काली-ज़ेवर्, see **kālī**.

kam 1 कम कم । अल्पम् adj. c.g. deficient, less, short (K.Pr. 39; H. iii, 46), little, small, inconsiderable, few (K.Pr. 93, 94; Śiv. 1230, 1248; Rām. 520, 657; K. 660); young (of age) (YZ. 7); scanty; less (opp. to more) (Śiv. 444, 1596); abated; short (of life, stature) (Gr.M.). **∘—** it gives the idea of defectiveness, inferiority, or negation. **-bakht** -बख़्त् کم بخت or **-bakt** -बक्त् (Śiv. 1041) adj. c.g. unfortunate, unlucky (W. 110). **-bāna** -बान । अल्पभाग्यः m. one possessed of no luck, luckless. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become less, to diminish, decrease (Rām. 845, 1022, 1174, 1192, 1562). **-jyāda** -ज्याद (= کم زیاد) । न्यूनाधिकम् adv. more or less (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like) (H. ii, 12). **—kam 1** —कम کم کم । अल्पशः adv. (for **2**, see **kyāh**), only a little, little by little (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to diminish, to lessen (tr.), to make less (El., Śiv. 1256). **-nasīb** -नसीब् کمنصیب adj. c.g. unlucky, unfortunate (El.). **-phahm** -फह्म् کم فہم adj. c.g. of feeble understanding, stupid, ignorant (W. 110). **-pahān** -पहान् । किञ्चिदल्पम् adj. c.g. somewhat less (than a fixed quantity, or the like). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् or **—sapanun** —सपनुन् or **—sapazun** —सपज़ुन्, m.inf. to diminish, to become less, to grow less, to lessen (intr.) (El., Gr.M., Rām. 229). **-yāb** -याब् کمیاب adj. c.g. scarce, rare, uncommon, hard to get (Gr.M.). **-zōr** -ज़ोर् کم زور । अल्पसामर्थ्यः adj. c.g. weak, feeble, infirm, powerless; ineffectual (Śiv. 1734). **-zāth** -ज़ाथ् کم ذات । निकृष्टजातिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas** -ज़ातस्), of low origin or caste, low-bred (Rām. 816). **-zuv** -ज़ुव् । न्यूनशक्तिः adj. c.g. having little life, weak, impotent (naturally or owing to disease).

kamay-hanā कमय्-हना or **kamᵘy-hanā** कमूय्-हना । किञ्चिन्मात्रम् f. a little (of anything), a small amount. **-mŏyā** -म्वया । किञ्चिन्मात्रम् f., id.

kam 2 कम m. work; sg. abl. **kama 1** कम, used in the following:—**kama drāv** कम द्राव् । कार्योपयोगपरिचितम् adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), issued from work, i.e. thoroughly experienced, well trained by practice (e.g. a well-trained horse); (of an iron weapon, or the like) thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. to issue from work, i.e. to become thoroughly trained by practice, to become thoroughly experienced; (of an iron weapon, or the like) to become thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). **-zütᵘ** -ज़ंटू । कार्यकरणजीर्णवस्त्रम् f. a work-rag, i.e. a working garment, an old worn-out garment used for working in, esp. the worn-out, torn garment worn by collectors of water-chestnuts.

kam 3 कम, **kama 2 कम**, see **kyāh.** Note that this word is often used to mean 'extraordinary things', 'what (wonderful) things!'

kam 4 कम, sg. abl. **kama 3 कम**, in the following:—
kama-göri कम-गारि or **-görü -गांरू । शृंगाटबीजभेदः** f. N. of a particular kind of water-chestnut and of its kernel, see **gôru** and **görü 2.** **-khuru** (? spelling and gender), a kind of hoe on a long pole for scraping up and gathering water-chestnuts (L. 461, *kamkhuru*, cf. 355; see **göri-kôwu**, p. 298*a*, l. 33, and **cokdan**).

kām 1 काम m. (amongst Hindūs) love, sexual love (L.V. 71, Śiv. 1749); Love, Desire personified; non-sexual love (Śiv. 179); pleasure, enjoyment (cf. **darm,** p. 244*a*, l. 10); (in Hindū theology) desire (as an impediment to free communion with God) (Śiv. 767, 888, 1568, 1798; Rām. 42, 977); **kām krūd lūb muh,** desire, wrath, greed, and illusion, four vices often grouped together in Hindū theology (Śiv. 18, 269, 932, 1647).

kāma-dīn काम-दीन् or **kāma-dēnu काम-दे(धे)नु** (El. also *kāmadayan*) f. (sg. dat. **kāma-dīni काम-दीनि,** Śiv. 1006, 1368; K. 845 ff; pl. nom. **kāma-dīna काम-दीन,** Śiv. 1388, 1439; K. 97, 218, 229, 261, 944, 974); (in Hindū mythology) the desire-cow, the cow of plenty, N. of a fabulous cow belonging to the god Indra, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean, and to yield whatever may be requested of her (K. 13–4, 844); met. a cow that gives much milk, a milch-cow (K. 97, 218, 229, etc.); a cow (generally) (El.).

kām 2, said by El. to mean 'some'. Probably a mis-spelling of **kāh,** see **kĕh.**

kàmi कंमि, **kami कमि**, see **kyāh.**

kamī कमी كمي **। न्यूनता** f. (i.q. **kamĕr**), littleness, scantiness; paucity, scarcity, lack; deficiency (Gr.M., W. 112, Rām. 710); decrease, diminution, abatement (Śiv. 843); fall (of price). **—karüñü —करंञू** f.inf. to make deficiency, to do deficiency; to show want of zeal, not to exercise one's full powers (Rām. 409, 1515).

kaum, see **kōm 1.**

kĕma क्यम (= قيمه) **। कुट्टितं मांसम्** m. pounded or minced meat, sold in this condition in the butchers' shops.

kĕmi क्यमि, see **kyomu.**

köim قائم, see **köyim.**

köm क्रम । व्यामः f. an armful, as much space as there is inside the bent arms joined together at the fingers (Śiv. 1849, K. 720). **—karüñü —करंञू । आलिङ्ग्योत्थापनम्** f.inf. to lift up (some weighty object) by embracing it with the arms (Rām. 926).
kŏma karañĕ क्रम करञ । अत्यर्जनम् f. pl. inf. to make armfuls, i.e. to earn a great quantity of anything.

kōm 1 कोम् قوم **। जातिः** m. a tribe, race, family, sect, caste (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, *kaum*); **kōm-ĕ-Marwān,** the tribe of Marwān (a dirtily clothed wandering lot) (K.Pr. 142).

kōm 2 कोम् । पामरः m. one who is mean, despicable, unworthy of respect.

kōm 3, the Hindū pronunciation of **kömü**, q.v.

kŏmu क्रमु m. or **kŏmü क्रमू** f. **। धान्यबुसभेदः** m. the fine bran produced from the husks of the grain when paddy is pounded for the purpose of decortication (Śiv. 702, **kŏmü,** so K. 1118, 1143 ff.); chaff (El., K.Pr., *kum*) (K.Pr. 204).
kŏmü-ṭaṭhaji क्रमू-टठजि or **-ṭaṭhüjü -टठंजू । बुसपात्रविशेषः** f. the wooden trough from which cows are fed with this bran. **-bŏchĕ -च्चुच । धान्यबुसभेदापूपाः** f.pl. cakes made of this bran (K.Pr. 103). **-woru -वंरु । बुसापूपः** m. a kind of thick round cake made of this bran. **-yöjü -यांजू** f. another kind of cake made of the same (K.Pr. 3, 190).

kömü कांमू । क्रिया f. (Hindūs generally write this word **कोमू**, and pronounce it **kōm,** cf. **gōvü**, p. 316*a*, l. 31. Examples are Śiv. 1237; Rām. 469, 687; K. 89, 265), a work, action, deed (K.Pr. 64, K. 360); work, labour (K.Pr. 106, 114); a task, job, undertaking (cf. **dapi-k°**, p. 232*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 310; K. 469, 794, 1034, 1036, 1064 ff.); a matter, affair (Gr.M.; Rām. 360, 1185; H. xi, 11; K. 89, 519, 565, 581, 749); business, transaction of business (K.Pr. 149; Rām. 469, 687, 848, 1163, 1280, 1446, 1611; K. 169, 480); workmanship, manufacture; work (as in needle-work, embroidery-work, etc.) (cf. **dövi-k°**, p. 262*a*, l. 17); work, means of livelihood, profession (**kyāh kömü chukh karān,** what work do you do? El.) (Gr.M.); a post, employment (Gr.M.); a necessity, obligation (Rām. 1148); a purpose, object (Gr.M.), **chhuh kāmĕn lagān,** it serves (various) purposes (Gr.M.); **nērihē jān kömü,** good work would have issued, it would have been of use (Gr.M.); **wāzan chĕh rāzan-süty kŏsa kömü,** what have cooks to do with kings (that they should be treated on equal terms) (Śiv. 1237). So **kyāh kömü** (K. 1122). **—dinü —दिन्नू** f.inf. to give employment (to), to employ (dat. of person) (Gr.M.). **-kār -कार् । कार्यादि** m. (sg. dat. **kāmĕ-kāras काम्य-कारस**), work and the like; work,

business, duties, occupation, business; transactions, dealings (Gr.M.). —**karün^{u}** —करंजू f.inf. to do an action (Gr.M.; Rām. 71, 1171, 1474); to do work (Gr.M.); in folk-tales the expression **köm^{u} kür^{u}n,** he did a deed, or similar phrase, is common, and is equivalent to our 'and what do you think he did' in a fairy-tale (e.g. H. ii, 5, 7; viii, 4; x, 2, 3, 7, 12, 14; xii, 22). **-kŏṭ^{u}** -क्रंटू । कार्यादि f. (sg. dat. **kāmĕ-kŏcĕ** कम्य-क्रच्य), i.q. **köm^{u}-kār** (K. 265, 281, 417).

kāmĕ-hond^{u} काम्य-हंन्दु adj. (fem. **-hünz^{u}** -हंज़ू) (sing. gen.), of use, useful (Gr.M.). **-manz anun** -मज़ अनुन m.inf. to bring into use, to use (El.).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार् । कार्यकर्ता m. a doer of work; esp. a good worker, a hard worker, an industrious worker. **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u}** -रंश़ू), without work, idle, out of work (El.). **-rost^{u} karun** -रंस्तु करुन् m.inf. to dismiss, discharge (El., W. 87). **-ṭōṭh^{u}** -टोठु । कार्यप्रियः m. one who is loved on account of work done by him; one who habitually shows affection to another merely on seeing his actions. **-sūr** -सूर् । कार्यचोरः m. a work thief, a lazy fellow who hides himself when he finds that there is work to do.

kambai, kámbe, see **kābay 2.**

kȧmb^{i} 1 कंबि or **kümb^{ü}** कंबू । खड्गपिधानिका f. (for scabbard. Cf. **kōb** (El. *kómb* and *kumb*).

kȧmb^{i} 2, see **komb^{u}**), the sheath of a sword, a

kambi anun कम्बि अनुन । वशीकरणम् m.inf. gradually to bring under subjection, to tame (a man, beast, bird, etc.).

kōmb कोंब्, see **kōb.**

komb^{u} कंबु । भुजिकाग्रभागः m. the fore-end of the sleeve of a garment; the cuff. (It is made of a separate piece of material.)

kȧmb^{i}-chal कंम्बि-छल् । वस्त्रबाह्वग्रखण्डः f. the piece of cloth of which the cuff is made. **-wār** -वार् । भुजिकाग्रभागपटखण्डः m., id.

kumb^{u} 1 कुंबु m. (amongst Hindūs) a particular religious exercise, profound meditation brought on by closing the mouth and nostrils and thereby suspending the breath (Skt. *kumbhaka*) (L.V. 34, K.Pr. 187).

kumb^{u} 2 कुंबु or कुंभु m. N. of a certain astrological mansion, one of the signs of the zodiac, Aquarius, in Skt. *kumbha* (Rām. 1277, dat. **kumbi**).

kümb^{ü} कम्बू । खड्गकोशः f., see **kȧmb^{i}.**

kŏmbakh क्रंबख् or **kŏmakh** کمک m. (sg. dat. **kŏmbakas** क्रंबकस्), help, aid, assistance (El. *kumbak*; Rām. 734; H. xi, 7); reinforcement (of an army, etc.); association of villagers for any particular joint object, assembly *en masse* of the inhabitants of the village for such (L. 458, *kumak*).

kumbakarn कुंबकर्न् or कुम्भकरण् m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a demon, the brother of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. *Kumbhakarṇa*). He used to sleep for six months at a time and then wake to gorge himself (Rām. 636, 926).

kāmbal कांबल्, i.q. **kãbal,** see **kāmal 1.**

kömbil कांबिल्, see **kõbil.**

kŏmbun क्रंबुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kŏmb^{u}** क्रंबु), (amongst Hindūs) to suppress, or do away with (some impediment to religious welfare) by means of the *kumbhaka* meditation (L.V. 75). See **kumb^{u} 1.**

kambar कंबर् or **kamar** कमर् کمر (q.v.) । कटिः m. the loins, the waist; a girdle, zone, belt; the middle (of a mountain, etc.); the flank (of an army). **-band** -बन्द् (= کمربند) । कटिबन्धनम् m. a girdle, zone, sash, belt, waistband; a long piece of cloth folded round the loins. —**gandun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 882), i.q. **kamar-gandun,** s.v. **kamar.** **-kash** -कश् (cf. کمرکش) । औषधम् m. N. of a certain medicinal root given to women after childbirth.

kömbür^{u} कांबरू, see **kõbür^{u}.**

kámbar ká, kambar pach, see **kõbür^{u}.**

kamb^{a}rakh कंबरख् । विशिष्टकार्पासभेदः m. (sg. dat. **kamb^{a}rakas** कंबरकस्), a certain kind of cotton cloth made with very fine threads, a kind of cambric.

kāmbay कांबय्, see **kãbay 1** and **2.**

kamca कमच or (El.) **kamcī** قمچی । तोत्त्रम् m. a whip, a scourge. **-dan** -दन् । तोत्त्रदण्डम् m. a whip-handle. —**lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf. to flog, to whip (El.). **-shĕlakh** -शलख् (= قمچی شلق) । तोत्त्रताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakhas** -शलखस्), a beating with a whip, a whipping, a scourging.

kamad कमद् । पुत्रादिपङ्क्तिः f. sons, grandsons, and the like, when referred to as a whole.

kāma-dīn काम-दीन्, see **kām 1.**

kāmdēv कामदेव् or **kāmadēv** कामदेव् m. N. of the Hindū Cupid, the god of love. His wife was Rati, the Hindū Venus (K.Pr. 93; K. 735, 739); met. a person beautiful as the god of love, a Cupid (K. 263–8, 978).

kĕmãgar क्यमाँगर् । संतोषशीलः adj. c.g. one who is clever at supporting a large family on a small income, a clever, economical, and industrious housemaster or housewife.

kĕmãgarī क्यमाँगरी । निर्वाहनम् f. successfully carrying housekeeping with a small income, clever economy.

kumüj^{ü} कमंजू, see **kumol^{u}.**

kumajyār कमज्यार् । कोमलता m. softness, delicacy (e.g. of a flower, or of a hand) (Gr.Gr. 141); gentle-

ness, tenderness; tenderness, softness (of food); softness (e.g. that of butter caused by warmth).

kŏmakh کمک, see **kŏmbakh.**

kŏ-mŏkha क्व-म्वख । कुमुखेन adv. with an evil face; with a face distorted (by anger, or the like).

kĕmkhāb क्यमखाब् or क्यंखाब् کمخواب m. silk or satin worked with gold or silver flowers, 'cincob,' brocade (Śiv. 535, 789, 901).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार् (El.), see s.v. **kömᵘ.**

kamal कमल् m. a lotus, a lotus flower, to which a beautiful eye (Śiv. 1741) or a beautiful foot (Śiv. 1266; Rām. 938; K. 184, 392) is often compared; a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1538).

kamāl کمال m. perfection (K.Pr. 94).

kāmal 1 कामल्, **kā̃bal** काँबल्, or **kā̃bay 1** काँवय् । कामला f. jaundice, excessive secretion or obstruction of bile.

kāmal 2 कामल् or **kā̃bay 2** काँवय् । काचमाची f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an anti-periodic (L. 76, *kambai*; El. *kámbei*).

kamàlⁱ कमॅलि । स्थूलशाटकभेदः f. a kind of black woollen blanket, said to come from the West.

kamīla कमील m. *Mallotus Philippinensis*, used as a dye, and also, in medicine, as a vermifuge (El. *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name now not used; L. 68, *kamila*).

kumal कुमल् (Rām. 1173) or **kūmal** कूमल् (Śiv. 1538) । कोमलः adj. c.g., i.q. **kumolᵘ**, q.v.

kumolᵘ कुमंलु । कोमलः adj. (f. **kumüjᵘ** कुमंजू), soft, delicate; gentle, tender; tender, soft (of food) (El. *kumul*); soft (e.g. butter when subject to warmth).

kĕmⁱlad क्यमिलद् । क्रिमिदूषितः adj. c.g. full of worms, defiled by worms, maggoty, worm-eaten. **—karun** —करुन् । तोदनम् m.inf. to make a person maggoty, i.e. to pester him with repeated unreasonable requests.

kumalun कुमलुन् । कोमलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kumalyōv** कुमल्योव), to become soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to become tender (of the heart), to be full of pity and grace (Śiv. 308, K. 82); to become soft, to melt (of ice, snow, butter, or the like) (El.).

kumalāwun कुमलावुन् । कोमलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kumalôwᵘ** कुमलोवु), to make soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to make a person's heart tender, to make him compliant by supplication, or the like; to soften, to melt (something congealed); caus. of **kumalun** (Gr.Gr. 170).

kamalaz कमलज़् m. he who was born in a lotus, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā. **kamalaza-nāth** कमलज़-नाथ् m. the lord who was born in a lotus, N. of Brahmā (L.V. 8).

kamān कमान् کمان । ज्या f. [(sg. dat. **kamōnᵘ** कमांनू (Gr.M.) or **kamāni** कमानि (Gr.M.))], a bow (the weapon) (Gr.M.; YZ. 6, 50–1, 208; Rām. 117, 121, 140, 446, 480, 919, 977, 982, 999, 1269, 1421); an arch (Gr.M., Śiv. 1715); the sign Sagittarius; (in Kāshmīrī, by confusion with **kamand,** q.v.), a bowstring; the bowstring-like top of a sidedoor or casement, the chord of an arch. **—kaḍünᵘ** —कडुंनू f.inf. to draw a bow (El. who makes **kamān** m.). **—sherünᵘ** —शेरुंनू f.inf. to prepare a bow, to string a bow (Rām. 1420, 1452).

kāman 1 कामन् । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. **kāmünᵘ** कामंनू), scarcity, rarity.

kāmünᵘ कामंनू । दुर्लभम् adv. (K.Pr. *kámani* or *kāmuni*), under conditions of scarcity, (obtainable) with great difficulty (owing to rarity) (K.Pr. 29); at a famine price (K.Pr. 38, 250). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become at a famine price, to be wanting when necessary (K.Pr. 95, 114, 242).

kāmanā कामना or (K. 572) **kāman 2** कामन् f. wish, desire (Śiv. 108, 1138, 1335, 1239, 1470, 1626, 1817; K. 263–4, 268–9, 274, 278, 339, 394, 573–4, 596, 718, 768, 1010). Cf. **mani-kāman,** s.v. **man 1.**

kamīn कमीन् کمین । नीचः adj. c.g. (of something animate) low, mean (by qualities as well as birth and family) (K.Pr. 94).

kāminī कामिनी f. (sg. dat. **kāminiyĕ** कामिनिय, K. 264), a loving or affectionate woman.

kamun कमुन् conj. 3, to tremble, to shiver (only El., probably corruption of **kō̃pun,** q.v., and should be spelt **kömun**).

kŏ-mana क्व-मन । कुमनसा adv. with an evil mind, with evil intention; with an angry mind.

kamand कमन्द् کمند m. a halter; a noose; a snare (El.); a bowstring (Rām. 977). Cf. **kamān.**

kamanḍal कमंडल् m. a gourd or vessel made of wood or earth, used as a water-jar by religious ascetics (Śiv. 543).

kamāndār کماندار m. a bowman, an archer (YZ. 50).

kamāngar-pūrᵘ कमाङ्गर्-पूरु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a place to the north of the Naupūrᵘ quarter of Srīnagar, formerly inhabited by makers of bows (Persian *kamān-gar*).

kaman-hondᵘ कमन्-हन्दु । किंसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हुंज़ू), see **kyāh.**

kamanāwun कमनावुन् (or **kamawun** कमवुन् or **kamāwun** कमावुन्, qq.v.) । उपार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamanôwᵘ** कमनोवु), to earn, acquire, gain; to accumulate, save; to acquire (a quality, condition, etc.) by practice or experience; (of iron, hard leather,

or the like) to work at, to bring into proper condition, or to perfect by first softening it and then working upon it; to smelt (metal). **kamanôwᵘ-motᵘ** कमनोवु-मतु । स्वभ्यस्तीक्षत: perf. part. (f. **kamanövᵘ-müsᵘ** कमनावू-मचू), earned, acquired; (of a quality, condition, etc.) acquired by practice, thoroughly learnt; (of iron, leather, etc.) brought into proper condition by being softened and then worked upon; (of metal) smelted.

kamph कंफ् m. (sg. dat. **kampas** कंपस्), shaking, trembling (K. 415, 554). **būmi-kamph,** an earthquake (Rām. 281); cf. **bum 3** and **kōph. kampas gatshun** कंपस गछुन् m.inf. to go to trembling, to be seized with trembling (K. 367).

kömph कांफ्, see **kōph.**

kömpun कांपुन्, see **kōpun.**

kömpanāwun कांपनावुन्, see **kōpanāwun.**

kömpawun कांपवुन्, see **kōpawun.**

kömpawunᵘ कांपवुनु, see **kōpawunᵘ.**

kamar कमर् کمر m. the flank, loins, waist (El.); cf. **kambar. -band** -बंद् کمربند m. a waistband, girdle (El.); i.q. **kambar-band,** p. 444*b*, l. 15. **-basta** -वस्त کمربسته adj. c.g. having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). **—gandun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins, get ready, arm (for) (Rām. 127), i.q. **kambar gandun,** p. 444*b*, l. 17.

kamĕr कम्यर् । न्यूनता m., i.q. **kamī,** q.v.

kamürᵘ कमरू f., see **krüsᵘ-kamürᵘ** and **kratsi-kamürᵘ,** s.v. **kratsh 2.**

kŏmār 1 क्रमार् c.g. a youth (m. or f.) used —॰ in **rāza-kumār** राज़-क्रमार्, a prince (Śiv. 1290) or a princess (Śiv. 971, 1285); as a portion of N.P. **danishṭh-kŏmār** (Rām. 572, 593).

kŏmār 2 क्रमार् m. N.P. of the Hindū god of war, called in Skt. Kumāra, Kārttikēya, Skanda, or Subrahmanyā. He is said to have been the son of Śiva and Pārvatī, and to be the leader of the *gaṇas* or hosts of Śiva (Śiv. 1278, 1581).

kŏmāra-brôrᵘ क्रमार-ब्रोरु । कुमारदेव: m., i.q. **kŏmār 2. -jī** -जी m., id. (Śiv. 517). **-shēṭh** -शेठ् । कुमारषष्ठी f. (sg. dat. **shīṭhᵘ** शीठू), the sixth lunar day of the bright half of any month, esp. that of *Hār* (= June–July, Skt. *Āṣāḍha*), on which women who desire sons fast in honour of Kumāra (the Skt. *Kumāraṣaṣṭhī*).

kŏmörī क्रमारी, often written **kumörī** कुमारी । कुमारी f. a maiden, a virgin, older than seven, and younger than twelve years; a girl, a daughter (El. *komārī*) (Śiv. 37, 939, 945; Rām. 127, 137, 1220); a princess (Rām. 734, 1637, 1692). **rāza-kŏmörī** राज़-क्रमारी, a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 577, 630, 961, 1218, 1224, 1362, 1517).

kumᵃrⁱ कुमरि or कुम्री f. N. of a certain bird, said to resemble the Indian cuckoo (**kukilᵘ**) (Śiv. 504). Probably fem. of **kumorᵘ,** q.v.

kumorᵘ कुमरु । पक्षिविशेष: m. N. of a certain small bird, with a high melodious voice. Cf. **kāwa-kumorᵘ** (Rām. 675).

kamrāz कमराज़् । देशविशेष: m. N. of one of the two great divisions of the Valley of Kashmīr. It comprises the districts on both sides of the river Vĕth (or Jehlam) below Śrīnagar, while the other, **Marāz** (q.v.), comprises those above. Śrīnagar itself is called Yamrāz. The corresponding Skt. names are respectively Kramarājya and Madavarājya (RT.Tr. ii, 15, and II, 436). According to popular tradition, however, the valley was once divided between two brothers named, respectively, Kāmanadēva and Malhanadēva, after whom the tracts were named respectively Kāmarājya and Malhanarājya. For another popular etymology, see El. s.v. Kashmír, and K.Pr. 138.

kamrözī कमरांज़ी adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kamrāz (see the preceding); N. of a certain violent wind, i.q. **baḍa shāl,** p. 82*b*, l. 28 (L. 465).

kams कंस् m. Kaṁsa, N. of an Asura or demon (he was king of Mathurā, and the cousin and implacable foe of Kṛṣṇa, by whom he was slain (Śiv. 117, 653, 738, 748, 1425; K. 30, 37, 64, 72, *et passim*).

kĕmis क्यमिस, see **kyomᵘ.**

kamsāntakh कंसान्तख् m. (sg. dat. **kamsāntakas** कंसान्तकस्), he who was the (causer of the) death of, Kaṁsa, a title of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1398). See **kams.**

kamsāsŏr कंसास्वर् m. i.q. **kams,** q.v. (K. 22, 29, 31, 51, 64, 68, 122, 468).

kaimath कैमथ् (Rām. 17), see **kīmath.**

kĕmátⁱ क्यमंति in **kĕmátⁱ kūshⁱ** क्यमंति कूँशि । विशिष्टचर्ममयी पादुका f. a kind of high-heeled shoe (see **kūshⁱ**) made of a special kind of variegated and embossed leather.

kĕmuṭᵘ क्यमुटु । अल्पकीट: m. a little worm. This term is principally used when scaring a little child from any small wormlike object of which it may catch sight.

kīmath कीमथ् قیمت or (Rām. 17) **kaimath** कैमथ् m. (sg. dat. **kīmatas** कीमतस्), price, value, worth (K.Pr. 88, Rām. 17). The form **kaimath** (or **kömath**) is probably due to confusion with the next.

kömath कामथ् قامت m. (sg. dat. **kāmatas** कामतस्), height, stature (El. *kāmat*) (Rām. 520). Cf. the preceding.

kamawun कमवुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamowᵘ** कमवु), to earn, etc., i.q. **kamanāwun,** q.v. The caus. of this vb. is **kamawanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamowᵘ-motᵘ कमवु-मतु । समुपार्जितः perf. part. (f. **kamüvᵘ-müṭsᵘ** कमवू-मचू), i.q. **kamanôwᵘ motᵘ**, q.v. s.v. **kamanāwun.**

kamāwun कमावुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamôwᵘ** कमोवु), i.q. **kamawun** and **kamanāwun,** qq.v., but principally used in the sense of acquiring, earning, or the like.

kamāwan-kulᵘ कमावन्-कुलु । अर्जकः m. the earning tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family (i.q. **kamāyi-kulᵘ**, s.v. **kamöyⁱ**).

kamawanāwun कमवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamawanôwᵘ** कमवनोवु), to cause to earn; caus. of **kamawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamöyⁱ कमायि । अर्जनम् f. earning, acquiring; earnings, gains, profits; work, performance. **kamāyi-kulᵘ** कमायि-कुलु । अर्जनकारी m. the bread-winner of a family, i.q. **kamāwan-kulᵘ**, q.v. s.v. **kamāwun.**

kam-yāb کمیاب, see **kam 1.**

kāmyāb काम्याब् کامیاب adj. c.g. obtaining one's object, successful (Gr.M.).

kāmyöbī काम्याबी کامیابی f. success, prosperity in an undertaking (YZ. 250).

kamāyidār कमायिदार् । पुष्टीकृतः adj. c.g. that which has received thorough working, thoroughly worked, perfected, made or become complete; useful, producing excellent results (Rām. 9, m.c. **-dörī**).

kamyulᵘ कम्युलु । गृहकृषीवलः m. a farm labourer who lives in the farmer's house.

kamzōr کمزور, see **kam 1.**

kan 1 कन् । कर्णः, अन्तभागः m. (sg. abl. **kana 1** कन), the ear (El.; K.Pr. 154, 206, 246; W. 18; YZ. 187; Śiv. 98, 197, 408, etc.; Rām. 11, 28, 58, 171, 245, 353, etc.; K. 507; H. iii, 5, 9; vii, 11); the edge (of a leaf, or the like). Paṇdits often spell this word **kaṇ** कण्. **—dārun** —दारुन् । कर्णधारणम् m.inf. to place the ear, to lend the ear, attend to, listen to (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 395, 584, 596, 802, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614; Rām. 6, 48, 1491, 1496; K. 15, 261, 638, 991). **—khĕnⁱ** —ख्यनि । पौनःपुन्येन कर्णचोदनम् m. pl. inf. to eat the ears; hence, to besiege a person's ears, to worry by continued talking (e.g. in requesting, giving advice or giving information). **—khārⁱ gaṭshānⁱ** —खरि गछ़नि । कर्णप्रोन्नमनम् m. pl. inf. the ears to become erect (e.g. on hearing good news, or on learning some secret). **—mājānⁱ** —मांजनि । कर्णसमार्जनम् m. pl. inf. to clean the ears; esp. of a woman preparing her ears to receive ornaments; met. to polish up the edges of anything. **—phyushᵘ** —फिशु or **kānⁱ phish** कंनि फिश । कर्णपथगमनम् m. (of something said) the act getting into the ear and sticking there; esp. of children who perversely listen to people talking and do not forget what they hear, whether they are meant to hear it or not; cf. our saying about little pitchers having long ears. **-pakhᵃsh** -पखश । कर्णभागमात्रम् adj. c.g. of the size of a piece of an ear; hence, very small, tiny (as a measure of size). **-path** -पथ् । तालपत्रम् m. a kind of ear ornament, shaped like the leaf of a *tāl*-palm, and studded with precious stones or pearls. **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to offer the ear, lend the ear, listen (to), attend (to) (Śiv. 40, 182, 697, 765, 807, 821, 988, etc.; Rām. 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 528, etc.; H. ii, 7). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf., id. (L.V. 91; YZ. 556; Śiv. 533, 544, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. 83, 1758; H. viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4). **—ṭsömbun** —चुंबुन् । कर्णयो रन्ध्रविधानम् m.inf. to bore the ear (to receive earrings, etc.) (Śiv. 1290). **—zorᵘ** —ज़रु m. a deaf ear, the ear of one who is deaf; esp. in a phrase to avert ill-luck from self-praise, **shaitāna-sāndⁱ kan zārⁱ**, (may) Satan have deaf ears (K.Pr. 191).

kana-bal कन-बल् । श्रवणबलम् m. power of hearing, esp. the acute hearing of blind men and the like, who, though unable to read, are able to remember the contents of a book by merely hearing it read; cf. **kana-pav,** bel. **-dōl** -डोल् । उपेक्षा m. disregard, indifference; although hearing, acting as if one did not hear; turning away the ear (from), refusing to listen (to) (K.Pr. 94). **-dōlī dinᵘ** -डोली दिनू f.inf. to refuse to listen (to a person) (H. v, 2). **-dūr** -दूर् । कर्णिकाभेदः m. a kind of earring or pendant, usually set with a single pearl and worn on the lobe of the ear (El.; YZ. 36, 448; Śiv. 1689; Rām. 1040); i.q. **kana-dūrᵘ 2,** bel. **-dūrᵘ 1** -दूरू । कर्णाकृष्टिः f. pulling the ear, esp. the disciplinary pulling of a pupil's ears by his teacher. **-dūrᵘ 2** -दूरू । पटलप्रान्तः f. a kind of wooden tassel set on each corner of the roof of a house, that swings to and fro like an ear pendant (cf. **kana-dūr,** ab.) (K.Pr. 123, L. 464). **-gögulᵘ** -ग्वगुलु । कर्णगोलकः m. the ear-turnip, i.e. the *meatus auditorius externus*, the mastoid process of the ear (El.); a general name for the whole ear with its root; cf. **-yōjᵘ**, bel. **-hāpiñ** -हंपिञ । कर्णजलौका f. a centipede, *Scolopendra* (Hindī

kan-khajūrā; El. *kanahaiping*). **-kapas** -कपस् । अतिप्रेरणा f. 'cotton in the ear', strict injunction (given to a messenger, so that he shall not forget his message). **-kuторu** -कुतॖरॖ । कर्णश्वपः m. 'an ear-puppy', one who immediately conveys to another news that he has just heard from someone else, a tattling newsmonger, a tattler. **-lĕḍ** -ल्यड् । अबलकर्णः adj. e.g. weak-eared, one who believes everything he hears, and who acts upon it as if it were true. **-mal** -मल् । कर्णमलम् m. dirt of the ear, ear-wax, etc. **-mŏṇḍu 1** -म्वंडु । कर्णमूलम् m. the root of the ear. **-mŏṇḍu 2** -म्वंडु । जडकर्णः (f. **-mŏṇḍü 1** -म्वंडू, sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ 1** -म्वंज्य), dull of hearing, hard of hearing. **-mŏṇḍü 2** -म्वंडू । कर्णमूलम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ 2** -म्वंज्य), i.q. **-mŏṇḍu 1**. **-mana-tū** -मन-तू । कर्णे उच्चैः शब्दकरणानुकरणम् m. (when a grown-up person is sporting with a child) pretending to shout loudly into the ear. The speaker makes motions as if he were going to shout, and then merely murmurs these words '*kana mana tū*' into the child's ear. **-pholu 1** -फोलु । जीर्णप्रान्तः adj. (for 2, see **kana 2**), worn or torn at the edges (esp. of garments and the like). **-phoṭu** -फटु । भग्नकर्णः adj. (f. **-phüṭü** -फटू), having the ear torn or broken (from a blow, or the like); (of something inanimate) having the edge torn or broken. **-pyushu** -प्युशु । कर्णमत्कुणम् m. a flea in the ear (and hence invisible); hence, some very small thing which cannot be seen, but whose existence is perceived by some other sense. **-pav** -पव् । श्रवणमात्रनिपुणत्वम् m. skill in remembering narratives or literary passages after a single hearing; cf. **kana-bal**, ab. **-ronu** -रंनु । भूषणहीनकर्णः adj. (f. **-rūnü** -रंनू), ear-maimed, one having ears that are not adorned with the usual earrings, etc.; ugly-eared. **-tihiju** -तिहिजु । कर्णपालिः f. the 'ear-sprout', i.e. the lobe of the ear. **-ṭoṭu** -ठ्रटु । छिन्नकर्णः adj. (f. **-ṭüṭü** -ठ्रटू), having the ear or ears cut (Gr.Gr. 75); (of something inanimate, e.g. a sheet of paper) having the edge or edges cut. **-wöjü** -वाजू । कर्णभूषणम् f. an earring (El.; K.Pr. 36, 236; W. 114; K. 926, 1047). **-wôlu** -वोलु । कुण्डलम् m. a large earring, worn both by men and by women (El.; Śiv. 98; K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047). **-wān** -वान् । कर्णाकर्णिका m. the passing of news from ear to ear, the spreading of a general report in this way. **-woṭu** -वटु । टुपिका, अंसालपटः m. a kind of cap reaching down to the ears, worn by Panjābīs; a pad made of rags or straw put on the shoulders under a load that is being carried. **-waṭi-byōlu** -वटि-ब्योलु । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a certain kind of paddy. **-yöjü** -यांजू । कर्णशष्कुली f. the ear-biscuit, i.e. the entire ear with its root; cf. **-gŏgulu**, ab. **-yār** -यार् । कर्णनिकटवर्ती सखा m. an ear-friend, a confidential friend, a close and dear friend to whom one can confide secrets. **-zūjü** -ज़ूजू । तिरस्करणम् f. the **zūjü** is a kind of long cloth hanging down the back from the crown of the head to the small of the back; when it hangs only as far as the ears it is called **kana-zūjü**. In former times in schools, when one pupil defeated another in a learned discussion, the defeated pupil was made to put on and wear a **kana-zūjü**, and hence the word still means also defeat in a contest of learning.

kâni-achar कनि-अछर् । कर्णश्रुतान्यक्षराणि m.pl. letters the sound of which are known by ear and not by sight (e.g. in the case of a blind man, or of one too stupid to read). **-katha** -कथ । कर्णे कथितम् f.pl. words spoken into a person's ear, private communications conveyed by a whisper, etc. **-phish** -फिश् । कर्णपथगमनम् m., i.q. **kan phyushu**, ab. **-phisarāray** -फिसरारय् । कर्णजापः f. long whispered communication, continued whispering in the ear. **-pâti** -पति । श्रुतमश्रुतवत् adv. behind the ear, i.e. (when one hears) as if one did not hear; inattentively (K.Pr. 229). **-shĕchi** -श्रेछि । कर्णवार्ता f. news or a message conveyed privately, a secretly conveyed message, whispered news. **-sīrü** -सीरू । पशुचिकित्साविशेषः f. slitting the ear of a cow, as a remedy for cattle-pox (L. 459). **-tâji** -तंजि or **-tüjü** -तंजू । कर्णतूलिका f. an ear-pick, a small metal or wooden spike for clearing out the ears. **-tâli anun** -तंलि अनुन् । गूढश्रुतिः m.inf. to bring under the ear, to make a practice of eavesdropping. **-tâli nyunu** -तंलि निनु m.inf. to take (a person) under the ear, to let him have one's ear, to patronize (K.Pr. 102). **-tâli wanun** -तंलि वनुन् m.inf. to say under the ear, to say privately (Gr.M.). **-tâli yunu** -तंलि यिनु । कर्णे जपनम् m.inf. to come under (so-and-so's) ear, to tell (false) tales to a person, to calumniate secretly to so-and-so.

kanas bata ladun कनस् बत लदुन् m.inf. to put food into one's ear (instead of into one's mouth) (originally of a drunkard), to be an utter fool (K.Pr. 94, 206). **—dôdu** —दोदु m. ear-ache (W. 114).

kan 2 कन् m. —° a ball of cooked food; cf. **ana-kan**, p. 29*b*, l. 37, and **bata-kan**, p. 137*a*, l. 11.

kani-hanā कनि-हना f. a little ball of cooked food, a small quantity of food (K.Pr. 150, *kanih-hanā*).

kan 3 कन् m. —° a single one, esp. one of a pair, as in **bīrbali-kan,** one of a pair of earrings (p. 119*a*, l. 2). So, **dachĕ-kan,** a single grape (p. 185*b*, l. 40); **dūra-kan** or **dūra-hār**[i]**-kan** (p. 238*b*, ll. 43, 47); **dĕj**[i]**-hār**[i]**-kan** (p. 267*b*, l. 19); **jumka-kan** (p. 374*a*, l. 18); **lōlakh-kan,** s.v. **lōlakh.** With the exception of **dachĕ-k°,** each of these examples refers to some kind of earring. Cf. **kun**[u].

kan 4, see **kün**[ü].

kan 5 कन् کن m. a digger, an engraver, used —°, as in **mŏhar-kan,** a seal-engraver, see **mŏhar.**

kān 1 कान् । शरः m. an arrow (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 68; Śiv. 353; Rām. 320, 367, 499, 503, 552, 685, 727, 932, 1298, 1453, 1455; K. 824). **—barun** —बरुन् m.inf. to aim an arrow (L.V. 71).

kāna-dag कान-दग् । शरप्रक्षेपमात्रम् f. the range of an arrow, a bowshot. **-nôr**[u] -नीरु । इषुधिः m. a quiver. **-phal** -फल् । शल्यम् m. the metal tip or point of an arrow.

kān 2 कान् کان । खनिः f. (sg. dat. **kōn̄**[ü] कांजू), a mine, a quarry (El., m.), a source (El., f.). Cf. **gandakh-k°,** p. 290*a*, l. 35.

kān 3, see **kün**[ü].

kana 2 कन । कणः m. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), a particle, atom, granule; esp. (in the pl.) the broken fragments of grain remain when rice is being husked, broken rice. **-khĕtsür**[ü] -ख्यत्सूरू । कणसंमिश्रम् f. a mixed pottage in which this broken grain is used instead of legumes, see **khĕtsür**[ü] **2.** **kana-phol**[u] **2** -फोलु । कणबीजम् m. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), a single fragment of this broken rice.

kana 3 कन । कदा कालात् adv. inter. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), from when? since when? (usually referring to a time long past). **dĕṭha-kana,** a long time ago, from a long time ago, see **dĕṭha** and Gr.Gr. 256). **kana-pĕṭha** कन-प्यठ । कदा प्रभृति adv., id. **kana-shutun** कन-शुतुन् । कस्मात्कालादारभ्य adv., id.

kana 4 कन pleon. suff. added to inter. adverbs, as in **kĕtha-kana,** how? (K. 272).

kane, see **kün**[ü].

kân[i] **1 and 2** कंनि, see **kan 1** and **kon**[u].

kân[i] **3** कंनि postpos. governing abl. (cf. **kin**[i], of which it is a variant). It also governs the dative if the governed noun or pronoun is or refers to a human being. It indicates locality, as in **kala-kân**[i], at the head end (of an animal), and **laṭi-kân**[i], at the tail end (H. xi, 9); route or method, as in **dāri-kân**[i] (flung out) through the window (H. v, 4); and, esp., motion from, as in **yĕs-kân**[i], from whom (it will escape) (H. ii, 8).

kani 1, see **kün**[ü].

kani 2 कनि or **kanĕn** कन्यन् (cf. **kin**[i] and **kun**) postpos. governing abl. or, in the case of animate rational beings, the dat. Considered by native grammarians to be a sec. suff. It is used in various ways, viz.:—

(1) Governing the abl. of adverbs of place and other words, it indicates 'on to', and is u.w. vbs. of putting, and the like, as in **anda-kani,** (put) on the outer side (p. 31*b*, l. 43); **apāri-kani,** (put) on the other side (p. 39*a*, l. 30); **ōra-kani,** (put) on there, on the far side, or (H. v, 2) in that direction (p. 41*b*, l. 21); **bŏna-kani,** (put) down (p. 110*b*, l. 18); **brōṭha-kani,** (put) in front, (lay) before, (sit down) before (Rām. 268) (p. 128*a*, l. 39); **hĕri-kani,** (put) at the top (p. 367*a*, l. 39); **khōwari-kani,** (put) on the left side (Śiv. 1090) (p. 425*b*, l. 15); **pĕṭha-kani,** (put) above (everyone else), in the place of honour (Śiv. 1716), and so on.

Often the idea of 'putting', etc. is dropped, and the compound is used simply as an adv. or post.pos. (governing dat.), as in **anda-kani,** outside (Śiv. 422); **bŏna-kani,** below (H. iii, 2); **brōṭha** (or **bōnṭha**) **-kani,** in front; **garas brōṭha-kani,** opposite the house (Gr.M.; so H. ii, 3; iii, 1; viii, 11, etc.); **labi-kani,** at the edge (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1570); **pĕṭha-kani,** above, on the top of (H. viii, 1); **wŏzali-kani** (a bite) on the red side (of an apple) (K.Pr. 238).

In all the above cases it may be put into the genitive, and then forms and adjective indicating 'of or belonging to such-and-such a position', as in **anda-kanyuk**[u] (f. **-kanic**[ü]), of or belonging to what is outside, of or belonging to the outside; **apāri-kanyuk**[u], of or belonging to the opposite side; **ōra-kanyuk**[u], of or belonging to the far side; **bŏna-kanyuk**[u], of or belonging to below, nether; **brōṭha-kanyuk**[u], of or belonging to what is in front; **hĕri-kanyuk**[u], of or belonging to something on the top, and so on.

(2) So far we have dealt with **kani** as a post-position governing the ablative. The word with which it is compounded, **anda, apāri, ōra,** and so forth is put in the ablative because it is governed by **kani.** But adverbs of place can be placed independently in the ablative, and then indicate motion from. Thus: **ōr,** there; **ōra,** from there: **yōr,** here; **yōra,** from here, and so on. **kani** may also be compounded with these ablatives without changing their meaning. Here it is not a question of **kani** as

a postposition governing the ablative, but one of **kani** as an adverb being suffixed, without changing the meaning, to another adverb indicating motion from. Thus, **ōra-kani,** means not only 'on there' (under 1), but also 'from there' (Śiv. 1674, Rām. 946) under this rule. Similarly we have **hōra-kani,** from there, thence; **kōra-kani,** whence? (Rām. 949); **pata-kani,** from behind (Śiv. 1734); **tōra-kani,** thence; **yōra-kani,** hence, or (relative) whence (Gr.Gr. 159); **brōṭha-kani,** from opposite, as well as 'in front'. Similarly, with nouns, we have **ōsa-kani** (issuing) from the mouth (H. viii, 7); **tālawa-kani** (down) from the ceiling (H. viii, 6).

Similarly, as an adverb, **kani** is sometimes added pleonastically to an adverb of place, without causing a change of meaning. A good example is **pĕṭh-kani** (s.v. **pĕṭh**), above, in the upper portion; hence, in the place of honour (K.Pr. 103) (cf. **pĕṭha-kani,** ab.); **tami pĕṭh**[i]**-kani,** on the top of that, in addition to that (H. iii, 8).

(3) As a postpos. **kani** may also indicate the reason for anything, as in **ad**[a]**ri-kani** (p. 15*a*, l. 45), (money) for the sweetmeats; **ami-kani** or **awa-kani** (p. 54*b*, l. 37; p. 55*b*, l. 36) for that reason, therefore; **humi-kani** or **huwa-kani,** therefore; **kami-kani** or **kawa-kani,** wherefore? **tami-kani** or **tawa-kani,** therefore; **yĕmi-kani** or **yĕwa-kani,** wherefore; **yimi-kani** or **yiwa-kani,** for this reason (Gr.Gr. 159).

(4) As a further development of this sense it may often be translated by 'for', in the sense of 'as a substitute for', 'instead of', 'in the place of', 'to serve as'. The following examples are mainly taken from Śiv., but the use runs through all literature; **ashĕ-kani,** (blood) instead of tears (Rām. 1483); **bāri-kani,** (silver used) as plaster (Rām. 568); **dāji-kani,** in place of a dowry (Śiv. 1677); **dūpa-dīpa-k°,** instead of incense and lamps (Śiv. 1692); **dāra-k°,** in place of wood (Śiv. 337); **dāryau-k°,** to serve as casements (Śiv. 340); **kaharau-k°,** serving as palankeen-bearers (Śiv. 84); **laṭi-k° lashul**[u], a besom used as a tail (K.Pr. 124); **mŏkta-k°,** instead of a pearl (Śiv. 1145); **mŏkaṭa-k°,** in place of a diadem (Śiv. 892); **pakh**[a]**cau-k°,** *in place of the side-arms of a spinning-wheel (Śiv. 1014);* **pōshĕ-k°,** instead of a flower (Śiv. 863; *cf. 1692);* **rūda-k°,** instead of rain (Śiv. 713); **rathabāna-k°,** *serving as a charioteer* (Śiv. 1146); **sumi-k°,** to serve as a bridge (Śiv. 1793); **sŏna-k°,** *instead of gold* (Śiv. *169);* **traṭi-k°,** serving as a necklace (Śiv. 1557); **wardanau-k°,** (bark) for a bridal garment (Rām. 763); **yikili-k°,** to serve for a beam (K.Pr. 41); **yōñĕ-k°,** instead of a sacrificial thread (Śiv. 1014).

(5) As a postpos. governing a word signifying time or season, it indicates uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 159), as in **ūtra-kani,** about the day before yesterday (p. 68*b*, l. 21); **az-kani,** about to-day, perhaps to-day (p. 74*a*, l. 19); **brōṭhus-kani,** about, or perhaps, next year (p. 129*a*, l. 32); **daḥum-kani,** on about the tenth lunar day (p. 201*a*, l. 43); **dā-phulayi-kani,** at about the season of paddy flowering (**dā-phulay,** p. 230*b*, l. 12); **hāra-kani,** about the month of Hār (p. 343*b*, l. 44); **har**[a]**da-kani,** at about autumn (p. 348*a*, l. 12); **kōl**[i]**-kĕth-kani,** on about the day after to-morrow (**kōl**[i]**-kĕth,** p. 434*b*, l. 9); **pagāh-kani,** perhaps to-morrow (**pagāh**).

(6) Examples of other relations indicated by this postposition are :—**āmpa-kani,** by means of beak-to-beak feeding (H. viii, 1; perhaps incorr. for **kàn**[i] **3**); **kuni-kani,** in any way (H. xii, 13); **pata-kani,** afterwards (H. x, 1); **thūr**[u]**-kani,** (turning) backwards (H. v, 4).

In all the above (whether under head 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) **kani** can be put into the genitive as under head 1, to indicate of or belonging to the motion from, reason, or indefinite time indicated.

kĕn क्यन्, an adverbial suff. added pleonastically in **wuñ-kĕn,** now, at present (Gr.M.; Śiv. 634, 841, 1713, 1718–9; Rām. 852); a by-form of **kani.**

kĕna क्यन, see **kyon**[u].

kin 1, see **kañĕ 1.**

kin 2 किन् (Śiv. 1894–5), a by-form of **kin**[i], q.v.

kina किन । उत conj. or, as in **suh kina bŏh,** he or I (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 82, 121, *kih nah*; W. 153; YZ. 110, 206; Śiv. 923, 1664; Rām. 280, 289, 445, 450, etc.; H. v, 7; viii, 3, 11; xii, 18, 19, 23).

kīna कीन کینہ । अन्तष्कोपः m. hatred, rancour, malevolence, malice, spite, grudge, resentment, animosity (El. *kīn* and *kīnah*, Rām. 802).

kin[i] किनि or occasionally (e.g. Śiv. 1894–5) **kin** किन् or **kàn**[i] कंनि (q.v.) । पार्श्वतः postpos. (cf. **kàn**[i] **3, kani 2, kun, kāñ 2,** and **kiñ**), governing ag. or abl. or occasionally the ag. of the gen. (as in **himāla-sànd**[i]**-kin**[i], Śiv. 728). There does not appear to be any distinction of meaning dependent on the case governed. The word primarily means 'from', as in **achiv-kin**[i], (tears falling) from the eyes (Rām. 284, 482, 1201, 1482); **and**[a]**r**[i]**-kin**[i], from within (p. 32*b*, l. 17); **apōr**[i]**-kin**[i], from the far side (p. 39*a*, l. 42);

brūṭh^{i}-kin^{i}, from in front, from before (p. 128*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 158); **dachin^{i}-kin^{i}**, from the right (p. 186*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 159), cf. bel.; **khōw^{a}r^{i}-kin^{i}**, from the left (p. 425*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 159); **pàt^{i}-kin^{i}**, from behind (**path**) (Gr.Gr. 159); **pĕṭh^{i}-kin^{i}**, from above (**pĕṭh**) (Gr.Gr. 159), but 'upon' in Śiv. 166; **thàj^{i}wörī-kin**, from Thàj^{i}wôr^{u} (Śiv. 1895); **tàl^{i}-kin^{i}**, from below (**tal**) (Gr.Gr. 159; Rām. 1410, contrasted with **hyor^{u}-kun**, upwards); **wana-kin^{i}**, from the forest (Śiv. 1440).

In this sense it is added pleonastically to adverbs already signifying motion from (Gr.Gr. 158) as in **ati-kin^{i}**, from there, thence; **huti-kin^{i}**, thence; **kati-kin^{i}**, whence? **tati-kin^{i}**, thence; **yĕti-kin^{i}**, whence (relative); **yiti-kin^{i}**, hence.

Sometimes it indicates progressive motion, the idea of 'from' being more or less dormant (cf. W. 97, *kin*, by the side of), as in **bŏn^{i}-kin^{i}**, below, in the sense of going along the foot of anything (e.g. an embankment) (p. 110*b*, l. 24); **brūṭh^{i}-kin^{i}**, not only 'from before', as ab., but also 'ahead', in the sense of going along in front of another person; **ŏbī wati-kin^{i}**, (to go) by the water route (Gr.M.); **himāla-sànd^{i}-kin^{i}**, via the Himâlaya (Śiv. 728); **kōcĕ-kin^{i}**, (wandering) through lanes (Rām. 44); **khala-kin^{i}**, by way of the threshing floor (Śiv. 1476); **khŏshkī wati-kin^{i}**, (to go) by the land route (p. 419*a*, l. 20); **kŏlav-kin^{i}**, (swimming) along the streams (Rām. 620); **löriy-kin^{i}**, via Lār (Śiv. 1894, so K.Pr. 124, *lāri-kin^{i}*).

With adverbs of place, it is even used pleonastically, and may altogether lose the root-idea of motion from. Thus, **dachin^{i}-kin^{i}**, on the right hand (Rām. 856), on the south (cf. ab.) (Rām. 1682); **khōw^{a}r^{i}-kin^{i}**, on the left (Rām. 421, 856); **nĕbàr^{i}-kin^{i}**, on the outside (Rām. 1558); outwardly (Śiv. 764); **pachim^{i}-kin^{i}**, on the west (Rām. 1681); **pūr^{i}-kin^{i}**, on the east (Rām. 1681); **wŏtàr^{i}-kin^{i}**, on the north (Rām. 1682). Cf. **buth^{i}-kin^{i}**, face to face, bel.

It sometimes indicates reason or cause, as in **ami-kin^{i}** or **awa-kin^{i}** (p. 54*b*, l. 39; p. 55*b*, l. 39), for that reason, therefore; **zānana-kin^{i}**, through knowing (Gr.M.); **āsana-kin^{i}**, owing to being (so-and-so) (Gr.M.); **bē-khabariyi-kin^{i}**, owing to neglect (Gr.M.); **anubawa-bāwa-kin^{i}**, owing to the condition of perception (Śiv. 75, 982); **murkha-bōz^{u}-kin^{i}**, owing to foolish thought (Śiv. 881); **nirmala rūpa-kin^{i}**, owing to (thy) pure form (Śiv. 886).

It often signifies a means or method, as in **achiv-kin^{i}**, by means of the eyes; hence (to come) as fast as one can see, (to come) at once (Śiv. 717); **barau-kin^{i}**, (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 958); **dāri-kin^{i}**, (to go out, or look) through a window (**dör^{u} 3**) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331); **ak^{a}li-kin^{i}**, by means of intelligence, to the best of one's intelligence (Rām. 546); **kana-kin^{i}**, by means of the ears, by hearing (Śiv. 1815); **mana-tana-kin^{i}**, (knowing) with mind and body (Śiv. 241); **myön^{i}-kin^{i}**, through, by means of me (Gr.M.); **yōga-kin^{i}**, by means of ascetic practices (Śiv. 984); **zĕvi-kin^{i}**, (singing) with the tongue (Śiv. 241).

Like the Hindī *sē*, it is very often used to form adverbs of manner, as in **āgyāyĕ-kin^{i}**, according to a command (Śiv. 1051); **ạnd^{a}r^{i}-kin^{i}**, inwardly (as well as 'from the inside') (Śiv. 764); **avĕz^{u}-kin^{i}**, wrongly (p. 71*a*, l. 7); **bakta-bāganāyĕ-kin^{i}**, by good fortune (Śiv. 411); **buth^{i}-kin^{i}**, impudently, audaciously (p. 142*b*, ll. 10 ff.); face to face (Rām. 152, 920); (falling) on the face (Rām. 5, 8, 926, 1176, 1180, 1201, 1242, 1354); **dana-kin^{i}**, (to return) like a hockey-ball (p. 222*a*, l. 38); hence, to retort; **darma-kin^{i}**, devoutly (p. 244*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 428); **dayāyĕ-kin^{i}**, in a kindly way; as interj. please! have the kindness to (p. 267*a*, l. 3); **hōshĕ-kin^{i}** with due care and attention (p. 353*a*, l. 27), carefully, heedfully (Rām. 1286); **lōla-kin^{i}**, affectionately (Śiv. 702); **kuni-kin^{i}**, in some way or other (p. 390*a*, l. 34) (Rām. 780); **mana-kin^{i}**, with the mind, with heart and soul (Śiv. 62, 272, 335, 1534); **nāwa-kin^{i}**, (known) by name (Śiv. 1289); **parhēza-kin^{i}**, cautiously (**parhēz**, caution) (Gr.M.); **pàz^{i}-kin^{i}**, in truth (Rām. 1149); **rāma-rūpa-kin^{i}**, in the person (or in the character) of Rāma (Śiv. 701; so 737, 778); **ranga-kin^{i}**, in appearance (Śiv. 1366); **tawāzau-kin^{i}**, politely (**tawāza**, politeness) (Gr.M.); **zarra-kin^{i}**, ever so little, hardly at all (**zarra**, an atom) (YZ. 231).

kon (K.Pr. 156), see **tshŏtsa-kôn^{u}**, s.v. **tshọts^{u}**.

kōn (? spelling) m. the branch of a tree (El. who gives *kón* on p. 8, and *koṅ* on p. 159). Perhaps the same as **kôn^{u} 2**.

kŏna क्रन । नौरन्ध्ररोधनम् f.pl. the caulking of a boat. (This is done by packing in a kind of grass rope between the planking; cf. **kôn^{u} 5** and **kọth^{u}**). **—kaḍanĕ** —कडन । नौरन्ध्रपूरकरज्जुनिष्कासनम् f.pl.inf. to pull or pick out the caulking between the planks of a boat; met. to pick holes in a person's character, to criticize unfavourably.

kōna कोन । किं न adv. how not? why not? (e.g. **suh kōna yiyi,** why will he not come?) (K.Pr. 30, *kunah*; 173, 251, 253, *konah*; YZ. 28; Śiv. 87, 309, 487, 1559, 1704; Rām. 76, 215, 352, 436, 664, 769, 1186, 1217, 1484, 1588–9, 1615–6, 1635, 1769, 1775; H. viii, 1; K. 141, 264, 341, etc.).

kōni कोनि, m.sg.abl. of **kūnᵘ**, q.v.

kȫnī कांनी adj. e.g. in Rām. 1141, **lāl-i kȫnī,** translated in the Skt. commentary by '*ratnaṁ bahumūlyam*', a jewel of great price. The phrase probably represents the Pers. لعل کانی, a ruby of a mine, i.e. a genuine, not artificial, ruby.

konᵘ कंनु । आह्वायकः m. a summoner, the man sent by her people to invite a young bride on a visit from her husband's house. (The invitation is a matter of some ceremony, and must be accompanied by a present to the husband, L. 262). **kȧnⁱ-wôlᵘ** कंनि-वोलु । आह्वायकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), id.

kônᵘ 1 कोनु । सूत्रगुटिका, सूत्रगोलकः m. a ball of thread as it is made on the spinning wheel (K.Pr. 259).

kȫnⁱ barana yinⁱ कांनि बरन यिनि । आन्तरीयाङ्गनाड्यादितृप्तिः m. pl. inf. pass. the balls of thread to become filled up; hence, met. (when a person has been reduced to a skeleton by famine or disease, and receives relief or is convalescent) the filling out of his internal organs and veins due to returned appetite and good food.

kônᵘ 2 कोनु । क्षुद्रदण्डः m. a thin stick, a slight rod (cf. **lashi-kônᵘ**, s.v. **lȧshⁱ**); esp. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to putting it in a loom for weaving. Cf. **gaba-kônᵘ**, p. 274*b*, l. 1.

kônᵘ 3 कोनु in **burza-kônᵘ**, a man whose profession it is to remove bark from birch-trees. See **burza,** p. 130*b*, l. 32. Cf. also **lari-kônᵘ**, a house-broker, s.v. **lürⁱⁱ**.

kônᵘ 4 कोनु । काणः adj. (f. **kȫñᵘ** कांञ्), one-eyed, monocular, blind of one eye (K.Pr. 1, 14, 66, 95, 100, 249); cf. **cipa-kônᵘ** and **dōla-kônᵘ** (p. 211*b*, l. 16). —° often used to indicate clumsiness, or the like, as in **atha-kônᵘ**, p. 59*a*, l. 33. **—kalam** —कलम । काणीभूता लेखनी m. a one-eyed pen, i.e. a pen of which one side of the nib is damaged.

kȫnⁱ-bāgay कांनि-बागय् । काणो विभागः f. a one-eyed division, an unfair division (looking more in one direction than another; hence, giving more to one person than another).

kāñi-ȧchⁱ-gāsh कांञि-अछि-गाश । काणाक्ष्णः प्रकाशः m. the gleam of a one-eyed eye, i.e. of the eye of a one-eyed man (a very rare thing, and difficult to bring about); hence, met. used with reference to some object which is rare or difficult of accomplishment.

kônᵘ 5 कोनु । नीरन्ध्रत्वं प्राप्तः adj. (f. **kȫñᵘ** कांञ्), having holes or orifices filled or choked up (e.g. a sieve choked up with dirt). Cf. **kŏna.**

koin, see **koñᵘ 2** and **3.**

kun 1 कुन्, incorr. for **kunᵘ**, q.v. (Śiv. 329).

kun 2 (? spelling) in **kŏkar-kun** (L. 366), fowl-cholera, see p. 432*a*, l. 37.

kun 3 कुन् । प्रति postpos. (cf. **kani 2** and **kinⁱ**) governing the dat. (Gr.M.), also used as a sec. suff. not governing any case (Gr.Gr. 160, Gr.M.); towards, in the direction of, to (W. 97). The following examples are taken principally from Śiv. and Rām. u.w. vbs. of motion (Śiv. 341, 532, 538, 654, 1010, 1193, 1196, 1209, 1275, 1437, 1555, 1560, 1709, 1722–3, 1745, 1860; Rām. 114, 205, 249, 388, 443, 495, 521, 750, 1193, 1207; H. viii, 6, 11).

(*a*) As postpos.:—**ath-kun,** towards that, in that direction (p. 55*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 160); **biyĕ-kun,** (going) anywhere else (H. xii, 4); **dakhĕnas-kun,** (reached to the south) (Rām 632); **danjĕ-kun wuchun,** to look towards the condition (p. 226*a*, l. 8), to calculate resources; **kŏli-kun,** towards the river (p. 437*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mājĕ-kun,** towards the mother (**möjᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mölis-kun,** towards the father (Gr.Gr. 161); **tas-kun,** (love) towards him (YZ. 77); **tath-kun,** towards that, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **tsĕ-kun phīrᵘ**, she turned towards thee (Rām. 1275); **wārĕ-kun,** towards the garden (Gr.Gr. 161).

(*b*) As suffix:—**ākāsh-kun,** towards, or up to, the sky (Rām. 924, 1055); **andar-kun,** to within (p. 32*a*, l. 42); **apôrᵘ-kun,** to beyond (**apôrᵘ**); **ōr-kun,** in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **otᵘ-kun,** in that direction (p. 53*a*, l. 13); **bŏn-kun,** downwards (p. 110*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 161); **brōṭh-kun,** towards the front (p. 128*a*, l. 23) forwards; in future (Śiv. 1756); **gām-kun,** towards the village (p. 286*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 160); **gara-kun,** towards the house (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 1370); but **garas-kun** (Rām. 1090, 1693); **hyorᵘ-kun,** upwards (p. 367*a*, l. 34) (Rām. 1410, contrasted with **tȧlⁱ-kinⁱ**, from below); **kōr-kun,** whither? (Rām. 513); **nagar-kun,** (went) to the city (Rām. 1554); **tūrⁱ-kun,** thither verily (Rām. 1254); **wŏturᵘ-kun,** towards the north (Rām. 632; cf. 783); **yipôrᵘ-kun,** in this direction (W. 95); **yāra-sondᵘ-kun,** in the direction of the friend's (house) (H. x, 11).

From the idea of motion towards, there is developed the meaning of 'to' after verbs of saying, addressing, etc. (Śiv. 79, 86, 394, 429, 555, 708, 941, 1007, 1252, 1318; Rām. 55, 198, 209, 220, 252, 307, 371, 373, 379, 442, etc.; H. v, 2; vii, 4, 20, etc.), and various other dative senses, such as (making a bow) to (Śiv. 156); (looking towards or at) (Śiv. 584, 758, 760, 768, 1008, 1593, 1737; Rām. 245, 535–6, 670, 825, 980, 1048, 1084–5, etc.); (showing) to (H. vi, 5); (becoming manifest) to (L.V. 22, Śiv. 171); (turning the ear) to (Śiv. 544); (turning the mind) to, (having and inclination) to, (or taste) for, etc. (Śiv. 596, 750, 754, 1181, 1293, 1751); (devoting the mind) to (Rām. 565, 1134, 1673); (affection) to, (longing) for (YZ. 77; H. iii, 7; vii, 3); (good intentions) to (Rām. 521); (do service) to (Rām. 627); (give welcome) to (Rām. 751); (promise) to (Rām. 627); (arrive) at (Rām. 1167, 1428; H. x, 5); (happen) to (Rām. 536, 1116); (attach) to (Rām. 993, 1178); (wield a weapon) against (Rām. 40, 999); (go for refuge) to, (take refuge) with (Rām. 1291, 1478, 1584); (a test) in reference to, (a test) of (Rām. 459); (limbs pressed) to (limb) (Rām. 1117); **akh akis-kun,** one to, or against, the other (Rām. 518, 923).

A further development is the meaning 'in', 'at', as in:—**akith-kun,** on one side (H. xii, 14); **ōr-kun,** on the far side, over there, as well as 'in that direction'; **andas-kun,** at the end (H. xii, 6); **ath-kun,** there, as well as 'in that direction' (p. 55*b*, l. 20); **brōth-** (or **bōnṭh-**) **kun,** in front (H. i, 8; K. 555), as well as 'in a forward direction' (p. 128*a*, l. 23); **dachan-kun,** on the right-hand side (**dachyunᵘ**) (W.); **hyorᵘ-kun** or **hyūrᵘ-kun,** at the top, as well as 'upwards' (p. 367*a*, l. 34); **khôwur-kun,** on the left (W. 129); **kōr-kun** or **kotᵘ-kun,** where? as well as 'whither?' **path-kun,** at the back, behind (Śiv. 1194; H. v, 8); afterwards (H. iii, 5; v, 5); finally, ultimately (Śiv. 1344, 1901); (with verb in future) behind (the present time); afterwards, in the future (Śiv. 70, 311); (with verb in past) behind (the present time), formerly, in the past (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; K. 347); **pĕṭh-kun,** above, in the place of honour (K. 476, 516).

kun 4 कुन्, adv. anywhere, at any place (Śiv. 1428), i.q. **kuni 1,** q.v.

kūn कून् । कोणः m. a corner (El., Gr.Gr. 18). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । वक्रीभवनम m.inf. a corner to come; in a machine, a driving band to become displaced.

kuna 1 कुन । शाकविशेषः f. a certain potherb, growing wild amidst other potherbs; it is also used medicinally in colds and inflammatory diseases, being considered cool and dry; it is said to be the same as the *kulfa* of India, *Portulaca oleracea* or purslane. It is believed to grow with particular freedom in famine years, when it is used for food (L. 71).

kuna 2 कुन, in **kuna-pŏthᵃr** कुन-पाथर । शकुनादिदेयम m. a present given to artizans employed in making the necessary materials on the occasion of a son's marriage; the present is given for good luck, and especially by a man who has only one son.

kuni 1 कुनि । कदाचित्, क्वापि adv. ever, at any time (Gr.M., K. 504); at some time, sometimes; anywhere, in any place (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 1428, **kun**; 23, 97, 846, 1540, 1666, 1757, **kuni**; Rām. 1158; H. viii, 7; K. 82, 152, etc.); somewhere (H. viii, 7); at all, in any respect (H. v, 6; viii, 1, 2, 9; xii, 1, 22; K. 641); **prath kuni,** everywhere (Gr.M.); **har kuni,** everywhere (W. 95); **kuni-kani,** in any way (H. xii, 13); with emph. *y*, **kuniy,** at any time (Rām. 1654); anywhere (Rām. 91) (El. *kunyi*). **-kuni** -कुनि । कदाचित्कदाचित adv. sometimes, now and then (Gr.M.; K. 476, 480, 963, 992), wherever, in every place that (Rām. 739). **-na** -न adv. at no time; nowhere (El.; W. 95; L.V. 9, 11, **nā kunē,** m.c.; K.Pr. 201, *nah kune*).

kuni 2 कुनि and **kunī,** see **kunᵘ.**

kuni 3 कुनि, see **kēh.**

kunᵘ कुनु, sometimes (e.g. Śiv. 329) written **kun** कुन् । एककः card. (f. **kunᵘ̃** कुन्रू), one, only one, a single (Gr.Gr. 81; K.Pr. 119, 220; Śiv. 1239, 1544, 1561, 1622; Rām. 410); only, the only [as in **kunᵘ nĕchyuwᵘ,** an only son; so **kunᵘ boktᵘ,** the only devotee (K. 828)]; exactly one (Gr.M.); one and the same (Rām. 301); alone, by oneself (YZ. 436, Rām. 1623, K. 895); only, bare (El.). (K.Pr. spells **kunᵘ̃,** *kuni*; and the dat. **kuñē,** *kunih.*) **kunᵘ zonᵘ** कुनु ज़ंनु । एकाकी adj. (f. **kunᵘ̃ zünᵘ̃** कुन्रू ज़ंन्रू), a person alone, one all alone, by oneself, genl. used with a verb, as in 'sitting alone', and so forth (Śiv. 1199, K. 563).

kunuy कुनुय् । एक एव adj. (f. **kunᵘ̃y** कुन्रूय्), only one (L.V. 84, 94; H. vi, 7; vii, 2; x, 8); a single one (K.Pr. 9, 91, 117, 119, *kunuī*; Śiv. 25, 328, 512, 712, 715, 883, 898, 907, 912, 1274, 1281, 1443, 1548, 1643, 1646, 1756, 1763, 1764, 1768; Rām. 1229; K. 288, 761); one, become one, united (K.Pr. 83, of quarrelsome dogs becoming one for common object, *kunī* for pl. nom. **kuniy**); (of several things

compared) one and the same, all one (L.V. 90; K.Pr. 125, *kunī*; K. 821); alone, by oneself (L. 458, *kuni*; Śiv. 779, 1189, 1713; Rām. 1361, 1744); left all alone, with no friends or relations, or (e.g. on a journey when one is separated from his fellow-travellers) companions, or the sole survivor (e.g. in a battle) (Rām. 981). **—hyuh^{u} —**हिहु adj. (f. **kuñ^{ü}y hish^{ü}** कुञूय् हिशू), exactly similar (Hindī *ĕk sā*) (Gr.M.). **—zon^{u} —**ज़ंनु । एक एव पुरुषः adj. (f. **kuñ^{ü}y zūñ^{ü}** कुञूय् ज़ंञू), one who is alone (Śiv. 534; Rām. 1051, 1219, 1225; H. viii, 7; xii, 15); left all alone (e.g. of one on a journey separated from his comrades, or a single survivor in a battle) (Rām. 973, 1200).

kuñ^{ü}y कुञूय । वराटकक्रीडापणविशेषः f. of **kunuy,** ab.; also, in the game of heads and tails played by children with cowries (in which a number of cowries are thrown up into the air, and those that fall open side downwards and upwards respectively are counted), when only one cowry falls with the open side downwards, and all the others fall with it upwards, the throw is called a **kuñ^{ü}y,** and the owner of the single cowry wins the game. **kuñ^{ü}y** (or **kuñiy**) **zūñ^{ü}** कुञूय (or कुञिय) ज़ंञू । एकाकिन्येव f. of **kunuy zon^{u},** ab.

kūn^{u} कून adj. (m. pl. dat. **kōnĕn** कोन्यन्; f. sg. nom. **kūñ^{ü}** कूञ्, sg. dat. **kōnĕ** कोन्य), cornered; used —° as in **öṭha-kūn^{u},** eight-cornered, octagonal (p. 66*b*, l. 23).

kün^{ü} कंनू । वास्तु m. the foundation (of a house, or the like) (El. *kān* and *kan*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 448; Rām. 607).

kĕnabob^{u} कनबंबु m. the fruit of the blue lotus or water lily (*Nymphæa*) (Śiv. 1809). Cf. **kĕna-rab,** s.v. **kyon^{u}.**

kanācī कनाची m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.).

kanauca कनौच, m. *Salvia* (El.).

kinch, see **kinj^{ü}.**

kúnch कूंछ, see **kūch.**

kānchun कांछुन, see **kāchun.**

kŏ-nĕcyuw^{u} क्व-न्यचिवु m. (sg. dat. **-nĕcivis** -न्यचिविस्), a bad child (W. 110).

kand 1 कंद् । قند । फाणितम् m. crystallized sugar, sugar-candy (El.; K.Pr. 62, 94; Śiv. 45, 435, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 42, 998, 1335, 1557). El. also has **gand,** which may be a misprint for *qand* (قند).

kanda-ṭsŏk^{u} कन्द-च्वकु । फाणितमूलम् m. the bottom part of a piece of crystallized sugar; (sugar is crystallized in a kind of jar, and the bottom of the resulting lump is naturally the thickest part; cf. Pers. *kūza*). Cf. **mŏdur^{u}.**

kand 2 कंद् m. an edible root, a bulb; (in Śaiva philosophy) the 'bulb' which is supposed to be the root of the *nāḍis* or tubes through which the *prāṇa* or life wind circulates. It is also called *maṇipūraka*, and is said to be situated in the region of the navel or solar plexus; (cf. *Śivasūtravimarśinī*, i, 12, and *Yōgacūḍāmaṇi-upaniṣad*, 12). In L.V. 56, it is called **kandāpurā. kanda-mūl** कंद-मूल । वनौषधिमूलानि m.pl. edible roots, radish, etc.; esp. the roots eaten by Hindū forest ascetics.

kanḍ कंड् m. a nut (El.).

kānḍ कांड् or काण्ड्, see **kāḍ 1** and **2.**

kandi 1 (? spelling) N. of a hilly tract in Kashmīr (L. 359, 436).

kandi 2, see **künḍ^{ü} 1.**

kānd^{i} कान्दि । अञ्चलम् f. the selvedge, or non-ravelling edge of a textile fabric.

kando, ? spelling, *Cæsalpinia sepiaria* (El.).

kandū, see **kanduw^{u}.**

kŏnḍ क्रंड or **kŏnḍa** क्रंड । कुण्डः m. a kind of large bowl or basin made of metal or earthenware (Gr.Gr. 145); a deep still spring (El., Gr.Gr. 145); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; cf. **ag^{a}na-kŏnḍ** (p. 16*b*, l. 34) (Rām. 631). Cf. **kŏṇḍ^{u}.**

kōnda कोंद, see **kōḍa.**

kond^{u} कंदु pron. indef. only noted in L.V. 55, where it occurs in the pl. ag. **kandĕv . . . kandĕv,** by some . . . by others, by several people . . . by several other people.

kŏṇḍ^{u} क्रंडु or **kond^{u} 1** कंडु । कुण्डम् m. a large bowl or basin, a cauldron for cooking or other use (cf. **liwan-kŏṇḍ^{u},** s.v. **liwun; maizi-k°,** s.v. **maiz**); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; i.q. **kŏnḍ,** q.v. **-kās** -कास । कार्यसमाप्तिपूर्वको ऽवकाशः m. 'removal of the (dirty) pots and pans after a feast'; hence, leisure after the completion of a work; cf. the next. **-kāṭh** -काठ । कुण्डकाष्ठादि m. the litter of dirty cauldrons and bits of firewood left after a great feast, used in phrases like **kond^{u}-kāṭh kösith,** having cleared up the litter (he did so-and-so); used met. when a person gives up laziness, and takes to serious work (quasi, he clears up the litter after his feast, and sets to work). Cf. the preceding. **—mandul^{u} —**मंडुलु । मार्जन(लेपन)विशेषः m. scouring round a cooking pot after use with scouring earth, water, etc., in order to clean the inside from the remains of food or the outside from smoke, etc.; met. disgracing a person by covering his face with mud (Śiv. 128). Cf. **d^{a}h,** p. 198*b*, l. 7.

kåndⁱ-lĕjᵘ कंडि-ल्यजू । खाद्यादिसंशोधनार्थमल्पं मृत्पात्रम् f. the small vessel in which are kept the scouring-earth, water, etc., used for scouring cooking pots, etc., as ab. **-wā̃-dulᵘ** -वाँ-डुलु । खालीस्थालादि-संशोधको मृत्पात्रभेदः m. the large bowl or tub in which water is kept for scouring purposes, as ab. **-wā̃-mandulᵘ** -वाँ-मंडुलु । खाद्यादिसंमार्जनशोधनादि । m., i.q. **kondᵘ-mandulᵘ**, ab. **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । खाद्यादिसंमार्जनप्रचालनजलम् m. the dirty water with which vessels have been scoured, as ab.

kondᵘ 2 कंडु । कण्टकः m. a thorn, prickle, spine (cf. **mitsar-k°**) (El. *kŏnd, kúnd*; K.Pr. 61; L. 75, 76, *kund*; 464, *kundu*; YZ. 99; Śiv. 1734, 1807; Rām. 354, 1200, 1210, 1218, 1224, 1226, 1329, 1355, 1424, 1432, 1529, 1633; H. viii, 1); the sharp bone of a fish (cf. **gāda-k°**, p. 276*b*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 168); a small nail, a sprig, a tack.

kåndⁱ-babʳrᵘ कंडि-बब्रू । कण्टकिनी बबेरा f. a kind of basil. **-bombur** -बंबुर । भ्रमरः m. a kind of bee whose body is said to be covered with spines. **-dŏph** -द्रफ् । कण्टकक्षुपः m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** -द्रपस्), a thorn-bush, a thorny bush. **-hürᵘ** -हूरू । कण्टकदारुसमूहः f. a collection of (dry) thorn branches, a heap of thorns (Rām. 585); cf. **hürᵘ** (p. 347*b*, l. 35). **-nār** -नार । कण्टकाग्निः, कण्टकमयकापथः m. a fire of thorns (very fierce in its burning); a valley road between two mountains choked with thorns, and almost impassable. **-palⁱyār** -पलियार् । कण्टकवृतिः f. a thorn fence (round a garden, or the like). **-pōsh** -पोश् । कण्टकपुष्पम्, पुष्पविशेषः m. the flower of any thorny shrub; N. of a certain flower. **-pay** -पय् । कण्टकवृतिः m. a thorn fence. **-thürᵘ** -थूरू । कण्टकलता f. any thorny shrub, a thorn-bush (K.Pr. 218, L. 282); N. of a special thorny shrub used for making fences. **-tshar** -छर् । शालोर्ध्वाच्छादकपटलान्तकाष्ठभेदः f. a thorn-creel, a large kind of basket full of, or for holding, thorns; N. of a certain piece of wood in the topmost roof of a house. **-tshürᵘ** -छूरू । कण्टककण्डोलः f. a basket made of thorns; a basket full of thorns. **-zāl** -ज़ाल । कण्टकजालम् m. a piece of ground covered with or surrounded by thorns, as by a net (YZ. 257; Śiv. 1568, 1686, 1854). Cf. W. 112, *kandizār*.

kondᵘ 3 कंडु । कृपणः m. (f. **kündᵘ 2** कंडू, q.v.), a stingy person, a miser.

kondᵘ 4 कंडु, also written **kŏndᵘ** क्वंडु । कलङ्कः m. a stain (cf. **lashi-kŏndᵘ**, s.v. **låshⁱ**), the act of causing a stain, staining.

kondᵘ 5 कंडु । मूलिकादिघर्षणवस्तु m. a washerman's dressing iron (El. *kundh*); a scraper or grater for grating radishes, or the like; usually °—, the second member being the article to be grated, as in the following:—**kåndⁱ-mujᵘ** कंडि-मुजू । घर्षिता मूलिका f. grated radish, but **mujĕ-kondᵘ**, a radish-grater (cf. **mujᵘ**).

kŏndᵘ क्वंडू f. used in pl. **kŏnjĕ** क्वंज्य । उपेचार्थं विलम्बः f.pl. delay deliberately made in making a gift or granting a request, or in order to show indifference or contempt.

kŏnjĕ-ātsha क्वंज्य-आछ । उपेचार्थं विलम्बः f., id. The word *ātsha* is said to be meaningless here, but cf. **ōtshᵘ**, endeavour; **ātsha** may be pl. of a fem. **ōtshᵘ**. **—karañĕ lagañĕ** —करञ लगञ । उपेचार्थं विलम्बोत्पादनप्रकटीकरणादि f. pl. inf. openly to make such delay. **—lagañĕ** —लगञ f. pl. inf. such delay to occur, hence (on the part of the person who is expecting) anxiety to be felt (K.Pr. 128, *konjih*).

kunda कुंद كند । स्थाणुः m. a billet, a log; a trunk or stump of a tree; a kind of clog or wooden fetter (for prisoners).

kūndī कूंडी, see **kūdī**.

kündᵘ 1 कंडू । दृढत्वक् f. (sg. dat. **kanjĕ** कंज्य), the hard woody shell of a fruit, such as a walnut, pomegranate, or the like (K.Pr. 120; L. 353, *kandi*); used for the hard rind of a special kind of gourd, see **ala-k°**, p. 22*b*, l. 16; an encampment, see **gujārⁱ-k°**, p. 281*b*, l. 41.

kanjĕ-nār कंज्य-नार । वल्काग्निः m. a fire of such shells; esp. a fire of the shells of the water-chestnut. Cf. **görⁱ-kündᵘ**, p. 298*a*, l. 31. L. 460 has incorr. *kanga*, for **kanjĕ**. **-trŏpᵘ** -त्रुपु । स्यूतिभेदः m. a certain method of sewing together pieces of cloth 'top-sewing.'

kündᵘ 2 कंडू । कृपणा f. of **kondᵘ 3**, q.v. (sg. dat. **kanjĕ** कंज्य), a miserly woman, a skinflint who stints even her necessary expenditure.

kandcher, see **kandijᵘ**.

kandijᵘ कंडिजू । शाकविशेषः f. a certain wild plant used as a potherb, *Morina longifolia* (L. 77, *khandij* or *kandcher*). According to L. the dried plants and roots are esteemed by Ladakhīs as incense.

kŏndᵘjᵘ क्वंडुजू, see **kŏndul**.

kŏndüjᵘ क्वंडजू । कुण्डलिका f. N. of a diagram in a horoscope in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of one's birth (cf. **mūl 2**).

kandīl कंदील قندیل m. a candelabrum; (in Kāshmīrī) the shade of a lamp (El.).

kánd^{i}la कँदिल (= قنديل, K.Pr. 84) । नालिकाविशेषः m. a kind of long tubular box in which heron plumes (cf. **brag**) and similar valuable articles are kept for safety (K.Pr. 83, *kandil*).

kŏnḍal 1 क्नंडल् or (Gr.Gr. 69) **kunḍal** कुंडल् । काष्ठाङ्गारिकामृण्मयो भागः, निन्दावाक्यघोषः f. (sg. dat. **kŏnḍali** क्नंडलि or **kŏnḍüj^{ü}** क्नंड्जू, Gr.Gr. 69), the earthenware bowl of a **kāg^{ü}r^{ü}**, *kāngrī* or portable brazier, which holds the burning coals (K.Pr. 25, 129, 210); the outcry of a number of people running after a person and shouting abuse at him. Cf. **kŏnḍul.** —**karüñ^{ü}** —करूञ् । निन्दावाक्योद्घोषणम् f.inf. to shout abuse, as ab.

kŏnḍal 2 क्नंडल्, in **girda-kŏndal,** p. 300*b*, l. 10, i.q. **kŏnḍul,** q.v.

kōnḍal कोंडल्, see **kōdal.**

kŏnḍul क्नंडुल् or **kŏndol^{u}** क्नंडलु । कुंडलाकृतिः adj. (f. **kŏnḍ^{ü}j^{ü}** क्नंड्जू, Gr. Gr. 145), ring-shaped, annular; bowl-shaped; as subst. m., i.q. **kŏnḍal 1** and **2,** qq.v.; cf. **ālakŏnḍul. kŏndali-wahay** क्नंडलि-वहय् । कुण्डलाकारा आकारस्वरलिपिः f. N. of the ring-like form assumed by the letter *ā* when non-initial in the Śāradā character, when following the letter *ṅ*, *j*, or *ṭ*, as in ज़ *jā*.

kandām कंदाम्, in **khŏsh-kandām,** adj. c.g. possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). The word is apparently a corruption of **andām** اندام, see p. 418*a*, l. 35.

kundan कुंदन् । निर्मलं हेम m. pure gold, the finest gold (Śiv. 531, 1293). —**char hyuh^{u}** —छर् हिहु । अतिनिर्मलम् भूषणम् adj. (f. —**hish^{ü}** —हिशू), like a drop of pure gold; hence, very flawless and brilliant.

kandāpurā कंदापुरा, (L.V. 56), see **kand 2.**

kānd^{a}r कांद्र्, see **kād^{a}r.**

kandiāra ? spelling, m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kāndur कांदुर्, see **kādur 1** and **2.**

kind^{a}r किंद्र् m. (in astrology), the centre of a circle; the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth places in a horoscope (Rām. 144, 1262). **kind^{a}r^{i} bĕhun** किंद्रि ब्यहुन् m.inf. (of a planet) to be in the centre of its orbit, (?) to be in prime (Śiv. 730, 924).

kānd^{a}rĕñ कांद्र्यञ्, see **kād^{a}rĕñ.**

kanduw^{u} कंडुवु, m. *Eryngium planum* (El. *kandū*).

kang कंग् । आवसथ्यो ऽग्निः m. the fire-receptacle or *fire-place, kept burning in former times in the court-yard of a Kāshmīrī house for the benefit of guests, etc., and distinct from the three religious domestic fires of a Hindū; (at the present day) a fire-place or brazier lit in the open air on mountain sides, etc., for* the sake of warmth or for keeping off wild beasts. **nāra-kang,** a fire-receptacle; hence, met. a shower of sparks (falling on a person) (Rām. 1082). Cf. **kāg^{ü}r^{ü},** which is the fem. of this word in a dim. sense (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

kanga, see **kanjĕ-nār,** p. 445*b*, l. 32.

kangū, see **kanguw^{u} 1** and **2.**

kŏng क्नंग् । कुङ्कुमम् m. saffron, *Crocus sativus* (the plant and the dried flowers (El.; L. 330, 342; K.Pr. 55; Rām. 1092, 1626). It is in great request as a condiment and as a pigment for the *tilaka* or forehead-marks of the Hindūs. See El. and L. for particulars regarding the cultivation (El. also *kangan*, *kongs*, and *kwong*). **-bakus^{u}** -बकुसु or **-bŏkus^{u}** -बुकुसु । कुङ्कुमपुष्पपत्राणि m. the outer dark-coloured calix-leaves of a saffron flower. **-mŏnd^{ü}** -म्वंडू । कुङ्कुमपुष्पमूलम् f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ** म्वंज्य), the bulb or root of a saffron plant. **-pōsh** -पोश् । कुङ्कुमपुष्पम् m. the saffron flower (El., Śiv. 1180, Rām. 1043). **-püṭ^{ü}** -पटू । कुङ्कुमपुष्पपीतकेसरः f. the yellow-coloured portion of the stigma of the saffron-flower. **-tihij^{ü}** -तिहिजू । कुङ्कुमपुष्परक्तकेसरः f. the orange-red tip of the stigma of the saffron flower. It is from this that the first quality saffron is made (L. 344). **-ṭūr^{ü} thunüñ^{ü}** -टूरू थुनञ्ञ् । कुङ्कुमपात्रपातनम् f.inf. 'to pour forth the saffron-bowl' (an allusion to the old custom of Hindū times, according to which a girl chose her husband at a *svayaṁvara*, or assembly of candidates for her hand. She signified her choice by emptying upon the happy suitor a small bowl containing saffron and water); hence, met. to express approval (of), to select on account of charm or worthiness. **-wŏr^{ü}** -वोरू । कुङ्कुमपुष्पवाटिका f. a saffron garden, a plot in which the saffron-crocus is grown (L.V. 88; H. v, 7).

kungi (? spelling) *Stipa sibirica*, a kind of grass poisonous to cattle (L. 70).

kana-g^{a}ch कन-ग्छ् । सिलिन्ध्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-g^{a}chas** -ग्छस्), a kind of edible mushroom, morel, *Morchella* sp. (L. 73; El. *kanagich*, *kanaguch*, *kána kach*, *kangach*, *Morchella semilibera*). **kana-g^{a}ch-rāṭh** कन-ग्छ्-राठ् । सिलिन्ध्रोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a bed of these mushrooms. These abound on the mountains (L. 73) and are believed to be caused to issue from the earth by the noise of thunder. Cf. **g^{a}ch.**

kangāl कंगाल्, adj. c.g. poor, indigent (El.). Cf. **kankāl.**

kāngol^{u} कांगलु, see **kāgol^{u} 1** and **2.**

kānglan, kāngalun^{u} कांगलुनु, see **kāgalun^{u}.**

kangnī (? spelling), a kind of millet, *Setaria italica* (L. 337, 366).

kangan 1 **कंगन्** । प्रदेशविशेषः f. N. of a large village in the Lār district of Kashmīr, on the right bank of the river Sind, and the ancient *Kaṅkaṇapura* (RT.Tr. II, 490).

kangan 2 **कंगन्**, i.q. **kŏng**, q.v. (El.).

kangun **कंगुन्** । कटकः (कङ्कणम्) m. (pl. nom. **kangan 3** **कंगन्**), a kind of bracelet. **kangan tulân**ⁱ **कंगन् तुलंनि** । जाज्वल्यसाहसादिकरणम् m. pl. inf. 'to lift up one's bracelets', to bully, tyrannize over.

kangañ **कंगञ्** । कंकतिका f. a hair-comb, esp. the comb used by women (cf. **kanguw**ᵘ **2**) (El. *kangain*). **—wālūñ**ᵘ **—वालंञ्** f.inf. to comb one's hair (H. v, 4).

kangañi-gorᵘ **कंगञि-गरु** । कङ्कतिकासम्पादकः m. a comb-maker or comb-seller (El. *kanganyigur*, a brush-maker (*sic*); Gr.Gr. 149); a man whose profession it is to card the wool from which *pashmīna* cloth is made. **-phuṭ**ᵘ **-फुटू** । भग्नकङ्कतिका f. an old broken comb.

kangar 1 **कंगर्** m. a large portable brazier (El.). See **kāgᵘ̈rᵘ**.

kangar 2, for **kāgᵘ̈rᵘ**, q.v.

kangar 3, a kind of water-chestnut, with a very thick shell and long projecting horns (L. 354).

kāngᵘ̈rᵘ **कांग्रू**, see **kāgᵘ̈rᵘ**.

kangowᵘ **कंगवु** or **kanguw**ᵘ **1** **कंगुवु** । अंसाधस्तनभागः m. the shoulder-blade, scapula (said to resemble a comb in shape) (El. *kangū*, Gr.M.). **kangâv**ⁱ**-tür**ᵘ **कंगवि-तंरू** । अंसाधस्तनभागप्रान्तः f. the end or point of the collar-bone.

kanguwᵘ **2** **कंगुवु** । कङ्कतः m. the kind of hair-comb used by men (cf. **kangañ**) (El. *kangū*). **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु** m.inf. to comb (El.).

kangâvⁱ**-gor**ᵘ **कंगवि-गरु** । कङ्कतिकाकरः m. a comb-maker or comb-seller. **-phuṭ**ᵘ **-फुटू** । भग्नकङ्कतः f. an old broken comb.

kánah, see **küñ**ᵘ.

kanih 1 (YZ. 263), for **kāh,** and **kenih** (YZ. 200) for **kĕh,** for both of which, see **kĕh.**

kanih 2, see **kan 2,** and **küñ**ᵘ.

kānih, see **kōñ**ᵘ **1.**

kuṇih, see **kun**ᵘ.

kunahaiṭh **कुनहैठ** । एकोनषष्टिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunahaiṭhan** **कुनहैठन्**), fifty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunahaiṭhyumᵘ **कुनहैठिमु** । एकोनषष्टितमः ord. (f. **kunahaiṭhim**ᵘ **कुनहैठिमू**), fifty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanj, see **kôj**ᵘ.

kanjĕ **कंज्य**, see **künḍ**ᵘ **1** and **2.**

kānji 1 **कांजि**, see **könz**ᵘ, p. 460*a*, l. 8.

kānᵃjⁱ **कान्‌जि**, **kānᵘjᵘ** **कान्‌जू**, or **kānüj**ᵘ **कानंजू** । धातुतूलिका, शाकतूलिका (f. of **kānol**ᵘ, q.v.), a filament or tendril of a plant (cf. **dachĕ-k°**, p. 185*b*, l. 47, and **drāman-k°**, p. 245*b*, l. 31); the fine wire used to unite the segments of a necklace, to hang an earring from the ear, or the like (cf. **dūra-k°**, p. 238*b*, l. 49); the handle of a **kāgᵘ̈rᵘ** or portable brazier (K.Pr. 129, *kânjih*). **kānᵃjĕ tulañĕ** **कान्ज्य तुलञ्य** । जाज्वल्यसाहसिलादिप्रदर्शनम् f. pl. inf. to root up the (root-) filaments; met. ferociously to destroy root and branch, to exhibit oppressive violence.

kinjᵘ **किंजू** or **kīj**ᵘ **कींजू** f. the cat in the game of tipcat (**lāṭh**ⁱ **kinja loṭh**ᵘ, L. 464, *lat kinch lut*, see **loṭh**ᵘ). The word is a by-form of **kij**ⁱ, q.v. **kinja** is a variant spelling of **kinjĕ** or **kinji.**

kŏnjĕ **क्वंज्य**, see **kŏnd**ᵘ.

kunj, see **kunz**ᵘ.

kūnj **कूंज**, see **kūj.**

kunjad **कुंजद** كنجد m. *Sesamum orientale* (El.).

kūnjal **कूंजल्** or **kūnjĕl** **कूंज्यल्**, see **kūjal.**

kanjar **कंजर्** or **kanjĕr 1** **कंज्यर्** m. (f. **kanjĕreñ** **कंज्यर्यञ्**, q.v.), a prostitute's husband, a souteneur, a brothel-keeper. This is a Hindī word, and is i.q. the Kāshmīrī **gān** (K.Pr. 96). **-pôn**ᵘ **-पोनु** । निर्लज्जत्वम् m. conduct like that of a souteneur, scandalous infamous and shameless conduct. **-tôn**ᵘ **-तोनु** । वेश्यापतित्वम् m., id. **-wān** **-वान्** । वेश्याजनसमाश्रयः m. a place where these men congregate.

kanjĕr 2 **कंज्यर्** । कार्पण्यम् m. stinginess, miserliness (cf. **kond**ᵘ **3**).

kanjĕrgī **कंज्यरगी** । विटत्वम् f. conduct like that of a prostitute's husband or souteneur; scandalous, infamous, and shameless conduct.

kanjĕreñ **कंज्यर्यञ्** । वेश्या f. a souteneur's wife, i.e. a prostitute (see **kanjar**).

kanjis, see **kōjis,** p. 430*a*, l. 19.

kaṇᵃkh **कन्‌ख्** । गोधूमः m. (sg. dat. **kaṇᵃkas** **कन्‌कस्**), wheat (El. *kanak*; Gr.M.; L. 330, *kanak*).

kaṇᵃka-ċŏṭᵘ **कन्‌क-च़ूटू** । गोधूमापूपः f. a cake of wheaten meal (Gr.Gr. 74). **-wāṭh** **-वाठ** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** **-वाटस्**), coarsely-ground wheat (W. 115, *kanakwāt*; **wāṭh** here means 'any coarsely-ground grain' and not, as W. says, 'a seam').

kanakh **कनख्** m. (sg. dat. **kanakas** **कनकस्**), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **gīdar-dākh** (p. 278*b*, l. 11).

kankōjᵘ **कंकाजू** । दरिद्रा f., see **kankāl.**

kankāl **कंकाल्** । हठप्रार्थी m. (f. **kaṅkōj**ᵘ **कंकाजू**), one who is wretchedly poor (Śiv. 1216, 1723); one who is a persistent beggar; one who is miserly, avaricious. Cf. **kangāl.**

kankōl कंकोल् m. a species of *Elæagnus* (El.). **-marts** -मच़् m. *Elæagnus orientalis* (El. *kankol mirich*).

kēnkalüṭᵘ केंकलंटू, see **kēkalüṭᵘ**.

kõnkun कांकुन्, see **kõkun**.

kõnkanāwun कोंकनावुन्, etc.; see **kõkanāwun**.

kõnkañ कांकञ्, see **kõkañ**.

kankīph कन्कीफ् । कृपणबुद्धिः adj. c.g. mean-minded, little-minded.

kānolᵘ कानंलु । शाकभेदः m. (f. **kānᵃjⁱ** कानंजि, etc., q.v.), a stalk or soft branch (e.g. of a gourd-vine) (cf. **al**, p. 22*b*, l. 20); the second crop of young sprouts coming out in spring from the roots of vegetables that have been cut in the preceding year. These are also used for food. **kānälⁱ-hākh** कानंलि-हाख् । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), the second crop, etc., as ab.

kānul कानुल् । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम् m. (in building) a beam (cf. **ḍambⁱ-kᵒ**, p. 218*a*, l. 13); esp. one of the main beams of a Kāshmīrī cantilever bridge, the roadway of which it supports. Cf. **kaḍᵃla-kᵒ** (p. 385*a*, l. 37).

kenalu, see **kĕñulᵘ**.

kõnil कांनिल् f. abstract noun of **kônᵘ 3**, q.v. Cf. **lari-kõnil**, s.v. **lürᵘ**.

kūnal कूनल् । कोणयुतः m. cornered, possessing corners, i.q. **kūjal**.

kunāla कुनाल । पात्रविशेषः m. a kind of vessel, usually of earthenware, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

kanama कनम । दुर्बलः adj. c.g. (of a person's natural form) thin, lean, meagre.

kᵃnanī कननी । क्रय्यम् impers. fut. part. c.g. to be sold, for sale, exposed for sale (in a shop) (K.Pr. 108, *kanani*).

kanĕn कन्यन adv. and postpos., i.q. **kani 2**, q.v. Cf. **ạndᵃra-kanĕn** (p. 32*b*, l. 5), **ōra-kᵒ** (p. 41*b*, l. 23), **az-kᵒ** (p. 74*a*, l. 20), and **hĕri-kᵒ** (p. 367*a*, l. 39).

kánin, see **kãñĕn**.

kᵃnun कनुन् । विक्रयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kᵒnᵘ** कंनु; 2 p.p. **kᵃñōv** कञोव्), to sell, dispose of (El. *kanun* and *kunun*; K.Pr. 78, 150; W. 144, *kunun*; YZ. 119, 122; Śiv. 53, 590; H. vii, 17, 26; viii, 9; xii, 3; K. 178). **—dᵃnun** —द्नुन् । विक्रयादि m. to sell etcetera, to sell and do the other things necessary to complete a sale, to sell and take the price of the article sold. **-kyutᵘ** -कितु । विक्रेयः adj. (f. **kᵃnüñᵘ-kitsᵘ** कनंञू-किचू), on sale, for sale, to be sold. *kᵒnᵘ-motᵘ* कंनु-मंतु । विक्रीतः perf. part. (f. **kᵘñᵘ-mütsᵘ** कंञू-मंचू), sold, disposed of.

kānun कानुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kānyōv** कान्योव्), to be, or become, one-eyed; met. to become lopsided, incomplete on one side; to become maimed, to lose a limb (esp. one of a pair of limbs); to be defeated, conquered (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kānūn कानून् قانون m. a law, regulation (Gr.M.); **bē-kānūn,** illegal, unlawful (Gr.M.).

kĕnun क्यनुन् or **kĕnnun** क्यन्नुन् । क्लिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kĕnyōv** क्यन्योव् or **kĕnnyōv** क्यन्न्योव्), to become moist; esp. to become too moist, too wet, too liquid (e.g. of food being cooked, or of earth being made into mud for plaster). Cf. **kyonᵘ**.

kunanamath कुननमथ । एकोननवतिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunanamatan** कुननमतन्), eighty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunanamatyumᵘ कुननमत्युम् । एकोननवतितमः ord. (f. **kunanamatimᵘ** कुननमतिमू), eighty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kĕnnun क्यन्नुन्, see **kĕnun**.

kuinphor, see **kõñᵘ-pŏhur**, p. 461*a*, l. 4.

kanōra कनोर । भृत्यकः m. a servant who works for his food and gets no other wages (rare). Cf. **gura-kanōra**, p. 298*b*, l. 16.

kanur कनुर् m. the maple, *Acer* (El., L. 79, 81, *kanar*).

kanᵘrᵘ कनंरू or **kanürᵘ** कनंरू । सूत्रयन्त्रावयवः f. the part of a spinning wheel on which the little wheel rests (El. *kanar* m.) (it is wound round with grass string); a separate grass string or rope fastened along the edge of the top and sole of the grass sandals used in Kashmīr, in order to fasten the whole together.

kunur कुनुर् । अद्राचो द्राक्षागुच्छकः m. a 'blind' bunch of grapes, i.e. a bunch of grapes which began to form, but from which all the grapes have fallen or been removed while yet in an early stage, and before they have approached maturity.

knīs (? spelling), *Dioscorea deltoidea*, i.q. **krīs** (El.).

kans, see **kanz.**

kĕnas क्यनस्, in **bạlⁱ-kĕnas** बंलि-क्यनस् (p. 104*b*, l. 32).

kūnsᵘ कूंसु, see **kūsᵘ**.

kūnsh कूंश्, see **kūsh.**

kunashīth कुनशीथ । एकोनाशीतिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunashītan** कुनशीतन्), seventy-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunashītyumᵘ कुनशीत्युम् । एकोनाशीतितमः ord. (f. **kunashītimᵘ** कुनशीतिमू), seventy-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kaunsal कौन्सल् m. a Government Council (the English word) (Gr.M.).

kunasatath कुनसतथ् । एकोनसप्ततिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunasatatan** कुनसततन्), sixty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunasatatyumᵘ कुनसतत्युम् । एकोनसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **kunasatatimᵘ** कुनसततिमू), sixty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

könṭa कांट, see **kōṭa** 1 and 2.

kuntī कुन्ती f. in Hindū mythology, N. of the mother of the Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit Mahābhārata (K. 535–46, 1015).

kanṭh कंठ m. (sg. dat. **kanṭhas** कंठस्), the throat (El., also *kōṭh*, q.v.; K. 60, 583, 927). **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to remember (El. *kant thawun*), know by rote.

kanāth कनाथ् or **kanāath** قناعت । संतोषः m. (sg. dat. **kanātas** कनातस्), content, contentment (Gr.M.); resignation; tranquillity; ability to do without.

kōnth कोंथ्, see **kōth**.

könṭh कांठ्, etc., see **kōṭh**, etc.

könṭha कांठ, see **kōṭha**.

kunatöjih कुनतांजिह्, also spelt **kunatöji** कुनतांजी and **kunātöji** कुनातांजी । एकोनचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatöjihyumᵘ कुनतांजिह्युम् । एकोनचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **kunatöjihimü** कुनतांजिहिमू), thirty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kōntal कोंतल्, see **kōtal**.

könṭun कॉंटुन्, see **kōṭun**.

könṭur कांटुर् । चटकः m. (sg. dat. **könṭaras** कांटरस्), a cock-sparrow (K.Pr. 245 voc., W. 18).

kunatrᵃh कुनत्रह । एकोनत्रिंशत् card. c.g. twenty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatrᵃhyumᵘ कुनत्रह्युम् । एकोनत्रिंशः ord. (f. **kunatrᵃhimü** कुनत्रहिमू), twenty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kĕnts क्यन्ड्, **kēnts** केन्ड्, see **kēh**.

kĕntsau क्यन्ड्रौ, **kēntsau** केन्ड्रौ; for **kētsau** क्यँड्रौ, **kētsau** कँड्रौ; see **kēh**.

kĕntsh क्यन्छ्, **kēntsh** केन्छ्; for **kētsh** क्यँछ्, **kētsh** कँछ्; see **kēh**.

kantshāh कन्छाह्, **kāntshāh** कान्छाह्; for **kātshāh** कँछाह्, **kātshāh** कॉँछाह्; see **kēh**.

kĕntshāh क्यन्छाह्, **kēntshāh** केन्छाह्; for **kĕtshāh** क्यँछाह्, **kētshāh** कँछाह्; see **kēh**.

kuntshāh कुन्छाह्, **kūntshāh** कून्छाह्; for **kūtshāh** कुँछाह्, **kūtshāh** कूँछाह्; see **kēh**.

kĕntsan क्यन्ड्न्, **kēntsan** केन्ड्न्; for **kĕtsan** क्यँड्न्, **kētsan** कँड्न्; see **kēh**.

kunawuh कुनवुह । एकोनविंशतिः card. c.g. nineteen (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawuhⁱ कुनवुहि card., the word used for the numeral 19 in multiplication. It can only be used with numbers greater than ten, as in **wuh kunawuhⁱ trih hath ta shīth**, twenty nineteens (are) three hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

kunawuhyumᵘ कुनवुह्युम् । एकोनविंशः ord. (f. **kunawuhimü** कुनवुहिमू), nineteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawanzāh कुनवज़ाह् । एकोनपंचाशत् card. c.g. forty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunawanzöhyumᵘ कुनवज़ांह्युम् । एकोनपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **kunawanzöhimü** कुनवज़ांहिमू), forty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanāwēza कनावेज़ । कौशेयवस्त्रविशेषः m. a certain kind of silken garment (cf. آويزه).

kanyā कन्या f. a girl, virgin, daughter (Śiv. 33, 35, 45, 1453, 1491; K. 901). Cf. **kanĕ** 1.

kunyi, see **kuni** 1.

kunyukᵘ, see **kēh**.

kanyun, one of the best kinds of white rice (L. 332, 463), ? i.q. **konᵘ** 1.

kanāyĕth कनायथ (= قنات) । तिरस्करिणी f. (sg. dat. **kanāyütü** कनायंचू), the wall of a tent; a kind of canvas screen forming an enclosure round a tent, or with which a sort of courtyard is formed in camp.

kanz कञ्ज़ । काष्ठोदूखलम् m. a kind of mortar cut out of a large block of wood, in which grain is husked by being pounded, a husking mortar (K.Pr. 116; W. 2, *kans*; L. 80, 462; Śiv. 1533). Cf. **dā-kanz**, p. 230*a*, l. 31, and **kās**. **—atsun** —अचुन् m.inf. to enter a mortar, to put one's head into a mortar, to put oneself into such a position as to be subjected to great calamity; (as a punishment) to be compelled to go about wearing a heavy mortar as if it were a hat, and thus to be made an object of general derision (K.Pr. 136). **-muhulᵘ** -मुहुलु । काष्ठोलूखलमुसलौ m. mortar and pestle, the pestle and mortar, as ab. (L. 463, *kanz ta mohl*).

kanza-kökürü कञ्ज़-कांकरू । काष्ठोलूखलकुक्कुटी f. a hen that haunts the neighbourhood of a husking-mortar for the sake of the scattered grains; met. a girl-child that acts similarly with the same object. **-kömü** -क्रमू । उलूखलबुसम् f. the fine bran found in a mortar after husking grain; see **kömü**. **-kutsürü** -कुचरू । काष्ठोलूखलपार्श्वचरा f. 'a mortar whelp (f.)', hence a poverty-stricken woman or girl, who haunts husking mortars on the chance of picking up a few grains for food. Cf. **-kökürü**, ab.

kanīz कनीज़ كنيز m. a slave (El. who says it is m., but in other languages the word means 'a slave-girl', and so also YZ. 21).

kĕnzü क्यज़ू । सासनकंसः f. a kind of cup with a foot to it. Musalmān women eat their rice out of it. It is either of clay or copper (El.; H. x, 3). **kĕnzi-khôsᵘ** क्यज़ि-खोसु । आधारयुतं पानभाजनम् m., id.

könzü कांज़ू । काञ्जिकम् m. rice-water, gruel, or the like, liquid residue when grain is boiled, congee (El.),

sour gruel, or vinegar made from rice-water, etc. (K.Pr. 26, 147, 248); cf. **chāri-k°**, p. 165*a*, l. 38.

kānz-pôwᵘ काञ़-पोवु । काञ्चिकाधारकुम्भः m. the jar in which gruel is kept in order to turn sour. **-myulᵘ** -म्युलु । काञ्चिकमिश्रीभावः m. 'gruel terms', close intimacy and friendship between near neighbours, so that they will receive each other's gruel.

kānzi gaṭshun काञ्ज़ि गछुन्, also written **kānji gaṭshun** कांजि गछुन् । दुग्धविकारः m.inf. to go sour (of milk).

kunz कुज़् **kunzᵘ** कुज़ू or **kūnzᵘ** कूज़ू । यन्त्रोद्घाटिनी f. a key (of a lock) (El. and Gr.M. *kunz*; K.Pr. 24 *kunj*; H. iii, 8, *kunz*; K. 465 *kunzᵘ*); cf. Hindī *kunjī*. **kunzᵘ(kūnzᵘ)-kuluph** कुज़ू(कूज़ू)-कुलुफ् (cf. Arabic-Hindī قفل کنجی) केशादिबन्धनविचित्रविशेषः, वस्त्रकोशकुञ्चिके m. key and lock; N. of a mode of dressing the hair in which the various locks are plaited (or interlocked) together in a special way; a method of tying a garment.

künzᵘ कंज़ू । महापक्षी m. N. of a certain large aquatic bird.

kanzal (? spelling), the alder, *Alnus nitida* (L. 79).

kanzun कज़ुन् । पक्षिभर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **konzᵘ** कंज़ु) to singe a plucked fowl, or the like before cooking; met. (in gambling or the like) to render a person penniless, 'to pluck a pigeon.'

konzᵘ-motᵘ कंज़ु-मतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. **künzᵘ-müṭsᵘ** कंज़ू-मंत्रू), singed, as ab.; rendered penniless, as ab.

kanzan-phakh कज़न्-फख । चर्मादिभर्जनगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the smell of singeing, as ab., or the like.

kaṇzᵃrun कंज़रुन । दरिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kaṇzᵒrᵘ** कंज़रु), to render a person penniless (in gambling, or the like). Cf. **kanzun**.

kaṇzᵃrāwun कंज़रावुन् । निःस्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kaṇzᵃrôwᵘ** कंज़रोवु), i.q. **kaṇzᵃrun**, q.v.

kanzôwul कंज़ोवुल् । अतिस्थूलगोलकः m. a large ball or globe of stone or lac; met. a round fat globular-shaped man.

kāñ 1 काञ् f. sec. suff. indicating a small quantity, u.w. words signifying vegetables or wood, as in **hāka-kāñ**, a little spinach; **pōshĕ-kāñ**, a few flowers; **zinⁱ-kāñ**, a little firewood (Gr.Gr. 163), with suff. of indef. art. **darbi-kāñāh**, a small heap of *darbha*-grass (Rām. 1285). Cf. **kõn̄ᵘ 5**.

kāñ 2 काञ् postpos. i.q. **kinⁱ**, q.v. **āb-dawa-kāñ**, (enter) through the water-drain (H. v, 4).

kañĕ 1 कञ f. an unmarried girl, a virgin (El. *kanya*); esp. a bride, up to and including the marriage ceremony (cf. **kañĕkh**); Virgo, the sign of the zodiac (El. *kin*, Śiv. 478, K. 131). **-dān** -दान् । कन्यादानम् m. (amongst Hindūs) the giving of a girl in marriage (Śiv. 685, 687). **-koṭᵘ** -कटु । अविवाहितबालकः m. 'a virgin-boy', a boy still unmarried. **-shrān** -श्रान् । विवाहादिमङ्गलस्नानम् m. the ceremonial bathing of a girl at her marriage or on a similar religious occasion (Hindū).

kañĕ 2 कञ, see **küñᵘ**.

kĕñᵘ क्यञ्, see **kyonᵘ**.

kiñ किञ् । पार्श्वतः postpos. indicating motion from; from the direction of, from near (H. v, 7). Cf. **kinⁱ**.

kõñi कांञी f. the attic or topmost floor in a house, in which the tenants live during summer time (El. *kányi*). Cf. **brörⁱ-kõñi**, p. 125*b*, l. 34, and **kõn̄ᵘ 4**; i.q. **kāñĕñ**.

koñᵘ 1 कंञु । धान्यभेदः m. N. of a kind of paddy, with a soft and fragrant grain. Cf. **kañi-hāl**, p. 461*a*, l. 37, and El. *kúnyi dányi*; ? L. 332, 463, *kanyun*.

koñᵘ 2 कंञु । कपिलवर्णः adj. (f. **küñᵘ** कंञू), tawny coloured, reddish brown. —**dãd** —दाँद् । कपिलवृषभः m. a tawny bull (L.V. 66, sg. dat. **kāñⁱ dãdas**). —**hāputh** —हापुथ m. the red bear, *Ursus arctus* or *Isabellinus* (L. *koin hápat*, 111, 458).

küñᵘ gāv कञ्‌ू गाव । कपिला गौः f. a tawny cow.

koñᵘ 3 कंञु in **kāñⁱ-gāsa** कञि-गास । तृणविशेषः m. N. of a kind of long white grass used for making sandals, well-ropes, etc. (L. 68 *koin*, *Carex rubigena*).

kõn̄ᵘ 1 कांञू । पार्श्वम् f. the region of the ribs, side, flank; sometimes extended to mean 'rib'. Cf. **hālⁱ-k°**, p. 331*b*, l. 14, and **lara-k°**, s.v. **lar 2** (K.Pr. 182, *kānih*).

kāñi-kumolᵘ काञि-कुमंलु । कोमलपार्श्वः adj. (f. **-kumåjⁱ** -कुमजि or **kumüjᵘ** कुमंजू), having tender or delicate flanks; met. gentle natured; active and zealous in obedience. **-lar** -लर् । पार्श्वकान्तः f. the end of a rib; the side of the human body where the ribs are, the loin (El. *kányilar*). Cf. **lara-kõn̄ᵘ**, as ab. **-phĕl** -फ्यल् । पार्श्वपिटकः m. a carbuncle on the side; met. any near relation who gives great pain or worry. **kāñi-panzur** काञि-पंज़ुर । पार्श्वपञ्जरः m. the skeleton of the ribs; met. a man who is so thin that he is mere skin and bone.

kõn̄ᵘ 2 कांञू । शाखिका f. the small withy from which is woven the wicker basket-work forming the outside of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier used in Kashmīr. Cf. **kônᵘ 2**, **kāgᵘ̈rᵘ̈** and **gura-küṭshᵘ**, p. 298*b*, l. 19.

kõn̄ᵘ 3 कांञू, see **kônᵘ 4** and **5**.

kõñ^{u} 4 कांञू (cf. **kõñi** and **kãñĕn**) in **kõñ^{u}-pŏhur** कांञू-प्वहुर् । वलभीपटलम् m. the top floor or attic of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (L. 461 *kuinphor*). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् । वलभ्या उपरि adv. on the top floor, in the attic, as ab.

kõñ^{i}-pōr कांञि-पोर् । गृहोर्ध्वपुरम् m. i.q. **kõñ^{u}-pŏhur**, ab.

kõñiyĕ-pōr कांञिय-पोर् । गृहोर्ध्वपुरम् m. i.q. **kõñ^{i}-pōr**, but with more emphasis on the fact that it is the topmost floor that is referred to, the very topmost floor, the very attic.

kõñ^{u} 5 कांञू f. sec. suff. u.w. nouns signifying things such as vegetables or wood, to indicate a small amount or a small bundle of the article referred to, as in **gāsa-kõñ^{u}**, a small bundle of grass (p. 307*b*, l. 32); **hāka-kõñ^{u}**, a little spinach (p. 326*b*, l. 21); **kāṭha-k°**, a small bundle of wood (**kāṭh**); **mujĕ-k°**, a few radishes (**muj^{i}**); **niran-k°**, a small bundle of thatching-reeds (**nirun**); **pōshĕ-k°**, a few flowers (**pōsh**); **zin^{i}-k°**, a little firewood (**zyun^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 163). Cf. **kãñ 1**.

kõñ^{u} 6 कांञू, sg. dat. of **kān 2**, q.v.

kuñ^{u} कुञू, see **kun^{u}**.

küñ^{u} कंञू । शिला f. (sg. dat. **kañĕ 2** कञ, for **1**, see s.v.), a stone, a rock (L.V. 103; K.Pr. 34, 88, 95–6, 122, 183, 226; YZ. 108, 130, 234–6, 394, 496; L. 464 *kánah*; Śiv. 589, 602, 1463, 1902–4; Rām. 352, 397, 568, 787, 789, 918, 1037, 1174, 1197, 1251, 1433, 1587, 1694; H. vi, 7; K. 111, 890). (El. *kain*, *kainyi*, K.Pr. *kane*, *kani*, and *kanih* in various cases.)

kañi-āra कञि-आर । शिलाटवी m. a rocky spring; a mountain stream. **-chal** -छल् । शिलाखण्डम् f. a fragment of stone, a piece of stone broken off from a larger stone. **-ḍēr** -डेर् । शिलापुञ्जः m. a pile or heap of stones (K.Pr. 48). **-hāl** -हाल् । व्रीहिविशेषः f. a kind of paddy; cf. **kon^{u} 1**. **-hönz^{u}** -हांज़ू । शिलानाविकः m. a stone boatman, a boatman who makes his living by conveying stone in a boat. **-har** -हर् । शिलायुद्धम् f. a stone quarrel, a fight or battle in which the combatants assail each other with stones flung from slings (common in Kashmīr in ancient times). **-hür^{u}bāz** -हंरूबाज़् । शिलायुद्धकारी m. a man who engaged in such a fight. **-khõkhur** -खोँखुर् । शिलाविषमकुहरम् m. an irregular cavern created by a number of rocks naturally piled together, such as is found in wild mountainous country; cf. **khãkhur**. **-khraph** -ख्रफ् । शिलाविलम् f. (sg. dat. **khrapi** -ख्रपि), a long fissure-like space between two rocks. **-köj^{i}** -कांजि f. a flat stone on which condiments, etc., are ground with a muller (K. 151); cf. **köj^{i} 2**. **-küñ^{u}** -कंञू । शिलाशिलि (युद्धम्) f. stone on stone, i.e. mutual lapidation, a fight in which the combatants fling stones at each other; the punishment of death by stoning, lapidation (H. x, 13, **kañĕ-küñ^{u}**). **-küñ^{u} karun** -कंञू करुन् । शिलाप्रक्षेपणमारणम् m.inf. (note that the verb is masc.) to kill a person by stoning, to execute a criminal by lapidation; met. to kill a person by any means. **-küñ^{u} trāwun** -कंञू त्रावुन् । शिलाप्रक्षेपणमारणार्थं स्थापनम् m.inf. (note the inf. masc.) to leave (a person) to be killed by stoning, to deposit or set a person in a position for execution by lapidation. **-lür^{u}** -लंरू । शिलामयी शाला f. a stone house, a house built of stone; a house used for storing stone. **-mõnḍa** -मंड । शिलाजीवी m. a man employed to quarry stone in the hills, and to sell it when quarried, a quarryman. **-nōl** -नोल् m. the broad strap at the end of the rope with which a **ḍūga**, or boat, is towed (El. spells this word *kanyinol*, and it is given on his authority). **-nôṭ^{u}** -नोटु or **-nõṭ^{u}** -नोँटु । शिलागोलकम् m. a round smooth stone (such as is found in a mountain stream). **-phol^{u}** -फलु । शिलाफलम् m. a small round stone or pebble (such as would not weigh more than an ounce or so), a particle of gravel (H. xii, 15); the pl. (**kañi-phāl^{i}**) is used to mean gravel of the bladder (El.). **-phür^{u}** -फंरू । शिलामानदण्डः f. a heap of stones measuring a yard (*gaz*) every way. **-pōr** -पोर् । शिलामयगृहपुरम् m. the lower story of a house (built of stone, the upper stories usually being built of brick). **-pyot^{u}** -प्यंतु । शिलाग्रम् m. the tip or point of a long rock or stone. **-ṭsôk^{u}** -चोकु । शिलामयचतुष्किका m. a stone wall built round a square enclosure, preparatory to building operations or the like therein. **-ṭsŏl** -चुल् । शिलामयचुल्ली f. a fireplace for cooking, put together of loose stones for immediate requirements. **-ṭsünḍ^{u}** -चंडू f. a blow from a stone (K.Pr. 62, translated 'a slap of the hand'). **-ṭsyūn^{u}** -च्यूनु । शिलामयभित्तिः m. a stone pillar (e.g. in the doorway of a house, or at the corners to support the upper stories). **-wot^{u}** -वंतु । शिलाप्रक्षेपणासारः m. a shower of stones (e.g. when flung from an army of slingers). **-waṭh** -वठ । मध्यमशिला m. (sg. dat. **waṭas** वटस्), a round stone, such as is found in the bed of a river, esp. one of moderate size that can be lifted by a man.

kañāh कञाह (with suff. of indef. art.) a single stone (YZ. 107).

kañĕkh कञख् । कन्या f. (sg. dat. **kañĕki** कञखि), an unmarried girl, a virgin, i.q. **kañĕ 1** (Rām. 624–5; K. 703, 765–81); u.w. ref. to a married woman suspected of unchastity, but proved to be chaste (Rām. 1058).

kañĕl कञल् adj. c.g. possessing stones, stony, rocky, full of stones, stony country (El. *kanyal*). **—van** —वन् । शिलावनम्, ग्रामविशेषः m. a forest which is full of stones and nothing else; N. of a well-known village in the Dachinpôr[u] Pargana of Kashmīr.

kāñĕl काञल्, adj. c.g. possessing a flank (cf. **kōñ[ü] 1**) used —° as in **ada-kāñĕl** (p. 11*a*, l. 38), half lying on one side; hence almost confined to bed; **ok[u]-kāñĕl** (p. 19*a*, l. 18), possessing only one flank or rib; hence having no strength.

kāñol[u] काञलु । शाखाशिल्पी m. a basket-weaver (El. *kányúl*), esp. one who weaves the external basket-work of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier of Kashmīr, see **kōñ[ü] 2** (L. 458 *kainyal*).

kĕñul[u] क्यञुलु m. a method of rice cultivation, in which the soil is ploughed wet (L. 332, 463 *kenalu*).

k[ü]ñ[ü]-müt[ü] कंञ्-मंचू, see **k[a]nun.**

kāñĕñ काञञ् । वलभी f. the topmost story, or attic, of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (K.Pr. 101 *kánin*; cf. **brōr[i]-kāñĕñ**, p. 125*b*, l. 37, and **kōñī** and **kōñ[ü] 4**). **kāñĕñi-pŏhur** काञञि-प्वहुर् । वलभीपटलम् m. id., i.q. **kōñ[ü]-pŏhur**, see **kōñ[ü] 4**, p. 461*a*, l. 1.

kaññĕkh कञ्ञख् ?m. the apparatus for securing blankets, etc., consisting of two ropes attached to the back of a Kāshmīrī saddle (H. xi, 9).

kāñĕr काञर् । काणता m. the condition of being one-eyed, monocularness (cf. **dōla-k°**, p. 211*b*, l. 17); one-sidedness, unevenness (cf. **aṭa-k°**, p. 56*a*, l. 24); clumsiness (cf. **atha-k°**, p. 59*a*, l. 37). —° imperfection, disease (cf. **baba-k°**, p. 77*a*, l. 35).

kĕñĕr क्यञर् । क्लिन्नत्वम् m. moistness, clamminess (cf. **atha-k°**, p. 59*a*, l. 40).

kŏñur[u] क्वञुरु । भारवाहिनां स्कन्धयो रज्जुकृतं वस्तु m. a pad of grass rope or rags which carriers place on their shoulders to take the pressure of the load.

kuñĕr कुञर् । एकाकिता m. loneliness, solitariness; esp. the condition of one who has lost all his relations and is alone in the world; (in Śaiva philosophy) detachment from all conceptions, and consciousness only of the identity of the soul with the Supreme (Śiv. 1212).

kōñ[ĕ]rāwun कांञ्रावुन् । काणीकरणम्, निश्चक्षुरीकरणम् *conj. 1 (1 p.p.* **kōñ[ĕ]rôw[u]** कांञ्रोवु), to make one-eyed, to knock out or destroy a person's eye (Gr.Gr. 173); met. by some cutting remark to render a person answerless in a dispute.

kañuw[u] कञुवु adj. (f. **kañiv[ü]** कञिवू), made of stone (Rām. 635; H. v, 4); met. stony, without feeling (YZ. 483).

kāñuw[u] काञुवु । शाखामयः adj. (f. **kāñiv[ü]** काञिवू), made of the withies called **kōñ[ü]**, see **kōñ[ü] 2.**

kuñ[ü]y कुञ्य, see **kunuy,** p. 453*b*, l. 43.

kañĕz[ü] कञंज़ू । शिलासमुच्चयः f. a heap of stones that are of moderate size (Gr.Gr. 93).

kôp[u] 1 कोपु । समूहः m. a collection, bunch, total; genl. —°, as in **zara,** the unshaven hair of a young child, **zara-kôp[u]**, the total head of hair of this kind. Cf. **kala-k°**, p. 435*a*, l. 10, and **kôp[u] 3.**

kôp[u] 2 कोपु । स्वेच्छापेचिता वस्तुस्थितिः m. (of any thing) a position or condition which is natural and expected, in its right place. **kāpi yun[u]** कापि यिनु । अनुकूलतया स्थितिः m.inf. (of any thing) to take a natural and desired position, to be in the right place and stay there.

kôp[u] 3 कोपु । शिरोऽस्थि m. the top of the skull, the brain pan. Cf. **kôp[u] 1,** and **kala-k°**, p. 435*a*, l. 10.

kŏp[ü] क्वपू । कुतूः f. a leather bag for holding *ghī*, oil, or the like, the *kuppā* of India.

kup[u] कुपु in **kup[i] gatshun** कुपि गछुन् । क्रोधाधिगमनम् m.inf. to become angry (with some one); cf. **kupun** and **kupot[u].** **kupi** कुपि । कोपम् adv. angrily.

kaph कफ् كف । कफः m. (sg. dat. **kaphas** कफस्), phlegm (one of the three humours of the body) (El. *kaf*). **-gand** -गंड् । गलस्फोटकः m. a kind of tumour in the throat; swelling in the throat of cattle (L. 459, *kafgan*). **—karun** —करुन (with confusion with خفه كرن) । क्रोधाविष्करणम् m.inf. to display anger (quasi, so that one splutters forth phlegm and spittle).

kapha-lotsh[u] कफ-लंछू । कफगोलकः m. a globular lump of thickened phlegm.

kāph काफ् قاف m. (sg. dat. **kāphas** काफस्), (in Muslim legend) a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and to bound the extreme horizon. **kōh-ĕ-qāf** (Persian), id. Hence, in Kashmīr, in Śiv. 206 **kŏh-kāph** (pl. dat. **kŏhan-kāphan**), (in) mountains and Qāfs; hence in mountains and mountain forests.

kōph कॉँफ् or **kömph** कांफ् । कम्पः m. (sg. dat. **kōpas** कॉँपस्), trembling, shaking (from fear, or the like, not the shivering from cold, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 123, K. 91, 579). **log[u] kōpas** (for **kōpanas,** cf. **kōpun**), he began to tremble (K. 107).

kūph कूफ् m. (sg. dat. **kūpas** कूपस्, pl. dat. **kōpan** कोपन्, Gr.Gr. 51), anger (L.V. 23; K. 328, 814); esp. anger of fate, misfortune, ill-luck (Rām. 1779).

kūpas gatshun कूपस् गछुन् m.inf. to become angry (K. 325, 809, 813, 875, 895, 910).

kuph[u] कुफु । शारीरो मलभेदः m. scurf of the body.

kŏphēl क्व-फेल् । कुत्सितगुणाः m.pl. vile qualities (of a person) characterized by immoral actions (cf. فعل).

kŏphila कांफिल تاَفله m. a body of travellers or traders, etc., a caravan (Śiv. 1029).

kaphan कफन् كفن । शववस्त्राणि m. grave clothes, a winding-sheet, shroud (used both by Hindūs and Muslims. In the case of Hindūs, it is burnt with the corpse) (El., L. 263, *kafan*). **nöl**[i] **kafan prāwun,** to put on a shroud, to don a robe of mourning (worn by a person as if ready for death and burial) (YZ. 22); to engage in a perilous enterprise, to risk life, to court death.

kaphün[ü] कफंन्नू (= كفني) । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a dress resembling a shroud worn by a *faqīr* or Musalmān mendicant. It reaches to the feet, and opens in front.

kaphāra कफार كفارہ m. penance, expiation, atonement (Gr.M.).

köphir कांफिर् كافر m. an infidel, a non-Muslim, idolater, pagan, impious wretch (El., K.Pr. 183). **-kēsh** كافر كيش adj. c.g. prone to infidelity; met. a mistress, a sweetheart (YZ. 11, a mixture of both meanings).

kôphur[u] कोफुरु, see **kôpur**[u].

kuphār कुफार् كفار m.pl. infidels, non-Muslims, idolaters, pagans (H. iv, 3) (for *kuffār*, the Arabic pl. of **köphir,** q.v.).

kaphas कफस قفس m. a bird's cage, a coop (Rām. 405).

kapāl कपाल् m. a skull, cranium, skull-bone (Śiv. 661). The Hindū god Śiva is believed to wear a necklace of skulls.

kapāla-māl कपाल-माल् f. a necklace of skulls (Śiv. 266). **-mālā-dar** -माला-दर् m. he who wears a necklace of skulls, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1171). **-mōtsan** -मोच़न् m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr, near Shupiyan. It is the Skt. *Kapālamōcana*, and is said to mark the spot where Śiva cleared himself from the sin attaching to him after cutting off Brahmā's head (RT.Tr. II, 472; Śiv. 1171).

kŏ-pōn क्व-पोन । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an evil or foul vulva.

kŏpōnuk[u] क्वपोनुकु । कुयोनिजः adj. (f. **kŏpōnic**[ü] क्वपोनिचू), born from a foul vulva, one who is utterly vile in character.

kõpun कँापुन् or **kömpun** कांपुन । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kõpyōv** कँाप्योव्), (of an animate being) to tremble (from fear, or the like) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 1286, 1297, 1754; Rām. 935, 937; K. 234–5, 436, 886); (of something inanimate) to quiver, to shake (Rām. 74, the reflexion of the sun in water; 170, the atmosphere at a loud cry; 1042, the earth; K. 91, a tree-branch) (El. *kampun*). The caus. of this vb. is **kõpanāwun** or **kõpawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kupun कुपुन् । कोपविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kupyōv** कुप्योव्), to be or become angry or wrathful (esp. of some great person or god wrathful at some act of disrespect). Cf. **kup**[u] and **kupot**[u].

kõpanāwun कँापनावुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kõpanôw**[u] कँापनोवु) (of an animate being) to cause to tremble (by frightening, or the like); (of something inanimate) to cause to tremble, to shake (something). (El. *kampanáwun*, Gr.Gr. 171).

kapôr[u] कपोरु । कुत्र adv. where? in what place?

kapôr[u]**-kun** कपोरु-कुन् । किंपार्श्वभागे adv. whither? to or on to what place?

kapör[i] कपांरि । कस्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. whence? from what direction? u.w. vbs. of motion (Gr.Gr. 159); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 159).

kapur कपुर् । कार्पासम् m. cotton cloth, calico (Gr.Gr. 162–3, Gr.M., K.Pr. 221); (sg. or pl.) clothes made of calico, apparel, garments genl. (Gr.M.); **z**[a]**h jōra kaparák**[i], two suits of clothes (Gr.M.).

kapar-chal कपर्-छल् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a piece of calico, esp. when long and stretched out (Gr.Gr. 162). **-dōra** -दोर । कार्पासयुग्मकम् m. a doubled piece of calico, used as a quilt or for a similar purpose. **-mĕkarāz** -म्यकराज़् । कार्पासकर्तनी, तीक्ष्णस्वभावः f. a pair of scissors for cutting calico; met. a termagant, a scold (male or female). **-rĕl** -र्यल् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a very long and very narrow strip of calico. **-rĕtsh** -र्यछ् । अत्यल्पकार्पासखण्डः f. a small piece of cotton cloth, a little rag (Gr.Gr. 163). **-thān** -थान् । कार्पासस्थूलशाटकः m. a roll of uncut calico, calico in the piece, a *thān* of calico (Rām. 911). **-tilim** -तिलिम् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a long narrow piece of a calico, a strip of calico (Gr.Gr. 163). **-t**[a]**r** -तर् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a long strip of calico, only an inch or two wide (Gr.Gr. 162). **-tsādar** -चादर् । कार्पासवस्त्रविशेषः f. a sheet of calico worn over the upper part of the body, a chuddar, a cotton shawl (El.). **—tshunàn**[i] —छुनंनि m. pl. inf. to put on clothes; to wear clothes (Gr.M.). **-tsumüth**[ü] -चुमंठू । आघातविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-tsumachĕ** -चुमछ्य), playful pinches given to a child or other person when wearing new clothes for the first time, 'nips for new.' **-wõn**[u] -वोनु । कार्पासवणिक m. a calico seller, a draper. **-zŏv** -ज़्वव् । कार्पासयूका

f. a kind of louse that fastens itself into clothes; met. one who clings closely to another in the hope of his supplying some need, a parasite.

kapara-hanā कपर्-हना f. a piece of cotton cloth (Gr.M.).

kapūr कपूर्। कार्पासम् m. i.q. **kapur.** This form is used in villages and by children.

kôpur^{u} कोपुरु, **kôpūr** कोपूर् (=کاپور), **kôphur^{u}** कोफुरु or **kôphūr** कोफूर् (=کافور) । कर्पूरम् m. camphor; considered as very cooling to a fevered body (Śiv. 537), and to be an example of perfectly pure whiteness (**kôpur,** Śiv. 537; **kôphur^{u},** Śiv. 771; **kôphūr,** Śiv. 619, 815, 1149). **kôphura-rang** कोफुर-रंग् adj. c.g. of the colour of camphor, pure white, snow-white (Śiv. 359).

kapardin कपर्दिन् (Śiv. 11) Sanskrit, m. sg. voc., O thou with braided hair (applied to the god Gaṇēśa).

kapöryum^{u} कपांर्युमु । कुत्रत्यः adj. (f. **kapörim^{ü}** कपांरिमू), of or belonging to what direction, of what place? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kapas कपस् । कर्पासी f. cotton (seeds and all) (El., K.Pr. 181, L. 330 *kapàs*); the cotton plant (El. m., Gr.M.). —**kaḍüñ^{ü}** —कडंञू f.inf. to pluck cotton from the plant, to gather cotton (K.Pr. 80). **kana kapas kaḍüñ^{ü},** to pluck cotton from the ear, to attempt an impossibility (K.Pr. 94). —**wanüñ^{ü}** —वनंञू । असत्यादिकथनम् f.inf. to speak falsely (in malice or to deceive).

kapasi-düj^{ü} कपसि-दंजू । कर्पासीचेत्रम् f. a plot of ground planted with cotton shrubs. **-ḍār** -डार् । कर्पासचेत्रम् m. a field in which cotton shrubs are grown, or which is suitable for growing them. **-kôḍ^{u}** -कोडु। कार्पाससंशोधकः m. (his wife is **kapasi-köḍ^{i}-bāy** कपसि-कांडि-बाय्), a man whose profession it is to extract the seeds from raw cotton in a machine for that purpose, a cotton cleaner. **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । कर्पासलता m. the cotton shrub. **-kŏth^{u}** -क्ंथु । कर्पासीभस्त्रा m. a sack stuffed full of cotton, a bale of cotton; met. a very stout man. **-pōsh** -पोश् । कर्पासपुष्पम् m. the light yellow flower of the cotton-shrub (L.V. 102); met. anything of a light yellow colour. **-ṭŏṭ^{u}** -ट्वट्ट । कर्पासोगुच्छकः m. the cotton-pod. **-ṭŏṭh** -ट्वठ् । अत्यल्पकर्पासफलम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏṭas** -ट्वटस्), a small unripe or imperfect cotton-pod.

kapaṭī कपटी adj. c.g. deceitful, dishonest (Gr.M.).

kŏ-pūt^{u} क्-पूतु । कुपुत्रः m. a bad or wicked son, the third of the three kinds of sons,—a sonequal to the father, one better than the father, and one not so good as the father (K.Pr. 174).

kupot^{u} कुपंतु in **kupàt^{i} gaťshun** कुपंति गछुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become angry (esp. with some servant, or the like). Cf. **kup^{u}** and **kupun.**

kapaṭh 1 कपठ् । शिरसि पटस्थापनम् m. (sg. dat. **kapaṭas** कपटस्), deceit, hypocrisy (Śiv. 557, 572, 588); esp. wearing a cloth on the head, or to have the head covered in order to deceive others, so as to manifest one's assumed high character or high position; **kapaṭa-ťarĕth** कपट-च़र्यथ् m. conduct of deceit, jugglery, deception (L.V. 38).

kapaṭh 2 कपठ् । कपटः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **kapaṭas** कपटसं), deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent, insincere, false, hypocritical.

kŏ-pöṭh^{i} क्-पांठि or **-pöṭhin** -पांठिन् । कुत्सितप्रकारेण adv. in an evil manner, evilly, wickedly.

kŏ-pöth^{a}r क्-पांथ्र् । कुत्सितव्यवहारः m. evil conduct.

kapaṭan कपटन् । पटादिच्छेदनम् f. (sg. dat. **kapaṭüñ^{ü}** कपटंञू), the cutting out of the cloth into properly shaped pieces when making a garment, 'cutting out' (Gr.Gr. 121); met. dividing out into portions genl.

kapaṭun कपटुन् । भिदा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapoṭ^{u}** कपंटु; 2 p.p. **kapacyōv** कपच्योव्), to cut out cloth for making a garment, to cut out clothes (Gr.Gr. 120, YZ. 505, Śiv. 1597).

kapoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} कपंटु-मंतु । भेदितः perf. part. (f. **kapüṭ^{ü}-müť^{ü}** कपंटू-मंच़ू, sg. dat. **kapacĕ-maťĕ** कपच्य-मच्य), cut out (of cloth, as ab.).

kapaṭanāwun कपटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapaṭanôw^{u}** कपटनोवु), to cause (so-and-so) to cut clothes; to cause clothes to be cut (caus. of **kapaṭun,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 171).

kapaṭāwun कपटावुन् । भेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapaṭôw^{u}** कपटोवु), i.q. **kapaṭun. kapaṭôw^{u}-mot^{u}** कपटोवु-मंतु । भेदितः perf. part. (1 p.p. **kapaṭöv^{ü}-müť^{ü}** कपटांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **kapoṭ^{u}-mot^{u}.** See **kapaṭun.**

kõpawun कॉंपवुन् (1 p.p. **kõpow^{u}** कॉंपंवु), i.q. **kõpanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **kõpawana yun^{u}** कॉंपवन यिनु । सकम्पीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be caused to tremble (e.g. by a nightmare, or by agitation); to be distraught and totter almost to the point of fainting.

kõpawun^{u} कॉंपवुनु । कम्पमानः n.ag. (f. **kõpavüñ^{ü}** कॉंपवंञू), (of an animate being) shaking, trembling (from fear, disease, or the like); (of an inanimate object) shaking, trembling (e.g. from the wind).

kŏ-puy क्-पुय् । कुत्सितोत्पत्तिः m. evil progeny, evil offspring, evil issue (of men, beasts, or plants).

krai, see **kray 1.**

krái, see **krāy.**

kre (L. 334), see **kray 2.**

kreu, see **krēv.**

k^ar कर् । शब्दानुकृतिः m. onomat. a single creak, grating, or rustle (of a door, of a machine, or the like); cf. **kar 3.** **-k^ar** -कर् । शब्दानुकारः m. onomat. a continued creaking or rustling, as ab.; the clucking of a hen (K.Pr. 120, *kur kur*). **-ts^ar** -त्सर् । स्वरविशेषः m. onomat. the worrying noise of doors opening and shutting caused by people coming and going; the worrying rustling of uneasy children, or the like, going about.

kar 1 कर् । कदा adv. when? at what time? (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L.V. 87; YZ. 253; W. 94; Rām. 69, 1209, 1211–2; K. 394, 849, 937; H. ii, 4); when? (expecting a negative answer); hence, practically equivalent to 'never' (Śiv. 1790–1, in each case with a pun on **kar,** impve. sg. 2 of **karun,** to do); Rām. 327, 363, 380–1, et passim; **dĕtha kar,** a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **-bög^i** -बॊगि or **-bögin** -बॊगिन् । कस्मिन्काले adv. about when? at what time? **-hyuh^u** -हिहु । कदा ननु adv. about when? u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like. **-kani** -कनि । कस्मिन्काले adv. at what time? **-sanā** -सना । कदा नु adv. when? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety in the question) (Gr.Gr. 180–1). **-sanā-bög^i** -सना-बॊगि or **-sanā-bögin** -सना-बॊगिन् । कदा नु काले adv. about when? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety) (Gr.Gr. 181). **-tām** -ताम् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv. at sometime or other (in the immediate past); till when? (W. 94); also (doubtfully) when? as in **kartām** (or **tāñ,** etc.) **āv,** did he come at any time? if so, when? (Gr.Gr. 256; Rām. 1012, **kar-tāñ**). **-tāmath** -तामथ् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv., id. **-tāñ** -ताञ् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv., id. (Rām. 1012). **-tāñĕth** -ताञथ् । कस्मिँश्चित्काले, कदापि adv., id.

karuk^u करुकु । कदाकालिकः adj. (f. **karüc^ü** कर्चू), of or belonging to what time? of when? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kar 2 कर् m. a beam or rafter in **kara-gand** कर-गंड् । गृहदारुविशेषः m. a beam under the roof of a house connecting the front and back walls so as to strengthen them. Cf. **kür^ü 4.**

kar 3 कर् in **kar-kar karun** कर्-कर् करुन् । कर् इतिशब्दानुकरणम् m.inf. (onomat.) to make a rustling or crackling sound (as made by new calico, new paper, etc.). Cf. **k^ar.**

kar 4 कर् in **kar-nāv 1** कर्-नाव् । तरणनौका f. (for 2, see s.v. **karnāv 2**) a large ferry boat, established and supported by some public-spirited person for carrying people free across a river (El. *karanác*, a ferryman).

kar 5 कर्, impve. sg. 2 of **karun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

kār 1 कार् m. a letter, a syllable, as in **ōm-kār,** q.v. p. 27*b*, l. 49 (L.V. 34; Śiv. 50, 914, 1760, 1789). **a-kār** अ-कार्, the letter *a*, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence used, like our 'alpha' in 'alpha and omega', as an epithet of the Deity (Śiv. 1771).

kār 2 कार् کار । कार्यम् m. an act, a deed (Śiv. 323, 913, 1018, 1721, 1796); work, operation, labour, action (K.Pr. 96, 210, 227; YZ. 26; Śiv. 8, 1778; Rām. 28, 62, 64, 86, etc.; H. v, 12; xi, 2, 10); occupation, service, profession (Gr.M.; L.V. 108) (**dĕn-kār,** the day's work); work, the result of work (e.g. embroidery-work, mosaic-work, etc.) (Śiv. 337, 1796); cf. **cikan-kār,** p. 170*a*, l. 48, **ḍūr^i-kār,** p. 239*b*, l. 37; **mĕtra-kār,** s.v. **mĕṭh^ar.** **kār-ĕ-kalamdōnī** کارِ قلمدانی m. papier-maché work, so called because the best specimens of the old work were pen-boxes (**kalam-dōnī,** q.v., p. 439*b*, l. 37) (L. 378).

This word is common —∘, in the sense of 'work', 'doing', as in **jai-jai-kār,** 'doing victory! victory!', i.e. making an ovation (K. 10, 11, 54, etc.); **viwāha-kār,** marriage ceremonies (Śiv. 411); **pŏrushĕ-kār,** the deeds of a man, manliness (Śiv. 1791), and so on.

kār-köm^ü कार्-कॉमू । कार्यादि f. (sg. dat. **kāras-kāmĕ** कारस्-काम्य), work and business, all the work of a person or connected with some affair.

kāra-wôl^u कार-वोलु । कार्यवान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is always engaged in work, a busy person, one who has no leisure.

kār 3 (K.Pr. 77, 156), see **kör^ü 1.**

kara 1 कर । हस्तः, हस्तिकरः m. a hand (obs.); an elephant's trunk (see p. 354*b*, l. 30) (El. *karra*). **-pöntsok^u** -पांत्सकु । हस्तादनुराधान्तानि पञ्च नक्षत्राणि m. (in Hindū chronology) the period of five lunar asterisms named in Sanskrit Hasta, Citrā, Svāti, Viśākhā, and Anurādhā. They are looked upon as an auspicious period for putting on new clothes.

kari-phērañĕ करि-फेरञ । हस्तस्तम्भनम्, बुभुक्षाहतत्वम् m. the act of clenching the fist; extreme hunger.

kara 2 कर । कलायः m. the pea, *Pisum sativum* (L. 330 *karré*; Gr.Gr. 164; H. xii, 16–7). **-düj^ü** -दॕजू । कलायपूर्णो वस्त्रखण्डः, कलायचेचम् f. a piece of cloth containing peas, a kerchief full of pease (cooked or uncooked. Children carry peas in this way for eating); a plot of ground in which peas are cultivated. **-dāl** -दाल् । कलायदाली, कलायविदलः f. pease-pottage, *dāl* made with pease; split pease. **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । कलायशमी f. (sg. dat. **karas-hĕmi** करस्-ह्यमि), pease and beans. **-muṭh^u** -मुठु । कलायमकुष्टकौ m. (sg. dat. **karas-muṭhis** करस्-मुठिस), pease and

pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) (these are often cooked together). **-mũth^{a}r** -मूँथ्र् । कलायार्थमामन्त्रणम् f. (sg. dat. **kara-mũth^{a}ri** कर-मूँथ्रि), a pease-invitation. When a Hindū child in school is being taught the alphabet, on his beginning to learn to read and write consonants joined to vowels, and conjunct consonants, parched pease and pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) are distributed by his family to his fellow-pupils. The invitation to this distribution is called by the above name. **-muṭh^{i}-mũth^{a}r** -मुठि-मूँथ्र् । कलायमकुष्टकबलिः m. (sg. dat. **-muṭh^{i}-mũth^{a}ras** -मुठि-मूँथ्रस्), the distribution of parched pease and pulse, as ab. **-phol^{u}** -फलु । कलायबीजम्, कलायबीजानि m. a single pea; a small number of peas, a few peas (Gr.Gr. 164); (in plur.) pease, many peas.

kara 3 कर in **kara-phar** कर-फर् । महत्त्वम् m. power, greatness, great influence (from riches, high office, or the like).

kara 4 कर in **kara-môr^{u}** कर-मोरु । अङ्गविशरणम् m. failing of the limbs, feebleness, weakness, exhaustion, being done up (resulting from a long journey, extreme exertion, or the like).

kara 5 कर in **kara-wôñ^{u}** कर-वोञु । क्वथितजलम् m. boiled water (given to invalids to whom fresh water is forbidden). Cf. **nūna-kara-wôñ^{u}**, s.v. **nūn**.

kāra कार in **kāra wôñ^{u}** कार वोञु । अति क्वथितं पानीयम् m., i.q. the preceding.

kár^{i} कंरि in **kár^{i} kár^{i}** कंरि कंरि, see **karun**.

kari (L. 263), see **krayĕ**.

káir, see **kür^{u}** 2.

kairu (L. 79), see **kāyor^{u}**.

kirái, see **kirāy**.

kīr^{i} कीरि, see **krūr^{u}** 1.

kīri कीरि in **kīri gatshun** कीरि गछुन् m.inf. to be full, to be fully supplied, to have everything required; opp. to **hīri gatshun** (p. 345*b*, l. 33), q.v.

kōr कोर् । कुत्र adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Śiv. 279; H. ii, 2); whither (El.); **ada kōr** or **ada kōr-kun**, then where? i.e. (if not there) then where is it? (see p. 12*b*, l. 29); **dĕtha kōr**, everywhere, very much, exceedingly (see p. 257*b*, l. 32). **-kun** -कुन् । कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. in what direction? where? (Gr.Gr. 160); whither? (Rām. 513, K. 801).

kōra कोर adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94); (?) recently (El.). **-kani** -कनि । कस्मात्प्रदेशात् adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, *Rām.* 949). This expression is chiefly used in addressing a new arrival or in similar circumstances. **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. in what direction? where? **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । किंपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **-kanic^{u}** -कनिचु), of or belonging to what direction? of where?

kūr^{i} कूरि or **kūry** कूर्य् । कुत्रैव adv. where even? verily in what place? where ever? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kŏra क्रर (? کره, a globe, *quasi* the globe of the eye) m. in **kŏra pyon^{u}** क्रर प्योनु । दृष्टिपातः m.inf. a glance to fall (upon something); looking (at something) to occur; esp. a longing glance to fall, etc. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । अपनयार्थं दृष्टिपातः m.inf. to look longingly (at), to gaze covetously.

kōra 2 कोर । उपवासः m. (for 1, see **kōr**) voluntary abstention from food, loathing against even the mention of food or drink in sickness or the like, eating absolutely nothing in such a case, i.q. **kūr^{i}-kōra**, s.v. **kūr^{i}** 2. **-kāh** -काह् । उपवासमयमेकादशीव्रतम् m. the Hindū fast of the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, when it is kept solely by total abstinence from food and drink.

kōra 3 कोर । अशोधितः adj. c.g. 'virgin'; hence, unwashed, uncleaned (of an article, e.g. cloth, as it comes from the shop, and which has not been washed since it was brought home), new, fresh from the shop, bran new (K.Pr. 181). **-bāna** -बान । अचालितं पात्रम् m. an unused earthen vessel, as it is received from the potter. **-kapur** -कपुर् । अचालितं कार्पासम् m. calico fresh from the shop, unbleached calico. **-pūts^{u}** -पूछु । अचालितः स्त्रीशिरःपटभेदः f. a woman's veil fresh from the shop. See **pūts^{u}**.

kōra 4 कोर in **kōra-hüṭ^{u}** कोर-हंटु । फालकाष्ठम्, क्रिमिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), the block of wood that supports the iron spike of a native ploughshare; a certain forest insect that burrows under the skin and causes great pain, ? a kind of tick.

kōrā कोरा in **kōrā-kūrī** कोरा-कूरी । महदान्ध्यम् f. a condition of tyranny or anarchy.

kōri कोरि in **kōri-kach** कोरि-कछ् । अल्पाल्पकचाः m. (sg. dat. **kachas** कछस्), the grass called **kach** (q.v.), when in the springtime it is so small that it cannot even be cut or plucked up.

kor^{u} 1 कंरु । वलयः, मण्डवेला m. a bracelet, wristlet, bangle (massive and open, El. *kaur* and *kúr*; Gr.Gr. 45, 46, 55; K. 60; H. xii, 10–15, 18, 25); an anklet (cf. **gŏḍa-kor^{u}**, p. 277*a*, l. 35) (K. 184); a link or ring in a chain (Gr.M.); a hoop, a band (cf. **dājĕ-kor^{u}**, p. 202*b*, l. 25); the ring of cream, etc., on the edge of a dish of milk, or the like.

kár^{i}-chal कंरि-छल् । कटकखण्डः f. a piece of a broken bracelet, etc. **-gul^{u}** -गुलु । एककटकम् m. a single bracelet (on one forearm). **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि । वलययुग्मम् f. a pair of bracelets, one for each arm.

-khünḍᵘ -खंडु । कटकखण्ड: f. a piece of a bracelet; a little old worn-out bracelet. -khapᵘṭᵘ -खपटू । अत्यल्पकटक: f. a mean little worn-out bracelet (cf. khapoṭᵘ, p. 406b, l. 7). -phuṭᵘ -फुटु । भग्नप्रायकटक: f. a small bracelet, esp. one that is broken. -pīth -पीँथ् । अत्यल्पकटक: f. (sg. dat. -pīṭsᵘ -पीँचु), a tiny bracelet for a child.

korᵘ 2 कॊरु । नदीप्रान्तपिच्छिलत्वम् m. the slipperiness on the bank of a river in frosty weather.

kôrᵘ 1 कोरु, see kārun.

kôrᵘ 2 कोरु । अशोभनाङ्ग: adj. (f. körᵘ 2 कारु; for 1, see s.v.), one-eyed (= kônᵘ 4, q.v.) (L.V. 20); crooked limbed, deformed (of a person).

körⁱ-shinᵘ कारि-शिनु । अधन्यता f. the misfortunes, inconveniences, etc., arising from poverty.

körᵘ 1 कारु । शिरोधि: f. (for 2, see kôrᵘ 2; cf. also kārun), the neck (El. *kár* and *kār*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 156, *kār*; YZ. 64; W. 12; Śiv. 52, 971, 1363). -mārünᵘ -मारंनु । ग्रीवातिर्यक्करणम् f.inf. to bend the neck; to bow the head or nod in acquiescence; to nod the head in a pleased sort of way (K.Pr. 77). Cf. nigayĕ-k°, s.v. nigay.

kāri-holᵘ कारि-हलु । वक्रग्रीव: adj. (f. -hüjᵘ -हंजु), crooked necked, wry-necked (by nature or from rheumatism, etc.). -pàtⁱ 1 पति । पुष्पविशेष: m. N. of a certain wild flower, described as dark in colour, with small tooth-shaped shoots at the back (pàtⁱ) (Rām. 649, 655). -pàtⁱ 2 -पति । ग्रीवाया: पश्चाद्भागे adv. on the back or nape of the neck (Rām. 1615). -thodᵘ -थंदु । उद्धुरकन्धर: adj. (f. -thüzᵘ -थंजु), 'high in the neck,' one who carries his head high in public, one who occupies an honourable position and knows it (cf. Śiv. 971, 1363).

kúr, a paddle (L. 462) incorr. for khūrᵘ 4, q.v.

kūr कूर, see kūrᵘ 1.

kura 1 कुर । खातचिह्नम्, कर्पटादिचिह्नम् f. a groove or long mark cut in a main beam of a roof to receive the edges or ends of the boardings; a dirty crease in clean cloth. -wüṭᵘ -वंटू । काष्ठबन्धार्थं नालिका f. i.q. kura 1 in the sense of a groove.

kura 2 कुर । मीनभेद: f. N. of a certain small fish, found only in reedy water.

kura 3 कुर for kurᵃra, q.v. kura-ṭās कुर-टास । तोत्त्रशब्द: m. the crack of a whip. Cf. also dura ta kura, p. 239a, l. 24.

kura 4 कुर, see khar-kura, p. 407a, l. 23.

kuri कुरि, card. a score, twenty (W. 104); probably a borrowing from Hindī. Only mentioned by W. (104).

kūrⁱ 1 कूरि in kūrⁱ kūrⁱ atsun कूरि कूरि अत्सुन । अत्यति निकटागमनम् m.inf. to go so close up to another that the two seem, as it were, one person swallowed up in another.

kūrⁱ 2 कूरि in kūrⁱ-kōra कूरि-कोर । केवलोपवास: m. i.q. kōra 2, q.v.

kurᵘ 1 कुरु । अपक्वा द्राक्षा f. an unripe grape, a sour grape. Vinegar is made from them (El. *kur*).

kurᵘ 2 कुरु । निस्तुषीकृतो यव: f. husked barley, whole barley groats.

kuru 1 कुरु m. N. of a people of Northern India, celebrated in Hindū legend as taking a part in the great war of the Mahābhārata. In this their leader was Duryōdhana (see bel.). -rāza -राज़ m. the king of the Kurus, Duryōdhana (K. 893). Duryōdhana was never really their king. He was a son of the king, and leader of the Kuru army in the Great War. -yŏdd -य्वद्द(द्ध) m. war with the Kurus, fighting against the Kurus (K. 897).

kuru 2 (? spelling) m. a measure of rice straw, consisting of 96 bŏḍᵘ or handfuls (see p. 84a, l. 6) (L. 328). Perhaps by this spelling korᵘ कॊरु is meant.

kūrᵘ 1 कूरु or (Śiv. 537) kūr कूर । क्रूर: adj. (for 2, see kūrun; f. kürᵘ कूरु, Gr.Gr. 20), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (W. 20, Śiv. 537, Rām. 457). Cf. krūrᵘ 2.

kūrū (? spelling) m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El. *kúrú*, 'it is very abundant in the lakes, and is used for fodder.' Cf. khair and khorᵘ 1).

kūrᵘ कूरु । कन्या f. (sg. dat. kōrĕ कोर्य), a young girl, married or unmarried (El.; Gr.Gr. 20, 36, 61 declined, 62; K.Pr. 16, 83, 119; YZ. 201; Śiv. 895); a virgin (YZ. 229); a daughter (Gr.Gr. 72, 134, 136; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 25, 31, 47, 54, 62, 71, 92, 137, 164, 241; YZ. 2; W. 9, 12, 18; L. 459; Śiv. 34, 38, 432, 533, 822, 871, 1313; Rām. 115, 1086, 1177, 1597–8; K. 66, 71–2, etc.; H. v, *passim*; xii, *passim*). With suff. of indef. art. kōrāh कोराह (Śiv. 34, 432; Rām. 115).

This word is also spelt kūḍᵘ कूडु, and this pronunciation is common in the village dialect (H. v, 5, 12).

kōri-bojᵘ कोरि-बजु । कुकुद: m. the parent, guardian, or other person, who at a marriage formally and with due ceremony gives the bride to the bridegroom. -byôlᵘ -ब्योलु । कन्याबीजस्वभाव: m. (the growth of) a girl's seed, i.e. the gradual growth in character and disposition from babyhood to maturity (compared to tender shoots, flowers, and

fruit coming in order from a single seed). **kōri-dŏd** कोरि-दद् । कन्याजननिचीदुग्धम् m. the milk of a woman who has borne only a daughter to whom she is giving suck. It is used as an ingredient in medicines for curing deafness. **-dadᵘrᵘ** -दद्रू । स्थूलाल्पकन्या f. a girl who from the day of her birth is little and plump. **-dil** -दिल्, **-dilal** -दिलल्, or **-dinal** -दिनल् । कन्यागामी m. one who habitually has incestuous intercourse with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 107, **-dinal**; K.Pr. 4, *horiadilh*); a term of abuse. **-dāwal** -दावल् । स्वकन्यागामी, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान् m., id. (Gr.Gr. 107); also one whose daughter is unchaste. **-gūdᵘ** -गूदु । कन्यायोनिलोलुपः m. one who hankers after his daughter's privities, one who lusts after his own daughter (a term of abuse). **-han** -हन् f. a little girl (El., W. 113); a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70). **-hār** -हार् । कन्यावराटकः f. the daughter's cowry, i.e. amongst Musalmāns a few copper coins given to each daughter to represent her share in the distribution of the family inheritance. **-khoḍᵘ** -खडु । कन्यायोनिलोलुपः m., i.q. **-gūdᵘ**, ab. **-khādar** -खाँदर् । कन्याविवाहः m. a daughter's marriage ceremony (which is much more expensive than that of a son) (Rām. 864). **-lagᵃn** -लगन् । कन्याकालयम् m. the auspicious astrological moment for the marriage of a daughter. **-lĕkh** -लख् । कन्यागालि. f. (sg. dat. **lĕki** लकि), indecent abuse alluding to a daughter or other girl, as in **kōri-dil**, etc., ab. **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महनिवु । कन्यकात्वम् m. the appropriate conduct of a girl, extreme modesty, modest purity. **-mōjᵘ** -मांजु । कन्याजननिची m. the mother of a girl; esp. the mother of a bride; a mother of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-mōlᵘ** -मोलु । कन्याजनयिता m. the father of a girl; esp. the father of a bride; one who is the father of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-nala** -नल । स्वकन्याविटः m. one who acts as pimp for his own daughter. **-wōlᵘ** -वोलु । कन्यावान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्, Gr.Gr. 136), one who is a father or (f.) mother of many daughters (Gr.Gr. 134, 136); at a wedding, the father or (f.) mother of the bride.

kürᵘ 2 कूरू । अप्रसूता f. (for 1, see **karun 1**), a woman who has never been pregnant, a virgin; a barren woman (El. *káir*). Cf. **kūrᵘ**.

kürᵘ 3 कूरू । पक्वं दधि f. curdled milk cooked and spiced, used as a relish with other food.

kürᵘ 4 कूरू f. a beam (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **kar 2**.

kūrᵘ कूरू, see **kūrᵘ 1**.

kŏrāba क्राराव । वस्त्रभुजायविशेषः m. a kind of loose piece of embroidered cloth hanging from the front part of the sleeve of a dress. It has no use, and is worn principally by prostitutes. **-norᵘ** -नरु । खण्डविशेषयुतो वस्त्रबाहुः m. a sleeve furnished with this cloth.

karābīn करावीन् قرابین । अग्निप्रक्षेपणयन्त्रभेदः f. a carbine (Italian *carabina*).

kŏrbān क़ुर्बान् قربان m. a sacrifice, victim, offering, oblation. **Yīd kŏrbān,** one of the four chief Musalmān holidays of Kashmīr (L. 268), the *'idu'l-qurbān* or *'idu'z-zōhā*, held on the tenth day of the month *Zu'l-hijja*, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up of his son Isaac, or (according to Musalmān tradition) Ishmael. **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to become a sacrifice, to offer oneself as a sacrifice, to throw oneself before a person as if one were a sacrificial offering (YZ. 569).

kārubār कारुवार् کاروبار m. business, affairs (Śiv. 1796).

kracĕ क्रच, sg. dat. of **krūṭᵘ**, q.v. s.v., and under **kroṭᵘ**.

kric क्रिच् or **krich** क्रिछ् । शब्दविशेषः, कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः, सूत्रयन्त्रादिशब्दः m. onomat. a creaking or grating sound, such as that made by the teeth against a fruitstone, or by a Persian wheel at a well, or by a spinning-wheel. **kric-kric** क्रिच्-क्रिच् or **krich-krich** क्रिछ्-क्रिछ् । कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः m., id.

karücᵘ करूचु, see **karukᵘ**, p. 465*a*, l. 36.

krēchĕr क्रेछर् m. trouble, pain, sorrow, affliction (mental or bodily) (Gr.M.; Rām. 208, 421, 989). Cf. **krēṭh.**

krīḍā क्रीडा f. play, sport. **—karüñᵘ** —करूंञू f.inf. to play, to sport (K. 279).

krūd क्रूद् । क्रोधः m. anger, wrath (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; L.V. 71; Śiv. 13, 18, 68, 92, 106, 118, 122, 170, etc.; Rām. 977, 982, 1514; K. 137, 561, 618, 796, 826, 903, 908, 1055); revenge (only El.). **krūda-hotᵘ** क्रूद-हतु । क्रोधाहतः adj. (f. **-hüsᵘ** -हंसू), angry, wrathful, full of wrath (Gr.Gr. 136).

krūḍ क्रूड् । वीरुद्विशेषः m. N. of a kind of creeping plant, described as thorny and possessing a sweet-scented white flower. Cf. **dŏda-krūḍ** (p. 189*b*, l. 3) and **krēhna-krūḍ** (p. 469*a*, l. 49).

krūḍa-pōsh क्रूड-पोश् । काष्ठकिनीवन्यलतापुष्पम् m. the flower of this plant. **-thürᵘ** -थूरू । काष्ठकिनी वन्यलता f. the shrub or creeper plant itself. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । काष्ठकिनीवन्यलताजालम् m. a thicket or mass of this creeper (Rām. 1252).

krūdī क्रूदी adj. c.g. angry, passionate, violent in temper (Gr.M.; Śiv. 537; Rām. 709, 1416, 1428, 1724, 1753).

krūdalad क्रूदलद् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **krūdaladiñ** क्रूदलदिञ्), angry, passionate, wrathful (W. 21, *krödalad*).

koriadilh (K.Pr. 4), see **kōri-dil,** p. 468*a*, l. 7.

kārdār कार्दार् کاردار m. the Hindū overseer of a village, a government official whose duty it is to collect the Mahārāja's share of the grain (El.; K.Pr. 139; L. 402, 421; H. ix, 1).

krūdāvēṭh क्रूदावेठ् । क्रोधावेशः f. (sg. dat. **krūdāvēṭhi** क्रूदावेठि), an attack of wrath, a fit of rage. Cf. **āvēṭh,** p. 72*a*, l. 31.

krīḍun क्रीडुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krīḍyōv** क्रीड्योव्), to play; esp. to play music.

kargil कर्गिल् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a town and tract of country in Baltistān forty miles east of Dras.

kargômᵘ कर्गॊमु । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

kurī-gām कुरी-गाम m. N. of a certain village about two miles from the spot where, according to Hindū legend, Sītā descended into the earth (Rām. 1719).

kōrⁱ**garz** कॊरिगर्ज़् adj. c.g. rebellious (El. *kārigarz*).

kruh 1 क्रुह् । क्रोशः m. a certain measure of distance, the *kōs* of India, about two miles (Gr.Gr. 93; Rām. 536, 545–8, 600, 630, 741, 796, 885, 1070, 1301, 1601; K. 111); with suff. of indef. art. **kruhāh** क्रुहाह् (Rām. 1719). —**kaḍàn**ⁱ —कडंनि । मरणावस्थासंमुखम् m. pl. inf. to be at the point of death. **-khanḍ** -खंड् । क्रोशप्रमाणम् m. about a *kōs*, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruha-bọ̄dᵘ क्रुह-बॊंदु । बहवः क्रोशाः m. several *kōs*, an indefinite large number of *kōs* (Rām. 1601, K. 193).

kruhā-khanḍā क्रुहा-खंडा or **kruhāh-khanḍāh** क्रुहाह्-खंडाह् । क्रोशप्रमाणम् m. about a *kōs*, but a little less, i.q. **kruh-khanḍ,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruhāh क्रुहाह् m. about a *kōs* (Gr.Gr. 93). **kruhāh sāsāh,** a thousand *kōs*, an indefinite long distance (K.Pr. 45).

kruh 2 क्रुह् or **kruh**ᵘ क्रुहू । भक्षणे रूक्षता f. (sg. dat. **kruhĕ** क्रुह्य), acridity, roughness of taste; also met. of. **man-kruh,** s.v. **man 1,** and **kruṭh.**

karih करिह् । कर्षः m. N. of a certain weight, the fourth part of a **pal** which = about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a lb.

kōrāh कॊराह्, see **kūr**ᵘ.

kruhalad क्रुहलद् । रूक्षतायुतम् adj. c.g. rough tasting, acrid.

krĕhna क्रेह्न for **krĕhon**ᵘ, in the following:—**krĕhna-braz** क्रेह्न-ब्रज़् । धान्यभेदः f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a large white and red grain. **-krūḍ** -क्रूड् । धान्यभेदः f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a small white grain. **-lyūṭ**ᵘ -ल्यूटु । धान्यभेदः m. N. of a kind of rice growing in marshy ground, with a small white grain. **-māz** -माज़् । कृष्णमांसम् (यकृत्) m. 'black flesh', the liver (El., Gr.M.). **-māz-chal** -माज़्-छल् f. a piece of liver (Gr.Gr. 162). **-sŏn** -सन् । फलभूमिः m. 'black gold', a dark-soiled piece of ground, valuable for orchards or fruit gardens, which is very fertile and produces plenty of valuable fruit.

krĕhonᵘ क्रेहुनु । कृष्णः adj. (f. **krĕhüñ**ᵘ क्रेहंञू), black, dark-coloured (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 116, *kruhun*; L. 159, *kruhun*; Śiv. 1543, 1704); morally black, black natured. —**kṭa-** (or **-kta-**) **kāl-hyuh**ᵘ —कूट(or —क्त-)काल्-ह्युह् । अत्यन्तकृष्णवर्णः adj. (f. **krĕhüñ**ᵘ — **-hish**ᵘ क्रेहंञू — -हिशू), black like the black *kāla-kūṭa* poison swallowed by the Hindū god Śiva; hence, intensely black, jet black.

krĕhanun क्रेहनुन् । कृष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krĕhanyōv** क्रेहन्योव्), to become black, to be made black (Gr.Gr. 21).

krĕhañĕr क्रेहञर् or **krĕhañār** क्रेहञार् । कृष्णत्वम् m. blackness (literal or moral) (Gr.Gr. 139, **-ñĕr**).

karāhath कराहथ् کراہت । तिक्तता f. (sg. dat. **karāhüṭs**ᵘ कराहंछू), aversion, dislike, disgust, loathing, horror, abhorrence, detestation; in Kāshmīrī, usually with ref. to food.

krōjᵘ क्रॊजू । कुलाली f. of **krāl,** q.v., a potter's wife, a female potter (K.Pr. 144; W. 17; H. xi, 11); **krōj**ⁱ**-māś,** the aunt of a potter's wife (L.V. 47, K.Pr. 47).

karki कर्कि or **kalki** कल्कि m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the tenth incarnation of the god Viṣṇu; it is yet to come. He is to appear mounted on a white horse and wielding a drawn sword as a destroyer of the wicked (Śiv. 862, **karki**). The Sanskrit form is *kalki*.

karukᵘ करुकु, see p. 465*a*, l. 36.

kŏrkocᵘ क्रकॊचु । करेटुः m. the Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*.

krakh क्रख् or **krēkh** क्रेख् । कोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. **kraki** क्रकि), a loud noise, outcry (in fighting, from terror, or in lamentation) (cf. **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār 1**) (Gr.Gr. 6, 65, 66; H. iii, 3); an exclamation, a cry (by one person or many) (Rām. 377); met. a loud noise (e.g. the roaring of the sea) (Gr.M.); a complaint (El.). **krakh** is the form used in Śrīnagar, while **krēkh** is used elsewhere (El., H.). **-cikh** -चिख् or **-cīkh** -चीख् । उच्चैः शब्दादि f. (sg. dat. **kraki-ciki** क्रकि-चिकि or **-cīki** -चीकि), outcry and shriek, a loud outcry. —**dïñ**ᵘ —दिञू । उच्चैराक्रोशनादिविधानम् f.inf. to raise an outcry, to

shriek out (on receiving a blow or in pain, etc.), cry aloud (Rām. 407, 949; K. 445, 600; H. v, 7; xii, 7). —karüñü —करंञ् f.inf. to shout, to roar (El., K. 232); to complain (El.). —lāyüñü —लायंञ् f.inf. to cry out, cry aloud (Rām. 390, 1360; K. 443). —tulüñü —तुलंञ् f.inf. to make a noise (El.); to cry out (Gr.M.).

kraka-nād क्रक-नाद् । कोलाहलः m. an outcry raised by a number of people; the screaming of children (Gr.M.).

krēkh क्रैंख् । मुद्रामणिः m. (sg. dat. **krēkas** क्रैंकस्), a stone set in a ring, the jewel of a ring (Rām. 609, 1249). Cf. **nūna-k°**, s.v. **nūn**.

krēka-nadī क्रैंक-नदी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr. It is passed by Hindū pilgrims on the way to Harmōkh, and *Śrāddha* offerings to the deceased are made on its banks (Rām. 245). **-nūn** -नून् । लवणभेदः m. a pure kind of crystallized salt. **-wöju** -वांजू । ऊर्मिका f. a ring in which a stone is set.

kārkhāndār कार्खान्दार् (= کارخانه‌دار) m. the proprietor of a factory; esp. the proprietor of a shawl factory, a shawl manufacturer (El.).

kiri-kija-muhulu किरि-किज-मुहुलु । दोलायन्त्रभेदः m. 'the pestle that says "kiri-kija", as it goes up and down'; hence, a kind of swing or merry-go-round, in which the seat goes round and round and up and down.

krakal क्रकल् । तारस्वरकथनशीलः m. one who is accustomed to make an uproar, a loud-voiced person.

kôrkun कोर्कुन् (= کارکن) । सेवाकृद्ब्राह्मणः m. a director, manager; an officer whose business it is to keep records; in Kashmīr, a Persian-knowing Brāhmaṇ employed by Government. The title dates from the time of Sulṭān Zainu 'l-'ābidīn in the 15th century. These men are by profession writers, merchants, and farmers, never soldiers (El. *kárkun*, s.v. *baṭa*; L. 302).

kūrknī (? spelling) m. serpent stick, *Staphylea emodi* (El.). Cf. **citrā 2.**

kurukshēthar कुरुचेथ्र् m. (sg. dat. **kurukshētras** कुरुचेत्रस्), (in Hindū mythology) the traditional scene of the great battle of the Mahābhārata between the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas. It is the plain stretching south of Ṭhānēśvar towards Pānīpat in the Eastern Panjāb. Pilgrimages were made thither from Kashmīr; cf. RT.Tr. viii, 540, 2220 (Śiv. 927).

kārkōṭa कार्कोट in **kārkōṭa-nāg** कार्कोट-नाग् m. N. *of Nāga or sacred spring in the Pīr Pantsāl Range near the Tōshĕmaidān Pass.* It takes its name from the Nāga, or snake-god, Kārkōṭa, see RT.Tr. iii, 490; II, 399 (Śiv. 1164).

kurkoṭu कुर्कटु or **kurakoṭu** कुरकटु । सिंहाणम् m. iron slag, the remains after melting iron (Śiv. 1563, **kurkoṭu**).

kurakoṭu कुर्कटु m. rubbish, sweepings, chips, litter (Gr.M.). Probably the same word as the preceding.

karkaṭh कर्कठ् f. (sg. dat. **karkaṭi** कर्कटि), the sign Cancer (El. *kurukaut*, Śiv. 479, K. 131).

krāl क्राल् । कुलालः m. (the f. is **kröju** क्रांजू, q.v., and signifies either his wife, or a female potter), a potter (always a Musalmān) (El.; K.Pr. 114; L. 462; W. 17; H. xi, 10, 11). **krāla-anzan** क्राल-अञ्ज़न् । शालिविशेषः m. a kind of rice; cf. **anzan.** **-ḍabur** -डबुर् । कुलालगृहपटलम् m. the roof of a potter's house (flat and not ridged). **-kōda** -कोंद । कुलालकन्दुः f. a potter's kiln. **-khŏḍ** -खुड् । स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in Śrīnagar, near the Haba Kadal bridge, and inhabited by potters. **-mŏṇḍu** -मंडु । शाकभेदः m. a kind of vegetable, growing wild in spring in grassy places, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (L. 71). **-pan** -पन् । कुलालसूत्रम् m. the potter's string with which he cuts the soft vessels from the lump of earth on the wheel. **-sangüru** -संगरू । लघुपर्वतविशेषः f. N. of a hill on the south-east of the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar. **-ṭsaküju** -त्सकंजू । कुलालचक्रम् f. a potter's wheel. **-wān** -वान् । कुलालगृहापणः m. a potter's shop (usually his house, where he stores and sells his pots).

krôlu क्रोलु m. the scab of an ulcer, i.q. **krôru**, q.v. (only El.).

krūl 1 क्रूल् । तण्डुलक्रिमिः m. the weevil that breeds in husked rice (K.Pr. 183, *krul*); an insect (El. *krēl*; W. 115, *kröl*). Met. cf. **mŏtsa-k.,** s.v. **mŏtsh.**

krūl 2 क्रूल् । काष्ठबन्धनम् m. the withy or twig with which firewood is tied up into a bundle. **krūla-gaṇḍ** क्रूल-गंड् । काष्ठबन्धनबन्धः m. the tying up of a bundle of firewood in this way.

krūl 3 क्रूल् for **krūlu**, q.v., in **krūl khārun** क्रूल् खारुन् । द्वारे चित्रारोपणम् m.inf. to set up or paint the **krūlu** pattern.

krūla-pach क्रूल-पछ् । नवीनवर्षपक्षपत्रम् m. a kind of almanac of the first fifteen days of the new year, drawn up on a sheet of paper for the amusement of children. **-ṭsŏṭu** -त्सुटू । द्वारचित्रार्थमपूपः f. a cake offered to the household god on the occasion of the painting of the **krūlu** pattern.

krūlu क्रूलु । द्वारचित्रम् m. a kind of auspicious vine-pattern painted in whitewash on the doors and walls of a house by the women of a family on the occasion of a marriage or similar festival (Śiv. 1075-6).

karēl करेल् । काष्ठकीशाकविशेषः f. N. of one of the *cucurbitaceæ*, *Momordica charantia* (El. *karela*).

karēla-bŏngᵃr करेल-बुंगर् f. a kind of bracelet (El.).

kōrĕl कोर्यल् । जातबहुकन्यः, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान् m. one who has many daughters; (in obscene abuse) one whose daughter is unchaste, or one who has incestuous connexion with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 134; cf. **kōlal**).

kram क्रम् । क्रमः m. a footstep; progression (Śiv. 1754, 1851); progressive order, uninterrupted progress, series, succession; **lata-kram,** a step with the foot; hence, a kick (see **lath**).

krama krama gālun क्रम क्रम गालुन् । क्रमशःहत्पीडनम् m.inf. to destroy progressively; hence, to keep maltreating or worrying (a servant or the like), to do so over and over again. **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rūshᵘ** -रंशू), without order, without system (Gr.M.). **-sar** -सर् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. old N. of a lake and village in the Divᵃsar Pargana. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*kram*) of the god Viṣṇu. See RT.Tr. II, 393.

krām क्राम् । जातितुल्यं नाम f. a group of people known by the same title, or carrying on the same profession; nearly equivalent to, but not the same as 'caste' or 'sub-caste', a tribal section (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, L. 304), cf. RT.Tr. II, 430; a surname, a nickname, added to a man's original name by reason of his special calling, or because of some special circumstance that has occurred to him (El.; see K.Pr. 115 for examples).

kromᵘ क्रंमु in the following:—**krămⁱshĕr** क्रंमिशर् । क्षेत्रग्रामः m. N. of a sacred place and village in Yĕch Pargana.

krami-hākh क्रमि-हाख् । शाकः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a certain vegetable, the knol-kohl, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *caulo-rapa* (L. 72, 346, *karmság*, *karm hak*, or *kremi hák*).

krim (? spelling) m. a kind of vegetable (El.; cf. **krami-hākh**, s.v. **kromᵘ**).

krum क्रुम्, (Gr.Gr. 21) **krümᵘ** क्रमू, or (Śiv. 855), **kūrm** कूर्म् । कूर्मः m. (f. **kruminᵘ** क्रमिञ्, q.v.), a tortoise (Śiv. 1755, 1817; Rām. 599); a crocodile (only El. *krim*). According to Hindū mythology Viṣṇu's second incarnation was that of a tortoise, which supported Mount Mandara at the churning of the ocean (cf. Śiv. 855).

karm कर्म् । प्राकृतम्, प्रेतादिक्रिया m. an action, a deed (L.V. 58, 61, 75; W. 110; Śiv. 105, 285, 1013, 1213, 1511, 1539, 1737, 1849: Rām. 1202; K. 968, 1092, 1096); often used in special senses, e.g. a deed done in a previous life, and affecting one's present life by its fruits of happiness or sorrow (Śiv. 171, 425, 1801); hence, what is fated, a man's present fate (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 533, 1511, 1665; Rām. 208, 255, 1076, 1202, 1556); Fate, personified as a god (Rām. 581); a religious rite, the performance of religious obligations (cf. p. 244*a*, l. 26, and 244*b*, l. 27); esp. funeral rites, obsequies (Rām. 311); a pious or good action or work (Śiv. 51, 448, 598, 657, *et passim*; Rām. 67, 999; K. 7, 717, 1070). **nitĕ karm,** a continual act, an act done at regular intervals; esp. the daily obligatory rites in a Hindū household (K. 968); **nitĕ karma,** by continual action, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 1541). (In Hindūism) actions are of three kinds, good actions, sins, and actions that are partly good and partly bad (*miśra*) (Śiv. 1844).

karma-bodᵘ कर्म-बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-būḍᵘ** -बंडू), one who has a great fate, one who is very prosperous. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । भाग्यवृद्धिः m. great prosperity. **-hīn** -हीन् (Śiv. 1473, 1554) or **-hyūnᵘ** -ह्युनु (Śiv. 1216, 1738), adj. (f. **-hīñᵘ** -हीञू), deprived of (the fruits of) former virtuous acts, luckless, one who has no good acts to his credit. **-khandĕth** -खंड्यथ् । दुर्दैवविलसितम् f. (sg. dat. **-khandĕtsᵘ** -खंड्यचू), the shattering of the results of good actions done in a former life, i.e. great bad fortune. **-lēkhā** -लेखा or **-līkhā** -लीखा, f., i.q. **-rᵃkh,** bel., the lines of fate on the forehead (Śiv. 1477, 1492, 1511); personified as a goddess (Śiv. 1143, 1152); a person's fate, destiny (Rām. 40, 120). **-lônᵘ** -लोनु । दैवम् m. fate (K.Pr. 219; Śiv. 449, 643; Rām. 120, 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768); a woman's destined fate (considered as a reward of former good actions), a husband (Śiv. 690, 822, 940, 945). **-phal** -फल् m. the fruit of good actions, the resultant fate springing from former actions (Śiv. 1241, 1828). **-rᵃkh** -रख् or (L.V. 107) **karmūñᵘ rᵃkh** कर्मंञु रख् । कर्मरेखा f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi** -रखि), the lines of fate, supposed to be inscribed by Brahmā on the forehead of the skull on the sixth night after birth and indicating the future good or evil fortune of the bearer. **-rēkhā** -रेखा or **-rīkhā** -रीखा । कर्मलेखा f., id. **-sĕd** -स्यद् f. (sg. dat. **-sĕzᵘ** -स्यज़ू), success in action; hence, the successful carrying out, or due performance of pious actions (Śiv. 1830). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । धन्यपुरुषः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a master of (good) fate, one who is extremely prosperous.

karam करम् کرم m. generosity, nobleness, excellence; grace, favour, courtesy; success (El.).

kirm किर्म् كرم m. a worm. **-kash** -कश् كرم كش m. 'a worm-puller', a rearer of silk worms (L. 367, where it is translated 'worm-killer', as if for *kirm-kush* or **-khash** (p. 417*b*, l. 37).

kürm कूर्म्, see **krum.**

kirmil, see **karmōra.**

kirāman किरामन् । रोमाञ्चोद्गमः m. horripilation, the standing on end of the hair and down of the body (from excitement, surprise, terror, etc.), thrilling, a thrill.

kraminĕ क्रमिञ, see **naminĕ.**

kruminĕ^ü क्रमिञू । कमठो f. of **krum**, q.v. a female tortoise.

karmōra कर्मोर m. ivy, *Hedera helix* (El., L. 461 *kirmil*).

kirmri (? spelling) f. (?) *Ficus carica* (El. *Ficus caricordes*).

krimsi, see **kirmizī.**

karmishṭh कर्मिष्ठ् adj. c.g. skilled, clever, diligent, hard-working; performing (good) works, very virtuous (Rām. 634).

karāmath करामथ् كرامت f. (sg. dat. **karāmüts^ü** करामंच़ू), a miracle (K.Pr. 86). The gender and, consequently, the declension of this word are uncertain.

karmawān कर्मवान् । भाग्यवान् adj. c.g. one who is very prosperous, one who has great good fortune (Śiv. 495); one who is wont to perform pious actions, of a pious nature (Śiv. 427, 671, 687, 1070–3).

karmāyĕth कर्मायथ् । पूर्वार्जितं कर्म f. (sg. dat. **karmāyĕts^ü** कर्मायंच़ू), the good or evil fate which is the result of deeds done in a former life. Cf. **karm.**

kirmizī किर्मिज़ी قرمزي adj. c.g. crimson-coloured, crimson, scarlet (L. 459, *krimsi*. In 251, L. calls the colour dark maroon).

krôn^u 1 क्रोनु । परिभाषणम् m. abusive reproach, blame giving, scolding (Rām. 754, 1785); the mutual abuse of a number of people. This word is most often used with reference to the wordy warfare of women.

krôn^u 2 क्रोनु । सम्बन्ध्यादिवर्गः m. a woman's relations through her father or through her brothers-in-law (El. a tribe, a word used by Hindū women; Gr.Gr. 12, 23; K.Pr. 236; YZ. 23; Rām. 1780). Cf. **krôn^u 1.**

krāni nērun क्रानि नेरुन् । नियमोल्लङ्घनम् m.inf. *to go outside the (custom) of the family*; esp. to *give more to a bride than the amount customary in the family*; (*of a bride*) *to go forth from her parent's house to live with her husband* (Rām. 1036, 1586).

krön^i-kôs^u क्रानि-कोसु । बन्धुहीनः adj. (f. **-kös^ü** -कांसू), removed far from the family; hence, born in a family which has no near relatives; one who has broken all connexion with his relatives. **-küṭ^ü** -कंटू । कुलीना f. a girl who is born in a family which has many respectable relations.

kāran 1 कारन् m. a cause (see bel.) (L.V. 75, Rām. 1421, K. 174); a reason (Gr.M.; Rām. 61, 1300; K. 4); a motive, purpose; a means (L.V. 76 **kārān^i pranavạk^i**, by means of the *praṇava*, see bel.); (according to Śaiva theology) a causal deity or creator of the universe. There are three of these, viz. Brahmā (the Creator), Viṣṇu (the Preserver), and Mahēśvara or Rudra (the Destroyer), the last-named being one of the forms of Śiva (Śiv. 64, 678, 1158, 1466, 1728). There are also five causes of the universe, viz. the above three, Sadāśiva (Śiva as the lord of the manifested universe), and Īśvara, or Śiva himself. These five are represented by the *praṇava*, or mystic syllable *ōṁ*, which is said to be formed from the union of the pentad *a*, *u*, *m*, *bindu*, and *nāda* (see **bĕnd**), or, again, by the five mystic syllables *Śi*, *vā*, *ya*, *na*, and *maḥ*, which together are considered to express the same meaning as *ōṁ* (Śiv. 914, 1520). **ādi-kāran,** a first cause; **ami kārana,** for this reason (Gr.M.); **wŏtpatti-kāran,** a cause of origin, a Creator (Gr.M.).

kāran 2 कारन् pl. dat. of **kār 1** and **2,** qq.v.

karun 1 करुन् । करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kor^u** कोरु; f. **kür^ü 1** कंरू). In the modern language this verb is quite regular. Its regular conjugation is given in full in Gr.Gr. But in the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. there is a form **kiyĕm,** I made f. things (L.V. 81), which is parallel to the Hindī *kiyā*.

to do, perform, practise, transact (business) (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 34, 37; K.Pr. 78; YZ. 40, 41, 85, 100, 212, 233, 245, 264; W. 135; Śiv. 119, 121, 158, 324, etc.; Rām. 62, 105, 145, 234, 506, 590, 653, 954, 1030, 1342, 1671, 1781, etc.; K. *passim*; H. ii, 4, 11; iii, 8, etc.); to act (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 522, 1708, etc.; Rām. 619, 846–7, 930, 1508, etc.; K. *passim*); to keep, open (a shop), to run (a house) (K.Pr. 66); to achieve, effect, accomplish (*passim*, e.g. Rām. 608, 1702, etc.); to commit (a crime) (e.g. Rām. 27, 241, 473, 504, 968, 1215); to make, form, frame (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 17, 65, 81, 82; K.Pr. 14, 182; YZ. 41, 49, 57, 78, 93, 142, 155, 179, 193, etc.; Śiv. 32, 373, 965, 1188, 1615, 1687, 1690, etc.; Rām. 131, 323, 418, 1152, 1298, 1301, 1320, 1372, 1545, 1571, 1783, etc.; K. *passim*; H. i, 1, 3, 7,

etc.); to make, create (K. 210, 577); to make, draw (a line) (Gr.M.); to avail; to render, to cause to become, to turn or change (something into) (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 114, 339, 712, 751, 846, 859, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1030-1, 1046, 1308, 1349, 1491, 1527, etc.; Rām. 185, 279, 306, 457, 554, 744, 839, 844, 1018, 1145, 1203, 1263, etc.; K. *passim*; H. x, 7; xii, 15); to make or give (a name) (Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296); to make a marriage, to marry a wife (Rām. 126, 136, 324, 328, 330; H. viii, 1, 2); to make (a sound), utter (speech, etc.) (Rām. 103, 389, 789, 1611); to make an utterance, to repeat words, as in **shiwa shiwa karān,** uttering the cry of 'Śiva, Śiva' (L.V. 65); **Lal^i Lal^i karān,** crying out 'Lal^i, Lal^i' or 'it is Lal, it is I Lal' (L.V. 105. Similarly Śiv. 29, 75, 127, 154, 378, 434, 539, etc.; Rām. 240, 1021, 1403).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive or adjective to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **amal karun,** to do action (p. 28*a*, l. 9), to act, or with **pĕṭh,** to act upon (a request), to comply (Gr.M.); **āradan karüñ^ü**, to do worship, to worship (p. 42*b*, l. 45) (id.); **prakh^oṭ^u karun,** to make manifest. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **an karun,** to eat food (p. 29*b*, l. 21); **khabar karüñ^ü**, to inform (p. 391*a*, l. 26); **khās karith,** especially, mainly (p. 417*a*, l. 18); **mihrbōnī karith,** please! Such compounds will be found under the respective substantives or adjectives which form the first member.

With an adjective signifying nationality, this verb signifies 'to speak the language of the country referred to', as in **angrīzī karun,** to do the Englishman, to speak English; **kōshur^u karun,** to play the Kāshmīrī man, to speak Kāshmīrī (El.).

karun hyot^u-mot^u कनुन् ह्युतु-मंतु । कर्तुमारब्धः adj. (f. **karüñ^ü hĕts^ü-müts^ü** करंञू ह्यचू-मचू), begun to be done, commenced. —**kyut^u**— कितु । करणार्थकः adj. (f. **karüñ^ü kits^ü** करंञू किचू), for being done, intended to be done, suitable to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 115).

kar^i kar^i कंरि कंरि । कृत्वा कृत्वा freq. part. doing (anything) over and over again (Śiv. 349).

kor^u-mot^u कंरु-मंतु । कृतः perf. part. (f. **kür^ü-müts^ü** कंरू-मंचू), done, made, etc., as ab.

karon^u करंनु or **karun^u** कनुनु, fut. pass. part. to be done, necessary to be done (Śiv. 1230, 1305, 1749; Rām. 1781); that which must be done, a thing determined or predestined (Śiv. 67, 317; Rām. 1671).

karan-grākh करन्-ग्राख् । करणशीलः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a doer, etc., one who does, etc., habitually, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193). **karan-hār** करन्-हार् । करणयोग्यः adj. c.g. worthy of being done, fit to be done, necessary to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 129). **-wôl^u** -वोलु । कारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a doer, a maker, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193; Śiv. 1287).

karana karān करन करान्, this form implies a condition of difficulty, as in **suh chuh karana karān magar wad^i wad^i,** he works indeed, but he does it weeping (W. 87).

karanī करनी । कर्तव्यः impers. fut. part., c.g. necessary to be made, to be made (K. 72); necessary to be done (Gr.Gr. 111).

karôn^i करांनि adverbial part. on doing, etc., at the time of doing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 197).

karith करिथ्, having done. In the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. used instead of the modern **kĕth** as a suffix of the conjunctive participle, as in **hĕth karith,** having taken (L.V. 12), **dith karith,** having given (id.). In nominal compounds, **karith** often gives an adverbial force, as in **sakhtī karith,** with great difficulty, by using extreme measures (Rām. 433, 909). —**dyun^u** —दिनु, m.inf. to make out and out, to accomplish, complete (Rām. 1203, 1589; H. x, 12); cf. Hindī, *kar dēnā*. —**gatshun** —गछुन्, m.inf. to do, or make, completely, to finish off (L.V. 96, Śiv. 210); cf. Hindī, *kar jānā*. —**krövith** —क्राविथ् । निःशेषेण कृत्वा conj. part. having done completely. —**thawun** —थवुन्, m.inf. to place, arrange (Śiv. 1084, 1302; Rām. 1253).

karun 2 कनुन्, i.q. **kaḍun**, q.v.

kārun कानुन् । क्रथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôr^u** कोरु), to boil (something, e.g. milk, clarified butter, or other liquid) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L. 458); to melt (lead or the like) (Gr.M.). **kôr^u-mot^u** कोरु-मंतु । क्वथितः perf. part. (f. **kör^ü-müts^ü** कांरू-मंचू), boiled, etc., as ab.

karunā कनुना f. pity, tenderness, tender kindness (Śiv. 170).

kĕran क्यरन । किरणाः m.pl. rays, beams (of the sun, etc.). Only used in pl.

kēran 1 केरन् । स्वभावाः m.pl. the various natures of men or women (kindly, crooked, good, evil, tender, cruel, and so on) (L.V. 92).

kēran 2 केरन् m.pl. in **kiyāmatak^i kēran,** translated in K.Pr. 214 by 'the day of resurrection'. If the word is not the same as **kēran 1,** it may possibly be a corruption of the Arabic قرن, a conjunction of the planets.

kŏrān क्रान् قرآن । म्लेच्छधर्मपुस्तकम् m. the Qur'ān, the Muslim sacred book.

kūrun 1 कूरुन् । केशवापाय जलेन शिरोमर्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr**ᵘ कूरु), to rub water into the hair to soften it before shaving the head.

kūrun 2 कूरुन् ।निष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr**ᵘ **2** कूरु), to gouge out, extract (e.g. the kernel of a walnut with a knife, or the eye; cf. p. 8*a*, l. 35); to loosen from the foundation, to make the foundation loose (Gr.Gr. xv). Cf. **nasakh.**

kūrun कूरुन् । क्रूरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kūryōv** कूर्योव) (of someone or something previously gentle or soft) to become ruthless, cruel, fierce; to become hard. **kūryō-mot**ᵘ कूर्यो-मतु । कठिनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kūryĕ-müts**ᵘ कूर्ये-मंचू), become fierce or hard, as ab.

kranḍa क्रंड । करण्डः m. a kind of large covered trunk or basket made of withies, a kind of '*khilta*'. Those used by natives of Kashmīr are a little larger than those used by English travellers, and are not covered with leather (El., K.Pr. 1, *krand*). **-wôr**ᵘ -वोरु । करण्डभेदो ऽल्पः m. a smaller kind of the same.

krind (L. 123) incorr. for **khrinḍ,** q.v.

kronḍᵘ क्रंडु । करण्डः, लोहाल्पपात्रम्, लोहमयी दीपिका m. a kind of basket for holding grain made of earth or of withies; a kind of iron vessel for ladling out oil; a kind of lamp-post or iron torch holder, on the top of a pole or tripod. Cf. **lashi-kronḍ**ᵘ, s.v. **lāsh**ⁱ.

krünḍᵘ क्रंडू । कंडोलः f. (sg. dat. **kranjĕ** क्रंज्य), a kind of large basket made of withies; esp. used at weddings and similar festivities for holding the cooked food in quantities (L. 24; H. v, 7). **—zālüñ**ᵘ —ज़ालंञू । काष्ठमयदीपिकाप्रज्वालनम् f.inf. to light fires of wood in earthen pots elevated on tripods at festivals or in times of rejoicing (such as welcoming the arrival of some great person). Cf. **kronḍ**ᵘ.

kranga क्रंग or **krangūs** क्रंगूस् । वराटकभेदः m. a kind of cowry, long in shape and with no back.

kranjĕ क्रंज्य, see **krünḍ**ᵘ.

kranjolᵘ क्रंजलु । काण्डोलविशेषः m. a kind of basket made of withies not closely woven together, so that it has numerous interstices. It is used for carrying vegetables, roots, or the like (El., K.Pr. 115). Cf. **kranzul**ᵘ. **—gatshun** —गछुन । अति कार्श्यम् m.inf. *to become such a basket; met. to be reduced to a skeleton through sickness.*

kranjali pôñᵘ **sārun** क्रंजलि पोञु सारुन् । प्रयत्ननैष्फल्यम् *m.inf.* to carry water in such a basket; *hence, to be employed on fruitless labour.*

krēnkh क्रेंख्, see **krēkh.**

karnikh कर्निख् । नासामूलम् f. (sg. dat. **karniki** कर्निकि), the root of the nose (below the centre of the forehead).

karanēshōri करणेश्वरी f. the goddess over each sense or organ of the body; in the plural, the total of these goddesses, the sum of the senses, the vital principles (Śiv. 1493).

krôntᵘ क्रोंतु, see **krōt**ᵘ.

krints (L. 113) incorr. from **khrīsh,** q.v.

karnāv 2 कर्नाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (for **1,** see p. 465*a*, l. 47), N. of a tract of country in the Uttar Pargana of Kashmīr, lying between the River Kishĕngangā and the Kājnāg Range, the ancient Karṇāha or Karṇāḍha. In it is the ancient Tīrtha or bathing place of Shĕrdi, sacred to the goddess Śāradā. See RT.Tr. viii, 2485, and II, 405.

karnövⁱ कर्नोवि । कैवर्तः m. the boatman of a free ferry boat, see **kar-nāv 1,** p. 465*a*, l. 47 (El. *karanāv*).

karanāwun करनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **karanôw**ᵘ करनोवु), caus. of **karun,** q.v. in all its senses (Gr.Gr. 170); to cause to make or do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 735, 740, 1859, 1876); to cause to be made or done (Śiv. 1309, 1315, 1467, 1648, 1693, 1749, 1816, 1877; Rām. 589; K. 454, 951, 957, 990; H. x, 13; xii, 24); to cause to ejaculate (Śiv. 127, 1915).

karunāwatār करुनावतार् । करुणावतारः m. one who out of tender pity has become incarnate, a title of the Deity (Śiv. 152, 316, 415, 1569, 1576, 1840).

karanāwawunᵘ करनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **karanāwavüñ**ᵘ करनाववंञू), one who causes to do or to be done (Śiv. 247), etc., see **karanāwun.**

karnay कर्नय् (= قرنای) । भेरी f. a musical horn; the largest brass trumpet that sounds the bass; a trumpet, bugle, clarion, etc. (K. 1009).

kranz क्रंज़् । कंकालः m. a skeleton (? YZ. 423, Rām. 477).

kranzulᵘ क्रज़ुलु m. a reed basket (Śiv. 1592). Cf. **kranjol**ᵘ.

karin करिञ् । लेपकयन्त्रम् f. a mason's or plasterer's trowel (El. *karin* m.; Gr.Gr. 120, f.).

karüñᵘ **hĕts**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ करंञू ह्यंचू-मंचू, see **karun hyot**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ, p. 473*a*, l. 38.

karüñᵘ **kits**ᵘ करंञू किचू, see **karun kyut**ᵘ, p. 473*a*, l. 40.

krapā क्रपा or **krĕpā** क्रेपा f. compassion, favour (shown to a person), tenderness, mercy, loving-kindness (Śiv. 626, 629, 1487, 1636); **krĕpāyi-kin**ⁱ, through kindness; hence, kindly (do so-and-so), please! (Gr.M.). Cf. **dayĕ-krapā,** p. 266*a*, l. 18.

kraph क्रफ् । छेदनम् m. (sg. dat. **krapas** क्रपस), chopping, cutting, cutting off, esp. used for cutting

wood, or for cutting food with the teeth in the act of eating; cf. **krĕph. kraph-kraph** क्रफ्-क्रफ् । भचणशब्दानुकारः m. onomat. the noise made by the jaws in eating, champing, as in **kraph kraph karith khyonᵘ**, to make a noise with the jaws in eating.

krāph क्राफ् । काष्ठभङ्गशब्दः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **krāpas** क्रापस्), the noise of the breaking of wood or similar substance, 'crack.'

krĕph क्रंफ् । छन्तनम्, बालादिछन्तनशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **krĕpas** क्रंपस्), cutting (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair (Gr.Gr. 123); (onomat.) the noise of such cutting, 'clip,' 'snip'; cf. **kraph. krĕph-krĕph** क्रंफ्-क्रंफ् । बालादिछन्तनशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made by such cutting, 'clip, clip,' 'snip, snip.'

krapan क्रपन् । कृपणः m. a miser, one who is mean and niggardly. Cf. **krupunᵘ**.

krupun क्रुपुन् । कर्तनम् conj. (1 p.p. **krupᵘ** क्रुपु), to cut (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair) (Gr.Gr. 21); to scrape (only El.).

krupunᵘ क्रुपुनु or **krupyunᵘ** क्रुपिनु । कृपणः adj. (f. **krupiñᵘ** क्रुपिञ्), niggardly, miserly, one who grudges even necessary expenditure, mean (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **krapan**.

krupañĕr क्रुपञर् (Gr.Gr. 139) or **krupiñār** क्रुपिञार् । कृपणत्वम् m. miserliness, niggardliness.

karpūr कर्पूर् m. camphor (Śiv. 47). **karpūra-gauram** कर्पूर-गौरम्, the initial words of a Sanskrit *mantra* or mystic formula sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 211).

kirpārŏmī किर्पारांमी adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kirpārām, the boat-loving Sikh Governor of Kashmīr (1825–31). —**capa** —चप m. fancy strokes in rowing, so named by boatmen in honour of Kirpārām (L. 382, *kirparámi chappr*), and said to have been invented by him. The following are some of these fancy strokes, the rowers all keeping time together:—the handles of the paddles (**capa**) are caused to strike the gunwale at every third stroke; the paddles are thrown out as far as possible and noisily smacked flat on the water at the third stroke; or at each third stroke the blade is struck by the hand, or a salaam is made; or the third stroke is made soft and swishing, distinct from the two vigorous strokes that preceded it (see *Pioneer Mail* for September 30, 1910).

krapūs क्रपूस् । सशब्दभङ्गः, चूर्णनम् m. breaking with the sound of a snap (e.g. of a bone or a piece of wood) (cf. **krāph**); the act of reducing to small fragments or to powder.

kāri-pātⁱ 1 and 2 कारि-पंति, see **körᵘ 1**.

krᵃr क्रर् m. the wild white rose, *Rosa Brunonis* (El., *krúr*; L. 459, *krir*, a dog-rose).

kreri (? spelling) N. of a certain plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

krīrⁱ क्रीरि, etc., see **krūrᵘ 1**.

krôrᵘ क्रोरु । भाण्डस्थान्नावयवभागः, विस्फोटनवीनत्वक् m. the scab or crust on a sore or wound (El. also *król*, i.e. **krôlᵘ**; Gr.Gr. 12); the scum or skin that rises on the top of a vessel containing food. —**bĕhun** —ब्यह़न् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वङ्गिपीदनम् m.inf. scab to form on a sore. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वगुत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise the scab from a sore; met. to raise the covering from over something hidden, to divulge a secret, to reveal a hidden matter.

krörᵘ क्रांरु । गोरसपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk and buttermilk mixed. It is eaten cooked in oil. Cf. **maīshĕ-kᵒ**, s.v. **mūshⁱ**.

krūrᵘ 1 क्रूरु or **kyūrᵘ** क्यूरु (for *kryūrᵘ क्र्यूरु) । कूपः m. [sg. dat. **krūris** क्रूरिस्, **krīris** क्रीरिस् (K. 836, 838), or **kīris** कीरिस्; ag. **krūrⁱ** क्रूरि, **krīrⁱ** क्रीरि or **kīrⁱ** कीरि; abl. **krēri** क्रेरि (K. 836, 839) or **kēri** केरि], a well (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; K.Pr. 256; L. 464 and W. 12, *krur*; Śiv. 1026, 1629). The form **krūrᵘ** is mostly used by Hindūs, and **kyūrᵘ** by Musalmāns.

krūrⁱ-bal क्रूरि-बल् or **krīrⁱ-bal** क्रीरि-बल् । कूपाश्रयः m. the ground round a well (Gr.Gr. 165).

krīrⁱ-bal क्रीरि-बल् । कूपस्थानम् m., see **krūrⁱ-bal**, ab. **-carkh** -चर्ख् । कूपयन्त्रम् (sg. dat. **-carkas** -चर्कस्), the windlass or pulley over a well over which the well-rope passes. **-dayuth** -दयुथ् । कूपाधिष्ठातृदेवः m. (sg. dat. **-dayĕtas** -दयतस्), the tutelary deity of a well, supposed to remain hidden therein and to guard the water. **-pahī** -पही । कूपनेमिः f. the framework over a well to which the rope is attached. **-ṭôkᵘ** -ट्रोकु । वीनाहः m. the (wooden) cover of a well. **-sag** -सग् । कूपवारिसेकः m. irrigation (usually of a vegetable garden) from a well. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञ् । कूपपानीयम् m. well-water (El.; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *krariwonⁱ*).

krūrᵘ 2 क्रूरु । क्रूरः adj. (f. **krūrᵘ** क्रूरू), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (L.V. 27), i.q. **kūrᵘ 1**.

karār करार् قرار m. fixedness, fixity, permanence; consistency, stability, firmness, constancy; quietude, quiet, peace; patient waiting, patience; settlement, determination, confirmation; agreement, engagement (Gr.M.): reality, certainty, truth. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । प्रतीचणम् m.inf. to wait patiently.

karāra 1 करार adj. c.g. fixed, firm, settled, established; (of health) sound, strong, hearty (Gr.M.).

karāra 2 करार् in **karāra karāra करार् करार् ।** शनैः शनैः adv. very slowly, gradually and slowly.

karĕr कर्यर् । अप्रसूतिकात्वम् m. the condition of never having born children, the condition of any female up to the time she bears her first child. See **kürᵘ 2.**

korr (? spelling) m. a glove (El.).

karōr करोर् or kŏrōr क्ररोर् । कोटिः card. ten millions, a crore (El. *karór*; Gr.Gr. 80; Śiv. 619, 731, 908); **karōr sūrĕ** (pl.) (Śiv. 904–5) or **karōra-sūrĕ** (sg.) (Śiv. 936, 1155; K. 449, 881) ten million suns. **ka(kŏ)rōra-bodᵘ क(क्र)रोर-बड़ु । कोटिशः** adj. in tens of millions, in crores, unnumbered (W. 164, Rām. 1415, ka°).

kurᵃra कुरर । प्राजनम् m. (in comps. this word sometimes takes the form **kura 3,** q.v.), a whip, a horse-whip, an ox-whip (K.Pr. 187); esp. a long whip made of pliant branches of the vine, with which gardeners frighten away birds during the vintage. Its crack is very loud (El.).

kürĕr कूर्यर् । क्रूरता m. fierceness, ferocity, see **kürᵘ 1.**

krārun क्रारुन् । मृद्गन्धः m. the earthy smell of newly-baked earthenware pots, such as is observed in a potter's house. **krāran-phakh क्रारन्-फख् । तैलादिपाकजो दुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the stink of boiling oil or the like.

krīris क्रीरिस्, see **krūrᵘ 1.**

kŏrōryumᵘ क्ररोर्युम् ord. (f. **kŏrōrimᵘ क्ररोरिमू**), ten-millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

kris, see **krath 3.**

kīris कीरिस्, see **krūrᵘ** or **kyūrᵘ.**

kursⁱ कुर्सि كرسي f. a chair (Gr.M.).

kuris कूरिस् (cf. كرسي) f. a chair; a foundation. The only authority for this word is El. Probably instead of 'foundation' we should read 'plinth'.

kàrish कंरिश् । कर्षूः f. (among Hindūs) a line of flour or meal drawn by the performer of the *Anvaṣṭakā śrāddha* ceremony a year after the death of his father or other relative. The *Anvaṣṭakā* is the ninth day of one of the four months Āgrahāyaṇa, Pauṣa, Māgha, and Phālguna (or, according to others, of one of the first three of these).

krashi-bal क्रशि-बल् । प्रदेशभेदः m. N. of a tract on the western outskirts of the city of Śrīnagar.

krĕshim क्रशिम् । तृणविशेषः f. N. of a certain fibre plant, *Iris ensata* (L. 68, *krishm*; El. *krishún*, *Iris pseudacorus*). It grows wild on river banks, and besides being used for making ropes, is eaten by sheep. It has bright blue flowers. **krĕshimi-raz क्रशिमि-रज़् । तृणभेदकृता रज्जुः** f. a rope made of this fibre. These ropes serve many purposes in agriculture, but the fibre is not very durable (L. 69).

krēshun क्रेशुन् । गृध्नता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kryūshᵘ क्र्यूशु**), to long for, covet, be eager to possess (YZ. 21).

kríshún, see **krĕshim.**

krushn कृष्ण adj. black, dark. As subst. m. Krishna (Skt. *kṛṣṇa*), N. of the eighth incarnation of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Śiv. *passim*, K. *passim*); also a common Hindū proper name, e.g. that of the author of Śiv. (Śiv. 28, etc.).

krēshĕwunᵘ क्रेशवुनु n.ag. (f. **krēshĕvüñᵘ**), one who eagerly longs for anything, one who ardently desires (YZ. 8).

krüsᵘ-kamürᵘ क्रूसु-कमरू । आक्रोशनम् f. vituperation, repeatedly cursing some one else (on the occasion of loss of money or similar calamity).

krotᵘ क्रतु in **krotᵘ-krotᵘ क्रतु-क्रतु । अव्यक्तशब्दः** m. an indefinite or inarticulate sound issuing from the mouth, esp. the twittering of birds, or the munching sound of eating.

kroṭᵘ क्रटु । चीणः adj. (f. **krüṭᵘ 1 क्रंटू**) (of a rational being) thin (naturally), wasted away (by disease).

krõtᵘ क्रौंतु (in āra-krõtᵘ, p. 40*b*, l. 50), adj. (f. **krõtsᵘ क्रौंचू**), overcome (by pity or other feeling).

krout (? spelling) N. of a certain fish found in Kashmīr (L. 158), ? **khõṭᵘ.**

krutᵘ क्रुतु । अनिष्टः adj. (f. **krutsᵘ क्रुचू**), unpleasant, not liked (of a quality, thing, or action).

krüṭᵘ 2 क्रंटू । यवतृणादिचूर्णम् f. (for **1**, see **kroṭᵘ**; sg. dat. **kracĕ क्रच्य**), chaff, chopped straw, chopped stalks of plants such as linseed (cf. **àlⁱshi-k°**, p. 25*a*, l. 6), used for mixing with mud for plaster.

kartā कर्ता m. (sg. dat. **kartāhas कर्ताहस्**, Śiv. 317), a doer (Gr.M.); a maker, a creator (Śiv. 317, 911); a proprietor, master, head of a house or association. Cf. **hartā-kartā**, p. 351*a*, l. 15; **nyāyĕ-kartā,** a doer of justice (Gr.M.).

kàrtⁱ कंर्ति । कर्माधिकारी m. a manager, chief administrator; esp. [in a Hindū religious act, such as a sacrificial oblation, funeral offering (*śrāddha*) or the like], the superintending official.

kurta कुर्त كرته m. a kind of tunic (K.Pr. 124). Cf. **kurtⁱ.**

kūrta कूर्त m. a measure of length, six **gaz,** each of which is about ½ an inch longer than an English yard (El.).

kurtⁱ कुर्ति (= كرتي) **। वस्त्रविशेषः** f. a kind of long quilted overcoat reaching to the knees. Cf. **kurta.**

krath क्रथ् f. (sg. dat. **krütsᵘ क्रंचू**), a writing, a composition (Gr.M.).

kraṭh क्रठ् । निगिलनशब्दानुकरणम् onomat. m. the sound made in swallowing food, the noise of a gulp; cf. **krith** and **kruth 1** and **2**. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । यावत्तृप्तिभोगः m.inf. to withdraw the sound of gulping, to have eaten to repletion, to be satiated; met. to have all that one desires of property, wealth, or the like. —**karith** —करिथ् । निगिलनशब्दानुकारं कृत्वा adv. having made a gulping sound, (to eat, etc.) with a gulping sound.

krēṭh क्रेठ् । क्लेशः m. (sg. dat. **krēṭhas** क्रेठस्), trouble, pain, worry (mental or bodily).

krith क्रिथ् onomat. m. in **krith kaḍun** क्रिथ् कडुन् । कण्ठमात्रस्वरोत्पादनम् m.inf. to make a slight sound in the throat (e.g. the sound of swallowing). Cf. **kraṭh** and **kruth 1** and **2**.

krŏtha 1 क्रुथ । अङ्गक्लेशः m. ache or pain in the limbs (e.g. from rheumatism or from excessive weariness on a journey).

krŏtha 2 क्रुथ । कुलत्थः m. a kind of vetch, *Dolichos uniflorus* or *biflorus*, the *kulthī* or *kurthī* of India; (?) the *krotha* of L. 75, a medicinal plant used in renal calculus.

kruth 1 क्रुथ् । पक्षिशावशब्दः onomat. m. the cheeping of a young bird; cf. **kraṭh, krith,** and **kruth 2**. -**kruth** -क्रुथ् । पक्षिशावशब्दः m., id.

kruth 2 क्रथ् । मन्दशब्दः onomat. m. a very slight sound uttered by any animate being. Cf. **kraṭh, krith,** and **kruth 1**.

kruṭh क्रुठ् f. acridity, an acrid taste. Cf. **dᵃha-kruṭh**, p. 198*a*, l. 28, **kaṭh 3** and **kruh 2**.

krūtha क्रूथ । अङ्गभङ्गः m. the breaking to pieces of the limbs (e.g. from a fall from a height, or from a merciless beating).

krūṭhᵘ क्रूठु । कठोरः, क्लेशदः adj. [m. sg. dat. **krīṭhis** क्रीठिस्, abl. **krēṭhi** क्रेठि (Śiv. 333); f. sg. nom. **krūṭhᵘ** क्रूठ़ or **krīṭhᵘ** क्रीठ़, dat. **krēchĕ** क्रेछ्य], hard, severe (e.g. a sickness); hard, rough-mannered, bearish (K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 333, 769) (cf. **mana-k°**, s.v. **man 1**); obtainable with great difficulty, to be found only after much labour (L.V. 51–4, 80; YZ. 386); painful, giving pain, difficult, hard (e.g. a road, or a grief) (Śiv. 842, 1630; Rām. 419, 517, 1010, 1430, 1489, 1751); often contrasted with **myūṭhᵘ**, sweet, e.g. Rām. 1430, 1489, 1751.

krēṭhun क्रेठुन् । कर्कशीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krēṭhyōv** क्रेठ्योव्), to be hard, unyielding (of some material object); to be hard, inflexible in character (of a person).

kārtikh कार्तिख् or **kŏrtikh** कॉर्तिख् । कार्त्तिकमासः m. (sg. dat. **kārtikas** कार्तिकस्), N. of a month, the Skt. *kārttika*, October–November (K.Pr. 128; W. 107, *kārtik*; Śiv. 470; Rām. 205).

kruta-karm कृत-कर्म् m. (a Skt. compound) an action done, esp. (among Hindūs) a deed done in a former life, affecting one's good or evil fate in the present life (Śiv. 1511).

kārtikiy कार्तिकिय् m. N.P., in Skt. Kārttikēya or Skanda, the Mars or god of war in Hindū mythology. He was the son of Śiva, but without the direct intervention of any woman (K. 820).

kartal कर्तल् । खड्गः f. (sg. dat. **kartali** कर्तलि or **kartūjᵘ** कर्तूज़, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of sword, small in size (El. m.; L.V. 62, 88; YZ. 278).

kartūl m. business, profession (El. perhaps a misprint for *kartūt*, i.e. **kartūth**, q.v.).

kraṭun क्रटुन् or **krēṭun** क्रेटुन् (Gr.Gr. xv) । कार्श्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kraṭyōv** क्रट्योव्), to become thin (of someone or something formerly stout or thick). **kraṭyō-motᵘ** क्रट्यो-मतु । कृशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kraṭyē-müʦᵘ** क्रट्ये-मच़), become thin, as ab.

kīrtanā कीर्तना f. mention, report, description (Śiv. 47); celebrating, praising (Śiv. 107).

kurtüñᵘ कुर्तञ़ । संव्यानभेदः f. a kind of inner garment, said to be common in the Panjāb (El. *kurtin*). **kurtañĕ-nürᵘ** कुर्तञ्य-नऱ, the sleeve of such a coat (K. 419).

krutārth कृतार्थ adj. having attained one's desire, having accomplished one's object, satisfied, contented (K. 933).

kartūth कर्तूथ । व्यवहारः, संबन्धव्यवहारदेयम् m. (sg. dat. **kartūtas** कर्तूतस्), business, duty, obligation (Rām. 812); profession; conduct, behaviour (Gr.M., Rām. 1519); a course of conduct, a series of actions (K. 840); esp. (in Hindū marriage ceremonies) the obligatory gifts sent to the bride's relations, or the business of giving the dowry, or the like. Cf. **kartūl**.

kraṭawōlᵘ क्रटवोलु m. a miller (only El.), i.q. **graṭa-wōlᵘ**, p. 305*a*, l. 5.

kraʦh 1 क्रछ् । कृत्तिका (sg. dat. **kraʦi** क्रछि), N. of a certain lunar mansion, in Skt. *Kṛttikā*, the Pleiades. It contains six stars.

kraʦi-kūrᵘ क्रछि-कूऱ । कृत्तिकातारा f. (pl. nom. -**kōrĕ** -कोर्य), a daughter of Kṛttikā, N. of any one of the six stars of Kṛttikā. The pl. is used to signify the entire constellation.

kraʦh 2 क्रछ्, **kriʦh** क्रिछ्, or **krēʦh** क्रेछ् । शाकभेदः f. N. of a certain plant, a green spiny potherb which grows spontaneously on grassy ground, prob. *Cousinia Thomsonii*, Clarke. This is a thistle-like plant, the

leaves of which together with the spines are eaten by villagers as spinach in spring, when they are young and tender. Later on the shoots become woody and the spines very formidable (El. *krits*).

kratsi-kamürᵘ क्रत्सि-कमंरू । कण्टकभेदाल्पशाखा f. one of the spines among the flowers of this herb; met. anything extremely thin or slender. **-kondᵘ** -कंडु । तृणविशेषकण्टकः m., id. **-kotᵘ** -कंटु । क्षशबालकः m. (f. **-kütᵘ** -कंटू), a boy (or girl) who is lean and thin for want of proper nourishment. **-kath** -कट । निष्पिता m. (sg. dat. **-katas** -कटस), a child who is lean and wasted for want of proper nourishment; hence, met. an orphan. **-pōsh** -पोश् । तृणविशेषपुष्पम् m. the flower of this plant. The flowers appear among the above spines.

krath 3 क्रछ्, **krith** क्रिछ्, or **krēth** क्रेछ् । शोधनद्रव्यम् f. N. of a certain plant of the yam species, *Dioscorea deltoides*. It is used in medicine as a diuretic, and its tubers are used to provide a soap for cleaning wool (L. 75, 78, *krits*; El. *knis* or *kris*); the word is also used for the cleansing material itself. **-mūl** -मूल् । कण्टकारीविशेषमूलम् m. the tuber of this plant, used as ab.

krothᵘ क्रंछू । दर्विभेदः m. a kind of iron shovel with a long handle, used for drawing out coals from a fireplace. It is also used as a griddle; cf. **gula-k.**, p. 284*b*, l. 32 and **nāra-k.**, s.v. **nār 1** (L. 464, *krúts*). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । दोषप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to retort fault-finding by fault-finding, to repay an accusation by a counter-accusation.

krāthⁱ-ashud क्रछि-अशुद् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine used for the eyes when inflamed in the hot season. **-worᵘ** -वरु । पूपविशेषः m. shovel-cake; a kind of cake made of rice-flour cooked on a shovel, a griddle-cake.

krüthᵘ क्रंछू । दर्विः f. a ladle, a large spoon, a brazen or iron cooking ladle (El. *krats*). **—khĕñᵘ** —ख्यंञू । अन्त्यकालिकभोजनप्रतिग्रहणम् f.inf. 'to eat the ladle'. When a Kāshmīrī Hindū is at the point of death a ladle is put into his hand, and from it food and other gifts are given to some outcaste Brāhmaṇa. The acceptance of this food is called 'eating the ladle'.

karᵃth कर्छ् । शयनपटभेदः m. a sheet for lying on.

krāv क्राव् । कृष्यारम्भः f. the harvesting, usufruct, or collection of crops, fruit, flowers, etc. (YZ. 31, 254; Śiv. 269, 526, 1720, 1801); the final reaping of a harvest (K.Pr. 247); the village festival on the first day of spring, on which farmers commence to plough their fields for the new crop (Paṇḍit's explanation of *kṛṣyârambhaḥ*).

krēv (? spelling and gender), the European Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* (L. 123, *kreu*, by which *krēv* is probably meant).

krôwᵘ (W. 12) incorr. for **khrôwᵘ**, q.v.

karēwa करेव (? spelling) m. a plateau or raised plain; esp. one of the six large cultivated plateaux in the Kashmīr Valley (El. *karewah*, q.v. for particulars). The word is said to be of Persian origin (cf. RT.Tr. II, 425), but this is very doubtful. It does not occur in Persian dictionaries. The true Kāshmīrī word for these plateaux is **wuḍar**, q.v. (L. 320).

kaurav कौरव् or **kōrav** कोरव् m. a man of the Kuru tribe (see **kuru 1**); in pl. N. of one of the opposing parties in the great war of the Mahābhārata, the other party being the Pāṇḍavs (Śiv. 1328; K. 533, 546–7, 699, 895, 899, 904, 1035).

krāwun क्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **krôwᵘ** क्रोवु), to do, to make (Gr.Gr. xvi). Cf. **karith krövith**, p. 473*b*, l. 29.

karwāna करवान (= کاروان) m. a caravan (El., K.Pr. 84, W. 139).

karawunᵘ करवुनु । कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **karavüñᵘ** करवंञू), one who does or makes, a doer, a maker, etc., in all the meanings of **karun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Śiv. 63, 196, 215, 282, 598, 645, 737, 852, 858–9, 1018, 1421, 1507, 1520, 1523, 1888; K. 200, 218, 386, 400, 402, *et passim*).

karawañ करवञ् । करणभृतिः f. wages for doing or making (Gr.Gr. 129).

karawöñⁱ करवांञि । जातिभेदः m.pl. N. of a sept of Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇas living in Śrīnagar.

kar-waṭiñ कर्-वटिञ् । वप्रादिचेयपङ्क्तेष्टिकादिः f. (in a wall or fence) the portion made of hard mud or bricks.

kray 1 क्रय् । क्रिया f. a deed, an action; esp. a religious performance, a religious rite, such as a *śrāddh*, etc.; (according to El.) alms, esp. in connexion with the dead (El. *krai*, K.Pr. 115).

kray 2 क्रय् । धान्यादिविशेषः f. grain which has fallen to the ground at the time of reaping, and which springs up spontaneously in the following year; esp. self-sown rice (L. 334, *kre*).

krāy क्राय् । कटाहः f. an iron boiling-pan, a cauldron (El. *kvái*).

krayĕ क्रय्य । प्रेतक्रियाः f. the daily religious rites performed in a family for ten days after a death. The word is sing., and the plur., which is the same in form, is used in the same sense. Cf. **kray 1** (L. 263, *kari*).

kriy 1 क्रिय् f. an act, action, i.q. **kriyā** (L.V. 63); esp. a good work, a holy action, a ceremonial act of religion, or the like (L.V. 63, K. 454).

kriy 2 क्रिय् adj. c.g. used —°, a doer, a maker, as in **sarwa-kriy**, the maker of all things, the Creator (L.V. 59).

kriyā क्रिया f. an act, action (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754). Cf. **kriy 1.**

kirāy किराय् (= کرایہ) । निवासस्थानादिशुल्कः f. hire, rent (of a house, a boat, or the like) (El. *kirāi*; Gr.M.; *khar kirāy*, hire due for the services of an ass, K.Pr. 104); fare, hire, freight (**dākücᵘ kirāy**, the postage of a letter, Gr.M.). —**hĕnᵘ** —ह्यनु f.inf. to borrow (*sic.* El.).

kirāyĕ-cīrⁱ किराय-चीरि । निवासस्थानादिशुल्कचीरिका f. the document fixing the rent of a house, a lease (Gr.M.). —**hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु m.inf. to take on lease or on hire (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to take on hire, in phrases such as **nāv chĕh kirāyĕ karüñᵘ**, a boat must be taken on hire (Gr.M.).

kūry कूर्य्, see **kōr.**

kirāyidār किरायिदार् کرایہدار m. (f. **kirāyidārĕñ** किरायिदार्यञ्), a lease-holder, the tenant (of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kryūrᵘ क्र्यूरु, see **krūrᵘ 1.**

kryūshᵘ क्र्यूशु, see **krēshun.**

karyutᵘ कर्युतु । प्रेतौर्ध्वदैहिकक्रियाकर्ता m. a performer of the *krayĕ* ceremony, see **krayĕ.**

karᵃz करज़् قرض । ऋणम् m. a debt, money borrowed (Gr.M., K.Pr. 157). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to lend money, to give credit, become a creditor (Rām. 1312). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । क्रमशः ऋणग्रहणम् m.inf. to borrow money gradually, or by instalments. —**tsatun** —च़टुन् । ऋणसंग्रहणम् m.inf. to borrow money, to incur debt.

kirza (? spelling, gender, and number), water insects found in flooded fields (L. 80). The word looks like a plural of some word like **kirzᵘ.** Cf. **krūl 1.**

karᵃzdār करज़्दार् । ऋणप्रयोक्ता, ऋणग्राहकः c.g. one who lends another money, a creditor; one who takes a loan, a debtor (Gr.M.).

karᵃzkhāh करज़्खाह् قرضخواه m. a creditor a dun (Gr.M.).

kas 1 कस्, see **kyāh.**

kas 2 कस् کس m. someone, anybody; a person, an individual; cf. **bē-kas**, without anyone, friendless, forlorn (Śiv. 190). This word is often used with Persian numerals, as in **yak kas**, one person, **dū kas**, two persons (K.Pr. 118, 240; W. 156).

kas 3 in **kas kokar** (L. 459), see **khas 3.**

kās काँस् m. the larger wooden mortar in which grain is bruised (El.). Cf. **kanz.**

kᵃsa कस m. (another form of **kissa**, q.v.) a story, tale, narration (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 653).

kasū कसू, see **kyāh.**

kaīsa कँस, see **kūsᵘ.**

kaīsi कँसि, see **kēh.**

keus, see **kyusᵘ.**

kis किस or **kisᵘ** किसू । कनिष्ठाङ्गुली f. the little, or fifth, finger of the hand (cf. **atha-kisᵘ**, p. 59*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 701, 994, 1392; K. 326-7); the little toe (El.).

kisⁱ किसि, see **kyusᵘ.**

kisᵘ किसू, see **kis.**

kŏsa क्वस, see **kyāh.**

kōs कोस । न्यूनता, वक्रता m. the deficiency or distorted shape in a superficies with corners (e.g. a piece of cloth or an area of land) owing to the angles being too large or too small, want of symmetry or deficiency due to want of symmetry of this kind.

kō̃sa काँस, see **kūsᵘ.**

kō̃si काँसि, i.q. **kaīsi**, see **kēh.**

kôsᵘ कोसु, see **kāsun 1 and 2.**

kus कुस, see **kyāh.**

kusᵘ कुसु । व्यभिचारी m. (f. **kusᵘ** कुसू, q.v.), an unchaste man, a libertine, a debauchee, a fornicator, a lecher.

kusᵘ कुसू । स्वैरिणी f. of **kusᵘ**, q.v. a publicly and obscenely unchaste woman, a drab, a strumpet (obsc.).

kūsᵘ कूँसु । कनिष्ठः adj. (f. **kūsᵘ** कूँसू. When not followed by a *mātrā*-vowel or by **-is** of the m.sg. acc.-dat., the base of this word is **kōs-, kais-, kōtsh-,** or **kaitsh-**) youngest brother (or sister) (of a group of brothers and sisters or the like), the youngest child of a family (Gr.Gr. 141, K.Pr. 83, YZ. 436), (a youngest son is the father's butt, the mother's scorn, and the brothers' fag, K.Pr. 83). —**hyuhᵘ** —ह्युहु adj. (f. **kūsᵘ hishᵘ** कूसू हिशू), i.q. **kūsᵘ** (YZ. 418). —**tsath** —च़ाट् । कनिष्ठः सब्रह्मचारी m. (sg dat. **kūsis tsatas** कूँसिस च़ाटस), the youngest (i.e. the last entered) boy in a school or the like.

kōsa- (or **kaīsa-**, or **kōtsha-**, or **kaītsha-**) **koṭᵘ**, काँस- (or कँस-, or कोँछ-, or कँछ-) कटु । कनिष्ठः m. (f. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू), the youngest son (or f. daughter) of a family.

kasab कसब् کسب m. trade, occupation (El.).

kasāba कसाब قصابہ m. a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

kasᵃd कसद् قصد m. intention, design, resolve, resolution (Gr.M., W. 6).

kösid कासिद् قاصد or **kösith** कासिथ् m. a messenger, a courier (K.Pr. 128); a postman who carries mail-bags from one stage to another, a letter-carrier (El.); an envoy, an ambassador (Rām. 708, 726).

kash कश् کش m. drawing, pulling, in **kash kaḍun** कश् कडुन् । आकर्षणम्, आसंतोषं सेवनम् m.inf. to draw, to drag, to draw (a bow) (see **kaḍun**) (Rām. 117, 123, 248, 1269, 1271); to practise any work to one's complete satisfaction.

kēsh کیش m. sect, religion, faith. **kōfir-kēsh**, of an infidel sect, prone to infidelity (YZ. 11).

kīsh कीश् । केशः m. (pl. ag. **kēshau** केशौ, Rām. 402; **kīshĕv** कीशव्, K. 33), hair (on the head or on the body); esp. a long tress of hair, hair in long tresses (Śiv. 1704, 1725; Rām. 183, 402; K. 33); a ringlet (El.); cf. **kih**. **kīshĕ-hüṭü** कीश-हूट्ट । कवरी f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्च), a long fillet or braid of hair; esp. the double long braid worn by women commencing at the forehead, going over the head to the back of the neck, and then hanging down. Cf. **hüṭü**.

kōsh कोश् m. a treasury; a treasury of words, a dictionary (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.).

kōshī कांशी f. (sg. dat. **kōshiyĕ** कांशिय), the city of Kāśī or Benares. Its tutelary deity is Śiva (Śiv. 672–3, 694, 865, 1257; K. 691, 873, 884, etc.). **-nāth** -नाथ्, m. the Lord of Kāśī, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 1409).

koshu 1 कंशु । पिष्टबुसम् m. pounded chaff of wheat, barley, maize, or the like, which remains after husking the grain in a mortar (El. *kosh* and *kúsh*; cf. *kisr*, s.v. **kĕsürü**); a honeycomb (H. ix, 5). In composition this word has a wider signification. Thus **ara-koshu** (p. 41*a*, l. 17) is 'sawdust', and **cāhi-koshu** (p. 158*a*, l. 11) is 'used tea leaves'. El., s.v. *kúsh*, also gives the meaning 'beeswax'; cf. **kashürü**.

kashi-dāl कंशि-दाल् । बुसपूर्णा दाली, बुसपूर्णो विदलः f. millets, etc., or *dāl*, in the husk, cooked as a porridge, porridge of unhusked millet. **-pholu** -फलु । बुसमात्रम् m. a single flake, or a very small amount, of chaff, as ab. **-ṭsöṭü** -च्वट्ट । बुसापूपः f. a cake made only of chaff, as ab. It is used as a medicine.

koshu 2 कंशु in **kaṭh-koshu**, etc., s.v. **kaṭh 4**, q.v.

kôshu कोशु adj. (f. **köshü 1** कांशू), of or belonging to the eleventh lunar day (on which Hindūs fast) (cf. **kāh 3**); hence, subst. m. a severe fast, such as that which is held on that day. **—karun —**करुन् m.inf. to fast (Rām. 188).

köshü 2 कांशू sg. dat. of **kāh 3**.

kush कुश् m. *Kuśa*-grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, a sacred grass employed at various Hindū religious ceremonies (L.V. 45); *N. of one of the sons of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśa. His brother's name was Lava (see* **Lav**). He was created by the saint Vālmīki out of a doll made of *Kuśa*-grass, as a substitute for Lava, whom he believed to be dead (Rām. 1296, 1327, etc.). For an account of his birth, see Rām. 1283 ff.

kúsh, see **koshu 1**.

kūsh कूँश् or **kūshi** कूँशि । पादूविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **kōshĕ** कौँश), a kind of shoe with high iron heels, and the uppers lessening towards the heels. It was formerly used in Kashmīr for winter travelling. At the present day it is mostly used by women (Hindū or Musalmān of a very respectable class) (El. *kúnsh*; K.Pr. 110, 111, 153, 219). Cf. **kĕmāti**.

kōshi-khalürü कौँशि-खलूरू । जीर्णा उपानद्विशेषः f. an old worn-out shoe of this kind; see **khalürü 2**. **-khŏr** -खुर् । उपानद्विशेषैकपादः m. a single one of a pair of these shoes. **-phrath** -फ्रथ् । जीर्णतर उपानद्विशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस्), an extremely worn-out shoe, more worn out than **-khalürü**, ab.

kshūb चूब् m. agitation, disturbance, distraction (Śiv. 22, 754, 843, 896, 930). (The word is borrowed by Hindūs from the Sanskrit *kṣōbhaḥ*.)

kshŏd छ्वद् f. hunger (L.V. 28, 72), i.q. **chŏd**, q.v.

kushāda कुशाद كشاده adj. c.g. opened, uncovered; loose, wide (El.).

kashidagar कंशिदगर् । हठबुद्धिः adj. c.g. obstinate, pig-headed, in any business, esp. when this obstinacy is due to a mean or petty character.

kashidagarī कंशिदगरी । हठबुद्धिता f. obstinacy or pig-headedness, as ab.

kashĕf کشف, see **kashĕph**.

kāshke کاشکه, conj. would to heaven, would that (W. 145, YZ. 479, Rām. 811).

kash-kōl कश्-कोल् کشکول । पात्रविशेषः m. a (beggar's) cup or bowl, usually a coco-nut shell, or the lower half of a broken pitcher, especially used by religious mendicants and the like (K.Pr. 24).

kŏ-shĕkun क्व-शकुन् । अनिष्टशकुनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕkunas** -शकुनस्), an ill-omen; mostly used with reference to the commencement of a journey or of a festival.

kashāla कशाल । छक्रम m. labour, trouble, pain (incurred in some impossible or unwelcome forced task).

kŏshĕl क्वशल् or **kushĕl** कुशल् । कुशलम् m. health, well-being, welfare; esp. health recovered after illness (a Hindū word). **-hum** -हुम । कुलहोमः m. (among Hindūs) a special small oblation offered for the benefit of his family by each participant, after the conclusion of an important general sacrificial ceremony.

kŏshēla-paṭh^{a}r क्षशल-पंथ्र् m. a letter giving news of welfare; hence, politely, a letter (Gr.M.).

kösh^{i}lad कांशिलद् in **ok^{u}-kösh^{i}lad** (p. 19*a*, l. 20), a word derived from **kāh 3** (sg. dat. **kösh^{ü}**), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, on which Hindūs fast. Hence, **ok^{u}-kösh^{i}lad** means one who suffers, or who would suffer, from a single one of these fasts, lit. suffering from a single eleventh lunar day.

kshĕmā चमा (often, esp. in the Persian character, written **khĕmā** ख्यमा کھما, and so pronounced. So also in Rām. and K.) f. patience, forbearance, forgiveness (Rām. 38). —**karün̄^{ü}** —करंञ्जू f.inf. to show forbearance (to), to forgive (Śiv. 53, 121, 705, 760, 768, 1115, 1165, 1186, 1283; Rām. 730, 1181, 1514, 1521, 1637; K. 89, 329); to show mercy, be merciful (Rām. 161, 1231, 1240; K. 911, 937).

kashmīr कश्मीर् کشمیر m. the country of Kashmīr (this word is borrowed from India or Persia. The indigenous word is **kashīr^{ü}**, f., q.v.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 865, 1257; K. 958). **-mar** -मर् m. the hermitage of Kashmīr, i.e. the holy land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

kishmish کشمش or **kishĕmish** किशमिश । द्राचाविशेषः f. a small dried grape without stones, a sultana raisin, currant (Gr.M.).

kishmishī کشمشی in **kishmishī dach,** a kind of grape growing in Kashmīr (El., s.v. *dach*). Cf. the preceding.

kshĕn चन् (sometimes, esp. in the Persian character, written ख्यन् کھن, and so pronounced) m. a moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 605, 1042, 1341, 1405, 1439; K. 562, 778).

kshĕna-kshĕna चन-चन adv. at every moment, continually (Śiv. 1412, 1427, 1437; K. 62). **-māt^{a}r** -मात्र् m. (sg. dat. **-mātras** -मात्रस् or **-māṭaras** -मातंरस्), a mere moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

kashun कशुन् । कण्डूयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kosh^{u}** कंशु. This verb is used impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to itch (Rām. 825); to scratch oneself or another in an itchy place, to scratch (El.; K.Pr. 163, 218; L. 463; H. xii, 16, 17).

kȧsh^{i} kȧsh^{i} kaḍun कंशि कंशि कडुन् । कष्टेन वितरणम् m.inf. itching and itching to extract; hence, to draw out (money from a purse) with itching fingers, (of a miser) to give or spend, unwilling and meanly, a very small amount out of great wealth.

kashĕn-phash कशन्-फश् । कण्डूयनमात्रम् m. a single scratch on an itching place.

kushūna कुशून (= Turkī قشون) m. an army (Rām. 777, 1331, 1357).

kŏ-shānuk^{u} क्र-शानुकु । निन्द्याभिजनः m. (f. **kŏ-shānüc^{ü}** क्र-शानंचू), one who is of mean family, descended from a family which is unworthy (either in regard to virtue or to fortune).

kshēph चेप् m. (sg. dat. **kshēpas** चेपस्), throwing, casting; passing (of time). Cf. **kāla kshēph karun,** p. 434*a*, l. 15 (a borrowed Skt. word used only by Hindūs).

kashĕph 1 कश्यप् m. (sg. dat. **kashĕpas** कश्यपस्), N. of celebrated Rishi, the son of Brahmā, in Skt. Kaśyapa. It was he who turned the valley of Kashmīr from a lake to dry land. He was the father of all living beings. One of his sons was Garuḍa, the vehicle of Viṣṇu (Rām. 225, 598; K. 26, 1038).

kashĕph 2 कशप् کشف m. a tortoise (El. *kashaf*).

kashiph कशिफ् (= کشف) । अन्तरज्ञता f. (sg. dat. **kashiphi** कशिफि), an opening, a declaration, solution, explanation; a manifestation, disclosure, apocalypse, revelation; inspiration; in Kāshmīrī, knowing another's secret thoughts; unintentionally revealing one's own secret thoughts.

kshīr चीर् or **khīr** खीर् m. milk (Śiv. 207, 283, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 80-1); (a Hindū word, mostly used with a reference to religious rites). **kshīra-(khīra-)sāgar** चीर-(खीर-)सागर् m. the ocean of milk, one of the fabulous oceans by which, according to Hindū legend, the earth is surrounded (K. 14).

kashīr^{ü} कशीरु । कश्मीरदेशः f. the country of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 97, K. 959). Cf. **kashmīr.**

kash^{ü}r^{ü} कशंरु । सारांशावशिष्टभागः f. that which remains after the essential part has been removed (e.g. an emptied honeycomb) (cf. El. *kūsh*, beeswax; L. 459, *kashri*, the (refuse) core of maize) (cf. **mõch-k^{o},** s.v. **mãch; makāyi-k^{o},** s.v. **maköy^{ü}**). **kash^{a}ri-nār** कश्रि-नार् । सारांशावशिष्टभागाग्निः m. a fire of such refuse.

kôshur^{u} कोशुरु or **kôshyur^{u}** कोशिरु । काश्मीरिकः adj. (f. **köshir^{ü}** कांशिरु), of or belonging to Kashmīr, Kāshmīrī; a man of Kashmīr (El.; H. xi, 6); the Kāshmīrī language (El., YZ. 239); (f.) a woman of Kashmīr (El.); the Kāshmīrī language (Gr.M.). **-pahān** -पहान् । किंचित्काश्मीरिकः adj. (f. **köshir^{ü}-pahān** कांशिरु-पहान्), somewhat Kāshmīrī, more or less Kāshmīrī, closely resembling something produced in Kashmīr.

köshir^{ü} al कांशिरु अल् । दीर्घतुम्बी f. a kind of pumpkin, long in shape and green in colour (cf. El., s.v. *al*). —**muj^{ü}** —मुजू f. a species of radish (El. *kōshiri mūj*). —**nāsth** —नास्थ । काश्मीरिकी नस्या

f. a kind of yellow snuff made of Kāshmīrī tobacco. —zĕv —ज़्यव् f. the Kāshmīrī language (El.).

köshirü कांशिरू, see **kôshurü**

kōshish कोशिश् كوشش f. exertion, endeavour, diligence (Gr.M.).

kēshāsŏr केशास्वर् m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Kēśâsura (K. 368, 380).

kashṭ कष्ट m. trouble, worry, inconvenience; sorrow, woe (Gr.M.; Rām. 1570, 1769).

kisht किश्त् f. a beggar's wallet or cup (El.; K.Pr. 15; L. 457, 458).

kushta کشتہ adj. c.g. killed, slain (El.).

kshĕtriy चत्रिय्, see **khĕtriy.**

kashṭawār कष्टवार् m. N. of a territory to the south-east of the Kashmīr Valley on the upper Cināb river, the ancient Kāṣṭavāṭa, and the Kishtwar of modern maps (RT.Tr. II, 431; Śiv. 1504).

kēshĕv केशव् m. a name of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 737, 933, 1127, etc.; L.V. 8, 14).

kāshawah काशवह् (? = Turkī قاشقہ) m. a table- or dessert-spoon (El.).

kāshahan काशहन् ? f. a tea-spoon (El. who states that the word is m.).

kushĕwath कुशवथ् (sg. dat. **kushĕwütsü** कुशवंचू), N. of the capital city of Kuśa, the son of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśâvatī (Rām. 1738).

kŏ-shāway क्व-शावय् । अनिष्टप्रवृत्तिः f. a bad rumour, a report or rumour (true or untrue) about some calamity or other similar unwished for occurrence.

kshĕy चय् m. loss or (Rām. and K.) **khĕy** ख्यय् کھی, waste, wearing away; removal, destruction (Śiv. 101, 1171, 1452, 1541, 1596; Rām. 227; K. 660) (a Hindū word generally employed with a religious application, such as destruction of sin, or the like, or of demons).

kōsalyā कोसल्या or कौसल्या, or **kusalyā** कुसल्या f. *Kausalyā*, N. of a wife of king Daśaratha. She was mother of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1140, 1483; Rām. 83, 191, 1227, *kausalyā*; 40, 82, 209–10, 225, etc., *kusalyā*).

kəsm कस्म् m. the Kāshmīrī form of **kism,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

kasəm कसम् or **kasam** कसम् قسم । शपथः m. an oath, asseveration, adjuration (El.; K.Pr. 14; Rām. 771, 1059–60, 1062, 1532); an uttered charm, a mystic word, a word of power, incantation (H. xii, 22). —**hāwun** —हावुन् । शपथप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show an oath, to asseverate, to offer to make oath in order to convince a person (Rām. 1056, 1058; H. v, 9); to swear (El.). —**khyonu** —ख्युनु m.inf. to swear (El., Gr.M., Rām. 154). —**karun** —करुन् । शपथविधानम् m.inf. to make oath by calling a god or the like to witness; to swear (El.; H. v, 9).

kism किस्म् قسم or **kəsm** कस्म् m. kind, sort, species (El.); used in the genitive, as in **gurun chuh aki kisamücü göḍü,** the *gurun* is a kind of fish (W. 123).

kōsam कोसम् m. a violet (El.); safflower (Skt. *kusumbha*) (YZ. 254, 257; Rām. 645, 1008, 1094). A woman's hands or feet are compared to it for delicacy and beauty (Rām. 189, 355, 1082, 1251).

kusum कुसुम् m. a flower (L.V. 21, 39, 40).

kāsnī कास्नी m. *Cichorium intybus* (El.). Cf. **hand.**

kasun कसुन् । तैले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kosu** कंसु; 2 p.p. **kasōv** कसोव्), to fry (Gr.Gr. 208, 225). **kosu-motu** कंसु-मंतु । तैले पक्वः perf. part. (f. **küsü-mütsü** कंसू-मंचू), fried.

kāsun 1 कासुन् । अपनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôsu** कोसु), to take away, remove, rid of (El.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 209, 257, 479; Śiv. 212, 282, 1351, etc.; Rām. 110, 1062, 1076, 1230, 1510, 1657, 1686, 1771, 1779; K. 385, 473, 547, 1064, etc.; L.V. 8, 73; H. i, 12; vi, 6); esp. in a religious or psychical sense to put away (sin), to remove (guilt), to expel (a demon in possession; cf. **dakhəl kāsun,** p. 207*a*, l. 45); to expel (pain) (YZ. 485; Śiv. 104, 168, 171, 926, etc.; Rām. 20, 293); to remove (sorrow, anxiety) (Rām. 72, 714, 770, 1479, 1570, 1769; K. 724); to annul (a curse) (Rām. 215, K. 1091–2); to expel or cure (a disease) (cf. **myondu 1**). **kôsu-motu 1** कोसु-मंतु । अपनीतः perf. part. (f. **kösü-mütsü** कांसू-मंचू), taken away, removed, as ab.

kāsun 2 कासुन् । मुण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôsu** कोसु), to shave (as a barber) (El.; K. 483, 662, 664). **mas** (or **mast**) **kāsun,** to shave the hair (of the head) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, etc.). **nam kāsani,** to pare the nails; see **nam 1.** **kôsu-motu 2** कोसु-मंतु । मण्डितः केशः perf. part. (f. **kösü-mütsü** कांसू-मंचू), shaved, shaved off (of hair).

kasondu कसंन्दु, see **kyāh.**

kŏsang क्वसंग् m. bad company, evil companionship, consorting with evil-doers (Śiv. 1808).

kasar कसर् كسر m. a defect (El.).

kasīr कसीर् m. *Cornus macrophylla* (El.).

kaīsar कँसर् or **kŏsar** कौसर् । कनिष्ठता m. the condition of being the youngest in a family, see **kūsu.** Another form of this word is **kaītshar** or **kŏtshar** (Gr.Gr. 141).

kĕsürü कयसंरू । किशारुः f. the beard of corn (El. *kisar*; K.Pr. 112, translated 'barley'); the glumes of rice

(L. 460, *kesar*); rice-chaff (El. *kisr*, Gr.Gr. 293, K.Pr. 234 = YZ. 124). **kĕsari-bôr^{u}** क्यसरि-बोरु । किंशारुच्युतः सुधाभेदः m. a kind of wall-plaster made of mud, etc., mixed with corn-beards.

kasūr कसूर्, see **kusūr.**

kīsar कीसर् m. the filament of a lotus or other plant. Cf. **nāga-k°**, s.v. **nāg 2.**

kŏsar कॉसर् or **kaūsar** कौँसर् m. N. of a mountain lake in the Pīr Pantsāl Range, in Skt. Kramasaras and the Kōns^{a}r of RT.Tr. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*krama*) of Viṣṇu, and is an object of the Naubandhana pilgrimage (RT.Tr. II, 393; Śiv. 1170; L.V. 50).

kusūr कुसूर् قصور or **kasūr** कसूर् m. a fault, a defect (El. *kasūr*; Gr.M.; H. vii, 13).

kissa किस्स قصّه or **k^{a}sa** कस m. a tale, story, narration (El.).

kisis किसिस्, see **kyus^{u}.**

kŏssa क्रस्स, see **kyāh.**

k^{a}st कस्त् (= قسط) m. a dividend, an instalment (Gr.M.).

kōstŏb कोस्तुब् or कौस्तुभ m. N. of a celebrated gem, in Skt. Kaustubha, obtained, according to Hindū legend, at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast (Śiv. 792, 1436; K. 60).

kösith कांसिथ्, see **kösid,** of which it is a corruption (El.). The word may also be the conj. part. of **kāsun 1** and **2.**

kŏstūr क्रस्तूर्, i.q. **kŏstūr^{u},** q.v.

kŏstūra क्रस्तूर (? spelling) m. the musk-deer (L. 462, *kastura*). The word should perhaps be **kŏstūr^{u},** q.v.

kŏstūr^{i} क्रस्तूरि । कस्तूरी f. musk; the sweet-scented lousewort, *Pedicularis brevifolia* (it has a delicious odour, but not of musk) (L. 77). **kŏstūrĕ-gag^{ū}r^{ū}** क्रस्तूर्य-गगॅरू । कस्तूरीगन्धिनी मूषकी f. a musk-rat. **-nāph** -नाफ, f. a musk-pod; musk (Śiv. 501).

kŏstūr^{u} क्रस्तूरु, **kŏstūr** क्रस्तूर्, or **kastūr^{u}** कस्तूरु । पक्षिभेदः m. (pl. dat. **kastūrĕn** कस्तूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56), a certain bird, the Grey-winged Blackbird, *Merula boulboul* (L. 152, *kastura*). According to El. it corresponds to the *shah bulbul* and to the *hazār dastān* or nightingale. It has a melodious voice, and is valued as a cage-bird (El. *kastūr* and *kostūr*; K.Pr. 147, *kastur*; L. gives *kastura* both for this bird and for the musk-deer. See **kŏstūra**; Śiv. 327).

kāsawun^{u} कासवुनु n.ag. (f. **kāsavüñ^{ü}** कासवंञू), one who removes, makes away with, etc. See **kāsun 1** (Śiv. 105, 813, 1190; H. i, 11)

kusuy कुसुय, see **kyāh.**

kasiyāna कसियान m. vomiting (El.).

k^{a}ta कत in **k^{a}ta-k^{a}ta** कत-कत । कण्डूयनभेदः m. tickling (the act). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to tickle (El. *kuta-kuta karun*).

k^{a}ṭa कट । कूटः, कृत्रिमः adj. e.g. artificial, imitation, fictitious, bogus (L. 458, *kut*; K.Pr. 103, *kĕṭah*; 246, *kuṭah*). **-kŏl** -क्रल् f. a winter stream, dry in hot weather (W. 115).

kata कत in **kata-ganḍ** कत-गंड् । महानिरोधः m. great opposition, stopping another (e.g. in his business or the like).

kaṭa कट com. gen. one who cuts off or destroys, a destroyer, used in compounds such as **kaṭa-sankaṭa** (Śiv. 161) or **sankaṭa-kaṭa** (Śiv. 892, 934, 1078, 1501), a destroyer of perils, an attributive name of Śiva or (Śiv. 1501) Pārvatī.

kȧt^{i} कंति adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 154).

kati 1 कति । कुत्र adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 106; K.Pr. 178; W. 94; YZ 33, *katē*; 56, 59, 163, *katih*; Śiv. 282, 346, 370, etc.; Rām. 202, 221, 253, etc.; H. vii, 20, etc.); from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; K.Pr. 99; Śiv. 522, 1357; K. 141; H. x, 4; xi, 7, etc.). Often used in the sense of 'where?' with the expectation of a negative answer, and thus equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 351–2, 1079, 1284, 1787, 1888); cf. **katĕn.** **-kin^{i}** -किनि । किं पार्श्वतः adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 158); whence? by what means? how? (Rām. 544, 1293, 1307). **—kot^{u}** —कतु । कुतः कुत्र adv. whence where? used to indicate a great indefinite distance, as in **kati-kot^{u} chuh Kashīri-pĕtha Lāhōr,** Lahore is a very long way from Kashmir. **—kūt^{u}** —कूतु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. **—kūts^{ü}** —कूचू), from where how much? used to indicate indefinite length (in space or time); cf. the preceding. **—kōr** —कोर् । कुतः क्व adv. from where where? i.q. **—kot^{u},** ab. **-pĕtha** -प्यठ । कुतः adv. from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; H. ii, 2). **-sanā** -सना । कुत्र नाम adv. where? i.q. **kati,** but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where?'; cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1. **-tām** -ताम्, **-tāmath** -तामथ्, **-tāñ** -तान्, or **-tāñĕth** -तान्यथ । कुत्रचित् adv. somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katiy कतिय् adv. (**kati** with emph. *y*) wherever, in whatever place (Gr.M., YZ. 15).

katyō कत्यो, i.q. **kati,** with interjection **ō** (YZ. 43).

katyuk^{u} कत्युकु । कुत्रत्यः adj. (f. **katic^{ü}** कतिचू), of or belonging to what place? of where? (Gr.Gr. 150, YZ. 45). Cf. **katikō**.

kati 2 (? spelling) f. a young heifer (L. 360). Perhaps i.q. **küṭ^{ü}**.

kaṭi (? spelling) in K.Pr. 22, said to mean 'a (stupid) child or disciple'. Probably **kaṭh^{ü}y** is meant, i.e. **kaṭh 2** (q.v.) with emph. *y*.

katū कतू, see **kot^{u} 2,** l. 3 of next column.

kauṭ, see **kōṭh.**

kit^{i} कितिि, see **kyut^{u}.**

kŏt, see **kot^{u} 2.**

kóṭ (? spelling) f. labour (El.; possibly by this is meant **kōṭh^{ü} 4**, or some connected word not elsewhere recorded).

kōṭa 1 कॉँट । अल्पा तुला a small pair of scales, such as those used by jewellers for weighing gold, etc.

kōṭa 2 कॉँट । कीलविशेषः m. a pin (used for fixing garments, etc., or as a brooch-pin, necklace-clasp, etc.).

k^{o}t^{u} कतु । क्लिन्नः adj. (f. **k^{ü}ts^{ü}** कचू), wet, moist, damp; full of juice, juicy; sappy (L.V. 51). Often used met., as in **āra-k^{o}t^{u}** (p. 41*a*, l. 5) damp with compassion, compassionate, or (YZ. 39; Śiv. 113, 948, 1473, 1527; Rām. 1595) deserving of compassion (p.p. of **k^{a}tsun**, q.v.).

kŏṭ^{ü} क्रट्टू f. (sg. dat. **kŏcĕ** क्रच्य), in **köm^{ü}-kŏṭ^{u}**, q.v., p. 444*a*, l. 8.

kot^{u} 1 कतु (Śiv. 1014), see **katun.**

kot^{u} 2 कतु । क्व adv. in what place, where? (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Rām. 209, 211, 219, etc.; K. 363, 1161; H. xi, 5); towards where? whither? (El. *kŏt*; Gr.M.; L.V. 9; K.Pr. 99, *kut*; Śiv. 410, 416, 1733, 1862); for what reason? why? (Rām. 238, 450). As an interrogative expecting the answer 'no', this word may be used with a sense equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 1035); cf. **kot^{u}nanas, kot^{u}nas,** and **katuth.** —**bā** —बा । क्व भ्रातः adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male equal). —**biñ** —बिञ् । क्व भगिनि adv. where, madam? (used in addressing respectfully an equal or elder woman). -**kun** -कुन । कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. in what direction? whither? —**sa** —स । क्व भोः adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male superior). -**sanā** -सना । क्व स्वित् adv. where? i.q. **kot^{u}**, but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1). —**ta kōr** —त कोर् । न कुत्रापि adv. where and where? i.e. nowhere (Śiv. 279). -**tām** -ताम्, -**tāmath** -तामथ्, -**tāñ** -ताञ्, or -**tāñĕth** -ताञय् । अविदितस्थाने adv. up to how far? how far? (*Gr.M.*); somewhere, anywhere. *The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a doubtful question,* as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katū कतू । क्व रे adv. where (used in addressing an inferior)?

koṭ^{u} कटु । अङ्कुरः, पुमपत्यम् (f. **küṭ^{ü}** कटू, q.v.), a seedling-sprout, the first sprout of a young plant (cf. **gāsa-koṭ^{u}**, p. 307*b*, l. 34; **muji-k^{o}**, s.v. **muj^{ü}**); a bush, a thicket of bushes (K. 111, 219, 350); a male child (generally used with reference to caste or profession), usually, but not always, with the idea of praise. It is also occasionally used to indicate the young of animals. Thus, **baṭa-koṭ^{u}**, a (real) son of a Brāhman, a good Brāhman; **chāna-koṭ^{u}**, a carpenter's son, a real son of a carpenter, a good carpenter; **harana-koṭ^{u}**, a fawn (p. 349*a*, l. 24); **mŏshĕ-koṭ^{u}**, a buffalo-calf; cf. Gr.Gr. 132 (K.Pr. 174; H. xii, 25). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become insufficient, to be found to be too short, not long enough (K. 166).

kàṭ^{i} gūl^{i} कटि गूलि । अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटसाराः m.pl. the kernels of water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time, see the next; cf. **gūl^{u} 2.** —**gōr^{i}** —गॉरि । अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटाः m.pl. young water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time; cf. **gôr^{u} 1.** —**gāsa** —गास । तृणविशेषः m.pl. a kind of grass growing in marshy ground, used as a remedy for eye-disease. **kàṭ^{i}-har** कटि-हर् । बालयुद्धम्, लुलाययुद्धम् f. a fight amongst naughty boys; a fight between two young buffalos.

kôt^{u} कोतु in **kōt^{i}-nŏm^{u}** कॉति-न्वमु । सर्वतो बन्धनम् m. the being confined in all directions, being stopped from going in any direction, imprisonment; met. taking measures to prevent another exercising his free will as regards income and expenditure, etc., tying up another's power of expenditure.

kúṭ (? **küṭ^{u}** or **kūṭh**) m. privacy (El.).

kūt^{u} कूतु । कियान् pron. adj. [m. sg. dat. **kūtis** कूतिस्; ag. **kūt^{i}** कूति; pl. nom. **kūt^{i}** कूति (written **kūty** कूत्य, Śiv. 164, 435; Rām. 176, 701, 1342; K. 981, or **kīt^{i}** كيت, YZ. 24) (Śiv. 712–3, 742, 1067, etc.; Rām. 35, 690, etc.; K. 478; H. vii, 25) or (old) **kait^{i}** कैति (written **kōt^{i}** कॉति, YZ. 25) (L.V. 81); in Śiv. 1872, with emph. *y*; exceptionally **küts^{ü}y** कैच्य, for the sake of rhyme; dat. **kaitĕn** कैत्यन् or **kōtĕn** कॉत्यन्; ag. **kaityau** कैत्यौ or **kōtyau** कॉत्यौ.

Fem. sg. nom. **kūts^{ü}** कूचू (YZ. 231), **kōts^{ü}** कॉचू (H. vii, 15), or **küts^{ü}** कचू (I.K. iv, 114); ag. **kātsa** कात्स (H. i, 12); pl. nom. **kaitsa** कैत्स (L.V. 81), or **kūtsa** कूत्स (K. 936), or **kōtsa** कॉत्स, or **katsa** कत्स (I.K. iv, 114; Śiv. 1663; H. x, 6).

The base of this word is **kat-** **कत्-** or, more usually, **kait-** **कैत्-** or **kōt-** **कात्-**. The vowel **ai** or **ö** of the latter is changed either to *ū* or to *ū̆* before a mātrā-vowel, and in the m.sg. acc.

When the suff. of the indef. art. is added to **kūtᵘ** **कूतु**, the latter becomes **kōtāh** **कोताह्**, or sometimes **kaitwāh** **कैत्वाह्** or **kōtwāh** **कोत्वाह्**, for which see bel.]

how much (Gr.Gr. 59, 91; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 415, 496, 1181, 1253; Rām. 1613; K. 1103–4); (in pl.) how many? (see bel.). This word is very frequently used in the sense of our 'how much!' to signify a great quantity, an immeasurable quantity, or (in the plural) 'innumerable'; e.g. K. 28, 142, 478, etc., and so elsewhere, *passim*. **—kôlᵘ** **—कोलु** । **कियत्कालिकः** adj. (f. **kūtsᵘ köjᵘ** **कूचु कांजू**), of, or belonging to, what time? of what date? **-sanā** **-सना**, i.q. **kūtᵘ**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how much'. **-tām** **-ताम्**, **-tāmath** **-तामथ्**, **-tāñ** **-ताञ्**, or **-tāñēth** **-ताञथ्** । **अनिश्चितपरिमाणः** pron. adj. indef. (f. **kūtsᵘ-tām** **कूचू-ताम्**, etc.), of some indefinite quantity, (pl.) of some indefinite number. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he give anything? if so, how much?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

kūtⁱ **कूति**, or (Śiv. 164, 435) **kūty** **कूत्य**, or (L.V. 81) **kaitⁱ** **कैति** । **कियन्तः** m.pl. of **kūtᵘ** (for f., see ab.) how many? (Gr.M.; YZ. 24, كيت; Śiv. 435; Rām. 35, 738, 1377, etc.); often used to mean 'very many', 'innumerable', as in (Śiv. 164, 712–3, 742, etc.; Rām. 1082, 1323, etc.); similarly **kēh kūtⁱ**, very many (Rām. 690). With emph. *y*, this word becomes *kaitiy* (K.Pr. 243, spelt *kahti*).

kōtāh **कोताह्**, **kaitwāh** **कैत्वाह्** (K. 568, 637, 783), or **kōtwāh** **कोत्वाह्** (K. 821, 1014, 1131) । **कियान्** pron. adj. [pl. nom. **kaityāh** **कैत्याह्** or **kötyāh** **कात्याह्** (see bel.); f.sg. and (Rām. 1627) pl. **kaitsāh** **कैत्साह्** (Rām. 98, 372; K. 427, 526, 532, 610) or **kötsāh** **कात्साह्** (Śiv. 47, 1235, 1255)], how much? how great? (Gr.M.; YZ. 60; Śiv. 435, 538, 703, 748, 870, 917, 971, 1255, etc.; Rām. 645, 1208, 1571, 1610; H. vii, 24). Like **kūtᵘ** this word is often used to mean 'very much', 'very many', e.g. Śiv. 47, 495, 653; Rām. 792, 1053; K. 275, 428, 445, 523, etc. This word is the form taken by **kūtᵘ** when the suff. of the indef. art. is added. In K. 821 **kōtwāh** is treated as indeclinable, agreeing with a noun in the sg. abl. **—kāl** **—काल्** । **कियाक्कालः** m. how much time? how long a period? as adv. for how long?

kūtis **कूतिस्** । **कियता मूल्येन** adv. (m. sg. dat. of **kūtᵘ**), for how much? hence, for what price? at what price?

kaityāh **कैत्याह्** (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1486; K. 786, 1070; H. ix, 5, 11) or **kötyāh** **कात्याह्** (YZ. 29, 41–2, 184; H. vii, 31; x, 7, 8; xii, 20) (pl. of **kōtāh**, ab.) how many? i.q. **kūtⁱ** (cf. Śiv. 164, 1486, and H. xii, 20, where both forms are used side by side) (K.Pr. 11, spelt *kātiyāh*, 248, spelt *kahtyāh*).

kūṭᵘ **कूटु** । **महत्काष्ठम्** m. (pl. dat. **kūṭĕn** **कूट्यन्** not **kōṭĕn** **कोट्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56), a large beam or log of wood, suitable for building or the like, a beam (Gr.M., L.V. 23, Śiv. 1080) (cf. **nárⁱ-k°**, s.v. **norᵘ**); a long slender stem of a tree (El. *kūṭ*); met. a pillar or anything extended in length (cf. **nāra-k°**, s.v. **nār**, and **nörⁱ-k°**, the stem of a blowpipe, s.v. **nôrᵘ**). [L.V. has sg. abl. **kōṭi** for mod. **kūṭi.**]

kūṭⁱ-laṭᵘrᵘ **कूटि-लटुरु** or **-laṭᵃr** **-लटर्** । **बृहत्काष्ठावशिष्टभागः** f. the end of a beam which is cut off as not required, when the beam is being fitted into its place (Gr.Gr. 37). **-türᵘ** **-तंरु** । **बृहत्काष्ठप्रान्तभागः** f. the tenon at the end of a beam, fitting into a mortice in the beam to which it is fitted and joined.

kūṭᵘ **कूटू** । **खण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **kōcĕ** **कोच्य**), a piece, a fragment (K.Pr. 239); esp. a long thin piece (as a short length of thread, a strip of paper, a piece of lotus-filament (**nadárⁱ-k°**), or a strip of meat (**māz-k°**); with suff. of indef. art. **kūṭᵘāh,** a single piece (K.Pr. 15, *kuṭāh*, translated 'food'). Cf. **dövⁱ-k°**, p. 262*a*, l. 21; **kākaz-k°** (p. 433*a*, l. 47); s.v. **nadorᵘ**, **nadárⁱ-k°**; and s.v. **nĕchapatᵃr**, **nĕchapatri-k°**).

küṭᵘ **कंटू** । **स्त्र्यपत्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **kacĕ** **कच्य**, Rām. 1319), a sprout, a seedling sprout, a blade of grass or the like (Śiv. 1049); a female child, a daughter. As in the case of **koṭᵘ**, q.v., of which it is the f., this word is generally used with reference to a caste or profession, but this f. form is principally used only with reference to some mean or despised profession (cf. **kath 2**) as in **bāḍa-küṭᵘ**, a buffoon's daughter; **wāza-küṭᵘ**, a cook's daughter. Hence used in metaphorical expressions, such as (Rām. 1319) **shikas-küṭᵘ**, a daughter of defeat or misery, i.e. an unfortunate woman. **kacĕ-bacĕ** **कच्य-बच्य** । **कन्यापुत्राद्यः** m.pl. (a comp. of which the first member is f.pl. and the second m.pl.), all the children (esp. little children), girls and boys, of a family, i.e. daughters, sons, grandchildren, etc.

kaiṭab कैटव्(भ्) m. in Hindū mythology N. of a demon (Skt. *kaiṭaha*). He and another demon named Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Viṣṇu, when he was asleep. They were about to devour Brahmā when Viṣṇu slew them (Śiv. 1321).

kitāb किताब् كتاب f. a book (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 166; W. 13; H. x, 11). **-lēkhanwôl**ᵘ -लेखन्वोलु n.ag. (f. **-lēkanwājĕñ** -लेखंन्वाज्यञ्), a clerk, a writer (El.).

kutub-khāna कुतुब्-खान كتب خانه m. a library (Gr.M.).

kutub-numā कुतुब्-नुमा قطب نما m. a magnetic compass (Gr.M.).

katicᵘ कतिचु, see **katyuk**ᵘ, s.v. **kati** (p. 484*a*, l. 1).

kᵃṭh कुठ् । कलङ्कः, दोषः m. a stain, mark, dark spot; stain, stigma, obloquy; a fault charged (truly or falsely). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । दोषारोपः m.inf. to bring a charge (true or false) of some fault. **—ȶānun** —ज़ानुन् । दोषप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to attribute a fault (true or false).

kath 1, see **kyāh.**

kath कथ् । कथा f. (sg. dat. **kathi,** Gr.Gr. 70), a story, narrative, account, fable, statement (L.V. 45, 62; K.Pr. 190; L. 458; Śiv. 91, 426, 553, 1098, 1362, etc.; Rām. 30, 43, 48, 396, 828, 1173, 1242, 1525; K. 938; H. iv, 5; vii, 1; viii, 1; x, 1, 2, 4); a word, speech, language (L.V. 91; K.Pr. 17, 33, 41, 245; YZ. 53, 155, 182; Rām. 334, 967, 1108, 1251, 1568; K. 400, 1151; H. ix, 7; xii, 9); a proverb, saying (Rām. 13, 27, 1643, 1646); talk, conversation (K. 47, 524, 617); a thing, affair, matter, case, circumstance, occurrence (K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 73, 718, 786, 838, 1085, 1194, 1902; Rām. 120, 167, 181, 956, 1296, etc.; K. 182; H. iii, 5; xii, 1); talk (as opposed to action) (Rām. 1388); talk, discussion (cf. **nētra-k°**, s.v. **nēthᵃr** 1). **-bāth** -बाथ् । संभाषणादि f. (pl. nom. **katha-bāta** कथ-बात), conversation, talking together (H. xii, 25). **-bāth karüñ**ᵘ -बाथ् करुंञ् f.inf. to converse (El.). **—karüñ**ᵘ —करुंञ् f.inf. to speak, or utter, words (Rām. 899, 1611); to converse (Śiv. 66; Rām. 142, 379, 1079; K. 938); to tell a story (Śiv. 741); to hold speech (with a woman), i.e. to make improper advances to her (H. xii, 1). **—rachüñ**ᵘ —रछुंञ् । कथापालनम् f.inf. to keep a word, to keep a secret confided to one. **—rāwüñ**ᵘ —रावुंञ् । अन्तारोषः f.inf. speech to be lost, of two or more persons not speaking to each other (on account of a quarrel or the like); to lose a word, a word to be rendered useless (K.Pr. 242). **—rāwarüñ**ᵘ —रावरुंञ् । कथानिष्फलीकरणम् f.inf. to lose speech, to render speech useless, to act contrary to advice.

katha-bĕmörⁱ कथ-ब्यमोरि । कथाव्यसनम् f. disease of speech, inability to speak properly, or to hear properly what another says. **-cāv** -चाव् । कथात्युत्कण्ठा m. speech-longing, eager desire to speak; eager desire to hear something spoken (e.g. a story, etc.). **-gor**ᵘ -गरु । वावदूकः m. loquacious, garrulous, one who speaks whether addressed or not. **-gāṭul**ᵘ -गाटुलु । वाग्मी m. skilled in speech, eloquent (Gr.M.). **-kukāl** -कुकाल् । जल्पाकः m. a prater, a garrulous talker, one who speaks in season and out of sehson. **-kath** -कथ् । मुहुर्भाषा f. frequent repetition of the same words; rumour, report; a conversation (Gr.M.). **-kutāl** -कुताल् । वाचाटः m. talkative, garrulous; esp. one who is always going about telling invented stories. **-közⁱ** -कोज़ि । कथामुखरः m. ready tongued, skilled in speech, eloquent. **-rot**ᵘ -रतु । आलापः m. much conversation, a long talk. **-tör**ᵘ -तोरु । कथाविलम्बः f. delay caused by talking. **-ȶösor**ᵘ -ज़ुसरु । परस्परं मुहुः संभाषणम् m. frequent mutual conversations (esp. among women).

kathi gaȶhun कथि गछुन् । कथानुसरणम् m.inf. to go on a word, to act according to something said (e.g. instructions). **-hanā** -हना f. a single little word, etc., dim. of **kath** in all its meanings (Rām. 1616). **—lagun** —लगुन् । कथातत्परत्वम् m.inf. to attend to the word, to follow out instructions. **-kŏȶh**ᵘ -क्छु । कथोत्कोचः m. a word-bribe, a bribe given to someone to speak a good word to a person in authority, or the like; a bribe offered to a child to make it do something.

kathāh कथाह् । एककथामात्रम्, पुराणादिवाचनम् f. (**kath** with the suff. of the indef. art. added), a single word, only a word (Gr.Gr. 93; K.Pr. 5 (*katā*), 216; YZ. 264; Rām. 824); a reading or recitation of one of the Hindū scriptures. Often used in various idiomatic senses, such as 'merely a story', 'a mere piece of talk', 'a mere yarn', 'a thing no longer existing', 'a tale that is told', and so on (Rām. 545, 777, 1053). **kathāh chĕna,** it is not even a word, it is nothing (Rām. 741); there is no telling, it is impossible to tell (Rām. 701). So, interrogatively, **kathāh chyā,** is it possible (i.e. it is impossible) to tell (Rām. 1377).

kaṭh 1 कठ् । मेषः m. (sg. dat. **kaṭas** कटस्), a male sheep, a ram (Gr.Gr. 52, Gr.M., K.Pr. 32, L. 463, W. 18, Rām. 923); a sheep (generally) [K.Pr. 189, 213, 245; W. 114; YZ. 397 (pl. nom. **kaṭh,** wrongly written **kaṭy**).] In K.Pr. 82, a small sheep, as contrasted with **hondᵘ 1,** q.v.

kaṭa-mälⁱñār कट-मंलिञार् । धूमलवर्णता m. brownish (the colour), half-whiteness, half-cleanness (Gr.Gr. 141). -malyunᵘ -मलिनु । धूसरः adj. (f. -maliñᵘ -मलिञ्), 'ram-dirty,' of the mottled or brownish colour of a ram, half-white, half-clean (Gr.Gr. 141). -maṭa -मट । सर्वाङ्गपीनः adj. c.g. plump, equally fully-formed all over (without hollows or lumps). -māz -माज़् m. mutton (El., W. 114). -ñūrⁱ -ञूरि । मेषखुरनखः f. the hoof of a ram. -pröṭsᵘ -प्रांत्सु । अतिदीर्घो ऽल्पविशालः f. the corner of a ram's mouth; met. something long and creased in two (esp. u.w. reference to the page of a manuscript, which is always two folios made of one sheet folded lengthwise). -prāṭsh-hyuhᵘ -प्राछ्-हिहु । अतिवक्रदीर्घाकारः adj. (f. -prāṭsh-hishᵘ -प्राछ्-हिशू), like the corners of a ram's mouth, long and creased in two, as in the preceding. -pūtᵘ -पूतु । मेषशावकः m. a ram's son, a young sheep, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131); N. of a child's game, in which a child is carried across the shoulders, as a lamb is carried.

kaṭh 2 कठ् । कुत्सितशिशुः m. a son, almost always —° in a contemptuous sense, or in abuse or anger, as in **gāna-kaṭh,** son of a pimp. Exceptions are **sŏ-kaṭh,** a good son, and **sŏkha-kaṭh,** a son of happiness (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M.); **küṭᵘ** (q.v.) is used for the f. of this word as well as of **koṭᵘ**.

kaṭh 3 कठ् । उग्रगन्धः f. acridity, pungency (esp. of smell); cf. **kruṭh.** —**kaḍüñᵘ**—कडंञ् । यावत्तृप्तिभोगः f.inf. to expel acridity, to take away the acrid smell or flavour of sour *ghī* or the like by cooking; to enjoy or eat anything till one is completely satisfied; cf. the next. —**kaḍith** —कडिथ् । समग्रतया, पर्याप्ततया adv. having expelled acridity (as ab.); completely, to one's fill (of eating, sleeping, etc.).

kaṭh 4 कठ् in **kaṭh-kār** कठ्-कार् । महाशैत्यम् m. icy cold weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like (Śiv. 332). -**koshᵘ** -कंशु or **kaṭhyushᵘ** कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. freezingly cold weather accompanied by wind and icy mist (L. 353, *kut kushu*; Śiv. 336, 347–8; Rām. 674). -**kåshⁱ-dĕv** -कंशि-द्यव् । हिमशिलाभावकारिकालराक्षसः m. lit. a frost-demon; hence, freezing weather, stinging, and, so to speak, biting with hailstones; met. a chilly person, who is always cowering over a fire.

kāṭh 1 काठ् । काष्ठम् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 1** काठ), wood, dried wood, a stick, a dried hard stalk (L.V. 38; Rām. 1080, 1200; K. 976). The dim. is **köṭhᵘ 1,** q.v. -**bāṭh** -बाठ् । काष्ठादि m. a jingle of **kāṭh,** wood and the like, wood etc. The word is reported to be m., but according to I.K. iii, 14, such jingles are f.

kāṭha-brörᵘ काठ-ब्रांरु । काष्ठमयी बिडालिका f. a wooden cat, an imitation cat made of wood, set to frighten away mice, etc.; a house or roof made with very lofty wooden supports or beams. -**chān** -छान् । शालिभेदः m. a good kind of rice, with a white grain (El., L. 463). -**chiṭh** -छिठ् । चित्रितपटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**chiṭi** -छिटि), a kind of cheap chintz. -**khŏn** -खुन् । कक्षदेशवाह्यानि काष्ठानि f. (sg. dat. -**khŏnı** -खुनि), as much wood as can be held under one arm, an armful of wood (for fuel or the like). -**kōñᵘ** -कांञ् । काष्ठभारिका f. a small amount of wood, a little wood (Gr.Gr. 163). -**kar** -कर् । दारुवप्रम् m. a wooden railing or fence (round a garden or the like, or in front of a balcony); the wooden frame of a mirror or the like. -**lŏṭshᵘ** -ल्वछु । काष्ठपुञ्जः m. a heap of sticks. -**lŏṭshürᵘ** -ल्वछुरु । अल्पः काष्ठपुञ्जः f. a small heap of sticks. -**tulᵘ** -तुलु । काष्ठनिचयः m. a small collection of dried twigs (Gr.Gr. 164). -**ṭsᵃnĕ** -च्चन्न । काष्ठशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal made from dry sticks. -**zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । काष्ठसमूहः m. a little dried wood, a small collection of dried twigs (cf. Gr.Gr. 163).

kāṭh 2 काठ् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 2** काठ), laziness, in the following: —**kāṭh-kasūr** काठ्-कसूर् । आलस्यदोषादि m. the fault of laziness, laziness, used in phrases such as **kāṭh-kasūr kösith karav,** we shall work having expelled our laziness, i.e. we shall do our best. Cf. **köṭhⁱ 2** and **köṭhᵘ 4.**

kāṭh 3 काठ् or **kāṭha 3** काठ । कठोरम् adj. c.g. (for f., see **köṭhᵘ 3**), hard, dry, sapless. Cf. **an-kāṭh,** p. 29*b*, l. 23.

kāṭha-dach काठ-दछ् । नीरसा द्राक्षा f. a wild grape with no, or hardly any, juice. -**dönᵘ** -दांनु । नीरसो दाडिमः m. a pomegranate which has no, or hardly any, juice.

kĕth 1 क्यथ् postpos. governing dat. in, as in **athas kĕth,** in the hand (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 242, Śiv. 620), **thālas kĕth,** in a dish; **nāvi kĕth,** in a boat (Śiv. 1589). Generally speaking it can only be used with words signifying a receptacle or a conveyance. Thus, we cannot say **garas kĕth,** in a house, or **mūlas kĕth,** in a root, because a house or a root is not used as a receptacle for putting things into. For this purpose a horse or the like, is looked upon as a conveyance, and we can say **guris kĕth,** which must be translated 'on horseback'; similarly, **nakhas-kĕth,** on the shoulder (Rām. 890); **khŏni-kĕth** (carrying a child) on the haunch (H. xi, 13) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kĕt*; Śiv. 12, 245, 286, 543, 967, etc.; Rām. 151, 305, 625, 665, etc.;

K. 378, 429, 433; H. ii, 7; iii, 2). For a special use, see **kölⁱ-kĕth** on the day after to-morrow (p. 434*b*, l. 8).

kĕth 2 क्यथ्, a suff. added pleonastically to the conj. part. of a verb, as in **karith** or **karith kĕth**, having done (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L.V. 9; Śiv. 198; K. 50, 60, 110, etc.). L.V. 12 has also an older form **karith** used in the same way.

kēth केथ् or **kīth** कीथ् m. (sg. dat. **kētas** केतस् or **kītas** कीतस्), a comet (Śiv. 483, sg. voc. **kēta** केत); (in Hindū astronomy) the descending node, considered as the ninth planet (Rām. 399, 400, 406, 1277; K. 132).

kĕtha क्यथ । कथम् adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 10; YZ. 24; Śiv. 157, 271, 594; Rām. 113, 157, 237, etc.; K. 4, 47, 52, etc.); with emph. *y*, **kĕthay** (Rām. 1017–9). **-kana** -कन, or **-kanan** -कनन्, or **-kanas** -कनस् । कथम् adv., i.q. **kĕtha** (Gr.M.; K. 272, **-kana**). **-kinⁱ** -किन्, how? by what means? by what manner of means? (K. 614). **-pöṭhⁱ** -पाठि or **-pöṭhin** -पाठिन् । केन प्रकारेण adv. in what manner? how? (El. *kitha pāṭ* and *kiṭha póth*; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 15, *kitah páthi*; W. 96, *kĕta pöṭh*; Śiv. 171, 743, 755, 763, 820, 1251, etc. **-pöṭhⁱ**, with emph. *y*, **kĕthay-pöṭhⁱ**, 576; Rām. 53–4, 111, 412, etc., **-pöṭhⁱ**; 951, 1362, **-pöṭhin**; K. 9, 669, 799, **-pöṭhⁱ**; H. iii, 9; v, 8, etc., **-pöṭhⁱ**). Occasionally used indefinitely like **kĕtha-tām-pöṭhⁱ**, bel., in some way or other (Rām. 1111). **-sana** -सन, **-sanā-pöṭhⁱ** -सना-पाठि, or **-sanā-pöṭhin** -सना-पाठिन् । कथमिव adv., i.q. the preceding, but the question is asked with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how', 'I should like to know how' (K. 165, 213, 328, 1134, **-sana**). **-tām-pöṭhⁱ** -ताम्-पाठि, or **-tāmath-pöṭhⁱ** -तामथ्-पाठि, or **-tãñ-pöṭhⁱ** -तात्र-पाठि, or **-tãñĕth-pöṭhⁱ** -ताञथ्-पाठि (or **-pöṭhin** -पाठिन् may be substituted throughout for **-pöṭhⁱ** -पाठि) । केनापि प्रकारेण indef. adv. in some way, in any way, somehow, anyhow (Gr.Gr. 154). The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he do it in any way? if so, how?'

kĕthau क्यथौ or **kĕthō** क्यथो । कथं भोः adv. how? used in addressing a person at some distance or out of sight (L.V. 91, Śiv. 440, Rām. 812).

kĕṭah (K.Pr. 103), see **kᵃṭa**. Cf. **kuṭah**.

kīth कीथ्, see **kēth**.

kīṭh कीट् *m.* (sg. dat. **kīṭas** कीटस्), a worm, an *insect.*

kithⁱ किथि, see **kyuthᵘ**.

kŏth 1 क्रथ् । सूत्रसंघट्टः, सूत्रतन्तुगुलिका f. (sg. dat. **kŏtshᵘ** क्रछ़), a hank of thread (esp. of the loose single strands of thread, preparatory to twisting into thread in strands); a ball of sewing-thread (Gr.Gr. 69).

kŏth 2 क्रथ् or **kŏtsh** क्रछ़ । भस्त्राविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **kŏtshᵘ** क्रछ़), a kind of large leathern bag for transporting grain. Cf. **kŏthᵘ**, **kŏtshᵘ 1**, and **kŏtshul** (Gr.Gr. 146).

kŏṭh क्रट् । कुष्ठम्, औषधभेदः f. (sg. dat. **kŏṭhᵘ** क्रट़, Gr.Gr. 71), N. of a certain medicinal plant *Aucklandia Costus*. The root, which is fragrant, is a government monopoly. For full accounts of this plant, see El. s.v. *kŏṭ* and L. 77. L. gives the botanical name as *Saussurea Lappa*. Cf. **cōb-ĕ-kŏṭh**, p. 156*b*, l. 34; L. 83, 389, 418.

kōṭh कोट् m. (sg. dat. **kōṭas** कोटस्), a coat or cloak (of the English fashion; the English word borrowed) (Gr.M.).

kōth कोँथ् in **kōth-möjᵘ** कोँथ्-मांजू । ज्येष्ठतरा f. the eldest woman of a family in a household, the head lady of a family.

kŏṭh कोँठ् m. (sg. dat. **kŏṭhas** कोँठस्), the throat, the front of the neck (El. *kãṅṭ*, *kauṭ*, and *kanṭh*). **-māl** -माल् । कण्ठभूषा f. an ornament worn by women on the front of the neck (El. *kauṭmál*, *kauṭmal*, and *kãnṭhmál*).

kōṭha कोठ । कोष्ठम् m. a granary, a store-room; the wall, circumvallation, or *enceinte* round a town or fortress (K. 757–8); cf. **kūṭh 1** and **kuṭhᵘ**. **-dār** -दार् m. (f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ्), a man in charge of a store-room, a store-keeper, a house-steward (YZ. 420).

kŏṭha कोँठ । कण्ठाभरणम् m. a gold necklet; a necklace or rosary (of beads of gold, or silver, or pearls, or jewels, or crystal, or of the earth of Karbalā). **-gan** -गन । गुग्गुलुः a particular fragrant gum-resin (the exudation of the tree *Amyris agallochum*), bdellium (Śiv. 377).

kŏṭhⁱ 1 कांठि । पर्याणम् f. the old Kāshmīrī wooden riding-saddle (El. *kãṭh* m. and *kãṭhi* f.; L. 463).

kŏṭhⁱ 2 कांठि adj. c.g. lazy, indolent; weary from over-work (K.Pr. 182, *kāṭ*); cf. **kāṭh 2** and **kŏṭhᵘ 4**. **—gatshun** —गछुन । अलसत्वाप्तिः m.inf. to become lazy or wearied, as ab.

kŏthᵘ क्रांथु । भारः (विषमभारः) m. a load, a burden, bundle (especially one awkwardly shaped, and hence requiring to be tied up and difficult to carry) (Gr.Gr. 33, 37; K.Pr. 3); the caulking of a boat or ship (cf. **nāwa-k°**, s.v. **nāv 2**); cf. **kŏth 2** and

kŏtshü 1. —**dyunu** —दिनु । रन्ध्रपूरणम् m.inf. to caulk the seams or holes in a boat or ship. Cf. **kŏna.**

kŏthi-kuchay क्रथि-कुछय् । उत्कोचग्राहिभृत्यः m. a servant of a judge or other person in authority who acts as a go-between in taking bribes from litigants on behalf of his master. Cf. **kuchay** and **kŏtshu.**

kọ̈ṭhu क्ट्ठ । जानु m. the knee (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 200–1, 237; Rām. 285, 1129, 1146; K. 1125). —**mūrun** —मूरुन् । जानूत्थापनम् m.inf. when one is seated on the ground, to move the knees so as to make room politely for another. —**naṃarāwun** —नंम्रावुन् m.inf. to bend the knee, to fall on one's knee (Gr.M.). —**trāwun** —त्रावुनु । जानुनम्रतापूर्वं स्थितिः m.inf. to kneel (El.). —**yunu** —यिनु । जानुगमनशक्तिप्रारम्भः m. the knee to come, i.e. the ability to crawl on the knees to come (of a child beginning to learn to crawl on its hands and knees) (K.Pr. 260).

kŏthi-ãcĕ क्ट्ठि-ऑँच्य । जानुनोरुपरितनमस्थि f.pl., see the next. -**õṭü** -ऑँटू । जानुनोर्मर्मास्थि f. the knee-cap (pl. -**ãcĕ** -ऑँच्य). -**gaṇḍ** -गंड् । जानुनोर्बन्धनम् m. tying the knees (of a person, to prevent his going). -**kötsü** -कांचू । जानुनोरधो भागः f. the poples, ham (El. *kútkáts*); cf. **kötsü** 3. -**nĕthü** -न्यंटू f. the patella, knee-cap, knee-pan (El. *kútanyit*). -**tsŏcĕ** -चूच्य । जानुनोरर्थे कृतापूपगणः f.pl. cakes made and distributed in honour of the occasion of a child first beginning to crawl on its hands and knees. -**wace** -वच्य । जानुजंघासन्धिः f.pl. the knee-joint.

kôṭhu कोठु । बन्धनदारु, शूलम् m. a kind of stocks in which prisoners are confined by the legs; an impalement stake, the stake on which a criminal is impaled, a gallows (El.; K.Pr. 5, 215; Śiv. 1630).

köthis ladun कांठिस् लदुन् m.inf. to hang (a criminal) (El.). -**pĕth āsun** -प्यठ् आसुन् m.inf. to be hanged (El.).

kõthu कोँथु m. a high-heeled shoe worn by the Paṇḍits of Kashmīr (El. *kónth*, i.e. *kõthu*).

köṭhü 1 कांठू । अल्पकाष्ठिका f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ** काछ्य, Gr.Gr. 63), a small stick, a stalk (Gr.Gr. 29); dim. of **kāṭh** 1, q.v.

köṭhü 2 कांठू । कनिष्ठिकाङ्गुलिः f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ** काछ्य), the fifth, or little, finger or toe.

köṭhü 3 कांठू । नीरसा, शाकादिमूलस्य कठिनत्वक् adj. f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ** काछ्य), hard, dry, sapless (used as the f. of **kāṭh** 3, q.v.); most commonly used with ref. to radishes and similar roots; hence, as subst. f. the hard rind of a vegetable root (cf. **mŏnjĕ-ko**, s.v. **mŏṇḍü** 1).

köthü 4 कांठू । आलस्यशीला adj. f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ** काछ्य), habitually lazy, indolent in doing any work. A feminine form, used as a fem. of **köthi** 2, q.v. Cf. **kóṭ.**

kōtāh कोताह्, see **kūtu**, p. 485*a*, l. 34.

kūṭh 1 कूठ् m. a fortress (cf. **kōṭha**). **kūṭa-rāj** कूट-राज् । कोट्टराज्यम् m. the rule of a fort, i.e. the rule of a freebooter who has established himself as a petty king in some fort, and levies tribute from the surrounding country (a common occurrence in old times). Cf. **andar-kūṭh,** p. 32*a*, l. 44.

kūṭh 2 कूठ m. (sg. dat. **kūṭas** कूटस्), a heap, a pile. Cf. **an-kūṭh,** p. 29*b*, l. 25.

kūṭh 3 (?), see **kúṭ.**

kuṭhu कुठु । कोष्ठम् m. a room in a house, a chamber, a closet (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 95, 121, 124, 220; YZ. 343; Rām. 1627; H. iii, 8; vi, 3; ix, 4, etc.); esp. the floor or floors between the ground floor and the top-most floor of a house (El. *kut*, K.Pr. 237); (in astrology) a room or mansion in which some constellation is at some particular moment. Cf. **agana-kuṭhu**, p. 16*b*, l. 36.

kuṭhi-nakawôru कुठि-नकवोरु । अत्यल्पं कोष्ठम् m. 'a room-nostril', a very small room, a tiny closet. -**pōr** -पोर् । कोष्ठपटलम् m. the particular floor or story of a house (usually the first floor or middle story), which is divided into rooms (L. 461, *kutphor*; Śiv. 1246).

kuṭhi कुठि । कोष्ठे adv. in a room, in the room (used in this form in the sense of the locative).

kuṭhü कुठू । धान्यकोष्ठम् (कोष्ठागारम्) f. (sg. dat. **kuchĕ** कुछ्य), a granary (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1248); (a tradesman's) shop or storehouse (K.Pr. 26, *kūṭ*). Cf. **kōṭha.**

kuchĕ-hönzü कुछ्य-हांज़ू m. a boatman who pounds rice at so much a *kharwār* for the great folk in the city of Śrīnagar. These men keep boats to carry the rice about in (K.Pr. 116, *kuchĕh-hánz*).

kuṭah*(K.Pr. 246), see **kaṭa.** Cf. **kĕṭah.**

kūṭüāh कूटूआह्, **kūṭāh,** see **kūṭü**, p. 485*b*, l. 30.

kŏthüjü क्रथ्यूजू । भारिका (अल्पा भस्त्रा) f. a small bag, tied up as a parcel, and carried, like a parcel, on the head or under the arm; dim. of **kŏthul,** q.v.

kaṭh-kār कठ्-कार्, **kaṭh-koshu** कठ्-कोंशु, see **kaṭh 4.**

kathal कथल् or **kathulu** कथुलु । कथकः m. one who is talkative, garrulous; one who is skilled in narrating stories, or the like, a good story-teller.

kŏthul क्रथुल् or **kŏthulu** क्रथुलु । भारः(विषमोन्नतभारः) m. (sg. dat. **kŏthalas** क्रथलस्), a large bundle or parcel (esp. one of awkward shape, and hence requiring much tying up). Cf. **kọ̈ṭhu** and **kŏtshul.**

kāṭhun काठुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāṭhyōv** काठ्योव्), to be hard (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kuṭhun कुठुन् । वृत्तिसंकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kuṭhyōv** कुठ्योव्), to become poverty stricken, to be hard up (owing to want of employment, diminution of business, or the like), to become distressed, to be in distress; (of times) to become hard (L.V. 91).

kaṭhiñᵘ कठिञ्, see **kaṭhyun**ᵘ.

kaṭhiñār कठिञार् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness, etc., abs. noun der. fr. **kaṭhyun**ᵘ, q.v.

kathᵃr कथर् । पुत्रीयितः m. one who is treated (affectionately) as a son (generally applied to a son-in-law, not to an adopted son, or the like); —° a son (as an affectionate term). Cf. **dāyĕ-kaṭhᵃr,** p. 266*b*, l. 1.

kaṭhūr कठूर् । कठोरः adj. c.g. hard, solid, stiff; hard-hearted, ruthless (K. 860).

kŏthurᵘ क्रथुर् m. a man who caulks (a boat or ship) (cf. **nāwa-k°**, s.v. **nāv** 2).

kuthar कुठर् m. a tower, minaret (El.).

kuṭhār कुठार् m. a wooden granary (L. 460). Cf. **kōṭha** and **kuṭh**ᵘ.

kuṭhurᵘ कुठुर् । क्लिष्टः adj. (f. **kuṭhᵘrᵘ** 1 कुठ्र्), difficult of accomplishment, requiring labour for carrying out.

kūṭhᵘrᵘ 2 कूठ्र् or **kūṭhürᵘ** कूठ्र् f. a small room, a closet (L.V. 101, **kūṭhᵘrᵘ**; K.Pr. 50, written *kotrī* for *kūṭhᵃri*, sg. abl.).

kūṭⁱhēr कूटिहेर् m. N. of a sacred place in the valley of the Āraᵃpath, to the east of Islāmābād in Kashmīr, the Kōthēr of RT.Tr. II, 467. According to Stein, the name represents the Skt. *Kapaṭēśvara*, but Śiv. plainly refers it to the Skt. *Kōṭīśvara* (Śiv. 1166). Cf. **kūṭiśōr** and **kūṭi-tīrᵃth.**

kāṭhuwᵘ काठुवु । काष्ठमयः adj. (f. **kāṭhüvᵘ** काठ्वू), made of wood, wooden (Gr.Gr. 161).

kaṭhyunᵘ कठिनु । कठिनः adj. (f. **kaṭhiñᵘ** कठिञू), hard, stiff; cruel, ruthless, ferocious (Gr.M.); inflexible, inexorable; sharp, violent (of pain, etc.); hard, difficult (Gr.M.; Śiv. 744, 848, 1854, 1877).

kaṭhyushᵘ कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. frosty weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like, i.q. **kaṭh-koshᵘ**, p. 487*a*, l. 37.

katijᵘ कतिजू । खञ्जरीटः f. a swallow, *Hirundo rustica* (El. *katij*, *kōtiz*; L. 117, 155, *katij*).

katōjⁱ कतांजि, **katōjᵘ** कतांजू, see **katāl.**

katikō कतिको, pron. adj. of, or belonging to where? (poet., i.q. **katyukᵘ**, p. 484*a*, l. 1, q.v.) (H. ii, 2).

kutakh कुतख् । ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **kutakas** कुतकस्), beating, whipping, flogging (esp. of school correction).

kṭa-(or **kta-**)**kāl** क्ट-(or क्त-)काल् m. a corruption of the Sanskrit word **kāla-kūṭa,** the name of deadly black-coloured poison said to have been drunk by the Hindū god Śiva at the famous churning of the ocean. Cf. **krĕhonᵘ**, p. 469*b*, l. 12.

kaṭāksh कटाक्ष् । कटाक्षः m. a side-glance, a passing glance (Śiv. 1731); a leer.

kúṭkáṭs, see **kŏthⁱ-kŏtsᵘ**, p. 489*a*, l. 34.

katāl कताल् । क्षुद्रस्वभावः m. (f. **katōjⁱ** कतांजि or **katōjᵘ** कतांजू), mean-natured, possessing all the vices of a mean nature, such as always asking for things, perpetually quarrelling, etc., vile.

kạṭil कटिल् f. the condition or conduct of a despised child (cf. **kaṭh** 2), used —° as in **harām-kạṭil,** p. 348*b*, l. 40, q.v.

kŏ̃tal कोँतल् । अश्वपुरस्करणम् f. the leading of a horse in a procession. Such horses, decorated with ornamented trappings, are led at the head of a royal procession, or before a bridegroom, etc.

kötil कांतिल्, قاتل adj. c.g. causing death, deadly. **zahᵃr-i-kötil,** deadly poison (Rām. 827).

kītam कीतम् । कृशतनुः m. thin, lean, spare (by nature, not by disease) (esp. of children).

kōtām कोताम् or **kōtāmath** कोतामथ्, adv. up to where? till when? (W. 93).

kūtimᵘ कूतिमू, see **kūtyumᵘ.**

kuṭumb कुटुंब् m. a household, a family (K. 933).

kauṭmal, kauṭmál, see **kŏ̃ṭh-māl,** p. 488*b*, l. 25.

katān, in **katān kēūm** (? spelling), linseed oil (El.).

katĕn कत्यन्, **katĕnan** कत्यनन्, **katinan** कतिनन्, **katĕnas** कत्यनस्, or **katinas** कतिनस् । कुत्र adv. in what place, where (Gr.Gr. 155). Cf. **kati.**

katĕnī कत्यनी । कुत्र adv., i.q. **katĕn,** q.v., but used only in addressing a female (Gr.Gr. 155).

kᵃtun कतुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **kᵒtᵘ** कतु, 2 p.p. **kᵃtsyōv** कच्योव्), i.q. **kᵃtsun,** q.v.

katun 1 कतुन् । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kotᵘ** कतु), f. **kütsᵘ** कंचू; 2 p.p. **katsōv** कत्सोव्, pl. **katsöy** कत्सांय्, Gr.Gr. 225, 227), to spin (thread in a spinning-wheel) (El.; K.Pr. 65, 126, 253; Śiv. 1014, 1872). **kotᵘ-motᵘ** कतु-मतु । कर्तितः perf. part. (f. **kütsᵘ-mütsᵘ** कंचू-मंचू), spun (of thread, etc.).

katun 2 कतुन् । अतिकार्पण्यम् m. miserliness, niggardliness. Cf. **kôtsᵘ.**

kaṭun कटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koṭᵘ** कटु; 2 p.p. **kacyōv** कच्योव्), to cut (El.).

kŏ̃ṭun कोँटुन् । अप्रत्यक्षहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kŏ̃ṭᵘ** कोँटु; 2 p.p. **kŏ̃cyōv** कोँच्योव्), to pilfer secretly (esp. from

goods entrusted to the thief). **kōṭ^{u}-mot^{u}** कोँटु-मंतु । अप्रत्यक्षमपहृतः perf. part. (f. **kōṭ^{ü}-müt^{ü}** कोँटू-मंचू), pilfered, as ab.

kuṭun कुटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuṭ^{u}** कुटु ; 2 p.p. **kucyōv** कुच्योव्), to pound, crush, reduce to powder (L.V. 80).

kūṭun कूटुन् or **kūṭun^{u}** कूटुनु । दण्डखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **kūṭanas** कूटनस्), a piece of a staff or stick (not a piece of any wood, but of a straight piece prepared for some purpose) (Gr.Gr. 148, K.Pr. 126). Cf. **kūṭ^{u}** and **lōri-kūṭun,** s.v. **lūr^{u}**, —° a piece in a wider sense, as in **aṇd^{a}ram-k°** (p. 32*b*, l. 38), and **nāni-k°,** s.v. **nān**. In **cum-k°** (p. 171*b*, l. 26) it is used metaphorically.

katan-kār कंतन्-कार् m. a kind of shawl-work, in which the shawl is embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377). Cf. **katun 1.**

katĕnan कत्यनन्, **katinan** कतिनन्, **katĕnas** कत्यनस्, or **katinas** कतिनस्, i.q. **katĕn,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 155).

kot^{u}nanas कंतुननस् or **kot^{u}nas** कंतुनस् । कुत्र नाम adv. in what place? where? ; towards what place? whither? Cf. **kot^{u} 2.**

kūtiñ^{u} कूतिञ्, see **kūtyun^{u}**.

kŏ-ṭapa क्र-टप । कुत्सितव्याजेन adv. lit. ' with a weak kick ' ; hence, met. with a feeble or silly excuse (e.g. for not completing some simple or easy work). —**lagun** —लगुन् । अकस्मादुद्ध्रीभवनम् m.inf. (of some work) to become suddenly, or for no reason, stopped.

kŏ-ṭēpa क्र-टेप । दुःशीलो बालकः m. a bad bastard ; hence, a naughty, bold, bad little boy.

kōṭapāl कोटपाल् or **kūṭapāl** कूटपाल् m. the chief official of a town or fortress, the chief of the police, the captain of a fort (K. 404, 792–3, 819). Cf. **kuṭawāl.**

kaṭ^{a}r कट्र्, another spelling of **kaṭür^{ü}**, q.v.

kaṭ^{a}ra कंट्र । कणमुष्टिका, धान्यादिवीजानि m. a small amount of grain (say, as much as can be held in the palm of the hand) ; a drop (El. *katra*) ; a small amount, a small store of anything (cf. **māyā-k°**). According to another authority, the word means ' grains ' only, without reference to the amount. Cf. **dā̃-k°,** p. 230*a*, l. 37, and **dyāra-k°,** p. 270*b*, l. 38.

katīra कतीर । द्रुमरसविशेषः m. a certain gum resembling gum-tragacanth.

kator^{u} कतोरु or **katur^{u}** कतुरु । घटकपालः m. a large potsherd or piece of a bowl ; esp. one used for holding a fire of burning charcoal (cf. **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār,** and **naṭ^{i}-k°,** s.v. **noṭ^{u}**), or for receiving ordure (cf. **mal-k°,** s.v. **mal 1**) ; a similar sherd of ice or the like, a piece of sheet-ice (Śiv. 337) (cf. **tula-kator^{u}**). The f. of this word is **kat^{ü}r^{ü}**, q.v., which is used as a diminutive (Gr.Gr. 33, 35).

kātur कातुर् or (El.) **kāṭur** काटुर् (= Turkī قاطر) m. (f. **kāt^{ü}r^{ü}** कातूरू), a mule (El. *kāṭur* ; Gr.M. *kātur*).

kat^{ü}r^{ü} कतूरू, **katür^{ü}** कतूरू or **kütr^{ü}** कत्रू । कपालखण्डः f. a potsherd (esp. a small potsherd) (dim. of **kator^{u}**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 33, 35) (El. *katir*, baked clay) (cf. **mal-k°,** a filth-pan, s.v. **mal 1,** and **naṭ^{i}-k°,** s.v. **noṭ^{u}**).

katri-khünd^{ü} कत्रि-खंडू । कपालखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a bit of potsherd. **-khash** -खश् । कपालाघातः m. a cut (on the throat or elsewhere) caused by a potsherd.

katari-ashkhāsh कतरि-अश्खाश् । कपालिकाभिरेव मारणम् m. destruction (i.e. execution, or killing) by cutting with potsherds (instead of with a sword) ; hence, using a potsherd instead of a sword for any purpose for which the latter is employed. **-bata** -बत । कपालिकासात्करणतुल्यं हिंसनम् m. ' boiled rice from a potsherd ', i.e. a method of killing a person, in which first his limbs are broken to pieces, and then these fragments are again broken into pieces like fragments of potsherds. **-zôr^{u}** -ज़ोरु । महाद्यूतकृत् m. (f. **-zör^{ü}** -ज़ोरू), an inveterate gambler, one who has gambled away all his (or her) property, and is reduced to gambling with potsherds ; met. one who is ruining himself (or herself) by extravagance, or who has done so.

kaṭür^{ü}, कटूरू, also spelt **kaṭ^{a}r** कट्र् । भस्त्रिका f. a scrap or piece of leather ; a small leathern pouch or bag.

kitur^{u} कितुरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, resembling the domestic fowl in appearance and voice ; a kind of rat (cf. **an-kitār^{i},** p. 29*b*, l. 30).

kitür^{ü} कितूरू । कपालिका f. a small potsherd. Cf. **kat^{ü}r^{ü}.**

kiṭur^{u} किटुरु । अक्षिकण्टकः m. a thorn or foreign particle in the eye ; a stye or ulcer in the eye (believed to be caused by such).

kotrī, see **kuṭh^{ü}r^{ü}.**

kōtur कोतुर् or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kōtur^{u}** कोतुरु । कपोतः m. (sg. dat. **kōtaras** कोतरस् ; f. nom. **kōt^{ü}r^{ü}** कोतूरू), a pigeon or dove (wild or tame) (El. ; L. 462, *kotar* ; Rām. 93 ; K. 922, 947) ; N. of a sept of Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇas. cock pigeon is also **nar-kōtur,** and a hen is **māda-kōtur** (W. 17).

kōtar-bāz कोतर्-बाज़् m. one who trains pigeons, a pigeon-fancier (W. 111). **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि । कपोतयुग्मम् f. a pair of doves (Gr.Gr. 82) ; esp. a pair of doves (male and female) swung, or let loose, in a wedding ceremony, over the bride and bridegroom. **-mor^{u}** -मंरु । विटङ्कम् m. a dovecot (K.Pr. 57). **-nal** -नल् । टङ्काख्यफलविशेषः m. ' a dove's leg ', a species of pear

(L. 350, *kotenal*). **-pūtᵘ** -पुतु । कपोतार्भकः, कपोतजातिमत्पुत्रः m. a young pigeon (Gr.Gr. 131); a boy of the Kōturᵘ sept of Brāhmaṇas. **-rath** -रथ् । कपोतरक्तम् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस्), pigeon's blood. It is of a very red colour, and the compound is often used in similes to express extreme redness.

kõṭur कौँटुर्, i.q. **kõnṭur**, q.v.

kütrü, see **katᵘrᵘ**.

katarun कतरुन् । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **katorᵘ** कतरु), to cut in slices, slice, cut up (El. *katurun*; H. x, 7). **katorᵘ-motᵘ** कतरु-मतु । कर्तितः perf. part. (f. **katürᵘ-müṭsᵘ** कतरु-मच्रू) cut up, cut into pieces.

kataranāwun कतरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kataranôwᵘ** कतरनोवु), caus. of **katarun**, q.v., to cause to slice; to cause to be sliced, to get sliced (Gr.Gr. 171).

kūṭīshŏr कूटीश्वर, m. a title of Śiva, as the presiding deity of **kūṭⁱhēr** and **kūṭi-tīrᵃth**, qq.v., in Skt. **kōṭiśwara** (Śiv. 1166).

katuth कतुथ् । कुत्र adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 156); to what place? whither? Cf. **kotᵘ 2**.

kūṭi-tīrᵃth कूटि-तीरथ् or **kūṭī-tīrᵃth** कूटी-तीरथ् m. (sg. dat. **-tīrthas** -तीर्थस्), N. of a Kashmīr site sacred among Hindūs on the bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam) near the western extremity of the town of Bārāmūla (RT.Tr. II, 483; Śiv. 1080, 1166, 1172).

kaitwāh कैत्वाह्, **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह्, i.q. **kōtāh**, q.v., p. 485*a*, l. 35.

kuṭawāl कुटवाल । कोटपालः m. the captain of a fortress; hence, the chief officer of police of a city or town, the chief constable, the city magistrate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 114; H. v, 7, 8, etc.). Cf. **kōṭapāl**.

kuṭawōlī कुटवाली f. the office or post of chief constable, etc. (Rām. 512).

katawañ कतवञ् । सूत्रसम्पादनमूल्यम् f. wages for spinning, wages paid to a person who spins thread, the charge for spinning (K.Pr. 214). **—karüñᵘ** —करुञ्रू f.inf. to earn money by spinning, to take to spinning for a livelihood (H. xi, 19).

kaṭy (YZ. 397), see **kaṭh 1**, p. 486*b*, l. 48.

katyō कत्यो, see **kati 1**, p. 483*b*, l. 49.

kaityāh कैत्याह्, **kötyāh** कांत्याह्, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 485*b*, l. 4.

katyukᵘ कत्युकु, see **kati**, p. 484*a*, l.

kūtyumᵘ कूत्युमु । कियत्संख्याकः pron. adj. (f. **kūtimᵘ** कूतिमू), consisting of how many? of how many? Cf. **kaṭsyumᵘ**.

kūtyunᵘ कूत्युनु । कियन्मूल्यः pron. adj. (f. **kūtiñᵘ** कूतिञू), of how much price? of what price? how highly priced? worth how much? (Gr.Gr. 148).

kātyāyanī कात्यायनी f. a name of the goddess Pārvatī, the consort of Śiva (K. 267).

kaṭüzᵘ कटंज़ू । मेषसमजः f. a flock of rams, a number of rams (Gr.Gr. 93).

kōtiz, see **katijᵘ**.

kᵃṭs कृत्र्, in **köl-kᵃṭs**, q.v. (p. 439*b*, l. 18).

kaṭsa कत्र । कति, कियत्यो f. pl. how many?; see **kūtᵃ**, p. 484*b*, l. 49 (W. 94, *kats*); also 1 p.p., f. pl. of **katun**, q.v.

kāṭsa 1 कात्र । आधारकीलकानि f. (for **3, 4**, see **kāṭsh 1, 2**), (in building) a truss, two obliquely set posts, meeting at an angle to support a cross beam. —॰ the joint of the knee or similar hinge joint of two long bones.

kāṭsa 2 कात्र, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 47 (for **3, 4**, see **kāṭsh, 1, 2**).

kaiṭsa कैत्र, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 48.

kàṭsi कंत्रि in **kàṭsi bĕhun** कंत्रि व्यहुन् । निरुत्तरीभावः m.inf. to sit silent (used of a questioner who has no counter-reply to the answer he has received, either because the answer puts him out of countenance, or because it is satisfactory).

kẽṭs क्यँत्र्, **kẽṭs** कैँत्र्, **kẽṭsau** क्यँत्रौ, **kẽṭsau** कैँत्रौ, see **kẽh**.

kiṭsᵘ 1 कित्रु, see **kyutᵘ**.

kiṭsᵘ 2 कित्रू, see **jangalⁱ**, p. 375*b*, l. 24.

kôṭsᵘ कोत्रु । कृपणः adj. (f. **köṭsᵘ 1** कांत्रू, for **2, 3**, see s.vv.), a miser, one who will not spend money, even though rich. Cf. **katun 2**.

köṭsᵘ 2 कांत्रू । यन्त्रविशेषः f. (for **1**, see **kôṭsᵘ**), a kind of scissors or pincers for cutting betel-nut, the *sarōtā* of India; a pair of scissors (for cutting cloth, etc.) (L.V. 103).

köṭsᵘ 3 कांत्रू । जान्वधोभागः f. (for **1**, see **kôṭsᵘ**), the under part of the leg between the thigh and the knee, the ham.

köṭsᵘ 4 कांत्रू, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 46.

kᵘṭsᵘ कुंत्रू, see **kᵒtᵘ**, **kᵃtun**, and **kᵃṭsun** (in YZ. 39, written **köṭs**, see **kᵒtᵘ**).

küṭsᵘ 1 कंत्रू, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 47.

küṭsᵘ 2 कंत्रू, see **katun**.

kūṭsᵘ कूंत्रू, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 46.

kāṭsa-bōṭa कात्र-बोट, see **kāṭsh 2**.

kaṭsh 1 कछ् । धातुमालिन्यम् (sg. dat. ? **kaṭsas** कत्रस्), verdigris.

kaṭsh 2 कछ् । कक्षौ m. (sg. dat. **kaṭshas** कछस्), the armpit; the corresponding pit at the root of the legs, the groin.

kaṭsha-brôrᵘ कछ-ब्रोरु । कक्षविस्फोटकभेदः m. a bubo, or glandular swelling, in the armpit, the *baghal-bilāī* of India (believed to be dispersed by getting a cat to lick it). **-wāl** -वाल् । कक्षरोमाणि m. the hair of armpits. **-wüṭᵘ** -वंटू । कक्षस्थानीयवस्त्रखण्डकः f. (in a Kāshmīrī coat) the gusset under the armpits.

kātsh^{i}-tāl^{i} mēlun कछि-तलि मेलुन् । अत्यासन्नमिलनम् m.inf. to get quite close under a person's armpits, i.e. approaching a person secretly in order to give a bribe; hence, to give a bribe. **-wöd^{ü}r^{ü}** वांदूरू f. a bubo (El. *katsawádir* m.). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । कचमन्वागमनम् m.inf. to get up to a person by his armpit (i.e. unexpectedly, without his seeing, and not straightforwardly from the front), to make a flank attack.

kātsh 1 काछ् । चयः m. (sg. abl. **kātsa 3** कात्स, for 1, 2, see s.vv.), pulmonary disease, phthisis, consumption (Gr.Gr. 52, K.Pr. 207).

kātsa-köthol^{u} कात्स-क्रथलु । यक्ष्मरुग्णः adj. (f. **-köthaj^{i}** -क्रथजि or **-köthüj^{ü}** -क्रथजू), one who suffers from phthisis, consumptive. **-wāv** -वाव् । उपद्रवादिकालः m. an epidemic of consumption; met. a time of general calamities (such as plague, earthquakes, or the like).

kātsh 2 काछ् । काचः m. (sg. abl. **kātsa 4** कात्स, for 1, 2, see s.vv.), glass (Gr.Gr. 10, 31, 52); crystal; (in Kāshmīrī) a species of pottery made of a fine kind of clay, from which bracelets and certain vessels are made (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **nyūl^{a} kātsh hyuh^{u},** s.v. **nyūl^{u}.**

kātsa-böng^{a}r कात्स-बुंगर् or **-böng^{ü}r^{ü}** -बुंगरू । काचमयकटकः f. a common kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, made of this pottery (El.). **-bōṭa** -बोट । पतङ्गिका m. a kind of small winged insect, ? the winged white-ant (Śiv. 1647). **-gor^{u}** -गरु । काचशिल्पी m. (f. **-gār^{i}-bāy** -गरि-बाय्), a man who makes bracelets, etc., of this pottery (the fem. is either his wife, or a woman who does this work) (El.); a bottle-maker (El.). **-kor^{u}** -करु m. a kind of bracelet made of this pottery (El.); cf. **katsha-kar,** s.v. **katsha. -mēts^{ü}** -म्यचू । काचमृत्तिका f. the fine earth from which this pottery is made. **-tĕmbar** -त्यंबर् । तिमिरम् m. cataract (the disease of the eyes). **-tĕmbarlad** -त्यंबर्लद् । तिमिररोगवान् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-tĕmbarladiñ** -त्यंबर्लदिञ्), one who suffers from cataract. **-zūn^{ü}** -ज़ूनू । कार्त्तिकज्योत्स्ना f. the crystal-clear moonlight of the month of Kārtikh (October–November) (Rām. 1620).

katsha कछ in **katsha-kar** कछ-कर् । वलयविशेषाः m.pl. a set of bangles or bracelets (usually silver or gold) worn by women on their arms. Cf. **kātsa-kor^{u},** s.v. **kātsh 2.**

kaitsha कैंछ, see **kūs^{u}.**

kaitsāh कैत्साह्, see **kūt^{u},** p. 485*a*, l. 27.

kētsh क्यछ or **kētsh** कैंछ, see **kēh.**

kitsh^{ü} किछू, see **kyuth^{u}.**

kötsh क्रछ f., i.q. **köth 2,** q.v.

kōtsha काँछ, see **kūs^{u}.**

kötsh^{u} क्रछु or **kotsh^{u}** कछु । उत्कोचः m. a bribe (El. *kauts*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 99, *khutsh*); cf. **köth^{i}-kuchay,** p. 489*a*, l. 4. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to give a bribe, to bribe (Gr.M.). **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यनु m.inf. to take bribes (El.).

kötsh^{i}-khör क्रछि-ख्वर् or **kötsh^{i}-khāv** क्रछि-खाव । उत्कोचभोक्ता m. a bribe-eater, a bribe-taker.

kötsh^{ü} 1 क्रछू or **kütsh^{ü}** कछू । वस्त्रास्यचम् f. a bag, sack, pouch, or wallet, made of cloth (Gr.Gr. 63). Cf. **köth^{u},** of which this word is a fem. dim. (Gr.Gr. 33, 37); cf. also **köth 2.**

kötsh^{ü} 2 क्रछू, see **köth 1** and **2.**

kotsh^{u} कछु, see **kötsh^{u}.**

kötsāh कात्साह्, see **kūt^{u},** p. 485*a*, l. 29.

kütsh^{ü} 1 कछू, see **kötsh^{ü} 1.**

kütsh^{ü} 2 कछू । क्षुद्रक्षुपभेदः m. wild indigo, a small shrub, generally found in villages near mountains; *Indigofera heterantha* (El. *küts*; K.Pr. 184, *kuts*; L. 68, 70, 461). The twigs are used in basket-making; cf. **gura-kütsh^{ü},** p. 298*b*, l. 19, and **kōñ^{ü} 2. -ts^{a}nĕ** -च्ञ । क्षुद्रक्षुपशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal made from this plant.

kātshāh काँछाह्, **kātshāh** काँछाह्, **kētshāh** क्यछाह्, **kētshāh** कैंछाह्, **kūtshāh** कुँछाह्, **kūtshāh** कुँछाह्, see **kēh.**

kötsh^{ü}j^{ü} क्रछ्जू, see **kötshul.**

kötshal क्रछल् । आकस्मिकछलम् m. an unexpected trick (esp. when it stops or confines the deceived person).

kötshul क्रछुल् or **kötshul^{u}** क्रछुलु । भारिकः m. (sg. dat. **kötshalas** क्रछलस्, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **kötsh^{ü}j^{ü}** क्रछ्जू), a porter, esp. one who carries grain (in a **köth,** or leathern sack) (El. *kötsúl*). Cf. **köth 2.**

kaitshar कैंछर् or **kōtshar** कांछर् । कनिष्ठत्वम् m. the condition or position of the youngest son of a family. Cf. **kūs^{u}.**

kö-tsēkh क्र-च्रैंख् । कुत्सितयोनिः (तद्युता च) f. (sg. dat. **-tsēki** -च्रैंकि), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kö-töth. kötsēki-hond^{u}** क्रचैंकि-हंन्दु । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

katsul कचुल् or **katsul^{u}** कचुलु । अल्पपात्रभेदः m. (sg. dat. **katsalas** कचलस्), a kind of little box or vessel in which small articles are kept (e.g. small toilet articles, such as spangles, or esp. the number of small necessaries, scents, incense, etc., used by a sacrificing priest in religious ceremonies), a pyx; cf. **nör^{i}-k^{o},** s.v. **nôr^{u}.**

kaṭsal-düjü कत्रल-दूंजू । अल्पपात्रस्थापनोपयोगीवस्त्रखण्डः f. a cloth in which these small boxes containing articles used in religious ceremonies are wrapped and kept, a pyx-cloth. **-dūnu** -डूनु । परस्परवद्धमल्पपात्रयुग्मम् m. a pair of cups, the open faces of which fit together like the two halves of a walnut-shell (cf. **dūnu**), and which are used for carrying scents, etc., for religious ceremonies.

kŏ-ṭsail क्र-श़ैल् or **kŏ-ṭsöl** क्र-चांल् । कुत्सितचेलः m. one who habitually wears dirty clothes; hence, a man of vile conduct (Śiv. 750).

kāṭsalad काश़लद् । क्षयरोगी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **kāṭsaladiñ** काश़लदिञ्), one who suffers from consumption, a consumptive.

kaṭsimü कश़िमू, see **kaṭsyumu**.

küṭsü-müṭsü कंचू-मंचू, see **kotu-motu**, s.v. **katun 1**, p. 490b, l. 44.

kāṭsan काश़न् । श्रौर्णोष्णीषः m. a kind of woollen turban, worn only by Musalmān teachers.

kaṭsun कत्सुन् or **katun** कतुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **kotu** कोतु, f.pl. **kaṭsa** कश़; 2 p.p. **kaṭsyōv** कश़्योव्, m.pl. **kaṭsöy** कश़ांय् or **kaṭsey** कश़ेय्, Gr.Gr. 224–5, 227), to become moist, damp (by contact with a liquid). The caus. of this verb is **kaṭsawun**, not **kaṭsarāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **kotu-motu** कोतु-मोतु perf. part. (f. **küṭsü-müṭsü** कंचू-मंचू), made damp, made wet, wetted (K.Pr. 121, sg.m. *kutsamut, sic*).

kēṭsan कँश़न्, **kēṭsan** कँश़न्, see **kēh**.

kaṭsanāwun कश़नावुन् । क्लिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kaṭsanôwu** कश़नोवु), to make damp, to cause to be damp (see Gr.Gr. 174). Cf. **kaṭsawun**.

kaṭsar कश़र् । आर्द्रता m. dampness, wetness.

kāṭsuru काश़ुरु । काचरः adj. (f. **kāṭsürü** काश़ूरू), brown, tawny (W. 20); esp. (of a person) with brown hair and eyes (Gr.Gr. 139, K.Pr. 100) (a brown-haired man is considered to be invariably stingy and selfish, K.Pr. l.c.). **kāṭsari-bōṭa** काश़रि-बोट । काचरकेशः m. brown-haired (genl. u.w. reference to children).

kaiṭsar कैश़र् । कियत्ता m. howmuchness, howmaniness, the quantity of anything.

kuṭsoru 1 कुश़रु m. (f. **kuṭsarĕñ** कुचर्यञ्), see **gūli-kuṭsoru**, p. 284a, l. 46.

kuṭsoru 2 कुश़रु or **kuṭsuru** कुश़ुरु । बालश्वा m. (f. **kuṭsürü 1** कुश़ूरू or **kuṭsürü** कुश़ूरू), a young dog, a puppy (K.Pr. 83, 121) (cf. **nĕnĕ-ko**, s.v. **nĕnĕ 2**). (When a human being is spoken of metaphorically as a puppy, the fem. is **kuṭsarĕñ** कुश़र्यञ्; cf. **drāga-ko**, p. 241b, l. 22, and **kuṭsoru 1**.) **kuṭsari-karañĕ** कुश़रि-करञ । श्ववल्गितानि f.pl. puppy actions, puppy coaxings, the coaxing and fondling shown to each other by children.

kuṭsürü 2 कुश़ूरू । अत्यल्पशिश्नः f. a small penis, esp. that of a baby. Cf. **mŏma-kuṭsuru**, the nipple of the breast (s.v. **mŏm**).

kāṭsarun काश़रुन् । पिङ्गलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāṭsaryōv** काश़र्योव्), to become tawny or brown, to be browned (Gr.Gr. 170).

kuṭsarĕñ कुश़र्यञ्, see **kuṭsoru 1 and 2.**

kāṭsarĕr काश़र्यर् । काचरता m. brownness (Gr.Gr. 139); esp. brownness of the hair or eyes, a swarthy complexion.

kāṭsarāwun काश़रावुन् । पिङ्गलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kāṭsarôwu** काश़रोवु), to make brown, to dye brown (e.g. with madder) (Gr.Gr. 170).

kŏ-ṭsŏth क्र-चुथ् । कुत्सितयोनिः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsŏti** -चुति), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kŏ-ṭsĕkh**. **kŏṭsŏti-hondu** क्रचुति-हंन्दु । कुत्सितयोनिजातः adj. (f. **-hünzü** -हंज़ू), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

kaṭsōv कश़ोव्, see **katun.**

kaṭsawun कश़वुन् । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kaṭsowu** कश़ोवु), to make moist, to moisten. Cf. **kaṭsanāwun.**

küṭsüy कंचूय्, see **kūtu**, p. 484b, l. 43.

kaṭsyumu कश़्युमु । कतमः pron. adj. (f. **kaṭsimü** कश़िमू), who, or which, of many? which out of many (Gr.Gr. 149). Cf. **kūtyumu**.

kāv 1 काव् । काकः m. (sg. abl. **kāwa 1** काव; f. **köviñ** कांविञ्, Gr.Gr. 37), a crow (El. *káo*; Gr.Gr. 37, 51; Gr.M.; L.V. 28; K.Pr. 28, 36, 82, 101, 195; Śiv. 735, 1756; Rām. 319, 642, 685, 893, 973, 1191, 1629).

According to El., there are in Kashmīr two kinds of crows, one wholly black, and the other with a dirty white neck. Cf. **hôru kāv** (K.Pr. 82), a black and white crow; hence, a marked man.

Crows, being great travellers, are believed to carry news from far distances, and are often apostrophized in poetry and asked for news of an absent beloved. Cf. Rām. 893.

kāwa-ŏṭu काव-ओंटु । काकपदम् m. the mark ∧ used in manuscripts to indicate 'caret', i.e. that a letter or letters have been omitted. **-bôru** -बोरु । काकोन्नततरो भारः m. a high piled up burden (just as a crow by collecting straws and sticks one by one makes a very high pile). **-dach** -दछ् । द्राक्षाविशेषः f. a kind of semi-wild vine producing small black grapes (El., W. 115); the Barberry, *Berberis Lycium* (L. 74, 75, 76, *káodách*); cf. **kāvürü dach**, p. 496a, l. 33. **-dini** -दिनि । काकवद्दृष्टयः m.pl. of the next, suspicious glances (as a crow looks at a person suspiciously from

a distance). **-dyun**^{u} **1** -दिनु । काकवद्दर्शनम् m., i.q. the preceding; cf. **kāwa dyun**^{u}, s.v. **kāwa 2**. **-hŏṭh**^{u} -हॉठू । काकवन्ध्या f. a woman that bears only one child. **-kŏdur**^{u} -क्वडुरु । धान्यविशेषः m. 'crow's pip', N. of a kind of paddy with a full-shaped red grain. **-khūr**^{u} -खूरु । काकजङ्घा m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, said to resemble a crow's leg in shape. **-kumor**^{u} -कुमरु m. N. of a certain bird; cf. **kumor**^{u}. **-kan** -कन् । काककर्णौ m. pl. 'crow's ears', very acute ears, which (like a crow) can distinguish even a single very faint and obscure sound. **-kāwa** -काव । एकेनैकेन काकेन adv. 'crow by crow'; met. of a great crowd gradually collecting, just as crows gather one by one into a great flock; cf. K.Pr. 100. **-lor**^{u} -लरु । धान्यभेदः m. name of a kind of paddy with full-shaped grains partly red and partly white. **-pakh** -पख् । काकगरुत्, द्यूतक्रीडाभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-pakhi** -पखि), a crow's wing (used as a simile for anything intensely black); N. of a kind of gambling game, played with cowries placed in the four corners of a ruled board. **-punim**^{u} -पुनिमू । माघमासपूर्णिमा f. the full moon of the month of Māg (January–February), on which it is customary to feed crows. **-pūr**^{u} -पूरु । काकपादः m. a crow's footprint (as left in snow or the like); hence, after a heavy fall of snow, the tracks indicating a concealed path made by the first venturesome person to go forth. **-pūt**^{u} -पुतु । काकपोतः m. a crow's fledgling, a young crow (Gr.Gr. 131, K.Pr. 195); met. a miserably thin child or the like. **-patol**^{u} -पतलु । काकार्थ तृणपुत्तलविशेषः m. a kind of grass doll made for feeding crows on the full moon of Māg (see **kāwa-punim**^{u}, ab.). **-shup**^{u} -शुपु । शुक्तिभेदः m. 'a crow's winnowing-sieve', a shell of a pearl-oyster. **-ṭshyoṭ**^{u} -छ्योटु । काकोच्छिष्टम् m. 'crow's leavings', fruit, etc., which has been partly eaten by a crow. It is not considered to be thereby rendered impure. **-ṭsop**^{u} -चपु । काकदंशः m. a crow's bite; the mark of a crow's beak on some fruit which it has partly eaten; see the preceding. **-yĕnĕwŏl**^{u} -यञवोलु m. a crow's wedding procession, i.e. the evening procession of thousands of noisy crows returning to roost; hence, a badly arranged wedding arrangement, everything upside down (K.Pr. 100).

kŏv^{i} **trôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} काँवि चोवु-मंतु । काकपरित्यक्तः perf. part. (f. **—tröv**^{u}**-müṭs**^{u} —चांवू-मंचू), abandoned by a crow, of some fruit or the like scattered or thrown away by a crow, and hence belonging to nobody; met. 'nobody's child', a person who has no family, etc., to belong to.

kāwan-gŏjĕ कावन्-गोज्य । काकभ्यः सारांशाः f. pl. crows' kernels, i.e. nuts or the like scattered hither and thither, or gobbled up, by crows; hence, met. of property scattered and squandered, as in **dyār gayĕs kāwan gŏjĕ**, his money became crows' kernels (K.Pr. 101).

kāv 2 काव् m. a caw, the sound made by a crow. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to caw (K.Pr. 101).

kawa कव, **kawā** कवा, see **kyāh**.

kāwa 2 काव m. (for 1, see **kāv 1**), the ear (El.) **—dyun**^{u} **2** —दिनु m.inf. to listen (El., W. 87). Perhaps this is a ghost-word. Cf. **kāwa dyun**^{u} **1**, s.v. **kāv 1**. According to El., it is in use towards Bāramula.

kavi कवि m. a poet (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.), i.q. **kāviy**, q.v.

kev, kĕv^{i} क्यवि, see **kyov**^{u}.

kŏv क्वव् । यूकाविशेषः f. a small kind of louse, described as red in colour and a great biter.

kōv कोव्, in **kōv ka** कोव् क, the Kāshmīrī name of the letter **ka** क, when written in the Śāradā character (used in schools).

kôv^{u} **1** कोवु । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kôv^{u} **2** कोवु । वक्रयष्टिः m. a hooked stick or crook, such as would be used for pulling down fruit from a tree, or for fastening a rope to (e.g. in the case of a tent-peg). Cf. **gör**^{i}**-kôv**^{u}, p. 298*a*, l. 33.

kôv^{u} **3** कोवु । श्यामरागः m. dark-coloured, black; cf. **kāwor**^{u}. **—kaṭh** —कठ । कृष्णमेषः m. a black ram (used in sacrificial offerings to demons).

kuwa कुव adv. by what means? how? (H. v, 9). Poet. for **kawa**, see **kyāh**.

kŏ-wŏc^{u} क्व-वांचू, see **kŏ-wôk**^{u}.

kwöj^{u} क्वाँजू । उलूखलम् f. a stone mortar (for pounding salt, spices, or the like).

kwöji-til क्वाँजि-तील् । उलूखलघृष्टं तैलम् m. oil crushed out in such a mortar. **-wath** -वठ । कुट्टनाश्मा m. (sg. dat. **waṭas** वटस), the stone pestle of such a mortar.

kāwoj^{u} कावंजु or **kāwuj**^{u} कावुजु । कापालिकः m. (his wife is **kāwāj**^{i}**-bāy** कावंजि-बाय or **kāwajĕn** कावज्यञ्), the attendant at a Hindū burning *ghāṭ*, whose perquisite is the clothing of the corpses. In Kashmīr he is always a Musalmān (El.; K.Pr. 101, 122; L. 263).

kāwajĕn कावज्यञ् । कापालिकी f., see **kāwoj**^{u}.

kīwajyār कीवज्यार् । केवलत्वम् m. loneliness, orphanhood; the condition of having no relations or connexions by marriage.

kawukᵘ कवुकु, see **kyāh.**

kŏ-wôkᵘ क्र-वोकु । कद्वद: adj. (f. **kŏ-wöcᵘ** क्र-वांचू), one who utters ill words, abusive, foul-mouthed.

kawākh कवाख्। कृश: adj. c.g. lean, thin (by nature).

kwīklapot (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.).

kwŏl (El.), i.q. **kŏl 2,** q.v.

kawāli कवंलि । चषः पात्रविशेषः f. a small brass cup or bowl (Panjābī *kauli*). In Kashmir it is an imported article. Cf. **kawolᵘ.**

kawolᵘ कवलु m. a large cup (El. *kauwul*). Cf. **kawāli.**

kēwal केवल् or **kīwal** कीवल्। केवलः m. alone, solitary; esp. one who has no family, relations, or connexions by marriage; lone, lonely, lone and lorn (Rām. 1219, 1591, 1623). As adv. only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M., L.V. 72, Śiv. 1472).

kēwala केवल m̃. He Who is alone, Who is isolated (from all phenomenal existence), and is pure spirit, a title of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 161, 180, 361, 1540, 1605; these are all vocatives, for sg. nom. see Śiv. 512, 1333).

kŏ-vēla क्र-वेल । असमयः m. a bad time, a time of disaster (famine, epidemic, plague, or the like).

kwīllim (? spelling) m. the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens* (El.), a honey-flower; i.q. **kil-mīch,** q.v.

kuvalayāpīḍ कुवलयापीड् m. N. of an elephant belonging to Kaṁsa, which was killed by Kṛṣṇa (K. 373; cf. 431 ff.).

kwong (El.), i.q. **kŏng,** q.v.

köviñ काविञ्। काकी f. a hen crow (El. *kāvin*, Gr.Gr. 37). See **kāv 1.**

kāworᵘ कावंरु or **kāwurᵘ** कावुरु । कालः adj. (f. **kāvürᵘ** कावंरू), dark-coloured, black (Gr.Gr. 139); cf. **kôwᵘ 3. kāvürᵘ dach** कावंरू दछ । कृष्णा द्राक्षा f. a kind of black-coloured grape (El. *kāwir dach*). Cf. **kāwa-dach,** p. 494b, l. 48.

kŏ-wara क्र-वर । कुत्सितप्रकारेण adv. by a bad method, in a bad way.

kuwār कुवार् m. *Polygonum* (El.).

kuvēr कुवेर् or **kuvīr** कुवीर् m. (in Hindū legend) the god of riches and treasure, and regent (*lōkapāla*) of the northern quarter (Śiv. 1154, 1819; K. 591).

kāwᵃrun कावरुन or **kāwarun** कावरुन । श्यामीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāwᵃryōv** कावर्योव), to turn black, to become black, usually in the sense of being spoiled; e.g. of a red fruit turning black, or the hands losing their natural colour and darkening through illness or emaciation (Śiv. 1259, **kāwarun;** cf. **atha kāwᵃraniⁱ,** p. 59b, l. 5).

kāwarĕr कावर्यर् । कालत्वम m. darkening, becoming black; abs. noun of **kāworᵘ,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 139).

kŏwatī क्रवती قوتي । (बल)पुष्टिकारकः adj. c.g. strengthening, invigorating, tonic, nourishing (of food, medicine, etc.).

kŏwath 1 क्रवथ् قوت । बलम् m. (sg. dat. **kŏwatas** क्रवतस्), strength, power, virtue, force, vigour, energy, authority (El.). Regarding the gender of this word, see W. 18. **kŏwata-rostᵘ** क्रवत-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), powerless, without strength, unable (El. *kuwatrust*).

kŏ-wath 2 क्र-वथ् । कुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **kŏwati** क्रवति), a bad path, a dirty foul pathway, or difficult road (e.g. on a mountain or through a forest, etc.). **kŏwati lagun** क्रवति लगुन् । निम्नमार्गसंगमः m.inf. to go on a bad path, to take to evil courses; to turn out badly (of an action).

kavy कव्य् m. (in Hindū religion) oblations to deceased ancestors (K. 974), opp. to **havy,** q.v.

kāway कावय । काकानां युगपद्भावः f. a collection of crows (such as occurs in the evening), a crow-parliament. See **kāv 1.**

kåviy कंविय् । कविः m. a poet; esp. a panegyrist. Cf. **kavi.**

kŏ-vizi क्र-विज़ि । कुवेलायाम adv. at a bad time; in a time of calamities, etc.; at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, untimely, unseasonably. A contracted form of this word is **kŏzi.**

kyā क्या, see **kyāh.**

kᵃy कय् । मन्थनी f. a kind of large earthenware vessel, in which milk is kept to ripen, and is then churned; a churn (Śiv. 1435, 1462, 1838); cf. **dŏda-kᵃy,** p. 189b, l. 16, and **guras-kᵃy,** p. 304a, l. 48. **kᵃyĕ-wörᵘ** कय-वांरू । पात्रविशेषः f. a small wide-mouthed vessel used as a churn.

kay कय् قي । वमथुः m. vomiting; vomit. Genl. used in plur., as in **chis kay gatshān,** he is vomiting (Gr.M.). **-dasta** -दस्त । वम्यतिसारमहारोगः m.pl. severe bilious vomiting and purging; cholera. Cf. **dasta-kay,** p. 256a, l. 37.

kāyā काया। शरीरम f. the body (obs. exc. in poetry) (Śiv. 158, 1458, 1479, 1572, 1630, 1742). **-kashṭh** -कश्ट् (-कष्ठ) । शरीरकष्टम m. (sg. dat. **-kashṭas** -कश्टस्), distress of the body (from hunger, thirst, heat, disease, or the like).

kāyĕ काय in **burza-kāyĕ,** p. 130b, l. 35, q.v.

kiy किय् conj. corruption of the Pers. **ki** كہ, that. Often added pleon. to **hargāh,** if (H. viii, 7, 13). Cf. **hargāh.**

kay-chach-kūṭᵘ कय्-छ्छ्-कूटु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about four miles south of the town of Avantipura, on the bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam), the ancient Katikā, and the Kai of RT.Tr. II, 460.

köyida कांयिद قاعدہ often written **köida** कांइद m.
a rule, regulation, law, institution (Gr.M.); usual
course of procedure, custom, usage, habit, manner,
mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. **bē-köida.**

kyāh क्याह् । किम् pron. inter. [In the sing. this pron.
is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases dis-
tinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. The
inan. forms when used as substantival pronouns make
no distinction of gender; but, when used as an
adjectival pronoun, in the nom. either the inan. or
the an. form may be used in agreement with an
inan. noun. If the an. form is used it agrees with
the noun in gender. In the plur. there is no
distinction between an. and inan., and gender is
distinguished only in the nominative.

The gen. sg. and pl. is used only as a substantival
pronoun. When used as an adjectival pronoun in
agreement with a noun in the gen. sg., the pronoun
is put into the an. dat. if the noun is an. masc. (as in
kamis něciv[i]**-sond**[u], of what boy?). It is put into
the inan. abl. if the noun is inan. masc. (as in **kami**
k[a]**smuk**[u], of what kind?), and is put into the
an. fem. dat. if the noun is fem., whether an. or inan.
(as in **kami kōrě-hond**[u], of what girl? **kami**
kāmě-hond[u], of what work?). In the plural there
is no difficulty. If the pronoun is adjectival and in
agreement with any noun in the gen. plur., it is,
as usual, put into the dative plural, as in **kaman**
něcivěn-hond[u], of what boys? **kaman kōrěn-hond**[u],
of what girls? **kaman kāměn-hond**[u], of what works?

In the an. dat. sg., **kamis** is used for both masc.
and fem. if the pronoun is used substantivally; but
if it is used adjectivally, in agreement with an
an. fem. noun, the fem. form is **kami,** not **kamis.**
The inan. dat. sing. is used both substantivally and
adjectivally.

Sg. nom. an. m. **kus** कुस्, **kus**[u] कुसु (poet.); f.
kŏssa क्स्स; inan. **kyāh** क्याह्: dat. an. (m. and f.)
kamis कमिस्, **kas** कस्; f. (only as adj.) **kami**
कमि; inan. **kath** कथ्: gen. an. (m. and f.) **kȧm**[i]**-**
sond[u] कंमि-सन्दु, **kasond**[u] कसन्दु, **kas** कस्; inan.
kamyuk[u] कम्युकु, **kawuk**[u] कवुकु: ag. an. and
inan. m. **kȧm**[i] कंमि; f. **kami** कमि: abl. an.
and inan. (m. and f.) **kami** कमि, **kawa** कव.
Pl. nom. m. **kam** कम्; f. **kama** कम: dat. (m. and f.)
kaman कमन्: gen. (m. and f.) **kaman-hond**[u]
कमन्-हंन्दु, **kahond**[u] कहंन्दु, ag. and abl. (m. and f.)
kamau कमौ, **kamav** कमव्. For most of the above
forms see Gr.Gr. 89 and Gr.M. See also the
references bel.

In the word **kyāh** क्याह्, the final **h** is often
dropped, so that we also find **kyā** क्या. In the
Persian character the word is generally written
kyah or **kĕh** کیہ (Gr.M., K.Pr. 15).]

Who? which? what? **dĕṭha kyāh,** a great deal;
see **dĕṭha.** As an adjective **kyāh** in all its
adjectival forms is sometimes used in an exclamatory
sense, i.e. what! in the sense of our 'what a!',
'how wonderful!', 'how beautiful!', 'how extra-
ordinary!', and so on, as in **kami lōla,** with what
(passionate) love (Śiv. 957; so L.V. 78; Śiv. 426,
661, 812, 814, 943, etc.; Rām. 4, 22, 155, 175, 556,
769; K. 223). Cf. the use of the word **kyāh** as an
interjectional adv., bel., p. 500*a*, l. 12.

Or, again, this pron. may be used contemptuously
to mean 'what?', in the sense of 'nothing at all' or
'very petty', as in **ṭsŏmbi kus kan,** who (i.e. no
one) will pierce the ears (Śiv. 1290); **wuñ kyāh**
pĕv, now what has fallen? i.e. what has fallen now
is a mere nothing (Śiv. 1294; so Śiv. 1811); **wāti**
kas and, for whom (i.e. for no one) will she reach
completion? (Rām. 128).

This pronoun, compounded with the indefinite
pronoun **kūh,** itself takes an indefinite meaning, as
in **kūh kus,** anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kūh**
kyāh, some kind or other of (Rām. 231, 373);
kūh kath jāyĕ, in any place, anywhere (Rām.
689); **kūh kami sāta,** at any time (Rām. 836).

kĕh क्यह for **kyah** (i.e. **kyāh,** see ab.) in the
following:—**kĕhŏ** क्यह्व or **kĕhō** क्यहो । किं भोः adv.
an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā** and **kyāh,** bel., used
familiarly in addressing a younger or inferior male;
cf. the next and **kyā-bā,** bel. (**kĕhŏ,** H. v, 4, 5;
kĕhō, K.Pr. 87). **kĕhay** क्यहय् । किं भोः adv. the
same as the preceding, but used when addressing
a younger or inferior female. Cf. **kyā-biñ,** bel.

kahond[u] कहंन्दु । केषाम् adj. (f. **kahünz**[u] कहंज़ू),
pl. gen. of whom (pl.)?, u.w. ref. to persons or
things, masculine or feminine (Rām. 766); m. sg. abl.
kahandi-sūty, through whose instrumentality?
through whom? (Rām. 176), i.q. **kaman-hond**[u],
bel.

kam 3 कम । अलौकिकानि (for **1, 2,** see s.vv.) (f.
kama कम), m. pl. nom. who? which? u.w. ref. to
persons or things; as subst. (Śiv. *742, 1811*; Rām.
1213; H. xii, 1); as adj. (L.V. 39, *109*; *Śiv. 1037*;
Rām. 122, 1619; K. 223, (fem.) 275). —**kam 2**—कम ।
के के pl. m. (for **1,** see **kam 1**) (f. **kama kama**
कम कम), which (pl.) out of several; how many kinds
of, usually in a commendatory sense, how many great

(kings, gods, or the like), and so on (Śiv. 129, 413, 586, 970, 1719, 1847; K. 638).

kamau कमौ pl. ag. and abl. (m. and f.) by or from whom? also written **kamav** कमव् (Rām. 9).

kȧmi कमि m. sg. ag. (f. **kami** कमि), by whom (an. or inan.)? as subst. (YZ. 147; Śiv. 576, 738, 826, etc.; Rām. 78, 159, 160, etc.; K. 903; H. iii, 3; x, 12); as adj. (Rām. 184, 1191). **-sondu** -संन्दु । कस्य adj. (f. **-sünzü** -संज़ू), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Rām. 1241). Another form of this sg. gen. is **kasondu**, q.v., bel.

kami 1 कमि f. of **kȧmi**, ab., q.v. (Rām. 346, adj. inan.; K. 1115, id.).

kami 2 कमि f. sg. dat. when used as adj. See ab.

kami 3 कमि sg. abl. (an. or inan., m. or f.), from whom? from what?; as adj. (L.V. 41, 84, 85; Śiv. 528, 661, 812, 1041, etc.; Rām. 340 inan. m., 1084 id., 1210 id., 1579 an. f., etc.; K. 514, 653, 1121). For instances of the use as a subst. see bel. Another form of this case is **kawa**, q.v., bel. **-bāpath** -बापथ् adv. for what? why? (Śiv. 1448; Rām. 408; H. ix, 1; x, 12). —**hīta** —हीत adv. for what reason? why? (K. 607, 1117). —**khötara** —खोतर adv. wherefore? why? (El.). **-kani** -कनि । किमर्थम् adv. for what? wherefore? why? for what reason? (Gr.Gr. 159). —**mŏkha** —म्वख adv. on what account? for what reason? wherefore? (H. x, 4). —**pöri** —पोरि । कस्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 799); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 151, 159). —**pāryuku** —पार्युकु । किंपार्श्वकः adj. (f. —**pāricü** —पारिचू), of, or belonging to, what direction? of where?; born, or produced, where? **-pata** -पत । कस्मादनु adv. after whom? after what? behind whom or what? —**pöṭhi** —पोठि adv. in what manner? how? (K. 602, 607, 799). **-patuku** -पतुकु । कस्य पश्चाद्भवः adj. (f. **-patücü** -पतचू), of, or belonging to, behind whom or what?; born, or produced, since what? **-pushy** -पुश्य् adv. for what? why? (Gr.M.; Rām. 1361, 1649). —**ranga** —रंग । केन प्रकारेण adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.). —**sana** —सन, see **kus sana**, bel. (Śiv. 1600). —**tām** —ताम (Śiv. 1725, 1861) or —**tāñ** —ताञ्, see **kus tām, kyāh tām**, bel. —**vizi** —विज़ि । कस्मिन्काले at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 157).

kamū कमू, i.q. **kam 3**, ab., with an interjectional **ū** attached, O who? (m. pl. nom.) (Rām. 215, used by a woman in impassioned verse). Cf. **kasū**, bel.

kaman कमन् pl. dat. (m. and f.) to whom? (Rām. 1441 an. m.); as adj. (Rām. 687 an. f.). **-hondu** -हन्दु (f. **-hünzü** -हंज़ू), pl. gen. (an. and inan., m. or f.), i.q. **kahondu**, q.v., ab.

kamis कमिस् an. sg. dat. to whom? (m. subst. and adj.; f. only subst.); as subst. (Śiv. 244, 532, 845, 1796; Rām. 997, 1230, 1347).

kamav कमव्, see **kamau**, ab.

kȧmiy कमिय्, i.q. **kȧmi**, ab., with emph. **y** (Śiv. 574; Rām. 1023–5).

kamyuku कम्युकु inan. sg. gen. (f. **kamicü** कमिचू), of what? (H. vi, 13, 14).

kas कस् an. sg. dat. to whom? as subst. (L.V. 17, 21, 33; Śiv. 278, 286, 583, 738, etc.; Rām. 218, 340, 447; 1620 f.; K. 290, 304, 545, 581, 846). In Rām. 1347 **kas** and **kamis** are used side by side with identical meanings. As adj. (Rām. 351 m., 1319 f.). Often used as an an. sg. gen. (or dat. of possession) (Śiv. 91, 189, 243, 324, 585, etc.; Rām. 1576; K. 175, 1057, 1111, etc.). Used with force of acc. whom? (Śiv. 249, 534, 1298, etc.; Rām. 1307). The use of this form as an adj. is rare. The only instance noted is **kas dēvas,** to what god? (Śiv. 243).

kasū कसू, i.q. **kas,** with interjectional suffix **ū,** to whom? (Rām. 211, 1532). Cf. **kamū,** ab.

kŏsa क्वस poet. for **kŏssa.** See **kus,** bel. (Rām. 1609).

kus कुस् or (e.g. L.V. 39) **kusu** कुसु (f. **kŏssa** क्वस्स, or (poet.) **kŏsa** क्वस, or (vill.) **kusa** कुस. See **kŏssa,** bel.), sg. nom. m. an. (and, as adj., also inan.) who? as subst. (L.V. 7, 78, 88; Śiv. 47, 243–9, 432, 472, etc.; Rām. 176, 238, 293, 738, etc.; K. 31, 98, 327, etc.; H. xi, 2; xii, 1); as adj. an. (L.V. 14, 39; Śiv. 1887; Rām. 882, 1324); as adj. inan. (L.V. 78; Śiv. 1062, 1226, 1770, 1831, 1912; Rām. 1605; K. 1161). With emph. **y, kusuy,** who really? (H. xi, 19). —**hyuhu** —ह्युहु । कीदृश इव adj. (f. **kŏssa hishü** क्वस्स हिशू), like what? what kind of? (Gr.M.). —**kus** —कुस् who or which of several (f. sg. nom. **kŏssa kŏssa** क्वस्स क्वस्स, etc.; H. x, 6, **kusa kusa** कुस कुस). —**sana** —सन or —**sanā** —सना । कः स्वित् pron. inter. (f. **kŏssa sana** क्वस्स सन or —**sanā** —सना; inan. **kyāh sana** क्याह् सन or —**sanā** —सना, q.v., bel.), i.q. **kus,** but implying a shade of doubt (Gr.Gr. 180 ff.), *quasi* 'I wonder what', 'what kind of' (L.V. 39, **kawa sana,** adj. inan. sg. abl.; Śiv. 1600, **kami sana**; Rām. 1408, **kus sanā wãdur,** I wonder what monkey (this is); so K. 287, **kŏsa sana**). Hence, often used

indefinitely, 'I wonder who,' i.e. 'someone or other' (Rām. 834, m. sg. ag. **kåm^{i} sanā**). **—tām** —ताम् । कश्चित् m. (f. **kŏssa tām** क्रस्स ताम्, etc.), i.q. **kus,** but implying a doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām āv** (did anyone come? If so) who came? (Gr.Gr. 256); someone or other, someone indefinite (W. 137; L.V. 86; K.Pr. 164; Śiv. 1725, 1861); used sometimes as an indefinite pronoun, or as an indefinite article, a, a certain (Gr.M.). **—tāmath** —तामथ्, **—tāñ** —ताञ्, or **—tāñĕth** ताञथ् । कश्चित् (f. **kŏssa tāmath** क्रस्स तामथ्, etc.), id. (Śiv. 85 **—tāñ**; Rām. 1397, **kam tāñ,** I wonder who = some unknown people; H. v, 4, **—tāñ**; viii, 10, **—tāñ**).

kusa कुस, vill. for **kŏssa,** q.v. and see **kus,** ab.

kasond^{u} कसन्दु । कस्य adj. (f. **kasünz^{u}** कसंज़ू), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Śiv. 534, 805, 1794; Rām. 965). Another form of this gen. sg. is **kåm^{i}-sond^{u},** ab.

kŏssa क्रस्स, or (poet.) **kŏsa** क्रस, or (vill.) **kusa** कुस, f. of **kus,** ab., q.v. As subst., who? (L.V. 7; Śiv. 1091; K. 919, **kŏsa**); as adj. an. f. what? (L.V. 39); as adj. inan. f. what? (Śiv. 1041, 1237, 1682, 1710; Rām. 1609, **kŏsa**; K. 1003, **kŏsa,** 1092, id.).

kusuy कुसुय्, see **kus,** ab.

kath कथ्, sg. dat. inan. to what? for what? or (used as acc.) what? as subst. (Śiv. 763, 901, 1031, 1228); as adv. for what? i.e. how? (Rām. 1580); as adj. (Śiv. 16, 832, 889, 1471; Rām. 250, 418, 880, 1652). **-kun** -कुन् । किं प्रति towards what? whither? in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 160); where? **—tām** —ताम् । किं यावत्, कंचन adv. up to what? to what limit? how far? Also i.q. **kath,** but implies that the speaker is in doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām,** ab. **—tāmath** —तामथ्, **—tāñ** —ताञ्, or **—tāñĕth** —ताञथ् । किं यावत्, कंचन, id.

kathō कथो, i.q. **kath,** used familiarly in addressing a male. With pleon. **kyut^{u}** added, **kathō-kyut^{u},** for what? (H. xi, 11).

kawa कव । कथम् sg. abl. inan. from what? i.q. **kami 3,** ab.; as adj. inan. (L.V. 39); as adv. by what? how? (W. 129; L.V. 41; Rām. 468, 1033; K. 64, 359); why? (L.V. 56; YZ. 49, 53, 151, 209, 264; Rām. 502, 1361; K. 319, 608). **-bāpath** -बापथ् । किं निमित्तम् adv. for what? why? **-khōt^{a}ra** -खोतर । किमर्थम् adv., id. **-kani** -कनि । किमर्थम् adv., id. **-kin^{i}** -किनि । केन हेतुना adv. for what cause? wherefore? why? **-pata** -पत । **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । किमर्थम् adv., id. कस्मात्पश्चात् adv. after what? since what? since when? **-pušhy** -पुश्य् । कस्माद्धेतोः adv. for what reason? why? (Rām. 765; K. 9, 87, 996). **—ranga** —रंग । केन प्रकारेण adv. in what manner? how? **—sana** —सन, see **kus sana,** ab. (L.V. 39).

kawā कवा । केन हेतुना भोः by what? how? i.q. **kawa,** but used when addressing a male equal or inferior. Cf. **kaway,** bel.

kawau कवौ, or **kawō** कवो (= **kawa,** with interj. **au, ō**), O why? (YZ. 270, **kawō,** addressed by a woman to her beloved). **kawau-bāpath** कवौ-बापथ् adv. O why? (Rām. 407, addressed by a man to a man).

kuwa कुव adv. by what means? how? poet. for **kawa** (H. v, 9).

kaway कवय् । केन हेतुना भोः adv. by what? how? i.q. **kawa,** but used in addressing a female equal or inferior; cf. **kawā,** ab. (Śiv. 578). **-bāpath** -बापथ् adv. for what? why? used as ab. (Rām. 1017–22).

kawuk^{u} कवुकु । कथं नाम (नहीति) adj. (f. **kawüc^{u}** कवंचू), sg. gen. inan. of what? genl. used as adv. how? (incredulously); hence, equivalent to a negative.

kyā क्या, i.q. **kyāh** (H. vi, 5), but, when so spelt, generally used as a mere inter. particle, indicating a question. Occasionally in this way it has the force of a particle of emphasis, as in **yihuy kyā gav Sadāśiv,** this person is no other than Sadāśiva, or who else is it but Sadāśiva (Śiv. 821). **-bā** -बा । किं भ्रातः adv., i.q. **kyā,** but employed only when addressing a brother or other male person of equal rank; cf. **kĕhō,** ab., and the two next. **-bĭñ** -बिञ् । किं भगिनि adv., i.q. **kyā,** but used only in addressing an elder sister or other female of superior rank; cf. the preceding and **kĕhay,** ab. **-sa** -स or **-sö** -सो । किमङ्ग adv., i.q. **kyā,** but used only in addressing an elder male, or one of superior rank. Also, i.q. **kyā sana,** bel. (Gr.Gr. 181). **—sana** —सन or **—sanā** —सना । किं स्वित् adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā,** but indicating doubt, as in **kyā sana khĕwān chwā** or **kyā sanā khĕwān chuh,** what, is he really eating? **kyā sanā tāt^{i} āsyā,** I wonder will he be there (Gr.Gr. 180). **—zan** —ज़न । किं नाम adv. what like? what sort of?

kyāh क्याह् or (see ab., p. 497*b*, l. 4) **kyah** or **kĕh** کیہ । किम् inan. sg. nom. what? As subst. (L.V. 21, 34, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 15; YZ. 146, **kyah**; 233, **kyāh**; Śiv. 58, 158, 160, 164, 203, 225, 323, etc.; Rām. 122, 157, 234–5, 238, etc.; K. 34, 39, 49, 141, etc.; H. ii, 2, 4, 11; iii, 4, 8, 9, etc.). **kĕh na ta kyāh,**

(there is) nothing, so what (is there), i.e. all is vanity (L.V. 19). As adj. (Śiv. 83, 160, 426, 643, 721 (fem. inan.), 908, 910, 923, etc.; Rām. 10, 51, 152, 158, 160, 164, etc.; K. 317, 361, 524, 528, etc.).

The word **kyāh** or **kyā** or **kyah** is often used as a mere inter. particle, indicating that a question is asked. Thus, **kyāh chuh murtsh karān,** does he make images? (Gr.Gr. 199; so, Gr.M., **kyā** or **kyāh**; L.V. 18, 66; Śiv. 710, 874, 913, 1562; Rām. 11, 48, 756, 1367, 1629; K. 572, 1101, 1152; H. vii, 27, 28).

Again, it is sometimes used as an interjectional adv., as in **jān kyāh,** how good! (L.V. 89); **kyāh zabar,** how excellent! (W. 101; so, Śiv. 436, 499, 573, 870; Rām. 796, 892, 1197, 1200; H. vii, 27, 28); cf. **kyāh kūṭⁱ,** how many! (Śiv. 742) and p. 485*a*, l. 29. Or it may be used adverbially in the sense of 'how', introducing a subordinate clause, as in **wuch rath kyāh chuh pashpān,** see the blood, how it is flowing, i.e. see how it bleeds (Gr.M.; so, Rām. 25, 686, 1147, 1221, 1224, 1338, 1353, 1372, 1380, 1522, 1751; K. 1136). Or it may be used as the equivalent of **kyāzi** (q.v.), why? (L.V. 67, 74; Rām. 222, 257, 347, 407, 1628, 1702, 1706; H. x, 14). Occasionally, like **kyā,** ab., it is little more than a particle of emphasis, as in **tami kyāh korᵘ,** what did she do? i.e. it is no other than she who did it (Rām. 1145; so, H. v, 8, 9; viii, 1; ix, 10, etc.). **yitⁱ kyāh,** here, in fact; here, you see (H. x, 12); **yitⁱ kyāh . . . àtⁱ kyāh,** here, you see on the one hand . . . there, on the other hand, you see (H. viii, 13); **ada kyāh,** then of course, of course, certainly (H. viii, 11; xii, 4).

Occasionally **kyāh** is used with a disjunctive force, as in **kyāh Kīkī kyāh Kusalyā,** whether Kaikēyī or Kauśalyā (Rām. 301); **möjᵘ kyā mās,** mother or aunt (Rām. 734; similarly, Rām. 1038; H. iv, 7), and in **kyāh . . . ada yā,** whether . . . or (Rām. 845).

kyāh kětham क्याह़ कथम । किं कथम adv. what's its name, what d'ye call it, u.w. ref. to something hitherto unknown, and which cannot be described by any name. **—sana —सन** (Rām. 78) or **—sanā —सना,** see **kus sana,** ab., I wonder what (Rām. 78, 1391, 1493); as adj. (Rām. 202; K. 608, 919); as adv. I wonder how, or why (Rām. 1348, 1493). To this another inter. is sometimes added, as in **kyāh sanā kyāh,** I wonder what on earth (Rām. 1306, 1421); **kyā sanā kus,** I wonder who on earth (Rām. 1366); **kyā sanā kamⁱ,** I wonder by whom on earth (Rām. 596); **kyāh sanā kati,** I wonder where on earth (Rām. 221, 253); **kyā sanā kyuthᵘ hyuhᵘ,** I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074). **—tām —ताम** or **—tāmath —तामथ । अज्ञातप्रायम** pron. what? used when the speaker is in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask, as in **kyāh tām wonun,** what did he say? i.e. did he say anything? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact of his perhaps having spoken, and, being in doubt, asks the question (Gr.Gr. 256); something or other, something indefinite (L.V. 86); **wuchiv tàmⁱ kyāh tām korus tshal,** behold what deceit he did to him! behold how he deceived him! (Rām. 1417). **—tāñ —तान्** or **—tāñĕth —तान्थ् । अज्ञातप्रायम,** id. (Gr.Gr. 256; Śiv. 85; Rām. 146; K. 88, 181; all **—tāñ**); something or other (Rām. 432); **wuchun gāṭulᵘ chuh kyāh tāñ,** see (i.e. test) how clever he is (Rām. 129).

kyōh क्योह्, a contracted form of **kyāwu,** bel., q.v.

kyuhᵘ tām किहु ताम, **—tāmath —तामथ, —tāñ —तान्,** or **—tāñĕth —तान्थ् । कथयितुमशक्यः** adj. that which cannot be described by any definitions, indefinable (cf. **kyuthᵘ tām,** p. 502*b*, l. 4).

kyāwu क्यावु (L.V. 19) or **kyōh** क्योह् (L.V. 3, 5, 65), an old form of **kyāh,** used as a kind of disjunctive conjunction in the sense of 'whether . . . or', or 'as well as', in the phrase **dĕn kyāwu** (or **kyōh**) **rāth,** whether by day or by night, by day as well as by night, day and night, continually.

kyōh क्योह्, see **kyāwu,** ab.

kyulᵘ किलु or क्युलु । कीलकः, अयःशङ्कुः m. (sg. dat. **kilis** किलिस), a wooden peg (e.g. a tent-peg) (El., Gr.Gr. 14); an iron nail, a spike (El.; Gr.M.; L. 462, *kuil*) (cf. **nar-māda-k°,** s.v. **nar 2**); met. (like our 'thorn') something that gives intense pain (cf. **hyukᵘ,** p. 364*a*, l. 37); (abusively) a troublesome child; cf. **kijⁱ. kilⁱ-tsūr** किलि-चूर । कीलकचौरः m. a terribly daring and thorough thief (*quasi* one who, when robbing a house, carries away even the nails that hold it together).

kŏyulᵘ क्वयिलु or क्वयुलु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as red in colour, about the size of a sparrow, and as uttering a deep cry when flying up into the air.

kyomᵘ क्यमु । क्रिमिः m. (sg. dat. **kĕmis** क्यमिस), a worm, a maggot, a caterpillar, insect (El. *kyum*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 81, 183; H. xii, 3, 4) (cf. **nījĕ-k°,** s.v. **nījᵘ 1,** and **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār**). **kĕmⁱ-gŏtsᵘ**

क्यमि-ग्वञ़ू । क्रिमिकोषः f. a chrysalis, cocoon; esp. the cocoon of the silk-worm.

kiyĕm कियम, see **karun** **1**.

köyim कांयिम, often written **köim** कांइम قائم adj. c.g. fixed, established (Gr.M.). **-mukām** -मुकाम् قائم مقام m. one who acts in the place of another, a locum-tenens (Gr.M.).

köyimī कांयिमी, often written **köimī** कांइमी (for قائم) adj. c.g., i.q. the preceding (K.Pr. 216). Properly (قائمی) subst. f. fixity, permanence, but used ab. as adj.

kaymuh कयमुह । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a considerable village of Kashmīr (the ancient Katimuṣa) on the left bank of the river Vĕshau (ancient Viśōka) (RT.Tr. ii, 55).

kiyāmath कियामथ् قیامت m. (sg. dat. **kiyāmatas** कियामतस् قیامتس), the resurrection, the last day (K.Pr. 214); confusion, tumult, uproar, an extra-ordinary to-do (K.Pr. 206).

kyon^{u} क्यनु । क्लिन्नः adj. (f. **kĕñ^{ü}** क्यञ़ू), wet, moist, damp; cf. **kĕnun**.

kĕna-bob^{u} क्यन-बबु । जलफलभेदः m. N. of a certain aquatic fruit, found growing in lakes, described as red, but white inside, and containing many small seeds. **-rab** -रब् । घनपङ्कः f. the soft, but not liquid, mud first formed on a road by a slight shower; (in building) mud used as mortar.

kāyun कायुन् । आलस्यकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôy^{u}** कोयु), to make lazy, to make a person work as if he were lazy; to make (oneself) lazy, to 'ca' canny' (Gr.Gr. xiv); to cause procrastination.

kŏyung^{u} क्युंगु । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kyūr^{u} क्यूरु । कूपः m. (sg. dat. **kīris** कीरिस्), a well, i.q. **krūr^{u} 1**, q.v. (El., K.Pr. 155).

kayīr कयीर् । लावकः a certain bird (? a kind of partridge), described as haunting mountain forests, as having a variegated white and yellow plumage and a sweet voice.

kāyor^{u} 1 कायरु, **kāyur^{u}** कायुरु, sometimes written **kāyir^{u} 1** कायिरु । काष्ठभेदः m. the wood of the **yör^{u}**, or Himalayan blue pine (El. *kāyūr* or *kāiar*, *Pinus excelsa*; Gr.Gr. 139; K.Pr. 101; L. 79, 80, *kairu*; 456, *kayur*). This wood is very soft and easy to pierce; the word is hence used met. to indicate a person who is 'soft', i.e. weak, powerless, unresisting; cf. **kāyor^{u} 2** and also **aḍa-kāyur^{u}**, p. 11*a*, l. 50. The shavings of this wood are used for torches (L. 80), and its fire is not lasting (K.Pr. 101). **kāyiri-tsᵘ̈ñ^{ü}** कायिरि-च़ञ़ू f. charcoal made from the wood of the pine-tree. It is used for making gun-powder (El.), and is much esteemed by blacksmiths (L. 80).

kāyor^{u} 2 कायरु or **kāyur^{u} 2** कायुरु, sometimes written **kāyir^{u} 2** कायिरु । निःसारः, अलसः adj. (f. **kāyür^{ü}** कायॖरू, also written **kāyir^{ü}** कायिरू), weak, feeble; (of a human being) weak, feeble, inert, lazy. Cf. **kāyor^{u} 1** and also the Skt. *kātaraḥ*.

kāyarun कायरुन् । निःसारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāyaryōv** कायर्याव्), to be or become soft, weak; (of a human being or animal) to be or become soft, weak, powerless, inert, lazy.

kāyĕrĕr कायर्यर् । निःसारता, अलसता m. the nature of pine-wood (Gr.Gr. 139); hence (cf. **kāyor^{u} 1** and **2**), weakness, softness; (of human beings, animals, etc.) softness, inertness, laziness.

kyus^{u} किसु । जलपक्षिभेदः m. (sg. dat. **kisis** किसिस्), a certain aquatic bird, the teal (*querquedula crecca*) (L. 129, *keus*; Śiv. 1811); cf. **khyus^{u} 2**. **kis^{i}-pūt^{u}** किसि-पूतु । जलपक्षिभेदपोतकः m. a young teal.

kayās कयास (= قیاس) m. judgment, opinion (Gr.M.).

kyut^{u} कितु or क्युतु । अर्थे postpos. m. (pl. nom. **kit^{i}** किति; f. sg. **kits^{ü}** किछू), for, for the sake of (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kiut*); also forming advs. of time, see bel.

When used with the meaning of 'for', etc., **kyut^{u}** governs the dat., as in **mölis-kyut^{u}**, for the father; **mālĕn-kyut^{u}**, for the fathers. Like the post-positions of the gen., it is an adj., agreeing with the governing noun in gender, number, and case, as in **mölis-kyut^{u} pôñ^{u}**, water for the father; **mölis-kits^{ü} gāv**, a cow for the father; **guris-kit^{i} rawa**, blankets (nom. pl. m.) for the horse; **mölis-kitsa pōthĕ**, books (nom. pl. f.) for the father (Gr.Gr. 44).

Similarly, if the governing noun should be in the dat., we should have **mölis-kitis pōñis**, to the water for the father; **mölis-kitsan gōv^{ü}n**, to the cows for the father (Gr.Gr. 44), and so on for other cases. For instances of this use of **kyut^{u}**, see bel.

Special attention should be paid to the use of **kyut^{u}** with the infinitive and with the future passive participle of a verb. Used with the infinitive, it governs the dative in the ordinary way, as in **yith pōthĕ paranas-kyut^{u} prang**, a couch for reading this book (Gr.Gr. 114) (cf. esp. **ninas-kyut^{u}**, s.v. **nyun^{u}**). The fut. pass. part. has the same form as the infinitive, but is an adjective, its m. sg. nom. having the form **karun, karon^{u}**, or **karun^{u}**. This adjective, combined in apposition with **kyut^{u}**, and agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, forms

a passive verbal adjective of necessity, fitness, or purpose, like the Latin gerundive; thus **cyon^u-kyut^u**, *intended to be drunk, potable* (p. 179*a*, l. 43). So **paron^u-kyut^u pŏstukh**, a book (m. sg.) to be read, a book for reading (but we cannot say **paron^u-kyut^u prang**, as that would mean 'a couch to be read', not 'a couch for reading'); **parūñ^ü-kits^ü pūth^i**, a book (f. sg.) to be read; **ranán^i-kit^i hākh**, vegetables (m. pl.) to be cooked, i.e. for being cooked; **karaňĕ-kitsa kāmĕ**, works (f. pl.) to be done (Gr.Gr. 115, Gr.M.); **khyon^u-kyut^u**, (food) to be eaten, something to eat (K.Pr. 248); **bĕhun^u-kyut^u makān**, a house to be dwelt in, in which to dwell (Rām. 591).

When used to form an adv. of time, **kyut^u** also governs the dat., but, being used adverbially, it often does not change its own form. As an adv. of time, it is more definite than **kani.** Thus, **dā-phulạyi-kyut^u** (p. 230*b*, l. 14) means, definitely, 'at the time of rice-blossoming', while **dā-phulạyi-kani** (p. 230*b*, l. 12) means 'in, or about, the time of rice-blossoming'. **Kyut^u** cannot be used in this sense with all words. Its chief use is to indicate a season, as ab. Other examples are **bahāras-kyut^u**, in the spring-time (p. 96*b*, l. 9); **barsātas-kyut^u**, in the rainy season (p. 127*a*, l. 40); **bēli-wāpas-kyut^u**, in the sowing season (p. 150*b*, l. 15); **dŏhaiṭhas-kyut^u**, in (so-and-so's) sixty-second year (p. 201*b*, l. 38); **drāgas-kyut^u**, in a time of famine (p. 241*b*, l. 42), and so on. In this sense it is sometimes added either pleonastically or with the sense of 'for' to advs. of time. Thus, **rāth**, *to-night*; **az rāth-kyut^u sāl**, an invitation for to-night; **rāth-kyut^u**, *to-night or by night* (Gr.M.; H. iii, 1); **pagāh-kyut^u**, for to-morrow (Gr.M.).

kit^i किति m. pl. nom. **chŏkas-kit^i dawāh**, medicines for the wound (Rām. 1308; similarly, Rām. 1505; H. v, 1; xi, 11).

kits^ü कित्स़ f. sg. nom. **wŏj^ü kōrĕ-kits^ü**, a ring for the daughter (H. v, 1; so, x, 11; xi, 12).

kyut^u कितु m. sg. nom. **dŏhas-kyut^u**, for a day, sufficient for a whole day (p. 200*a*, l. 47); **biyis-kyut^u**, for someone else (L.V. 61; so, Rām. 744; H. ii, 1; x, 5; xii, 4, 5, 11, 16, 24).

kyuth^u किथु or क्युथु । कीदृशः pron. adj. (f. **kish^ü** किशू), of what sort? of what kind? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 84, 85); as adv. how? (Gr.M.; L.V. 71; H. ii, 5). **—hyuh^u** —ह्युहु (f. **kish^ü hish^ü** किशू हिशू), i.q. **kyuth^u**, what kind of? **kyāh sanā kyuth^u hyuh^u**, I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074; cf. **kyāh sanā**, p. 500*a*, l. 43). **—sanā** —सना adj. i.q. **kyuth^u**, but with a shade of doubt in the question, *quasi* 'really of what sort?' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1). **—tām** —ताम, **—tāmath** —तामथ्, **—tāñ** ताञ्, or **—tāñĕth** —ताञथ् । केनापि नाम्ना वक्तुमशक्यः, अत्यरोचकः adj., i.q. **kyuth^u**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder of what sort'; that which cannot be described by any name, indefinable (cf. **kyuh^u tām**, p. 500*b*, l. 22); (contemptuously) what sort of? i.e. very unpleasing, bad, worth nothing, of no use.

kyāwu क्यावु, see **kyāh**, p. 500*b*, l. 26.

kyow^u क्यवु । गवेधुः m. (sg. dat. **kĕvis** क्यविस), a kind of plant growing in marshes. According to L. 72 (*kĕv*) it is *Chaerophyllum sp.*, and is looked upon as an excellent substitute for carrots, both by the herdsmen and by the red bears. It has been identified at Kew as really *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, or Common Arrowhead, but possibly the name may be used for two different plants. For the manner in which its roots are joined together by a fibrous network, see **kĕv^i-rāṭh**, bel., and cf. Śiv. 1807. **—kaḍun** —कडुन । गवेधुनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to root up one of these plants in the marshes. This is a long, slow business; hence, met. to spend a long time over completing any work.

kĕv^i-gŏg^{ü}j^ü क्यवि-ग्वग्जू । अल्पालुकः f. a kind of turnip; a small potato. **-gāsa** -गास । मूलविशेषतृणम् m. the edible leaves of the **kyow^u**-plant. **-muj^ü** -मुजू । बालमूलिका f. a young tuber of this plant, used as a vegetable. It is globular in shape; cf. **mujĕ-kyow^u**, s.v. **muj^ü**. **-mŏnd^ü** -म्वंडू । मूलविशेषमहामूलम् f. a full-grown large tuber of this plant. It is also globular in shape. **-nambal** -नम्बल । मूलकविशेषोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a piece of marshy ground, in which this plant grows plentifully. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । मूलविशेषव्रततिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), lit. the tangled roots of this plant, i.e. an underground fibrous network spread over a wide area, made up of the roots of this plant all tangled together. **-zag** -ज़ग् । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a kind of paddy yielding a red grain when husked (L. 463, *kai zag*).

kyāzi क्याज़ि । किमर्थम् adv. inter. why? (El.; Gr.M.; L. 464, *kyāza*; W. 99; L.V. 96, 107; Śiv. 87, 312, 534, etc.; Rām. 190, 288, 669, 719, 1245; K. 383; H. iii, 1; v, 8; etc.); because (El.); **yimi sababa kyāzi**, for this reason, because (Gr.M.); **ti-kyāzi**, because (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. viii, 7). **—na** —न । किमर्थम् न adv. why not?

kŏzi क्वज़ि । कुत्सितवेलायाम् adv. at a bad time, in a time of calamities, etc., at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, unseasonably. A contracted form of **kŏ-vizi**, q.v.

kōzi कॉज़ि قاضی । धर्मार्थानुशासक: m. a judge; (a Muslim) judge or magistrate (who passes sentence in all cases of law, religious, moral, or criminal), a Qāẓī; in Kashmīr, esp. a Muslim doctor of laws, who decides questions of religion and morality (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 101, 145). **-bāy** -बाय् । अनुशासकस्त्री f. his wife.

kōzu कॉज़ु, see **kōnzu**.

kuza कुज़ (? cf. Pers. کوزه) m. a kind of sweetmeat (Gr.Gr. 15). Cf. **nābad-kuza.**

kōzigī कॉज़िगी । शासकत्वम् f. the office or duties of a judge (see **kōzi**); a habit of acting as such a person.

kazāh कज़ाह (= قضا) m. predestined fate; hence, the (predestined) time of death (Rām. 871).

kazāli कज़ॉलि f. blackness; blackness of mood, harshness, a dark temper (Rām. 1570).

kazul कज़ुल् । कज्जलम् m. (sg. dat. **kazalas** कज़लस), lamp-black, soot; as adj. sooty, black (YZ. 147).

kŏ-zan क्व-ज़न् m. a bad man, a wicked person, a sinner (K.Pr. 202).

kōzana कोज़न । न जाने किमिव adv. who knows? God knows! used in sentences such as **kōzana kyāh bani tas,** God alone knows what will become of him; hence, who knows? God knows how! who knows by what means (L.V. 73, 74). **kōzanañi** कोज़नञि f. sg. abl. of sg. gen. how? by what means? (L.V. 72).

kŏ-zāth क्व-ज़ाथ् । कुत्सितजाति: adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas** -ज़ातस), of bad, or low, caste, low-born; used also, as a term of reproach, with reference to a well-born person who acts vilely, of a bad disposition, bad-natured (W. 110).

kaziyĕ कज़िय قضیه m. a tumult, broil, wrangling (El. *kaziyih*).

L ल ل

l ल् ل. The tenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the twelfth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-eighth (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the thirty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirtieth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, with the tip of the tongue touching the front teeth, and not the gums, the resulting sound being softer and more dental than in English.

When this letter is immediately followed by ᵘ or by **y** (including **ĕ**, see art. **ĕ**), it is changed to **j**. Thus, **wōlᵘ** वोलु, a large ring, but fem. **wöjᵘ** वोजू, a small ring; **wūlᵘ** वुलु, fickle; **wōjĕr** वोज्यर्, fickleness.

lā لا privative particle, as in **lā-makān** لامکان adj. with no abode, without a dwelling-place, inexistent (as an epithet of the Deity) (H. vii, 29).

lāī, see **lāy** 1 and **lāyun**.

lao (L. 70), **láo** (L. 460), see **lāv 2**.

lau, see **lüvᵘ 2**.

lō लो *interj.* ho!, O! (with voc.) (K.Pr. 250, Rām. 1778). **lō-lō** लो-लो, *id.* (Śiv. 330, 346, 408, 1037, 1053, 1365, 1468, 1669, in each case used as a meaningless refrain in a song).

lab लब् لب । वप्रम, पार्श्वम् f. a lip (YZ. 213); an edge, margin, verge, brim, brink (cf. **dāri-lab**, p. 238*a*, l. 26); a bank, shore, coast; a brow (of a hill); (in Kāshmīrī) side, direction, point of the compass, quarter (Rām. 568); a boundary-wall, party-wall, the wall of a house or room (El.; L. 464; K.Pr. 149; Rām. 577; Śiv. 211, 1076; K. 155); cf. **lobᵘ** 1 and **lar 2**. —**lagüñᵘ** —लगंजू । विरोधोद्भवः, विवारापत्तिः f.inf. a wall to be applied; a quarrel or hostility to arise between friends; (of any article in a dish, etc.) to go bad, turn sour. **-rēz** لبریز adj. e.g. brimful, overflowing, running over (El.).

laba-côkᵘ लब-चोकु । वस्त्रप्रान्तिकच्छेदः m. (sg. dat. **-cökis** -चांकिस्), the slit, with corded edges, about half a span long, at each side of the lower end of the Kāshmīrī nightgown-like dress; cf. **cākh 1**. **-düjᵘ** -दंजू । वस्त्रे पार्श्वतः लघ्वयोजनम्, अनुचोदना f. the sewing together, by the edges, of two pieces of cloth; repeating a person's words when reproaching him, quoting in reproof. **-düjᵘ lāgüñᵘ** -दजू लागंजू । अनुकरणसमालापः f.inf. sympathetically to repeat another's words, and to do the same when he changes his mind, and says the opposite. **-dörᵘ** -दोरु । पक्षद्वारम् f. a side door, esp. a small one. **-gand** -गंड । पार्श्वावरणम् m. tying up the side, i.e. the formation of a screen, e.g. by a wall or a curtain. **-holᵘ** -हलु । वक्रप्रान्तः adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ** -हंजू), crooked-edged. **-shĕkā** -श्यँका or **-shĕkh** -श्यँख । प्रस्रावोत्सर्गवृत्तिः f. urinating, passing water; cf. **dīrgashĕnkā** (p. 242*a*, l. 40) and **lagushĕkā**, s.v. **-tāph** -ताफ् । पार्श्वकातपः m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), side-heat, i.e. the heat cast by the sun when low in the sky and near setting; the heat of the sun in this manner falling on the side, not on the front of a house; met. standing aside from any work, and merely looking on or superintending. **-tāpas bĕhun** -तापस् ब्यहुन् । कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिर्भावः m.inf. to sit in the side-heat, as ab.; (of a superintendent) on account of some impediment to dissociate himself from his duty, or abandon his work. **-tāpas thawun** -तापस् थवुन् । कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिष्कारः m.inf. to expel a person from some office or duty. —**ta mūnⁱ hĕnⁱ** —त मूनि ह्यनि । गूढवृत्त्या संचारः m. pl. inf. to take the sides and inner walls, to cling to the walls; hence, (of a child or the like) to walk about secretly or modestly. **-tsôkᵘ** -त्सोकु m. (sg. dat. **-tsökis** -त्सांकिस्), the lower course, near the foundations, of the four walls of a house. It is usually built of stone, or the like, even when the rest of the house is of wood. **-tsolᵘ** -त्सलु । भग्नप्रान्तः adj. (f. **-tsüjᵘ** -त्संजू), broken, or spoiled, at the edge (e.g. a room, a vessel, or a garment). **-tsyopᵘ** -त्स्योपु । आभुग्नप्रान्तः adj. (f. **-tsĕpᵘ** -त्स्यपू), broken, or dinted, at the edges. Cf. **tsĕph**.

lāb लाब् । लाभः, प्रयोजनम् m. profit, gain (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1776, 1806, 1809); the end, aim, object, of any work; interest on money (El., Gr.Gr. 148).

lāba-rostᵘ लाब-रस्तु । लाभहीनः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), profitless, fruitless, affording no profit; having no object, objectless. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । लाभसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ** -संछू), profitable, giving profit. **-satshar** -सछर् m. the condition of being profitable, profitable-

ness, fruitfulness, productiveness. **-sôvᵘ -सोवु** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ̈ -सांवू**), fully profitable, richly productive. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर्** m. the condition of being richly profitable, rich productiveness. **—vĕnā —व्यना** or **—vinā —विना** adj. and adv. without profit, useless (El. *lábavenna*).

lobí (El.), i.q. **lūbⁱ**, q.v.

lobᵘ 1 लंबु (for 2, see **labun**) । प्रान्तभागः m. the edge, margin, border, of anything; the bank of a river (El. *lúb*); cf. **lab.** **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु । वहिर्भवनम्** m.inf. to take the edge; hence, to go outside anything (e.g. a business, employment, friendship, house and home), to betake oneself to a solitary life, to become a hermit. **-kun -कुन् । प्रान्तभागे** adv. at the edge, on the margin, marginally; **wati lobᵘ-kun,** by the wayside (Gr.M.). **—lobᵘ —लंबु । वहिर्वहिः** adv. (with verbs indicating position) along the edge, along the margin; cf. **làbⁱ làbⁱ**, bel. **—lobᵘ hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु । वहिःस्थितिः** m.inf. to take side after side; hence, gradually to abandon any duty or business and to betake oneself to solitude. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । वहिःस्थितिः** m.inf. to remain at the edge, to remain outside any duty or business, to remain in solitude; (on a journey or the like) to keep off the highway (so as to avoid tolls, etc.); cf. **labi rōzun,** bel. **—thawun —थवुन् । वहिष्करणम्** m.inf. to put to the edge; to expel, throw out, turn out of office. Cf. **labi thawun,** bel.

làbⁱ làbⁱ लंबि लंबि । अन्तान्ततः adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, sidling up near (a person), cautiously (approaching) (Rām. 319). Cf. **lobᵘ lobᵘ**, ab., and **labi labi,** bel.

labi bĕhun लबि ब्यहन् m.inf. to sit to one side, to sit aside, to keep clear of anything (K.Pr. 150). **-kani -कनि । प्रान्तभागे** adv. (with verbs indicating position) towards the edge, by the edge, near the edge, to one side (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1568). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । प्रान्तभागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ̈ -कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, near the edge or near the side. **—labi —लबि । बाह्यबाह्यतः** adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, along the outside, by the side; (with verbs of taking out, etc.) by, or over, the edge (of a vessel, etc.); cf. **làbⁱ làbⁱ**, ab. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यावलम्बनम्** m.inf. to remain outside, to stay apart, stand aside; to stand apart from any business, even though connected with it, to abstain from doing one's share of work; cf. **lobᵘ rōzun,** ab. **—thawun —थवुन् । प्रान्ते न्यसनम्** m.inf. to put to one side, to put aside; to put (a person) to one side, to act independently of the instructions (of a superior, a teacher, or the like). Cf. **lobᵘ thawun,** ab.

lúb 1 (El.), i.q. **lobᵘ 1,** q.v.

lūb 2 लूब । लोभः m. (pl. dat. **lōban लोबन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), desire, greed, avarice, covetousness (El.; Gr.Gr. 138, 149; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 220; Rām. 348, 1633; Śiv. 1283); (among Hindūs) avarice personified,—one of the six enemies of man, which impede union with the Supreme Deity, the other five being **kām** (Skt. *kāma*), sexual desire; **krūd** (Skt. *krōdha*), wrath; **mad** (Skt. *mada*), arrogance; **mōh** (Skt. *mōha*), delusion; and **matsar** (Skt. *matsara*), jealousy (L.V. 12, 30, 43, 71; Rām. 979, 1762; Śiv. 18, 22, 59, 104, 1672, etc.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to covet (El., W. 150).

lūb 3 लूब (= لب) m. in **lūb-ĕ-lubāb लूबि-लुबाब** (= لبِ لباب), the pith, or quintessence, of anything (Rām. 1773).

lūbⁱ लूबि adj. c.g. greedy, covetous; a miser (El. *lobi*). **—dombᵘ —डंबु । उदरंभरिः** m. 'greedy-guts', one who is continually eating everything he sees, without regard to its wholesomeness or unwholesomeness.

labal लबल् । अशोभनप्रान्तः adj. c.g. edged, having an edge (cf. **okᵘ-labal,** p. 19*a*, l. 25, and **aitha-labal,** having eight edges, and hence, octagonal, p. 66*b*, l. 28); esp. edged, in the sense of having a bad edge, crooked-edged, having uneven edges, lop-sided.

labun लबुन् । लब्धिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lobᵘ 2 लंबु**, for 1, see s.v.), to get, take, receive, obtain (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 35, 75, 90; K.Pr. 36, 46, 157; YZ. 56, 230, 237, 380; Rām. 116, 426, 541, 544, 565, 1037, 1133, 1146, 1307, 1310, 1373, 1504, 1509, 1530, 1713; Śiv. 10, 381, 497, 680, 890, 934, 1565; K. 61, 285, 612, 621, 659, 739, 765; H. ii, 9, 10); **ārām l.,** to receive rest, to find surcease (Rām. 259); **nishcay l.,** to obtain certainty (Śiv. 159); **sazā l.,** to receive punishment, be punished (Gr.M.).

to gain, get, find (something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.) (Gr.M.; Rām. 45, 108, 566, 640, 1116; Śiv. 97, 1450); to reach (a place) (Rām. 318; Śiv. 1699–1701); to take (as such and such), consider, look upon as (Rām. 577, 1254, 1500); to catch sight of, see (suddenly) (Rām. 1499). **lobᵘ-motᵘ लंबु-मतु । लब्धः** perf. part. (f. **lübᵘ̈-mütᵘ̈ लंबू-मंचू**), got, etc., as ab.

lūbun लूबुन् । लोभोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lūbyōv लूब्योव्**), desire or greed to be experienced; to feel desire, be desirous (K.Pr. 17, Śiv. 1663).

labanāwun **लबनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **labanôwᵘ** **लबनोवु**), caus. of **labun** in all its senses; e.g. to cause to obtain (Rām. 408).

labār **लबार् । ग्राम्यधीः** m. a country bumpkin, a boor, an ignorant and clumsy fellow. Cf. **lĕbāra** and **gāma-labār** (p. 287*a*, l. 3).

lābᵃr **लाबर् । कुसीदिकः** m. (f. **lābᵃrĕñ** **लाबर्यञ्**), a professional money-lender, a usurer (Gr.Gr. 148).

labur **लबुर्** or **lāburᵘ** **लाबुरु । उन्नतभूभागः** m. (sg. dat. **labaras** **लबरस्**), a piece of ground higher than a surrounding or adjoining tract, an eminence, high ground. According to El., **labur** is the word used in Śrīnagar, and **lāburᵘ** in vill. Cf. **aḍ-lāburᵘ**, p. 10*a*, l. 34, and **aḍa-lāburᵘ**, p. 11*b*, l. 3.

lĕbāra **ल्बार । अतिमूढबुद्धिः** adj. c.g. ignorant, fat and boorish. Cf. **labār**.

lŏbur **ल्बुर् । करीषः** m. (sg. dat. **lŏbaras** **ल्बरस्**), dried cowdung, cowdung-cake for fuel (cf. **bothᵘ** 2) (K.Pr. 48, 63, 241, *lubar*; L. 460 *lubr*).

lŏbar-lōh **ल्बर्-लोह् । अतिमूर्खः** m. 'a cowdung-porcupine', a man who has a reputation for learning, but who, on being tested, turns out to be an ignorant fool. **-lōlō** **-लोलो । असारस्नेहः** m. insincere affection, apparent love which is outwardly displayed, but which does not really exist. **-nār** **-नार् । करीषाग्निः** m. a fire of cowdung fuel; met. (of a sudden display of anger or the like) that which at first is very hot, but which is quickly consumed and cools down. **-ṭās** **-टास् । करीषनिपातशब्दः** m. the flop of the fall of a piece of dried cowdung; met. u.w. ref. to some person or thing which is so utterly lost or destroyed that it has passed entirely out of memory.

lūbᵃr **लूबर्** adj. c.g. eagerly desirous, covetous (Gr.Gr. 51).

lābᵃrgī **लाबर्गी । कुसीदिकवृत्तिः** f. the profession of money-lending.

lābᵃrĕñ **लाबर्यञ्**, see **lābᵃr**.

lūbᵃrāwun **लूबरावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūbᵃrôwᵘ** **लूबरोवु**), to cause to be desirous or covetous, to tempt, provoke desire (Rām. 1784).

labrēz لبریز, see p. 504*a*, l. 37.

libās **लिबास** لباس m. raiment, garb, vesture, robe, apparel; outward appearance, dress (Śiv. 833).

lĕbis **ल्बिस्**, see **lyobᵘ**.

lôbishṭ (El.), see **lūbiṭh**.

lūbiṭh **लूबिठ्** adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **lūbiṭas** **लूबिटस्**), avaricious, covetous, greedy, esp. when importunate (Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M.); a miser (El. *lôbisht*).

labawunᵘ **लबवुनु । लब्धा** n.ag. (f. **labawüñᵘ** **लबवंञू**), a finder, getter (of something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.).

lūbawunᵘ **लूबवुनु । कामयानः** n.ag. (f. **lūbawüñᵘ** **लूबवंञू**), one who is very covetous or greedy for anything; applied also to any member of a person's body which exhibits ardent desire, lust, or the like.

labawañ **लबवञ्** f. a reward for finding (something lost, etc.).

lᵃca **लच । अतिलुब्धः** adj. c.g. one who is importunately greedy (esp. for food), i.e. who is greedy, and who in season and out of season is always begging for something to eat.

lacĕ **लच्य**, see **lūṭᵘ**.

lĕcᵘ **ल्यचू**, see **lyokᵘ**.

lōcĕ **लोच्य**, see **lūkᵘ**.

lō̃cĕ **लोँच्य**, see **lūṭᵘ**.

lōcⁱ **लाचि** or (q.v.) **lōṭᵘ** **लांटू । दीर्घगुलिका** f. a long-shaped ball or bead of gold or other precious metal. Cf. **lōṭᵘ**.

lācĕ-dupa **लाच्य-दुप । आहतगुलिकाधूपः** m. a stick, or long-shaped pastille of incense (as burnt in Hindū worship); cf. **dupa-lōṭᵘ**, p. 232*a*, l. 33. **—khasañĕ** **—खसंञ । संघर्षस्निग्धतागमः** f. pl. inf. long balls, i.e. clots, to rise; clots of grease or the like to rise from triturating some moist article.

luca **लुच । नीचप्रकृतिः** adj. c.g. wicked, corrupt, vicious, depraved, profligate, dissolute.

lūca **लूच । पिष्टकविशेषः** f. pl. a kind of large loaf or cake made of wheaten flour lightly cooked in *ghī*.

lūcᵘ **लूचू**, see **lūkᵘ**.

lᵃch **लछ्** or **lich** **लिछ् । यूकाण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **lᵃchi** **लछि**), the egg of the body-louse, a nit (cf. Hindī *likh*) (El. *lichh*). **lᵃcha phŏharĕ** **लछ फ्हर्य । यूकाण्डसंघातः** f. pl. a clump of nits (cf. **phŏhürᵘ**).

lach **लछ् । लक्षसंख्या** card. (sg. abl. **lacha** **लछ**, K.Pr. 150; pl. dat. **lachan** **लछन्**), a hundred thousand (El.; Gr.Gr. 80; K.Pr. 18, 23, 150, 181; YZ. 159; Rām. 1651; K. 786, 846); **akh lach rŏpayĕ**, a hundred thousand rupees (Gr.M.); **yōzana-lach**, a hundred thousand leagues (L.V. 26).

lacha-bodᵘ **लछ-बडु** or **-bŏdᵘ** **-ब्डु । लक्षशः संख्याकः** adj. (f. **-büzᵘ** **-बंजू**), in hundreds of thousands, by hundreds of thousands (cf. **bŏdᵘ** 2) (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 164; Śiv. 32, 51, 715, 731, etc.; K. 660, 727, 1008, 1014). **-nôwᵘ** **-नोवु । लक्ष-(अनन्त-)अभिधानः, रत्नविशेषः** m. having a hundred thousand (i.e. innumerable) names (Rām. 1783; Śiv. 53, 181, 834; H. ii, 2); the philosopher's stone (which by its touch converts base metals into gold). **-phyurᵘ** **-फ्यरु । लक्षशः आयवृत्तिः** m. returns in hundreds of thousands, i.e. an income from business which amounts to this. **-trigunᵘ āy** **-त्रिगुनु आय । त्रिगुणलक्षत्रार्षिकायुः** m.

a life lasting three times a hundred thousand years (an expression used in praising or complimenting a person). **-wôlu** -वोलु । लचशो धनवान् m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), a man who possesses hundreds of thousands (of money), a millionaire.

lachi āradun लछि आरदुन । अनन्तोपायैर्निष्पत्तिः m.inf. to honour by a hundred thousand; to accomplish, or conciliate, by innumerable means, to spare no pains to please a person. **—āradith kachi tsatun**—आरदिथ् कछि त्सटुन । अनेकोपायार्जितमैत्र्या लेशमात्रेणोच्छेदनम् m.inf. 'having honoured by a hundred thousand, to cut by a trifle', i.e. after having spared no pains in order to gain a person's friendship, to destroy that friendship by a single piece of tactlessness; cf. **kachi**. **—hyonu** —ह्योनु । लचेण संग्रहः m.inf. to buy by a hundred thousand rupees' worth at a time, to make enormous purchases; to make enormous profits by business, to become a millionaire.

lachan-hăndi lach लछन-हंन्दि लछ् hundreds of thousands of hundred thousands, innumerable, countless (Rām. 1323, Śiv. 731).

lāch लाछ् । लाचा f. (sg. dat. **lāchi 1** लाछि; for 2, see **lôchu**), the red animal dye called 'lac', produced by the *Coccus Lacca*; shellac, the wax formed by this insect; sealing-wax (made from shellac) (Gr.M.).

lācha (or **lāchi**) **- hondu** लाछ (लाछि) - हंन्दु । लाचामयः adj. (f. **-hünzü** -हंज़ू), made of shellac. **-mŏhar** -म्वहर् । लाचायोजितमुद्रा f. a seal for use with sealing-wax. **-tsrüṭü** -च्रूटू । लाचाचक्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-tsracĕ** -च्रच्य), a 'lac-wheel', a circular cake of lac.

lāchi-hāl लछि-हाल् । लाचागृहम् f. (sg. dat. **-höjü** -हाजू), a house built of lac, with its true nature disguised by external painting, etc. Such a house is described in the Mahābhārata. If it is wished to destroy a person, he is enticed into it, and the whole set on fire. The Sanskrit name for such a house is *jatu-gṛha*, the modern form of which—*jauhar*—is used in Rajputana for the burning to death of all the women of a city to save them from a conquering enemy.

lĕchĕ ल्यछ्य, see **lyoṭhu**.

lich लिछ् । लिचा f. (sg. dat. **lichi** लिछि), i.q. **lach**, q.v.

lichü लिछू, see **lyuchu**.

līchü लीछू, **līchü-mütsü** लीछू-मंचू, see **lēkhun**.

lochu लछु । रूक्षः adj. (f. **lüchü** लछू), hard, tough, rough (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hard-natured, rough-natured, irascible, i.q. **lyochu**, q.v.

lôchu लोछु । ऊर्णवासः m. (sg. dat. **löchis** लाछिस; abl. **lāchi 2** लाछि; for **1**, see **lāch**), a kind of coarse woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (El.); a kind of garment. The long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs has the general name of **phĕran** (q.v.). This, if made of wool, is called **lôchu**, and if made of cotton is called **pôtshu** (q.v.) (K.Pr. 180).

löchi-āmun लाछि-आमुन । ऊर्णादाहदुर्गन्धः m. the acrid smell of burning woollen cloth, or of burning wool. **-düjü** -दंज़ू । ऊर्णपटखण्डः f. a piece of this woollen cloth. **-janda** -जन्द । जीर्णोर्णवस्त्रम् m. an old worn-out and much patched woollen garment. **-palav** -पलव् । लघुतन्वौर्णवसनम् m. a woollen garment too small or too thin for the wearer; a piece of woollen cloth. **-züṭü** -ज़ूटू । जीर्णोर्णवसनम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), a woollen rag, an old rag of a coat, a thoroughly worn-out woollen garment.

lachal लछल् or **lichal** लिछल् । यूकाण्डसंघव्याप्तः adj. c.g. infested with nits, lousy.

lachimü लछिमू, see **lachyumu**.

līchü-mütsü लीछू-मंचू, see **lēkhun**.

lüchü-mütsü लंछू-मंचू, see **lakhun**.

lachiñü लछिञू, see **lachyunu**.

löchiñü लाछिञू, see **löchyunu**.

lachĕr लछ्यर् or **lichĕr** लिछ्यर् । रूक्षत्वम्, तीक्ष्णत्वम् m. pungency, fieriness, harshness, roughness (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hardness, harshness, irascibility.

lachĕr लछ्यर् । रूक्षस्निग्धता m. nasty bitterness combined with viscosity (e.g. of some fruit gone bad and slimy).

lĕchĕr ल्यछ्यर् । सुगमता m. easiness (in all senses, e.g. of a road, of a mountain pass, a task, a problem, and so on). Cf. **lyoṭhu**.

lichĕr लिछ्यर्, see **lachĕr**.

lachyumu लछ्युमु ord. (f. **lachimü** लछिमू), one hundred thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

lachyunu लछ्युनु । लचमूल्यः adj. (f. **lachiñü** लछिञू), costing a hundred thousand (rupees, etc.); (of a thing, action, business) accomplished by innumerable means or exertions.

löchyunu लाछ्युनु । लचमूल्यः adj. (f. **löchiñü** लाछिञू), i.q. **lachyunu**, q.v.

lachyōv लछ्योव्, see **lakhun**.

lāchyuwu लाछ्युवु । ऊर्णमयः adj. (f. **lāchivü** लाछिवू), made of woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (see **lôchu**).

lēchyōv लेछ्योव्, see **lēkhun**.

lichyōv लिछ्योव्, see **likhun**.

lacika लचिक (cf. لچک) । स्त्र्युष्णीषविशेषः m. a kind of head-dress worn by Musalmān women, consisting of a skull-cap, with a long appendage hanging down

behind so as to conceal the hair at the back (El. *lachakah, lachiká*) (K.Pr. 132). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । लज्जितीकरणम् m. inf. to give such a head-dress; met. to make a person ashamed by conquering him publicly in a dispute or discussion, and so rendering him silent. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. to be put to shame, as ab.

lōcal लोँचल् । प्रान्तकोणयुतः adj. c.g. having a wrong corner on one edge, uneven-edged. Cf. **lūṭᵘ**.

lācār लाचार् لاچار । दरिद्रः adj. c.g. without remedy, helpless, powerless, without resource (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Rām. 29, 64, 106, 788, 949; Śiv. 421, 678, 1581); disabled, disarmed (Rām. 411); destitute, forlorn, poor (Gr.M.); humble, humiliated, forlorn (Rām. 116); **cāra-lācār**, utterly helpless (Rām. 1666).

lacĕr लच्यर् । पामरः m. one who is low, mean, vile, a shameless beggar.

lācōrī लाचांरी لاچاری । निःस्वता f. helplessness; inability, incapacity; forlornness, destitution, want of means, poverty (El.; Śiv. 212, 583).

lōcĕr लोच्यर् । लघुता m. smallness (as compared with bigness); smallness, a state of contraction, a condition smaller than before; youthfulness (as compared with the age of elders, elder brothers, or the like) (Rām. 325). Cf. **lūkᵘ**.

lacĕrgī लच्यरगी । नीचवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a vile person; conduct like that of a vile person, shameless begging, or the like.

lūcᵃran लूचरन् । लघूकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **lūcᵃrūñᵘ** लूचरंञ्रू), the act of making small, shortening, reducing in size, narrowing, contracting.

lacĕrözᵘ लच्यरांज़ू । नीचता f. the conduct or condition of one who is mean, vile, a shameless beggar, or the like.

lūcyōv लूच्योव्, see **lūṭun**.

lad 1 लद् c.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of quality, and indicating that the quality not only accompanies the object, but is actually a necessary part of it. Thus from **phakh** (base **phak-**), a stink; **phakalad**, stinking (Gr.Gr. 135; cf. 133). When used as an adjective it is of common gender, but, when used substantively, its fem. is **ladiñ** लदिञ्, as in **bakalad**, a chatterer (masc.); **bakaladiñ**, a chattering woman.

lad 2 लद् । भारः f. (sg. dat. **lüzᵘ** लंज़ू), a heaped up load, a high load made by piling things one on the top of the other. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञ्रू f.inf. to climb up to (by making a pile and getting on to its top, so as to reach to something above) (K. 148).

lada-bata लद्-बत । भरितौदनम् m. a pot full of heaped-up cooked rice, filled straight from the cooking pot, intended to be sent to someone; hence, a present of cooked rice so sent. **lada-sörᵘ** लद्-सांरू । असकृत्प्रेषणम् f. sending presents or contributions to a dowry from time to time (e.g. to a person in authority, a friend, or a son-in-law), with the intention that the recipient should allow them to accumulate. Cf. **lodᵘ**.

laḍ लड f. (generally used in pl.). **laḍa** लड । आयोधनक्रीडा f. pl. fighting in sport (as in wrestling, cudgel-play, etc.). **laḍa karaňĕ** लड करञ to fight, as ab. (K. 504, 941).

lād लाद् । वस्त्रवलिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lözᵘ** लांज़ू; but YZ. 307, pl. dat. **lādan** लादन्), the plaited fold or hem round the bottom of the nightgown-like garment worn in Kashmīr. —**hĕñᵘ** —ह्यञ्रू । वलिसीवनम्, प्रान्तावृतियोजना f.inf. to take up this hem, i.e. to shorten the garment by making this hem; hence, in filling a receptacle, to raise its edges, so as to make it hold more (e.g. by surrounding the top edge with paper, or cloth, or withies); to seize the edge of a person's garment in humble entreaty (YZ. 307). —**khārüñᵘ** —खारंञ्रू । आवृतिबन्धः f.inf. to raise the hem, i.e. to raise the edges of a dish, as ab.

lözᵘ-pan लांज़ू-पन् । वस्त्रलघुवलिः m. the skirt-hem, as ab., but narrow (the ordinary hem being three or four inches wide).

laḍāi (El.), see **laḍöyⁱ**.

lĕd ल्यद् । अश्वादिविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **lĕzᵘ** ल्यज़ू), dung of horses, mules, asses, or elephants (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 73 (pl.); L. 459 (*lid*)).

lĕzᵘ-nār ल्यज़ू-नार् । अश्वादिविडग्निः m. a fire with such dung for fuel. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । अश्वादिविष्टासमुदायः m. the amount of such dung voided at one excretion.

lĕḍ ल्यड् । क्षीणबलः m. destitute of strength, defeated (in combat, etc.), admitting defeat by retreating (El. *lyad*); cowardly (El.). Cf. **lĕḍun**.

lōda लोद । मूर्खः m. a fool, dolt, one without understanding. **-shōda** -शोद । मूढवृत्तिः m. one who continually acts foolishly (like a drunken man), a habitual dolt.

lodᵘ लंदु । उपायनादिप्रेषणनियमः m. the usage of sending complimentary presents or instalments of dowry (e.g. to a friend, a great man, or to the home of a girl's husband); cf. **lada-sörᵘ**, s.v. **lad 2**. —**podᵘ** —पंदु । उपायनादिप्रयोगः (sg. dat. **ladis padis** लदिस् पदिस्), the carrying out of this usage.

lodᵘ 1 **लंडु** (for 2, see **ladun**) । **मोदकः** m. a kind of sweetmeat made of sweetened meal formed into a ball. Cf. **lāyĕ-lodᵘ**, s.v. **lāy 1.**

lâdⁱ-hum **लंडि-ह्रुम** । **मोदकहवनविशेषः** m. (amongst Hindūs) a kind of oblation with fire offered to the god Gaṇeśa and his subordinates. It consists mainly of these sweetmeats. **-sahākār** **-सहाकार्** । **हवनविधिविशेषः** m., id.

lôdᵘ 1 **लोटु** । **काष्ठविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **lödis** **लांदिस**), N. of a certain tree, from the wood of which a dye is extracted. The *lōdhra* or *lōdh* of India (*Symplocos Racemosa*). Its red-coloured wood is called **lǒdᵃra-hütᵘ**, q.v., s.v. **lǒdᵃr.** **lödⁱ-hütᵘ** **लांदि-हटू** । **लोध्रकाष्ठम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** **-हच्य**), the wood of this tree.

lôdᵘ 2 **लोडु** । **राशिः** m. (sg. dat. as in 1), a large heaped up pile, esp. of cowdung or the like, a dunghill; a heap, a pile, a large quantity of anything (Rām. 677). **lödⁱ-lŏbur** **लांदि-ल्बुर्** । **करीषविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **lŏbaras** **ल्बरस**), lumps of cowdung, taken, after an interval for fermentation, from such a heap and dried. When this is burnt the oil which condenses from the vapour is used as a medicament. Cf. **bathⁱ-tīl**, p. 149*b*, l. 37.

lud m. a river (El.).

ladöcᵘ **लडांचू**, see **ladôkᵘ**.

ladôkᵘ **लडोकु** । **आयोधनशीलः** adj. (f. **ladöcᵘ** **लडांचू**), warlike, pugnacious, turbulent, a brawler; one who goes about armed, and ready at once to use his weapons, a bravo.

ladökⁱ **लदांकि** । **देशविशेषभवः** adj. e.g. born, or produced, in the country of Ladakh (see **ladākh**).

ladākh **लदाख्** । **देशविशेषः** (sg. dat. **ladākas** **लदाकस**), the country of Ladakh or Western Tibet, to the north and north-east of Kashmīr. **ladākukᵘ** **लदाकुकु** । **प्रदेशविशेषभवः** adj. (f. **ladākücᵘ** **लदाकंचू**), produced in, or coming from, Ladakh.

lādan **लादन्** । **उपकारानुग्रहः** f. (sg. dat. **lādüñᵘ** **लादंञ्**), kindly help, a kind action (to one who needs it) (Rām. 1439; Śiv. 178, 1594). **—khasüñᵘ** **—खसंञू** । **उपकाराधमर्णता** f.inf. a kind action to mount upon a person, i.e. to be indebted for kindness, to owe a debt of gratitude, to be under an obligation. **—thavüñᵘ** **—थवंञू** । **उपकारज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to establish a kind action, to draw a person's attention to a kind action done to him, to put a person under an obligation (Rām. 1143); to do a kind action (Rām. 639, 1741).

lādana **लादन** f. abuse (El.). **—karüñᵘ** **—करंञू** f.inf. to abuse (El.).

ladun **लदुन्** । **प्रेषणम्, निर्माणम, भरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lodᵘ** **लंटु**, f. **lüzᵘ** **लंज़ू**; 2 p.p. **lazōv** **लज़ोव्**), to send, dispatch (someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 122; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 259; YZ. 202, 209, 395, 459; Rām. 136, 833, 858, 1103, 1451, 1596; Śiv. 639, 1736; K. 40, 642, 686, 695, etc.; H. iv, 2; vii, 7; x, 3; xii, 15); to send as a present, supply, grant, give (from a distance) (Śiv. 1086, 1216, 1347, 1554; K. 620);

to push, elevate, raise (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 640); to raise (e.g. water in the hands) (YZ. 163); to set up (a shop or the like) (Śiv. 1211); to build, construct (Gr.Gr. 122, 209, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 409; Rām. 593, 607–8, 978; Śiv. 337, 1696, 1776) (cf. **mal l°**, s.v. **mal 1**; **nāṭa ladañĕ**, s.v. **nāth**);

to put into, fill (a receptacle) (K.Pr. 64, 94, 128; H. v, 7; viii, 4, 7, 12); to put into (e.g. a foot into a stirrup) (YZ. 535); to load (e.g. a ship) (El., Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.); to lay a burden (on someone) (Rām. 485, 846, 1008, 1230, 1743; H. ii, 5; v, 9);

to apply (e.g. mud to the body) (Rām. 277, 1371); to wind up (string) (Gr.Gr. lxv); to string (a bow) (El.).

Often used to make nominal compounds, such as **buthᵘ ladun,** to build a mouth, i.e. to make a mouth, to show displeasure by twisting the features (p. 141*b*, l. 46); **dūsh l.**, to bring an accusation (p. 253*a*, l. 45); **dav l.**, to lay a bet (p. 260*b*, l. 21); **drih ladüñᵘ**, to build a frown, to frown (p. 242*a*, l. 49); **mâsⁱtī ladüñᵘ**, to give oneself airs; **māz ladun,** to build flesh, become stout; **rāh ladun,** to send along a road, to send away or carry off (from a person); hence, to destroy (K.Pr. 121); and so many others, which will be found under their respective nouns. **—padun** **—पदुन्** । **उपायनादिप्रयोगः** m.inf. to practise sending presents, etc. Cf. **lodᵘ podᵘ** (p. 508*b*, l. 48).

ladan-wôlᵘ **लदन्-वोलु** । **प्रेषयिता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), one who sends presents, etc.

laḍun **लडुन्** । **आयोधनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lodᵘ 2** **लंडु**, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **lajyōv** **लज्योव्**), to fight (literally, or in wordy warfare) (Rām. 1437; K. 60, 242, 247, 446–7, 553, 561, 563, 571, 760–1, 774, 817, 821, 826, 1024).

lâḍⁱ lâḍⁱ hyonᵘ **लंडि लंडि ह्यंनु** । **हठाद्दापनम** m.inf. to get after continued fighting, i.e. to insist on getting something, to persist in trying to get something till one is successful.

laḍith **लडिथ्** conj. part., as adv., obstinately, persistently (Śiv. 1672). **—khyonᵘ** **—ख्यंनु** ।

संस्पर्धनम् m.inf. to engage in fighting, to fight, quarrel.

lāḍun लाडुन्, see **lārun 2** and **3**.

lĕḍun- ल्यडुन् । पराजितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕḍyōv** ल्यड्योव्), to be overpowered, to be conquered, defeated; cf. **lĕḍ**. **lĕḍyō-motᵘ** ल्यड्यो-मतु । पराजित्य निवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **lĕḍyē-mütsᵘ** ल्यड्ये-मंचू), defeated, having given up a struggle or fight owing to defeat.

ladanāwun लद्नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ladanôwᵘ** लद्नोवु, to cause to be built, to get built (Gr.M., K. 1149), etc. Caus. of **ladun** in all its meanings.

lādanay लाद्नय् । भरणम्, प्रत्युपकृतिः f. support, maintenance, protecting (of one who is helpless, poverty-stricken, wretched, or the like), kindly help; a grateful return for such help, requital for a kindness. Cf. **lādan**.

laḍur लडुर् । तृणकाष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **laḍaras** लडरस्), a kind of water-rush or reed, the stem of which is sheathed; cf. **lāyĕ-laḍur**, s.v. **lāy 1**, and **pĕtsi-l.**, s.v. **pĕtsᵘ**. **laḍar-pōsh** लडर्-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. its dark-red flower (Rām. 647, 1093).

lĕdorᵘ ल्यदरु or **lĕdurᵘ** ल्यदुरु । पीतवर्णः adj. (f. **lĕdüⁱrᵘ 1** ल्यदूरू or **lĕdürᵘ** ल्यदूरू), yellow (El.); wan, pale (El., Gr.M.). —**bam-tsūṭhᵘ hyuhᵘ** —बम्-चूँटु ह्युहु । ईषद्धरित्पीतः adj. (f. **lĕdüⁱrᵘ bam-tsūṭhᵘ hishᵘ** ल्यदूरू बम्-चूँटु हिशू), yellow like a quince, quince-yellow, slightly greenish-yellow. —**gagôrᵘ hyuhᵘ** —गगोरु ह्युहु । ईषत्सितपीतः adj. (f. **lĕdüⁱrᵘ gagôrᵘ hishᵘ** ल्यदूरू गगोरु हिशू), jasmine-yellow, pale-yellow. —**kŏng hyuhᵘ** —कंग् ह्युहु । अतिपीतः adj. (f. **lĕdüⁱrᵘ kŏng hishᵘ** ल्यदूरू कंग् हिशू), saffron-yellow, slightly reddish-yellow, orange-yellow.

lĕdüⁱrᵘ 2 ल्यदूरू or **lidüⁱrᵘ 1** लिदूरू । हरिद्रा f. turmeric (El. *lidir, lidar*).

lĕḍᵃrĕ-gandüⁱrᵘ ल्यड्र्य-गंडूरू । अपिष्टहरिद्रामूलम् f. a turmeric-root, turmeric before it is ground to powder. **-wal-pōsh** -वल्-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. the N. of a pretty yellow flower blossoming in the very early spring, even when the snow is still on the ground; perhaps a variety of *Aconitum Napellus*.

lĕdüⁱrᵘ 3 ल्यदूरू or **lidüⁱrᵘ 2** लिदूरू । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river of Kashmīr, the 'Liddur' of tourists. It rises in the north-east of the Valley among the mountains and glaciers of that region; and after a south-westerly course, joins the Vĕth or Jehlam between Islāmābād and Vijᵃbrôrᵘ (El. *Lidur*).

lŏḍᵃr ल्वद्र् । प्रवालः m. coral (supposed to grow on a marine tree) (El. *ludir*). **lŏḍᵃra-hoṭᵘ** ल्वद्र-हटु । ग्रीतप्रवालकण्ठभूषणविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a coral necklace; a coral necklace (usually of three or four strands, and much worn by cowherdesses and the like people). **-hüṭᵘ** -हंटू । दारुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), the wood of the marine tree on which coral is supposed to grow; the red wood of the *lōdh* tree (see **lôdᵘ 1**). (In India, *lōdhrā* is the bark of this tree.) **-māl** -माल् । प्रवालमाला f. a string or necklace of coral.

ludr लुद्र् (Rām. 716), or **ludar** लुदर् m. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Rudra*, a N. of the god Śiva; N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Śiva (Rām. 1770); owing to the fact that Rudra was more especially the god of tempests, and that the monkey-god Hanumān (see **halᵃmotᵘ**) was the son of the Wind, the word is used as a title of Hanumān (Rām. 716, 902, 1604). **-wāv** -वाव् m. the Rudra-wind, another title or epithet of Hanumān (see ab.) (Rām. 855, 906).

lūdᵃr लूद्र् । लोलुपः adj. e.g. greedy, never satisfied (Gr.Gr. 51, 149).

ludir, see **lŏḍᵃr**.

lĕḍᵃrun ल्यद्रुन् । पीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕḍᵃryōv** ल्यद्र्योव्), to become yellow, to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 7). **lĕḍᵃryō-motᵘ** ल्यद्र्यो-मतु । पीतीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **lĕḍᵃryē-mütsᵘ** ल्यद्र्ये-मंचू), become yellow, yellowed.

lĕḍᵃrĕr ल्यद्र्यर् or **lĕḍᵃrēr** ल्यद्रेर् । पीतत्वम् m. yellowness (natural or adventitious).

lĕḍᵃrāwun ल्यद्रावुन् । पीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕḍᵃrôwᵘ** ल्यद्रोवु), to make yellow, to cause to become yellow, to dye or paint (anything) yellow. **lĕḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** ल्यद्रोवु-मतु । पीतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **lĕḍᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** ल्यद्रांवू-मंचू), made yellow, coloured yellow (by some external means), caused to become yellow.

lūdᵃrözᵘ लूद्रांज़ू । लोलुपत्वम् f. greed, greediness, rapacity, voraciousness, the being never satisfied but always asking for more.

laḍīshā लडीशा । भिक्षुविशेषः m. a kind of mendicant. These men go about with a stick in each hand. They strike these sticks against each other as they call out demanding alms. They are sturdy violent beggars.

ladāw लदाव् । गृहस्य ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वनिर्मितिः m. the building of a house from the foundation upwards, house-erection; the wages for building (Gr.Gr. 122).

lā-dāwā لادعوى m. (a paper showing that there is) no claim, a receipt for money paid (YZ. 122, 454).

lāduwᵘ लादुवु । तुलापात्रभृतकः m. a man whose duty it is to fill the empty pan of a scale when weighing grain or the like.

ladᵃwan लद्वन् । क्रमोन्नतवनस्थली, ग्रामविशेषः m. gradually rising woodland ground at the foot of a hill; N. of a Kashmīr village about ten miles to the west of Śrīnagar.

ladᵃwun लद्वुन् । क्रमोन्नतमार्गः m. a gradually rising road (e.g. at the foot of a steep ascent).

ladawunᵘ लदवुनु । प्रेषयन्, निर्मिमाणः n.ag. (f. **ladavüñᵘ** लदवंञू), one who sends or dispatches something; one who builds. Cf. **ladun** (of which it is the n.ag. in all its meanings).

laḍawunᵘ लडवुनु । आयोधनशीलः n.ag. (f. **laḍavüñᵘ** लडवंञू), one who fights, a fighter; one who is ready to fight, pugnacious.

laḍāwun लडावुन् । आयोधनोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laḍôwᵘ** लडोवु), to cause to fight, to set fighting, to incite to blows; to use (a weapon) in fight.

ladawañ लदवञ् । प्रेषणभृतिः, निर्माणभृतिः, भरणभृतिः f. wages for carrying a thing sent, for building, or for filling a receptacle. Cf. **ladun.**

lādaway लादवय् । तुलापात्रभरणभृतिः f. wages paid for the work of filling a scale-pan (see **lāduwᵘ**).

lādawözᵘ लादवांज़ु । तुलाभरणवृत्तिः f. the profession or employment of filling scale-pans (see **lāduwᵘ**).

lāday लादय् f. a complimentary present (cf. **lodᵘ** and **ladun**), used —° as in **hēri-lāday** (see p. 345*b*, l. 13), a complimentary present given to masons when the stairs of a house are completed.

laḍöyⁱ लडांयि (often written **laḍöi** लडांइ and **laröyⁱ** लरांयि) । आयोधनम् f. a battle, warfare (with arms or wordy) (H. x, i); **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to fight.

lāf لاف, see **lāph.**

lefa, see **lēpha.**

lafz لفظ m. a word (W. 93).

lafzī لفظی adj. c.g. verbal; (of a translation) word for word, literal (Gr.M.).

lag लग् । रीतिः f. customary rule, established practice, custom, fashion, habit; prevalence of anything (e.g. an epidemic and so on) (Gr.Gr. 125) (cf. **nāma-l°**, s.v. **nām**). **—lagüñᵘ**—लगंञू । नियमप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. a custom, practice, fashion, or prevalence to become established.

laga लग । संयोगी adj. c.g. harmonizing with, matching, forming one of a pair or set; as subst. m. employment of or application of something for a special purpose (cf. **atha-laga**, p. 59*b*, l. 16).

lāg 1 लाग् f. contact, touching (K. 852); imitating, imitation (Gr.Gr. 126). Cf. **lāgun.**

lāg 2 लाग् । नियतदेयम् f. (in giving, receiving, paying, earning, or the like) the customary or fixed amount; payment at the customary rate for work done; a customary present or offering made to a superior, a *nazr* (K. 102, 374, 406). **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । देयादिनियमयोगः, सांक्रामिकरोगानुभवः f.inf. a customary rate or amount (as ab.) to become fixed; a conventional method of doing anything to be fixed; to be attacked by an infectious disease. **—tarüñᵘ** —तरंञू । रोगादिसंक्रमणम् f.inf. to become infected from contact or the like (e.g. with infectious disease, or with disrepute owing to evil associations).

lāgi-rostᵘ लागि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), (work done) without payment, (work) not done for reward, disinterested (work) (L.V. 61, 65).

lãg लाँग् । दीर्घस्कन्धः m. a long or tall trunk or branch of a tree. **lãga-zyūṭhᵘ** लाँग-ज्यूठु । दीर्घाङ्गः adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ** -ज़ीठू), (of a person) having too long limbs, long-shanked, etc.; (of grasses, vegetables, etc.) too long-stalked, having too long leaves, etc.

lĕg ल्यग् । दूषिका f. discharge which collects in the corners of the eyes, rheum of the eyes.

lĕgi-áchⁱ ल्यगि-ग्रंछि । दूषिकाव्याप्ताचि f. an eye filled with rheum. **-lŏshᵘ** -ल्वंछु । दूषिकासंघातः m. a clot of eye-rheum or eye-mucus.

lŏg ल्वग् f. in **lŏgi-hondᵘ tŏgawôrᵘ** ल्वगि-हंन्दु त्वगवोरु । रूपकतया व्यवस्थापनम् m. imitation of a superior thing by the use of an inferior article (e.g. wearing coloured glass in place of a precious stone); imitating the actions of a superior or richer person, aping one's betters.

logᵘ लंगु । उपयोगी, कार्ये समासक्तः adj. (f. **lüjᵘ 1** लंजू; for **2**, see **lagun,** and for **3**, see **lojᵘ**), 1 p.p. of **lagun,** q.v.; as adj. matching, forming one of a pair, a good fit; engrossed or absorbed (in any work), cf. **mana-logᵘ**, s.v. **man 1.** **—gaṡhun** —गछुन । समुपयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of a remedy) to become suitable, to fit (the disease or the patient), to be a specific (for a disease). **—gaṡhawunᵘ** —गछवुनु । योगमुपयान् n.ag. (f. **lüjᵘ gaṡhawüñᵘ** लंजू गछवंञू), that which (when applied) suits or fits exactly, found to suit, found to be a good fit. **—lônᵘ** —लोनु । भाग्ययोगः m. the happening of fate, the occurrence of what is fated (whether wished for or not wished for). **—yē dörⁱyĕ** —ये दांरिय । परस्पराचेपणम् m. mutual reproaches (esp. amongst a number of women assembled together).

lagi logᵘ लगि लंगु । अतिसमीपवर्ती adj. (f. **—lüjᵘ** — लंजू), close up to, side by side of.

lūgⁱ लूँगि = لنگی । कटिप्रच्छादनपटः f. (sg. dat. **lõgĕ** लोँग्य), a kind of waist-cloth (fringed and embroidered with silk, silver thread, or the like) worn principally by women. A Hindū woman never goes

abroad without wearing one (El. *lūngī*); a kind of coloured and embroidered turban worn by men.

lõgi-lāṭh लोँगि-लाठ् । एकावृतिककटिपटः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस्), such a waist-cloth, which is wrapped only once (not twice or more) round the waist; cf. **lāṭh 1.** **-poṭshᵘ** -पंछु । कटिपटप्रान्तभागः m. the fringed edge of such a waist-cloth. **-shikhurᵘ** -शिखुर् । शीर्णजीर्णकटिपटः m. an old ragged waist-cloth. **-shikhᵘrᵘ** -शिखंरू । शीर्णजीर्णकटिपटः f., id. **-züṭᵘ** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णकटिबन्धपटः f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), id.

lāgdār लाग्दार् । नियतदेयवृत्तिकः m. (f. **lāgdārĕñ** लागदार्यञ), a person who receives a payment of customary or fixed dues (e.g. a custom-house official); a person, animal, or the like, who by custom earns his or its living by performing some customary duty.

lāgdörī लाग्दोरी । नियतदानवृत्तिः f. a livelihood dependent on customary gifts or offerings.

lāgidar लागिदर् । नियतदानग्राही m. (f. **lāgidariñ** लागिदरिञ), a person who is entitled to receive customary dues or gifts; a person or animal in whom a disease is due to appear (owing to the time for its development having run out).

lagahār लगहार् । योग्यः adj. c.g. worthy, fitting, suitable, matching, a match (Gr.Gr. 130).

lŏgal ल्वगल् । मिष्टवङ्गलभुक्, पैशुन्यजल्पाकः adj. c.g. a greedy person who is continually eating quantities of dainties, a person with a sweet tooth; a person who is a habitual calumniator, a backbiting gossiper.

lŏgulᵘ ल्वगुल् । मिष्टवङ्गभोजी, सूचनादिजल्पाकः adj. (f. **lŏgüjᵘ** ल्वगंज़ू), i.q. **lŏgal,** q.v.

lŏgalĕjᵘ ल्वगल्यंज़ू । पृथक्मिष्टान्नपाकः f. private cooking of dainties for oneself.

lagᵃn लंग्न् । लग्नम्, विवाहविधानम् m. (a Hindū word) the moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign (Rām. 1259, 1261; K. 57, 130); an auspicious or lucky moment; esp. (amongst Hindūs) the moment of a wedding; hence, the festival of the wedding of one person to another, a man's or woman's wedding festival (u.w. ref. to one party of a marriage, as we talk of so-and-so's wedding, and not with reference to both parties considered together) (El. *lagan*, a wedding; L. 261; Śiv. 730, 1081, 1102, 1118, 1125; K. 25, 779) (cf. **nĕcivⁱ-l°,** s.v. **nĕcyuwᵘ**).

lagᵃna-cīrⁱ लंग्न-चीरि or **—ṭsᵘrⁱ**—चूरि । लग्नचीरिका f. the paper formally sent by the bride's people to the bridegroom's people, inviting the latter to the wedding festival (L. 258, 268). **-dachinⁱ** -दछिनि । विवाहकालदक्षिणा f. (among Hindūs) the presents given at a wedding by the parents, etc., of the bride or bridegroom, each to their own family priests, etc. **-dūsh** -दूश् । विवाहदोषः m. (amongst Hindūs) a marriage-blemish; esp. (in the case of a Brāhmaṇa bride) a marriage postponed till after she has attained the age of twelve years (before which time a girl of this caste should be married). **-dūsh kāsun** -दूश् कासुन् । विवाहविधानमात्रम्, दोषापनयनम् m.inf. to take away such a blemish; i.e. to marry a girl after she has attained the age of twelve years. Such a marriage is performed very simply and without the usual distribution of gifts, etc. **-lagᵃn** -लंग्न् । विवाहोत्सववाङ्गल्यम् f. the occurrence of a number of marriages at the same time and in the same locality. **—ṭsᵘrⁱ** —चूरि । लग्नचोरिका f., i.q. **lagᵃna cīrⁱ,** ab. **-vizi charun** -विज़ि छरुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तिकाले तद्विरुद्धकार्यप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to have diarrhœa at the time of one's wedding; hence, met. to do something that seriously interferes with other work on which one is busily engaged.

lagᵃnⁱ āmotᵘ लंग्नि आमंतु । विवाहेनाधिगतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭsᵘ** —आमंचू), got or obtained by marriage (of a wife with reference to her husband or vice versa; but generally used when there is some inequality in the marriage, as if one side or the other had got a bad bargain). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । विवाहसंबन्धेन लब्धिः m.inf. to come (i.e. be obtained) by marriage (of a husband or wife).

lagᵃnan atsun लंग्नन् अचुन् । चैखाभासः m.inf. to enter (the proper condition) for marriages; i.e. the slender and graceful appearance of a boy or girl approaching marriageable age to become manifest.

lagān लगान् m. delay (K.Pr. 119, in the phrase **chuna kẽh ti lagān,** there is no delay. Possibly the word is pres. part. of **lagun**).

lagun लगुन् । संयुक्तीभवनम्, निरुद्धीभवनम्, व्यथानुभवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **logᵘ** लंगु, f. **lüjᵘ 2** लंजू; for **lüjᵘ 1,** see **logᵘ**; for **lüjᵘ 3,** see **lojᵘ**; 2 p.p. **lajyōv** लज्योव्. The causal of this verb is **lāgun** लागुन्, q.v. The regular form **laganāwun** लगनावुन्, q.v., has special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175)] to be attached (to), joined (to), be connected (with), fastened (to) (Rām. 577, Śiv. 1862); to be bound (to); to be moored, come to anchor; (of a ship) to run aground (L. 84–5; YZ. 34; Rām. 1334); to stick, adhere (to); to become joined together, closed (e.g. a door or the eyelids, cf. **achⁱ lagüñᵘ,** p. 8*a*, l. 39; **nöjⁱ lagañĕ,** s.v. **nāḍⁱ**; K.Pr. 102); to be added (to), appended; to apply oneself (to) (Rām. 2; Śiv. 69, 1612; K. 4, 21, 90, 92, 144, 508–9, 514, 525, 612, 959);

to find oneself in a certain position, to become liable to some operation, to be put to use (for some purpose), as in **barkari l.**, to find oneself in front, to be set in the forefront of battle (p. 123*a*, l. 3) ; **baṭhi l.**, to find oneself on the bank (out of a cargo-boat), to become usable (p. 140*b*, l. 4) ; **buthi l.**, to take one's stand in front (p. 143*a*, l. 39) ; **caṭi l.**, to become liable to a fine (p. 177*a*, l. 19) ; **dara** or **dari l.**, to become subject to stoppage, to be suddenly halted (pp. 235*b*, l. 43 ; 237*b*, l. 48) ; **dāwas l.**, to become subject to an attack (p. 260*b*, l. 44) ; **graṭa l.**, to be put into the mill, to be worn down (p. 304*b*, l. 43) ; and so in many other expressions which will be found under the respective nouns (so, YZ. 569, Rām. 1670) ; esp. to become an offering (to or for), to offer oneself as a sacrifice (for), to be devoted (to) (YZ. 20 ; Rām. 212, 511, 938, 1120, 1131, 1494, 1635 ; Śiv. 190, 215, 359, *et passim*) ; **balāyĕ l.**, to become (an offering) to (avert) a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another (p. 106*b*, l. 32) ; **chapi l.**, to put oneself forward as an offering, to offer oneself as a sacrifice for another (p. 163*b*, l. 32) ; **pör**^{i} **l.**, id., s.v. **pôr**^{u} (K. 45, 54, 101, 158, *et passim*) ;

to become involved (in), to experience (e.g. happiness) (L.V. 70 ; Rām. 339, 533 ; Śiv. 156, 332, 828, 1309, 1641 ; K. 808 ; cf. **bēgāri l.**, to be involved in forced labour, to be pressed for service, p. 92*a*, l. 29) ; to be applied (to) (Rām. 474) ; to be close to, to adjoin, touch (Śiv. 1903) ; to take to (a road), to follow (a path) (Śiv. 583, 1247, 1895) ; to be put (into, e.g. **bōd**^{i}**-wān l.**, to be put into jail, p. 83*b*, l. 39) (Rām. 1584 ; Śiv. 1214 ; H. v, 8 ; vi, 11) ; to come into close contact or connexion (with, dat.), to be absorbed (in), to be incorporated (in), to become one (with) (L.V. 58 ; Rām. 993 ; Śiv. 1039) ; **dil l.**, the heart to be devoted (to), set (upon, **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 43 ; YZ. 263) ;

to become subject (to, as in **bārawan l.**, to become the object of reproaches) (K. 906, similarly, H. viii, 5) ; to become caught (in a trap, etc.) (YZ. 68, 342, 475 ; Rām. 340, 1103, 1614 ; H. v, 2) ; to be employed (in), occupied (in), engaged (in) (Śiv. 67, 844 ; K. 1030) ;

to take effect (of a medicine ; cf. **ashud l.**, p. 48*a*, l. 46) ; to attain (to), reach, arrive (at) (H. viii, 5 ; xi, 5 ; cf. **bāl-bachĕ l.**, to reach the mountain-foot, p. 103*b*, l. 38) ; (of a place) to be reached, to be arrived at (H. xi, 5) ; to have the intended, or natural, effect, to answer, come off, be achieved (Rām. 1492, 1573) ;

to come into contact, to start, be set going, to arise, happen, take place (very frequently used in this and cognate senses to form nominal compound verbs, as in **bŏcha lagŭñ**^{u}, hunger to be felt ; **bás**^{i}**t**^{i} **lagŭñ**^{u}, a fixed residence to be adopted ; **bāṭh-baṭil lagŭñ**^{u}, lamentations to be started ; **biyĕr lagun**, delay to occur ; **böz**^{i} **lagŭñ**^{u}, swindling to occur, to be cheated ; and so on for many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. L.V. 41 ; K.Pr. 43, **dab l.** ; Rām. 206, 598, 1667 ; K. 95, 183) ; to be experienced, felt (as in **brakh l.**, a crushing blow to be experienced ; **dôd**^{u} **l.**, pain to be felt ; **gŏta lagán**^{i}, plunges to be experienced ; hence, to have painful memories ; and many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. **āy lagun**, (long) life to be experienced, Rām. 390, 1206, 1465 ; similarly, K.Pr. 128 ; Rām. 172, 636 ; Śiv. 1858 ; K. 837, 1125, 1147 ; H. v, 2 ; vi, 16 ; viii, 7 ; ix, 12) ; to be incurred, subjected to (as in **bahā lagun**, steam to be incurred, to become mouldy ; **bāj l.**, a tax to become payable ; **bram l.**, delusion to be incurred, Rām. 339) ; (of a fit of disease, demoniacal possession, or the like) to attack (a person) (as in **brikh lagŭñ**^{u}, pain in the eye to come on ; **chōr lagun**, sudden diarrhœa to come ; **būth l.**, a demon to take possession of a person ; and so on) (cf. K.Pr. 13, of a nettle-sting ; Rām. 984, 1350) ; to reach, be felt (by, dat.) (Rām. 1084, 1201, light fell on the eyes) ; (of fire) to be kindled (cf. **nār l**^{o}, s.v. **nār**), to catch ;

to be habitually employed, esp. of language, etc. (e.g. **lajyōy**, it was habitually said by you, K.Pr. 158 ; **yĕs log**^{u}, to whomever there is a habit of saying (so-and-so), i.e. whoever habitually says (so-and-so), K.Pr. 241) ;

to be joined (to), obtain, find, get (Śiv. 1755) ; (of a name) to be called, to be given to a person (Rām. 607) ; to become close to a person, **pata l.**, to follow close behind (K. 417) ;

to fall to a person's lot, to have to be done (as in **bakhēra l.**, a piece of troublesome work to have to be done (so, H. viii, 5) ; to be incumbent (on), to be necessary to be done (by), to be proper to be done (Rām. 77). [In this sense it is generally used in the future indicative or past conditional, with the future passive participle of another verb. There are three ways of using it in this sense, viz. :—

(1) the governed verb is put in the fut. pass. part. and agrees with the personal subject, as in **lagaw-**

na ȧs[i] **mĕtran trāwȧn**[i], we should not abandon friends, or

(2) the governed verb is construed passively, as in **tsĕ lagi** (or **lagihē**) **mārün̄**[u] **sa zanāna,** that woman is proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst beat that woman, or

(3) the governed verb is put into the infinitive, which is treated as a verbal noun, as in **asĕ tot**[u] **lagihĕ gatshun**, for us, the going there would be proper, i.e. we should go there (K. 34). Cf. Gr.Gr. 113 and Gr.M.];

to have suitableness or a harmonious relation, to fit, suit, become (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; K. 1067); to get into vogue or fashion; to be perceived (as such-and-such), to taste (nice, nasty, etc.) (Rām. 1751); (of a crime or the like) to be imputed (to), to be charged (against) (Rām. 1060); to feel sore (of some part of the body) (व्यथानुभव) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204);

to be undertaken, to begin (as in **bārav lagun,** search to be undertaken; similarly, Śiv. 1550, 1720, 1727). [In this sense it is used with the oblique infinitive of another verb to form an inceptive compound, as in **suh karani log**[u], he began to do; **suh log**[u] **khath lēkhani,** he began to write a letter; **suh log**[u] **zanāna mārani,** he began to beat the woman] (Gr.Gr. 207; Gr.M.; YZ. 536; Rām. 10, 97, 202, 221, *et passim*; Śiv. 69, 86, 119, *et passim*; K. 14, 25, 51, 57, 151, *et passim*; H. v, 5, 7; viii, 6; x, 1, 7, 8; xii, 1); to apply oneself (to), to set to work (at, dat.), to begin (to, dat.) (used with any noun or infinitive, in much the same sense as above) (K. 40, 56, 136, 156, 229, 235, 241, 261–2–3, 294, 297, 315, 317, 339, 345, *et passim*); to begin to exist, to begin (e.g. nightfall, H. viii, 9).

log[u]**-mot**[u] लगु-मतु । निबद्धीभूतः, संयुक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **lüj**[ü]**-müts**[ü] लजू-मंच़ू), joined (to), bound, etc., in all the above senses (YZ. 20, 68, 342, 475; Rām. 577, 1584; Śiv. 583, 1309, 1727).

lagan-hār लगन्-हार् । संयोजनयोग्यः adj. e.g. fit to be joined, etc. (Gr.Gr. 129).

lagan-wôl[u] लगन्-वोलु । बद्धीभवन् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ्), in all the above senses; esp. one who is arrested on some charge; one who has been beaten in gambling.

lagith gatshun लगिथ् गछुन् । नियतं संयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become tightly or closely attached, as ab.

lāgun लागुन् । संयोजनम्, अनुकरणम्, क्षपिकर्म conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun**, q.v. There is also a regular caus. form, **laganāwun** लगनावुन्, q.v., which is used in special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **lôg**[u] लोगु, 2 p.p. **lājyōv** लाज्योव्), to attach, unite, join, connect, (Gr.M., Rām. 570); to fasten, attach (cf. **kŏkar-tīrĕ lāganĕ**, p. 432*a*, l. 45) (Rām. 671, K. 419); to fix, affix, apply (cf. **düj**[ü] **lāgün̄**[ü], p. 203*a*, l. 19; **cūn**[i] **lāgün̄**[ü], p. 172*b*, l. 19; **dr**[a]**ka lāganĕ**, p. 242*b*, l. 49) (Rām. 477, 1127, 1132, 1763); to put, place (cf. **bō̃d**[i]**wān lāgun**, p. 83*b*, l. 39 (YZ. 315); **jĕnḍa lāgun,** to set up a flag, H. v, 11);

to fix, put on (a crown, turban, shoe, etc.) (Śiv. 321, 361, 1615, 1829); to put (clothes) on, to dress (a person) (K. 973);

to put to (a boat), to moor (cf. **baṭhi l.,** p. 140*b*, l. 9); to cause (a boat) to run aground (Rām. 1202); to put to, to shut, close (a door, etc.);

to apply, touch with (cf. **atha l.,** p. 59*b*, l. 18; K.Pr. 73) (L.V. 44, **pānas lōgith mĕtsĕ,** having applied (rubbed on) earth to his body; K. 70, 75, 1000); to bring into close contact, or connexion (with, dat.), to incorporate (in), make one (with) (Śiv. 1008, 1671); to cause to approach, to take (a person) (to a certain place or person) (cf. **bāl-bachĕ l.,** p. 103*b*, l. 42) (Rām. 375); to entangle (in a net, trap, etc.) YZ. 210; Rām. 218, 614, 1595, 1606);

to employ (an article for a certain use), to apply (something to a certain purpose) (K. 11; Śiv. 531, 1710); esp. to employ (a thing in worship), to make an offering (of something) (L.V. 39, 40, 42, 78, 79; Rām. 1119; Śiv. 52, 112, 187, 662, etc.; K. 1, *et passim*); to put, or set (to work), to employ, engage (cf. **bāḍ l.,** p. 82*a*, l. 18) (YZ. 146, K. 1066); to apply, to use (cf. **ashud l.,** p. 48*a*, l. 49; **dar l.,** p. 234*b*, l. 23; **drōt**[i] **lāgȧn**[i], p. 249*a*, l. 47; **krotsh**[u] **lāgun,** p. 478*a*, l. 28) (K.Pr. 243, Rām. 977);

to fix an imputation (upon), to impute (to), to charge (with) (cf. **hātsh lāgün̄**[ü], p. 360*a*, l. 40) (YZ. 19; K. 150, 675);

to cause (an act) to begin, to set (an act) going (cf. **bakh l.,** p. 99*a*, l. 13; **bīr lāgün̄**[ü], p. 117*b*, l. 36; **bāṭh lāgun,** p. 139*b*, l. 1; **ḍāb l.,** p. 182*a*, l. 15; **daranga l.,** p. 247*b*, l. 13) (Rām. 80, 525; K. 322; H. iii, 7);

to imitate, to act in the character of, to pretend to be (such-and-such, or so-and-so), to act as, to dress oneself up as (cf. **dīgamīr l.,** p. 196*b*, l. 21; **dyuḍ**[u] **l.,** p. 267*a*, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 52, 66, 586, 922, 1017, 1019; Śiv. 487, 528–9, 1813; K. 13, 186, 221–2, 251, 298, 380, 388, 1020;

H. i, 2; v, 9, 10, 11; x, 7, 12, 14); to act the part (of so-and-so), to perform the office (of so-and-so), to act (in such-and-such a capacity) (L.V. 43; Rām. 12, 134, 190, 388, 1038, 1529; Śiv. 494; K. 195); **pānas lögith** (L.V. 44), having assumed thine own character, (of the Supreme Śiva) having become indiscrete;

to put together, construct, build (Śiv. 337); to arrange, to carry on (a process) (cf. **khīt^{i} lāgün^{u}**, p. 421*b*, l. 6); to plough, cultivate (El., Gr.Gr. 129).

lôg^{u}-mot^{u} लोगु-मतु । संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **löj^{u}-müts^{u}** लांजू-मंज़ू), united, joined, etc., as ab.

lögith tsöp^{a}rith लागिथ् त्वपरिथ् । अनुकरणेनारोप्य conj. part. used as adv., substituting on account of resemblance, using an inferior substitute as a makeshift.

laganāwun लगनावुन् conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun**, with special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **laganôw^{u}** लगनोवु), to cause to suffer pain, to cause to feel sore; to cause to be fit, to make suitable; to cause to take effect (Gr.M.).

lāganay लागनय् । क्षेत्रफलम्, क्षेत्रम् f. a crop (El.); cultivation, cultivated ground (El. *lāganai* and *loganai*; Gr.Gr. 129, K.Pr. 247). **—karün^{u}** —करंन्ज़ू f. inf. to cultivate (El.).

lāgar लागर् لاغر । कृशः adj. c.g. lean, thin, gaunt, meagre (H. vi, 15). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । क्षीणताधिगमः m.inf. to become thin, to waste away.

lāgarĕr लागर्यर् । दुर्बलता m. thinness, gauntness, leanness.

lagushēkā लगुशेंका or **lagushĕnkā** लगुशंका । मूत्रसमुत्सर्गावसरः f. urine, piss; emission of urine, urinating. Cf. **dīrgashĕnkā**.

lāgath लागथ् । मूलधनम् f. (sg. dat. **lāgüts^{u}** लागंज़ू), expense, expenditure, outlay; cost, price, cost-price, prime-cost, capital expenditure (Śiv. 1710).

lŏgath لغت f. (sg. dat. **lŏgüts^{u}** ल्वगंज़ू), a dictionary, vocabulary, glossary (Gr.M.).

lagawun^{u} लगवुनु । योजनयोग्यः n.ag. (f. **lagawün^{u}** लगवंन्ज़ू), that which is being joined or united, fit to be joined, fitting, etc., in all the meanings of **lagun**, q.v.

lagāwun लगावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lagôw^{u}** लगोवु), to apply; to apply anything to oneself, to wear or put on (clothes or the like) (Gr.M.).

lāgaway लागवय् । योजनभृतिः, मूलधनम् f. the cost of uniting or joining; the cost of making a thing, prime-cost.

lāgay लागय् f. the act of causing to be attached, fixing, applying; met. inflicting (a wound, as in **chŏka-lāgay**, p. 159*b*, l. 20, inflicting a wound on oneself); a joining in combat, a quarrel (cf. **ach^{i}-l.**, p. 8*a*, l. 41; **buth^{i}-l.**, p. 142*b*, l. 22).

l^{a}ha ल्ह । तृष्णा f. desire, greed, avidity; esp. jealous greed, covetousness. **—gandün^{u}** —गंडंन्ज़ू । अतितृष्णोद्भवः f.inf. such greed to arise, craving to take place.

lah लह adv. lightly, gently (L.V. 83).

laha लह or **lāha** लाह in **laha-prāh** लह-प्राह or **lāha-prāh** लाह-प्राह । भूतावेशः m. an attack of hysterical fever or a cataleptic condition brought about by some sudden terror (looked upon as a kind of demoniacal possession which attacks babies or pregnant women). Cf. **prāh**.

lahi in **lahi-lahi**, a fight with blows (L. 460).

lŏh 1 ल्वह् in **lŏh-langar** ल्वह्-लंगर् । नियामकः, नियतकार्यभारः m. an iron anchor, an anchor (Gr.M.); met. the burden of one's daily and constant duties (which prevent freedom), daily drudgery (from which one cannot escape) (L.V. 67).

lŏh 2 ल्वह् in **lŏh-lŏh** ल्वह्-ल्वह् । प्रोत्साहनलालना m. coaxing (a babe to laugh, a child to do its lessons, or the like).

lōh लोह्, **loh^{u}** लंहु or **lôh^{u}** लोहु । शल्यः m. a porcupine (believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its passage by a low growl; cf. **phĕw**); a fox (El. *loh*, *luhf*, *luhv*, or *losh^{u}*; L. 110, *loh*). **lāh^{i}-loṭ^{u}** लंहि-लंटु or **löh^{i}-loṭ^{u}** लांहि-लंटु । शल्यपुच्छः m. a porcupine's tail; a fox's tail; met. one who is unsteady, restless, uncertain in his goings or gait.

lohi (L. 458), a blanket.

luhf, see **lōh**.

lŏhlür^{u} ल्वहलंरू or **lōlür^{u}** लोलंरू f. ardent love, longing, eager desire. **lŏhlari** ल्वहलरि (H. vi, 3) or **lōlari** लोलरि (K. 392, 1013), adv. with ardent love, with great affection, with eager longing.

l^{a}hun ल्हुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l^{a}hyōv** ल्ह्योव), to be sufficient (Gr.Gr. lxvii).

l^{a}hun^{u} ल्हुनु । असंहतः adj. (f. **l^{a}hün^{u}** ल्हंन्ज़ू), having the ripening delayed; (of grain, edible fruit, or the like) not gone soft and formed into a mass with others, but fully ripe and soft, non-agglomerated; (of a female animal such as a cow or mare who is being examined as to whether she is pregnant or not) not pregnant. Cf. **l^{a}hanun**.

lehan (? spelling) m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El.). The twigs are used in basket-making, and for twig bridges. Probably a mis-spelling of **lin^{u} 1**, q.v.

l^{a}hanun लहनुन् conj 3 (2 p.p. **l^{a}hanyōv** लहन्योव्), (of a crop) to delay ripening (Gr.Gr. lxviii). Cf. **l^{a}hun^{u}**.

lahanun लहनुन् । शैथिल्यापत्तिः, कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lahanyōv** लहन्योव्), (of an intelligent man or animal) to become slack (by non-exertion, want of application, worry, or the like); (of the skin or muscles) to become relaxed (by shampooing, etc.); (of something naturally soft) to become hard or rough (by exposure to the sun or to fire); (of a mild-tempered person) to become rough or harsh (through irritation or want of exertion). **lahanyō-mot^{u}** लहन्यो-मतु । शिथिलीभूतः, कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **lahanyĕ-müts^{ü}** लहन्ये-मंचू), softened, roughened, etc., as ab.

lahanāwun लहनावुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lahanôw^{u}** लहनोवु), causal of **lahanun** (q.v.) in all its senses. **lahanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** लहनोवु-मतु । उत्पादितशैथिल्यः perf. part. (f. **lahanöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}** लहनांवू-मंचू), caused to become soft, rough, etc.; causal of **lahanyō-mot^{u}**, q.v., ab.

lahar 1 लहर् । धनागमः f. an increase of wealth (from one's ordinary business); esp. when such increase is marked or more than ordinary, a windfall of profit. **-bahar** -बहर् । धनद्रव्यसंपदागमः f. prosperity, increase of wealth and fortune; prime and vigour, fulness and flush, glow and glory.

lahar 2 लहर् । कलध्वनिः f. a sweet, gentle sound, a low sweet tone; a pleasing song of praise, a pæan (Śiv. 1295). **—trāvüñ^{ü}** —त्रावंञ्रू । कलध्वननम् f.inf. to emit such a sound, to sing soft and low.

lahar लहंर् । स्वेच्छा f. self-will, indocility. **—gatshüñ^{ü}** —गछंञ्रू । अनियतेच्छोद्भवः f.inf. such to arise, self-will to be exhibited. **—yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ्रू । स्वेच्छाप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to show indocility, to act in a self-willed manner.

lôhūr लोहूर् m. the town of Lahore, in the Panjāb, said to have been founded by Lava, the son of Rāmacandra (Rām. 1263, 1738).

luhv, see **lōh**.

lahawun लहवुन् । ईषत्कर्कशीभवन्, ईषच्छीघ्रः adj. (f. **lahavüñ^{ü}** लहवंञ्रू), stiffened, dried, somewhat hardened or indurated (e.g. of grain, or the like, which was soft or damp, and to which heat or the like has been applied); (in reference to motion, speech, etc.) moderately quick, fairly rapid. **lahawan-phash** लहवन्-फश् । ईषत्संतापनम् m. drying, airing, slight kiln-drying (of something damp or soft).

lihāz لحاظ m. regard, consideration, respect, respectful attention (Gr.M.).

laj लज् । अधीनः adj. c.g. in need of some necessity, without means for accomplishing some necessary work. Cf. **loj^{u}**.

lãj लाँज् । उपद्रवः m. a disaster, calamity, piece of evil fortune (e.g. being charged with some crime, or finding oneself unexpectedly faced with an almost impossible task, or called upon to pay up security incurred in guaranteeing someone else's debt). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । दोषस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to accept such a calamity (e.g. to admit the truth of a false charge, to pay up a security, or to guarantee to perform some almost impossible task with which one is faced). **—khārun** —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to bring such a calamity on a person (charging with a crime, making him liable to pay a security, or to carry out some almost impossible task). **—khasun** —खसुन् । दोषारोपः m.inf. such a calamity as above to come upon a person (e.g. a charge of crime to be brought, or a difficult task to be imposed). **-lot^{u}** -लटु । दोषावशेषः, दोषानुसृतिः the tail of a calamity, the results of a calamity (such as the helplessness of a family when the head has died); the fruits of adverse fortune (e.g. of following bad advice, of becoming liable for a security, of being the subject of obloquy, etc.). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । दोषयोगः m.inf. to be involved in calamity (e.g. having to pay up a guarantee, or to become subject to a false charge, etc.).

lãja-bôr^{u} लाँज-बोरु । दुष्करकार्याकुलत्वम् m. distress or anxiety over the thought of some almost impossible task with which one is faced. **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । निरुपद्रवः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü}** -रंशू), free from calamity (as above) (referring either to a person or to a task which he has to accomplish).

lĕj^{ü} ल्यंज़ू । उखा f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a saucepan (El. also *leji* and *lij*; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 4, 64, 80, 87, 119, 125, 132, 136, 246; H. xi, 10); cf. **lyol^{u}**; **nāra-l°**, s.v. **nār**; **nāṭa-l°**, s.v. **nāṭh**. **—ṭĕk^{ü}r^{ü}** —ट्यकरू । उखादिपाचसमूहः f. pot and pottle, big pot and small pot, pots and pans, all the cooking-pots, etc., in a kitchen, *batterie de cuisine*.

lĕjĕ-chalin-wôñ^{u} ल्यज्य-छलिन्-वोञु । उखाक्षालनमलरसः m. pot-washings water, the slops poured out of a cooking-pot after washing its interior. **—chalañĕ** —छलञ । वल्लववृत्तिः f. pl. inf. to wash pots, to serve as a cook, or as a scullion. **-chalyun^{u}** -छलिनु । उखाक्षालनमलरसः (sg. dat. **-chalinis** -छलिनिस्), pot-washings, pot-slops. **-kabāba** -कबाब । पैठरम् m. mutton cooked in a pot with grease. **—mŏlawañĕ** —म्वलवञ । ईषन्निरोधना f. pl.

to settle the price of pots; met. to linger or show a little delay in any work which one is really anxious to accomplish (e.g. when, being urged to hasten, one does not wish to exhibit anxiety to finish), to haggle over one's work. **-phuṭ^{u} -फुटू । जीर्णलघूखा** f. (sg. dat. **-phucĕ -फुच्य**), an old or worn-out cooking-pot, esp. a small one. **-ṭuṭakh -टुटख् । उखाप्रेची** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭuṭakas -टुटकस्**), one who is always looking towards the cooking-pot, a greedy fellow.

loj^{u} लंजु । अधीनः adj. (f. **lüj^{ü} 3 लंजू**, for **1**, see **log^{u}**, and for **2**, see **lagun**), one who is reduced to poverty owing to not having the necessary money or means for undertaking any work; one who is indigent, destitute. Cf. **laj**.

löj^{ü} लांजू, see **lāgun**.

lüj^{ü} लंजू, see **log^{u}**, **lagun**, and **loj^{u}**.

lā̃jalad लाँजलद् । उपद्रवयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lā̃jaladiñ लाँजलदिञ्**), subject to calamity (of a person, a business, a property, etc.). For the meaning of 'calamity', see **lā̃j**.

löj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लांजू-मंचू, see **lāgun**.

lüj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} लंजू-मंचू, see **lagun**.

lajĕr 1 लज्यर् । अधीनता m. poverty owing to the want of the means or appliances for necessaries, destitution. Cf. **laj** and **loj^{u}**.

lajĕr 2 लज्यर् । योग्यसंयोगः m. good joining (e.g. of the parts of a broken article fitted together), a neat joint. Cf. **lagun**.

lājward लाज्वर्द् لاجورد । राजावर्तः m. lapis lazuli (El.); a beautiful purple (El.).

lājward^{i} लाज्वर्दि لاجوردی । राजावर्तमयः, राजावर्तवर्णः adj. c.g. made of lapis lazuli; of the colour of lapis lazuli.

lajyōv लज्योव्, see **laḍun** and **lagun**.

lājyōv लाज्योव्, see **lāgun**.

lŏjyōv ल्वज्योव्, see **lŏlun**.

lŏka 1 ल्वक । बालकः, औषधपाकविशेषः m. a child, a boy (El. *lok*); a certain medicine made by cooking the juice of plants; cf. **luk**. **-hanā -हना । धृष्टप्रायबालकः** f. a bit of a boy; met. a smart, bold boy.

lŏka 2 ल्वक in **lŏka-tor^{u} ल्वक-तंरु । गवाक्षपञ्जरकपाटयुग्मम्** m. a pair of lattice-shutters in a door. **-tar^{i}-poṭ^{u} -तंरि-पंटु । गवाक्षपट्टः** m. one-half of such a pair of lattices.

lŏ̃ka 1 लॉंक । अमुकः (प्रसिद्धः) m. a certain person, so-and-so (used where some well-known person is referred to, but not named).

lŏ̃ka 2 लॉंक । कार्पासविशेषः m. a certain kind of cotton cloth, usually dyed yellow, and suitable for use as a garment.

luk (? **luk^{u}** or **lukh**), m. *Trypha Angustifolia* (El.). ? = **lŏka 1**.

lūk^{u} लूकु । लघुः adj. (f. sg. nom. **lūc^{ü} लूचू**; dat. **lōcĕ लोच्य** (K.Pr. 125, YZ. 427)), small (as compared with another) (K.Pr. 125; YZ. 421, 427); small, little, insignificant (K.Pr. 24); (of age) young (esp. as compared with another) (El.; K.Pr. 127; Rām. 447, 549). —**boḍ^{u} bōzun —वंडु बोज़ुन । साम्यसमालोचना** m.inf. to understand small and great; hence, to comport oneself with propriety to old and young; (in distributing or weighing out a number of things of varying size) to distribute evenly. —**dŏh —द्वह । उत्सवानाश्रयदिवसः** m. an ordinary day, a day on which there is no special festival, not a high day or holiday; a small day, i.e. the little portion of a day of twenty-four hours that remains unexpired when it is late at night.

lŏkacĕ ल्वकच्य, see **lŏkoṭ^{u}**.

lŏkacyār ल्वकच्यार् । बाल्यावस्था m. smallness (El. also *lŏkaṭsār* and *lŏkochār*; W. 112, *lokutchār*); childhood, boyhood, youth (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, 126, 245; YZ. 516; Rām. 1784, 1785; Śiv. 22, 44, 279, 956, 1582, 1615; K. 863, 1135).

lŏkacyāruk^{u} daga-daga ल्वकच्यारुकु दग-दग । बाल्यमदः m. the over-confidence, audacity, headstrongness of childhood. Cf. **dag 1**.

lŏkacyāras ṭshŏh din^{i} ल्वकच्यारस् छ्वह दिनि । बाल्यावस्थोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to give free rein to childhood, to enjoy the happy wanton days of childhood.

lakh 1 लख् in **lakh-lānath लख्-लानथ्** (?) لق لعنت **। धिक्कारः** f. (sg. dat. **-lānüṭs^{ü} -लानंचू**), reproach, calling shame to a person, abusing for improper conduct. Cf. **lĕkh**.

lakh 2 लख् for **lach** in **lakh-trakh लख्-त्रख्**, a hundred-thousand **trakh** or measures of about 9½ lb. (Śiv. 1828). See **trakh**.

lakh 3 लख् = لخت, a piece, part, portion, some, a little; **yakh-lakh यख्-लख् = يكلخت** adv. all at one piece, all at once, altogether, completely, entirely (K. 561).

lākh लाख् । द्रव्यसंग्रहः f. (sg. dat. **lāki लाकि**), a great collection or pile of property (of things carried in loads and ultimately collected together). —**yiñ^{ü} —यिञू । बहुलपदार्थाप्तिः** f.inf. such a collection to come (to a person), great quantities (e.g. of gifts, donations, or the like) to be received.

lāka-sör^{ü} लाक-सांरू । संगृह्य बाहुल्येन नयनं प्रेषणं च f. the collection load by load and, similarly, sending away, of great quantities of property. **-sāray**

-सारय् । संगृह्य नयनम् f. the collection (e.g. in the way of many different gifts and donations) of many loads of property.

lāki lāki लाकि लाकि । क्रमसंग्रहवृत्त्या । adv. by gradual collection in heaps and piles.

lā̃kh लाँख् or **lō̃kh** लाँख् । द्वीपः, द्वैपसद्नविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lā̃ki** लाँकि or **lō̃ki** लाँकि), an island (El. *lönk*) (Śiv. 1820 (**lō̃kh**)); a residence or garden on an island (El.); a stride (El., Gr.Gr. 11).

lĕkh ल्यख् । अश्लीलवाक्यम् f. (sg. dat. **lĕki** ल्यकि), indecent abuse, indecent suggestive and insulting talk (El. also *lyĕk*) (Gr.Gr. 138; K.Pr. 114, 119, 125, 132) (cf. **mājĕ-l°**, s.v. **mŏjᵘ**); indecent or immoral proposals made to a woman (H. viii, 3, 11). —**dinᵘ** —दिञ़्, —**kāḍünᵘ** —कंडञ़्, or —**tsarünᵘ** —त्रारंञ़् f.inf. to abuse (El.). **-thŏkh** -थुख् । अश्लीलनिष्ठीवनादि f. (sg. dat. **lĕki-thŏki** ल्यकि-थकि), indecent abuse and spitting (e.g. directed at some infamous person).

lĕka-har ल्यक-हर् । अश्लीलकलहः f. (sg. dat. **-hürᵘ** -हंरू), an abuse-quarrel, a quarrel consisting in the exchange of indecent abuse by persons at a distance from each other, a Billingsgate altercation; a quarrel caused by indecent abuse. —**kaḍanĕ** —कडञ । अश्लीलश्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to produce indecent abuse, to abuse a person with foul language. **-lĕkh** -ल्यख् । अश्लीलाश्लीलि f. mutual foul abuse (L.V. 23). **-lūṭh** -लूट् । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. c.g. one who uses foul abuse on the slightest provocation, a foul-mouthed blackguard. **-mŏl** -म्वल् । अश्लीलात्मप्रतिक्रिया m. payment in foul abuse, the repayment of a kindly action or hospitality, etc., by such abuse. —**pĕnĕ** —प्यञ । अश्लीलाप्तिः f. pl. inf. foul abuses to fall, i.e. to be experienced. **-purᵘ** -पुरु । अश्लीलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-pürᵘ** -पुरू), full of indecency (e.g. an abusive reply, or a scabrous story, or a business which earns abuse). **-pūrᵘ** -पूरु । अश्लीलभरः adj. (f. **-pūrᵘ** -पूरू), id. **-shĕlakh** -शलख् । अश्लीलभर्त्सनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas** -शलकस्), a scourge of foul abuse, foul abuse uttered to one who is unable to reply (e.g. a servant or dependent). —**tsaranĕ** —त्रारञ । अश्लीलभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to collect foul abuses; i.e. to speak in terms of indecent abuse of someone (not necessarily present). **-wātul** -वातुल् । अश्लीलभाषणाचारः adj. (f. **-wātᵘjᵘ** -वातजू), a foul-mouthed cad; one who, without respect of persons, habitually utters indecent abuse. **-zĕwal** -ज़्यवल् । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. c.g. foul-tongued, foul-mouthed.

lĕki ṭūsᵘ ल्यकि टूसु । अश्लीलप्रत्याहतिः m. a blow for abuse, hitting in the face one who abuses you.

lēkhā लेखा or **līkhā** लीखा f. a writing, that which is written. Cf. **karma-lēkhā**, p. 471*b*, l. 27 (Rām. 40, 120; Śiv. 1143, 1152, 1477, 1492, 1511).

likha लिख । संख्यानम् m. accounts, calculation of income and expenditure or of debt and credit, etc.; cf. **dātⁱ-likha**, p. 257*a*, l. 38. —**bōzun** —बोज़ुन् । संकलनपरिशोधनम् m.inf. to understand the calculation, i.e. to clear up accounts, to strike a balance and discharge the obligation (K. 945, 952). —**karun** —करुन् । संख्यानबोधनम् m.inf. to clear up accounts, to determine the balance. **-pürᵘ** -पंरू । संख्यानाभिज्ञानम् f. skill in accountancy. **-tryukhᵘ** -त्रिखु । लेखादिपाटवम् m. skill in dealing with accounts.

likhi लिखि, see **lyukhᵘ 1**.

lŏkh ल्वख् in **lŏkh lŏkh** ल्वख् ल्वख् m. muttering continuously, continuous whispering, continuous low talking. —**lŏkh karun** —ल्वख् करुन् । जागराजीवितोपदर्शनम् m.inf. to do muttering, to keep talking, never to stop talking (K.Pr. 262); esp. (of one who is asleep) to appear to be awake (by conversing, opening the eyes and the like); (of one who is dead) to appear to be alive. —**lŏkh karawunᵘ** —ल्वख् करवुनु । मन्दमन्दं परिभाषणजल्पाकः n.ag. (f. —**karawünᵘ** —करवंञ़्), a mutterer, a prater; one who makes a habit of whispering scandal.

lŏkh 2 ल्वख् । शिरः f. (sg. dat. **lŏki** ल्वकि), the head (of a human being).

lōkh लोख्, see **lukh 2**. This spelling is throughout employed in the village dialect of H.

lōikh लोइख्, see **lāyĕkh**.

lō̃kh 1 लाँख् f. (sg. dat. **lō̃ki** लाँकि), the Kāshmīrī form of the Sanskrit Laṅkā (see **lankā**), the N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa, identified by some with Ceylon or the chief town in it. For an account of its origin, see Rām. 590 ff. (Rām. 41, 62, 77, 608, 719, 755, 795, *et passim*).

lō̃kh 2 लाँख्, see **lā̃kh**.

lukh 1 लुख्, see **luk**.

lukh 2 लुख् (vill.) or **lūkh 1** लूख् (often written **lōkh** लोख्) । जनसमाजः, जनसमूहः m. [sg. dat. **lukas** लुकस् or **lūkas**, but, being plural in signification, this word is generally found in the plural (e.g. K.Pr. 168), with a pl. dat. **lukan** लुकन् or **lūkan** लूकन्, not **lōkan** लोकन् (Gr.Gr. 51); but it is sometimes found, as a noun of multitude, in the singular (e.g. **lūka-sondᵘ**, K.Pr. 116; **lūkas**, K.Pr. 158)] the human race, mankind, people in general, an assemblage, group, or class of people (El. *lūk*; Gr.M.; L.V. 53; K.Pr. 262 (*luk*); 121, 158 (*lūk*); 168 (*lok*); YZ. 455; Rām. 202, 206, 766, 878, 1131, 1133, 1154, etc.;

Śiv. 478, 489, 758, 800, 828, 839, 1245, 1316–7, 1391, 1519, 1627, 1635, 1799; K. 318, 416–7, 565, 652, 675, 995; H. ii, 11; xi, 13); a nation, a defined group, or class of people (Śiv. 800, 1116; K. 377, 879, 1013, 1176); a man's 'people', his servants, followers, soldiers (K. 660, 745, 759, 761); often used as a plural suffix for words signifying human beings, as in **rāza-lūkh,** king-people, i.e. kings (K. 657).

lūka-chŏkh लूक-छूख् । लोकपङ्क्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छूकस्), a procession of a few people. **-hĕḍun** -ह्यडुन् । लोकोपहासः m. (sg. dat. **hĕḍanas** ह्यडनस्), public ridicule. **-kath** -कथ् । जनश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), what is said among people generally, that which is common report, that which is generally whispered about from ear to ear. **-lūkh** -लूख् । बहुलजनसमवायः f. (sg. dat. **-lūki** -लूकि), a great crowd of people (e.g. of people who have crowded to some place of refuge at a time of disaster). For the gender, see Gr.Gr. 75. **-lūkay** -लूकय् । बहुलजनसमागमनम् f. a great crowd of people called together and assembled. **-laz** -लज़् or **-lazzā** -लज़्ज़ा । लोकलज्जा f. shame at what is said by the outside world, humiliation caused by, or sense of shame felt before, public opinion (Śiv. (-lazzā) 883, 893, 1057); met. a houseful of unmarried daughters. **-motᵘ** -मंतु । लोकप्रवादः m. common opinion, public report, public repute, what is commonly said (about a person or thing). **-sāway** -सावय् । जनसौख्यम् f. general prosperity of a whole population. **-vĕhawath** -व्यहवथ् । जनप्रवाद्भीतिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕhawüȼᵘ** व्यहवंचू), respect for public opinion, that fear of general disapproval which prevents a person from always following his personal inclinations.

lūkh 2 लूख् । स्वज्ञातपरः m. (declined like **lūkh 1,** being the same word, but with a specialized meaning. For the irreg. pl. gen. **lūka-hondᵘ** लूक-हंन्दु, see bel.) someone other than one's relations, a person not related to the person referred to, an outsider (W. 132, 144; L.V. 88; K.Pr. 193; YZ. 196; Śiv. 1065). **-ṭākh** -टाख् । परजनसमुदायः (sg. dat. **-ṭākas** -टाकस्), (in an assembly or the like) all the people who are not related to oneself or to some person referred to.

lūka-bāy लूक-बाय् । असंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. a woman who is not related to oneself or to the person referred to. **-buzⁱ** -बुज़ि, **-buzy** -बुज़्य् adj. e.g. dependent on people, belonging to other people (Gr.Gr. 161); cf. **buzⁱ,** p. 153*a*, l. 26. **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु । परसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to so-and-so who is not related to oneself, of or belonging to someone who is not one of one's own people (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 57, 116, 120, 126, 163, 193, 242, 247); this word has the form of a genitive feminine. The regular genitive (also in use in other meanings) would be sg. **lūka-sondᵘ** (K.Pr. 116), pl. **lūkan-hondᵘ.** **-kathan gaȼhun** -कथन् गछुन् । परचोदनेन कोपोद्भावनम् m.inf. to go (i.e. act) upon the words of others; hence, to become angry with, or show hostility to, a person (esp. to one's own people) at the verbal instigation of outsiders; to act against one's own interests owing to outside instigation.

lūkas saṭh लूकस् सठ् । इतरजनसमवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-saṭi** -सटि), acting or living like other people, obeying Mrs. Grundy.

lūkh 3 लूख् । लोकः m. (declined as in **lūkh 1,** q.v.), a world, a region, a division of the universe, of which (according to Hindū mythology) there are fourteen (seven higher and seven lower), the highest of all being called in Sanskrit *Satya-lōka,* while the lowest of all is the hell *Patāla* (cf. **dīv-lūkh,** p. 261*b*, l. 45) (Rām. 342, 515, 609, 846, 1759; Śiv. 36, 674, 699, 1197, 1887; K. 330, 591, 603, 723, 770, 773, 776, 1049); **yiha-lūkh,** the world here; **para-lūkh,** the other world; **yiha-lūkh para-lūkh,** this world and the next (K. 424, 1106).

lūka-pāl लूक-पाल् । इन्द्रादिदिक्पालदेवताः m. (amongst Hindūs) a god who is a regent or guardian of one of the four quarters (or points of the compass) or of one of the four intermediate points (eight in all). (These are (in Sanskrit) Indra (regent of the East), Agni (of the South-East), Yama (of the South), Nairṛta (of the South-West), Varuṇa (of the West), Vāyu (of the North-West), Kubēra (of the North), and Īśāna (of the North-East) (Śiv. 1147, 1457; K. 335, 538, 1049).)

lakhcyunᵘ लखचिनु । तिलकः m. a mole (on the skin).

lakhⁱmī लखिमी لچھمی (often spelt by purists **lakshmī** लक्ष्मी) । धनसंपत् f. N. of the goddess of fortune, prosperity, and beauty (in Sanskrit, Lakṣmī), regarded as the wife of Vishnu (Skt. Viṣṇu) (Rām. 115, 580, 1086, 1120, 1276; Śiv. 432, 484, 714, 796, 1092, 1150, 1288; K. 59, 642, 665–6, 735, 929); good fortune, prosperity, wealth (Rām. 128, Śiv. 59).

lakhⁱman लखिमन् لچھمن (often spelt by purists **lakshman** लक्ष्मण or लक्ष्मन्), m. name of a brother of Rāmacandra (in Sanskrit, Lakṣmaṇa). He was a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā (Rām. 1, 36, 86, 223, 322, 326, etc.; Śiv. 852, 1419, 1482 K. 730).

lákhⁱmīwān लंखिमीवान् (often spelt by purists **lakshmīwān** लक्ष्मीवान्), adj. c.g. one who possesses (or is the spouse of) the goddess Lákhⁱmī (q.v.), i.e. the god Vishnu (Śiv. 581, see bel.); one who is possessed of good fortune, fortunate (Śiv. 581, with double meaning).

lakhĕn लख्यन् (often spelt by purists **lakshĕn** लक्षण or लचन्) । लक्षणम् m. a mark, token, sign, characteristic, distinguishing mark (Rām. 125, 135, 667, 1261; Śiv. 224, 242, 513, 979, 1045; K. 129, 134); a mark, a sign, an omen (K. 235).

lakhun लखुन् । अन्तर्नयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lokhᵘ** लंखु; 2 p.p. **lachyōv** लच्योव्), to put into (something hidden and narrow), to force into; esp. obsc. (cf. **mŏnḍa 1.**, s.v. **mŏnḍ 2**).

lokhᵘ-motᵘ लंखु-मंतु । अन्तः प्रवेशितः perf. part. (f. **lüchᵘ-müṭsᵘ** लंछू-मंत्रू), forced into, as ab.

lakhan-wôlᵘ लखन्-वोलु । बलात्प्रवेशकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who forces into; esp. a habitual rake.

lĕkhan-wôlᵘ ल्यखन्-वोलु । लेखकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a writer, one who writes; esp. a professional writer, a scrivener. Cf. **lēkhun.**

lēkhanī लेखनी । अवश्यलेख्यः impers. fut. part., c.g. that which is to be written, worthy of being recorded.

lēkhun लेखुन् or **likhun** लिखुन् (q.v.) । लिपिकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyūkhᵘ** ल्यूखु, f. **līchᵘ** लीछू; 2 p.p. **lēchyōv** लेछ्योव्), to write (El.; L.V. 107; Rām. 130, 132, 255, 302, 721, 841, 843, 1036, 1159, 1729, 1765; Śiv. 661, 1422, 1511; K. 129, 135, 643, 848, 955; H. viii, 10; ix, 12; x, 13; xii, 11, 15, etc.); to draw (a picture) (Rām. 1149; Śiv. 1152, 1492); inf. as verbal n. **lēkhun**, writing, handwriting, the art of writing (Gr.M.).

lēkhan-wôlᵘ लेखन्-वोलु । लिपिकृत् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who writes, a writer, copiest, scribe (El.); an author, the writer of a book; a newswriter. Cf. **lĕkhan-wôlᵘ.**

lēkhana yunᵘ लेखन यिनु । (चित्ते)अङ्कितीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be written, inscribed, noted down (Gr.M.); to be able to be written, to be writable (Gr.M.); met. to be inscribed in the heart, to be burnt into the memory.

lēkhunᵘ lāyĕkh लेखुनु लायख् । लिप्यर्हः adj. (f. **lēkhüñᵘ lāyĕkh** लेखंञू लायख्), worthy of being written, worthy of being recorded in writing.

līkhith dyunᵘ लीखिथ् दिनु m.inf. to write down (a document, etc.) (YZ. 122).

lyūkhᵘ-motᵘ ल्यूखु-मंतु । लिखितः perf. part. (f. **līchᵘ-müṭsᵘ** लीछू-मंत्रू), written, put into writing (Rām. 302, 843, 1263; Śiv. 661); (as subst.) a thing written, handwriting (Gr.M.).

likhun लिखुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyukhᵘ 3** लिखु; for **1** and **2**, see s.vv.; 2 p.p. **lichyōv** लिछ्योव्), i.q. **lēkhun,** q.v. The word is always thus spelt in the village dialect of H.

likhana yunᵘ लिखन यिनु । संपृक्तीभवनम् m.inf. pass. (of some liquid substance) to be absorbed in (something else, e.g. into a sponge).

likhith gatshun लिखिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to become written, to be reduced to writing; **yih gav likhith,** that which has been written, i.e. one's fate (K.Pr. 251).

lakhanāwun लखनावुन् । बलादन्तःप्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lakhanôwᵘ** लखनोवु), to cause to enter forcibly; esp. obsc.; (with a fem. subject) to cause to be forcibly entered; hence, to act as a bawd or procuress for another woman. Caus. of **lakhun,** q.v.

lēkhanāwun लेखनावुन् । लेखनम् conj. 1 (**lēkhanôwᵘ** लेखनोवु), to get written, cause to be written (Gr.M., K. 955).

likhörⁱ लिखांरि । लिपिकारः m. a professional writer, a scribe, a clerk, a copiest (of manuscripts) (Gr.M.).

lŏkhᵃr ल्वखर् f. a solidified mass, a lump, a shaped mass (cf. **bata-lŏkhᵃr,** p. 137*a*, l. 18); a morsel, a mouthful, a portion of food (El. *lŏkhar*; K.Pr. 27).

lŏkhurᵘ ल्वखुरु । घनसंघातः adj. (f. **lŏkhürᵘ** ल्वखंरू), congealed, solidified, concreted, thickened, coagulated (e.g. boiled rice, clarified butter, honey, liquid mud, etc.).

likhörⁱgī लिखांरिगी । लेखकवृत्तिः f. the profession of a scribe, quill-driving.

likhöril लिखांरिल् । लिपिकारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a writer or of a copiest of manuscripts.

likhis लिखिस्, see **lyukhᵘ 1.**

likhözᵘ लिखांज़ू । लेखकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or profession of a writer.

lĕkal ल्यकल् or (Gr.Gr. 138) **lĕkalūṭh** ल्यकलूठ् । अश्लीलभाषी, अश्लीलयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who habitually interlards his conversation with indecent language, foul-mouthed, ribald; (of a story, conversation, etc.) indecent, pornographic, ribald, bawdy.

lūkālūkh लूकालूख् m., in Hindū cosmogony, a mythical mountain that encircles the earth (in Sanskrit *lōkālōka*). Beyond it there is complete darkness, while on this side there is light. It thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness (Śiv. 605, 1452).

lākam लाकम् (= لگام) । वल्गा f. a horse's bridle, a rein (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1335; H. xi, 9). **—dinᵘ** —दिनू ।

सुखबन्धाक्रान्तिः f.inf. to put on a bridle (on to a horse); met. to reduce a person to silence (by oppression), not to let a person even speak. **—lagüñ^u** —लगंञू । सुखबन्धोत्तरमाक्रान्तीभवनम् f.inf. a bridle to be applied; (of a horse) to be brought under control of a bridle; met. to be reduced (by some oppressor) to silence, not to be given an opportunity even of speaking.

lokama (? spelling), m. a piece (El.).

lēkin لیکن conjnct. but (W. 100).

lōkun लोकुन् । लघूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōkyōv** लोक्योव्), to shrink in size, to become smaller (K.Pr. 173); to be small, to be little (El. *lōkun*). **lōkyō-motᵘ** लोक्यो-मंतु । लघूभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **lōkyē-müċ^u** लोक्ये-मंचू), shrunken, become smaller in size.

lākañ लाकञ् f. in **chōka-lākañ**, p. 159*b*, l. 25, q.v.

lakar लकर् m. a stick, a cudgel (K.Pr. 240).

lūk^{ü}r^ü लूकंर्‌ । गुप्तद्रव्यराशिः f. secret wealth hidden in a pile of bags, a secret pile of money-bags.

lõkaran लाँकरन् । सुदायविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lõkarüñ^u** लांकरंञू), decoration, ornament; esp. the dowry of ornaments, etc., given to a bride by the bridegroom's people (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1224, 1226–7, 1235; K. 912); wedding presents generally, given to a bride by either party.

lūk^{a}ran लूकरन् । लघुतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **lūk^{a}rüñ^u** लूकरंञू), a making smaller, reducing (something), cutting down, causing to shrink.

lūk^{a}run लूकरुन् । लघूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūk^{o}r^u** लूकंरु), to make smaller, pare down, cause to shrink in size, to shorten (Gr.Gr. 173, 174).

lūk^{a}rāwun लूकरावुन् । लघूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūk^{a}rôw^u** लूकरोवु), i.q. **lūk^{a}run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M.).

lakshmī, लक्ष्मी, see **lākh^{i}mī**; **lakshman** लक्ष्मण or लक्ष्मन्, see **lākh^{i}man**; **lakshmīwān** लक्ष्मीवान्, see **lākh^{i}mīwān**; **lakshĕn** लक्षण or लक्षन्, see **lakhĕn**.

lakta लक्त । स्कन्धमांसखण्डम् m. (of butcher's meat) the flesh of the shoulder, a shoulder of mutton. **—karun** —करुन् । अतिक्लेशापादनम् m.inf. to make (one's limbs into) butcher's meat; hence, met. to set a person to such hard work that he is thoroughly worn out or till every bone seems out of joint. **—lakta gaċhun** —लक्त गछुन् । अतिबाधानुभवः m.inf. to become bits of butcher's meat; hence, met. to be cruelly overworked, as ab.

lakōṭa लकोट । वेष्टितपत्रवारः m. a long strip of paper or the like rolled tightly up, a roll of paper.

lŏkoṭ^u ल्वकंटु । लघुः adj. (f. sg. nom. **lŏküṭ^ü** ल्वकंटू, dat. **lŏkacĕ** ल्वकच्य), small (Gr.M., W. 112, Śiv. 326); smaller, shorter, younger (as compared with another person or thing) (K.Pr. 17, L. 461); junior (in a family) (Gr.M.; Rām. 529, 1145).

As subst., m. (पुत्रः) a son (f. a daughter); a young child, a baby (K.Pr. 87; Rām. 1471, 1522); a boy till his beard appears, a young person, a juvenile (El.; K.Pr. 36; Śiv. 334, 658); (f.) a little girl (Rām. 1025, 1614). **—hyuh^u** —ह्युहु । क्षुद्रतमः adj. (f. **lŏküṭ^ü hish^ü** ल्वकंटू हिशू), smallest, shortest, youngest, etc., of all (as compared with a number of other persons or things) (H. xii, 1). **—mŏkoṭ^u** —म्वकंटु । अतिलघुः adj. (f. **lŏküṭ^ü mŏküṭ^ü** ल्वकंटू म्वकंटू), very small, etc. (as compared with others). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to despise (El.).

lŏkaċār, see **lŏkacyār**.

laḳ^{a}wa लंक्‌व । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

laḳ^{a}walad लंक्‌वलद् । अर्धाङ्गरोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **laḳ^{a}waladiñ** लंक्‌वलदिञ्), suffering from hemiplegia.

lūkay लूकय् । जनसमाजः f. a crowd or collection of many people (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. **lūka-l^o**, p. 519*a*, l. 25. **—karüñ^u** —करंञू । बहुजनसमूहनम् f.inf. to bring a large crowd together.

lal 1 लल् a primary suffix used to form nouns of agency from the roots **di-** and **dāv-**, always in an obscene sense. Cf. **al 3**, p. 23*a*, l. 12 (Gr.Gr. 107).

lal 2 लल् । त्वक्छोफः, रसघनः f. a blister, a swelling of the skin; the pus or matter in a boil, carbuncle, or the like (cf. **bīka-lala**, p. 99*b*, l. 31; **māz-lal**, s.v. **māz**). **—khasüñ^u** —खसंञू । शोफोद्गमः f.inf. a blister to rise, a swelling to form in the skin. **—wasüñ^u** —वसंञू । कुक्षिकाशोपत्तिः f.inf. a swelling to subside or descend; hence, (of a fat round belly) to become thin or hollow.

lal 3 लल् f. (sg. dat. **lali** ललि), N. of a celebrated mystic poetess of Kashmīr, who lived probably in the fourteenth century. She was a Śaiva by religion, and her verses are still frequently quoted. She is popularly known as Lal Dĕd or 'Granny Lal', and, in Sanskrit, her name was Lallā. Many collections of her verses have been made under the Sanskrit name of the *Lallā Vākyāni*, or 'Sayings of Lallā'. The most complete edition is that published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1920 (L.V. 3, 48, 49, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 82). In token of respect Hindūs refer to her as **Lalīshōrī** (Śiv. 1656, 1773).

lal 4 लल् f. a woman, a wanton woman, a temptress (Śiv. 759, where the word is used met. for worldly temptations from the path of holiness).

lala 1 लल । मांसशैथिल्यम् f. slackness or flabbiness of the flesh of the belly, etc., marked by heavy breathing and intumescence; cf. **lalal**. —**pǒtᵘ** —प्वतु । वन्ध्यापुत्रः m. the son of a barren woman, i.e. something impossible, a thing which cannot occur, an unbelievable occurrence.

lala 2 लल in **lala-kholᵘ** लल-खलु । व्यवहारः m. business, profession.

lāl 1 लाल् لعل । अरुणरत्नविशेषः, कनीनिका m. a ruby (K.Pr. 123; YZ. 75, 213; Rām. 217, 569, 643, 744, 1116, etc.; Śiv. 2, 163, 194, 428, 713, 793, 818, etc.; H. i, 9; viii, 3, 11; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 2, 3, 4, etc.); the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1139, 1194, 1293, 1614; Śiv. 707, 1210, 1250, 1259); cf. **achⁱ-lāl**, p. 8*a*, l. 43. **lāl-ĕ-kōnī** لعل کانی m. a ruby of the mine, a ruby of great price (Rām. 1141); met. a precious and beautiful virgin (Rām. 1055). **lāl-pharōsh** = لعل فروش m. a ruby-seller, a jeweller (H. xii, 3). **-shĕnākh** -श्नाख् = لعل شناخت, properly f., 'understanding of rubies,' but in H. xii, 4, 5, etc., used as a noun masculine with the meaning of **lāl-shināS**, bel. (sg. dat. **-shĕnākas** -श्नाकस्, H. xii, 4, 5, 6, etc.). **-shināS** -शिनास् لعل شناس m. one who understands rubies, an expert in jewels, a lapidary; a ruby-seller (K.Pr. 123).

lāla-pholᵘ लाल-फलु । अतिस्निग्धबालकः m. a single ruby; the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1105); met. a darling son, a perfect darling of a son. Cf. **lāl 2**.

lāl 2 लाल् لال or (L.V. 105, K.Pr. 64) **lāla** लाल m. a darling, a beloved (usually referring to a child or the like, but in L.V. 105, referring to the Deity) (Rām. 1770, Śiv. 1380); a beloved person generally (Śiv. 1691); 'the baby,' a name by which a woman refers to her child (K.Pr. 64). Cf. **lāl 1**, with which it is often confused.

lāl 3 लाल् (= لاله), m. a tulip (El.).

lāl 4 लाल् । लाला f. saliva, spittle (H. viii, 7).

lāl 5 लाल् لال adj. c.g. red. **lāl gulāb** لال گلاب m. the red rose, one of the two varieties of Kashmīr roses. The other is yellow, and is called **arawal**, see El., s.v. *gulāb*. **lāl hāputh** m. the brown or red bear (*Ursus Arctus* or *Isabellinus*) (L. 111).

lāli लालि in **lāli-māli** लालि-मालि । शान्तिपूर्वम् सत्यासत्या adv. very peacefully and affectionately, comfortably; cf. **lōl**. **-māli bĕhun** -मालि ब्यहुन् । शान्त्याश्रयणम् m.inf. to settle down comfortably (in some occupation or the like).

lĕla ल्यल । आक्रन्दः f. weeping aloud, lamentation (YZ. 570, *lĕl*; Rām. 429); cf. **lila**. **-wōnᵘ** -वान् । आक्रन्दवाक्यम् f. a word of lamentation, lamentations uttered on some woeful occasion, or afterwards on calling it to mind.

lĕlⁱ ल्यलि, **lĕli** ल्यलि, see **lyolᵘ**.

lila लिल । दैन्यालापः f.pl. lamentations, loud mourning, sorrowful ejaculations; cf. **lĕla** and **līlā**. **-wōnᵘ** -वान् । दैन्यरोदनम् f. lamentation, mourning (esp. on the loss or departure of someone beloved). **-zār** -ज़ार् । दैन्यप्रार्थना m. a prayer or request accompanied by lamentation (to soften the heart of the hearer). **-zōrⁱ** -ज़ोरि । दैन्यार्थनम् f. addressing or praying to or appeasing God, a master, or someone in authority, with words mixed with lamentations.

lili लिलि in **lili karūnᵘ** लिलि करून् । स्नेहेनोत्साहनम् f.inf. lovingly to encourage or incite a child in its play.

līlā लीला । चरितम् f. play, sport, pastime; beauty, charm, grace; the uncontrolled, wilful, or unexpected action of a god, of a great person, or of any ordinary man; (in Kāshmīrī) a story, a tale, novel, fairy-tale, fable; a woeful petition, a heart-rending appeal (Rām. 304, 1216, 1478, 1584); prayer or praise offered by one in distress (Rām. 75, 852, 1046, 1291; Śiv. 40, 93, 129, 131, 163, 229, 308, etc.); a respectful petition, a representation made to a superior (Rām. 708, K. 387). Cf. **lĕla**, **lila**, and **līlāmⁱ**.

lŏl ल्वल् । उरोदेशवस्त्रान्तर्भागः f. the inner part of a dress where it covers the bosom, the bosom of a dress (K.Pr. 76, sg. dat. *lulih*; Rām. 216, 1286; Śiv. 329, 1190, 1547).

lŏla-mata lāy ल्वल-मत लाय् । परितः स्नेहेनलालनम् f. fondling and caressing, showing great affection by public fondling and petting, affectionately stroking all over (with reference either to a beloved child, or some beautiful and admired object).

lōl लोल् । अनुरागः m. (sg. abl. **lōla 1** लोल; gen. **lōlukᵘ** लोलुक्, and (Śiv. 276) irreg. **lōlunᵘ** लोलुनु), passionate love, devotion, affection (directed to a person, a thing, or an action) (L.V. 3, 25; K.Pr. 187; YZ. 49, 266, 451, 459, 514; Rām. 11, 33, 513, 539, 566, etc.; Śiv. 83, 166, 168, 189, 190, 193, 207, etc.; K. 107, 301, 523, 681, 857, 1114); compassion (El. *lōl*). —**barun** —बरुन् । अनुरागेण प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to show love, to display, or feel, affection (Rām. 617, 751, 815, 1639, 1645, 1663; K. 428, 1129). —**barawunᵘ** —बरवुनु । वात्सल्यानुरागी n.ag. (f. **-baravūnᵘ** -बरवून्), one who shows

love, a lover. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । अनुरागेणाध्यानम्** m.inf. affection to come; i.e. passionate love and longing to come over a person at the remembrance of some loved person now long parted from the rememberer (Rām. 1765).

lōla लोल, adv. very lovingly, affectionately (Rām. 1760; Śiv. 39, 51; K. 344, 514, 1148). **-borut^{u} -बरुतु । अनुरागपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-bar^{u}ś^{u} -बरॖचू**), full of love or affection; desirous (El. *lolabrut*); full of the power of causing love, adorable, lovable, captivating. **-kār -कार् । अनुरागेणोत्सववृत्तिः** m. a love business, i.e. the carrying out of some festivity (e.g. the marriage of a much loved and only son) with great affection. **-mot^{u} -मतु । अत्यनुरागवृत्तिकः** adj. (f. **-müś^{u} -मॖचू**), 'love-mad'; i.e. acting with intense affection; full of love in all one's acts. **-pǒt^{u} -प्वतु । अतिवत्सलपुत्रः** m. a much beloved son, a son loved above all others (such as an only son, or the son of one's old age). **-pūt^{u} -पूतु । अतिस्निग्धपुत्रः** m., id. **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to hold a person in love, to show constant love, to be constant in love (Rām. 1656).

lōla 2 लोल f. the tongue (in the compound **guh^{i}-lōla,** m. dung-tongued, a fool in talk, p. 280*b*, l. 28).

lol^{u} लॊलु । अनिष्पत्तिः m. want of success, failure.

lāl^{i}-wǒhav लॊलि-व्वहव् । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेन आक्रोशनम् m. a certain gesture used in cursing or abusing a person (the two fore-arms being joined together and shaken, with the fingers spread out). **-wotur^{u} -वतुरु । विसृताङ्गुलिकरद्वयप्रकोष्ठासक्तसंचालनमुद्रयाक्रोशनविशेषः** m., id.; cf. **wot^{u}. -wüt^{u}r^{u} -वॖतॖरू । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेनाक्रोशनम्** f., id.

lul (El.), see **lyol^{u}.**

lūl^{i} लूलि । साश्चर्यम् adv. affectionately (Gr.Gr. 18; cf. **lōl**); to one's great surprise, strange to say, surprizingly, as in **lūl^{i} wuchum,** to my great surprize I saw him. **-anzan -अंज़न् । धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-anzün^{u} -अंज़ॖनू**), a kind of rice plant, with a white scented grain; the grain of this plant. **-anzun -अंज़ुन् । धान्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-anzanas -अंज़नस्**), another kind of rice-plant with a yellowish-white, small, scented grain; the grain of this plant.

lūlī लूली f. the penis (El.).

lalbugi (? spelling) N. of a kind of apple grown in Kashmīr. It is of pale yellow colour, and sweet (L. 349).

lālac लालच्, lālacī लालची, i.q. **lālas, lālasī,** qq.v. (El.).

lōlakh लोलख् । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **lōlakas लोलकस्**), a kind of ear-pendant or ear-drop, small at the top, but wide and thick or globular below. **-hor^{u} -हॊरु । कर्णभूषणविशेषयुगलम्** m. a pair of these. **-kan -कन् । कर्णभूषाविशेषैककम्** m. a single one of these. See **kan 3.**

lalal ललल् । उच्छ्रुसितकुक्षिः f. a female (human or of the brute creation) suffering from a swollen and flabby belly (e.g. from being pregnant, or from disease). Cf. **lala 1.**

lālam लालम् । कार्पासखण्डविशेषः f. a handkerchief, a square piece of cotton for wiping the perspiration from one's face or for blowing the nose.

lilām लिलाम् or **nilām निलाम्** m. (Hindī *nīlām,* Portuguese *leilám*), an auction, public sale (Gr.M.).

līlām^{1} लीलामि f. pl. actings, taking parts in a theatrical performance. (The word occurs only in L.V. 81, and is doubtful. Probably it really represents two words, **lila** (pl. nom. of **lil,** for **līlā,** q.v.) and **mě.**)

lōlun ल्वलुन् । उपक्रीडा, असंमतिप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lǒl^{u} ल्वलु**; 2 p.p. **lǒjyōv ल्वज्योव्**), to play with (e.g. a customer) (i.e. to refuse to sell a thing at first, in order to get a better price), to pretend unwillingness when really desiring something.

lalanāwun 1 ललनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalanôw^{u} ललनोवु**), i.q. **lalawun 1,** q.v. (L.V. 105; YZ. 559; Rām. 216, 269, 1129, 1522; Śiv. 329).

lalanāwun 2 ललनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in the preceding), i.q. **lalawun 2,** q.v.

lōlür^{u} लोलॖरू f., i.q. **lōhlür^{u},** q.v. **lōlari लोलरि** adv. with ardent love, with great affection (K. 392, 1013).

lālas लालस् । अत्यभीप्सा f. longing, ardent desire; covetousness, cupidity, greed.

lālasā लालसा । स्नेहः f. ardent affection, love (for a husband, wife, child, etc.); longing, ardent desire.

lālasī लालसी adj. e.g. full of longing, ardently desirous; covetous, cupidinous, greedy.

lělis ल्यलिस्, see **lyol^{u}.**

lalish ललिश् । प्रेमाभासनम् f. a display of affection (given when it is not felt, e.g. shown in the presence of the parents to their naughty child).

lalīshōrī ललीशोरी f., i.q. **lal 3,** q.v.

lalith ललिथ् adv. artlessly, gently (L.V. 67).

lōlav लोलव् । लोलोरोप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a Pargana and Valley to the north-west of the Wular Lake in Kashmīr; the ancient Laulāha (RT.Tr. II, 487). It is now commonly called by Europeans the Lolab Valley.

lalawun 1 ललवुन् । अङ्कपालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalow^{u} ललवु**), to take to one's breast (cf. **lōl**); hence, to fondle, dandle, protect (YZ. 559; Śiv. 1190, 1371,

1574); to soothe (a pain) (L.V. 105; Rām. 1105; H. v, 6); (of a fire) to keep (the coals) together, to keep it alive. Another form of this verb is **lalanāwun** 1 (L.V. 105), q.v.

lalawun 2 ललवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalow**[u] ललवु), to talk foolishly, to babble (YZ. 480); to describe something (e.g. sorrow or the like) in broken or babbling language (YZ. 570). Cf. **lalanāwun 2.**

lŏlawun[u] ल्वलवुनु । उपक्रीडमानः n.ag (f. **lŏlavüñ**[ü] ल्वलवंञ्), one who pretends distaste or unwillingness for anything which he wishes. Cf. **lŏlun.**

lam 1 लम् । कन्दरा m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of stones or earth (El., K.Pr. 13); cf. **lamb,** and **mĕtsi-lam,** s.v. **mĕts**[ü]. **—wasith yun**[u] —वसिथ् यिनु । आकस्मिकात्यन्तलाभः m.inf. a dug-out to come falling; met. to be suddenly overwhelmed with much work or many duties; a sudden and unexpected windfall of great wealth to occur.

lam 2 लम् m. for **lama 1** in **atha-lam,** q.v. (p. 59*b*, l. 21).

lam 3 लम् f. for **lama 2** in the following:— **-lisar** -लिसर् । विलम्बनम् m.delaying, procrastination, deliberate neglect. **-lisar trāwun** -लिसर् त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. deliberately to procrastinate, to ca' canny. **-yĕsal** -यसल् । विलम्बापातः m. the occurrence of delay or procrastination (in some work requiring speedy accomplishment).

lam 4 लम्, for **lamba** in **lam-chĕr** लम्-छेर् । अत्युन्नताकृतिः m. a long male stick (**chēr** as m. of **chīr**[ü] 2, q.v.), i.e. a tall man, a long fellow.

lām 1 लाम् । बौद्धसंन्यासी m. a Lama, a Buddhist priest of Tibet.

lām 2 लाम् । अभिक्रमः f. a determined attack, a fearless onslaught on the foe.

lama 1 लम (cf. **lam 2**) । आकर्षः m. the act of pulling, dragging, dragging away (cf. **atha-lama 1,** p. 59*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 27). **-lam** -लम् । अत्याकर्षः f. pully-haully, pulling one against another (as in a tug of war); met. persistently importuning of an unwilling person to join in some common action.

lama 2 लम (cf. **lam 3**) । विलम्बः f. delay, slowness in doing any work, dilatoriness, laggardness (Gr.Gr. 148); cf. **lang 2.** **—lagüñ**[ü] —लगंञ् । विलम्बोद्भावनम् f.inf. to become dilatory, to ca' canny. **-tör**[ü] -तोरु । विलम्बः f. delay, dilatoriness.

lāmā लामा f. one of the divine mothers, or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities. In Sanskrit they are called *mātṛkā*, and are variously reckoned as 7, 8, 9, or 16 in number. They are closely connected with the worship of Śiva. **-tsak**[a]**r** -चक्र् m. the circle or assembly of these mothers (Skt. *mātṛkā-maṇḍala*). **-tsakra-posh**[u] -चक्र-पशु m. a beast devoted for sacrifice in the joint worship of all these mothers; met. anything devoted, or destined, to destruction (L.V. 63).

lūm लूम् । तनूरुहम् (लोम) m. the down on the body (of man or animals); a single hair of this down (used as a simile for smallness or fineness).

lamb लंब् or **lam 1** लम् (q.v.) । कन्दरा m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of earth or the like (cf. **mĕtsi-lamb,** s.v. **mĕts**[ü]).

lamba लंब । प्रोन्नतः, दीर्घः adj. c.g. long, lengthy; (of a human being) tall. Cf. **lam 4.**

lĕmb ल्यंब् । जलाशयपङ्कम् f. the mud at the bottom of standing or running water, sediment, dregs (El. *lamb* and *lum*) (Śiv. 1132, 1536, 1571, 1839); land in which springs occur (L. 321, *limb*); cf. **lyomb**[u]. **—khĕñ**[ü] —ख्यंञ् । वङ्कयाचना f.inf. to eat mud; met. to beg and implore an unwilling person.

lĕmbi pampōsh phaṭun ल्यंबि पंपोश फटुन् । नीचादुत्तमजननम् m.inf. a lotus to sprout from mud; met. an excellent son to be born of an unworthy father, good to spring from evil, or the like.

lambōdar लंबोदर् m. 'he who has a pendulous belly', N. of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 4). See **ganēsh.**

lambōdarī लंबोदरी f. N. of a river (Śiv. 4).

lambukh लंबुख् । मूर्तिघनः m. (sg. dat. **lambakas** लंबकस्), the form or the taking of solid, or apparently solid, form of something ordinarily impalpable (e.g. smoke becoming soot, flame, a cloud; cf. **d**[a]**h-lambukh,** p. 198*a*, l. 11).

lĕmbanlad ल्यंबनलद् । पङ्कवन्मलिनः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lĕmbanladiñ** ल्यंबनलदिञ्), muddied, covered or defiled with mud (cf. **lĕmb** and **lyomb**[u]).

lĕmbis ल्यंबिस्, see **lyomb**[u].

lamkāwun लम्कावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lamkôw**[u] लम्कोवु), to suspend (El.).

laman 1 लमन् । आकर्षः f. (sg. dat. **lamüñ**[ü] लमंञ्), pulling, pulling out, forcibly extracting (cf. **lama 1**); pulling, tugging, towing. **-raz** -रज़् । नावाकर्षणरज्जुः f. the tow-rope of a boat.

laman 2 लमन् (cf. **lama 2**), f. in **—lagüñ**[ü] —लगंञ् । विलम्बनम् f.inf. to show dilatoriness, to be dilatory, to be laggard, to make delay.

lāman लामन् (cf. Pers. دامن) । औपत्यकग्रामः f. (sg. dat. **lāmüñ**[ü] लामंञ्), the low, wild, sparsely inhabited ground at the foot of a mountain; a village in such a country. **lāmüñ**[ü]**-hond**[u] लामंञ्-

हंन्दु । औपत्यकप्रदेशसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hünzᵘ -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, such a country or village.

lamun लमुन् । आकर्षणम्, अपयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lomᵘ** लमु), to drag, pull, tug at (El.; L. 459; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 126; Rām. 118, 122, 979; Śiv. 179; H. viii, 9); to pull, to pluck (vegetables or the like) (K.Pr. 184); to tow a boat (El., Gr.M., L.V. 106); to pull at, to devote oneself to, be a slave to (Śiv. 754); to depart, go away, set forth (Śiv. 1751). **lamⁱ lamⁱ** लमि लमि । अतिचोदनया freq. part. dragging (and) dragging; hence (as adv.), with much urging. **laman-wôlᵘ** लमन्-वोलु । नाव आकर्षकः, अपयानोन्मुखः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), a tower, the man or woman who pulls a boat by a tow-rope; met. one who is ready to depart (*quasi*, who is towing his boat away from his home).

lẽmpi लेंपि, see **lẽpi.**

lẽmphun लेंफुन्, see **lẽphun.**

lamᵃr लमर् । विलम्बकृत् m. (f. **lamᵘrᵘ** लमर्छ), one who causes delay (in a joint work or the like), a slacker, one who ca's canny (Gr.Gr. 148).

lamūṭⁱ लमूटि । विलम्बः f. delay (caused by sloth, laziness, or the like). **—lagünᵘ** —लगंनू । आलस्यादिना विलम्बनम् f.inf. to cause delay in this way.

lamūṭilad लमूटिलद् । विलम्बनस्वभावः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lamūṭiladiñ** लमूटिलद्दिञ्), a habitual delayer, one who by nature impedes any work on which he is engaged.

lamawunᵘ लमवुनु, n.ag. (f. **-vüñᵘ** -वंञू), a dragger; hence, that which hangs suspended (cf. **atha-lamawunᵘ**, p. 59*b*, l. 27).

lēn लेन in **lēn-dēn** लेन्-देन । दानग्रहणव्यापारः m. taking and giving; buying and selling; borrowing and lending; traffic, trade, business-dealing.

lēna लेन m. shawl-wool, *pasham* (El.) (a Ladākī word).

lín, see **liñᵘ 1.**

lin लीन् adj. c.g. completely absorbed in, swallowed up in, intimately connected with. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । योगापत्तिः m.inf. to become intimately united with, absorbed in, swallowed up. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अव्यग्रतयासक्तिः m.inf. to be engrossed in, absorbed in.

lōn लोन् f. reaping used —॰ as in **atha-lōn,** p. 59*b*, l. 29.

lônᵘ लोनु । भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **lönis** लांनिस्), fate, destiny, luck, fortune (according to Hindūs, the result of conduct in former lives) (K.Pr. 219; YZ. 271, 315; Rām. 421, 1036, 1038, 1230, 1492, 1586, 1710); esp. the fate that causes a marriage (Rām. 134); a woman's husband, her 'fate', her fated mate (Rām. 420, 1589); **dĕka-lônᵘ,** the fate (inscribed) on the forehead, a woman's husband (Śiv. 438); **dayĕ-lônᵘ,** God as fate, a husband (Rām. 1604; Śiv. 1546, 1628; K. 34); **karma-lônᵘ**, fate (Rām. 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768), a woman's husband (Śiv. 449, 643, 690, 822, 940, 945). **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । योग्यभर्तृसंयोगः m.inf. to be united to a suitable husband, to find a fitting mate. **—wasun** —वसुन् । विवाहोपगमः m.inf. 'fate to descend'; (hence, of an unmarried girl) the time of her marriage to be near.

lānĕ-ƀūrū लान्य-चूरू m. *Xanthium strumarium* (El.).

lönⁱ-böcⁱ-bath लांनि-बांचि-बठ or **-böjⁱ-baṭh** -बांजि-बठ । भाग्यानुसारिस्त्रीपुंयोगः f. (sg. dat. ॰**-baṭi** -बटि), the union of a husband and a wife according to destiny. **-bāganay** -बागनय् । भाग्यानुरूपयोगः f. (of a husband and wife) having the fated share of worldly prosperity or the reverse. **-bāgay** -बागय् । भाग्यविभागः f. sharing according to fate; (of a man and woman) their union as husband and wife according to fate. **-baṭh** -बठ । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas** -बटस्), the fated share; hence, a woman's husband. **-büṭhᵘ** -बंठू । भाग्याश्रयः, भर्तृस्थानम् f. the hearth (awarded) by fate, the home of a woman's husband. **-bözⁱ** -बांज़ि । दैववञ्चना f. the trickery of fate, an adverse fate; esp. the early widowhood of a woman lately married. **-milawan** -मिलवन् । दम्पत्योः संयोगः f. (sg. dat. **milavüñᵘ** मिलवंञू), the uniting (of a husband and wife) by fate. **-myulᵘ** -मिलु । दम्पत्योः परस्परयोगः m. the union (as fated) of a husband and wife. **-ƀūr** -चूर् m. a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck (H. vii, 12).

lun 1 (L. 68, 70, 79), see **liñᵘ 1.**

lun 2 m. salt (El.). Cf. **nūn.**

lõncĕ लोंच्य for **lõcĕ,** see **lūṭᵘ**. K.Pr. 126, spells this *lonchih*.

lõncal लोंचल्, see **lõcal.**

londᵘ लंडु । नीध्रकूलम् m. the eave-border of the edge of a thatch or roof, its purpose being to hold the thatch covering in its place. It is usually made of birch-bark and mud. **—waṭun** —वटुन् । नीध्रकूलनिर्मितिः m.inf. to fold the roof-edge, i.e. to make such an eave-border.

landⁱ-ƀhürᵘ लंडि-छ्रू । नीध्रवेष्टाधारः f. the basket of the eave-border, i.e. its support.

landi-rostᵘ लंडि-रंस्तु । नीध्रवेदिहीनः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), (of a house) wanting such an eave-border.

landis nār gandun लंडिस् नार् गंडुन् । अतिकोपदाहोत्पत्तिः, दाहोद्भावनम् m.inf. to set fire to the eaves of a roof (which results in putting the whole into conflagration); met. to cause a person to burst into furious rage; to burst into furious rage.

lunda लुंड । व्यभिचारी m. a rake, a fornicator, a profligate.

lünḍᵘ 1 लंडू । पङ्गुः f. (sg. dat. **lanjĕ 1** लंज्य), a woman who is lame, halt, crippled; cf. **longᵘ** (f. nom. **lünjᵘ**, dat. **lanjĕ**. This word is apparently a back-formation from **lanjĕ**).

lünḍᵘ 2 लंडू । शाखा, बाह्वङ्गाङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. **lanjĕ 2** लंज्य), the branch of a tree (El.; Gr.Gr. 62; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 7; Rām. 606, 1488; Śiv. 368, 1048, 1694); a branch of the body, an arm or leg (Rām. 694); a branch of a river; a branch of a business, a department; a branch of a man's family (e.g. the father's side, or the mother's side, and so on to more distant branches); a creeper, a climbing plant (Gr.M.); the handle of a portable brazier or the like.

lanjĕ लंज्य । शाखासमूहः f.pl. branches (in all the above meanings); a collection of branches, branches and twigs; the branches of a family, a man's relations and connexions. **—kadaññe** —कडञ । इतस्ततो भ्रामणम् f.pl.inf. to pull branches (from a tree); met. to worry a person by sending him hither and thither simultaneously on many duties. **—nēraññe** —नेरञ । इतस्तत आकर्षखेदापत्तिः f.pl.inf. branches to issue; hence, to be worried by various duties, as ab. **-phuṭᵘ** -फुटु । भग्नशाखः adj. (f. **-phuṭᵘ** -फुटू), having its branches broken; having one's legs broken; met. one whose means of support, such as relations or connexions, have failed; (of a portable brazier or the like) having its handle broken.

landan लंदन् (Śiv. 973), i.q. **nandan,** q.v., also = the English 'London' (H. xi, 3).

landur लंडुर् । निष्कुटुम्बः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **landaras** लंडरस्), having no wife, children, etc., having no family. **—mŏndur** —म्वंडुर् । निष्परिवारः m., id., but more general, having no relations of any kind; alone in the world.

landar-bāpār लंडर्-बापार् । निष्कुटुम्बवृत्तिः m. the condition or behaviour of being alone in the world, a solitary life; the evil conduct resulting from such a condition (intriguing with other people's wives, and so on).

lundr (L. 70) (? spelling), a kind of grass.

lang 1 लंग् । वृक्षस्कन्धः, ऊरुः m. the trunk or main branch of a tree (El., Rām. 603-7, Śiv. 368); met. the thick part of the leg, the thigh (El.); cf. **lünḍᵘ 2.** **—lünḍᵘ** —लंडू । स्कन्धशाखादिसमूहः, बन्धुसंबन्धिसमूहः f. the trunk and branches of a tree (as a whole conception); all a person's relations and connexions, his family in the widest sense.

langas dôdᵘ लंगस् दोदु m. pain of the thigh (El.).

lang 2 लंग् । विलम्बः m. delay, retardation; cf. **lama 2.** **—kāsun** —कासुन् । विलम्बापनयनम् m.inf. to take away delay, to remove its cause, to complete anything up to time in spite of delay. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अवशेष्यकालविलम्बसंभवः m.inf. to be deferred to the last moment (of a gift, repayment of money due, or the like). **—thawun** —थवुन् । अवशेष्यविलम्बनम् m.inf. to delay to the last moment, as ab.

lang 3 लंग् m. in **mas-lang,** a woman's head of hair. See **mas 2.**

lang 4 लंग् f. a small branch (El.). Cf. **lünḍᵘ 2.**

lĕng ल्यंग् or **ling** लिंग् । लिङ्गम् m. the male organ of generation; (in grammar) gender; the genital organ of Śiva worshipped in the form of a phallus. A Hindū word.

linga लिंग । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्माणविशेषः f. an arch over a doorway (*mĕhrāb*). **-dār 1** -दार् (for **2,** see s.v.) । द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मितयुपयोगिकाष्ठम् m. a piece of wood suitable to form such an arch. **-dörᵘ** -दांरू । धनुराकृत्यूर्ध्वनिर्मितयुपेतपक्षकः f. a side door or window with such an arch. **-pütᵘ** -पंटू । द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मितिविशेषकपाटम् f. the panel (usually of fretwork or lattice-work) within such an arch. **-thürᵘ** -थंरू । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्मितिबन्धः f. the vine-creeper of such an arch, i.e. the fretwork or lattice-work below it. **-tākh** -ताख् (cf. **tāq** طاق) । ऊर्ध्वधनुर्निर्मितिकपक्षद्वारम् a side door or window with such an arch. **-ts̈ôkᵘ** -च़ोकु । द्वारोर्ध्वचक्रिका m. the framework supporting such an arch.

longᵘ लंगु (= لنگ) । पङ्गुः adj. (f. **lünjᵘ** लंजू or **lünḍᵘ** लंडू, q.v.), lame, halt, crippled (El., Gr.M., W. 20, K.Pr. 95 (f.)); cf. **lünḍᵘ 1.** **—gats̈hun** —गछुन् । पादवैषम्योद्भवः m.inf. to become lame; (of a thing of a work) to be deprived of utility owing to suffering loss of a part. **—karun** —करुन् । वैषम्येण गमनम् m.inf. to walk lamely, to halt in one's gait. **—lyots̈ᵘ** —ल्यचु । पङ्ग्वादिः adj. (f. **lünjᵘ lĕts̈ᵘ** लंजू ल्यचू), lame and weak; (of a place, a crowd, a tract of country) full of lame and weak people, full of helpless people.

längⁱ-côṭᵘ लंगि-चोटु । पङ्गुः adj. (f. **-cöṭᵘ** -चांटू), lame-hurt, suffering from lameness, lame. Cf. **côṭh 1.**

lūngⁱ लूंगि, see **lūgⁱ.**

lingadār 2 लिंगदार् (for **1,** see s.v. **linga**), adj. e.g. (of doorway) possessing an arch, arched (see **linga**).

lingākār लिंगाकार् adj. c.g. having the form of a phallus, a title of Śiva (see **lĕng**) (Śiv. 1577).

langan लंगन् لنگن m. hunger. **—karun —करुन् ।** अनशनम् m.inf. to abstain from food, to fast.

langun लंगुन् । विषमगमनम्, पङ्गुवृत्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **long**ᵘ **लंगु**; 2 p.p. **lanjyōv लंज्योव्**. This verb is conjugated impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to be lame (Gr.Gr. 128); to walk lamely, to limp, to be crippled.

lingun लिंगुन् । शिथिलवक्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lingyōv लिंग्योव्**), (of a post, pillar, beam, or the like) to become loose and out of place, to become awry or distorted and loose. **lingyō-mot**ᵘ **लिंग्यो-मंतु ।** कुञ्चितीभूतः perf. part. (f. **lingyē-müċ**ᵘ **लिंग्ये-मंचू**), distorted, as ab.

lŏngunᵘ **ल्वंगुनु ।** मानपात्रविशेषः m. a kind of wooden cup with a handle, used in the kitchen for measuring rice, etc., a pipkin; cf. **dājĕ-lŏngun**ᵘ, p. 202*b*, l. 32, and **mimiz**ⁱ**-l**°, s.v. **mimyuz**ᵘ.

lŏngüñᵘ **ल्वंगंञू ।** लघु मानपात्रम् f. a small **lŏngun** (q.v.), used, e.g., as a flower-vase; cf. **dājĕ-lŏngüñ**ᵘ, p. 202*b*, l. 34, and **mimiz**ⁱ**-l**°, s.v. **mimyuz**ᵘ.

langar 1 लंगर् لنگر **।** पाकस्थानम् m. a public kitchen (e.g. kept by a great man for his followers and dependants); an almshouse, an establishment at some holy place, where food is distributed free to all comers (such as pilgrims, etc.). **—pakun —पकुन् ।** भोजननिर्वाहः m.inf. to cook food in such a public kitchen; hence, to be occupied only in providing food for oneself and others. **—thawun —थवुन् ।** धर्मार्थसत्रप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to start such a public cook-house (as a charity), to endow a poorhouse.

langar 2 लंगर् لنگر **।** नौनिरोधोपकरणम् m. an anchor (cf. **lŏh-l**°, p. 515*b*, l. 18).

langar 3 लंगर् । नम्रता m. (of a wall or the like) slope, want of perpendicularity, cant, obliquity, list, slant. **—karun —करुन् ।** नमनम् m.inf. to become out of the perpendicular, as ab. **—pyon**ᵘ **—प्योनु ।** नम्रीभवनम् m.inf. such obliquity to occur.

langàrⁱ **1 लंगंरि ।** महानसाध्यक्षः m. the superintendent, or person in charge, of a public kitchen. See **langar 1.**

langàrⁱ **2 लंगंरि** (= لنگري) **।** भक्तराशिः f. cooked provisions given to the poor at a public kitchen; (in Kashmīr) a great pile of cooked rice. See **langar 1,** and **bata-langàr**ⁱ, p. 137*a*, l. 20.

langurᵘ **लंगुरु ।** धर्मार्थसत्रान्नभोजी m. a greedy fellow who haunts places where food is distributed free, a 'free-luncher'. Cf. **langar 1.**

langūr लंगूर् m. a kind of monkey, the Himalayan *langūr* (*Semnopithecus Schistaceus*) (L. 108).

làngish लंगिश् । पङ्गुता f. lameness, limping, a halting gait (Gr.Gr. 128). **—gaċhün**ᵘ **—गछ़्‌ञू ।** ईषत्पङ्गुतोपलक्षणम् f.inf. a halting gait to become manifest.

langūṭⁱ **लंगूटि** f. (sg. dat. **langōcĕ लंगोच्य**), a loincloth. **—karith —करिथ्**, wearing a loincloth (H. xii, 23).

langawunᵘ **लंगवुनु ।** पङ्गुगतिकः n.ag. (f. **langavüñ**ᵘ **लंगवंञू**), one who walks with a halting gait or lamely; hence, one who traverses a difficult mountain path.

lingawunᵘ **लिंगवुनु ।** आकुञ्चन n.ag. (f. **lingavüñ**ᵘ **लिंगवंञू**), (of a pillar, post, or the like) awry and loose in its foundation.

lanjĕ, see **lünḍ**ᵘ 1 and 2, and **long**ᵘ.

lünjᵘ **लंजू**, see **long**ᵘ.

lanjĕl लंज्यल् । शाखितः adj. c.g. (of a tree or the like) endowed with branches, branched; (of a man) possessing many relatives of all branches. Cf. **lünḍ**ᵘ **2.**

lanjĕr लंज्यर् । पङ्गुता m. lameness (due to being crippled); (of a pillar or the like) the condition of being awry; (of a portable brazier or the like) the being damaged through having the handle broken or the like. Cf. **lünḍ**ᵘ **2, long**ᵘ, and **langar 3.**

lanjĕrun 1 लंज्यरुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjyor**ᵘ **लंज्यरु**), to form into branches, to open out (e.g. a bundle of straw or sticks); to open out, disentangle (cotton or the like). Cf. **lünḍ**ᵘ **2.**

lanjĕrun 2 लंज्यरुन् । पङ्गूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjyor**ᵘ **लंज्यरु**), to cripple, to lame a person; (of anything with more than one leg) to make unsteady (by breaking or otherwise damaging one of the legs). Cf. **long**ᵘ.

laṇjᵃ**rāwun 1 लंज़रावुन् ।** विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laṇj**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ **लंज़रोवु**), i.q. **lanjĕrun 1,** q.v.

laṇjᵃ**rāwun 2 लंज़रावुन् ।** पङ्गूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laṇj**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ **लंज़रोवु**), i.q. **lanjĕrun 2,** q.v.

lankā लंका f. N. of the capital of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 174, 228, 391, 393, *et passim*; Śiv. 704, 737–8, 852, 1422, 1482). See **lõkh.**

lānkh लांख्, lönkh लांख्, see **lākh, lõkh.**

lönkaran लांकरन्, see **lõkaran.**

lūnᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **लूनु-मंतु**, see **lōnun.**

lŏnun ल्वनुन्, see **lōnun.**

lōnun लोनुन् । लवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūn**ᵘ **लूनु**; 2 p.p. **lōnōv लोनोव्**), to reap (corn, etc.) (L. 459; W. 141; K.Pr. 232, 256; Rām. 14, 1364, 1512; Śiv. 1532; H. xii, 23). According to some, this verb is written

lŏnun ल्वनुन् (Gr.Gr. lxvii). **lūn^u-mot^u** लूनु-मंतु । लूनः perf. part. (f. **lūñ^ü-müṭs^ü** लून्ञू-मंचू), reaped.

lônt^u लोंतु, see **lõ̃t^u**.

lūnṭ^ü लूंटू, see **lũ̃ṭ^ü**.

lānath लानथ् لعنت f. (sg. dat. **lānüṭs^ü** लानंचू), a curse, imprecation, anathema (Rām. 656); a reproach; a curse, i.e. a cursed thing, an intolerable nuisance (K.Pr. 30, 235); cf. **dāgi-lānath,** p. 196*a*, l. 9. **—pashpüñ^ü** —पश्पंञू । सर्वत्र दोषनिःसृतिः f.inf. imprecation to ooze out, general public blame to be incurred. **—wasüñ^ü** —वसंञू । निन्दया लज्जितीभवनम् f.inf. imprecation to descend, to be humiliated owing to reproaches.

lūnṭh लूंठ्, see **lũ̃ṭh.**

lānatāna लानतान । वक्रभर्त्सना m. scolding, abuse, rebuke (Gr.M.); insult (El., who makes the word f.). **—karun** —करुन् (El. —**karüñ^ü** —करंञू), to scold, etc. (El.); to insult (El.).

lānüṭs^ü लानंचू, see **lānath.**

lönṭs^ü लोंचू, see **lõ̃t^u.**

lānṭsh लांछ्, **lönṭsh** लोंछ्, see **lã̃ṭsh.**

lönṭshil लोंछिल् or **lūnṭshil** लूंछिल, see **lõ̃ṭshil.**

lūnṭshiñ^ü लूंछिञू, see **lũ̃ṭshiñ^ü.**

lantsar, lānṭsar लांचर्, see **lã̃ṭsar.**

lönṭsar लोंचर्, see **lõ̃ṭsar.**

lōnawañ 1 लोनवञ् । क्रीतवस्तुनः पश्चात्पुनरंशतो ग्रहणम् f. the taking from the seller, without payment, of a trifle extra (e.g. when the full amount has been weighed, taking a few handfuls more; cf. **atha-lōnawañ,** p. 59*b*, l. 31. Something like the '*dastūrī*' of India) (K.Pr. 104).

lōnawañ 2 लोनवञ् । लवनभृतिः f. wages paid for reaping (Gr.Gr. 129).

lānz लाङ्ज़् । दीर्घशाखिस्कन्धविशेषः m. a long branch or rod cut from a tree (used for knocking down leaves or fruit from trees, or similar reaching at high objects) (El.) (Gr.Gr. 10, a stake).

liñ^ü 1 लिञू (f.) or **lyuñ^u** ल्युञ् (m.) । दारुविशेषः a certain tree growing in the hill forests, *Cotoneaster bacillaris,* used for making walking-sticks and alpen-stocks (L. 79, 82, *lun*); a fibre plant, also used for fodder, *Cotoneaster sp.* (L. 68, 70); *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *lin*; L. 70, *luni*), the twigs of which are used for basket-making, and for twig bridges. Cf. **lehan.** This word also appears under the masculine form **lyuñ^u.**

liñ^ü 2 लिञू । मार्गपिच्छलता f. slipperiness (of a road). **—gaṭshüñ^ü** —गछंञू । पिच्छिलतोद्भवः तद्योगान्निपातः f.inf. slipperiness of a road to occur; hence, a fall to occur owing to such slipperiness.

liñĕlad लिञलद् । पिच्छिलः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **liñĕladiñ** लिञलदिञ्), slippery, slimy.

lūñ^ü-müṭs^ü लूञू-मंचू, see **lōnun.**

liñĕr लीञर् । लीनता, मृदुत्वम् m. absorption (of one thing into another), intimate union; softness, gentleness, mildness.

liñuw^u लिञुवु । आरण्यदारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **liñiv^ü** लिञिवू), made of **liñ^ü**-wood. See **liñ^ü 1.**

lāp m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). (The word should probably be spelt **lāph** लाफ्.)

lẽpi cẽpi लेँपि चेँपि । अंशांशतः, याथातथ्येन adv. share by share, portion by portion; justly, properly, fairly (e.g. in distributing).

lāph लाफ् لاف । आक्रोशप्रतिज्ञोक्तिः m. (sg. dat. **lāphas** लाफस्), self-praise; boasting, bragging, bluster (El. *lāf*; K.Pr. 124); (in Kāshmīrī) an angry asseveration, an angry bluff; (?) *Gymnosporia spinosa* (see **lāp**). **—din^i** —दिनि । पणभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to wager publicly that such-and-such an unlikely thing is the case, to bluff publicly and aloud. **—dyun^u** —दियुन् m. sg. inf. to boast, assert boastfully or scornfully (Rām. 1065, 1215, 1444–5).

lēph 1 लेफ् f. a writing (Gr.Gr. 125); handwriting (Gr.M.).

lēph 2 लेफ् । नीशारः f. (sg. dat. **lēphi** लेफि), a large wadded quilt used to cover several members of a family at night in the winter.

lēphi-tol^u लेफि-तलु । नीशारप्रावरणम् m. the outer covering of such a quilt. **-wūr^ü** -वूरू । नीशारबाह्यावरणपटः f. an extra outer covering, or wrapper, of such a quilt, used to keep it clean.

lēpha लेफ । औषधलेपपटबन्धः m. a poultice, a plaster (El. *lefa*).

līph लीफ् । लेपः m. (sg. dat. **līpas** लीपस्), smearing, wipings, what is left sticking to a pot after emptying it; smearing, defilement (Śiv. 23, 518). **-pāph** -पाफ् । संपृक्तपापम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāpas** -पापस्), the sin that is a necessary accompaniment of any unworthy conduct, etc.

lõ̃ph लाँफ् । दीर्घपादक्रमः f. (sg. dat. **lõ̃pi** लाँपि), a long step, a long stride (as over a ditch or the like), a leap from one foot. **—tārüñ^ü** —तारंञू । दीर्घपादक्रमेणोत्तरणम् f.inf. to cross over by taking a long stride or leap from one foot.

lõ̃pa trāwañĕ लाँप त्रावंञ । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to go along by making such leaps or long strides. **-lõ̃ph** -लाँफ् । दीर्घपादक्रमस्पर्धा f. competing with another in such strides. **—mēnañĕ** —मेनंञ । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to take long strides as if one were measuring land.

lūph लूफ् m. (sg. dat. **lūpas** लूपस्), in the following :— **lūph dyunᵘ** लूफ् दिनु । विनाशनम् m.inf. to erase, wipe out (writing, a pattern, etc.); to put an end to, destroy (a business, construction, etc.). Cf. **lūpith.**

lēphun लेफुन् or **lē̃phun** लेँफुन् । स्निग्धमलम् m. (sg. dat. **lē(lē̃)phanas** ले(लेँ)फनस्), grease, greasiness (adhering after contact with a greasy substance).

lŏponᵘ ल्वपंनु । कुसूलः m. a receptacle for storing grain, a kind of huge jar (made of withies etc. plastered over with mud) in which grain is stored, a clay granary (L. 460).

lŏpunᵘ ल्वपुनु । मन्दवृत्तिः adj. (f. **lŏpüñᵘ** ल्वपंञ्‌), a great fat heavy lazy fellow (so called from his resemblance to a grain-receptacle, cf. the preceding). Cf. **māz-lᵒ.**

lipiñᵘ लिपिञ्‌ or **liviñᵘ** लिविञ्‌ । लेपमात्रमिता f. a mere smear, ever so little (in describing the quantity of some greasy or sticky substance). Cf. **liwun** (Gr.Gr. 120).

lapar लपर् । अवद्धभाषी m. a loquacious fellow full of nonsensical and foolish talk, a chatterer, a jabberer. —**shēpar** शपर् । निरर्थानृतवाक्यम् m. a foolish, untrue reply to some question.

lipᵘrᵘ लिप्‌रू । पराजयः, दण्डः f. defeat; a punishment inflicted by a powerful person upon a weaker. —**khĕñᵘ** —ख्यंञ्‌ । पराजयानुभवः, दण्डप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be defeated; to be punished, as ab.

lŏpta-pēnd ल्वप्त-प्यंड् । एकाश्रयस्थिरः m. 'a damaged lump'; hence, a person who stays immovably in one place (as if some limb were broken and he could not stir), a lazy loafer, an indolent lump of a fellow.

lūpith लूपिथ् in **lūpith tshunun** लूपिथ् छुनुन् । विनाशनम् m.inf. utterly to erase, wipe out, destroy, i.q. **lūph dyunᵘ**, s.v. **lūph.**

lar 1 लर् । तन्तुः f. (sg. dat. **lari 1** लरि; for **2, 3, 4,** see **lar 2, lorᵘ 1, lürᵘ**), a thread (Śiv. 163, 247, 338); a strand (of a rope or cord) or string of a necklace of many strings (cf. **mŏkhta-lᵒ**).

lara-milawan लर-मिलवन् । तन्तुयोजना f. (sg. dat. **-milavüñᵘ** मिलवंञ्‌), the joining up or being joined up of a rope, string, or garland, by the mutual uniting of each separate strand, the splicing of a rope, etc. **-wāṭh** -वाठ । तन्तुसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the splicing together of a broken or partially broken rope, string, garland, etc.

lar 2 लर् । पार्श्वम् f. (sg. dat. **lari 2** लरि; for **1, 3, 4,** see **lar 1, lorᵘ 1, lürᵘ**), the side or flank of a man (K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1825; H. vii, 7); cf. **lab** and s.v. **pāha 2, pāha-lara.** **-lab** -लब् । संयोगः f. close-besideness, i.e. intimate and immediate connexion between cause and effect, giving and receiving, reception and dismissal, etc. **-lab hĕñᵘ** -लब ह्यंञ्‌ । प्रीत्या आसञ्जनम् f.inf. to exhibit attachment or devotion, e.g. of a guest, a child, or a wife to the head of a house, or of an animal to its master. **-lab ratüñᵘ** -लब रटंञ्‌ । समासञ्जनम् f.inf. to become devoted or attached to (a person, country, etc.). —**lagüñᵘ** —लगंञ्‌ । विकारागमः f.inf. onesidedness to happen, e.g. (in the case of friendship) anger to occur on one side, (or of a vessel or garment) to be damaged on one side. —**trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावंञ्‌ । संवेशः f.inf. to lie down (for sleep, rest, etc.); to show laziness or indifference in any work.

lara-kōñᵘ लर-कोञ्‌ । पार्श्वास्थि f. a bone of the side, a rib (El. *larakain* or *larakányi*). Cf. **kāñi-lᵒ,** p. 460*b*, l. 39.

lari hyonᵘ लरि ह्योनु । साह्यार्थसंग्रहः m.inf. to take to one's side; hence, to collect people to help one, to take a person as a helper, to collect comrades for a fight, or the like; to lie down on a bed, to curl oneself up in bed. —**phērun** —फेरुन् । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, प्रत्युत्थितीभवनम् m.inf. to turn by the side; hence, to turn over from one side to the other, when lying on a bed; (of a fallen person) to roll over (Śiv. 1236, 1286); (of one who has been knocked down) to get up again (and be ready for action). —**phirun** —फिरुन् । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn a thing or recumbent person over on its or his side; to awake or arouse a sleeping or senseless person by shaking him, turning him over, etc.; (of a recumbent person) to turn over on the other side, or from side to side. —**phirun dyunᵘ** —फिरुन् दिनु । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, उद्बुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. (of a person lying on a bed) to turn over from one side to the other; (of a person asleep, or fallen down senseless) to be roused and get up in one's full senses. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । साह्यदानम् m.inf. to remain by one's side; (in a combat) to be at hand as a helper. **-tāph** -ताफ् । पार्श्वकातपः m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), heat of the sun falling on, or applied to, one side only of the body.

lar 3 लर् in **lar-watharū** लर-वथरू m. a small rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt *lar wattru*). Cf. **baḍ-watharū,** p. 81*b*, l. 48. Probably incorrect for **līr,** q.v.

lār (El.), see **lürᵘ.**

lār 1 लार् । पुरगणविशेषः m. Lār, the ancient Lahara, the N. of an important Pargana in Kashmīr. It comprises the whole of the valleys drained by the river Sind and its tributaries as well as the alluvial tract on the right bank of that river after its entry

into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 488) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 124; Śiv. 1684, 1894). **lāruk^{u}** लारुकु । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **lārüc^{u}** लारचू), of, or belonging to, Lār (K.Pr. 79).

lār 2 लार् । प्रद्राव: f. running; running away, fleeing, absconding (Gr.Gr. 127, W. 114); pursuit; hence, harassment, persecution (K.Pr. 157, 187; Śiv. 1795). —**atsün^{u}** —अचुंनू । प्रद्रावयोग: f.inf. running away to enter, i.e. running away or fleeing to occur, abandoning house and home to come into existence, to have to abscond (K.Pr. 37). —**gandün^{u}** —गंडुंनू । प्रद्रावणम् f.inf. to cause a person to flee, etc. —**karün^{u}** —करुंनू f.inf. to cause (so-and-so, dat.) to flee, to pursue (Gr.M.; Rām. 1301; H. ii, 9). —**lagün^{u}** —लगुंनू । प्रद्रवणम् f.inf. running away, abandoning house and home to occur, to be compelled to run away, to be pursued (K.Pr. 128). —**pĕn^{u}** —पेंनू । द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)बुद्ध्यापात: f.inf. to find oneself compelled to run away; to be compelled to finish some work in a hurry (owing to some impediment or the like having delayed it). —**tshunün^{u}** —छुनुंनू । द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)निमित्तं बलात्प्रोदनम् f.inf. violently to urge running, i.e. to compel a person to run away, or hurriedly to finish some business. —**tsänün^{u}** —त्राव़ुंनू । प्रद्रावणम् *f.inf.* to set a person running, to set in a run a person already walking, to put to flight (Rām. 470; H. ix, 2).

lāra-lār लार-लार् । इतस्ततः प्रद्राव: f. (of a crowd) running away in all directions, scattering in flight.

lāri āmot^{u} लारि आमंतु । अनुद्रुत: perf. part. (f. **-āmüts^{u}** -आमंचू), one who pursues with the object of putting to flight. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to run (at, dat.), to rush at, attack (Rām. 648). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । द्रुतमनुधावनम् m.inf. to run after, with the object of putting to flight (K. 156, 614).

lāra लार m. a husband (El.). Cf. **lōrī**.

līr लीर् । वसनखण्ड: f. a long narrow rag or strip of cloth (cf. **pura-l°**, s.v. **pura** 1). **līra-bāgay** लीर-बागय् । दीर्घाविभागखण्डशो विभाजनम् f. dividing out shares into long strips, esp. in dividing land amongst claimants in this manner. Cf. **lar 3**.

lŏr लर् । अगूढमना: *m.* one of a shallow, hasty, disposition, who readily betrays his private thoughts, easily frightened or angered, and not readily distinguishing between honour and dishonour.

lor (El.), see **lūr^{u}**.

lor^{u} 1 लरु । पटलम् m. (sg. abl. **lari 3** लरि; for 1, 2, 4, see **lar 1, 2,** and **lūr^{u}**), the roof of a house. The fem. of this word, **lür^{u}**, means 'a house'.

lari-burza लरि-बुर्ज़ । पटलभूर्जसमुदाय: m. birch-bark used, or suitable for, roofing. **-nāv** -नाव् f. a state barge with the boatmen seated both before and behind the portion occupied by the passenger; used only on long journeys (El. *larināo*, which he marks as m.; L. 382).

lor^{u} 2 लरु adj. (f. **lür^{u}** लरू), possessing strands (of a rope or the like) used —°, as in **ok^{u}-lor^{u}** (p. 19*a*, l. 27), **aitha-lor^{u}** (p. 66*b*, l. 29).

lôr^{u} 1 लोरु । राशि: m. (sg. dat. **lōris** लोरिस), a heap, a piled-up mass. **lōris bĕhun** लोरिस ब्यहुन् । अधिकारप्राप्ति: m.inf. to sit on the pile, to become head of a house or of a community, etc. (esp. after deposing another).

lôr^{u} 2 लोरु । लिप्त:, आसक्त: adj. (f. **lōr^{u}** लोरू), smeared on to something, sticking close to something (e.g. of syrup or the like smeared on the inside of a vessel); one who tenaciously prefers (e.g. some special food or occupation) to the exclusion of all others (Śiv. 1643). Cf. **lārun 3**.

lōrī लोरी f. a wife (El. *lāri*). Cf. **lāra**.

lōr^{u} 2 लोरु (for 1, see **lôr^{u} 2**) । इन्द्रवारुणी m. a cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*, L. 346, *lār*; El. *lār*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 124, 137, 214); cf. **daba-lōr^{u}**, p. 181*b*, l. 10. **-byôl^{u}** -ब्योलु । इन्द्रवारुणीबीजम्, धान्यविशेष: m. cucumber seed; the name of a certain kind of rice plant, bearing a small fragrant seed (El. *lārbyol*). **-kul^{u}** -कुलु m. the cucumber plant (El.).

lūr लूर् or **lūr^{u} 1** लूरु (for 2, see **lūrun**) m. the act of pulling down, demolishing (cf. **lūrun** and (p. 181*b*, l. 17) **daba-lūr**). **lūr^{i} lāyun** लूरि लायुन् । अतिभर्त्सनम् m.inf. to scold, abuse in a shouting voice.

lūr^{u} लूरू । गदा f. (sg. dat. **lōrĕ** लोर्य), a club, a pole, a stick (El. *lor* and *lūr*; Gr.Gr. 24; Gr.M.; W. 12, 141; K.Pr. 62, 120, 210; L. 464; Rām. 1312; K. 154, 331, 326); a stick, in the sense of a handle of a wheel (K.Pr. 131); a stick, in the sense of a blow with a stick (K.Pr. 146, 216). —**kadün^{u}** —कडुंनू । असकृद्दाविप्यापहरणम् f.inf. to carry off a person's property by repeated acts of extortion. —**lāyün^{u}** —लायुंनू f.inf. to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.).

lōri-dab लोरि-दब् । बलाद्गदाभिघात: m. a blow from a stick. **-gur^{u}** -गुरु । असत्याक्षेप: f. a false charge or accusation. **-gur^{u} gatshün^{u}** -गुरु गछुंनू । असदभियोगलिप्तीभवनम् f.inf. a false accusation to be made, to be subjected to a false accusation. **-gur^{u} karün^{u}**

-गुरु करुँनू । असत्याभियोगारोपणम् f.inf. to bring a false accusation (against a person). **-han** -हन् f. a little pole, small stick, small staff, a walking-stick (El., W. 113, K.Pr. 70). **-har** -हर् । गदायुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. **-hari** -हरि or **-hür^u^** -हुरु), a fight with clubs (esp. between two parties of people). **-hür^u^bāz** -हुरुबाज़् । गदायुद्धपटुः m. one who is skilled in fighting with the club, a club-man. **-har^a^l** -हरल् । गदाभिहननासक्तः m. one who is addicted to fighting with, or attacking with clubs, a club-man. **-kūṭun** -कूटुन् । लघुगदा m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭanas** -कूटनस्), a small light club, a stick (unbarked) (K.Pr. 126). **-prath** -प्रथ् । गदाभिहननम् m. (sg. dat. **-pratas** -प्रतस्), beating or flogging, a thwacking. **-shĕlakh** -शलख् । गदया ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas** -शलकस्), beating with a stick (esp. in punishing a naughty child). **-ṭsünd^u^** -त्सुंडु । दण्डाघातः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsanjĕ** -त्संज्य), a blow from a cudgel; a sudden and unexpected sorrow or calamity. **-wôl^u^** -वोलु m. a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.

lür^u^ लूरु । सदनम् f. (sg. dat. **lari 4** लरि; for **1, 2, 3,** see **lar 1, 2,** and **lor^u^ 1**), a house (El. *lār*, *lur* m.; cf. **lor^u^**). For an account of the Kāshmīr house, see El. s.v. *lur* (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57, 124, 166, 219, 242; YZ. 409; Rām. 1014; Śiv. 61, 448, 598, 784, etc.; H. vi, 3); cf. **burza-l.** (p. 130*b*, l. 37), **dāra-l.** (p. 235*a*, l. 34), **kañi-l.** (p. 461*b*, l. 15). **lür^u^-mür^u^** लूरु-मूरु । सदनादिसंपत् f. house and hut, house, etc.; hence, landed property, house and grounds, house and the surrounding lands, immovable property. **-wür^u^** -वूरु f., id. (El. *lār-wār*).

lari-cōkh लरि-चोख् । चतुःशालम् m. (sg. dat. **-cōkas** -चोकस्), a group of four houses, i.e. a dwelling composed of four houses forming a hollow square, and facing each other internally, all usually occupied by a single householder. **-cōk^ü^r^u^** -चोकुरु or **-cōkh^ü^r^u^** -चोखुरु । चतुःशालगृहसमुदायः f. a group of such four-fold houses. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । गृहसंचययुक्तः, गृहसंक्रयोद्यतः n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), an owner of houses (Gr.Gr. 136); a house-seeker, one who is anxious to buy houses. **-grākay** -ग्राकय् । सदनक्रयिसमागमः f. a collection of would-be purchasers at a sale of a house or houses. **-khŏp^ü^r^u^** -ख्वपुरु or **-khŏph^ü^r^u^** -ख्वफुरु । शीर्णजीर्णगृहम् f. an old broken-down house, a house in the last stage of decay; cf. **khŏph^ü^r^u^**. **-kôn^u^** -कोनु । गृहपण्याजीवी m. (sg. dat. **-kōnis** -कोनिस्), a house-broker, a man who lives by buying houses, breaking them up, and selling the materials; cf. **kôn^u^ 3.** **-kōnil** -कोनिल् । जीर्णगृहपण्यवृत्तिः f. the profession of such a house-broker. **-lob^u^** -लबु । गृहोपान्तिकः adj. (f. **-lüb^ü^** -लूबू), of, or belonging to, or situated close to, a house. **-mari-bôg^u^** -मरि-बोगु । स्थावरदायभागविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-bōgis** -बोगिस्), the partition of immovable property amongst heirs when there is no one entitled to inherit it as a whole; cf. **lür^u^-mür^u^**, ab. **-pōr** -पोर् । सदनपुरम् m. a floor or story in a house of several stories. **-pāwur^u^** -पावुरु । लघुसदनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāwaras** -पावरस्), a small house, a cottage; cf. **pāwur^u^**. **-trangür^u^** -त्रंगूरु । सदनसंघातः f. a house-heap, a row of houses touching each other, a street of houses. **-trŏp^ü^r^u^** -त्रुपुरु । बद्धसदनसमाश्रयः f. a block or group of houses crowded together. **-ṭsôk^u^** -त्सोकु । गृहमूलभित्तिचतुष्किका m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsōkis** -त्सोकिस्), the square-shaped foundation walls of a house. **-wôl^u^** -वोलु । सदनविशिष्टः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the master or owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136); the owner of many houses.

lārbyol (El.), see **lör^u^-byôl^u^**, s.v. **lör^u^ 2.**

larakaiñ, larakányi (El.), see **lara-kōñ^u^**, s.v. **lar 2.**

lārilad लारिलद् । भीत्या पलायनप्रवृत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lāriladiñ** लारिलदिञ्), one who runs away in terror, a fugitive.

lörim लोरिम् or **lōrim^u^** लोरिमु । स्निग्धलघूपला f. a small smooth round stone, a pebble in a brook.

lāran 1 लारन् (for **2,** see **lārun 1**) । देहकम्पः f. (sg. dat. **lārüñ^u^** लारुञु), quivering, shivering, trembling (from palsy or other disease, from epilepsy, terror, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); shaking, shivering (El.). **—yiñ^u^** —यिञु । देहकम्पोद्भवः f.inf. shivering to come on, esp. the quivering on the approach of death.

lārüñ^u^-hot^u^ लारुञु-हतु । देहकम्पाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-hüts^u^** -हुचु), one who is attacked by shivering, as ab.

larināo (El.), see **lari-nāv**, s.v. **lor^u^ 1.**

lārun 1 लारुन् । निकषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lôr^u^** लोरु), to burnish, polish, rub with a whetstone.

lôr^u^-mot^u^ लोरु-मतु । निकषेण स्निग्धीकृतः perf. part. (f. **lör^u^-müts^u^** लोरु-मचु), burnished, polished with a whetstone.

lāran-mŏhara लारन्-म्वहर । उत्तेजनशाणाश्मा m. a burnishing stone. **-ṭul^u^** -टुलु । उत्तेजनशिला m. the same.

lārun 2 लारुन् or (vill.) **lāḍun** लाडुन् (H. iii, 5; vi, 8) । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv** लार्योव्), to run (El.; YZ. 56, 59, 280, 410; Rām. 284, 321, 337, 379, 390, etc.; Śiv. 101, 528, 1505, 1528, 1911; K. 80, 107, 220, 262, 281, 290, 309, 392, 408, 879, 884, 889, 894, 1013, 1119); to run after, follow (Rām. 44,

1486, 1776; Śiv. 7, 307, 339, 1364, 1376, 1395; K. 164, 265, 285, 417, 1128; H. iii, 5; viii, 6; x, 10; xi, 12); to run after, pursue (El.; W. 114; K.Pr. 3, 42; Rām. 332, 362, 375, 460, 930, 1301 (dat. of obj.), 1312 (id.), 1668, etc.; Śiv. 1753; K. 163, 596–7, 629, 659, 662, 895; H. iii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18); to run after, follow, accompany (Śiv. 951, 1372, 1378); to run up (to a person) (H. x, 5); to run away, flee (W. 114, Rām. 498, Śiv. 416).

lārun 3 लारुन् or (vill.) **lāḍun** लाडुन् । संपृक्तीभवनम्, स्वलेन प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv** लार्योव्), to stick to (W. 132); to be smeared (upon anything), to stain, dirty, defile, pollute (El.; K.Pr. 112, 125; Rām. 1171); to be connected, blended, absorbed in, mixed with; to touch, be in contact with (Rām. 656); to stick to (anything), adhere to (K.Pr. 23, 153, 252; Śiv. 1802; H. viii, 6); to remain close to (any person or thing) (Śiv. 211); to benefit or be useful to (Śiv. 1795); to become acquired (K.Pr. 48, Rām. 1158). **lāryō-mot**^{u} लार्यो-मतु । संपृक्तः, स्वलेनाप्तः perf. part. (f. **lāryē-müṭs**^{ü} लार्ये-मंचू), smeared upon; blended; touched; acquired.

lōrun लोरुन् । वैकल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōryōv** लोर्योव्), to become weak, deficient, thin, emaciated, lean, wasted away (Rām. 200, 907).

lōrān yun^{u} लोरान् यिनु । क्रमशः क्षीणीभवनम् m.inf. gradually to waste away or become emaciated (of condition, wealth, strength, etc.).

lōryō-mot^{u} लोर्यो-मतु or **lūryō-mot**^{u} लूर्यो-मतु । विकलीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **lōryē-müṭs**^{ü} लोर्ये-मंचू or **lūryē-müṭs**^{ü} लूर्ये-मंचू), wasted away, gaunt, attenuated, as ab.

lūran लूरन् । विभेदनम्, निपातनम् f. (sg. dat. **lūrüñ**^{ü} लूरंञू), the act of pulling to pieces, knocking down bit by bit, demolishing (of a house, wall, or the like) (Gr.M.).

lūrun लूरुन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūr**^{u} **2** लूरु, for 1, see **lūr**; 2 p.p. **lūryōv** लूर्योव्, to pull down, knock down bit by bit, demolish (a house, wall, or the like) (L.V. 74, Rām. 737, Śiv. 278). **lūr**^{u}**-mot**^{u} लूरु-मतु । विभिन्न निपातितः 1 perf. part. (f. **lūr**^{ü}**-müṭs**^{ü} लूरू-मंचू), pulled down bit by bit, broken up, demolished, as ab.

lāranāwun लारनावुन् or **lārawun** लारवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāranôw**^{u} लारनोवु or **lārow**^{u} लारवु), to cause to run, to put to flight (Gr.Gr. 171).

lōranāwun लोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōranôw**^{u} लोरनोवु), to cause to become weak, to cause to waste away (Gr.Gr. 175).

lūranāwun लूरनावुन् । विभेद निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūranôw**^{u} लूरनोवु), to get pulled down, to cause to be broken down bit by bit, to get demolished (of a house, wall, or the like).

lūranāway लूरनावय् । निपातनभृतिः f. wages for pulling down a house, the wages of a housebreaker.

lūrapār लूरपार् । निःशेषेण निपातनम् m. the utter breaking up and scattering of the fragments (of a house, wall, or the like); the utter destruction or nullifying of some work or condition even after it is completed or attained (Śiv. 3).

lārüñ^{ü}**lad** लारंञूलद् । देहकम्पविकारी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lārüñ**^{ü}**ladiñ** लारंञूलदिञ्), one who is afflicted with quivers or shivers after insensibility due to emaciation, one who is palsied.

lārawun लारवुन्, see **lāranāwun.**

lārawun^{u} **1** लारवुनु । निकषन n.ag. (f. **lāravüñ**^{ü} लारवंञू), one who burnishes, a burnisher.

lārawun^{ü} **2** लारवुनु । प्रद्रवन् n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who runs; one who pursues or chases, a pursuer (K.Pr. 217); one who runs away, a fugitive.

lārawun^{u} **3** लारवुनु । संपर्कमुपगच्छन्, स्वलेन ग्राह्यः n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which smears and adheres (as grease on the inside of a pot); that which defiles by contact; that which is being acquired or which is about to be acquired.

laröy^{i} लरोयि, i.q. **laḍöy**^{i}, q.v.

larzun लर्ज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **larzōv** लर्ज़ोव्), to quake, tremble, fear (cf. لرزہ) (Rām. 1622).

lasa लस in **lasa-ṭs**^{ü}**n**^{ü} लस-च्नू । दीर्घजीविताभीष्टापि विनेया f. an affectionate term of address (implying a certain amount of reproach) employed by elders to a woman (esp. to a little girl). [The verb **lasun** means 'to live long', and **ṭs**^{ü}**n**^{ü} is cold charcoal. Hence, the compound implies 'though I wish you to live long, still you are only a lump of charcoal'.]

lās 1 लास् । धनराशिः m. a pile, heap, or collection of wealth, accumulated wealth. —**athi lagun** —अथि लगुन् । अत्यन्तद्रव्यधनाप्तिः m.inf. a heap of wealth to come into the hand; to become, all at once, possessed of great wealth accumulated by another. —**athi yun**^{u} —अथि यिनु । अतिद्रव्यधनलाभः m.inf. great wealth to come into the possession of a person other than he who accumulated it. —**banun** —बनुन् । वऴलद्रव्यधनाप्तिः m.inf. great wealth suddenly, and without exertion, to be acquired. —**yun**^{u} —यिनु । वऴलद्रव्यधनागमः m.inf. the same. —**zēnun** —ज़ेनुन् । वऴलधनद्रव्यस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to gain possession of great wealth accumulated by another.

lās 2 लास् । देशविशेषः m. the city of Lhāsa; hence, the country of which it is the capital, Central Tibet (K.Pr. 255).

lisa 1 लिस or **līsa** लीस । शाकलताविशेषः m. a kind of creeper, of which the small leaves are cooked as a vegetable (*Amaranthus polygonoides*). According to L. 75 it is used medicinally as an expectorant. **-khürᵘ** -खंरू । शाकलताविशेषसूदः f. a cooked dish of this vegetable.

lisa 2 लिस । दुर्वलः adj. c.g. weak, feeble (from illness or the like). **-lav** -लव् । मन्दस्वभावः adj. c.g. habitually slack or feeble in the performance of work.

lōsa 1 लोस । श्रमः m. fatigue, weariness, languor (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.). **—atsun** —अचुन् । श्रमोद्भवः m.inf. weariness or fatigue to attack (a person), i.e. to begin to be felt. **—tsānun** —च्रानुन् । श्रमोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to feel weariness or fatigue.

lōsa 2 लोस । अचिरप्रसवा f. a woman who has lately had a child, a woman during the first twelve days after delivery (L. 258). **-azār** -अज़ार् । प्रसवप्राक्कालिकव्यथा the pains of childbirth. **-hurᵘ** -हुरु । प्रसूतास्तरणम्, प्रसूताश्रयस्थानम् m. a childbirth bed, the straw bed on which a woman is laid for delivery; meton. a lying-in-room. **-lĕjᵘ** -ल्यजू । प्रसूतार्थपाकवृत्तिः f. the process of cooking food for a lying-in woman. **-tab** -तब् । प्रसवज्वरः m. fever following on childbirth, puerperal fever. **-zar** -ज़र् । प्रसवपीडा, प्रसवहेतुकरोगः m. the pains of childbirth, the illness consequent on childbirth. **-zöri marun** -ज़ॉरि मरुन् । प्रसवहेतुकमृत्युः m.inf. to die in childbed.

lōsa 3 लोस, pl. of **lūsᵘ**, see **lūsᵘ** and **lōsun.**

losᵘ लंसु in **losᵘ-bosᵘ** लंसु-बंसु । सम्यग्जीवनपूर्वकगार्हस्थ्याद्याश्रितः adj. (f. **lüsᵘ-büsᵘ** लंसू-बंसू), one who lives a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **lasun-basun,** s.v. **lasun** and **basun lasun,** p. 133*b*, l. 34.

lösⁱ लॉसि । लासदेश्यः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2.**

lūsᵘ लूसु adj. (f. **lūsᵘ** लूसू), tired, weary (cf. **lōsun**) (Gr.Gr. 20).

lᵃsh लश् or **lish** लिश् । लेशः, सूक्ष्मकाष्ठसूची f. a small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity, a mote (cf. **līsh**); a tiny spike or short thin fragment of anything (e.g. of wood, or of meat), a little sharp point, a spiculum. **lᵃsh-trᵃsh** लश्-त्रश् or **lish-trish** लिश्-त्रिश् । भूषणसमूहः f. spike and splinter; hence, a woman's store of ornaments few and meagre in quantity, a poor collection of jewellery.

lᵃshĕ(lishĕ) kaḍañĕ लश(लिश) कडञ । अंशांशतो गुणविवेचनम् f. pl. inf. to extract motes; hence, (in discussing a proposed marriage or the like) minutely to criticize or examine a person's wealth, relations, occupations, circumstances, or the like; (in an argument) to oppose meticulous objections. **lᵃshĕ(lishĕ) - pāshĕ** लश(लिश) - पाश । सूक्ष्माचाराः, गुणदोषाः f.pl. a tiny collection of tiny things; minute criticism, as ab. **lᵃshĕ(lishĕ) - pāshĕ kaḍañĕ** लश(लिश) - पाश कडञ । गुणदोषपरिगणना f. pl. inf. i.q. **lᵃshĕ kaḍañĕ,** ab.

lishā लिशा । लेशमात्रम् f. a single tiny fragment or piece.

lāsh 1 लाश् لاش f. a dead body, a corpse.

lāsh 2 लाश् f. a small fragment, in **lāshĕ kaḍañĕ** लाश कडञ । अंशतो विच्छेदनम् f. pl.inf. to cut or divide into many small parts.

làshⁱ लंशि । काष्ठविशेषः f. a torch (L. 80, 464; Rām. 248, 971, 1484, 1610, 1696; Śiv.1688). **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । दाहोद्भावनम् f.inf. to apply a torch; hence, to start a general conflagration, to set on fire (lit. or met.). **—gaṇḍüñᵘ** —गंडंञू । परितो दाहोद्गमः f.inf. a general conflagration to be started; (met.) the heat of fever or rage to arise. **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यञू । दाहोद्भवः f.inf. to take a torch; to feel the great heat of fever, rage, sorrow, on the ground of disaster or the like. **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । कोपशोकदाहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. the burning of rage, sorrow, etc., to be felt.

lashi-buḍurᵘ लशि-बुडुरु । प्रदीपनदारुस्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark of burning resin from a burning torch. **-barᵃg** -बंरग् । प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः m. a small fragment of a torch. **-drūrᵘ** -द्रूरु । दारुविशेषस्थूलदीर्घखण्डः f. a long thick piece of the wood of a torch. **-hütᵘ** -हंटू । प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच), a piece of wood for making a torch. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । वृक्षविशेषः m. the wood of which torches are made (usually the **yörᵘ**-tree) (L. 80, 464). **-kĕlam** -क्यलम् । दारुविशेषनिर्यासः m. the resin or pitch which exudes from the wood of a burning torch. **-kônᵘ** -कोनु । दारुविशेषखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-könis** -कॉनिस्), a piece of the wood of a torch. **-kŏṇḍᵘ** -क्वंडु or **koṇḍᵘ** कंडु । दारुविशेषकज्जलकालिका m. the black stain left on the body or clothes by the soot of a burning torch; cf. **koṇḍᵘ 4.** **-kroṇḍᵘ** -क्रंडु । आदीप्यमानदारुविशेषखण्डपूर्णपात्रम् m. the torch-holder at the top of a high tripod, used as a beacon. **-kazul** -कज़ुल् । दारुविशेषकज्जलम् m. (sg. dat. **kazalas** कज़लस्), the soot of a torch. **-ṭyūrᵘ** -ट्यूरु । सूक्ष्मो दारुविशेषखण्डः m. a piece of the wood of a torch. **-tyūthᵘ** -त्यूथु । दारुविशेषखण्डाग्रम् m. the long thin end of a piece of wood used as part of a torch.

lish लिश्, see **lᵃsh.**

līsh लीश् । **अंशः** m. the remainder, the small amount remaining in a receptacle after the bulk of its contents have been removed (cf. **l^{a}sh**).

losh^{u} लशु m. a fox (El.). Cf. **lōh.**

lösh^{ü} लाशू f. a black cat (El.).

lashkar लश्कर् لشکر f. an army (Gr.M. where it is wrongly shown as masc.; Rām. 514, 695, 701, 1322 ff., 1381, 1442, etc.; H. ii, 6–8, 11; x, 9, 11, 13). [The word is usually feminine in Kāshmīrī, not masc. as elsewhere; cf. W. 18.] **lashkari-hünz^{ü} jāy karüñ^{ü}** लश्करि-हंज़ू जाय् करंञ़ू f.inf. to encamp.

l^{a}shĕl लशल् or **lishĕl** लिशल् । **कण्टकाकारलेशव्याप्त:** adj. c.g. pervaded with, or full of, small particles or little thorns, or spines (e.g. food, or a tree).

lasaj f. *Artemisia elegans* (El.).

lāsuk^{u} लासुकु । **देशविशेषसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **lāsüc^{ü}** लासंचू), of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2.**

lōsalad लोसलद् । **अमखिन्न:** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lōsa-ladiñ** लोसलदिञ़्), fatigued, wearied.

lasam m. *Allium sativum* (El.).

lūs^{u}-mot^{u} लूसु-मंतु, **lūs^{ü}-müts^{ü}** लूसू-मंचू, see **lōsun.**

lasana लसन । **मणिविशेष:** m. a certain precious stone, a cat's eye (El. *lasan*).

lasin, for **lashĕn,** see **lasun.**

lasun लसुन् । **सम्यक् जीवनम्** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūst^{u}** लूस्तु or (vulg.) **los^{u}** लसु; f. **lūtsh^{ü}** लूछू (Gr.Gr. 211) or **lūs^{ü}** लूसू; 2 p.p. **lōshōv** लाछोव् or **lasōv** लसोव् (Gr.Gr. 228, 229); ben. sg. 3, **lashĕn** लश्नन् (Gr.Gr. 251)], to live (El.; L. 458; Rām. 425, 657, 696, 912, 1268, 1340, 1486); to live well, to live comfortably, to live long, live in good health (Gr.Gr. 205; L.V. 27, 35; Rām. 270, 385, 1627, 1737; K. 103, 503, 1110); to live long (as compared with others), to survive (K.Pr. 3, 150); to come to life, revive (Rām. 897); to survive from some trouble, to escape from trouble (K.Pr. 246; H. x, 7); ben. sg. 3, **lashĕn** is commonly used in blessings and wishes for long life (K.Pr. 7, spelt *lasin*). **—basun** —बसुन् । **सम्यग्जीवनाजीवनादिवृत्ति:** m.inf. to lead a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **los^{u}-bos^{u},** s.v. **los^{u}** and **basun lasun** (p. 133*b*, l. 34).

lasan लसन् in **lasan-byôl^{u}** लसन्-ब्योलु । **दीर्घजीवितचूर्णविशेष:** m. a magical powder for giving a happy and prosperous life with many children.

lūst^{u}-mot^{u} 1 लूस्तु-मंतु (for **2,** see **lōsun**) । **सम्यग्जीवित:** perf. part. (f. **lūtsh^{ü}-müts^{ü}** लूछू-मंचू or **lūs^{ü}-müts^{ü}** लूसू-मंचू), one who has lived or is living a happy and prosperous life (e.g. a child, whose condition is compared with that of his contemporaries or companions).

lisun लिसुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lisyōv** लिस्योव्), to be pleased (Gr.Gr. lxvi).

lōsun लोसुन् । **श्रमानुभव:, भङ्ग:** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūs^{u}** लूसु or (L.V. 3, 44, 98) **lūst^{u}** लूस्तु, f. **lūs^{ü}** लूसू (K.Pr. 57) or **lūtsh^{ü}** लूछू (L.V. 48, 60); 2 p.p. **lōsōv** लोसोव् or **lōtshōv** लोछोव् (Gr.Gr. 211, 228)], to become weary, fatigued (L.V. 48, 60; K.Pr. 57, 120; YZ. 253, 261; Rām. 189, 535, 645, 648, 734, 1574, 1766; Śiv. 1065, 1636, 1676) (cf. **dand lāsán^{i},** p. 224*a*, l. 39); (of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body) to set (Rām. 974); (of the day or night) to come to an end (L.V. 3, 44, 98; K.Pr. 18) (cf. **dōh 1.,** p. 199*b*, l. 36); (of a cup, dish, or other vessel) to become broken. **lūs^{u}-mot^{u}** लूसु-मंतु or (old) **lūst^{u}-mot^{u} 2** लूस्तु-मंतु (for **1,** see **lasun**) । **श्रान्त:** perf. part. (f. **lūs^{ü}-müts^{ü}** लूसू-मंचू or **lūtsh^{ü}-müts^{ü}** लूछू-मंचू), wearied, tired (W. 125; K.Pr. 127); set (of a heavenly body); come to an end; broken (etc., as ab.).

lōsanāwun लोसनावुन् । **भञ्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsanôw^{u}** लोसनोवु), to cause to be weary; to pitch away and smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel).

lūsiñ लूसिञ़्, **lōsañĕn** लोसञन्, or **lūs^{i}ñĕn** लूसिञन्, see **dōh^{i}-lūsiñ,** p. 200*a*, l. 34.

lisar लिसर् । **दुर्बलता** m. feebleness, spiritlessness, due to laziness, weakness, sluggishness, or the like; cf. **lam-lisar,** p. 524*a*, l. 23. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to show neglect by laziness or wilful delay.

l^{a}sta लस्त । **अङ्गसंधिस्खलनम्, वस्त्रादेश्छेदः** m. dislocation of a limb or joint; tearing or cutting away of a member of a garment, undoing the seam uniting one part of a garment to another. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **अङ्गसंधिस्खलनोद्भव:** m.inf. dislocation of a limb to occur.

lūst^{u}-mot^{u} लूस्तु-मंतु, see **lasun** and **lōsun.**

lōsōv लोसोव्, see **lōsun.**

lāsawun लासवुन् । **सम्यग्जीवनापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāsow^{u}** लासवु), to cause a person to live long and prosperously; e.g. carefully to nurture a child.

lasawun^{u} लसवुनु । **सम्यक्(चिरं)जीवन्** n.ag. (f. **lasavüñ^{ü}** लसवंञू), (esp. of a child or the like) one who lives happily (as compared with his contemporaries and companions) (Śiv. 204, 1324).

lōsawun लोसवुन् । **आभञ्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsow^{u}** लोसवु), to smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel, by throwing it down or striking it, etc.).

lōsawunᵘ लोसवुन् । श्रममनुभवन्, भज्यमानः n.ag. (f. **lōsavüñᵘ** लोसवंञ्), one who is weary, one who suffers from fatigue; (of a vessel of any kind) in the state of being smashed (by a blow or otherwise).

lūsyunᵘ लूसिन्, see **dŏhⁱ-l.** (p. 200*a*, l. 32), and cf. **lōsun.**

lata 1 लत । पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug, something for stopping a hole; cf. **lŏta.** —**dyunᵘ** —दिन् । सुषिरविषयपूरणम् m.inf. to plug a hole.

lata 2 लत, see **lath.**

lāṭa लाट, see **lāṭh.**

lᵃti 1 लति (for 2, see **lᵃth 2**) or **liti** लिति in the following:—**lᵃti (liti) chiti gaṭshun** लति (लिति) छिति गछुन् । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. (of a collection of separate things) (e.g. a heap of grain) to become needlessly scattered about, and so rendered useless. **lᵃti (liti) chiti karun** लति (लिति) छिति करुन् । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण नाशनम् m.inf. to render useless, as ab.

lŏta ल्वत । बलात्पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug inserted violently or tightly into a hole or pipe; esp. obsc. Cf. **lata 1.**

lōṭa लोट m. a small, round, metal pot (for general use, generally made of brass or copper) (Rām. 1178); a darling, a favourite child (cf. **dŏda-lōṭa,** p. 189*b*, l. 20). **-mana** -मन । अतिप्रीतिपात्रम् m. any person, animal, thing, or work, which is especially loved.

lŏtᵘ ल्वंतु । लघुः, अगम्भीराशयः adj. (f. **lŏtsᵘ** ल्वंच्), light (in weight) (Gr.Gr. 27; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1027, 1048, 1665); mild, gentle, soft (of voice, wind, heat, cold, rain, or the like) (K.Pr. 168; Śiv. 1868); gentle (of gait), soft, slow (Gr.Gr. 76; Gr.M.); easy, manageable, easy to endure; trivial, of no importance, frivolous, puerile; of a person or thing (Śiv. 1551); (as adv.) quietly, gently, secretly (K. 811). —**gŏbᵘ** —ग्वंबु । द्वन्द्वगुणवृत्तिः m. light (and) heavy; hence, possessing two opposite qualities (e.g. at once honoured and despised, liked and disliked, too little and excessive, causing gain and loss, etc.). —**hyuhᵘ** —हिहु । लघुतमः adj. (f. **lŏtsᵘ hishᵘ** ल्वंच् हिश्), very light, etc., as ab. —**lŏtᵘ** —ल्वंतु । मन्द(लघु-)तमः, मन्दमन्दम् adj. and adv. (as adj. f. **lŏtsᵘ lŏtsᵘ** ल्वंच् ल्वंच्), very light, lightest of all (among a number of things); light throughout; continuously gentle or slow (of speech, motion, or the like); (pl.) several, each of which is light, etc.; as adv. gently, gently, i.e. continuously gently (Rām. 1352, 1416). —**wanun** —वनुन्, to whisper (El. *lút wanun*); —**zānun** —ज़ानुन् m.inf. to consider trivial, to treat with contempt (Gr.M.).

lŏti ल्वति । मन्दम्, शनैः adv. gently, mildly (H. xii, 5); slowly. —**lŏti** —ल्वति । मन्दं मन्दम्, शनैः शनैः adv. continuously gently; continuously slowly, slowly throughout (K. 169, 986).

lŏtsᵘ lath ल्वंच् लथ् । क्रमेण रोगशान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **lŏtsĕ lati** ल्वच्य लति), a light kick, a feeble kick; hence, gradual convalescence from a sickness, or alleviation of an epidemic. —**lath gaṭshüñᵘ** —लथ् गछंञ् । रोगशान्त्यवाप्तिः f.inf. convalescence, or disappearance of an epidemic, to occur (whether gradual or complete). —**lath karüñᵘ** —लथ् करंञ् । चण्डरोगस्य शीघ्रशमनम् f.inf. completely and quickly to cure a violent disease.

loṭᵘ 1 लंट् । पुच्छः m. (sg. dat. **laṭis** लटिस्), a tail; esp. a long tail (e.g. of a cow or buffalo) (a short tail is the fem. **lüṭᵘ**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 37; K.Pr. 34 (of a cat), 68 (of a cow), 83 (of a dog), 124; Rām. 715, 739, 1406; Śiv. 1564, 1877; H. v, 7; xi, 9); the stalk or pedicle of a plant (e.g. cf. **dachĕ-loṭᵘ**, p. 185*b*, l. 45; **hāka -l.**, vegetable stalks, K.Pr. 184; **mujĕ-lᵒ**, s.v. **mujᵘ**); the tail or latter end of anything (**shāma-loṭᵘ**, the end of evening, late in the evening, Rām. 217); met. **gōvᵘ-loṭ**, an insignificant cow, a young cow giving little milk (p. 316*a*, l. 41).

laṭⁱ-khyucᵘ लटि-खिचु । विषमप्रान्तकः adj. (f. **-khicᵘ** -खिच्), (of a garment) having the ends in tails, having the ends badly-fitting, crooked, or uneven. **-mūran** -मूरन् । बलादाक्रम्याहननम् f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñᵘ** मूरंञ्), tail-twisting (e.g. in driving a cow or bullock); (met.) destruction or destroying by a sudden attack. **-marts** -मर्च् । कङ्कोलकम् m. tail pepper; cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*) (the fruit of which is described as tasting like pepper, and having a tail). It consists of a longish bunch of pepper-corns grouped round a fairly thick stalk. This is connected with the stem of the plant by a somewhat thinner stalk, which, when plucked with the bunch, resembles a tail. **-mūray** -मूरय् । बलादाक्रम्य नाशः f. i.q. **laṭⁱ-mūran,** ab. **-rôdᵘ** -रोदु । कृमिविशेषः m. 'long-tail', a certain insect or worm, described as being produced in foul mud or cowdung, thread-like in form, and possessing a tail. **-tārukh** -तारख् । सपुच्छतारका m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), 'a tail-star,' a comet (W. 115) with the tail pointing downwards (which is a bad omen). When the tail points upwards a comet is **tāj-tārukh,** or 'tiara-star', and is a good omen (El.). **-ṭsoṭᵘ** -च़ंट् । छिन्नपुच्छः adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭᵘ** -च़ंट्), having the tail-cut, bob-tailed; (of something inanimate) having one corner cut off; (of a work) having a portion cut off. **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घपुच्छः adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ** -ज़ीठ्), long-tailed.

lot̥^{u} 2 लट़् । अपवादः m. (sg. dat. **lat̥is** लटिस्), an accusation, charge (of some crime). **—khārun** —खारुन । अपवादारोपणम् m.inf. to bring an accusation, to lay a charge. **—khasun** —खसुन् । अपवादोद्भवः m.inf. a charge to be brought, an accusation to be laid or incurred. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । अपवादोद्भवः m.inf. a charge or accusation to arise.

lôt^{u} लोतु । ओषधिमूलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **lötis** लॉतिस्), a certain resinous root found in mountain forests, used in the preparation of incense.

lôt̥^{u} लोट़ in **lôt̥^{u}-pôt̥^{u}** लोट़-पोट़ । प्रवृत्त्यनिच्छा m.unwillingness to engage in any work when it is time to begin it (characterized by delay, inability, or refusal), jibbing at one's duty. Cf. **lāt̥h 2.**

lõt^{u} लौँतु । स्थिरवृत्तिः m. (f. **lõtsʰ^{ü}** लौँच़्), one whose work, business, or occupation is well-established.

löt̥^{ü} लांट़् or (q.v.) **löc^{i}** लांचि । दीर्घगुटिका f. (sg. dat. **lācĕ** लाच्य), a long-shaped ball or pill of gold or other precious metal; a long-shaped ball or stick of incense-paste or similar matter formed by rolling between the palms of the hands. Cf. **dupa-l.**, p. 232*a*, l. 33, and **löc^{i}**.

lut, see **lyūt̥^{u}**.

lūt^{i} लूति in **lūt^{i}-pūt^{i}** लूति-पूति । सन्तानसमुदायः m.pl. one's children as a whole, all one's sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.

lũt̥^{ü} लूँट़् or **lũt̥h** लूँट् । अञ्चलम् f. (sg. dat. **lõcĕ** लौँच्य), the edge or border of a garment, the skirt of a coat, etc.; —° a bunch (of vegetables or the like; cf. **bumbi-l.**, p. 107*b*, l. 41, and **handi-l.**, p. 337*a*, l. 48; **mul^{i}vĕnĕ-l°**, s.v. **mul^{i}vĕñ**). **lõcĕ lamun** लौँच्य लमुन् । दोषारोपाक्षेपः m.inf. to pull or drag the edges of a person's garment; (when some offence has been committed) to hint, or threaten that a person will be accused of it; to ask a debtor to pay up, to dun (K.Pr. 126).

lüt̥^{ü} लट़् । पुच्छः f. (sg. dat. **lacĕ** लच्य), a tail; esp. the short tail of a sheep, goat, or the like (El. *lat*) (a long tail is the masc., **lot̥^{u} 1,** q.v.) (K.Pr. 63 (of a sheep); Rām. 717); the tail-end of anything, e.g. the tail-end of a fish (**gād̥a-l.**, p. 276*b*, l. 20) or a low hill at the end of a mountain range (**kŏha-l.**, p. 390*b*, l. 21) (K.Pr. 136). **—tulüñ^{ü}** —तुलंञ् । उत्साहनम् f.inf. to raise (a person's) tail, i.e. to incite, spur, stimulate (esp. one who is lazy, diffident, or unwilling). **—wŏthüñ^{ü}** — व्वथंञ् । उत्साहागमः f.inf. the tail to rise, to become incited, etc., as ab.

laci kicam लचि कीचम । पुच्छपरिचालनम् m. twisting of an animal's tail (to make it go on).

l^{a}th 1 लथ् । क्षशाङ्गी f. (sg. dat. **l^{ü}tsʰ^{ü}** लच़्), a slender woman (naturally, not by illness or the like); cf. **latūr** and **latiy. l^{a}tsʰa** लछ । क्षुद्रमीनसंघातः f.pl. a mass of small fish (e.g. in a basket, arranged for sale).

l^{a}th 2 लथ् f. (sg. dat. **l^{a}ti 2** लति, for 1, see s.v.), a secondary suffix used to form diminutives of words signifying breath or light, as in **prānal^{a}th,** a spark of life; **shāhal^{a}th,** a trace of breath; **gāshĕl^{a}th,** a very little light; **tsŏg^{i}l^{a}th,** a little lamp (Gr.Gr. 162).

lath लथ् । लत्ता f. (sg. dat. **lati** लति, Gr.Gr. 70) a kick (El. *lat* and *lath*, m.; Gr.Gr. 126; W. 111; L.V. 102; K.Pr. 116, 118, 124; Śiv. 797, 1064, 1606; K. 346, 450) (cf. **nam lath nāvi lath,** s.v. **nam 1**); (in rice cultivation) weeding and working the soil with the feet (L. 463–4); the sole of the foot (K.Pr. 232; Rām. 1171; Śiv. 1098; H. viii, 7); cf. **lõtsʰ^{ü} lath,** p. 535*b*, l. 5. **—dith gatshun** — दिथ् गछुन् । परित्यज्यापयानम् m.inf. to give a kick and go; hence, to abandon (a person, thing, work, business, etc.) and hasten away. **—dith trāwun** —दिथ् त्रावुन् । परित्यज्य निरासः m.inf. to kick and abandon; hence, to abandon (a thing, work, or business) and get rid of it or expel it with scorn. **-khŏr** -खुर् or **-khōr** -खोर् । सोपानम् m. the step of a staircase or rung of a ladder (on which the foot is placed). **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञ् । तिरस्कारानुभवः f.inf. a kick to be suffered; hence, the experience of undeserved abuse. **—lāyüñ^{ü}** —लायंञ् । लत्ताप्रक्षेपः f.inf. to kick (a person) (Rām. 920, K. 600); to spurn, to shun at a distance.

lata-gas लत-गस् । निरन्तरपादाहत्याश्रयः m. a rubbing down by kicks, i.e. a bit of ground worn dusty by continual walking over it. **-kör^{i}** -कांरि । लत्ता-(पादा-)घातः f. kicking, hitting with a kick someone who has been knocked down. **-kram** -क्रम । लत्ताघातः m., id. **-liwan** -लिवन् । लताभिः संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-liwüñ^{ü}** -लिवंञ्), 'kick-plastering,' i.e. trampling on a thing continually, e.g. woollen cloth in a stone trough to clean it, or mud to make it uniform in consistency for plastering or the like. **-liwan karüñ^{ü}** -लिवन् करंञ् । असम्यग्योजनम् f.inf. to do 'kick-plastering', as ab.; hurriedly to fit things together anyhow, without regard to the work being properly done. **-mŏnd̥^{u}** -म्वंडु । लत्ताभिर्विमर्दः f. massage with the feet; a kicking (K. 237). **-môr^{u}** -मोरु । लत्ताघातैराहतः adj. (f. **-mör^{ü} 1** -मांरू), one who having been knocked down suffers a kicking from another. **-mör^{ü} 2** -मांरू । पादाहत्याहननम् f. kicking a person who has been knocked down. **-mūr^{ü}** -मूरू ।

पादाहत्या मर्दनम् f. trampling and stamping (on any person or thing). **-mūran** -मूरन् । पादाक्रान्त्या मर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñ**ᵘ मूरंञ्), stamping with the heel on anything (esp. something small). **-sörᵘ** -सोरु । पादस्पर्शेन मार्गणम् f. searching for anything by feeling with the feet (e.g. in the dark, or for something fallen into deep water). **-wüṭᵘ** -वटू । पट्टिकाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्य), a gang-board of a boat, a gang-plank.

laṭh 1 लठ् । गमनक्रिया f. (sg. dat. **laṭi** लटि), going to a person's residence, visiting. **—diñᵘ** —दिञ् । गमनम् f.inf. (with some object in view) to visit a person.

laṭa-laṭh लट-लठ् । असकृद्गतिः f. (sg. dat. **-laṭi** -लटि), to visit frequently a person or place, in order to accomplish some business. **laṭa-ponzᵘ** लट-पंज़ । गमागमे कालक्षेपः m. expending or wasting time in going to and from some place on some business. **-sörᵘ** -सोरु । असकृद्गत्या संग्रहः f. carrying away by repeated journeys collected articles and accumulating them elsewhere.

laṭh 2 लठ् । मूर्छाविकारः f. (sg. dat. **laṭi** लटि), epilepsy, falling sickness (El., Śiv. 1564). **—yiñᵘ** —यिञ् । मूर्छापातः f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on.

laṭa-krüṭᵘ लट-क्रटू । ज्वरोपतापः f. faintness or insensibility resulting from fever; cf. **kroṭᵘ**. **-krüṭᵘ pyonᵘ** -क्रटू प्यंनु । ज्वरोपतापनिश्चेष्टतोद्भवः m.inf. to lie prostrate, owing to such faintness.

laṭh 3 लठ् । सकृत् f. (sg. dat. **laṭi** लटि), a time, turn, occasion (El. *laṭ*, m., or *laṭi*, f.) (Śiv. 1564; K. 159, 201, 576; H. viii, 7); one time only (**aki laṭi,** once; **trĕn laṭan,** thrice; cf. **aki-laṭi-aki,** etc., p. 20*a*, l. 39); **aki laṭi . . . biyi laṭi,** at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 8).

laṭi laṭi लटि लटि । असकृत् adv. time and again, time and time, over and over again. **laṭi laṭh** लटि लठ् । सकृदवश्यगमनम् f. necessarily visiting a person on one occasion only. Cf. **laṭh 1.**

laṭh 4 लठ् in **laṭh-paṭh** लठ्-पठ् । उपोष्णीषः m. (sg. dat. **laṭas-paṭas** लटस्-पटस्), an outer cap worn over a head-dress in cold weather.

lāṭh 1 लाठ् । उष्णीषैकावर्तभागः, कुक्ष्यामयावर्तः m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas** लाटस्), a twist, esp. a single twist of a turban (wrapped in several twists round the head) (K.Pr. 119) (cf. **lõgi-lāṭh,** p. 512*a*, l. 3, and **laṭh 4**; **pura-l°,** s.v. **pura 1**); the twist of a girdle or the like (cf. **ḍēṭan-lāṭh,** p. 258*b*, l. 30); the twisting, griping pain of indigestion or the like (cf. **lōṭh**). **—lagànⁱ 1** —लगंनि । शूलरोगोद्गमः m. pl. inf. twistings to come on, to suffer griping pains.

lāṭh 2 लाठ् m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas** लाटस्), annoyance or worry caused by some contretemps (possibly the same word as **lāṭh 1**; cf. **lōṭh**), in the following:— **—lagànⁱ 2** —लगंनि । अनिच्छया विलम्बनम् m. pl. inf. in doing anything for another, delays to be caused by unwillingness. Cf. **lôṭᵘ**.

lāṭa āmotᵘ लाट आमंतु । बाधाक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **—āmütsᵘ** —आमंचू), annoyed by a contretemps (cf. **—yunᵘ**, bel.). **—anun** —अनुन् । विबाधनम् m.inf. to distress a person by impeding him. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । बाधाकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to become agitated owing to the distress occasioned by some contretemps which upsets arrangements or makes some contemplated action impossible.

lāṭh 3 लाठ् m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas** लाटस्), a lot (at an auction) (the English word) (Gr.M.).

lāṭh 4 लाठ् । वह्निशिखा f. (sg. dat. (?) **lāṭi** लाटि), the flame of fire, a blaze (Rām. 1080).

laṭha लठ । कार्पासविशेषः m. a kind of fine smooth cotton cloth. **-dūjᵘ** -दूंजू । कार्पासखण्डः f. a piece of such cloth, a kerchief.

lĕṭha ल्यठ in **lĕṭha-lôrᵘ** ल्यठ-लोरु । प्रत्यङ्गाहननम् m. the beating or drubbing a man in every limb. **-lôrᵘ gatshun** -लोरु गछुन् । प्रत्यङ्गाहतिवत् श्रमानुभवः m.inf. such a drubbing to occur; the pains and aches, as if every limb were broken, caused by extreme fatigue to be felt (cf. **loṭhᵘ gatshun,** s.v. **loṭhᵘ**). **lĕṭha-pan** ल्यठ-पन् । तक्षमानशलाकविशेषः m. a carpenter's rule.

lĕṭhᵘ ल्यठू, **lĕṭhis** ल्यठिस्, see **lyoṭhᵘ**.

litha लिथ, dragging, in **litha-khŏkhᵘjᵘ** लिथ-खुखंजू । भूयोगिसक्थिकगतिः f. 'drag-crawling', dragging oneself along the ground on one's back with the knees drawn up; cf. **khŏkhücᵘ** and **lithanāwun.** **-khŏkhurᵘ** -खुखुरु । भूसंयोगिसक्थिगतिकः adj. (f. **-khŏkhürᵘ 1** -खुखंरू), one who, through infirmity of the legs, crawls in this way. **-khŏkhürᵘ 2** -खुखंरू । भूयोग्यूरुगतिः f. = **-khŏkhᵘjᵘ**, ab.; cf. **khakhᵃr.** **-khūrᵘ** -खूरू । भूसंयोगिपादगतिः f. dragging one's feet along the ground, walking without lifting the feet from the ground.

lōṭh लोठ् m. (sg. dat. **lōṭas** लोटस्) in the following:— **lōṭh phērun** लोठ् फेरुन् । पश्चात्तापातिखेदानुभवः, व्याघातेच्छावृत्तिः m.inf. the pangs of regret (or someone or something lost) to be felt, sad memories to be aroused (cf. **phērun**); griping pains in the stomach to be felt (cf. **lāṭh 1**); the desire to hinder another's work to be felt (cf. **lāṭh 2**). **—phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रवृत्ते निवृत्तीच्छोद्भवः m.inf. when a man is engaged in a work, the sudden desire to hinder its execution to arise; indigestion, causing griping pains, to occur.

loṭhᵘ लंट्ठ । लगुडः m. a club, a mace, a thick wooden stick not of great length (cf. **dŏbiñĕ-l°**, p. 184*a*, l. 19). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अतिश्रमानुभवः m.inf. 'a club to occur', i.e. to be racked with fatigue (cf. **lĕṭha-lôrᵘ gatshun**, s.v. **lĕṭha**).

lāṭhⁱ dinⁱ लंठि दिनि । आहननम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs, to beat, to drub (with a stick, or even with the fist, etc.). **lāṭhⁱ-har** लंठि-हर् । दण्डायोधनम् f. a fight with clubs between a number of people. **-kinjᵘ** -किंज़ or **-kĩjᵘ** -कीँज़ । क्रीडाशङ्कुविशेषः f. 'club and wedge', the 'cat' used in the game of tip-cat. **-kinjĕ-loṭhᵘ** -किंज्य-लंट्ठ । क्रीडाविशेषः, क्रीडनकविशेषः m. the club used in the game of tip-cat; the game of tip-cat (L. 464, *lat kinch lut*).

lūth लूथ । रोगविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lūtsᵘ** लूंच़ू), a certain contagious skin disease, accompanied by swelling and pustules (? cf. Hindī *lūtā*, a 'spider-lick').

lūṭh लूठ् । अभ्यवस्कन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. **lūṭas** लूटस्), robbery, pillage, plundering (El.; Gr.Gr. 18, 149; K.Pr. 127, 157, 217; K. 569) (cf. **ânⁱ-lūṭh**, p. 30*b*, l. 29); plunder, pillage, spoil, booty, loot. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to rob, plunder (El., Rām. 1010); (with dat.) **pādshāh-garas lūṭh karun**, to rob the king's house (K.Pr. 209). **-mār** -मार् । अभ्यवस्कन्दाहनने m. plundering and pillage, havoc, sack. —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । अभ्यवस्कन्दनम् m.inf. to plunder and scatter, to commit havoc (Rām. 747).

lūṭa-dyār लूट-द्यार् । अवस्कन्दार्जितधनम् m. pl. plundered goods, goods collected by a course of plunder, plunder, loot, stolen goods. —**nyunᵘ**—निनु । अभ्यवस्कन्द्यापहरणम् m.inf. to plunder and carry off (goods) (Śiv. 1312).

lūṭas hūsas böcⁱ-baṭh लूटस् ह्रसस् बॉचि-बठ् । उपसर्गावमर्दयोः साहचर्यम् f. (sg. dat. —**böcⁱ-baṭi** —बॉचि-बटि), collecting together or uniting for a plundering expedition. Cf. **bôcᵘ** and **baṭh 1**.

lũṭh लूँठ, see **lũṭᵘ**.

lithanāwun लियनावुन् । भूपृष्ठयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lithanôwᵘ** लियनोवु), to drag a person along the ground; to render dirty and dusty; cf. **litha** and **lithawun**. **lithanôwᵘ-motᵘ** लियनोवु-मंतु । बलादाकृष्य संचालितः, मलसंपृक्तीकृतः (f. **lithanövᵘ-mütsᵘ** लियनांवू-मंच़ू), dragged along the ground; spoiled and dirtied with dust, etc.

laṭhurᵘ लठुरु । संयतवेणिः m. the plaited hair of a woman (in three united plaits hanging down the back).

lithis लिथिस्, see **lyuthᵘ**.

lithawan लियवन् । भूसंयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. **lithavüñᵘ** लियवंञ्), the dragging a person along the ground.

lithawān लियवान् । बलादाकृष्य adv. with dragging along the ground.

lithawun लियवुन् । बलादाकृष्य संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lithowᵘ** लियंवु), to drag along the ground, i.q. **lithanāwun**, q.v. **lithowᵘ-motᵘ** लियंवु-मंतु । बलादाकृष्टः perf. part. (**lithüvᵘ-mütsᵘ** लियंवू-मंच़ू), dragged along the ground.

latal लतल् adj. c.g. one who kicks, a kicker (W. 111).

lᵃtulᵘ putulᵘ लतुलु पुतुलु, adj. used apparently only in the feminine. Thus:—**lᵃtüjᵘ putüjᵘ** लतंजू पुतंजू । विषमाङ्गा f. misshapen, lopsided, and ugly from this cause.

lāṭⁱlad लंटिलद् । दोषदूषितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lāṭⁱladiñ** लंटिलदिञ्), marred by faults, faulty, censurable; producing faults, damaging (by association or contact). Cf. **loṭᵘ 2**.

laṭilad लटिलद् । मूर्छाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **laṭiladiñ** लटिलदिञ्), subject to epilepsy, epileptic. Cf. **laṭh 2**.

lŏtun ल्वतुन् । लघूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lŏtyōv** ल्वत्योव्), to become, or be, light (not heavy), to become lighter; (of a disease) to become light, the patient to become convalescent; (of a human being) to become free from labour, to cease work. **lŏtyō-motᵘ** ल्वत्यो-मंतु । लघूभूतः, संशान्तरोगः 2 perf. part. (f. **lŏtyē-mütsᵘ** ल्वत्ये-मंच़ू), become light, lightened; convalescent.

lūṭun लूटुन् । अवस्कन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūṭᵘ** लूटु; 2 p.p. **lūcyōv** लूच्योव्), to plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage, rob (Śiv. 341, 1754; K. 418). **lūṭᵘ-motᵘ** लूटु-मंतु । अपहृतधनः perf. part. (f. **lūṭᵘ-mütsᵘ** लूटू-मंच़ू; sg. dat. **lūcĕ-matsĕ** लूच्य-मच्य), (of property) plundered, ravaged, robbed.

lūṭanāwun लूटनावुन् । अवस्कन्दप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūṭanôwᵘ** लूटनोवु), to cause to plunder, to cause to be plundered, to give up to plunder.

lūṭiñᵘ लूटिञ् । कमण्डलुभेदः f. a kind of small *lōṭā*, or brass pot.

laṭᵃr लटर्, **laṭürᵘ** लटंरू or **laṭürᵘ** लटंरू । काष्ठखण्डिका f. a small tail (dim. of **loṭᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 37); hence, a piece of wood split longways (cf. **laṭawaṭ**, **gurⁱ-l°**, p. 298*b*, l. 45, and **phāha-l°**, s.v. **phāh**); a plait of hair, a pigtail (Śiv. 124); **kūṭⁱ-laṭᵃr**, a piece of wood cut off the end of a beam (p. 485*b*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 37). **laṭᵃri-tālav** लटरि-तालव् । लम्बयोजनया पटलनिर्मितिः m. a roof constructed of long beams joined together.

latāra लतार । लत्ताभिव्याहृतिः m. annoyance caused by the noisy trampling of feet; hence, the experience of vile abuse.

laṭur लटुर् m. form of **laṭ^{a}r**, in **phāha-laṭur**, q.v., s.v. **phāh.**

latūr लतूर् । कृशाङ्गी बालिका f. a slender girl (? El. *latúrih*, the young of any animal). Cf. **l^{a}th 1** and **latiy.**

lit^{ü}r^{ü} लितॖरॖ । करपत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **litrĕ** लित्र्य or **lit^{a}rĕ** लितर्य), a saw (for cutting) (Gr.M.; H. vii, 19). **—dĩn^{ü}** —दिञ्ॖ । विच्छेदनम् f.inf. to saw; to split, cut to pieces; met. cursing, imprecations against something alive (as if cutting it to pieces). **—lagün^{ü}** —लगंञ्ॖ । विच्छेदापत्तिः f.inf. to be sawn, cut to pieces; to suffer sawing; hence, to suffer, or to be destroyed, by contumelious reviling. **—wālün^{ü}** —वालंञ्ॖ । क्रकचेन विदारणारम्भः m.inf. to bring down a saw (on anything); to set to work at sawing, to begin sawing. **—wāyün^{ü}** —वायंञ्ॖ । क्रकचप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to apply a saw, wield a saw, to saw.

litri-dan लित्रि-दन् । करपत्रत्सरुः m. the handle of a saw. **-dand** -दन्द् । क्रकचदन्तः m. the tooth of a saw; (meton.) a saw.

lŏtor^{u} ल्वतॊरु । ककुदम् m. the hump of a bull or similar animal (El.).

lūṭ^{a}r लूटर् । अभ्यवस्कन्दी m. (f. **lūṭ^{a}rĕñ** लूटर्यञ्), a plunderer, ravager, robber (Gr.Gr. 149, Śiv. 1754).

lūṭ^{a}rgī लूटरगी । लुण्टकवृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

latārun लतारुन् । अधिक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **latôr^{u}** लतोरु), to trample upon; hence, to abuse, revile, censure.

latörith thawun लतांरिथ् थवुन् । निर्भर्त्स्याक्रमणम् m.inf. to subdue with abuse (as though trampling under foot); to bring under one's own power by crying out assurances of protection.

latôr^{u}-mot^{u} लतोरु-मंतु । अधिक्षेपेणाक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **latör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** लतांरॖ-मंचॖ), subdued by abuse.

lūṭ^{a}röz^{ü} लूटरांज़ॖ । अपहरणव्यापारः f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

līṭis लीटिस्, see **lyūṭ^{u}.**

lutāsh लुताश् m. the Kāshmīrī form of **Rōhitâśva,** N. of the son of the pious king Hariścandra. When the latter was reduced to dire poverty, he sold himself as a slave to provide the cost of burning the corpse of Lutāsh. For further particulars of the Kashmīr version of the story, see K.Pr. 122.

laṭāv लटाव् । पलायनम् m. absconding, running away (esp. secretly to a foreign country).

latawun लतवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **latow^{u}** लतंवु), to kick (Gr.Gr. 126).

laṭāwun लटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laṭôw^{u}** लटोवु), to depart secretly, abscond.

laṭawaṭ (? spelling), a plank (L. 462). Cf. **laṭ^{a}r.**

lŏtawaẏ ल्वतवंय् । अविद्यमानभारः adj. c.g. that which does not appear to be heavy; light, not heavy; easy.

latiy लतिय् । कोमलाङ्गी f. a graceful girl (voc. **latiyĕ,** K.Pr. 124, 243, 1606). Cf. **l^{a}th 1** and **latūr.**

lūṭ^{i}yôr^{u} लूटियोरु । लुण्ठकः m. (f. **lūṭ^{i}yārĕñ** लूटियार्यञ्), a plunderer, robber.

l^{a}tsa लत्स, see **l^{a}th 1.**

lĕts^{ü} ल्यंचॖ, **lĕtsis** ल्यचिस्, see **lyots^{u}.**

lŏ̈ts^{ü} ल्वंचॖ, see **lọ̆t^{u}.**

lō̃ts^{ü} लाँचॖ, see **lō̃t^{u}.**

latsh लछ् । संकरः f. (sg. dat. **latsi** लछि), rubbish, dust (El., Gr.M.). **— tulün^{ü}** — तुलंञ्ॖ f.inf .to raise dust (El.). **—wālün^{ü}**—वालंञ्ॖ । भित्तिप्राकारसंमार्जनम् f.inf. to bring down dust, i.e. to sweep out the walls of a room, etc.

lā̃tsh लाँछ् or **lō̃tsh** लाँछ् । क्लीबः m. (sg. dat. **lā̃tshas** लाँछस्), a eunuch, an impotent man, a hermaphrodite. According to El. s.v. *lānts*, the eunuchs live chiefly in Tāshĕwān, in Śrīnagar. They dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at burials of the rich (Gr.Gr. 11, 142; K.Pr. 101, 123, 135); (as adj.) unmanly, cowardly (El.).

lō̃tsha-hamal लाँछ-हमल् । क्लीबात्प्रसवः m. pregnancy (of a woman) caused by intercourse with a eunuch; hence, an impossibility (cf. K.Pr. 123). **-hamala** -हमल । अपौरुषप्रवृत्तिः m. a eunuch's attack, i.e. an attack made by a weak person upon a powerful one. **-koṭ^{u}** -कंटु । बालकावस्थक्लीबः m. a child-eunuch, a eunuch in childhood. **-kuṭun** -कुटुन् or **-kūṭun** -कूटुन् । क्लीबसमाचारः m. one who acts like a eunuch, one who acts in a cowardly or feeble manner. **-trō̃tsh** -त्राँछ् or **lō̃tshi-trō̃tshi** लाँछि-त्राँछि । विषमयोजनः adj. c.g. unevenly joined, having parts joined that do not fit together; (of a garment or the like when worn) badly fitting.

lọ̆tsh^{u} ल्वंछु or **lotsh^{u}** लंछु । घनसंघातः m. a lump, clump of anything; a clot (e.g. of phlegm, nose-mucus, or the like).

latshi gatshun लछि गछुन् । परिहान्यापत्तिः m.inf. to be treated as such a clot, to suffer the mortification of being rejected, abused, neglected, or the like. **—karun** —करुन् । ह्रापनम् m.inf. to cause such mortification.

lō̃tsh लाँछ्, see **lā̃tsh.**

lūtsh^{ü} लूछॖ, see **lōsun.**

lütsh^{ü} लूंछॖ, see **lasun.**

lō̃tshagī लाँछगी । क्लीबवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a eunuch (even when carried on by one who is not a eunuch. These persons wear

women's clothing, dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at the burials of the rich (El.)).

latshüj^{ü} लछ़्जू । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush; cf. **latshul^{u}**. —**diñ^{ü}** —दिञ़ू । सर्वनाशविधानम् f.inf. to use a sweeping brush, to sweep away; to destroy utterly. —**lagüñ^{ü}** —लगञ़ू । सर्वनाशसंभवः f.inf. to be swept away; entire loss or destruction (of people or property) to occur.

latshajĕ-gāsa लछ़ज्य-गास । संमार्जन्युपयोगितृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass used for making sweeping-brushes. **-t^{ü}j^{ü}** -तज़ू । संमार्जनीतृणकाण्डम् f. a piece of this kind of grass, a 'hair' of a sweeping-brush.

latshul^{u} लछ़ुलु । संमार्जनीविशेषः m. a broom (for sweeping), a besom (K.Pr. 124, Śiv. 1503). Cf. **latshüj^{ü}**.

lãtshil लाँछ़िल् or **lũtshil** लूँछ़िल् । क्लीबवृत्तिः f. the condition or conduct of a eunuch (Gr.Gr. 142);

lūtsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} लुछ़ू-मंच़ू, see **lōsun.**

lũtsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} लुँछ़ू-मंच़ू, see **lasun.**

lũtshiñ^{ü} लूँछ़िञ़ू । क्लीबस्त्री f. the wife of a eunuch, a woman married to a eunuch (without knowledge of the fact that he is such).

lŏtshor^{u} ल्वछ़ोरु । बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः m. a tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lŏtshür^{ü} ल्वछ़ूरू or **lŏtsh^{ü}r^{ü}** ल्वछ़्रू । बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः f. a small tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lōtshōv लोछ़ोव्, see **lōsun.**

lötshōv लांछ़ोव्, see **lasun.**

lĕtsun ल्यचुन् । शिथिलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕtsyōv** ल्यच्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, weak, flaccid. **lĕtsyō-mot^{u}** ल्यच्यो-मतु । शिथिलीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **lĕtsyē-müts^{ü}** ल्यच्ये-मंच़ू), weakened, become flaccid.

latsár (El.), i.q. **lācār,** q.v.

lãtsar लाँच़र् । नपुंसकवृत्तिः, नपुंसकाचरणम् m. the condition or conduct of a eunuch. Cf. **lãtsh.**

lĕtsar ल्यच़र् । शिथिलता m. weakness, slackness, flabbiness, flaccidity.

lŏtsar ल्वच़र् । लाघवम्, रोगशान्तिः, अपमानम् m. lightness, non-heaviness; lightness or getting milder (of a disease); ease, facility (El. *latsar* and *lautsar*); despicableness, insignificance; cf. **lŏt^{u}**. —**dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । तिरस्कारानुभावनम् m.inf. to give lightness, i.e. to make a person mean, to abuse or censure publicly (e.g. a father scolding a son). —**hyon^{u}** —ह्योनु । तिरस्कारानुभवः m.inf. to experience abuse, as ab. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्योनु । तिरस्कारप्राप्तिः m.inf., id. —**lagun** —लगुन् । लाघव-(कलङ्क-)योगः m.inf. disgrace, dishonour, degradation to be incurred.

lõtsar लाँच़र् । शोफः m. swelling, puffing out of the face (from disease, extreme rage, etc.) (El. *lantsar*); inordinate pride. —**khasun** —खसुन् । शोफोद्गमः m.inf. swelling as ab. to rise; pride to be displayed.

lĕts^{a}ran ल्यच़्रन् । शिथिलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **lĕts^{a}rüñ^{ü}** ल्यच़्रञ़ू), causing to be weak or flaccid.

lĕts^{a}run ल्यच़्रुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕts^{o}r^{u}** ल्यच़्रु), to cause to be weak, flaccid, feeble, or the like. **lĕts^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** ल्यच़्रु-मतु । शिथिलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **lĕts^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ल्यच़्रू-मंच़ू), rendered weak, etc., as ab.

lĕts^{a}rāwun ल्यच़्रावुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕts^{a}rôw^{u}** ल्यच़्रोवु), i.q. **lĕts^{a}run,** q.v. **lĕts^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** ल्यच़्रोवु-मतु । शैथिल्यमापादितः perf. part. (f. **lĕts^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ल्यच़्रांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **lĕts^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **lĕts^{a}run.**

lǫts^{a}rāwun ल्वच़्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lǫts^{a}rôw^{u}** ल्वच़्रोवु), to make light, to make lighter, to ease (a burden) (Śiv. 1810).

lĕtsawun^{u} ल्यच़वुनु । शिथिलीभवन् n.ag. (f. **lĕtsavüñ^{ü}** ल्यच़वञ़ू), that which is becoming weak, flaccid, feeble, etc.

lav 1 लव् m. Lava, N. of a son of Rāmacandra, born to Sītā in Vālmīki's hermitage (Rām. 1282, 1290, 1328, 1357, 1360, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1389, 1396, 1408, 1416, 1438, 1503, 1512, 1534–5, 1764). He ruled over the town of Lahore, which was named after him (Rām. 1738). Cf. **lôhūr.**

lav 2 लव् । शुष्कतृणसमुदायः m. grass dried and twisted into rough cables, and so preserved as fodder for winter consumption; cf. **gad^{a}r^{i}-lav,** p. 278*a*, l. 41. **-brôr^{u}** -ब्रोरु । आरण्यतृणकूटम् m. a mass of these grass-cables, stored by hanging round a tree-trunk, the equivalent for our hayrick. **-gāsa** -गास । आरण्यतृणविशेषः m. the grass collected in the forest for making these cables, hay.

lav 3 लव् or **lawa 1** लव । आसेकः f. sprinkling, scattering liquid in a few sparse drops (cf. **ōta-lawa,** p. 53*a*, l. 43, and **kalashĕ-lawa,** p. 441*a*, l. 46); esp. the sprinkling from light rain or dew (El. *lawa* and *lauwa*); dew (Gr.Gr. 137, L. 459).

lawa diñ^{ü} लव दिञ़ू । आसेचनम् f.inf. to sprinkle with water; (as a religious ceremony) to asperge. **-hot^{u}** -हतु । वृष्टिजलकणव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü}** -हंच़ू), covered with light drops (of rain or dew), dewy (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 112); hence (of vegetables, etc.), very fresh, with the dew on it. —**karüñ^{ü}** —करञ़ू । उत्सर्जनम् f.inf. to consecrate, devote an offering, etc., by aspersion.

lav 4 लव् in **lawa-düjᵘ** लव-द्जू । अमृदुमांसखण्डः f. a piece of tough meat.

lawa 1 लव, see **lav 3.**

lawa 2 लव । आवेशः f. possession by a spirit, devil, or the like. **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछ्ञ्जू । भूतावेशविकारोद्भवः f.inf. insensibility, unconsciousness, delirium, or the like to occur from possession by a spirit. **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञ्जू । भूतावेशापहरणम् f.inf. to lift possession off, i.e. to restore a person possessed by a devil to his senses, to exorcise. **—wŏthüñᵘ** —व्यथंञ्जू । भूतावेशापयानम् f.inf. possession to rise off, i.e. to be exorcised.

lāv 1 लाव् । प्रेप्सा m. (sg. abl. **lāwa 1** लाव), desire, longing for anything. **—dāv kaḍun** —दाव् कडुन् । प्रप्सितोपभोगः m.inf. to achieve one's longing. **—dāv nērun** —दाव् नेरुन् । प्रेप्सितोपभोगः m.inf. a longing to be achieved.

lāwa barun लाव बरुन् । अभीप्साविधानम् m.inf. to feel a longing. **-büṭhᵘ** -बठू । उपभोगस्थानम् f. a hearth for longing, a place where longings are satisfied (e.g. a father-in-law's house). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । प्रेप्सापूर्तिः m.inf. to fulfil one's longing. **-pyāv** -प्याव् । नवप्रसवः m. the birth of the first child of a young bride (in her husband's father's house, naturally the subject of longing). **-pyāwal** -प्यावल् । नवप्रसवा f. a bride who has just brought forth her first child. **-pyāway** -प्यावय् । नवप्रसवोत्सवः f. the festival of rejoicing on the first child of a bride.

lāv 2 लाव् f. reaping. Cf. **dāñĕ-lāv,** p. 230*a*, l. 39; hay (L. 70, 460 (*lao* and *láa*)).

lāv 3 (K.Pr. 125), see **lôwᵘ 2.**

lāwa 2 लाव (for **1,** see **lāv 1**) । मलविकृतिः m. rust, verdigris, canker (K.Pr. 153). **-borutᵘ** -बरुतु । विकृत्या विवर्तमापन्नः adj. (f. **-barᵘtsᵘ** -बर्चू), gone bad throughout, spoiled inside and out, turned green by exposure (of clothing, food, etc.). **-hotᵘ** -हतु । विकाराहतः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हचू), rusty, attacked by verdigris, cankered; (of food, etc.) gone bad. **—khasun** —खसुन् । विकारागमः m.inf. rust or verdigris to rise, i.e. show itself; (of food, etc.) corruption to occur.

lāwa 3 लाव in **lāwa-lö** लाव-लॊ । लकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā equivalent of the letter *la* (ल).

lāwa 4 (El.), adj. c.g. damp (El.). Cf. **lav 3.**

lĕv ल्यव् f. licking, in the following:—**lĕv-brôrᵘ** ल्यव-ब्रोरु । लेहनानुवृत्तः m. (f. **-brörᵘ** -ब्रॉरू), a 'lick-cat', one whose mouth is always watering for something, a perpetual hankerer. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ्जू f.inf. to lick, to lick up (K.Pr. 10 (written *lyav*)).

lēwā लेवा in **lēwā-dēvī** लेवा-देवी । दानप्रतिग्रहणसंबन्धः f. a state of taking and giving, of paying and repaying, business relationship.

lĕwai, see **lĕway.**

liv लिव् । उदूखलनिधेयमात्रधान्यादिकम् f. the amount of grain put at one time into a mortar for husking.

liwa लिव, for **liwan 1** (see **liwun**) in the following:—

-ḍuv -डुव् । गृहमार्जनलेपनसंस्कारः f. the thorough sweeping and fresh-plastering of a house on the occasion of some festival or religious occasion. **-ḍuway** -डुवय् । गृहमार्जनलेपनादिसंस्कारविधानम् f. the performance of this sweeping and fresh-plastering. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । आभ्युदयिकदेयविशेषः f. the plastering-omen, i.e. an offering of rice, etc., to a near female relation before beginning this sweeping and fresh-plastering on the occasion of a marriage or the like. This is done to secure good luck. Cf. **liwan-zang,** s.v. **liwun.**

lowᵘ लवु । नतः adj. (f. **lüvᵘ 1** लंवू; for **2,** see s.v.), bowing down, inclined, crooked (e.g. a wall, pillar, or the like).

lôwᵘ 1 लोवु । (घासादि)मुष्टिबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **lövis** लॉविस्), (of grass, etc.) as much as can be held in the hand, a wisp of grass, etc. (six of these make one **gēḍᵘ,** cf. p. 229*b*, l. 32) (El.; K.Pr. 49 (*lov*), 247 (obl. *lawah*); Śiv. 1212; H. xi, 12); met. in such idioms as **dāri-lôwᵘ,** a long thick beard (p. 238*a*, l. 28).

lôwᵘ 2 लोवु । अभिनवः adj. (f. **lövᵘ** लॉवू), quite new and fresh (of vegetables or the like); fresh, blooming, youthful (e.g. the body, age, etc.) (K.Pr. 125, *lāv* for *lāvi*). **—bŏdᵘ** —बुद्ु । कोमल(पटु)बुद्धिः adj. (f. **lövᵘ-bŏzᵘ** लॉवू बुज़ू, cf. bel.), of fresh intellect, i.e. (esp. of a child) sharp, quick-witted.

lövᵘ bŏd लॉवू बुद् । अभिनवा बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **lāvĕ bŏzᵘ** लाव्य बुज़ू), a fresh intellect, (esp. of a child) quick wit, sharpness. **lövᵘ-bŏdᵘ** लॉवू-बुद्ु । अभिनवप्रज्ञः adj. (f. **lövᵘ-bŏzᵘ** लॉवू-बुज़ू), sharp-witted.

lüvᵘ 2 लंवू । एडकी f. (for **1,** see **lowᵘ**), a ewe (El. *lau*).

lēwach (? spelling) the gargoyle of a shrine (L. 460). ? Cf. **lawüṭᵘ.**

lawah (K.Pr. 247), see **lôwᵘ 1.**

lāwalad लावलद् । क्लेदादिविकृतियुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lāwaladiñ** लावलदिञ्), rusty, coated with rust, verdigris, or the like.

lawan लवन् । लवणम् m. salt (El., L.V. 29).

lĕwan ल्यवन् । लेहनम् f. (sg. dat. **lĕwüñᵘ** ल्यवंञ्जू), licking, a lick (Gr.Gr. 121). **—diñᵘ** —दिञ्जू । लेहनम् f.inf. to lick, to lick up, finish food by licking up the remains; to taste, to test by tasting.

lĕwun ल्यवुन् । लेहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyowᵘ** ल्यवु), to lick (El., K.Pr. 6).

liwan 1 लिवन् f. (sg. dat. **livüñᵘ** लिवंञू), smearing, plastering, see **liwun.**

liwan 2 लिवन् । खनित्रविशेषः, द्रेपुकः f. (sg. dat. **livüñᵘ** लिवंञू), a spade (El.; K.Pr. 124; L. 464, *lewan*; K. 1037).

liwañĕ-dan लिवञ-दन् । (खनित्र)द्रेपुकदण्डः f. the handle or stem of a spade. **-phāl** -फाल् । खनित्रफालः m. the iron blade of a spade. **-pôturᵘ** -पोतुरु । खनित्रमुखम् m. the wooden shoulder of a Kāshmīrī spade, into which the iron blade is fitted, and on which the foot is pressed in order to push the blade into the ground.

liwun लिवुन् । लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyuwᵘ** ल्युवु), to plaster, to smear, daub (Gr.Gr. 14, 120, 206; K.Pr. 251 (*lĕwanas*), 147 (*liwun*)); to plaster with clay and cow-dung (or with mortar) (Rām. 595).

liwan 1 लिवन् (for **2**, see s.v.), in **liwan-hurᵘ** लिवन्-ह्रु । लेपनपटखण्डः m. the piece of cloth used like a painter's swob for plastering a mixture of clay and cow-dung. **-kŏndᵘ** -क्वंडु । लेपरसपात्रम् m. the vessel used as a vat for mixing clay, cow-dung, and water for plastering. **-phash** -फश् । लेपनम् m. the plaster-stroke, the act of applying plaster on a smooth surface, such as the ground or a wall, plastering. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । लेपनदेयविशेषः f. the same as **liwa-zang,** q.v., s.v. **liwa.**

lawand लवन्द् لوند । व्यभिचारणवृत्तिः adj. c.g. free, independent; ignorant, foolish; slothful, sluggish; poor, scarce of provisions; a libertine (m. or f.), rake, frequenter of taverns and stews, a gallant.

lĕwanāwun ल्यवनावुन् । लेहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕwanôwᵘ** ल्यवनोवु), to cause to lick, to cause to taste; to give one a smack or a taste of anything.

lĕviñ ल्यविञ् । लेहनम्, लेह्यम् f. the act of licking, tasting with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 120); to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it; cf. **lĕvyunᵘ.** —**diñᵘ** दिञू । लेहनम्, सर्वथानुवर्तनम् f.inf. to lick (a dish, etc.) clean; to be always faithful and obedient (of a wife, son, servant, or the like).

liviñᵘ लिविञू or **lipiñᵘ** लिपिञू, a smear (Gr.Gr. 120), see **lipiñᵘ.**

lawar लवर्, ? gend., a rope (only noted in L.V. 107).

lāvĕr लाव्यर् । अभिनवता m. the condition of being quite new and fresh, absolute freshness; freshness, bloom, youthfulness. Cf. **lôwᵘ 2.**

livᵘrᵘ लिवुरु । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat, a small cake of sugar covered with seeds, the Indian *rĕwaṛi.* **livᵃrĕ-gorᵘ** लिव्र्य-गोरु । भक्ष्यविशेषविक्रेता m. a maker, or seller, of these sweetmeats.

lawās लवास् لواس । पूपविशेषः m. a kind of cake, made of wheat-flour, in shape something like a pancake.

lāwusᵘ लावुसु । बलिदानविशेषः, तदुत्सवः m. (sg. dat. **lāwasas** लावसस्), a kind of offering of food made to the Mātṛkās and other deities on the fourteenth night of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha) (January–February); the festival on which these offerings are made.

lāwasa-brôrᵘ लावस-ब्रोरु । देवताविशेषः m. the name of an image of one of the forms of Śiva, set up for worship at this festival. **lāwasa-tsŏdāh** लावस-च़्दाह् or **lāwasi-tsŏdāh** लावसि-च़्दाह् । चतुर्दशीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-tsŏdōshᵘ** -च़्दाशू), the fourteenth of the light half of Māg, on which this festival is held.

lawotᵘ लवंटु । पुष्टमेदुरबालकः m. a plump young male child.

lawüṭᵘ लवंटू । मेदुरा f. (sg. dat. **lawacĕ** लवच्य), a plump fat young female child.

lawaṭh लवठ् । धूम्याटः f. (sg. dat. **lawaṭi** लवटि), the fork-tailed shrike.

lavtsāri लव्त्सारि or **lavtsöri** लव्त्सांरि । आधारसाम्येन स्थितः adj. c.g. exactly fitting, exactly harmonizing (of a wall, pillar, or the like, in reference to the main building). Cf. **lowᵘ.**

lāway लावय् । नीचनायकः m. the leader of a group of low-caste or mean people.

lĕway ल्यवय् f. the act of washing (K.Pr. 55, where it is spelt *lĕwai*).

lĕvyunᵘ ल्यविनु । लेह्यपदार्थः m. (sg. dat. **lĕvinis** ल्यविनिस्), a thing to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it. Cf. **lĕviñ.**

lᵃy लय् । संतोषः f. satisfaction, contentment (e.g. on the removal of hunger, cold, an impediment, or the like).

lᵃyĕ लय । सूक्ष्मछिद्रसमूहः f.pl. a collection of small holes (e.g. a lattice or gauze in a wall, a door, etc.). — **trŏpᵃrañĕ** — त्रंपरञ । वातादिमार्गछिद्रगूहनम् f. pl. inf. to close these holes with a curtain, mat, or the like, to stop a draught of cold air passing through them.

lay 1 लय् m. fusing, melting; complete mental absorption (in the Deity), consciousness of pure existence and nothing else (Śiv. 1601, 1728, 1863); disappearance, dissolution, absorption, extinction, destruction; cf. **lay 2.** —**gatshun** — गछुन् । लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become completely absorbed in or swallowed up in, to be intimately united with.

—**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make absorption (in anything), to become absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 76, Rām. 31).

layĕ anun लय अनुन् m.inf. to bring (anything) to absorption, to bring (anything) under one's own power by concentration of mind (L.V. 82). —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् m.inf. to rise to destruction, to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 1).

lay 2 लय् । प्रेमा f. extreme affection, exclusive devotion (to any one) (K.Pr. 201; Rām. 1712, 1757; Śiv. 382, 658, 1565); cf. **lay 1,** in the sense of which it is sometimes used. —**gatshün**ᵘ —गछ्नू । प्रेमोद्भवः f.inf. ardent affection to arise (Rām. 423). **hĕnᵘ** —ह्यनू । स्नेहोद्भवः f.inf. to become ardently affectionate, esp. (of one absent from home or friends) to feel ardent love for those who are absent, to become homesick. —**karünᵘ** —कर्नू । आसञ्जनम् f.inf. to be devoted to (a person, an art, study, etc.) (L.V. 60, 68; Rām. 1762). —**rōzünᵘ** —रोज़्नू । प्रेमसंयोगः f.inf. love to continue or grow continually (even though the lover be separated from the object).

layĕ rōzun लय रोज़ुन् । प्रीत्यानुवृत्तिः m.inf. to continue full of loving affection.

lāy 1 लाय् (sometimes written **lāi**) । लाजाः f. grain parched, so as to become inflated or puffed out, popcorn (cf. **dā-lāy,** p. 230*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 40, Rām. 1615). —**nērünᵘ** —नेर्नू । लाजावस्थत्वप्राप्तिः f.inf. (grain while being parched) to arrive at the condition of popcorn. —**phaṭünᵘ** —फट्नू । लाजोद्गमः f.inf. *lāy* to burst, (of grain) to become inflated or burst as popcorn.

lāyĕ-bôyᵘ लाय-बोयु । लाजहोतृभ्राता m. the *lāy*-brother, (at a marriage ceremony) the brother or other male relation of the bride, whose office it is to make a burnt offering (*hōma*) of *lāy*. **-gorᵘ** -गरु । लाजविक्रयी m. (his wife is **-gārⁱ-bāy** -गॉरि-बाय, and a female seller is **-gürᵘ** -गरू), a popcorn-seller, one who lives by making and selling popcorn (Gr.Gr. 149). **-jān** -जान् । लाजविक्रयी m. (his wife is **-jönᵘ** -जॉनू), a popcorn-seller (he carries it on his head in a basket, and cries it in the markets). **-jönil** -जॉनिल् । लाजविक्रयिवृत्तिः f. the profession of a popcorn-seller, as ab. **-khir** -खिर् । लाजपायसम् m. popcorn cooked with milk. **-loḍᵘ** -लंडु । लाजमोदकविशेषः m. a kind of sweetmeat made up of popcorn, sugar, etc. **-laḍur** -लडुर् । हृष्टपुष्टाकारः m. stout and active, vigorous, sturdy, robust (usually of a child); cf. **laḍur.** **-mŏndᵘ** -म्वंडु । अपूपविशेषः m. a ball-shaped cake made up of powdered popcorn and other ingredients. **-mŏth** -म्वठ् । लाजमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏthi** -म्वठि), as much popcorn as can be held in one hand, a handful of popcorn. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । लाजसमूहः m. a single grain of popcorn; a small quantity of popcorn. **-sotᵘ** -संतु । लाजसक्तुः m. ground popcorn. **-sütᵘ** -संतू । लाजसक्तुसमूहः m. a mass of ground popcorn.

lāy 2 लाय् f. reproach, reproof; cf. **dēkh-lāy,** p. 206*a*, l. 15. **lāyĕ-lāy** लाय-लाय् । परस्परसमाह्ननम् f. a mutual fight between two parties.

lŏy 1 ल्वय् m. in **lŏy-gŏy** ल्वय्-ग्वय् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. practice, the being engaged in practice.

lŏy 2 ल्वय् । कांस्यम् f. bell-metal, white copper. **-bāna** -बान । कांस्यपात्रम् m. a dish or other vessel made of bell-metal.

lyobᵘ ल्यबु । पिण्डः, वज्रपिधानिका m. (sg. dat. **lĕbis** ल्यबिस्), a lump of cowdung, as evacuated; a fixed down or stuck down cover (such as a lump of mud) over the mouth of a jar or the like. —**karun** —करुन् । मृत्पिण्डेन मुखगोपनम् m.inf. to fasten down or cover the closed mouth of a jar or the like with a lump of mud. —**thobᵘ** —थबु । गूहनम् m. concealing, hiding, keeping quiet (e.g. a fault, a loss, or the like). —**thawun** —थवुन् । सचिह्नगोपनम् m.inf. to close up a covered (or locked) receptacle with mud (which is then impressed with a seal).

lyuchᵘ लिछु । रूक्षः adj. (f. **lichᵘ** लिछू), rough, hard; astringent; (of food) tough, hard to chew; cruel, unkind, harsh.

lyad (El.), see **lĕḍ.**

lyĕk (El.), see **lĕkh.**

lyokᵘ ल्यकु adj. (f. **lĕcᵘ** ल्यचू), a secondary suffix used in the word **adalyokᵘ,** incomplete (p. 11*b*, l. 9).

lyukhᵘ 1 लिखु । अव्यग्रदृष्टिवृत्तिः, लक्ष्यम् m. (sg. dat. **likhis** लिखिस्), a fixed gaze, a stare, a longing look; a mark aimed at, butt, target (Rām. 1785). —**karun** —करुन् । अभीप्सया दृक्पातः m.inf. to stare (at), to look longingly (at).

lyukhᵘ 2 लिखु m. (sg. dat. **likhis** लिखिस्), a thing written; an account, a reckoning; regard, estimation (Rām. 301); state, condition, style, fashion. **-tryukhᵘ** -त्रिखु । संकलनादिव्यापारः m. accounting, keeping accounts of receipt and expenditure. Cf. **likhun.**

lyukhᵘ 3 लिखु, see **likhun.**

lāyĕkh लायख् لائق (also written **lōikh** लॉइख) and **lŏyikh** लॉयिख् । योग्यः adj. c.g. fit, proper, meet (Rām. 430); adapted, suitable; worthy, deserving, due (K.Pr. 40, **khĕnas lāyĕkh,** worth eating; Śiv. 667, 669; H. x, 4; xii, 10, 19); able, capable, competent. Construed with the dat., or (in the case

of a verb) optionally with the fut. p.p. Thus, **lānatānas lāyĕkh,** deserving of reproof; **shēranas l°,** in need of repairs; **k^{a}nun^{u} l°,** fit to be sold, saleable (Gr.M.; so H. xii, 10, 19); **lēkhūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ lāyĕkh,** some feminine thing worthy of being written.

lyūkh^{u}-mot^{u} ल्यूखु-मतु, see **lēkhun.**

liyākath لیاقت f. (sg. dat. **liyākūts$^{\ddot{u}}$** लियाकंत्सु), propriety, fitness, suitableness; skill, ability, capability. **-nāma** لیاقت نامہ m. a letter of recommendation, a certificate (Gr.M.).

lyol^{u} ल्वलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis** ल्यलिस्), a large kind of jar (earthenware or metal) or pot (holding as much as nine or ten seers or more) used for cooking and other purposes (El. *lul* and *lyul*) (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 27, 125; cf. **nāra-l°,** s.v. **nār**); (met.) a bulky, fat fellow (cf. **hŏpa-lyol^{u},** p. 342*a*, l. 17); cf. **lĕj$^{\ddot{u}}$.** —**phuṭun** —फुटुन् । नियताजीवननाशः m.inf. a jar to be smashed; met. ruin to occur, a business, friendship, means of support, or the like to be ruined.

lĕl^{i}-bŏy ल्यलि-बुय् । उखागन्धः f. the smell of an earthen jar. **-kat$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कतॖरॖ । पिठरखण्डः f. a large sherd or piece of an earthen pot (used as a griddle or the like).

lĕli hŏkh^{u} bata ल्यलि ह्वखु बत । शोषविशेषशुष्कधान्यतण्डुलीयभक्तम् m. in the cold parts of Kashmīr, or in the winter, when the warmth of the sun is not sufficient to dry freshly gathered paddy, it is put into a jar and dried over a fire. When rice husked from this paddy is cooked and made into boiled rice, it is called by this name.

lāyilā लायिला, the Musalmān creed, a corruption of the Arabic *lā ilāha illa-'llāhu*, there is no god but the God (H. vi, 17).

lyomb^{u} ल्वंबु । पङ्कसंघातः m. (sg. dat. **lĕmbis** ल्यंबिस्), mud collected or accumulated at the bottom of a receptacle containing liquid, sediment, dregs (El. *lumb*). Cf. **lĕmb.**

lyun^{u} लिनु m., in **ganda-lyun^{u},** p. 289*b*, l. 42. Probably a by-form of **lyuñ^{u},** q.v.

l^{a}yun लयुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l^{a}yyōv** लय्योव), to be sufficient, to be fit, to be competent.

layun 1 लयुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loy^{u}** लयु), to become absorbed; esp. (amongst Hindūs) to become absorbed (in the Supreme), to reach final beatitude (L.V. 59); to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 59).

layun 2 लयुन् । अर्घवत्त्वम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loy^{u}** लयु), to be worth (so much in the market) (Gr.Gr. 204; L. 459; K.Pr. 18, 158, 240; YZ. 54); to be worth buying, to be valuable (Śiv. 1450, 1566). **layanhār** लयनहार् । सुमूल्यः adj. e.g. that which is worth (so much); hence, worth a good deal; that which fetches a good price.

lāyun लायुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lôy^{u}** लोयु), to strike, beat, hit (a person or animal) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 187; YZ. 96, 97, 362, 436; Rām. 758; Śiv. 1364, 1606); to strike (*sc.* a horse), to drive (Gr.M.); to make or do with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness (Rām. 212, 250; H. iii, 1, 2, 9; ix, 8; x, 1) [cf. **thaph lāyüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to strike seizing, to seize hold (of) (Rām. 919; H. v, 9); **wŏṭh lāyüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to strike jumping, to jump, to leap (K. 233, 237, 446, 632)]; to raise or set up (a cry, rumour, or the like) (cf. **bākh lāyüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 99*a*, l. 44; **bōlas lāyĕna yun^{u},** p. 105*a*, l. 33; **caṭh lāyun,** p. 177*b*, l. 17, **nād l°, nĕdān l°**) (Rām. 248, 390, 491, 650, 1360, 1720; Śiv. 781, 1323, 1336, 1370, 1440, 1746; K. 291, 443); to apply, fix, insert, drive in (YZ. 103, 113; Śiv. 1530; cf. **būkh l°,** to lower a bucket into a well, p. 100*a*, l. 2); (of the rays of the sun, *etc.*) to dazzle (the eyes); to throw to a distance (K.Pr. 263; K. 890; H. i, 6, 7, 8; v, 3, 4, 5); to discharge (a gun, or the like) (H. ii, 11; viii, 10) [**gūl^{i} lāyüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to fire a bullet, to hit with a bullet, to shoot (something or someone) (W. 145)].

(With cognate acc.) **lūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ lāyüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to strike a cudgel, to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.); **makh lāyun,** to strike, or slay, with an axe (dat. of person) (K.Pr. 144); **nēza l°,** to strike (with) a spear; **capāth lāyüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to give a slap (K.Pr. 156; cf. p. 174*a*, l. 23) (YZ. 362; Rām. 248, 376, 411, 502, 529, 872, 920, 982, 1353, 1368, 1399, 1418, 1453; Śiv. 1364, 1606; K. 600, 1145; H. iii, 5, 6); **mush$^{\breve{e}}$th lāyüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to strike a blow with the fist; **nĕk^{i} lāyàn^{i},** s.v. **nyok^{u}.**

to offer (a complaint or the like) (Rām. 183, 242, 465, 1536).

lāyun khyon^{u} लायुन् ख्यनु । आहननानुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten.

lāyun pyon^{u} लायुन् प्यनु । आहननानुभवः m.inf. a beating to fall, a drubbing to be experienced (dat. of patient).

lŏyun ल्वयुन् । कांस्यमलम् m. (sg. dat. **lŏyĕnas** ल्वयनस्), the rust or verdigris formed on a bell-metal vessel. Cf. **lŏy 2.**

lyuñ^{u} लिञु । लघुवृक्षविशेषः m., i.q. **liñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1,** q.v., p. 528*a*, l. 38.

lyūṭ (? spelling) adv. near (El.).

lyūṭu ल्यूट्टु । ओषधिविशेषः, पचिपोतकः m. (sg. dat. **līṭis** लीटिस् ; abl. **lēṭi** लेटि), a kind of grass (used as a medicine) (Rām. 646); often —°, cf. **batakh-l°**, p. 144*a*, l. 46, **dãda-l°**, p. 187*b*, l. 9); the young of a bird, a chick, a chicken (cf. **dŏda-l°**, p. 189*b*, l. 21).

lyāṭh ल्याठ् । लिङ्गम् f. *membrum virile* (used in obscene abuse).

lyoṭhu ल्योठु । सुगमः adj. (m. sg. dat. **lĕṭhis** ल्यठिस् ; f. sg. nom. **lĕṭhü** ल्यठू ; dat. **lĕchĕ** ल्यछ्य), easy, not difficult (e.g. an instruction, a journey, a course of study, a task, an occupation, and so forth). Cf. **lĕchĕr.**

lyuthu लिथु । अतिश्रमः m. (sg. dat. **lithis** लिथिस्), hard labour, travail, heavy toil, exhaustion (such as that caused by travelling in stormy weather). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अत्यायास-खेद-परिभवानुभवः m.inf. the experience of heavy toil, exhaustion, and humiliation to be suffered; to be crushed under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158). —**karun** —करुन् । अपमाननं m.inf. to cause such travail, exhaustion, and humiliation; to crush a person under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158).

lyotsu ल्योचु । असमर्थः adj. (m. sg. dat. **lĕtsis** ल्यचिस् ; f. **lĕtsü** ल्यचू), weak, feeble, powerless (K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat. **lĕtsĕn**, written *litsan*); YZ. 393). —**longu** —लंगु । शैथिल्यवक्रताद्युपेतः adj. (f. **lĕtsü lünjü** ल्यचू लंजू or **lĕtsü lündü** ल्यचू लंडू), weak and lame, feeble and crippled or awry. Cf. **longu lyotsu**, p. 526*b*, l. 41.

lyav, see **lĕv.**

lyowu ल्योवु, see **lĕvun.**

lyuwu लिवु, see **liwun.**

lŏyuwu ल्वयुवु । कांस्यमयः adj. (**lŏyivü** ल्वयिवू), made of bell-metal. See **lŏy 2.**

layĕwunu लयवुनु । मूल्यागमोचितः n.ag. (f. **layĕvünü** लयवंञू), worth a good price. Cf. **layun 2.**

lāyĕwunu लायवुनु । व्याघातकृत् n.ag. (f. **lāyĕvünü** लायवंञू), one who beats; (of a sunbeam or the like) dazzling; (of a child or the like) worrying, troublesome.

laz लज़् । लज्जा f. shame (K.Pr. 196; K. 552–3, 575, 813, 1062); bashfulness, modesty. **-lānath** -लानथ् । कुमारी f. (sg. dat. **-lānütsü** -लानंचू), 'shame and curse,' a daughter (as the cause, from her birth, of shame and expense, as compared with a son).

lazi-rostu लज़ि-रस्तु । लज्जाविहीनः adj. (f. **-rütshü** -रंछू), shameless (El. gives *lazarust* as meaning 'tasteless'. This is probably a misprint for **lazata-rostu**; see **lazath**).

lãz लाँज़् m. a stake (Gr.Gr. 10), see **lānz.**

laza लज़, see **ladun.**

lĕzü ल्यज़ू , see **lĕd.**

lōza लोज़ (= لوز) । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat, made of wheat-flour, cooked with spices, sugar, etc. —**karüñü** —करंञू । अत्यल्पलाभः f.inf. to make such a sweetmeat (YZ. 96); met. to make a large collection of property (got as a bargain or the like). —**karăni** —करंनि । अतिसंग्रहः m. pl. inf. to collect a quantity of goods (got as a bargain or on other opportunity).

lözü लांज़ू , see **lād.**

lüzü लंज़ू , see **lad 2** and **ladun.**

līzami लीज़मी । लज्जा f. shame, remorse. —**diñü** —दिञू । लज्जया विनीतीभवनम् f.inf. to show repentance or remorse for some fault before one's superiors; publicly to ask pardon from one who has been wronged. —**hĕñü** —ह्यञू । लज्जया पश्चात्तापः f.inf. to feel remorse, to show remorse in the hope that one will obtain forgiveness. —**karüñü** —करंञू । लज्जोद्वहनम् f.inf. to act under a feeling of remorse.

lözim لازم adj. c.g. necessary, requisite, indispensable (Gr.M.); obligatory, incumbent (Gr.M., Śiv. 41); suitable, proper, meet (El., Śiv. 1184).

lazun लज़ुन् । योग्यता उपयुक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (2 p.p. **lazyōv** लज़्योव or **lazōv** लज़ोव (Gr.Gr. 216)), to be fit, suitable (K.Pr. 125); to fit to or into. —**pazun** —पज़ुन् । अवश्यदातव्यसुदायादिवृत्तिः m.inf. (of the brothers, etc., of the bride) to give her the customary presents. Cf. **bazun-lazun**, p. 153*b*, l. 27.

lazyō-motu लज़्यो-मतु । सुयोगमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **lazyē-müţü** लज़्ये-मंचू), suitable, fitted.

lazarust (El.), see **lazi-rostu**, s.v. **laz.**

lazath लज़थ् لذت । आस्वादः m. (sg. dat. **lazatas** लज़तस्), pleasure, delight, enjoyment; sweetness, deliciousness; taste, flavour, relish, savour. —**hyonu** —ह्योनु । विशिष्टास्वादोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy a flavour or delight (of food, study, converse, etc.). —**yunu** —यिनु । आस्वादानुभवः m.inf. a flavour, etc., to be enjoyed.

lazathdār लज़थदार् لذتدار । आस्वादविशिष्टः adj. c.g. (as. subst., f. **lazathdārĕn** लज़थदार्यन्), sweet, delicious, luscious; pleasant, delightful; savoury, tasty.

lazōv लज़ोव, see **ladun.**

lazzā लज्ज़ा f., i.q. **laz**, q.v. modesty, bashfulness (Śiv. 883, 885, 898, 1057).

M म م

m म م. The eleventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-fifth (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the twenty-eighth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and thirty-first consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *m* in English. In schools its name is **mōv mö** मोव् मां.

ma 1 म or **mā** मा (see bel.) । मा adv. prohibitive particle, used (Gr.Gr. 255) only with the pres. impve., as in **ma kar,** make thou not, **mā karin,** let him not make, the ben., as in **ma bŏyyĕn,** may it not be! God forbid! (Gr.Gr. 252), or, occasionally with the fut. ind. indicating a wish, as in **mā lagaham** (= **lagakh** + **m**), mayst thou not find thyself (H. v, 2). As in the last example, **ma** or **mā** is sometimes repeated, under the form of **m,** as a suffix added to the verb; cf. under **mā,** bel. It is not used with the pol. impve., with which **ma-ta** or **ma-tā** is employed; nor is it used with the fut. impve. or past impve., with which **na** is employed, as in **kárⁱzi na,** you must not make, **kárⁱzihē na,** you should not have made (Gr.Gr. 255; Gr.M.; W. 96, 151; YZ. 38; Śiv. 52, 425, 539, etc.; Rām. 24, 27, 29, 33, 46, etc.; K. 65; H. xii, 7).

ma-bā म-बा, please do not (Gr.Gr. 256); similarly **ma-sö** म-सां and other polite forms of prohibition (Gr.Gr. 256), both used in the same way as **ma** (L.V. 88; Rām. 1342, **ma-sa**).

ma-ta म-त or **ma-tā** म-ता । मा नाम adv. prohibitive particle, the same as **ma,** but generally used only with the pol. impve., as in **mata** (or **matā**) **karta,** please do not make (Gr.Gr. 255, 256; L.V. 53, where it has the force of a negative question; YZ. 142, 266; Śiv. 22, 28, 578, 1247, 1737, 1879 ff.; Rām. 1019; K. 34, 364, 378, 580, 906, 1107). Occasionally **ma-ta** is used with the pres. impve., as in Śiv. 525. As in the case of **ma, ma-ta** also may have the polite suffixes **bā, sö,** etc., added without affecting the sense, beyond adding a further tinge of politeness. Thus **mata-bā** मत-बा, **mata-sö** मत-सां, and so on (Gr.Gr. 256); **matō** मतो (Śiv. 553).

mā मा or (poet., H. v, 9) **māh** माह् । मा नाम adv. the same as **ma,** ab., q.v. It is also used before or after a verb to indicate a question asked in hesitation (Gr.Gr. 256), as in **karān mā chuh** or **mā chuh karān** or **mā karān chuh,** I wonder if he is making, is he really making? According to El., in this sense it is never the first word in a sentence, but the above is the account given by I.K. VIII, i, 29 (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Śiv. 23, 335, 575, 593, 795, 807, 1255, 1802, 1897; Rām. 754 ff., etc.; K. 38, 64, 505, 587, 1134, 1157, etc.; H. i, 2; v, 8, 9; vii, 20; viii, 9, 13; x, 5, 12; xii, 23). This word is also used as a negative in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in **hargāh-ay wuchihē . . . mā mārihē,** if he had seen . . . he would not have killed (H. viii, 10); **hargāh-kiy sara karihē . . . mā diyihē hukum,** if he had investigated . . . he would not have given the order (H. viii, 13).

As in the case of the purely prohibitive **ma** or **mā,** this dubitative **mā** may also be repeated, under the form of a verbal suffix, as in **mā lōsĕm** (= **lōsi** + **m**), I wonder if he is weary (Rām. 234).

ma 2 म in **khā-ma-khā,** q.v.

ma 3 مع, prep. with, along with, together with (used, esp. by Musalmāns, with borrowed Arabic or Persian words) (W. 90).

mai مي, see **may.**

máo (El.), see **māv.**

mau मौ or **mō** मो, adv. (prohibition particle, i.q. **ma,** q.v., but more respectful) (L.V. 30, 36, 72; Śiv. 274, 1003, 1324, 1635, 1671, 1702, 1815; Rām. 727, 816, 1041, etc.). **na mō,** i.q. **mō** (Rām. 1231). Cf. **mav, mōv.**

mĕ म्य, see **bŏh.**

mō 1 मो مو m. hair; a single hair (Rām. 873); cf. **mōy. mō-kalam** موقلم m. a paint brush (Gr.M.). **mō-yĕ-wāl** मो-य-वाल् m. hair, a head of hair (Rām. 1350, 1415); a single hair (Rām. 735).

mō 2 मो, see **mau.**

mubārakh मुबारख् or **mŏbārakh** म्वबारख् مبارک interj. welcome! (El., YZ. 463, Śiv. 1720).

—karun —करुन् m.inf. or (Rām. 751) manzil-mubārakh karun मज़िल्-मुबारख् करुन् m.inf. to congratulate, to welcome (El.; H. x, 8).

nacĕ मच्य, see mütᵘ.

nĕcĕ म्यच्य, see mĕṭᵘ.

mŏcĕ म्वच्य, see mŏṭᵘ.

mucᵘ मुचू, see mukᵘ.

machĕ मछ्य, see mȧchⁱ, mashun, and moṭhᵘ 2 and 3.

mȧchⁱ मछि । मक्षिका, आदर्शादिकलङ्कः f. a fly (K.Pr. 128, *machh*; 23, 163), a bee (El. *mach* m. and *machh* f.; Gr.M.); a spot, or other damage (e.g. a particle removed from the reflecting surface) on a mirror or similar polished surface; a dark spot on a fair surface, such as a *tikā*, a beauty-spot, a black pimple, or the like. —atsünᵘ —अच्नू । मनोमालिन्योत्पत्तिः, आदर्शादिमालिन्योत्पत्तिः f.inf. a fly to enter; a spot (as above) to occur on a mirror, etc.; 'a fly to occur in the ointment,' suspicion or estrangement to occur in the mind of one of two friends (or master and servant, or similar close relations). —bĕhünᵘ —ब्यहुनू । मालिन्यचिह्नसमावेशः f.inf. a fly to sit down; a spot of dirt to occur (e.g. on a lamp, a mirror, a metal ornament or vessel, etc.). —lagünᵘ —लगनू । विकारोद्भवः f.inf. a fly to infect, i.e. food or the like to become corrupt and develop maggots. —tsᵃhünᵘ —च़हनू । अतिक्षुद्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to suck a bee (as if a person, in the presence of much honey, instead of taking any or even touching it, took to sucking a bee); hence, of a wealthy person, to live in a penurious or mean way. —tsᵃhawunᵘ —च़हवुनु । अतिक्षुद्रः n.ag. (f. —tsᵃhavünᵘ —च़हवन्नू), one who sucks a bee, as ab. —tsaṭünᵘ —च़टनू । असंभवे भावनप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to cut a fly; met. conceitedly to attempt as possible an impossible task. —wŏthünᵘ —व्वथनू । विकारकीटोद्भवः f.inf. a fly to arise, i.q. mȧchⁱ lagünᵘ, ab.

machĕ-gŭ मछ्य-गूँ । अतिमन्दध्वनिः m. a fly's buzz; a hum, any such soft sound. -godᵘ -गडु m. a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). -khāv -खाव् । कीटविशेषः m. a fly-eater, N. of a certain winged insect that eats flies. -ṭĕcĕ -ट्यच्य । तिलकसमूहः f.pl. a group of pimples, acne, blackheads, or the like (Gr.Gr. 134). -ṭĕcĕl -ट्यच्यल् । तिलकाङ्कितः adj. c.g. pimply, marked with blackheads or acne (Gr.Gr. 134). -wugra वुग्र । कदन्नम् m. unwholesome cooked rice (mixed with dirt, etc., as if mixed with flies). -wahārun वहारुन् । मक्षिकानिवारणोपकरणम् m. any instrument for driving away flies (such as a fan, flapper, etc.). -wahāranĕ —वहारञ । मक्षिकानिवारणम् f. pl. inf. to drive away flies (e.g. by a fan, flapper, or the like). —wāmanĕ —वामञ । मक्षिकानिवारणकर्म f.pl. inf., id.

māch मॉछ् or mŏch मॉछ् । मधु (माक्षिकम्) m. (sg. dat. māchas मॉछस् or mŏchas मॉछस्), honey (El.; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 461; K.Pr. 150, 155).

māch-godᵘ मॉछ्-गडु । मधुनिकायः m. a bee's nest (in a tree-hollow, etc.), a beehive; a honeycomb. -gan -गन । मधुनिकायः(कोषः) m. a beehive (L. 460); a honeycomb (Gr.M.). -phar m. honey in the comb (El.). -tabukh -तबुख or mŏch-tabakh मॉछ्-तबख् । मधुपात्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -tabakhas -तबखस्), a kind of large covered jar for holding honey (used esp. in sending presents of honey). -tᵃlᵘrᵘ -तलरु or mŏch-tᵃlᵘrᵘ मॉछ्-तलरु । मधुमक्षिका f. a honey-bee (El. *-tular*, m., *-tilar* and *-tulir*, f.; L. 458, 461, *mánch tilr*; H. ix, 1, 3-6).

mŏch-kashᵘrᵘ मॉछ्-कशरु । माक्षिकमलम् f. the sediment left after straining honey, the refuse beeswax.

mēchĕ मेछ्य, see myūṭhᵘ 2.

mŏcha म्वछ, mŏchĕ म्वछ्य, see mŏṭhᵘ.

mŏchᵘ म्वछु or mochᵘ मछु or muchᵘ 1 मुछु । स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः m. a goldsmith's forming mould, on which he hammers sheet gold or other metal in order to give it any required pattern or form.

mŏch मॉछ्, see māch.

mucha मुछ or muchᵘ 2 मुछु (for 1, see mŏchᵘ) । असंबद्धः adj. c.g. or m. (f. muchᵘ मुछू), come loose, come apart, separated (e.g. a door come apart from its post, and so on of two or more things usually forming one whole).

machĕl मछ्यल् । मक्षिकापूर्णः adj. c.g. full of flies. Cf. machyulᵘ.

machilᵘ मछिलू, see machyulᵘ.

mŏchal म्वछल् । दृढमुष्टिः adj. c.g. fisted, having a fist; (of a weapon) continually, or firmly, held in the hand; close-fisted (of a rich man), niggardly. —kākaz —काकज़ । लिपि-(कागल-)पत्रविशेषः m. a kind of stiff smooth paper (it is ten times the width of a fist long and nine times the width of a fist wide).

machĕ-matsĕ मछ्य-मच्य, see mashun.

muchun मुछुन् । व्रतपारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. muchᵘ 3 मुछु), to complete a vow, to conclude a fast, to eat after a fast.

machĕr मछ्यर् । अल्पमूल्यादिता m. cheapness, small value (of anything), worthlessness. —gatshun —गछुन् । अनादरणीयतापत्तिः m.inf. to become of small value, to become worthless.

māchar मॉछर्, māchorᵘ मॉछुरु, or māchurᵘ मॉछुरु । पिच्छलत्वम् m. slipperiness, greasiness (e.g. that caused

by contact with greasy or sticky fingers). **—yun**ᵘ **—यिन् । पिच्छलत्वोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. greasiness to arise (of some liquid putrifying and becoming slimy).

maīchĕr मैंछर् । मन्दता m. slowness, inactivity, dullness, laziness (Gr.Gr. 140). Cf. **mōth**.

mēchĕr मेछर् । माधुर्यम् m. sweetness (of food, speech, voice, lit. or fig.; cf. **atha-°**, p. 59*b*, l. 40); taste (El.). Cf. **myūthᵘ 2**.

machyulᵘ मछिलु । मालिन्यचिह्नव्याप्तः adj. (f. **machilᵘ मछिलू**), covered with dirty spots (of some bright polished surface). Cf. **machĕl**.

machyōv मछ्योव्, see **mashun**.

macⁱla मंचिल । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, beggary, destitution. **—lāgun —लागुन् । दारिद्र्यनिरूपणम्** m.inf. to pretend poverty, (of a well-to-do person) to assume the garb, attitude, and general appearance of poverty.

macāma मचाम । भक्तविशेषः m. a certain dish made of boiled rice, colouring matter, clarified butter, sugar, saffron, raisins, and spices (El.; H. ii, 3). According to K.Pr. 74 it is a 'company dish'. **-pholᵘ -फलु । भक्तविशेषसमूहः** m. a pile of such rice; a single grain of such.

macömⁱ मचांमि । भक्तविशेषविक्रयी m. a seller of macāma (q.v.).

mican, see **mĕṭᵘ**.

mŏcĕr म्वछर् । स्थौल्यम् m. thickness, stoutness, plumpness (Gr.Gr. 29, 30, 140; Śiv. 766; Rām. 630). Cf. **mŏṭᵘ**.

macyulᵘ मचिलु । स्कन्धमध्यभागः m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders; cf. **moṭᵘ**. **—dagun —दगुन् । नग्नस्कन्धान्तराहननम्** m.inf. to pound a person (with fist or club) on the naked back between the shoulders.

macilⁱ-ṭsündᵘ मचिलि-त्संडू । नग्नस्कन्धाहननम् f. a slap on the naked back between the shoulders (usually of a child).

mad मद् । मदः m. intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; madness, insanity; ardent passion, lasciviousness; rut-ichor, the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; arrogance, conceit (L.V. 43; K.Pr. 228; Śiv. 755, 1417, 1479, 1562, 1758; K. 534, 600, 829, 1052; H. vii, 15); fury (K. 350); met. intoxicating liquor, wine (L.V. 81). **-hostᵘ -हस्तु । मदहस्ती** m. an elephant in rut (Śiv. 353, 1562; Rām. 599; K. 431, 913, 948). **—khasun —खसुन् । गर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. pride, conceit to arise. **—phūkun —फूंकुन् । अतिगर्वाविष्कारः** m.inf. to display pride or arrogance. **-zal -ज़ल् । हस्तिमदः** m. the ichor which exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut.

mada-pān मद-पान् m. wine, made out of pears, apples, mulberries, or grapes (El.). **-rostᵘ -रस्तु । गर्वहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüthᵘ -रछू**), free from pride or arrogance; free, or freed, from intoxication, sober, sobered. **—wālun —वालुन् । मदोत्तारणम्** m.inf. to bring down from pride, to bring down a person's pride (Śiv. 857). **—wasun —वसुन् । मदशान्तिः** m.inf. to descend from pride, a person's pride to be brought down. **-vĕsar -व्यसर् । मोहः, मदेनाङ्गशैथिल्यम्** f. weakness from intoxication, the wrecking of the constitution and clouding of the intellect due to the habitual consumption of intoxicating drugs; the relaxation or looseness of the limbs due to drunkenness or the like. **-vĕsorᵘ -व्यसरु । मदेनोद्भूतविस्मृतिकः** adj. (f. **-vĕsürᵘ -व्यसरू**), one whose intellect is clouded by the habitual use of intoxicating drugs. **-wothᵘ -वंथु । शान्तमदः** adj. (f. **-wüthᵘ -वंछू**), one whose pride has descended, one who is no longer proud.

mā̃d मांड् । मिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing (Gr.Gr. 126), esp. mixing up or kneading (by rubbing with the palms of the hands) of flour or other food with water, buttermilk, etc. (Gr.Gr. 10); cf. **mā̃day** and **namda-mōd**. **—dĩñᵘ —दिञू । मिश्रीकरणम्** f.inf. to mix food, as ab.

mā̃di onᵘ-motᵘ मांडि ओनु-मंतु । आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—üñᵘ-mütsᵘ —ओञू-मंचू**), mixed, kneaded, as ab.; made obedient, brought under influence; (of a difficulty) conquered by constant practice. **—anun —अनुन् । वशीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring into mixing, to mix or knead flour, etc., as ab.; to make (a person) obedient to oneself, to bring under one's influence, make docile; to conquer a difficulty by constant practice. **—atsun —अचुन् । योगाप्तिः** m.inf. to enter kneading (of flour, etc.) to become mixed, kneaded, etc.; to join and be associated in the practices of any community, to adopt a course of behaviour, to become a communicant. **—tsāmotᵘ —ज़ामंतु । योगमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **tsāmütsᵘ ज़ामंचू**), kneaded, mixed, as ab.; entered into intimate communion, one who has adopted the practices of another. **—yunᵘ —यिन् । आयत्तीभवनम्, सम्यक्संसृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become kneaded, as ab.; to come under anyone's influence, become obedient; (of a difficulty) to be conquered by practice.

māda 1 माद् مادہ । स्त्रीलिङ्गविशिष्टः adj. and subst. f. female (W. 17) (cf. **nar māda**, s.v. **nar 2**); a female (Gr.M.).

māda 2 माद् معدہ m. the belly, the stomach. **dar-māda lagun** m.inf. to find oneself in the stomach, to be in doubt, to be in incertitude (Rām. 1670).

māda 3 माद् । अशोभन: adj. c.g. bad, not good; bad, corrupted.

mădi मंदि adj. c.g. mad-drunk, furious (K. 373).

madu (madhu) मदु (मधु) m. in Hindū legend, N. of a demon. He and Kaiṭabha were believed to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahmā, Vishnu slew them (Śiv. 1321). **-sūdan** -सूदन् m. the slayer of Madhu, a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 1417).

mīd मीद् । ओषधिमूलविशेष: f. (sg. dat. (?) **mīz^{u}** मीज़ू), a certain medicinal root; pounded and mixed with butter it is used as an ointment for surface swellings. If this is the same as the Sanskrit *mēdā*, the form of the dat. is doubtful. **mida-sat** (El.) *Cuscuta reflexa.*

mod (for **mūd^{u}** मूदु), see **marun.**

mōd मोद् । आदर: m. delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; (in Kāshmīrī) respect, reverence, honour, dignity, character (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 262).

mōda-barōy^{i} मोद-बरांयि । आदराचरणम् f. the showing of reverence. **-rost^{u}** -रस्तु । आदरहीन: adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u}** -रंशू), wanting in respect, discourteous; (of an action) rude, causing disrespect, indicating disrespect. **—wālun** —वालुन् । अनादरविधानम् m.inf. to bring down from respect, to lower a person in public estimation, to disgrace him, to humiliate (Śiv. 69). **-wālay** -वालय् । अपमाननम् f. the action of subjecting another to disrespect, humiliation. **—wasun** —वसुन् । अनादराधिगम: m.inf. to descend from respect, to lose one's reputation, be dishonoured. **-woth^{u}** -वथु । आपन्नानादर: adj. (f. **-wüsh^{u}** -वंशू), dishonoured, disgraced. **-vĕtsar** -व्यछर् । समादरयोग्यता m. worthiness of honour, high respectability. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यतु । आदरयोग्य: adj. (f. **-vĕts^{u}** -व्यछू), full of honour, much respected (Gr.Gr. 137); (an action) indicating great respect.

mŏdā म्वदा (= مدعا) f. meaning, object (H. vi, 7). Cf. **mudā 2.**

mod^{u} मंडु, see **mor^{u} 1.**

muḍa मुड । मूर्ख: adj. c.g. a fool, a blockhead, dunce, an ignorant, illiterate fellow; slow of understanding (El. *mudah*) (Gr.M; K.Pr. 190, 216); cf. **mūḍ.** **-cŏbur** -चुबुर् । स्थूलमूढ: m. a stout, healthy, or fat blockhead (esp. in a family, the members of which are expected to be educated).

mudā 1 मुदा m. joy, gladness, happiness (YZ. 101, 191, 246, 259). (This word is masculine in all the above passages. In Sanskrit it is fem.)

mudā 2 मुदा مدعا m. a desire, wish (Rām. 1153, 1565). Cf. **mŏdā.**

mudā 3 मुदा adv. at last, finally (Rām. 788, 833, 843, 970); in short, to sum up, to make a long story short (Rām. 70, 1044, 1159).

mūḍ मूड । मूढ: m. foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant (L.V. 66, K.Pr. 146). Cf. **muḍa.**

mūd^{i} मूदि । मृत: m.sg. or pl. dead, deceased (before the present time). **-māy** -माय् । मृतवन् मौनवृत्ति: f. silence (of a person) like that of a corpse, deadly taciturn.

mūd^{u} मूदु, p.p. of **marun,** q.v. used as adj. (f. **mŏyĕ** म्वय), dead (Gr.Gr. 19, K.Pr. 146).

madad मदद مدد m. (for gender, see W. 18), assistance, help (Gr.M.).

muaddab مؤدب adj. c.g. well-behaved, courteous, respectful (Gr.M.).

muddaādār (= مدعادار) m. the defendant in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54). Cf. **mudāla** and **mudoy^{u}.**

muḍagi मुडगी । मूर्खवृत्ति: f. the condition of an illiterate blockhead, stupidity, ignorance (Gr.M.).

mūḍagī मूडगी । मूढवृत्ति: f. stupidity, folly.

madhā (K.Pr. 49), i.q. **mad,** q.v. Cf. **ḍarhā** (q.v.) for **dar.**

mādal मादल् । लतौषधिविशेष: (वन्यतुलसी) f. a certain medicinal plant, wild basil (Śiv. 187–8, 1401). **mādali-pōsh** मादलि-पोश । वन्यतुलसीपचपुष्पम् m. its leaf and its flower; a bundle of its leaves.

mudāla मुदाल (= مدعاعليه) m. the defendant (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudoy^{u}.**

madam मदम । वाद्यविशेष: m. a certain musical instrument (said to give forth the fifth note on the scale, called *madhyama* in Sanskrit, and to sound like the cry of a heron. It is described as a large jar with long strings across it).

madam^{i} मदमि । मध्यमवाद्यवादनशिल्पी m. a player on the **madam,** q.v.

mudām مدام adj. c.g. perpetual, lasting, eternal; (of a lover) constant (YZ. 228).

mūd^{u}-mot^{u} मूदु-मंतु, see **marun.**

madun मदुन् । कान्त:(कामुक:) m. (the f. is **madün^{u}** मदंनू, q.v.) (sg. dat. **madanas** मदनस्, voc. **madanō** मदनो), N. of the Hindū god of love, Cupid; hence, a handsome person, a lover, a gallant, an adored one (K.Pr. 12, 237; Rām. 1143, 1490); semen virile (K.Pr. 186); —॰ an actor or other person taking the part of handsome gallant character. Cf. **kala-push^{u}-madun** (p. 435a, l. 36) and **mahārāza-madun** (p. 556b, l. 39).

māḍun मॉँडुन् । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōḍu** मॉँडु; f. **mōḍü** मॉँडू, dat. **mãjĕ** मॉँज्य), to knead flour, etc., and water, etc., to mix; cf. **manḍun. mōḍu-motu** मॉँडु-मंतु । मिश्रितः perf. part. (f. **mōḍü-müsü** मॉँडू-मंचू, dat. **mãjĕ-maĉĕ** मॉँज्य-मच्य), kneaded.

mödān मांदान् or **maidān** میدان m. a plain, field, lawn (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 54, 57, 205; YZ. 95, 178; Śiv. 1064, 1155, 1634, 1733; H. iii, 1; viii, 9; x, 1, 5; xi, 3; xii, 20); a field of battle (Rām. 915, 1378); open ground, country (as opposed to town) (YZ. 40). **—dyunu** —दिनु । आक्रमणावसरदानम् m.inf. to give room (to), give a wide berth (to); to make room (for); to give an opportunity for, or lay oneself open to, an attack. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । बलादाक्रम्य पराजयनम् m.inf. to show an open space, i.e. to attack and utterly conquer.

mödöni मांदांनि (= میداني) । समस्थलभवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, an open plain; (of a plant) growing in a plain; (of a horse or the like) grazing on a plain; (of a road) approachable by, or running over, a plain.

mūḍun मूडुन्, i.q. **mūrun**, q.v.

madānd मदान्द् । मदमत्तः adj. c.g. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; blinded by passion or pride, arrogant.

madanwār मदनवार् । मनोहारिणी f. (of a woman) charming, lovely, heart-stealing; (m.) a lover (El.).

māḍanāwun मॉँडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māḍanôwu** मॉँडनोवु), to cause to knead, esp. with the feet. This word is applied to the kneading of large quantities of dough, and to the washing of thick coarse woollen cloth (El. *mándanáwun*; K.Pr. 85, *mánḍanáwun*).

madüñü मदंञू । रूपादिविशिष्टा f. (the word is the f. of **madun** मदुन्, q.v.), a she-Cupid, a charming, lovely woman.

mādri माद्रि in the following :—**mādri-zāl** माद्रि-ज़ाल् । कार्पासजालम् f. (sg. dat. **-zöjü** -ज़ांजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of net-like cloth woven from fine cotton thread.

madar मदर् or **madir** मदिर् adj. c.g. proud (El.).

mādar मादर् مادر f. a mother. **mādar-zāda** मादर्-ज़ाद (= مادرزاد) m. born of the same mother, a uterine brother (Rām. 1427).

madāra मदार (= مدارات or مدارا) m. gentleness; soothing (Rām. 1731); civility, politeness, coaxing (Rām. 1676); humility; (as adj. c.g.) encouraged, comforted (El. *madárá*). **—karun** —करुन् । सान्त्वनम् m.inf. to console, soothe; to ask politely, make a polite request (to) (Rām. 780).

madöri मदांरि مداري । धृष्टस्वभावः m. a follower of the celebrated Muslim saint Shāh Madār, whose tomb is at Cawnpore in India; a swaggering bully who terrorizes his neighbours.

mádúr (El.), see **mŏduru**.

mŏduru म्वदुरु । मधुरः adj. (f. **mŏdürü** म्वदूरू), sweet, honied (in taste) (W. 112, 131; K.Pr. 18, 30, 146; K. 979; H. vii, 31); pleasing, charming, agreeable (K. 62, 400; H. ix, 7); melodious (K. 970). (El. spells this word *mádúr*, *mŏdur*, *mŏḍur*, and *mudur*.)

El. gives several varieties of fruit used with this word. In his spellings they are *modari-tséra*, a kind of apricot; *mödir ṭánj*, a kind of pear (so W. 116); *mŏḍur bádám*, a kind of almond; *moḍur bamtsúnṭ*, a sweet quince; *mŏdur dáń* (= *dönu*), a kind of pomegranate; *moḍur tsúnṭ*, a small sweet kind of apple; cf. W. 116. **—kand-hyuhu** —कंद्-हिहु । फाणितसमास्वादः adj. (f. **mŏdürü kand-hishü** म्वदूरू कंद्-हिशू), sweet as sugar (lit. and met.). **—mŏch-hyuhu** —मॉँछ-हिहु । चौद्रतुल्यास्वादः adj. (f. **mŏdürü mŏch-hishü** म्वदूरू मॉँछ-हिशू), sweet as honey.

mŏdürü bēr म्वदूरू बेर् । माधुर्योपभोगाश्रयः f. a sweet hedge, a sweet receptacle, (a person, work, or place) in whom or which sweetness (lit. or met.) is experienced. **—zĕv** —ज़्यव् f. a sweet tongue, an eloquent tongue; as adj., c.g. eloquent (El. *moḍir zeo*).

mödri मांद्री f. N. of the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and mother of Nakula and Sahadēva, in Sanskrit *Mādrī* (K. 538).

mudra मुद्र f. (sg. dat. **mudri** मुद्रि), any particular position or intertwinings of the fingers (in Sanskrit, *mudrā*), commonly practised in Hindū religious worship. Such have an occult meaning, and are believed to have magical efficacy (L.V. 2).

mudār मुदार् or **mudawār** मुदवार् । सदनपटलमध्यभागः m. the middle of the upper part of the roof of a house, a roof-ridge; meton. a ridge-pole.

mŏḍarun म्वद्रुन् । मधुरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏḍaryōv** म्वद्र्योव्), to be, or become, sweet (of food, nature, voice, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7). **mŏḍaryō-motu** म्वद्र्यो-मंतु । मधुरीभूतः perf. part. (f. **mŏḍaryē-müsü** म्वद्र्ये-मंचू), become sweet, sweetened (in all senses).

mŏḍarĕr म्वद्र्यर् or **mŏḍarēr** म्वद्रेर् । माधुर्यम् m. sweetness (W. 112, L. 464, Śiv. 499); something sweet (e.g. sugar).

madrasa मद्रस مدرسه m. a school, college, academy (Gr.M.).

mŏḍarāwun म्वद्रावुन् । मधुरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏḍarôwu** म्वद्रोवु), to make sweet, to sweeten.

mads-náṭa (El.), see **māz-nāth,** s.v. **māz.**

midasat, see **mid.**

madath मद्थ् (sg. dat. **madatas मदतस**), i.q. **madad,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

mudath मुद्थ् (= مدت) m. length of time, space of time, interval of time; a long time or season; antiquity. **mudatukᵘ मुदतुकु । अतिचिरकालिकः** adj. (f. **mudatücᵘ मुदतचू**), of long standing, old, ancient.

mūḍuth मूडुथ् । मौढ्यम् m. (sg. dat. **mūḍatas मूडतस**), ignorance, stupidity, folly.

mādav माद(ध)व् m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), Mādhava (Śiv. 1322, 1334, 1417; Rām. 3).

mudav मुदव् । पृष्ठाघातः m. a gall, or sore (on the shoulder or back of a horse). **—yunᵘ —यिनु । पृष्ठाघातव्रणोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. a gall to arise.

mudawas mächⁱ मुदवस मंछि । आसक्त्या अनुवृत्तिः f. a fly on a horse's sore (which comes back again and again); met. following a person continually, clinging to, dogging.

madav-dār मुदव्-दार् । पृष्ठाघातविकारयुतः adj. c.g. (of a horse) galled.

mudawār मुदवार्, see **mudār.**

mady (madhy) मद्य् (मध्य्) m. the middle in **ády mady and,** beginning, middle, and end (quoted from Sanskrit) (Śiv. 1767).

māḍay मॉडय् । मिश्रीकरणम् f., i.q. **māḍ,** q.v.

muday मुदय् । दृष्टिपातः f. a fixed look, a stare. **—gandüñᵘ —गंडंञू । आसक्त्या दृष्टिन्यासः** f.inf. to fix a stare, to stare.

mudáyⁱ mudáyⁱ karüñᵘ मुदंयि मुदंयि करंञू । आचिप्तप्रत्याचेपः f.inf. to answer an accusation or a calumny face to face.

mudoyᵘ मुदंयु (= مدعی) m. a claimant, suitor; the plaintiff (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudāla.**

mūḍyō-motᵘ मूड्यो-मतु । मूढीभूतः adj. (f. **mūḍyē-mütsᵘ मूड्ये-मंचू**), become confounded, confused, become dull, stupid. This word has the form of a perfect participle, but no other form of such a verb as **mūḍun** has been noted.

madyān मद्यान् । मध्याह्नकालः m. mid-day.

mödⁱyān मॉदियान् ماديان **। अश्वा** f. a mare.

muāf معاف, see **māph.**

muöfī معافی, see **möphī.**

möfil मॉफिल् (= محفل) f. a place of assembly; an assembly, a company of people, congregation (Gr.M.).

muft मुफ्त् مفت adv. gratis, gratuitously (El., K.Pr. 203); cf. **mupht. māl-ĕ-muft,** property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

mag 1 मग् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. N. of the tenth lunar asterism, or lunar mansion, called *Maghā* in Sanskrit. It contains five stars,—α Regulus, γ, ζ, η, and ν Leonis (Śiv. 1861).

maga-māwas मग-मावस् । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-māwaṣi -मावंसि**), the lunar day which falls on the new moon of the Hindū month of **Bādᵃrapĕth** (in Sanskrit, *Bhādrapada*) (August–September). It is believed that according as rain falls or does not fall on this day, so the prospects of the crops are good or bad (cf. our St. Swithin's day on July 15).

mag 2 मग् (or **मघ्**) m. N. of a certain country, i.q. **magad,** q.v. **maga-dīsh,** the land of Magad (K. 1004).

mag 3 मग् । पाश्चात्यकाकपक्षः f. a row of short curls at the back of the head extending from ear to ear. **—thavüñᵘ —थवंञू । पाश्चात्यकाकपक्षधारणम्** f.inf. to wear such curls.

maga मग । पिप्पली f. long pepper (*Piper longum*).

māg माग् । माघः m. N. of the tenth month of the Hindū luni-solar year (in Sanskrit, *Māgha*) (January–February) (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 107, *māgh*; K.Pr. 60, 128, 147, 171; Śiv. 590, 1162, 1351). **—darun —द्रुन । माघमासव्रतचर्या** m.inf. to keep a fast throughout the month of Māg (eating only at night),—a Hindū religious ceremony. **-mās -मास् । माघमासः** m. the month of Māg (the term used in phrases referring to religious rites).

māga-bata माग-बत । काकबलिदानविशेषः m. cooked rice in Māg, the N. of an offering (*bali*) of cooked rice scattered on house-roofs and elsewhere for the crows. **-notᵘ darun -नटु द्रुन । व्रतचर्याविशेषः** m.inf. to keep the fast of the Māg water-jar,—a particular vow or fast kept in ancient times by Hindūs. The procedure was as follows:—For the first three days of the month of Māg the celebrant eats only in the evening; he then fasts for a whole day; then for three days eats only in the morning; then fasts for two days; then for three days he eats only at night; then fasts for two days; then again three days night-eating; and so on to the end of the month. Every day, for two *praharas* (i.e. six hours), he stands in a frozen stream in water reaching up to his navel, and lets ice-cold water trickle on to his head from a jar in the bottom of which a hole has been pierced. **-türᵘ -तूरु । माघशीतम्** f. the cold of the month of Māg, winter cold.

māgukᵘ मागुकु । माघसंबन्धी adj. (f. **māgücᵘ मागंचू**), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg.

mēg 1 **मेग्** । अन्त्यजविशेषः m. (f. **mēgiñ**ᵘ **मेगिञ्**, q.v.), N. of a certain untouchable caste, the Mēgh or Mēg of the Panjāb hill-country. **mēga-bāy** **मेग-बाय्** । मेघस्त्री f. the wife of a Mēg.

mīg **मीग्** or (sometimes written **mēg 2** **मेग**) । मेघः m. cloud (Śiv. 268, 575, 1557; K. 56).

mīga-zāḍ **मीग-ज़ाँड्** । अधमालिन्यम् f. a heavy mass of dark clouds (such as causes darkness). **-zāl** **-ज़ाल्** । कादम्बिनी m. a long line of clouds.

mŏga **म्वग** m. in **mŏga dyun**ᵘ **म्वग दिनु** m.inf. to give a child the breast, to suckle (K. 159).

mögⁱ **मांगि** adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v., as adv., in the month of Māg (i.e. in the cold season) (Rām. 172). **—dāñĕ** **—दान्य** । माघे संग्राह्यधान्यम् m. paddy collected in the month of Māg for a year's use.

magad **मगद्(ध)** m. N. of a certain kingdom, equivalent to the country round the modern districts of Patnā and Gayā. In Sanskrit, *Magadha* (K. 550). Cf. **mag 2.**

magdūr **मग्दूर्** (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (see **hatul magdūr**) (Rām. 1531).

magal 1 **मगल्** or **magāl** **मगाल्** a jingling repetition of **agal**, q.v. in **agal-magal** (p. 16*b*, l. 10) or **agāl-magāl** (id., l. 16).

magal 2 **मगल्** । काकपक्षयुतः m. a man who wears his hair in short curls at the back of the head. Cf. **mag 3.**

mŏgul **म्वगुल्** مغل or **mŏgul**ᵘ **म्वगुलु** । बलात्कारशील: m. (sg. dat. **mŏgalas** **म्वगलस्**), a Mogul; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is cruel, terrible (K.Pr. 146) (cf. **phanāyi-m°**, s.v. **phanöyⁱ**). **mŏgal-byōl**ᵘ **म्वगल्-ब्योलु** । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a kind of paddy with a hard fat grain. **-cāhⁱ** **-चाहि** f. a certain way of making tea (see **cāhⁱ**) (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **mŏgalⁱ cāhy**, q.v.

mŏgalⁱ **म्वगंलि** (= مغلی) adj. c.g. of or relating to a Mogul. **—cāhy** **—चाह्य** or **—cāhⁱ** **—चाहि** or **—cāy** **—चाय्** । पानविशेषः f. a kind of tea (the drink). According to El. (s.v. *chái*) it is prepared as follows:—For every *tōlā* (half-ounce) of tea five cups of water are poured upon it in the **bahugun** or teapot. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more; milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The colour is reddish.

magᵃn **मगन्** or **magan** **मगन्** । आसक्तः adj. c.g. intent (on), devoted or addicted (to); cf. **nĕndᵃri-m°**, s.v. **nĕndᵃr.** **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । अत्यासक्तीभवनम् *m.*inf. to become intent (on), addicted or devoted (to) (e.g. to a business, to grief, illusion, wrath, joy, and so on); to become inattentive, heedless, forgetful (*quasi*, having the mind intent on something else) (Rām. 9).

māgun **मागुन्** or **māgun 1** **माँगुन्** । शैलूषनायकः m. the leader of a company of actors, a stage-manager.

māgunᵘ **मागुनु** । माघ्यः adj. (**māgüñ**ᵘ **मागंञ्**), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v.

māgun 1 **माँगुन्**, see **māgun.**

māgun 2 **माँगुन्** । गूढाशयः adj. (f. **māgüñ**ᵘ **माँगंञ्**), one who keeps his intentions or purpose hidden, reticent, reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mugand **मुगंड्** । कपोलः m. the cheek, upper jaw (El.).

mugandal **मुगंडल्** । उन्नतकपोलः adj. c.g. having high or prominent or fat cheeks.

mēgiñᵘ **मेगिञ्** । अन्त्यजविशेषजातिकी स्त्री f. a woman of the Mēg caste (see **mēg**) (but the wife of a Mēg is **mēga-bāy**).

magar 1 **मगर्** in **magar lagun** **मगर् लगुन्** । अत्यासक्त्यानुयोगः m.inf. continually to follow a person, to dog his footsteps, to follow on the skirts (of), beset (e.g. in the hope of obtaining something, or of a thief, or some disease or calamity). **—rōzun** **—रोज़ुन्** । अनुप्रेरणम् m. inf., id. **—thawun** **—थवुन्** । अनुनियोजनम् m.inf. to set a person to follow, as ab.

magar 2 **मगर्** in **magar-matsh** **मगर्-मछ्** । सामुद्रिकमत्स्यविशेषः m. a crocodile (Gr.M.). Cf. **makar 1.**

magar 3 **मगर्**, i.q. **munjhōr,** q.v. (El.).

magar 4 مگر conjunct, but, except, unless (El., Gr.M., W. 100, K.Pr. 164).

magrib **मग्रिब्** مغرب m. the west, the western quarter (El., YZ. 2).

māgay **माँगय्** । याचना f. asking, begging (from someone), a request, petition (Gr.Gr. 129) (K.Pr. 145, 174; K. 488). **māgayĕ nērun** **माँगय नेरुन्** । भैक्षाचरणम् m.inf. to go out for begging (esp. of a respectable person who has fallen on evil times), to take to begging, to have recourse to asking for alms. **—phalⁱ** **—फलि** । भैक्षसंभृतान्नसमूहः m.pl. grains of begging, the store of rice, etc., collected in small amounts by a beggar. **—yun**ᵘ **—यिनु** । भिक्षाप्राप्तिः m.inf. to come by begging, to be gained by begging.

mah 1 مه or **māh 1** ماه m. the moon (YZ. *mah*, 9, 12, etc.; *māh*, 62, 63, etc.); a month (El. *mah*, misprinted as meaning 'mouth') (K.Pr. 204 (*māh*)). This Persian word occurs in literature chiefly in borrowed Persian expressions, such as **māh-ĕ-dilsōz,** a heart-inflaming moon (Rām. 1483), **māh-ĕ-tābān,** a radiant moon (Rām. 193).

mah 2, another spelling of **ma 1,** q.v.

mahā महा or **māh 2** माह् । माषः f. a bean (*Phaseolus radiatus,* L. 78, 330, 336).

mahā-dāl महा-दाल् । माषदाली f. split beans; bean porridge. **-ḍār** -डार् । माषचेत्रम् m. a bean-field (either prepared for bean-sowing, or in which beans are growing). **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । माषशिम्बा f. a mess of bean and other legumes. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । माषसमूहः m. a single bean; a small collection of beans (esp. when few in number). **—pĕnĕ —**प्यञ । अतिद्वेषोद्भवः f.pl.inf. beans to fall, i.e. to be thrown at anyone; met. hatred to arise between friends. **-sas** -सस् । माषसूदविशेषः m. a porridge of whole-beans cooked in clarified butter. **-worᵘ** -वॊरु । माषपिष्टकः m. a bean-cake or bean-loaf made of bean-flour, offered to the *matṛkā*-goddesses on the occasion of marriages and other festivals. **-vürᵘ** -वॊरू । वेशवारविशेषः f. a porridge or thick sauce of bean-flour and spices.

māh 2 माह् (for 1, see **mah 1**) f. (sg. dat. **möshᵘ** मांशू), i.q. **mahā,** q.v.; cf. **daba-māh** (p. 183*b*, l. 34). **—karith —**करिथ् । रसास्वादमृते शीघ्रं निगीर्य conj.part. used as adv., having swallowed without noticing the taste, taking with a gulp; met. having swallowed (i.e. misappropriated) something entrusted to one.

māha माह । माषसमूहः f.pl. a quantity or collection of beans. **-sas** -सस् । माषसाधितसूदः m., i.q. **mahā-sas,** see **mahā.**

māhī माही ماهی f. a fish (K.Pr. 180).

mōh मोह् or **mūh** मूह् m., i.q. **muh,** q.v. (very common in Hindū poetry in the sense of religious illusion) (Śiv. 66–7, 87, 170, 350, etc.; Rām. 218; K. 212); stupor, swoon (Rām. 1042). Being personified as 'Illusion', it often has the genitive in **-unᵘ,** as in Śiv. 737, 1674, 1805; Rām. 1042. (For compounds of this word, see **muh.**)

mŏhᵘ म्वहु or **mohᵘ** मंहु । मशकः m. a mosquito, gnat (El. *moh, múh*; Śiv. 751.)

máhⁱ-ádijᵘ मंहि-अ्डिजू । असंभववस्तु f. a mosquito's bone; met. something impossible or incredible. **-ambárⁱ** -अंबरि । फलविशेषः m. a small juicy tart kind of apple (L. 349; *mohi amri*); cf. **ambárⁱ,** p. 27*b*, l. 4. **-anzan** -अ़ञन् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, described as having a small, sweet-scented, soft grain; the grain (rice) of this paddy; cf. **anzan,** p. 36*b*, l. 42. **-byôlᵘ** -ब्योलु । धान्यविशेषः m. 'mosquito-seed', N. of another kind of paddy, described as having a full, white grain. **-wan** -वन् । धान्यविशेषः m. another kind of paddy, described as having a very full red-coloured grain.

muh मुह् । मोहः m. loss of consciousness, perplexity, delusion, embarrassment; folly, ignorance, infatuation; illusion of mind, delusion (K. 209); (in a Hindū religious sense) the illusion that transient things are eternal, or that the phenomenal world has real existence (very common in Hindū poetry in this sense) (L.V. 67, 74; Śiv. 18, 268–9, 347, 888, etc.; Rām. 1762). This word is a corruption of **mōh** or **mūh** (q.v.) which is borrowed directly from Sanskrit. When this word is used to indicate 'Illusion' personified, it has the genitive in **-unᵘ,** as in Śiv. 711, 1332, 1693, 1778. **—gatshun —**गछुन् । मोहाप्तिः m.inf. astonishment, delusion, embarrassment, insensibility, fainting, etc., to occur; delusion to depart, true knowledge to be acquired (Śiv. 1276). **—tshunun —**छुनुन् । मुग्धीकरणम् m.inf. to stupefy, perplex, infatuate. **—wŏthun —**व्वथुन् । धार्ष्ट्याधिगमः m.inf. infatuation to arise; arrogance, insolence, to come into existence.

muha-māyā मुह-माया or (Rām. 1077) मोह-माया । मायाहेतुकमोहः f. delusion caused by unreality of the universe being considered as real (Śiv. 893); an illusion, an illusive appearance (Rām. 1077).

muhas gatshun मुहस गछुन् । मोहापत्तिः m.inf. to go to delusion, to become deluded (K. 657, 783, 930).

mahābalī महाबली adj. c.g. exceedingly strong, very powerful or mighty; a very mighty or powerful person (Rām. 552).

mahabbath or (H. x, 4) **mahabath** محبت or **mahōbath** महोबथ् (Śiv. 844, Rām. 81, 1053) m. (for gend., see W. 18) (sg. dat. **mahabbatas** محبتس), love, affection (Gr.M.; YZ. 256; Śiv. 844; Rām. 81, 1053; H. x, 4).

mahādān महादान् m. a great gift, largess, bounty (K. 843).

mahā-danu महा-द(or ध)नु or **mahādanu-danḍ** महाद(ध)नु-दंड् m. a great, or mighty, bow (the weapon) (K. 370–1, 402, 429).

mahādēv महादेव् m. (sg. ag. **mahādivⁱ** महादीवि, K. 373, 739, 783, 822, 830), a N. of the god Shiv (Śiva), used as a proper name of Hindūs (Gr.Gr. 99; Śiv. 208, 234, 266, 697, 700, 844, etc.; Rām. 112, 940; K. 370, 621, 740, 794, 821, 826, 828, 876).

mahāganapath महागणपथ् m. the great (god) Ganēsh, i.q. **ganapath,** q.v. (Śiv. 1, 1142).

muhüjᵘ मुहजू f. a small pestle, a rod (f. dim. of **muhulᵘ,** q.v.) (cf. **nāra-m°,** s.v. **nār**).

mahākāl महाकाल् m. Time (personified) (Rām. 1510); N. of a form of Shiv (Śiva) in his character as destroyer of the world (Rām. 735, 1058, 1518; Śiv.

165, 372, 594); a N. of Yama, the god of death, Death personified (Śiv. 1888).

mahākalph महाकल्फ m. (sg. dat. **mahākalpas** महाकल्पस्), (in Hindū theology) a vast cycle of time (in Sanskrit, *mahākalpa*), corresponding to the life of Brahmā, which consists of a hundred years of which each day and night is usually said to consist of a *kalpa* or 4,320,000,000 mortal years; cf. **kalpānth.** At the end of each *kalpa*, there is a dissolution of all things, but Brahmā survives. At the end of a *mahākalpa* (*mahākalpánta*, or in Kāshmīrī *mahākalpānth*) Brahmā himself dies, and there is total dissolution.

mahākalpānth महाकल्पांथ् m. (sg. dat. **mahākalpāntas** महाकल्पांतस्), (in Hindū theology) the end of a **mahākalph** (q.v.), when there is total dissolution of the whole universe including even the gods themselves (Śiv. 979).

mahkam महकम (= محکم) adj. c.g. made firm, firm, stable, strong (H. xi, 9); strong, established, which cannot be abrogated (H. iv, 6).

mahla मह्ल, see **mahala.**

mahal महल् (= محل) f. (for gend., see W. 18), a place, position, situation; a district, quarter; a mansion, a palace (W. 18). **-bāgay** -बागय् । महालयविभागः f. division of a tract of country by metes and bounds, division of a town into various specified quarters or districts, each part having a separate designation.

mahala-khān (or **-khāna**) महल-खान् (or -खाना) (= محل خانه) m. the inner part of a palace, a harem, seraglio (K. 977; H. viii, 3, 11 (both **-khān**)). **dökhil-i-mahalakhāna,** (of a woman) brought into, or made a member of, the harem (H. xii, 19).

mahala महल محله । महालयाश्रयः m. a district, division, quarter (of a city or town), ward, parish (K.Pr. 236); in composition this word generally takes the form **mahla**, as in:—**mahla-bôjᵘ** मह्ल-बोज़ु । महालयसखः a ward-partner, i.e. a friend of the same quarter of a town (u.w. ref. to the meeting of two such persons in some place far from home). **-gand** -गंड् । महालयवास्तव्यैकमत्यम् m. unity of opinion, confederation, coalition amongst all the inhabitants of a ward. **-wölⁱ** -वॉलि । एकमहालयवास्तव्यजनसमुदायः m.pl. the inhabitants of a ward (spoken of as a whole group).

muhulᵘ मुहुलु । मुसलम् m. a pestle (W. 3, *mahol*, 114, *möhal*); esp. a long heavy wooden pestle for husking rice, etc., in a mortar (El. *muhil*) (L. 462); cf. **kanz-m°** (p. 459*b*, l. 29), **nāra-m°**, s.v. **nār,** and **yĕndra-m°**, s.v. **yĕndᵃr**, **muhᵃlⁱ-khünḍᵘ** मुहलि-खंडू । लघुमुसलम् f. a pestle worn light and thin by use.

mahᵃladār मह्लदार् محله‌دار । महालयरचकः m. (f. **mahᵃladārĕñ** मह्लदार्यञ्), the head man of a district or parish, an officer in charge of a ward, an alderman; (in Kashmīr) the officer in charge of a division of a city, the ward-watchman, who guards the village by night, and sees that Government orders are carried out (K.Pr. 105). According to El. (s.v. *mahallodár*), his chief duty seems to be to act as a spy over the people. Sometimes women fill this post. Mahᵃladārs are generally heartily hated by the people, which is not to be wondered at. When a woman fills the post she is called by the f. term **mahᵃladārĕñ,** which, according to El., also means the wife of a **mahᵃladār,** but cf. **mahᵃladār-bāy,** bel. **-bukurᵘ** -बुकुरु । धार्ष्ट्यव्यापारः m. the gruffness of the ward-watchman; hence, arrogance, insolence, rudeness; cf. **bukurᵘ**, p. 102*a*, l. 43. **-bāy** -बाय् । महालयरचिपत्नी f. the wife of a ward-watchman. **-wān** -वान् । महालयरचिसमाश्रयः m. the office, or residence, of the ward-watchman.

mahᵃladöril मह्लदॉरिल् । महालयरचित्वम् f. the office or duties of a ward-watchman; conduct like that of a ward-watchman, rudeness, insolence, arrogance.

mŏhalakh म्वहलख् (= مهلک) m. a place of destruction or danger, a precipice, or the like (Rām. 950).

mahālakshmī महालक्ष्मी f. (sg. dat. **mahālakshmiyĕ** महालक्ष्मिय), i.q. **lákhⁱmī** (q.v.) or **lakṣmī,** N. of the goddess of fortune, the wife of Vishnu; identified by worshippers of Śiva with Dēvī (see **dīvī**), the wife of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 96).

mahlāma मह्लाम (= مرهم ,ملهم) । लेपौषधम m. soft plaster, dressing for wounds, ointment, salve. **-gorᵘ** -गोरु । लेपौषधवैद्यः m. an apothecary who makes his living by preparing ointments. **-püṭᵘ** -पटू । लेपौषधलिप्तपटिका f. lint or cloth on which ointment is smeared for application to a wound, etc.

mahalish 1 महलिश् । औषधलेपविमर्दः f. rubbing in ointment, rubbing the affected part after applying ointment.

mahalish 2 महलिश् । प्रोन्नतपार्वतीयाधित्यकाभूमिखलम् f. a high mountain table-land.

mahölishⁱ महॉलिशि f. N. of a certain *tīrtha* or sacred bathing place in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1030, Rām. 249).

mahimā महिमा m. greatness, glory, majesty (esp. one of the attributes of Śiva, as the container of all the fourteen worlds); the tale of a person's greatness, a full account of his glory (Śiv. 1166, 1503, 1628). **mahimna-pār** महिम्न-पार् m. N. of a hymn in honour of Śiva, called in Sanskrit the *mahimnaḥ stava* (Śiv. 867).

muhim मुहिम مهم m. an urgent, or momentous business, important affair; exigency, an affair of consequence; (in Kāshmīrī) misfortune, poverty (El. *muhyum*; K.Pr. 165; H. i, 4, 5, 11, 12; viii, 9; x, 3). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । दारिद्र्यापत्तिः m.inf. poverty to fall (of a rich man being reduced to beggary). **—ťshunun** —छुनुन् । दारिद्र्येण योजनम् m.inf. to cast poverty, to reduce another to beggary. **-zad** -ज़द् adj. c.g. poverty-stricken (H. x, 4).

muhima मुहिम, by poverty; hence, as postpos. governing abl., in the case of poverty, i.e. in the case of (such-and-such a thing) not being forthcoming, if there is not (such-and-such a thing), as in **sini muhima sŏťsal**, if there is not a plate of meat and rice, there is (at least) a mallow.

muhⁱmunᵘ मुहिमुनु, sg. gen., in **muhⁱmānⁱ phŏtⁱ** मुहिमंनि फ़ुंति । अतिदारिद्र्यम् m.pl. utter poverty.

muhimlad मुहिम्लद् । दारिद्र्यहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **muhimladiñ** मुहिम्लदिञ्), suffering from utter poverty, poverty-stricken.

mahimna महिम्न, see **mahimā**.

mĕhmān म्यह्मान् مهمان m. a guest; a poor orphan (who is always somebody's guest) (K.Pr. 261).

mĕhmāndōri म्यह्मान्दोरी or (El.) **mahmāndōri** مهمانداری f. hospitality. **—karūñᵘ** —करुञ् f.inf. to show hospitality, to entertain (El.).

mahāmanthᵃr महामन्थर् m. (sg. dat. **mahāmantras** महामन्त्रस्), a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell (cf. **manthᵃr**) (Śiv. 1449).

mahāmāyā महामाया f. worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent; the same personified as Śiva's energic power (Śiv. 60, 196, 530, 651, etc.).

mihᵃna मिह्न । भूषणोपयोगिरागभेदः, अतिसूक्ष्मचूर्णः m. jeweller's rouge, a plate-powder, a powder for polishing jewelry; any fine powder. **-gorᵘ** -गरु । भूषणरञ्जनशिल्पी m. maker of, or worker with, jeweller's rouge. **—khārun** —खारुन् । भूषणे रागयोजनम् m.inf. to apply jeweller's rouge to an ornament or the like.

mōhinī मोहिनी f. a fascinating woman; N. of the female form assumed by Viṣṇu, when he cheated the demons of nectar at the churning of the ocean (K. 929).

muhun मुहुन् । मोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muhᵘ** मुहु, f. **mushᵘ** मुशु (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **mushyōv** मुश्योव or **muhyōv** मुह्योव् (Gr.Gr. 225); cf. Gr.Gr. 225), to swindle, defraud, delude, cause illusion to (Śiv. 1728); to fascinate (Gr.M.); (conj. 2) to suffer illusion, to be deceived (L.V. 13).

muhᵘ-motᵘ मुहु-मतु । अपहारितः perf. part. (f. **mushᵘ-mŭťsᵘ** मुशु-मंचु), swindled, defrauded.

muhith gaťshun मुहिथ् गछुन् । धनाद्यपहरणम् m.inf. to run off with property after swindling. **—nyunᵘ** —निनु । छलेनापहरणम् m.inf. to steal property by swindling. **—ťshunun** —छुनुन् । छलेनापहरणानुभावनम् m.inf. openly to carry off property gained by swindling.

mōhundguji (? spelling, ? **mōhangūjᵘ**), *Aconitum Napellus* (L. 76).

mihnadār मिह्नदार् । वर्णकरागयुक्तः adj. c.g. covered with jeweller's rouge (of an ornament); (of a silver or gold ornament) coloured, painted with a paste.

muhnār मुह्नार् । भूषणादिबाङ्ख्यम् m. a great collection of jewelry and ornaments.

mĕhanath म्यहनथ् or **mihnath** محنت m. (also occasionally, as in Gr.M., f.) (sg. dat. **mĕhanatas** म्यहनतस् or, if f., **mĕhanŭťsᵘ** म्यहनंचु (Gr.M. 1836)), toil, exertion, labour (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 142 (*mĕhnatas*, sg. dat.)).

mĕhᵃnatī म्यह्नती محنتی adj. c.g. laborious, diligent, industrious, painstaking (Gr.M.).

mahānawam महानवम् । महानवमी f. (sg. dat. **mahānavŭmᵘ** महानवंमु), 'the great ninth,' the ninth lunar day of the light half of the month Ōshid (in Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), sacred to the goddess Durgā (L. 266, *Maha Nowmi*).

mahanyuwᵘ महनिवु । पुरुषः, सेवकः m. a man (El. *mohanyú* or *mŏhnyu*). (Gr.Gr. 58; Gr.M.; W. 18 *mahaniu*, 111 *mahiniu*; K.Pr. 30, 146, 156; H. x, 1, 4); a serving-man, a slave (K. 1163); man, mankind, the human species (Gr.M.); a person (man or woman; cf. **nŏshĕ-m°**, a daughter-in-law person, s.v. **nŏsh**).

mahanivⁱ-bal महनिवि-बल । सेवकबलम् m. power owing to possessing a multitude of servants or slaves. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्यलु m. a crowd of men (Gr.Gr. 152). **-kotᵘ** -कटु । सेवकबालकः m. the son of a slave. **-rĕmph** -रेंफ f. a poor man, a poor miserable fellow (Gr.Gr. 163). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । सेवकविशिष्टः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses many slaves or servants.

mehnzrāt, see **maizi-rāth**, s.v. **maiz**.

mahāpurush महापुरुष् m. a great man, an eminent or distinguished person, (in a religious sense) a very holy person (Śiv. 743, 1773).

mahra महर (= مهر) । स्त्रीधनविशेषः m. (amongst Muslims) a marriage portion settled upon the wife before marriage, dowry, jointure (L. 269, *mehr*).

mahōra (El.), i.q. **mahwa-mowa**, q.v.

mahurᵘ मह्रुह् । कीटविशेष: m. a kind of thin small worm or caterpillar, yellow and black in colour, which feeds on leaves. **mahariᵢ-dôwᵘ** महरि-दोवु । चुद्रडोरकविशेष: m. a kind of fine binding cord of twisted silver wire and silk (see **dôwᵘ**, p. 262*a*, l. 10).

mŏhar म्वहर् مہر । मुद्रा f. a seal, a seal-ring (El. *muhr*, Gr.M., K.Pr. 17); the impression of a seal, a stamp (Śiv. 414; H. x, 3, 10); a certain gold coin (current in India for about £1 16*s*., in Kashmīr valued at 12 chilkī rupees), a gold mohur (El. *mōhur*; Gr.M.; W. 21; K.Pr. 36, 78, 181, 243; Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1285; K. 953; H. i, 9; v. 10, 12). **—karünᵘ** —करुनु । मुद्राङ्कनम् f.inf. to put a seal (on), to seal, to stamp (H. x, 3, 10). **—trāvünᵘ** —त्रावुनु । मुद्रया अङ्कनम् f.inf. to seal a document (with one's own seal to authenticate the signature). **-zihar** -ज़िहर् । स्वर्णभूषणसमुदाय: f. a collective term for gold and silver ornaments.

mohara-khonᵘ म्वहर-खनु or (Gr.M.) **mŏhar-kan** مہرکن । मुद्राखननकार: m. a seal-engraver, a lapidary (El. *mohar-kand*). **-wöjᵘ** -वांजू । अङ्गुलिमुद्रा f. a signet-ring.

mŏhara म्वहर مہرہ । घर्षणमणिशिला m. a shell, a cowrie; a bead (of glass or coral); the bezoar stone; a rubber, shell, pebble, or the like used for giving smoothness and glossiness to paper, cloth, etc., a polishing instrument. Cf. **lāran-mŏhara**, p. 531*b*, l. 42.

mihrāb محراب m. the pulpit in a Musalmān mosque (El.).

mihrbān مہربان adj. c.g. friendly, kind, loving, affectionate, benevolent (El., Gr.M.); as subst. m. a friend.

mihrbōnī مہربانی f. favour, kindness, friendliness, goodness (El., Gr.M.); a favour, a kindness (Gr.M.). **—karith** —करिथ् conj. part. having done a kindness; hence, as interj. please! (Gr.M.).

mihrbōniyĕ-kinⁱ मिहर्बोनिय-किनि adv. by means of kindness; hence, please! pray! be good enough to (do so-and-so) (Gr.M.). **-süty** -सूत्य adv., i.q. **-kinⁱ** (Gr.M.); with kindness, in a kindly manner (Gr.M.); through (so-and-so's) kindness (Gr.M.).

mahārudr महारुद्र m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 152, 234, 1143).

mahārāj महाराज् or **mahārāza** महाराज़ (q.v.) । राजा m. a great king, an independent king, a king (Gr.M.; L. 258; Śiv. 700, 1227, 1353, 1521; Rām. 145, 986; K. 438, 1121); a paramount king; used as a polite vocative interjection, Sir! (Gr.M.).

maharāji महराजी in **maharāji wath** महराजी वथ् f. a highway (El., who makes it m.). Cf. **mahārāj**.

mahᵃram महरम محرم adj. c.g. one who is a confidant, one who is intimately acquainted (with a secret, dat.) (H. ii, 4).

mahārun महारुन् । कणश: करणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mahôrᵘ** महोरु), to separate by rubbing with the hand lumps of particles (such as lumps of rice grains clotted together), to crumble (anything). **mahôrᵘ-motᵘ** महोरु-मतु । कणश: क्षत: perf. part. (f. **mahörᵘ-mütsᵘ** महांरू-मंच़ू), crumbled (by some one).

mahārĕñ महार्यञ् । विवाह्यवधू: f. a great queen, i.q. **mahārōñᵘ**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); a bride, i.e. a girl during the days of the ceremonies preliminary to marriage, or shortly after marriage (cf. **mahārāza**) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; L. 258, *mahārāni*; K.Pr. 130; Śiv. 1090–1, 1227; K. 28, 654, 684); cf. **nēthᵃr 1.**

mahārĕñĕ mōjᵘ महार्यञ मांजू । प्रौढवयस्का वधू: f. a bride-mother, i.e. a bride (as ab.) who is no longer a child (*quasi*, who is as old as her mother, or old enough to be the bridegroom's mother).

mahārōñᵘ महारांञू । राज्ञी f. a great queen, the principal wife of a king; a queen in her own right; a bride = **mahārĕñ** (L. 258, *mahārāni*).

mahārūpiṭh महारूपिठ् adj. c.g. very beautiful, very handsome (Rām. 1258).

muharir मुहरिर् محرر m. a writer, clerk, scribe (Rām. 581).

muhūrᵃth मुहूरथ् or **muhūrta** मुहूर्त m. a moment, a short period of time (K.Pr. 176; K. 970, 1037); a period, time (auspicious or otherwise). Cf. **brahma-muᵒ**, p. 120*b*, l. 45; K. 970 has **brŏhmī-muᵒ**, with the same meaning.

mahāryushᵘ महार्युशु m. (sg. dat. **mahārishis** महारिशिस्), a great sage or saint (in Sanskrit *maharṣiḥ* महर्षि:) (Rām. 78, 1681).

mahārāza महाराज़ । महाराज:, वर: m., i.q. **mahārāj**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); (usually, in Kashmīr) a bridegroom (cf. **mahārĕñ**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 629, 726, 786, 840, 882, etc.); cf. **nēthᵃr 1.** **-madun** -मदुन् । धृतराजवररूपको नट: m. (in a theatrical performance) the actor who takes the part of a king or of a bridegroom. **-motᵘ** -मतु । आभूषितोन्मत्त: adj. (f. **-mütsᵘ** -मंच़ू), a king-lunatic, one who (mad or sane) dresses himself in grand apparel, but wears the wrong ornaments on the wrong parts of his body.

mahēsh 1 महेश् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1881).

mahēsh 2 m. a buffalo, another spelling of **mūshᵘ**, q.v.

mahāshĕktⁱ महाशक्ति f. the great Śakti, i.e. the energic power of Śiva (cf. **shĕkhᵃth**) (Śiv. 7, 1520).

mahēshān महेशान् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 488).

mahēshŏr or **mahēshwar** **महेश्वर्** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 380, 625, 627, 696, etc.; K. 1049).

mahā-sŏndar **महा-स्वंद्‌र्** adj. c.g. very beautiful (Rām. 342).

mahtāb مہتاب m. the moon (El.).

mahāsŏkh **महास्वख्** m. great happiness (Śiv. 203).

mahtōbī مہتابی f. a portion of a boat, situated behind the prow or in front of the stern (El.).

mahāthᵃm **महाथ्म्** m. (sg. dat. **mahātmas** **महात्मस्**; sg. nom. with indef. art. **mahātmā** **महात्मा**, Śiv. 848, 870, 875), majesty, dignity; a treatise giving an account of the merits of a divinity or shrine (Śiv. 743, 848, 870, 875, 1282, 1754).

mŏhtāj **म्वहताज्** محتاج adj. c.g. necessitous, needy, poor, in want (K.Pr. 134, Śiv. 1239, Rām. 91); in need (of, dat.) (Rām. 139); as subst. a poor man, a pauper.

mahātmā **महात्मा**, see **mahāthᵃm.**

mahāvidyā **महाविद्या** f. great knowledge, the great knowledge, the knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 96, 1094, 1151).

mahwa-mōwa (El.) or **mahōra** (El.) m. *Bassia latifolia.*

mahāwara محاورہ m. an idiom, phraseology, method of terminology, expression (Gr.M.).

mahāvīr **महावीर्** m. a great hero, a mighty warrior (Rām. 1268); a title of Halᵃmotᵘ (Hanumān).

mahāvĕtsōrī **महाव्यछ़ारी** adj. c.g. one who possesses great discrimination.

mahz محض adj. c.g. pure, simple, unalloyed. **-nĕnd** **-न्यन्द्** f. the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463, *mahznind*).

mahzara **महज़र** (= محضر) । **समाजसंमतिपत्रम्** a document or petition attested by a number of witnesses laid before a judge (with the view of promoting a suit); a public attestation by a number of people.

maj (? spelling and gend.) a log harrow (L. 461).

mājĕ **माँज्य**, see **mādun.**

mājū **माजू** m. the fruit or nuts of the *Cupressus sempervirens* or allied species (El.).

mījᵘ **मीजू**, see **mēlun.**

mōj **मोज्** موج m. a wave, surge, billow; whim, caprice, emotion, ecstasy; (in Kāshmīrī) exquisite beauty, ravishing loveliness (Śiv. 1327). **—wuchun** **—वुछुन्** । **उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to look on (indifferently) at caprices; hence, to neglect to correct naughty children, to look on at anything without worrying, to look at undismayed (Rām. 1396).

mõjᵘ **मोँजु**, see **mājun.**

möjᵘ **मांजू** (also written **möjⁱ** **मांजि**, or by paṇḍits **môjᵘ** **मोजू**) । **माता** f. a mother (El. *māj, mōj*; Gr.Gr. 36, 63, 72, 143, 147, 161; Gr.M.; W. 17, 115; L. 462, *mojh*; L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47, 51, 62, 64, 74, 87, 126, 130–1, 144, 156, 191, 261; YZ. 36, 76, 531; Śiv. 34–5, 80, 99, 435, 438, 599, 649, etc.; Rām. 180, 234, 275, etc.; K. 65, 82, 118, 140, 159, 164, 245, 758, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 1; ix, 9, etc.). **—bawōnᵘ** **—ववांजू** । **शक्तिरूपदेवता** f. 'mother Bhavānī', used in Kashmīr for the śakti or energic power of one of the chief Hindū deities, conceived as a personality to be worshipped (e.g. Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, or Durgā) (Śiv. 79, 80, 109, 496, 1315). **—dīvī** **—दीवी** । **शक्तिस्वरूपदेवता** f. 'mother goddess', id. (Rām. 1584). Cf. **möjⁱ-b(h)agavatī** with the same meaning in Śiv. 101.

mājĕ-bata **माज्य-बत** । **स्वेष्टानुकूलसुकरकार्यम्** m. 'food from mother'; met. some easy employment which suits one's inclinations, a soft job. **-dil** **-दिल्**, **-dilal** **-दिलल्**, or **-dinal** **-दिनल्** । **मातृगामी** m. three terms of filthy abuse, each meaning 'one who has incestuous connexion with his own mother' (see Gr.Gr. 107). **-gŏbur** **-ग्वबुर्** । **माताश्रितपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **gōbaras** **ग्वबरस्**), a mother's boy, a boy who clings to his mother's skirt. **-kōrĕ** **-कोर्य** । **मातृकन्ये** f.pl. mother and daughter, i.e. a daughter accompanying her mother (Gr.Gr. 72, L.V. 92, Śiv. 1313); cf. **kōri-möjᵘ** (p. 468*a*, l. 30). **-lĕkh** **-ल्यख्** । **मातृगालिः** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕki** **-ल्यकि**), abuse of a person's mother (a form of abuse). **-rostᵘ** **-रंस्तु** । **मातृहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** **-रंछू**), motherless, a child whose mother is dead or who is absent. **-rashar** **-रछ़र्** । **मातृहीनत्वम्** m. the condition of being motherless. **-tônᵘ** **-तोनु** । **मातृसमाचरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tönis** **-तांनिस्**), motherliness, action like that of a mother by a woman to one who is not her child; motherhood (Gr.Gr. 143). **-ṭôṭhᵘ** **-टोठु** । **मातृवत्सलः** m. (f. **-ṭöṭhᵘ** **-टांठू**), a mother's darling, a mother's pet. **—wadun** **—वदुन्** । **दुःशोकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wadanas** **-वदनस्**), a mother's lamentation, i.e. lamentation like that of a mother for a son who has died; hence, violent lamentation on the occurrence of a calamity. **—wadun wŏthun** **—वदुन् व्वथुन्** । **बहुलसमाजकर्तृकशोकाक्रन्दः** m.inf. general loud lamentation by the general public on the occurrence of any great public calamity. **-yĕtīm** **-यतीम्** । **मृतमातृकः** c.g. a motherless child (an expression of the language of compassion).

māji-khŏta kūrᵘ büḍᵘ gatshünᵘ **माजि-ख्वत कूरू बंडू गछ़्नू** । **संक्षेपवृत्तावतिविस्तारापातः** f.inf. the daughter to become greater than the mother, u.w. ref. to some small action or business which unexpectedly becomes of great importance.

mujᵘ मुज़ । निश्चेष्टः adj. (f. **mujᵘ** मुज़ू), laziness, inaction, abstention, through laziness, from even the most necessary actions such as eating and drinking.

mujᵘ मुज़ू (sometimes written **muj** मुज्, **mujⁱ** मुजि, or **mūjⁱ** मूजि) । मूलिका f. a radish (K.Pr. 15, 94, 107, 146, 167). The two varieties of radish in Kashmīr are the **kōshirᵘ mujᵘ** and the **wāṭa mujᵘ**. Cf. El., s.v. *múj* (Gr.Gr. 16, 145, 163, 164; L. 457, 463 (*mujh*)).

mujĕ kaḍanĕ मुज्य कडञ । कार्यानासक्त्या कालक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to pluck radishes; met. heedlessly to waste time over any work.

muji (or **mujĕ**)**-bọ̄dᵘ** मुजि (मुज्य)-बूँदु । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः m. a bundle of radishes (Gr.Gr. 145). **-catiñ** -चटिञ् । मूलिकासूदविशेषः f. a conserve of radishes, radish chutney. **-dãd** -दाँद् । अतिमूढः m. a radish-ox; met. a fool, a noodle. **-dãdurᵘ** -दाँदुरु । मूलिकाक्षपीवलः, मूलिकाविक्रयी m. a radish-gardener, a man who cultivates or sells radishes. **-ḍākur** -डाकुर् । मूलिकारसः, मूलिकामध्यभागः m. the juice expressed from pounded radishes; the flesh of a radish; cf. **ḍākur 2.** **-ḍēmb** -डेंब् । मूलिकापूर्णजलाशयक्षेत्रम् m. a radish island, a lake-island in which radishes are profusely cultivated. **-dar** -दर् । प्रमेयाधिकतोलनम् m. radish-rate, a scale-pan containing radishes for weighment. (Radishes can be weighed only roughly, and, as the purchaser will not take less than the stipulated weight, he usually gets something over); hence, met. overweight in weighing. **-dār** -डार् । मूलिकाक्षेत्रम् m. a field of radishes. **-dĕv** -दाव् । अतिस्थूलकायः m. a radish-devil, i.e. a man round as a radish, a great round fat fellow (esp. when a fool and ugly looking). **-gab** -गब् । मूलिकापत्रम् m. the sprout of a radish (found in the centre of the leaf-cluster). **-gĕdᵘ** -ग्यडू । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः f. a row of bundles of radishes. **-hüṭᵘ** -हटू । शुष्कमूलकखण्डः f. a chip of dried radish. (Radishes are sliced and then dried, and so preserved for use.) **-khündᵘ** -खंडू । मूलिकाखण्डः f. a slice or bit of radish. **-kala** -कल । मूलिकाग्रम् m. the top of a radish (where the sprouts appear). **-kondᵘ** -कँडु । मूलिकाघर्षणवस्तु, हस्तपृष्टचर्मविकारः m. a radish-grater, an appliance for grating radishes; roughness caused by cold, or chapping, of the back of the hand. **-kõñᵘ** -कांञू f. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tulᵘ**, bel. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । मूलिकाङ्कुरः m. a radish seedling (for transplantation). **-kyowᵘ** -क्यवु । क्षुद्रमूलिकाविशेषः m. a small kind of radish; cf. **kĕvⁱ-mujᵘ**, p. 502*b*, l. 30. **-loṭᵘ** -लंटु । मूलिकासूक्ष्ममूलम् m. the long thin tail at the bottom of a radish. **-mŏla** -म्वल । अत्यल्पमूल्यः adj. c.g. the price of a radish; met. a very small price (given for something valuable). **-mulⁱvĕñ** -मुलिव्यञ् । मूलिकादीर्घनालपत्रसमूहः f. a collection of radish leaves dried for winter consumption. **-paṭᵘrᵘ** -पंत्रू । मूलिकापत्रसमूहः f. a bunch of radish leaves (Gr.Gr. 74). **-thôpᵘ** -थोपु m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164), i.q. **-tulᵘ**, bel. **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । मूलिकालता, मूलिकापत्रसमुदायः m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164); a bunch of young tender radish leaves; a young radish together with its tender leaves. **-türᵘ** -तंरू । मूलिकापुष्पितपत्रम् f. the flower (or seed-) stem of a radish. **-tsakul** -त्सकुल् । पृथुमूलिकाखण्डविशेषः m. a circular slice of a large radish. **-tsöryunᵘ** -त्सांर्युनु । मूलिकापत्रमलसमुदायः m. the refuse leaves of a radish (after selecting the ones good to eat). **-tsyūṭᵘ** -च्यूटु । मूलिकासूदविशेषः m. a sauce of grated or of pounded radishes. **-wūṭh** -वूँठ । अतिमूढः m. a radish-camel, i.e. a camel which is continually helping itself from a pile of radishes; met. a fat greedy fool. **-wathᵃr** -वंथर् । मुलिकापत्रम् m. a radish leaf. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tulᵘ**, ab.

mōjūb or **mūjūb** मो(मू)जूब् or (W. 99) **mūjib** موجب postpos. governing abl. (H. viii, 16), by reason of, on account of, in accordance with, in conformity to (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 157; H. viii, 16). Cf. **ami mūᵒ**, p. 54*b*, l. 42, and **mūzūba**.

mūjūd मूजूद (= موجود) adj. c.g. existing, extant, present (Siv. 1521); at hand, available (Gr.M.).

mujādal मुजादल् (= مجادله) । प्रलापवृत्तिः m. contending, disputing; contention, disputation, altercation; disputation, argument carried on in an assembly.

mājulᵘ माजुलु or (Gr.Gr. 147) **mājyulᵘ** माज्युलु । लज्जाहतः adj. (f. **mājijᵘ** माजिजू), apathetic through modesty, diffident, bashful, unpretending, shy (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a child) tied to his mother's apron-strings (Gr.Gr. 147).

majlis مجلس m. a council, assembly, congregation (El., Gr.M.).

majma (= مجمع) m. a tray (El.).

mãjĕ-matsĕ माँज्य-मच्य, see **māḍun**.

mījᵘ-mütsᵘ मीजू-मंचू, see **mēlun**.

müjᵘ-mütsᵘ मंजू-मंचू, see **malun**.

mãjun माँजुन् । धातुसंशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mõjᵘ** मोँजु), to polish, scour, or rub clean a metal article (with polishing powder or the like) or (by extension) some non-metallic article (cf. **kan mãjanⁱ**, p. 447*b*, l. 2). **mõjᵘ-motᵘ** मोँजु-मंतु । निर्मलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **mõjᵘ-mütsᵘ** मोँजू-मंचू), polished, scoured, as ab.

mējĕr मेज्यर् m. a Major (the English word); (in Kāshmīrī) a superior officer, e.g. a head groom or master of the horse (H. x, 5, 12, 13).

mājarāh माजराह् (= ماجرا) m. an event, incident, circumstance, occurrence.

mujarāh मुजराह् (= مجرا) m. that which is carried to the account or credit (of), credit; allowance, deduction. **—dyunu** —दिनु m.inf. to give credit (for a sum), to allow an abatement or deduction, to give the net amount due (Śiv. 1860).

majíth, majjit, see **mazēṭh**.

mujawwaza مجوزه adj. c.g. approved, permitted, tolerated; (in the Kashmīr revenue system) a system of annually settling the revenue demand of a village partly in kind and partly in cash (L. 407, 411, 450).

mājyulu माज्युलु, see **mājulu**.

majyōv मज्योव्, see **malun**.

mãjyōv माँज्योव्, see **mãḍun** and **mãjun**.

mējyōv मेज्योव्, see **mēlun**.

majōzī مجازي adj. c.g. figurative, metaphorical (Gr.M.).

makái, makãi, see **makōyü**.

makō m. *Solanum Nigrum* (El.).

mauka मौक or मौका (= موقع) m. a fit or proper time, occasion, opportunity (Gr.M.).

moku मंकु (= مکو) । वेमा m. the shuttle of a weaver's loom. **màki tārani** मंकि तारनि । निरन्तरकर्मासक्तिः m. pl. inf. to pass shuttles backwards and forwards; met. to be busy on some continuous monotonous work.

muku मुकु । अवटीटः adj. (f. **mucü** मुचू) flat-nosed, snub-nosed.

muka-nostu मुक-नस्तु । अवटीटः m. a man who has a flat-nose, flat-nosed. **-nasth** -नस्थ । अवटीटा f. a flat-nosed woman; met. a woman of a quarrelsome disposition.

makad मकद् । गुह्यपाश्चात्यस्थानम् the part of the body low down behind the pudenda, the anus, (often extended to mean the rectum) (El. *mekad*).

makadüñü मकदंजू । गुह्यपाश्चात्यास्थि f. the bone behind the anus, ? the coccyx.

mŏkaddam म्वकद्दम مقدم or **mukadam** मुकदम m. the head revenue officer of a village, a village headman (El.; K.Pr. 215, 231; H. ix, 1, 10); the headman of an office (El.); a policeman (El.).

mukaddima मुकद्दिम (= مقدمه) m. an affair, matter (Gr.M.); a law-case, a criminal or civil trial (Gr.M.).

makdūr मक्दूर् (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (Gr.M.).

mūkūf (= موقوف), see **mūkūph**.

makh मख् । कुठारः m. (sg. dat. **makas** मकस्), an axe (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 144; Śiv. 13, 1573, 1856); met. in comp. indicating violence, as in **daga-makh**, lit. an axe with a blow; hence, ultimate recourse to force (p. 193*b*, l. 12). **—dyunu** —दिनु । परितो विभेदनम् m.inf. to apply an axe, to chop, chop at (a tree, etc.) (Rām. 1580; H. vii, 4, dat. of obj.); met. to cut down all round, destroy (e.g. a business, a man's character, etc.). **—lagun** —लगुन् । परितो विभेदाप्तिः m.inf. an axe to be applied, a tree to be cut down or round, or pruned wit.. an axe; met. (of a work, condition, or business) to be cut down.

maka-dan मक-दन् । कुठारदण्डः m. the handle or shaft, of an axe. **-dār** -दार् । कुठाराश्रिः f. the edge of an axe. **-wôlu** -वोलु । परश्वायुधः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an axe-man, a man wielding an axe, or armed and threatening with an axe.

mēkh मेख् ميخ । कीलकम् f. (sg. dat. **mēkhi** मेखि), a nail, a pin of wood or iron; a peg, tent-peg; a stake, pile, post; a wedge, spike. **—bagārüñü** —बगारंजू । अतिरोषोत्तरदण्डविधानम् f.inf. after abusing and threatening (a person, esp. a woman) to award punishment, to add injury to insult. **—dìñü** —दिंजू । कीलकनिखननम् f.inf. to fasten, or hammer in, a nail, etc.

mŏkh 1 म्वख् । मुखम् m. (sg. dat. **mŏkhas** म्वखस्), the face (Śiv. 5, 68, 122, 203, 238, 333, 800, etc.; Rām. 561, 631, 756, 1265–6, etc.; K. 927, 1116); a mouth (cf. **gŏra-mŏkh**, p. 297*a*, l. 41) (K. 1060, 1145–6); the cheek (El., also *mŏk*); the opening, or mouth, of a boil, etc.; face (in the sense of audacity) (K. 1121). **—dyunu** —दिनु m.inf. to show the face; hence, (of the dawn or the like) to show the first signs, to begin (Rām. 1265). **—karun** —करुन् । विस्फोटादेरग्रपाकारम्भः m.inf. to form a mouth, (of a boil, etc.) to ripen and form an opening for the pus. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । विरुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to turn away the face, to become opposed to (a person), to take up a position of opposition. **—raṭun** —रटुन् to seize the face, to gaze on the face (H. v, 9).

mŏkha म्वख । निमित्तेन sg. abl. used as adv. face to face (YZ. 180, Rām. 1350); used in idiomatic phrases, as in **kami mŏkha,** with what face (shall I do so-and-so), how shall I dare (to do so-and-so) (K. 1121); **sŏkha-mŏkha,** unexpectedly, suddenly (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892).

as postpos. on account of, because of (cf. **am. mŏkha**, p. 54*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 1649; H. viii, 9; x, 4); by, by means of (cf. **shētra-sandi mŏkha,** (he will be killed) by his enemy (Rām. 957)).

mŏkha-doru म्वख-दरु । धृष्टः adj. (f. **-dürü** -दरू), hard-faced, i.e. insolent, disrespectful.

—dyunᵘ —दिनु । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of some one), to set before, present; to bring face to face (of combatants, mutual abusers, and so on). —dyutᵘ-motᵘ —दितु-मतु । संमुखे स्थापितः perf. part. (f. dits̃ᵘ-müts̃ᵘ दिछू-मंछू), put face to face (of combatants, etc.). —lagun —लगुन् । प्रत्यादेशः m.inf. face to face censure or abuse to be publicly directed against a person for some fault which he has hitherto been successful in hiding; (of a calamity) to be suddenly brought face to face (with a person), a sudden calamity to befall. -muday -मुदय् । संमुखे प्रतिवादः f. a face to face accusation. -mŏkh -म्वख् । संमुखसंयोगः f. meeting face to face. -mandach -मंदछ् । संमुखमन्दाक्षम् f. shame at being face to face, shyness, timidity, shamefacedness. —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth to meet (an enemy) (K. 587). -prath -प्रथ् । धार्ष्ट्यम् m. (sg. dat. pratas प्रतस्), a blow with the mouth, an insolent speech. -pashĕwañ -पशवञ् । सुदायविशेषः f. the present given to a woman on first seeing her newly-born child. —yunᵘ —यिनु । संमुखोपस्थितिः m.inf. to come face to face with a person; to face, confront (an adversary) (K. 628, 819–20, 871); to face (a piece of work, etc.).

mŏkh 2 म्वख् । वृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. **mŏkhi** म्वखि), a cutting (of trees, etc., for planting) (Gr.Gr. 16). **mŏkha diñĕ** म्वख दिञ । लतारोपणकर्म f. pl. inf. to set, or plant, cuttings.

mukuh मुकुह् । चर्ममलविशेषः m. scurf (in the head and elsewhere).

mukhbir مخبر m. an informer, a spy (in Kashmīr the profession is not looked upon as dishonourable, L. 421).

mēkhal मेखल् । उपवीतसंस्कारः f. the ceremony of investing a youth with the brahmanical thread (El. *mēkhla*). —tārüñᵘ —तारंञू । उपवीतकर्मविधानम् f.inf. to carry out this investiture.

mēkhali mahārāza मेखलि महाराज़ । उपनयनदीक्षितबालकः m. the hero of this investiture, the youth who is invested. -wôlᵘ -वोलु । उपवीतसंस्कार्यः m. the particular youth (among his brothers in a family) who is to be so invested; the father or other guardian of the youth; a priest or other person worthy of performing the ceremony.

mukhāla मुखाल । अजीर्णरोगः m. indigestion.

makhmal मख़मल् مخمل । पटविशेषः, पुष्पविशेषः m. velvet (Śiv. 500, 576; Rām. 201); N. of a certain plant, described as having bunches of leaves, red on the upper surface and yellow at the back, probably a small fragrant kind of marigold. Cf. **jāphurᵘ**.

makhmāliⁱ 1 मख़्मंलि । अपूपविशेषः f. a kind of cake made of wheat-flour, butter, etc.

makhmāliⁱ 2 मख़मंलि مخملی । पटविशेषमयः adj. c.g. of velvet, made of velvet; velvety, like velvet.

mekhana, see **may**.

mak̤hᵃr मंखर् مکر (also **mak̤ᵃra** मंकर) । लीलाकोपादिः m. (sg. dat. **mak̤ᵃras** मंकरस्, similarly, with *iẓāfat*, **mak̤ᵃr-i-zan** मंकरि ज़न्, the wiles of women (H. x, 13)); plot, machination; duplicity, wile, artifice, imposture, pretence; cf. **mak̤ᵃral**. **-wörᵘ** -वांरु । हेलोरगरोषाविष्कारशीला f. a coquette, a woman who out of coquetry pretends anger, etc. **mak̤ᵃra wahārun** मंकर वहारुन् । हेलया कोपरुगाविष्कारः m.inf. to exercise coquetry (as ab.), to coquet.

mŏkhorᵘ म्वंखरु or **mukhurᵘ** मुखुरु । धृष्टः adj. (f. **mŏkhürᵘ** म्वंखरू or **mukhürᵘ** मुखरू), talkative, garrulous, loquacious, fluent, voluble (esp. of a child); impertinent, saucy, perverse, audacious (in language, esp. of a child) (Gr.M.).

mukharan मुखरन् । धार्ष्ट्यम् f. (sg. dat. **mukharüñᵘ** मुखरंञू), loquacity, etc. (see **mŏkhorᵘ**); sauciness, impertinence (in language) (see ditto).

mukharun मुखरुन् । धृष्टताप्रकाशः m. (sg. dat. **mukharanas** मुखरनस्), display of impertinence or sauciness (in language).

mŏkhᵃrĕr म्वखर्यर् or **mukharĕr** मुखर्यर् । धार्ष्ट्यम् m. impertinence, sauciness (of language), daring (Gr.M., *mukharir*).

mŏkhās म्वखास् । विनापुस्तकादिकम् adv. by rote, by heart, without book, *memoriter*.

mŏkhta म्वख़्त or **mŏkta** म्वक्त । मुक्ता m. a pearl (not necessarily the pearl found in the pearl-oyster) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 117, 118, 159; YZ. 24, 27, 39, 71, 163; Śiv. 247, 787, 900, 1012, 1145, 1210, 1678, etc.; Rām. 168, 566, 569, 577, 640, etc.; K. 28, 97, 183, 590, 831, 843; H. i, 9); a pearl-like object said to be found in the frontal bone of certain elephants. Musalmān women are often called by this name, which they often pronounce 'Mŏkhit' (El.). **-grūphᵘ** -ग्रूफु m. a pearl-bud, a cluster of pearls; hence, a pearl necklace (K. 923). —**hŏgiñ** —हॉगिञ् । शुक्तिका f. a pearl-oyster (cf. **hŏgiñĕ-mŏkta**, p. 324*a*, l. 20). **-hāl** -हाल् । व्रीहिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -हांजू), N. of a certain kind of paddy producing a thin, long, white sweet-smelling grain (Śiv. 1112, 1212, 1748); the rice produced by this paddy. **-hār** -हार् । मुक्ताहारः m. a pearl necklace (K.Pr. 85, 221; YZ. 54; Śiv. 1153, 1794; Rām. 370, 1041; K. 927, 954); cf. **mŏktukᵘ hār** (Rām. 1122). **-hoṭᵘ** -हटु ।

बद्धमुक्ताहारगलः, मुक्ताहारविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a pearl necklace; a kind of pearl necklace of several strands. **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि । मुक्तायुगमम् f. a pair of pearls (forming a pair, e.g. in a pair of earrings or the like) (Gr.Gr. 82). **-lar** -लर् । मुक्तायष्टिः f. a string of pearls (Śiv. 163, 338, 1136). **-lür^{u} 1** -लंछू f. (for **2**, see **mŏk^{a}th 2**), a house made of, or adorned with, pearls (Śiv. 247, 1036). **-māl** -माल् । मुक्तास्रक् f. (sg. dat. **-māli** -मालि), a long chain-necklace of pearls (hanging down like a garland) (Śiv. 713, K. 60); a N. of Rādhā, the beloved of Krishna (Śiv. 713). **-nam** -नम् । सारदुर्लभवस्तु m. 'a finger-nail of pearl'; hence (as a description of something which it is found possible to obtain) rare and intrinsically of great value. **-phol^{u}** -फलु । मुक्ताफलम् (समूहो वा) m. a single pearl (Rām. 1542); a collection of pearls, a few pearls (Gr.M.). **-ṭang** -टंग् । भूषणविशेषः m. a kind of ear-ornament (shaped like a pear-fruit and with pearl drops). **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । मुक्ताविक्रयी m. a pearl-seller.

mŏkh^{o}t^{u} म्वंख्तु adj. (f. **mŏkh^{ü}ts^{ü}** म्वंख्चू), finally emancipated, released from transmigration, united with the Supreme, i.q. **mŏkh^{a}th**, q.v.

mŏkh^{a}th म्वख्थ् or **mŏk^{a}th, mŏkth** म्वक्थ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mŏktas** म्वक्तस), released, liberated; esp. finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and who has secured final beatitude, (in a religious sense) saved, free from reincarnation (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 301, 352, 607). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । संसारान्मुक्तिः m.inf. to become 'saved', as ab. (K. 187).

mŏkhtār म्वख्तार् مختار or (Śiv. 1794) **mŏktār 1** म्वक्तार् adj. c.g. and subst. m. chosen, selected; invested with authority, an agent, delegate, representative; invested with full power, absolute, independent, at full liberty (to act as one chooses) (Śiv. 914, 1714, 1794).

mŏkajyār म्वकज्यार् । मुक्त्याप्तिः, अवसरः m. the condition of obtaining release (from any condition), freedom (Gr.Gr. 138, K.Pr. 126); freedom from business, cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation; leisure or opportunity (for doing something) (K.Pr. 245). **—dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । पत्नीत्वसंबन्धादुन्मोचनम m.inf. to give freedom; to discharge (El.); esp. (amongst Musalmāns) to give (a wife) her freedom, to divorce (her). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्योनु । पतिसंबन्धान्मुक्तिग्रहणम् m.inf. to accept freedom, (of a woman) to be divorced (as ab.).

makka मक्क مکه m. the city of Mecca (K.Pr. 133).

makōl मकोल् m. gypsum (El.).

mŏkal म्वकल् । उन्मुक्तिः, अवसरः f. release, liberation (Gr.Gr. 128); cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation, leisure, leisure or opportunity to begin some new work (K.Pr. 138). **—yiñ^{u}** —यिञू । अवसराधिगमः f.inf. leisure to be obtained (for doing something), an opportunity to be found.

mŏkul^{u} म्वकुलु or **mŏkol^{u}** म्वंकलु । अवसरयुक्तः, निर्बन्धनः adj. (f. **mŏk^{ü}j^{ü}** म्वंकजू), released, set free, free, let go, emancipated (Gr.Gr. 138); free from other work, at leisure, or having the opportunity for doing something; abandoned, untenanted (of a house) (Gr.M.).

mōkil मोकिल् (= مؤکّل) m. one who delegates power (to another), the client of a lawyer (Gr.M.).

mukāl मुकाल् m. the fist (El.).

muköl^{i} मुकांलि । मुष्टिप्रहारः f. a blow or thump with the fist.

mūkāla मूकाल adj. c.g. having one's face blackened, publicly disgraced. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । तिरस्कारदुःखानुभवः m.inf. (of some respectable person) to experience disgrace (by being subjected to public abuse or the like). **—karun** —करुन् । तिरस्कारानुभावनम् m.inf. to put to disgrace, as ab.

mōkalam موکلم, see **mō 1**.

mŏkalun म्वकलुन् । उन्मुक्त्यधिगमः, समाप्त्यधिगमः, अवसराप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏkalyōv** म्वकल्योव्), to be released, let go, liberated, untied (of a person or thing), to escape, be freed (Gr.Gr. 128; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 65; Śiv. 7, 110, 250, 392, 1834; K. 346; H. v, 8; vi, 10, 11; ix, 11); (of a work) to be finished, completed (Śiv. 392; H. viii, 6, 8); to be done (with a thing), to have nothing more to do (with it) (Gr.M., Rām. 614); to get leisure (for doing something), to find an opportunity (for); (in a religious sense) to be freed from the bonds of existence, to become absorbed in the Deity, to secure salvation (Rām. 54–5; K. 239, 352, 495). **mŏkalyō-mot^{u}** म्वकल्यो-मंतु । उन्मुक्तः, समाप्तः perf. part. (f. **mŏkalyē-müts^{ü}** म्वकल्ये-मंचू), released, let go, untied (K. 571); finished, completed; having obtained an opportunity (for).

mŏkalāwun म्वकलावुन् । उन्मोचनम, समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏkalôw^{u}** म्वकलोवु), to untie, unloose, liberate, release, set free, save (Gr.M.; YZ. 382; Śiv. 3, 4, 18, 53, 61, 151–2, etc.; Rām. 312, 401, 684; K. 495, 765, 898; H. v, 8); to complete (a work), finish (Śiv. 53; K. 469; H. vi, 16; ix, 6; x, 1; xii, 5); to leave, abandon (Gr.M.). **mŏkalôw^{u}-mot^{u}** म्वकलोवु-मंतु । उन्मोचितः, समापितः

perf. part. (f. **mŏkalövᵘ-müʦᵘ** म्वकलांवू-मंचू), unbound, released, freed; completed (of some work being done).

mukīm (= مقیم) m. an appraiser, a broker; esp. a pashmīna-broker (El., who spells the word also *makāim*).

mukīmāna مقیمانہ m. a broker's fee, commission (K.Pr. 109). Cf. **mukaymāna.**

makān मकान् مکان m. a place (Śiv. 477, 1867; Rām. 523); a house, a dwelling-place, home (Śiv. 16, 1121; Rām. 272, 591, 1242, 1253, 1712, 1747).

mõkun 1 मोँकुन् । खण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **mõkanas** मोँकनस्), a small ball or roll of scented wood or lotus-filaments, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resultant powder being employed for various toilet uses (e.g. making a *tilaka* or sectarian mark on the forehead).

mõkun 2 मोँकुन् or **mõkun** मोँकुन् । मत्कुणः m. a bug. **mõkan-ṭoph** मोँकन्-टूफ् । मत्कुणदंशः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpas** -टूपस्), a bug-bite, or wound like a bug-bite; met. a hindrance caused by some mean person; a stinging remark.

mukun 1 मुकुन् m. wailing, used in the following:—

mukan-hāl मुकन्-हाल् । शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -हांजू or **-höjⁱ** -हांजि), a wailing room, the room or place in which the customary wailing for a dead person is performed by the women of the house and of the neighbourhood. **-höjᵘ bĕhun** -हांजू ब्यहुन् । शोकाक्रन्दप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to sit in the place of lamentation; to begin the lamentations at a death (when a number of people assemble for loud lamentation).

mukun 2 मुकुन् । सक्तवन्नचणम् m. to eat *sattū* (i.e. ground parched grain) or other food in the same manner. (*Sattū* is eaten by picking up the food with the tops of the fingers, and pitching it from a distance into the mouth.)

mukun 3 मुकुन् conj. 3, only noted in the following:—

mukyō-motᵘ मुक्यो-मंतु । समाप्तिं गतः perf. part. (f. **mukyē-müʦᵘ** मुक्ये-मंचू), completed, finished. Cf. **mŏkalun** and **mukāwun.**

mukund मुकुन्द m. a N. of Vishnu or Krishna, said to mean 'the giver of final liberation (Skt. *muku*)' (Śiv. 1417).

mukanostᵘ मुकनंस्तु, **mukanasth** मुकनस्थ, see **mukᵘ.**

mūkūph मूकूफ् or **mūkūf** (= موقوف) adj. c.g. stopped, suspended, discontinued (Gr.M., Rām. 1744); postponed, destined not to occur (Rām. 63, 99); dependent (upon, dat.) (Gr.M.); remitted, forgiven (of a tax or the like) (Rām. 1132).

mukāphāth मुकाफाथ् مکافات ? f. compensation, reparation; recompense, requital (Rām. 408).

makar 1 मकर् । कुम्भीरः m. an alligator, a crocodile. Cf. **magar 2.**

makar 2 मकर् । मकरराशिः f. the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac (Śiv. 477, Rām. 1276).

makᵃra मंकर्, see **makhᵃr.**

makara मकर । चुद्रकरकाः m.pl. small hail.

makir m. forgery (El., prob. another spelling of **makhᵃr**, q.v.).

makorᵘ मकंरु or **makur** मकुर् m. (sg. dat. **makaris** मकरिस्) (L.V. 18) or **makaras** मकरस् (L.V. 31), a mirror.

mŏkurᵘ म्वकुरु adj. unclean, filthy (of food) (El.).

mökir मांकिर् adj. c.g. garrulous, talkative (K.Pr. 132, *mäkir*); the word is perhaps another spelling of **mŏkhorᵘ**, q.v. It has only been noted in the above passage.

makᵃral मंकरल् । हेलाकोपकृत् adj. c.g. coquet, one who simulates anger or the like. Cf. **makhᵃr.**

mukarrar मुकर्रर् مقرر adj. c.g. settled, fixed, established (Gr.M.; Rām. 143, 1680). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to establish, fix, ratify (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 638).

mĕkrāz म्यक्राज़् مقراض or **mĕkarāz** म्यकराज़् । कृपाणीविशेषः f. a pair of scissors (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 165, 192); shears (Gr.M.); pincers (Gr.M.).

mŏksh मोच् or **mūksh** मूच् m., i.q. **mŏkᵃtⁱ**, q.v. (Śiv. 107, 519, 605, 646, 736, 867, etc.).

mukoshᵘ मुकंशु । पिष्टतुषः m. bran; a preparation of gold and silver leaves, etc., which is plastered over a Musalmān Kāshmīrī bride's face ten days after the wedding, when she returns to her husband's house (K.Pr. 131).

makēshŏr मकेश्वर् m. N. of a celebrated linga or phallus sacred to Shiva (Śiva) (in Skt. *makēśvara*) (Rām. 941, 943, 951, 953).

mŏkta म्वक्त, see **mŏkhta.**

mŏkti म्वक्ति (Śiv. 1112) or **mŏktī** म्वक्ती f. (sg. dat. **mŏktiyĕ** म्वक्तिय or (Śiv. 1526) **mŏktīyĕ** म्वक्तीय), i.q. **mŏkᵃtⁱ**, q.v. (Śiv. 209, 992, 1007, 1112, 1359; K. 626). **-dvār** -द्वार् m. the gate of spiritual emancipation, death and final release (K. 299, 455, 606).

mŏkaṭa म्वकट, **mŏkuṭa** म्वकुट, or **mŏkuṭh** म्वकुठ् । मुकुटम् m. (sg. dat. **mŏkaṭas** म्वकटस्), a tiara, diadem, crown (Śiv. 188, 778, 792, 892, 1501; Rām. 1738; K. 59 (**mŏkaṭa**), 925, 954 (**mŏkuṭa**)).

mŏkᵃtⁱ म्वक्‌ति or **mŏktī** म्वक्ती (q.v.) f. (sg. dat. **mŏktĕ** म्वक्तय), release from transmigration, final emancipation,

union with the Supreme (cf. **mŏkhᵒtᵘ** and **mŏkhᵃth**) (L.V. 29, Rām. 6).

mŏkᵒtᵘ म्वंक्तु, another spelling of **mŏkhᵒtᵘ**, **mŏkhᵃth**, qq.v.

mŏkᵃth 1 म्वक्थ्, another spelling of **mŏkhᵒtᵘ**, **mŏkhᵃth**, qq.v. (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 187, 301, 352, 607).

mŏkᵃth 2 म्वक्थ् f. (sg. dat. **mŏkᵘ̈ʦᵘ** म्वंक्चू, K. 114), another spelling of **mŏkᵃtⁱ** (q.v.) (Śiv. 858, 1163, 1688; Rām. 541; K. 301, 424, 611, 1077); **mŏkta-lürᵘ 2** म्वक्त-लंरू f. (for 1, see **mŏkhta**), an abode of final liberation (Śiv. 247, 1036).

mŏkᵃth 3 म्वक्थ्, i.q. **mŏkta**, so spelt in Śiv. 1688 to serve as pun on **mŏkᵃth 2**.

mŏktār 1 म्वक्तार्, see **mŏkhtār**.

mŏktār 2 म्वक्तार् m. a nonce-word in Śiv. 1794, to pun with **mŏktār 1**. It is offered as a contraction of the Sanskrit *mukhya-tārakaḥ* or 'Supreme Saviour'.

mŏktas म्वक्तस्, see **mŏkhᵃth**.

muktīshŏr मुक्तीश्वर् m. the lord of final emancipation (see **mŏkᵃtⁱ**) (Śiv. 858, 938, 984, 1159).

mŏktasar म्वक्तसर् مختصر adj. e.g. abbreviated, abridged, a summary (Śiv. 747); as adv. in short, to sum up, finally, to make a long story short (Śiv. 117, Rām. 1743).

makᵃʦ मकच् । कुठारिका f. a small axe, a hatchet (El. *makaz*) (Gr.Gr. 39, 66; K.Pr. 70, 195 (*makaz*)); cf. **makh**. —**wāyünᵘ** —वायंनू । कुठारिकाकर्मवृत्तिः f.inf. to ply a hatchet.

makᵃʦi-dan मकच़ि-दन् । कुठारिकादण्डम् m. the handle of an axe. **-dandᵘ̈rᵘ** -दंन्द्रू । कुठारिकाकोटिः f. the edge or point of a hatchet.

makawa (= مقوى) m. a box or case (esp. one of a circular oblong shape in which rolls of paper are carried); (in Kashmīr) a volume (El.).

mukāwun मुकावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mukôwᵘ** मुकोवु), to finish, complete; cf. **mukun 3**. **mukāwan-kōmᵘ** मुकावन्-कोमू or —**kömᵘ** —कांमू । शीघ्रतया समापनम् f. hurried completion.

maköyᵘ मकांयू । गवेधुका f. (sg. dat. **makāyĕ** मकाय), Indian corn, maize, *Zea mays* (El. *makāi*; L. 330, *makái*).

makāyi-ôtᵘ मकायि-ओटु । गवेधुपिष्टम् m. maize flour. **-düjᵘ** -दंजू । गवेधुचेत्रम् f. a plot on which maize is grown. **-dongᵘ** -डंगु । गवेधुरचाशाला m. a stage erected on tall poles in a field of maize, on which the watcher sits. **-dār** -डार् । गवेधुचेत्रम् m. a field in which maize is growing, or which has been prepared for maize sowing. **-jāma** -जाम । गवेधुकाच्छादनम् m. the leafy covering of a maize-cob. **-kād** -काँड् । गवेधुकाण्डम् m. the stalk of a maize plant or (meton.) the whole plant. **-kashᵘ̈rᵘ** -कश्रू । गवेधुकरण्डिका f. the part of a maize-cob that carries the seeds, the non-edible part of a maize-cob. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । गवेधुसमुदायः m. a quantity or collection of maize seeds; a single maize seed. **-tyūtᵘ** -त्यूँतु । गवेधुचूर्णभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. **-tītis** -तीँतिस्), porridge of pounded maize. **-ʦöṭᵘ** -च्वंटू । गवेधुपिष्टकः f. (sg. dat. **ʦöcĕ** च्वच्य), a maize loaf, maize bread. **-worᵘ** -वंरु । गवेधुपिष्टकः m. a maize cake, or wide thick loaf of maize. **-wüṭᵘ** -वंटू । गवेधुगुम्फः f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्य), a maize-cob. **-wāth** -वाठ् । गवेधुभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas** वाटस्), maize porridge, boiled coarsely-ground maize (W. 115, *makaiwāt*).

mukaymāna मुकयमान । क्रयविक्रयवृद्धिः m. brokerage, commission on a sale or purchase. I.q. **mukimāna**, q.v.

makaz, see **makᵃʦ**.

mal 1 मल् । मलम्, विष्ठा m. (sg. abl. **mala 1** मल), dirt, filth (Gr.Gr. 147; W. 110, 153; L.V. 31, 49; K.Pr. 10, 40, 237; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 1692); muck, mud, sediment (cf. **naṭⁱ-mᵒ**, s.v. **noṭᵘ**); ordure. **-borutᵘ** -बंरतु । मलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-barᵘ̈ʦᵘ** -बरंचू), full of dirt, dirty, filthy (Rām. 1517); cf. **mala-borutᵘ**, bel. **-gray** -ग्राय् । मलापहरणम् f. wiping or brushing or rubbing off dirt. **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । मलावलिः f. a long smudge of dirt. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । मलापहरणम्, मलोत्सर्गः m.inf. to wash off dirt; to evacuate, ease oneself, stool. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । मलत्यागः m.inf. to put off dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments. —**khārun** —खारुन् । कर्दमारोपः m.inf. to raise dirt, to raise an island or other piece of land by digging earth and piling it up. **-kal** -कल । मलसंघः m. an accumulation of dirt, dirt and the like (a jingle of **mal**). **-kala** -कल । मलपूर्णशिरः m. a head full of dirt, hair (esp. a woman's) filled with accumulated dirt on an uncared-for head. —**karun** —करुन् । विष्ठोत्सर्गः m. to ease oneself (in a regular manner), to go to one's daily stool. **-kᵒtᵘ** -कंतु । मलाक्तः adj. (f. **-kᵘ̈ʦᵘ** -कंचू), damp with dirt, i.e. dirtied, marked with dirt. **-katorᵘ** -कतरु । मलपात्रम् m. a filth sherd, a receptacle for ordure, a filth-pan. **-katürᵘ pĕñᵘ** -कतंरू प्यंञू । सर्वथा हेयत्वापत्तिः f.inf. the filth-pan to fall; met. to be discarded after being put to some humiliating or disgusting use. **-katürᵘ ʦhunünᵘ** -कतंरू छुनंनू । सर्वथा परिहारः f.inf. to cast away the filth-pan; met. to abandon, discard, or expel some member of one's family on account of hatred.

—**ladun** —लदुन् । सेत्वादौ मृत्कर्दमयोजनसंस्कारः m.inf. to build dirt, to pile up an embankment, or the like. **-liwan** -लिवन् । कर्दमोद्धरणखनित्र(ह्रेपुक)विशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-livüñ**^{u} -लिवंञू), a muck-spade, a kind of spade used for digging out mud from under water and piling it up on an embankment, island, or the like. **-mās** -मास् । मलमासः m. an intercalary month. **-mös**^{i} -मांसि । मलमासानुवर्ती adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, an intercalary month. **-môs**^{u} -मोसु । मलमासाचरणः adj. (f. **-mös**^{ü} -मांसू), one who performs the religious duties connected with an intercalary month. **-phĕran** -फ्यरन् । मलग्रहणाय धृतवसनम् m. a muck-coat, a kind of smock worn over one's clothes when employed on dirty work. **-palav** -पलव् । मलिनवस्त्रसमूहः m. a bundle of dirty clothes (ready for the wash). **-pāwun** -पावुन् । मलयोजनम् m.inf. to cause mud to fall, to dirty (e.g. new or clean clothes). —**pyon**^{u} —प्यंनु । मलिनीभवनम् m.inf. dirt to fall, to become dirty (from use, etc.) (L.V. 18). **-shrōŧsh** -श्रोछ् । मलशौचम् f. (sg. dat. **shrōŧsi** श्रोछि), cleaning off filth, the act of washing the privities after evacuation. **-sĕs** -स्यस् । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. a kind of skin disease described as a wide white mark or freckle. **-sĕs pĕñ**^{ü} -स्यस् प्यंञू । चर्मरोगविशेषप्रादुर्भावः f.inf. such a mark as ab. to appear. **-sĕsal** -स्यसल् । जडुलः adj. c.g. freckled, marked with white spots, as ab. **-tān** -तान् । मलाधारस्तम्भविशेषः m. the under supports of a house amid the dirt. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । क्षालनम्, शोकाङ्कमलत्यागः m.inf. to wash off dirt; to put off mourning garments, etc.; to go out of mourning (cf. *phir mal*, L. 263). **-t**^{a}**ŧsh** -तछ् । मलचालनी f. (sg. dat. **-t**^{a}**ŧshi** -तछि), a dirt-rag, a clout for wiping off dirt. **-t**^{a}**ŧsh karüñ**^{ü} -तछ् करंञू । मलमार्जनम् f.inf. to wipe up after cleaning off dirt. **-ŧs**^{ü}**ñ**^{ü} -त्संञू । तिरस्कारः f. dirt and charcoal; met. abuse. **-ŧs**^{ü}**ñ**^{ü} **gaŧshüñ**^{ü} -त्संञू गछंञू । तिरस्काराप्तिः f.inf. humiliation to be experienced from abuse. **-ŧs**^{ü}**ñ**^{ü} **karüñ**^{ü} -त्संञू करंञू । तिरस्कारखेदानुभावनम् f.inf. to cause humiliation by abuse. **-wôñ**^{u} -वोञु । मलिनजलम् m. dirty water, water which has been used for washing off dirt, washings; muddy water of a stream in flood. **-wās** -वास् । मलाद्रक्षार्थोपरितनवासः m. a smock put on over the clothes to protect them from dirt. **-watur**^{u} -वतुरु । पुस्तकावरणपत्रम् m. a dirt-leaf, the covering leaves at the beginning and end of a book, a book-cover. **-wāy** -वाय् । रोगावेशः, रोगांशविशेषः m. a whiff of dirt; hence, an attack of disease, the first symptoms of disease; the last symptoms of disease before complete recovery. **-wāy gaŧshun** -वाय गछुन् । रोगावेशवत् रोषावेशः m.inf. the first symptoms of disease to occur; met. to be sulky, or inwardly angry, with one's people for a very slight cause. **-zūṭ**^{u} -ज़ंटु । मलग्राहिवसनम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), an old valueless upper garment, worn over costly clothes to keep off the dirt.

mala-borut^{u} मल-बंरुतु । मलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-bar**^{ü}**ŧs**^{ü} -बरंछू), full of dirt, filthy; cf. **mal-borut**^{u}, ab. —**byūṭh**^{u} —ब्यूठु । निर्मलीभूतः adj. (f. **-bīṭh**^{ü} -बीठू), settled from dirt, clear (e.g. water once turbid, from which the mud has settled at the bottom of the vessel). **-dar** -दर् । रोगविशेषः m. a kind of white blister. **-gōjĕ** -गोज्य । निष्फलता f.pl. kernels of filth; met. profitlessness, futility, fruitlessness, wasted labour, loss of the results of labour. **-gōjĕ karañĕ** -गोज्य करंञ्य । निष्फलताविधानम् f. pl. inf. to cause the loss of the results of labour, to render futile. **-m**^{a}**tröz**^{ü} -मत्रांज़ू । मलसंघातः f. a condition of ordure and urine; a heap or pile of ordure, etc.; cf. **m**^{a}**th**^{a}**r**; cf. **-öz** (i.e. **-öz**^{ü}) in Gr.Gr. 143. **-rost**^{u} -रंस्तु । निर्मलः adj. (f. **-rüŧsh**^{ü} -रंछू), free from dirt, pure, clean, limpid. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । शोकत्यागः m.inf. to rise from dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments.

malas bĕhun मलस् ब्यहुन् m.inf. (of a bride) to sit indoors with her hair down for a week before the marriage (L. 268).

mal 2 मल् (sg. abl. **mala 2** मल), m. the cheek and temple, the hemi-cranium, used in the following:— **mala-goḍ**^{u} मल-गंडु । कपालास्थि m. the bone of the top of the skull, from the forehead to the nape of the neck. Cf. **gŏḍ**, p. 277*a*, l. 9.

mal 3 मल् for **mala 4** in **mal-guzār** मल्-गुज़ार् m. a graveyard (El.).

mala 3 मल (= ملاح) । नाविकः m. a seaman, sailor, mariner; esp. a boatman, waterman (a polite term instead of **hönz**^{ü}, q.v.). **-bāy** -बाय् । नाविकस्त्री f. a boatman's wife. **-koṭ**^{u} **1** -कंटु । नाविकपुत्रः m. a boatman's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a boatman (cf. Gr.Gr. 132).

mala 4 मल (= ملا) । यवनपुरोहितः m. the leader of prayer in a Musalmān mosque, a *mullā* (W. 135, *mallạ*; K.Pr. (*mallah*) 106, 134, 252; H. vi, 13); a Musalmān who superintends the religious rites on the occasion of births, marriages or deaths, generally a teacher or schoolmaster; a gravedigger (El.). **-bāg** -बाँग् ملا بانگ f. the call to Musalmān matins (El. m.). **-bāgi** -बाँगि adv. at day dawn (El.). **-cin̆** -चिन् । वल्लन्नविशेषः f. the Mullā's saucer, a present of food given to a Mullā by his client. **-khōsh** -खोश् m. a gravedigger (El.). **-koṭ**^{u} **2** -कंटु । यवनपुरोहितपुत्रः

m. a Mullā's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a Mullā (cf. Gr.Gr. 132). **-tab^a c** -तब्च् । यवनानां पुरोहितार्थो भक्तपाचविशेषः f., i.q. **-cin**, ab. **-wālawösh^i** -वालवॉशि । भीत्यात्मपाशः f. a Mullā's net, i.e. fear of the Mullā's disapproval, fear of what he will say.

māl 1 माल् مال । द्रव्यसमुदायः m. riches, money, property, wealth, possessions, merchandise, stock, goods, effects, estate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 14, 48, 77, 123, 133, 216; YZ. 233, 236, 401; Śiv. 430, 703; Rām. 610; H. i, 9; iii, 1; viii, 9); cargo (of a ship) (Gr.M.).

māl-ĕ-muft مال مفت m. property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

māla-khāv माल-खाव् । द्रव्यापहारकः m. one who commits breach of trust, a fraudulent trustee. **-mot^u** -मंतु or (K.Pr. 133) **-mast** -मस्त् । बहुलद्रव्यसंपदाढ्यः, द्रव्यरागातिशयः adj. (f. **-müts^ü** -मंचू), 'property-mad,' one who is drunk with wealth, a Crœsus, very wealthy; (as subst., m.) extreme passion for property. **-pots^u** -पंचु । द्रव्यसंग्रहविश्वासः m. goods-trust, trusting a person with the collection or accumulation of property (e.g. through previous experience of his honesty). **-patsh** -पछ् । द्रव्यसत्ताविश्वासः, द्रव्योपन्यासविश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **-patsi** -पछि), credit given to a person, or general trust in a person, on account of his known wealth; confidence in the safety of property entrusted to any person. **-sôw^u** -सोवु । बहुलद्रव्यपूर्णः adj. (f. **-söv^ü** -सांवू), rich in property, full of property; producing much property, very profitable. **-wôl^u** -वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), a rich person, rich.

māl 2 माल् । माला, पर्वतशृङ्गाग्रपङ्क्तिः f. a garland, wreath, chaplet, a necklace (Gr.Gr. 46, 65; K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 2, 88, 163, 194, 266, etc.; Rām. 489, 1025, 1090, etc.; K. 60, 97, 183, 423, 583, 1077); a rosary, chain; a row, a line (cf. **danda-māla**, p. 224*b*, l. 45); a row of mountain tops, a sierra (Śiv. 1684, 1707); met. a beautiful woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194).

māla-dŏgun^u माल-दगुनु । द्वावलिकमाला m. a necklace or garland of two ropes, a double-rowed necklace. **-gand** -गंड् । मालाग्रथनम् m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. **māli-gand**, bel.); the act of stringing a necklace or garland. **-trŏṭ^u** -त्रुटु । मालासमुदायः m. a garland-necklace, the whole group of such (of many strands) worn at one time (K. 85).

māli-gand मालि-गंड् । मालाग्रन्थिः m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. **māla-gand**, ab.). **-phol^u** -फंलु । मालाफलम् m. a single bead of a rosary. **-pan** -पन् । मालासूत्रम् m. the thread of a rosary.

māla माल or **mālal** मालल् । मातृगामी m. one who commits incest with his own mother or stepmother.

mālā माला f., i.q. **māl 2**, being the borrowed Sanskrit form of the word. Cf. **dīpa-mālā**, a row of lights; hence, the Dīwālī festival (p. 232*b*, l. 31), and **jamjam-mālā** (p. 347*a*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1171, 1174, 1314, 1436, 1489).

māli मालि interj. (prop. voc. of **môl^u**, q.v.), O Father!; hence (as a polite form of address) Sir! Good Sir! (L.V. 91). With the interjection **ha** prefixed we get **ha māli**, Good Sir, which L.V. 107, by a pun, equates with **hamāli**, O burden-bearer (cf. **hamāl**); so **hā māli** (K.Pr. 9, 74, 242).

malöi, see **malöy^i**.

mail मैल्, see **möl**. **mail-ṭang** मैल्-टंग् m. a kind of pear, *Pyrus kumaonensis* (El.), the beam-tree (*Pyrus lanata*, L. 74).

mēl मेल् । संयोगः m. meeting, coming together, assemblage (Gr.Gr. 124); union, intercourse; mixture, mixing together (Śiv. 1020); agreement, reconciliation; concord, intimacy, friendship, acquaintance (Gr.M.); an interview; meeting (Gr.M.). **-gēl** -गेल् । मैत्रीप्रीत्याद्याचरणम् m. close intimacy, close alliance; familiarity. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । योगापत्तिः m.inf. friendship, intimacy to occur; a meeting (of two persons) to occur; mixing together, trituration together to occur; and so on through the various meanings of **mēl**. **—thawun** —थवुन् । संयोगपरिपालनम् m.inf. to have or keep up an intimate friendship, to associate (with) (Gr.M.).

mēla मेल । तीर्थसमागमः m. meeting, assembly, company (cf. **māt^i-m°**, s.v. **mot^u 1**); a large concourse of people (for religious or commercial purposes), a fair (esp. at some sacred place). **-mahārāza** -महाराज़ । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवे अभिनयकृत् m. the manager or getter-up of a spectacle at a fair. **-mot^u** -मंतु । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवः m. the festival or holiday of a fair at some holy place.

mīl मील् । मषी f. (sg. dat. **mīli** मीलि), ink (Gr.M., W. 8, L. 461). **—karün^u** —करुनू । राश्यादेः अङ्कनम् f.inf. to mark a heap (of grain or the like to prevent theft).

mīli-ondur^u मीलि-अंदुरु । मषीपात्रम् m. an ink-pot, an ink-bottle; cf. **andar**. **-bôn^u** -बोनु । मषीपात्रम् m. an ink-vessel, an ink-bottle; cf. **bāna 1**. **-dūs** -डूस् । मषीलगुडः m. an ink-stick, a stick used for mixing ink. **-dawāth** -दवाथ् f. an inkstand, a pen-case and ink-bottle combined (W. 33). **-gor^u** -गंरु । मषीसंपादकः m. an ink-maker, an ink-seller. **-kalam** -कलम् । मषीलेखनी m. an ink-pen, a pen suitable for writing with ink; a pen full of ink. **-trüṭ^ü** -त्रूटू ।

मषीगुलिकाविशेषः f. a pill of dry ink, from which ink is made by mixture with water. **-wôn^u** -वोन् । मषीजलम् m. ink-water, the water with which an ink-bottle is washed, inky water. **-wör^ü** -वांरू । मषीधानिका f. an ink-vessel, a jar in which ink is stored (not an ink-bottle for writing).

mil^i मिलि, pl. of **myul^u**, q.v.

mŏl म्वल् । मूल्यम् m. price, worth, cost, value (cf. **kŏl-mŏl**, p. 436*b*, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 16, 146; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 71, 74, 100, 123, 206, 242; Rām. 1229; K. 178); intrinsic value, worth (Rām. 188). **—hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take a price, to charge a price (Gr.M.). **—khārun** —खारुन् । आदरारोपणम् m.inf. to raise the price of anything; met. to extol, cry up, puff, eulogize. **—khasun** — खसुन् । गौरवावलम्बनम् m.inf. price to rise, to achieve good repute, to rise in general favour. **—karun** —करुन् । मूल्यविधानम् m.inf. fix a price (Gr.M.; K. 954; H. viii, 9). **-tŏl** -त्वल् । मूल्यादिकम् m. price (indefinitely), price and cost, value, appraisement. **-tŏl wuchun** -त्वल् वुछुन् । मूल्यादिविवेचनम् m.inf. to settle the price, or value (of), to value, appraise, estimate.

mŏla-barŏy^i म्वल-बरांयि । मूल्यदण्डार्पणम् filling up the value, payment of agreed compensation for anything destroyed, lost, etc. **-mŏl** -म्वल् । बहुलादरः f. increase in value owing to general demand. **-mŏla pyon^u** -म्वल प्यनु । बहुप्रयत्नतः सिद्धिः m.inf. to be successfully accomplished after much exertion. **—pok^u** —पकु । अधिकमूल्येन विक्रीतः adj. (f. **-püc^ü** -पंचू), sold for more than its intrinsic value (owing to scarcity, rarity, difficulty of obtainment, etc.). **—pakun** —पकुन् । अधिकमूल्येन प्रचलनम् m.inf. to be purchasable only at a high price (owing to scarcity, difficulty of obtainment, or the like), the price (of anything) to go up. **—pakanāwun** —पकनावुन् । अधिकमूल्येन विक्रयः m.inf. to sell (an article) at an excessive price (as ab.); to raise the price. **—pakawun^u** —पकवुनु । अधिकमूल्येन प्रचरन् n.ag. (f. **—pakavün^ü** —पकवंनू), dear, high-priced, that of which the price has risen (e.g. on account of scarcity, stocks being low, etc.). **-rost^u** -रस्तु । निर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **-rüth^ü** -रंछू), without price, priceless; priceless, valueless (in Śiv. 1566, the word may be interpreted in either of these senses). **-sôw^u** -सोवु । उत्कृष्टमूल्याढ्यः adj. (f. **-söv^ü** -सांवू), of great price, of high value, of great intrinsic value.

mŏl^i म्वलि sg. instr. at a price (K. 157); hence, purchasable, that which can be obtained only by purchase (K.Pr. 203). **—hyon^u** —ह्यनु । क्रयणम् m.inf. to take at a price, to buy (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 234; YZ. 121, 124, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268; Rām. 1317).

mōl मोल्, see **mūl 1**.

môl^u मोलु । पिता m. (sg. dat. **mölis** मांलिस्, abl. **māli** मालि), a father (Gr.Gr. 36, 41, 56, 72, 143, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 9, 17 *mol*; L. 460 *mol*; L.V. 91, 107 (see **māli**); K.Pr. 51, 134, 144; YZ. 22, 155, 418; Śiv. 35, 438, 517, 599, 640, 649, 1278, 1906; Rām. 264, 275, 534, 599, 760, 812, 1426, etc.; K. 459–60, 473, 503, 614, 641, 689, 765, 875, 1027; H. v, 6; viii, 1, 13; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.); voc. **māli** मालि, see s.v. **-möj^ü** -मांजू father and mother, parents (El., who makes the word m. It is really two words of different genders; Gr.M.; W. 115, *mol-möj*; YZ. 531, (**möj^ü-môl^u**) 36).

māli-rost^u मालि-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüth^ü** -रंछू), fatherless (K. 47).

möl^i-mirās मांलि-मिरास् । पैतृकदायः m. that which is inherited from a father, paternal inheritance, patrimony; qualities, etc., inherited from a father, inherited paternal tendencies. **-māryuk^u** -मारिकु । पितृघातद्वेषः m. a father's halter; hence, hatred for a father's murderer, a death feud (on account of a father's murder). **-mĕth^ar** -म्यथर् । पितृसखा m. a father's friend. **-pŏth^ar** -प्वथर् m.pl. father and son (Gr.Gr. 72). **-sond^u** -सन्दु । पितृसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^ü** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, a father. **-sath** -सथ् । पितृसत्तासाह्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-süth^ü** -संचू), confidence in help or protection from the existence of a father; met. entire freedom from anxiety. **-yĕtīm** -यतीम् । मृतपितृकः c.g. (a child) whose father is dead, a fatherless (child). **-zāyun^u** -ज़ायुनु । परम्परागतगुणदोषः m. hereditary disposition, hereditary virtue, vice, health, disease, etc.

mölis bŏwanis मांलिस् बुवनिस् । पित्राशंसा m. a certain form of blessing, wishing a person long life as a father.

möl मांल् ميل (also written **mail** मैल्) । रुचिः m. inclination (to) (Śiv. 750); penchant, bent, bias (K.Pr. 100, *mol*; Śiv. 1691); wish, desire (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 11, 73; YZ. 230, 412; Śiv. 970); attachment, partiality, fondness, affection, love; desire for food (El.; cf. **bē-möl**). **—barun** —बरुन् । रुचिविधानम् m.inf. to show an inclination (to), to have a penchant (for), to have a taste (for). **—mashun** —मशुन् । रुचिविस्मृतिः m.inf. to forget one's desire (e.g. when 'the grapes are sour').

möl 2 मांल् adj. c.g. dirty (El. *mäl*).

mul मुल् مل m. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 164).

mūl 1 मूल् (also spelt **mōl** मोल्) । मूलम्, आद्यम्, आश्रयः m. (pl. dat. **mūlan** मूलन्, not **mōlan** मोलन्, Gr.Gr. 51. With emphatic **y** the ablative of this word is **mulay,** q.v.), a root (of a plant or tree) (Gr.Gr. 43, 51; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 184; Śiv. 747, 1430, 1530; K. 979); the root or fang of a tooth (cf. **armi-mūl,** p. 43*b*, l. 19); the root, basis, groundwork, beginning, principle, origin, cause, source (Gr.M.); the intention, root-idea (of a work, thought, etc.); the basis, foundation (YZ. 332; Śiv. 165; Rām. 710, 952, 961, 1375; K. 171). **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । मूलप्रतिष्ठापनम् m. pl. inf. to fix roots, (of a tree lately planted) to become firm by spreading out its roots; to found a family (e.g. when a childless person adopts a son); to set up a person in business (by providing capital, etc.). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् or **mūla kaḍun** मूल कडुन् । सर्वथा नाशनम् m.inf. to pull up the root, i.e. to pull up a tree by the roots (Gr.M. **mūla kaḍun**; K.Pr. 100, id.; Rām. 929, 1626, id.); to destroy utterly (a family); (of an object of study) to probe to the bottom, analyse. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । संततिच्छेदः m.inf. the root to go forth, to be pulled up by the root; (of a family) the only offspring to be cut off; (of a subject of study) to be probed to the bottom. **—ṭshĕnânⁱ** —छ्यनंनि m. pl. inf. to cut the roots, to cut off, destroy (Rām. 768). **—yinⁱ** —यिनि । आलस्यावेशः m. pl. inf. (of a newly planted tree) roots to spring forth, to take root; (met.) to take root, to be rooted to one's seat, to refuse to get up and work.

mūla-dana मूल-दन । मूलधनम् m. capital, principal, stock-in-trade. **-dyār** -द्यार् । मूलधनसमूहः m.pl. accumulated capital. **-gab** -गब् । मूलाङ्कुरः m. a sprout from the root. **—gālun** —गालुन् m.inf. to destroy from the root, utterly to destroy (Rām. 154, 159). **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य । मूलोद्धारवृत्त्या adv. root and trunk, root and branch (u.w. vbs. indicating pulling up, destruction, etc.). **-phyurᵘ** -फिरु । आदितो व्यत्ययः m. inversion, transmutation, from the very beginning. **-pŏrush** -प्वरुश् । मूलपूरुषः, समपङ्क्तिनिविष्टजनानां पुर उपविष्टः, पिण्डविशेषः m. the founder of a family, the earliest ancestor; the leader of a row of persons; the name of a special *piṇḍa* or lump of rice offered to Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*. **-rāḍa** -राँड । मूलधूर्तः m. a hereditary rascal, a rascal belonging to a rascal family; a rascal from his birth. **-tala** -तल । अन्ततः adv. thoroughly, from the very bottom, after thorough discussion (Śiv. 27, 1343).

mūlan drôtᵘ paṭran sag मूलन् द्रोतु पंत्रन् सग् । अन्तर्द्वेषबहिःप्रसादवृत्त्याचरणम् m. a sickle to the root and water to the leaves; hence, acting outwardly as a friend, but secretly as an enemy.

mūl 2 मूल् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the N. of the 17th (or, according to some, the 19th) lunar asterism (Skt. *mūlā*). **mūla-kŏnḍūjᵘ** मूल-क्वंडजू । जनुष्कुण्डली f. a horoscope or diagram in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of a person's birth.

mulai (El.), see **mulay.**

mūlai मूलै, see **mūlay.**

malēch मलेछ् also spelt **malīts** (El.) । म्लेच्छः m. (sg. dat. **malēchas** मलेछस्), (amongst Hindūs) an outcast, a man of irreligious or impure conduct.

malēchᵃgī मलेछगी । म्लेच्छवृत्तिः f. the condition or conduct of an outcast.

malⁱda मंलिद् । निर्णेजनम् m. furbishing, giving an outward appearance of cleanness to a garment, ornament, etc., by the application of varnish, lacquer, or the like. **—karun** —करुन् । परिचर्यादरविधानम् m.inf. to do furbishing; met. to show hospitality or politeness (esp. to a person unworthy of it).

malīda ملیده m. a kind of fine woollen cloth (made of lamb's-wool). **-gar** ملیده گر m. a washer of woollen cloth (El.).

mūlādār मूलादार् । उत्पत्तिस्थानम् m. the place of origin; wealth, assets, resources; (in Śaiva mysticism) the mystical circle above the organ of generation.

malagaḍi m. a base man (K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **alagaḍi,** a great man).

mulāhaza ملاحظه m. inspection, view, notice (Gr.M.).

malika मलिक ملکه f. a queen (Gr.M.).

mulkī मुल्की ملکی adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a country (Gr.M.).

malakh मलख् ملک m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), an angel (H. iv, 2).

malikh मलिख् (= ملک) । पार्वतीयदुर्गममार्गपालः m. (sg. dat. **malikas** मलिकस्), a king; a title of honour or respect (cf. **bŏṭa-m°**, p. 138*b*, l. 20) (used sarcastically in the Voc. K.Pr. 191); (in Kashmīr) a way-warden, a man whose duty it is to keep mountain passes and forest roads clear, and to watch and help travellers on them.

malukh मलुख् । तरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), a wave (of water) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, *malkh*) (cf. **pã-m°**, s.v. **pôñᵘ**).

milⁱkh मिलिख् (= ملک), m. property, landed property, an estate (Gr.M.).

mölikh मॊलिख् مالک m. a possessor, proprietor, a lord (El., YZ. 157, Rām. 70); a master (Gr.M.); the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house, etc.)

(Gr.M., K.Pr. 107). asᵃl mölikh, the real owner, the principal in a firm or business (Gr.M.).

mulᵃkh मुल्ख् ملک m. (sg. dat. **mulkas** मुल्कस्), a kingdom, rule, state, country, territory, region, land (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 216; YZ. 236; Rām. 512, 822; H. i, 1). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । अत्याक्रोशविधानम् m.inf. to raise the country, to raise a great outcry against some unpopular action or conduct.

mulk-ĕ-bēgāna ملکِ بیگانہ m. a foreign land (K.Pr. 146).

mulūkh मुलूख् ملوک m. kings; used in Rām. 70 as equivalent to **mulᵃkh**, q.v.

mȧlⁱkönᵘ मलिकांनू f. a queen (H. xi, 2).

mulākāth मुलाकाथ् ملاقات m. (sg. dat. **mulākātas** मुलाकातस्), meeting, a visit (El., Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to meet a person, to make a visit (Gr.M.) **—karanāwun** —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to be met, to introduce one person to another (Gr.M.).

mall मल्ल m. a strong man, a hero, athlete, wrestler, boxer (L.V. 24, K. 434).

malla, mallah, see **mala 4.**

malāla मलाल (= ملال) । वैमनस्यम् m. weariness, fatigue, languor, ennui; dejection, sadness, melancholy (YZ. 20, Śiv. 425); affliction, grief, anguish; vexation, displeasure, estrangement (Śiv. 661; Rām. 762, 1574). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । वैमनस्यावाप्तिः m.inf. estrangement, etc., to occur.

mālal मालल्, i.q. **māla,** q.v.

malūl मलूल् ملول adj. c.g. fatigued, tired, weary; sick, indisposed; grieved, sad, dejected. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to offend (El.).

mŏlulᵘ म्वलुलु । उत्कृष्टमूल्यकः adj. (f. **mŏlᵘjᵘ** म्वलंजू), high-priced, costly, expensive (Gr.Gr. 146, Gr.M., Śiv. 1230); valuable (Gr.M.).

malölĕth मलांल्यथ् (= ملالت) । वैमनस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **malölĕtsᵘ** मलांल्यंचू), i.q. **malāla,** q.v.

mālum (El., K.Pr.) मालुम, **mālūm** معلوم, **môlum** (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1283) मोलुम or **môlūm** मोलूम adj. c.g. known (Śiv. 1283; Rām. 356, 380, 447, 732, 1533); clear, evident, certain, obvious, apparent. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to know, understand (Rām. 806, 1347); to discover, find out, ascertain (El., Rām. 1384); to perceive, behold, recognize; to deem, suppose. **—sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to become known (to), to be discovered (K.Pr. 206); to appear, seem, be deemed, supposed; to learn (El.).

mālamuhᵘ मालमुहु m. in the following:—**mālamuhⁱ-tsūtᵘ** मालमुहि-चूँटु । पालीवत-(फल-)विशेषः m. a kind of wild apple, pink in colour, with a sub-acid sweet flavour, good for cooking (L. 350, *malmu,* where it is described as green).

malmȧlⁱ मल्मंलि (= ململ) । कार्पासपटविशेषः f. muslin.

mālāmāl मालामाल् مالامال । परिपूर्णः adj. c.g. heaped, brimful (Śiv. 1213); full, replete, abundant.

milamish मिलमिश् । मलयोगः f. intimate association with some impurity, e.g. of oil with a portion of sediment or milk with a portion of water (Gr.Gr. 128).

milmishĕdār मिल्मिशदार् । मलांशसंयुक्तः adj. c.g. mixed with impurity.

malāmath मलामथ् ملامت f. (sg. dat. **malāmütsᵘ** मलामंचू), reproof, rebuke, censure, reproach, accusation, reviling. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ्ञ f.inf. to rebuke.

malun मलुन् । परिमलनम् (मर्दनम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **molᵘ** मंलु; 2 p.p. **majyōv** मज्योव् or **malyōv** मल्योव्), to rub, anoint, shampoo (K. 942, 956); to rub (something on to a person) (YZ. 19, 234; Śiv. 503, 529, 593, 815–16, etc.; Rām. 389, 1537; K. 425, 973, 976). **molᵘ-motᵘ** मंलु-मंतु । संमर्दितः perf. part. (f. **müjᵘ-mütsᵘ** मंजू-मंचू or **mülᵘ-mütsᵘ** मंलू-मंचू), rubbed, anointed; smudged (with dust, dirt, etc.).

mēlun मेलुन् । संयोगः, प्राप्तिः, संभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūlᵘ** म्यूलु (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1129), f. **mījᵘ** मीजू (K.Pr. 3, 425); 2 p.p. **mĕjyōv** मेज्योव्); to be joined, be united (Gr.Gr. 124, 205; Śiv. 473, 511, 1313, 1390, 1616; Rām. 1088, 1435, 1501, 1548; K. 701, 846) (cf. **nēthᵃr mᵒ**); to be met with, be found (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; YZ. 17, 27); to be joined (to a person), to be got (by, dat.), to be attained to (by, dat.) (cf. **hūhū mēlun,** to be chilled, p. 325*a*, l. 8) (Gr.M.; L.V. 78, 79; K.Pr. 3; Śiv. 1012, 1844, 1897; K. 845); to be met, encountered (Śiv. 1067, 1313, 1809; Rām. 140, 264, 534, 917, 1528; K. 102, 425, 689, 699, 700, 706, 1016, 1129); to come to hand, come into possession, be found (after search) (K.Pr. 258); to be united (with), become one (with), be absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 1, 68, 105; YZ. 24; Śiv. 164, 527, 1429, 1538, 1775); to agree (with), be reconciled (to) (Gr.M.); to have sexual union (with a woman); to agree (with), resemble exactly, be exactly alike (Gr.M.); to be mixed (with) (Rām. 100, 1502); to be joined in combat (Rām. 864); to mix (?) (El.).

mīlith gīlith bĕhun मीलिथ् गीलिथ् ब्यहुन् । ऐकमत्येन समाश्रयणम् m.inf. to live in cordial intercourse, to live in harmony. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. having become united to go, to go away together, or in a body (L.V. 9, K. 107); to become united (to), mingled (with, dat.), absorbed (in, dat.)

(L.V. 11, 29, 30, 69; Śiv. 55, 1775; Rām. 521, **payas-kun,** absorbed in the clue). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** **संयोगेन स्थितिः** m.inf. to unite and live with, to live in harmony (with).

myūlᵘ-motᵘ म्यूलु-मंतु । संगतः, संप्राप्तः, संसर्गमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **mījᵘ-mütsᵘ मीजू-मंचू**), joined, united; met with, obtained, found after search; mingled, mixed up.

milan मिलन् in **milan-sār मिलन्-सार् । मैत्र्यादिसंगमशीलः** adj. c.g. of an amicable disposition, warm-hearted; cf. **milasār.** **-sôrᵘ -सोरु । प्रीतिसंयोगशीलः** adj. (f. **-sörᵘ -सांरू**), id.

malang मलंग् ملنگ । भीषणमूर्तिः m. a kind of Musalmān darwēsh, who lets the hair of his head grow to its full length, and leaves it uncombed and dishevelled; met. any ugly terrifying fellow, tall, long-armed and long-legged.

malangī मलंगी । भीषणवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a terrifying-looking fellow.

milanāwun मिलनावुन् । संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **milanôwᵘ मिलनोवु**), to unite, join, add, connect, attach (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1010, 1556, 1621, 1688, 1827); to cause to meet, bring together, introduce (one person to another) (Gr.M.); to put side by side, to compare (one thing with another) (Gr.M.); to mix (El., Gr.M.). **milanôwᵘ-motᵘ मिलनोवु-मंतु । संयोजितः** perf. part. (f. **milanövᵘ-mütsᵘ मिलनांवू-मंचू**), joined, connected; brought together, introduced (to each other).

mŏlanāwun ब्वलनावुन् । मूल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏlanôwᵘ ब्वलनोवु**), to settle the price of anything. Cf. **mŏlawun.**

maliñᵘ मलिञ्, see malyunᵘ.

malⁱñār मंलिञार् । मालिन्यम् m. dirtiness, uncleanness, filthiness, griminess; met. cf. **man-m°,** p. 572*a*, l. 7.

malürᵘ मलंरू । कुम्भविशेषः f. a large pot of earthenware (El. *malir* and *mallar*).

milᵃr 1 मिलर् । मषीपात्रम् f. an earthen vessel for containing the chalk ink used by boys at school, a kind of ink-bottle; cf. **mīl.** **milᵃri-wörᵘ मिलरि-वांरू** or **mila-wörᵘ मिल-वांरू । मषीपात्रम्** f., id.

milᵃr 2 मिलर् । सूत्रगुलिका f. a bundle or skein of string (cf. **pana-m°,** s.v. **pan 3**).

malᵃran मंलरन् । विमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **malᵃrüñᵘ मंलरंञू**), rubbing down, rubbing together (e.g. medicaments in making an ointment or the like).

milᵃran मिलरन् । संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **milᵃrüñᵘ मिलरंञू**), uniting, joining together, mixing together (e.g. mixing boiled rice with curds).

malⁱshĕ-khān मंलिश-खान । अतिवात्सल्याश्रयः adj. (f. **-khöñᵘ -खांञू**), a much-petted child, a much-loved child, a best-loved child, a spoilt child (Rām. 286, 1034, 1125).

milasār मिलसार् m. a confederate (El.); cf. **milan-sār,** s.v. **milan.** **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

malotᵘ मलंतु । मलाक्तः adj. (f. **malütsᵘ मलंचू**), dirty, filthy, grimy; (as subst., m.) dung, filth (El., who also spells the word *múlat*).

mūlat, see **malotᵘ.**

milath मिलथ् ملت । धर्मसंप्रदायः m. (sg. dat. **milatas मिलतस्**), religion, faith, creed; a religious community, church.

mīlith मीलिथ्, see **mēlun.**

mölⁱtônᵘ मांलितोनु । पितृसमव्यापारः m. acting like a father, tender-hearted and kindly conduct like that of a father, fatherliness (Gr.Gr. 143).

malīts, see **malēch.**

malatsār मलत्सार् m. foulness, dirtiness, impurity (Rām. 17, 23, 43, 56).

milatsār मिलत्सार् or (El.) **militsār मिलित्सार् । मेलापः** m. mixing, mingling; coalescence (of several things); agreement, harmony, concord, mutual good understanding; society (El.); an accident (El.).

malawunᵘ मलवुनु n.ag. (f. **malavüñᵘ मलवंञू**), one who rubs (anything on to anything) (Śiv. 1189).

mēlawunᵘ मेलवुनु । मैत्र्याचरणशीलः, संयोगमुपगच्छन्, प्राप्तुं शक्यः (सुलभः) n.ag. (f. **mēlavüñᵘ मेलवंञू**), that which is becoming joined or united (to something else); that which can be easily found or met with (even though usually rare or scarce); one who is accustomed to show a friendly disposition to others, one who is urbane, conciliatory.

milawan मिलवन् । योजना f. (sg. dat. **milavüñᵘ मिलवंञू**), mutual joining, union, commingling; being close together, close proximity, close association (K.Pr. 125).

milawun मिलवुन् । संसर्जनम् conj. 1 (i.q. **milanāwun,** q.v.; 1 p.p. **milowᵘ मिलंवु**), to unite, join (cf. **jogᵘ milawun,** p. 371*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 121, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 307, 662, 1654, 1831); to add together (Gr.M.); to commingle, intermingle, mix (Śiv. 353); **ladȯyⁱ milavüñᵘ,** to join battle (H. x, 1). **milowᵘ-motᵘ मिलंवु-मंतु । संसर्जितः** perf. part. (f. **milüvᵘ-mütsᵘ मिलंवू-मंचू**), united, joined; mixed, mingled.

mŏlawun ब्वलवुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏlowᵘ ब्वलंवु**), to fix the price of (anything) (Rām. 1105). Cf. **mŏlanāwun.**

mēlawañ **मेलवञ् । उपायनविशेषः** f. a present given, at the first meeting after a marriage, by the near relatives of the bride to the bride's father-in-law and mother-in-law.

mul^i^vĕñ **मुलिव्यञ् । शुष्को मूलकादिपत्रसमूहः** f. a collection of turnip-tops or similar green-stuff dried and stored for winter use, radish leaves (K.Pr. 146); cf. **gŏg^a^ji-mul^i^vĕñ,** p. 279*a*, l. 17, and **muji-mul^i^vĕñ,** p. 558*b*, l. 3.

mul^i^vĕñĕ-lūṭh **मुलिव्यञ-लूँठ् । शुष्कमूलपत्ररज्जुखण्डः** f. a scrap of rope of these dried leaves. (These dried leaves are twisted up into ropes for preservation.) **-wŏkh** **-वॉख् । शुष्कमूलपत्रमहारज्जुः** f. a rope made up of these dried leaves.

mila-wör^ü^ **मिल-वांरू**, see **mil^a^r 1.**

malawāy **मलवाय्** m. in **g^a^sa-malawāy** (p. 306*a*, l. 14), i.q. **mal-wāy,** q.v., p. 564*a*, l. 46.

mālay **मालय् । रागः** f. longing (for), hankering, yearning. **—tulüñ^ü^** **—तुलंञू । रागापनयनम्** f.inf. to dispel a longing, to quench a yearning. **—wŏthüñ^ü^** **—व्रथंञू । रागापगमः** f.inf. a yearning to depart, a longing to be dispelled.

malöy^i^ 1 **मलांयि** (often written **malöi** **मलांइ**) **। दुग्धमण्डः** f. cream (of milk) (Gr.M.).

malöy^i^ 2 **मलांयि** f. in the following:—**malāyĕ karañĕ** **मलाय करञ । अतिशोकवृत्तिः** f. pl. inf. to express sorrow with lamentations and beatings of the breast and other parts of the body.

malöy^i^ 3 **मलांयि । आश्यामवर्णः** adj. e.g. having the light-grey colour of natural *pashmīna* woollen cloth; as subst., *pashmīna* or other similar cloth of this colour.

mulay 1 **मुलय् । मूलधनम्** m. original capital (invested in business), principal.

mulay 2 **मुलय् । प्राग्देयमूल्यांशः** f. earnest money, part of the price paid in advance on the conclusion of a bargain.

mulay 3 **मुलय्** or **mūlay** **मूलय्** adv. even from the foundation or basis (cf. **mūl** 1) (Rām. 710, 952, 961); root and branch, absolutely (Gr.Gr. 22); ever, at all (El. *mulai*). **-na** **-न,** adv. never, not at all, not in the least (Rām. 1618, 1654).

mālayĕdār **मालयदार् । रागोत्पादकः** adj. e.g. producing longing, alluring, fascinating, attractive, seducing.

malöyikh **मलांयिख्** (= ملائک) **। अदृष्टपालकः** m. (properly angels, the plural of the Arabic ملک, but in Kāshmīrī) an angel, a guardian angel.

malyun^u^ **मलिनु । मलिनः** adj. (f. **maliñ^ü^** **मलिञू**), dirty, filthy, grimy (Gr.Gr. 147, Śiv. 752).

mālyun^u^ **मालिनु** or **mölyun^u^** **मांलिनु । स्त्रीपितृगृहम्** m. the original home of a married woman, the house of a man's father-in-law (L. 270, 458; K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 82, 83; Rām. 195, 263, 764, 1035, 1620; K. 856).

mālin^i^-büḍ^ü^ **मालिनि-बंडू । जनकमहत्त्वा** f. a woman whose blood-relations are in a higher rank of life, or more wealthy, than those of her husband. **-bajĕr** **-बज्यर् । (स्त्री-)जनकपक्षमहत्त्वम्** m. the fact or state of the higher rank or greater wealth of a married woman's relations, as compared with those of her husband. **-böṭ^ü^** **-बांटू । (स्त्री-)जनकगेहीयमनुष्यः** m. a member of a married woman's family, one of her blood-relations. **-dor^u^** **-दरु । (स्त्री-)जनकपक्षः** m. the family of a married woman, i.e. the total of her blood-relations. **-gara** **-गर । स्त्रियाः पितृगृहम्** m. a married woman's home, i.e. her father's house, where she was born. **-vĕṭhay** **-व्यठय् । जनकपक्षहीनता** f. (of a married woman) non-existence of blood-relations.

mālinyuk^u^ **मालिन्युकु । पितृगेहसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **mālinic^ü^** **मालिनिचू**), of, or belonging to, the family of a married woman's blood-relations (Rām. 768); the home of this family.

mam **मम । स्तनौ** m. the two breasts of a woman, or a pair of udders or dugs of a female beast. Cf. **mama** and **mŏm.**

mama **मम । स्तनः** m. (a polite name for) the breast of a woman or udder or dug of a female beast (esp. a single breast or dug); cf. **mam** and **mŏm.** **-ṭang** **-टंग्** m. a kind of pear (L. 350).

mām **माम् । मातुलः** m. a maternal uncle (his wife is **māmañ,** q.v.) (K.Pr. 135, 251; K. 454).

māma-bĕnath^a^r **माम-ब्यनथ्र् । मातुलभागिनेयौ** m.pl. a maternal uncle and his sister's son, i.e. a man and his maternal uncle, when spoken of together. **-hihur** **-हिह्रर्** m. an uncle-in-law, the brother of the mother of a husband or wife, i.e., as regards the husband, his wife's maternal uncle; as regards the wife, her husband's maternal uncle (K.Pr. 135). **-shĕkur** **-श्यकुर् । क्लीबसमाचरणः** m. one who acts, walks, or speaks like a eunuch.

mīm ميم m. the letter *m*.

mŏm **म्वम् । स्तनौ, स्तन्यम्** m. the breasts of a woman or udders and dugs of a female beast (El. spells this word *mŏn*); mother's milk, milk. Cf. **mam** and **mama.**

mŏma cĕwawun^u^ **म्वम च्यववुनु । स्तनंधयावस्थः** n.ag. (f. **-cĕwavüñ^ü^** **-च्यववंञू**), one who drinks from the breast, a suckling child. **—cyon^u^** **—च्योनु । स्तन्यपाने प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to drink from the breast; to be a suckling child. **-dām** **-दाम । स्तन्यपानम्** m. sucking the breast. **-gol^u^** **-गोलु ।**

स्तन्यग्रासः m. a mouthful of mother's milk; hence, sucking the breast. **-kuturu** -कुतुरु । स्तनाग्रम् m. the nipple of the breast.

mōm मोम् موم । सिक्थकम् m. beeswax, wax (Gr.M.).

momādrū m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

mumkin मुम्किन् ممکن adj. c.g. possible, practicable, feasible (W. 110).

mōmālⁱ मोमंलि । अलसः adj. c.g. lazy, indolent, idle.

mamalun ममलुन् । निश्चेष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mamalyōv** ममल्योव्), to become motionless, without movement (from fear, agitation, or the like); (of a limb) to go to sleep, to become as it were paralysed, to become benumbed; cf. **mamanun. mamalyō-motᵘ** ममल्यो-मंतु । निश्चेष्टीभूतः 2 perf. part. (**mamalyē-mütsü** ममल्ये-मंचू), become motionless, benumbed, paralysed, as ab.

mamunᵘ ममुनु । निश्चेष्टः (स्तब्धः) adj. (f. **mamüñü** ममंञू), motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (cf. **nĕta-m°**, s.v. **nĕth 2**).

mēmnā मेमना m. (f. **mēmnī** मेमनी), a kid (El.).

mamanun ममनुन् । निश्चेष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mamanyōv** ममन्योव्), to become motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (from fear, agitation, or the like); cf. **mamalun.** —**atsun** —अचुन् । निश्चेष्टतोद्भवः m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to overtake a person. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । निश्चेष्टतापातः m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to occur (to a person).

mamanyō-motᵘ ममन्यो-मंतु । स्तब्धीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **mamanyē-mütsü** ममन्ये-मंचू), become motionless, as ab., stupefied, stunned; paralysed (of a limb).

māmañ मामञ् । मातुलानी f. the wife of a maternal uncle (cf. **mām**) (K. 454).

mamañār ममञार् । निश्चेष्टत्वम् m. motionlessness, paralysis (from fear, agitation, disease, or the like) (cf. **nĕta-m°**, s.v. **nĕth 2**).

mumar m. the penis (El.).

māmas मामस् or **māms** मांस । मांसम् m. flesh (L.V. 81); mutton (El.). Cf. **mās 2** and **māz.**

mamatā ममता । ममत्वम् f. regarding as 'mine', a confident sense of ownership; pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency (Śiv. 18, 110, 339, 1313, 1572).

mūmotᵘ मूमंतु, see **marun.**

māmaturᵘ मामतुरु adj. (f. **māmatᵃr** मामतर् or **māmatüˢrü** मामतॄ), of, or belonging to, a maternal uncle (**mām**), used in the following, and other similar, compounds expressing relationship: —**bēma** —बेम । मातुलजामाता m. a sister's husband on the side of the maternal uncle, i.e. the husband of the daughter of a maternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the mother's side. —**bôyᵘ** —बोयु । मातुलेयः m. a brother on the side of a maternal uncle, i.e. a first cousin (male) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 132).

māmatüˢrü (or **māmatᵃr**) **bàyⁱ**-(or **böyⁱ**-)**kākañ** मामतॄ (मामतर्) बंयि-(बांयि-)काकञ् । मातुलेयपत्नी f. the wife of a first cousin on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —**bĕñĕ** —ब्यञ । मातुलपुत्री f. a first cousin (female) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —**rag** —रग् । मातुलेयसंबन्धः f. relationship on the side of the maternal uncle. Cf. **piturᵘ.**

mūmütsü मूमंचू, see **marun.**

mimyamar, see **miñĕ-mürü.**

mimyuzᵘ मिमिज़ु । अपराह्णकालः, आपराह्णिकभोजनम् m. the afternoon; the afternoon meal, luncheon; the midday meal of children (El.; Gr.Gr. 157; L. 461, *mimuz*; K.Pr. 104, 176, id.). This is the word used by Hindūs, Musalmāns employ **nimyuzᵘ.**

mimizⁱ lŏngünü मिमिज़ि ल्वंगंञू । आपराह्णिकभर्जितभोज्यविशेषः f. 'the afternoon pipkin', the afternoon lunch composed of roasted grain, etc. **-mĕṭü** -म्यंटू । अपराह्णारम्भिकभोजनभागः f. 'the afternoon lump (or ball)', a little food or slight snack eaten in the afternoon. **-wakhᵃth** -वखथ् । आपराह्णिकभोजनम् (sg. dat. **-waktas** -वक्तस्), the afternoon meal (of man or beast). **-vēla** -वेल । अपराह्णवेला m. the afternoon time, the afternoon (as a space of time).

mimizis मिमिज़स् adv. at the time of the afternoon meal, in the afternoon (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bögi** -बांगि or **-bögin** -बांगिन् । अपराह्णकाले adv. in or about the afternoon.

man 1 मन् । मनः m. (sg. abl. **mana 1** मन), the mind (considered as the seat of perception and passions) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 12, 17, 18, 23, 27, etc.; K.Pr. 57; Rām. 6, 17, 47, 50, etc.; Śiv. 26, 49, 57, 163, etc.; K. 470, 472; H. vi, 6, where the word is fem.); intellect, intelligence, understanding (Rām. 74, 557, 847, etc.; K. 585); the heart, soul, spirit (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; Rām. 32, 54, 58, 348, 397, 565, etc.; K. 94, 262, 287, 800, 804, etc.); character, disposition, mood, temper (Gr.M.; K. 82, 860, etc.). **-khandurᵘ** -खंदुरु । मनःक्षोभः (sg. dat. **-khandᵃras** -खंद्रस्), agitation of mind, emotion; (as adj.) agitated in mind, overcome by emotion. **-khandᵃrĕr** -खंद्र्यर् । मनःक्षोभः m. agitation of mind, emotion. **-kruh** -क्रुह । मनोघृणा m. acridity of mind, i.e. disgust, aversion, of the mind. —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. the mind to be fixed (on, dat.); to have the heart or affections set (upon, dat.), to fall in love (with, dat.) (K. 266, 716, 800); to take delight (in, dat.). —**lāgun**

—लागुन् m.inf. to apply the mind (Gr.M.). **-mēchĕr** -मेच्यर् । प्रेमवृत्तिः m. sweetness of mind, i.e. affection felt towards a person, a feeling of affection; participation of two persons in a common work, induced by mutual affection. **-mēl** -मेल् । मनःसंयोगः union of hearts; mutually affectionate participation of two persons in some work. **-malⁱñār** -मलिञार् । मनोमालिन्यम् m. blackness of heart, i.e. estrangement, alienation, quarrelling between friends. **-myulᵘ** -मिलु । मनोयोगः m. sympathy, mutual affection, being of one mind. **—phērun** —फेरुन् । वमनपूर्वावस्थापत्तिः m.inf. the mind to become reversed (*quasi*, to vomit), the mind to be changed and to revert to its previous opinion, recantation or revokement to occur. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । मनसः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to change one's own or another person's mind (Rām. 148). **-phyurᵘ** -फिरु । मनःपरिवृत्तिः m. change of mind. **-prasand** -प्रसंद् (for من پسند, with conflation with the Skt. *prasanna*, Kāshmīrī *prasan*), adj. c.g. comfortable (El.); with **karun** करुन् m.inf. to gladden; with **sapadun** सपदुन् m.inf. to rejoice. **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to seize the mind, to bring it under subjection (L.V. 55, K. 500). **-srọ̆dᵘ** -स्रुदु or **-srŏzar** -स्रुज़र् । मनःसाधारण्यम् m. mind in common, unanimity, common consent, union of hearts, sympathetic association or participation.

mana-ganḍ मन-गंड् । चित्तग्रन्थिः m. a knot on the mind, concealment of thoughts. **-ganḍal** -गंडल् । गूढचित्तः adj. c.g. one who conceals his thoughts. **-grāy** -ग्राय् । वैमनस्यम् f. agitation of the mind. **-kūmal** -कूमल् adj. c.g. kind, gentle-hearted (El.). **-krūṭhᵘ** -क्रूठु । कठोरचित्तः adj. (f. **-krūṭhᵘ** -क्रूठू), hard-hearted, stony-hearted. **-logᵘ** -लगु । चित्तासक्तिः m. devotion of the mind or heart (to); as adj., appealing to the mind, heart-entrancing, fascinating. **-poŝᵘ** -पचु । विश्वसनम् m. trust of the mind, confidence (in), faith (in), belief (in). **-paŝh** -पछ् । मनोविश्वासः, श्रद्धा f. implicit trust (in); firm faith (in a religious sense). **-shọ̆dᵘ** -श्वदु । शुद्धचित्तः adj. (f. **-shŏzᵘ** -श्वजू), clean-hearted, pure-hearted, of an honest and equable temper. **-sath** -सथ् । निश्चिन्तता f. (sg. dat. **-süŝᵘ** -संचू), freedom from anxiety. **-sūty** -सूत्य adv. cordially (El.). **-sôwᵘ** -सोवु । दृढ-(भरित-)चित्तः adj. (f. **-sövᵘ** -सांवू), firm-minded, dispassionate, stoical; persevering, tenacious of purpose, unfaltering, persisting. **-sôwᵘ-motᵘ** -सोवु-मतु । संकल्पोत्तरमुत्सृष्टः perf. part. (f. **-sövᵘ-müŝᵘ** -सांवू-मचू), thrown away or abandoned in consequence of a vow (e.g. a Brahminy bull let loose or an oblation scattered by Hindūs upon water). **-wāz** -वाज़् । उदारः adj. c.g. courageous; intrepid, undismayed by evil fortune, imperturbable.

mani bĕhun मनि ब्यहुन् । संमतीभवनम् m.inf. to agree or become of one mind (as to aim, wish, etc.). **—bĕhanāwun** —ब्यहनावुन् । संमतीकारणम् m.inf. to bring a person to agreement. **—byūṭhᵘ** —ब्यूठु । संमतीभूतः 1 p.p. (f. **-bīṭhᵘ** -बीठू), come to agreement, come to an understanding, assenting, acquiescent. **-kāman** -कामन् or **-kāmanā** -कामना । मनःकामना f. the desire of one's heart, a heartfelt longing (K. 339, 596). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्मरणेऽनुवर्तनम् m.inf. to remain in the mind, to be kept in remembrance, to be ever carried in the memory; to be kept secret in the mind.

manukᵘ dŏkh मनुकु-दुख् m. remorse (El.).

manas bĕhun मनस् ब्यहुन् । संमतीभवनम् m.inf. to agree (to), assent. **—karun** —करुन् । स्मरणम् m.inf. to remember, call to mind. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to remain in the mind, be kept secret. **—thawun** —थवुन् । चित्ते धारणम्, कदापि अविस्मरणम् m.inf. to put by into the mind, to keep in one's memory, to bear perpetually in mind, never to forget.

man 2 मन् । परिमाणभेदः m. (sg. abl. **mana 2** मन), a certain weight, equivalent to forty seers, a maund (K.Pr. 12, 76, 80, 101, 196; Śiv. 1285).

man 3 मन् । आढकमितः m. a suffix used with any numeral except one, two, four, or multiples of four, indicating one and a half seers (or three pounds). Thus **tra-man,** three times one and a half seers or four and a half seers; **pānŝh-man,** five times one and a half seers or seven and a half seers; **shĕ-man,** six times one and a half seers or nine seers; **sath-man,** seven times one and a half seers or ten and a half seers; **nav-man,** nine times one and a half seers or thirteen and a half seers, and so on. But a single one and a half seer is **manoṭᵘ,** q.v.; twice one and a half seers, or three seers, is **pānzuwᵘ**; four times one and a half seers, or six seers, is **trakh,** q.v.; eight times one and a half seers, or twelve seers, is **zᵃ-trakh,** or two *trakh*; twelve times one and a half seers, or eighteen seers, is **tra-trakh,** or three *trakh*, and so on for further multiples of four.

man 4 मन् m. a precious stone (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 792, 1436).

mana 3 मन in **mana-wônᵘ** मन-वोञु । विछतदुग्धजलम् m. whey, the liquid of curds.

manā 1 मना منع or (Śiv. 1794) **manāh** मनाह् । निषेधः m. forbidding, inhibiting; prohibition, prevention (Gr.M., Śiv. 1794); **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to forbid.

manā 2 मना । बहुल: adj. e.g. much, in great degree, abundant.

mān 1 मान् । मानम् m. honour, respect, reverence, paying honour (to) (Gr.Gr. 137; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1071; K. 90, 1130); dignity, rank, high reputation, respectability (L.V. 24; K. 455, 670, 1071); size, extent, magnitude (as a special attribute) (K. 837). **—karun** —करुन् । आदरयोजनम् m.inf. to pay honour (to), show great respect (to), treat with honour (K. 133, 401, 534, 715, 848, 900, 1021); to have self-respect (K.Pr. 117); to rival (another person) (Śiv. 432; Rām. 530; K. 852, 1171). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । स्वादररचणम् m.inf. to keep up one's dignity, to hold one's head high, to show no sign of humiliation (even when asking for necessary help).

māna-hān मान-हान् । मानभङ्ग: f. (sg. dat. **-hönü** -हांञ्), loss of honour, dishonour, disgrace, humiliation; cf. **mānas-hān** (K. 797). **-rostu** -रंस्तु । अनादरयुक्त: adj. (f. **-rüshü** -रंछ्), without honour, unrespected; (of an occupation) producing dishonour, degrading, derogatory. **-sān** -सान् । अत्यादरपूर्वकम् adv. with great deference, with great respect. **-sostu** -संस्तु । संमानयुक्त: adj. (f. **-süshü** -संछ्), respected, highly esteemed, venerated; (of an occupation) producing respect, dignified, honourable. **-wālay** -वालय् । अवमानना f. contumely, indignity, insult, dishonour. **-vyotu** -व्यंतु । मानपूर्ण: adj. (f. **-vĕshü** -व्यंछ्), full of honour, full of self-respect (Gr.Gr. 137); (of an occupation or office) earning respect, dignified, honourable.

mānuku मानुकु । आदरोपेत: adj. (f. **mānücü** मानंच्), (properly gen. sing.) respected, highly esteemed, greatly respected; (of an occupation or office) producing honour, dignified, honourable.

mān 2, see **mönü 1.**

manai, mainai, see **mainay.**

mānĕ 1 مانع m. an obstacle, hindrance (Gr.M. **mönī**); **—karun** —करुन् (El. *mána karun*) m.inf. to forbid. Cf. **manā 1.**

mānĕ 2 or **mānē 1** معنی m. meaning, intended sense, intent, signification (K.Pr. 30; H. iii, 4, 5; vi, 14; vii, 27, 28); the meaning of an action, object, purpose, intention (Rām. 1187).

mānē 2 (El. *máne*), see **mainay.**

manū (? spelling) m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

main मैन् or **mön** मांन् m. a frog (the word is used outside Śrīnagar, El. *mainah*, i.e. **mainäh**, with indef. art.; Gr.Gr. 22); cf. **mĩñ 2. -phal** -फल m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.; L. 75, *mani-phal*, used medicinally as an emetic).

mainā मैना or **maināwatī** मैनावती f. N.P., N. of Mēnakā or Mēnā, wife of the Himâlaya and mother of Pārvatī. **(mainā)** (Śiv. 895, 1219, 1221, 1490); **(maināwatī)** (Śiv. 656, 691, 784, 881, 918, 1103, 1359).

mēn मेन् f. (sg. dat. **mīñü** मीञ्), measurement, measuring. Cf. **atha-mēn**, p. 60*a*, l. 17.

mēna-mēn मेन-मेन् । असकृन्मानकर्म f. measuring over and over again, keeping on measuring (e.g. a long piece of land requiring measurement in several places). **-tōl** -तोल् । परिमापणव्यापार: measuring and weighing.

mīn मीन् m. Pisces (the sign of the zodiac) (El.; Śiv. 480; Rām. 419, 1278).

mŏn m. the breast (*mamma*) (El., where the word is probably a misprint for **mŏm**, q.v.).

mōn मोन् । मौनम् m. silence, taciturnity (El. *mon*, adj. silent). **—dārun** —दारुन् । मौनव्रतचर्या m.inf. to keep a vow of silence. **—hyonü** —ह्यंनु । अपेचितेऽपि मौनम् m.inf. to have recourse to silence, to sit silent and motionless even when one ought to be helping another, to be surly and disobliging. **—karun** —करुन् or **mōnam karun** मोनम् करुन् । मौनधारणम् m.inf. to remain silent, to keep silence.

mön मांन्, see **main.**

mönai, see **mainay.**

mönī 1, see **mānĕ 1.**

mönī 2 मांनी । मानयुक्त: adj. e.g. proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful; —॰ honouring, obeying (cf. **ān-mönī**, p. 30*a*, l. 32).

mūn 1 मून् or (Gr.Gr. 20) **mūnü** मून् । ऊर्णा f. sheep's wool, wool (Gr.Gr. 146) (K.Pr. 159, 245). **—anünü** —अनंञ् । अतिप्रेरणेऽपि असंमत्या खेदनम् f.inf. to bring wool; hence, met. to annoy another by refusing consent to something, in spite of his urging; cf. the next. **—ösas anünü** —ऑसस अनंञ् । प्रेरणार्थातिजल्पने असंमत्या खेदापादनम् f.inf. to cause wool to grow in a person's mouth; hence, met. to annoy him by refusing consent to something which he is vehemently urging by word of mouth. **—ösas yiñü** —ऑसस यिञ् । बहुप्रेरणजल्पनया खेदापत्ति: f.inf. wool to come in the mouth, to be annoyed, as ab. **—khārüñü** —खारंञ् । बहुक्तौ असंमत्या खेदनम् f.inf. to raise wool, i.q. **—ösas anünü**, ab. **—khasüñü** —खसंञ् । बहुभाषणखेदापत्ति: f.inf. wool to rise, to be annoyed, as ab. **—yiñü** —यिञ् । बहुप्रेरणया खेदाप्ति: f.inf. wool to come, i.e. to be annoyed, as ab.

mūni wŏthu मूनि वंथु । ऊर्णाभरितदेह:, कर्तितोर्ण: adj. (f. **—wŏshü** —वंछ्), (of a sheep) very woolly; that from which the wool has been removed, shorn.

mūnī मूनी । मौनव्रतः m. one who has taken a vow of silence.

munu मुनु adj. (f. **mūñü मुञ्ू**), husked (L. 461, *mun*).

mūnu मूनु । लिप्तवप्रम् m. (sg. abl. **mōni मोनि**), the inner plastered side of a room, etc., a plastered wall (Gr.Gr. 20) (K.Pr. 71, 82, 147). **—hyuhu —हिहु । स्तब्धवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **-hishü -हिशू**), (motionless) like a wall, (of a person) motionless, taciturn. **mōni tsitra-kār मोनि चित्र-कार् । वप्रचित्रोत्थितिः** m. the work of a picture on the wall; met. something done by no one knows who (e.g. something carefully deposited, and then being destroyed without anyone, so far as it is known, approaching it; in such a case it is said that one of the pictures on the wall must have got up and done it), mysterious damage.

mūnü मूनू, see **mūn**.

mānch मांछ, mönch मांछ, see **māch**.

mānchar मांछर्, etc., see **māchar**.

mand मंद् adj. e.g. slow, tardy, inactive, lazy (Gr.M.). Cf. **mondu**.

mānḍ मांड्, see **māḍ**.

manḍī मंडी f. an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business (Gr.M.).

mandiā (? spelling) m. ivy (*Hedera Helix*, El.).

mĕndi म्यंदि, see **myondu**.

mĕnḍi म्यंडि, see **myondu**.

miond, see **myondu 1**.

mŏnḍ 1 म्वंड m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a demon (in Skt., *Muṇḍa*) who with Caṇḍa was killed by Dēvī, the consort, or *Śakti*, of Śiva. **mŏnḍa-daham म्वंड-दहम । तिथिविशेषः** the 'Muṇḍa-tenth', the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Wāhĕkh (Skt., *Vaiśākha*) (April–May), on which the slaughter of Caṇḍa and Muṇḍa is celebrated.

mŏnḍ 2 म्वंड । विधवा f. a widow (a widower is **mŏnduru**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; L. 465, *mund*; K.Pr. 145; K. 551).

mŏnḍa-kaṭh म्वंड-कठ । विधवापुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस**), a widow's son (who needs a father's care and is laxly brought up). **—lakhun —लखुन । अतितिरस्कारः** m.inf. to disgrace a respectable person by abuse. **—pōthar —पांथर् । विधवासमुदायः** m. a group of widows, esp. all the widows in a joint family household. **-shāhzāda -शाहज़ाद । विधवावत्सलः** m. 'a widow's prince', the spoilt darling child of a widow.

mŏnḍa 3 म्वंड (for 1 and 2, see under **mŏnḍ 1** and 2) । **प्रतिद्वन्द्वितावारः** m. a turn to play (as in 'it's so-and-so's turn to play'); used esp. with ref. to outdoor games, e.g. in the indigenous tip-cat, for the turn of the player who strikes the 'cat' out of the hole into which it is thrown by the **mŏnḍa-dar,** or bowler. Similarly in cricket and the like. The word is also used met. as in 'my turn will come to pay you off for this'. **-dar -दर् । प्रतिद्वन्द्विताधारकः** m. the opponent to the party who is 'in'; e.g. the bowler in the game of tip-cat. **—darun —दरुन । प्रतिद्वन्द्वितापालनम्** m.inf. to act as a **monḍa-dar,** as ab. **—raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to have the turn to be in, as ab. **—yunu —यिनु** m.inf. such a turn to come to a person.

mondu मंन्दु । मन्दः adj. (f. **münzü मंज़ू**), slow, dull, stupid (naturally or from disease or other cause); thin, emaciated, delicate, sick (Gr.Gr. 140); (of something wooden or metallic, or clothes or the like), worn out, worn away. Cf. **mand** and **mọ̆ṇḍu 4.**

mọ̆ṇḍu 1 म्वंडु । स्थाणुः m. the trunk or stump of a tree, including the solid part of the root (cf. **mŏnḍü 1**) (El. *múnd*) (cf. **khŏḍa-m°,** p. 392*a*, l. 50, and **nasta-m°,** s.v. **nast**); a log, a heavy block of wood (Gr.Gr. 37, Śiv. 1856); a pillar; —° any clumsy lump, cf. **gala-mọ̆ṇḍu,** p. 282*a*, l. 50, or used in the names of various cakes (cf. **alapōshĕ-mọ̆ṇḍu,** p. 22*b*, l. 27; **lāyĕ-mọ̆ṇḍu,** p. 543*a*, l. 48), or in such compounds as **kana-mọ̆ṇḍu,** p. 448*a*, l. 11, the root of the ear; **murkha-mŏnḍu,** a fool-block, an utter fool.

mŏnḍi-ala म्वंडि-अल । मूलोद्धारः m. tottering of the trunk, rooting up; hence, utter destruction; cf. **ala 4. -pākh -पाख । चिरकालपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस**), log-cooking, i.e. cooking on a fire on which a whole chopped log is consumed; met. cooking for a very long time. **-zyunu -ज़िनु । स्थाणिन्धनम्** m. log firewood, a log chopped up for firewood.

mọ̆ṇḍu 2 म्वंडु m. gruel-water, the water in which rice or the like has been boiled. Cf. **aḍa-mọ̆ṇḍu 1,** p. 11*b*, l. 14.

mọ̆ṇḍu 3 म्वंडु or **monḍu मंडु** m. rubbing clothes in the wash (cf. **amonḍu,** p. 8*a*, l. 43); used in the following: **—dyunu —दिनु । वस्त्रादिविमर्दनम्** m.inf. to rub clothes in the wash (cf. **aḍa-mọ̆ṇḍu 2,** p. 11*b*, l. 19).

mọ̆ṇḍu 4 म्वंडु । कुण्ठितः adj. (f. **mŏnḍü 3 म्वंडू,** sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ 2 म्वंज्य**; for **mŏnḍü 1** and **2,** see s.vv.; for **mŏnjĕ 1** and **2,** see **mŏnḍü 1** and **2**), (of a tool, weapon, or the like) blunt-edged, blunt (cf. **kana-m°,** p. 448*a*, l. 12, dull of hearing) (Gr.Gr. 30, 74, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21); (of a person) dull, stupid (El. *maund*); simple-minded (K.Pr. 93).

mônḍ^{u} मोंडु, see mā̃ḍun.
mŏnḍ^{ü} 1 म्वंडू । शाकादिनालिका f. (sg. dat. mŏnjĕ 1
म्वंज्य, for 2 see mọnḍ^{u} 4), the thick stalk of a
vegetable (f. of mọnḍ^{u} 1); that part of the stalk of
a vegetable or other growth which is below ground,
including the upper part of the root (cf. hĕnga-
mŏnd^{ü}, the root of a horn, p. 339*a*, l. 42); used
—° to indicate something lumpy and hidden (as in
dana-m°, p. 221*b*, l. 42; hir^{i}-m°, p. 367*a*, l. 47;
nāga-m°, s.v. nāg 1), a hidden lump or store of
wealth, or to indicate some kind of cake (cf. adrakh-
m°, p. 15*b*, l. 6; alapōshĕ-m°, p. 22*b*, l. 30; and
nadår^{i}-m°, s.v. nador^{u}); cf. also mūla-mŏnjĕ,
p. 567*a*, l. 36.

mŏnjĕ bĕhun म्वज्य ब्यहुन् । अक्रियीभवनम् m.inf.
to become workless, (of an official or the like)
to lose one's post, become out of work (cf. mas
mŏnjĕ bĕhun, s.v. mas 1); (of a business
or the like) to become slack, to go downhill.
—bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । अक्रियीकरणम् m.inf.
to put out of work, dismiss from a post; to cause
(a business) to become slack. -dĕl -द्यल् । कडम्बत्वक् m.
the bark of the stem of a vegetable. -gāḍa -गाड ।
मत्स्यमयभक्ष्यविशेषः f.pl. a kind of fish pasty. -gūl^{u}
-गूलु । शृङ्गाटमयतैलपक्वभक्ष्यम् (sg. dat. -gōli -गोलि),
a kind of pasty of water-chestnuts. -gor^{u} -गरु ।
तैलपक्वभक्ष्यभेदविक्रेता m. (his wife is -går^{i}-bāy
-गरि-बाय्, but a woman who follows the same pro-
fession is -gür^{ü} -ग्रू), a maker, or seller, of
pasties, a confectioner (K.Pr. 142). -hākh
-हाख् । स्थूलकडम्बशाकम् (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), a
vegetable with a thick stalk. -khav -खव् ।
कडम्बश्वभ्रम् f. a hole in the ground in which
vegetable stalks are kept (as in a silo) for use
in winter. -köṭh^{ü} -कांठू । कडम्बत्वक् f. (sg. dat.
-kāchĕ -काछ्य), the hard wood-like stalk of a
vegetable or its bark. -nador^{u} -नदरु । विसमयतैल-
पक्वभक्ष्यम् m. a pasty of lotus-stalks. -ray
-रय् m. a certain disease of the rice-crop, in which
the roots are attacked, and the plant withers from
the root upwards (L. 334, *munj rai*).

mŏnḍ^{ü} 2 म्वंड़ू f. (sg. dat. mŏnjĕ म्वंज्य), trampling,
rubbing with the feet (cf. manḍun, used —° as in
lata-mŏnḍ^{ü}, trampling with the feet, trampling
down, crushing under the feet (K. 237); so (of the
hands) tsari-münḍ^{ü}, clapping the hands in derision
(K. 222, 232).

mŏnḍ^{ü} 3 म्वंड़ू, see mọnḍ^{u} 4.

mundī or mundī butī m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.)
(cf. gūruk^{u} mundī, p. 298*b*, l. 11).

munödī मुनांदी منادی f. proclamation by beat of
drum. —nērün̆^{ü} —नेरंञू f.inf. proclamation to issue,
proclamation to be made (Rām. 92, 1001, 1069, 1679).
—phirün̆^{ü} —फिरंञू or —phiravün̆^{ü} —फिरवंञू f.inf.
to make proclamation, proclaim (Rām. 89, 679).

mandach मंदछ् । मन्दाक्षम् f. (sg. dat. mandachi
मंदछि), modesty, bashfulness, shame (Gr.Gr. 125, 137;
Gr.M.; W. 114; K.Pr. 4; Śiv. 871, 884; K. 662,
1141). —kāsün̆^{ü} —कासंञू । लज्जापनयनम् f.inf. to
remove modesty, to cure (a person's) modesty.
—pĕn̆^{ü} प्यंञू । लज्जावेशः f.inf. bashfulness to attack
(a person). —wŏthün̆^{ü} —व्वथंञू । लज्जापगमः f.inf.
bashfulness to rise (i.e. to depart).

mandacha-buth^{u} मंदछ-बुथु । लज्जाशीलः m.
bashfulness-faced, shamefaced. -vĕtsar -व्यछ़र् ।
सलज्जत्वम् m. natural shamefacedness, born modesty.
-vyot^{u} -व्यंतु । लज्जाशीलः adj. (f. -vĕts^{ü} -व्यंछ़ू), full
of native modesty, bashful, of modest disposition
(Gr.Gr. 137, Gr.M.).

mandoch^{u} मंदंछु adj. (f. mandüch^{ü} मंदंछू), ashamed,
become bashful (K. 328). -mot^{u} -मंतु । अवाप्तलज्जः
adj. (f. mandüch^{ü}-müts^{ü} मंदंछू-मंछ़ू), caused to feel
bashfulness, put out of countenance, abashed (Rām.
886, 1468); one who is stopped (from making a
request or the like) by bashfulness, abashed.

mandachun मंदछुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
mandachyōv मंदछ्योव्, also written mandachōv
मंदछोव्), to become bashful, to become shamefaced,
to become ashamed, feel shame, be abashed (Gr.Gr.
125, 171; K.Pr. 4, 26, 59, 135; Śiv. 354, 489,
839, 884, 886, 1288; Rām. 1241, 1773; K. 566,
661, 664, 675, 686, 721, 775, 801, 1134, 1143).
mandachō-mot^{u} मंदछो-मंतु । लज्जितीभूतः 2 perf.
part. (f. mandachē-müts^{ü} मंदछे-मंछ़ू), ashamed,
feeling shamefaced.

mandachāwun मंदछावुन् । लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. mandachôw^{u} मंदछोवु), to make (a person)
ashamed, to put to shame, to confuse (Gr.Gr. 171;
K.Pr. 16, 119, 259; YZ. 23, 466; Śiv. 22, 73, 89,
124, 225, 525, etc.; Rām. 292, 347, 364, 386,
764, etc.).

mandachāwan-küṭ^{ü} मंदछावन्-कंटू । लज्जोत्पा-
दिनी (कन्या) f. a daughter, etc., who puts (respectable)
parents, etc., to shame. -kaṭh -कठ् । लज्जाजनकः m.
(sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्; f. -küṭ^{ü} -कंटू, ab.), a son
(or other youth) who puts his (respectable) parents
(or other respectable people) to shame.

mandachôw^{u}-mot^{u} मंदछोवु-मंतु । निन्दया
लज्जितीकृतः perf. part. (manachöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} मंदछांवू-
मंछ़ू), put to shame (e.g. of a respectable person put

to shame by public abuse, or by a disreputable child), disgraced.

mandōdarī मंदोदरी f. N. of the wife of the demon Rāvaṇa. According to the Skt. *Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa*, she was also the mother of Sītā, having become accidentally pregnant of her, in Rāvaṇa's absence, by drinking milk mixed with the blood of certain Ṛṣis. See JRAS. for 1921, p. 422. There is nothing like this in the *Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa* (Rām. 46, 422, 430, 665, 964, etc.).

mandüjü मंदूज़ । सक्थि f. the inner fleshy part of the thigh (El.); the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 49); cf. **mandul**, of which this is the fem. **mandajĕ-horu** मंदज्य-हॊरु । सक्थियुग्मम् m. the two thighs, the thighs (looked upon as a pair).

maṇḍüjü मंडूज़ । जनसमाजः f. a number of people sitting in a circle; **bĕhun maṇḍüjü karith**, to sit in a circle (Gr.M.); f. of **maṇḍul**, q.v.

mŏnḍüjü म्वंडूज़, **mŏnḍukh** म्वंडुख्, see **nyoñu** and **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍukh** (s.v. **nĕñĕ** 3).

māṇḍukh मांडुख m. (sg. dat. **māṇḍakas** मांडकस्), N. of a particular musical air (in Skt. *maṇḍaka*) (Śiv. 1827, where the comm. translates the word by 'breath').

mŏnḍukh म्वंडुख् m. (sg. dat. **mŏnḍakas** म्वंडकस्), a frog, usually in the compound **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh** (see **miñ** 2) and **nĕñĕ-m°** (see **nĕñĕ** 3).

maṇḍal 1 मंडल् m. the Sanskrit form of **maṇḍul**, q.v., used in religious terms such as **dwādashānta-maṇḍal**, p. 262b, l. 15 (L.V. 33, Śiv. 1656).

maṇḍal 2 मंडल् । देशः m. (properly the same as **maṇḍal** 1), a circular disk (i.q. **maṇḍul**) (L.V. 75); a circular tract of ground; hence, a territory or province (approximately circular in form) ruled by a single king (Śiv. 1539, 1823).

mȧndila मँदिल (= مندیل) । उष्णीषविशेष: m. a kind of long fine woollen turban or turban cloth, woven with silk and gold thread.

mandul मंदुल् । सक्थि m. (sg. dat. **mandalas** मंदलस्), the hip, thigh; the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 166, 208). Cf. **mandüjü** and **maīshĕ-m°**, s.v. **mūshi**.

mandal-bachĕ मन्दल्-बछ । सक्थिकूले f.pl. the edges of the thighs. **-gakhürü** -गंखरू । सक्थिघर्षणम् f. rubbing the ground with the buttocks. **-horu** -हॊरु । सक्थियुग्मम् m. the buttocks (spoken of as a pair). **-vyoṭhu** -व्यॊठु । स्थूलसक्थिकः adj. (f. **-vĕṭhü** -वॆठू), fat-buttocked.

maṇḍul मंडुल् or **maṇḍulu** मंडुलु । चक्रवालम्, परिवेषः, चित्रमण्डलम् m. (sg. dat. **maṇḍalas** मंडलस्), a circle (Śiv. 128, a circle of dancers) (Śiv. 1325, 1390; K. 294); a circular piece of ground on which people meet; the orbit of a heavenly body (Śiv. 198, 1663); a circle of pictures of the gods in the hall of sacrifices (Śiv. 960); a picture of the orb of the sun painted in the houses of Brāhmaṇas of Kashmīr on the seventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha*) (June–July). **bū-maṇḍul,** the circuit of the earth, the whole earth, the terrestrial globe (K. 13, 17); **ranga-maṇḍul,** an arena (K. 433); **rāsa-maṇḍul,** the circular dance of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula (K. 293); **yĕgña-maṇḍul,** a sacrificial arena, the hallowed ground on which a sacrifice is being held (K. 305). **—shĕhalun** —शहलुन् । चिरकालमनु वर्षणम् m.inf. cooling rain after a long season of heat to occur.

maṇḍali-brôhmun मंडलि-ब्रोह्मुन् । यागविशेषे चित्रमण्डललिपिकृत् m.inf. the Brāhmaṇa who paints the above pictures in the hall of sacrifice. **-masāl** -मसाल् । चित्रमण्डलरागचूर्णसमूहः m. the powdered paints used in making the above pictures. Cf. **masāla.**

mĕndilad म्यन्दिलद् । कोठयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mĕndiladiñ** म्यंदिलदिञ्), afflicted with leprosy (W. 111).

môṇḍu-motu मोंडु-मतु, see **mā̃ḍun.**

maṇḍan 1 मंडन् । केशवपनम् m. shaving off of the beard and moustache (as is done by Hindūs at sacred bathing places, on the death of a parent, or in certain ceremonies of initiation).

maṇḍan 2 मंडन् m. a room, a chamber. This is the word in use towards Bārāmūla (El.).

mandain, see **mandyuñu.**

mandun मन्दुन् । मथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mondu** मंदु; 2 p.p. **manzōv** मज़ोव), to churn, beat up (a liquid) (K.Pr. 224; Śiv. 1461, 1838, 1869; K. 161); to spill (intr., El.); met. to explain thoroughly a long and intricate book or other subject (*quasi*, to extract its butter, or essence, by churning) (Śiv. 49). **mondu-motu** मन्दु-मंतु । आलोडितः perf. part. (f. **münzü-mütsü** मंज़ू-मंचू), churned; thoroughly explained, as ab.

maṇḍun मंडुन् । जीर्णपटनिर्णेजनम्, अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **moṇḍu** मंडु; 2 p.p. **manjyōv** मंज्योव), to adorn (a woman or child with fine clothes, ornaments, etc.), to bedizen, deck, bedeck; to anoint, rub (El.); to tread, trample down (El.); esp. to wash woollen cloth (by kneading it with the feet in a trough, with soap, etc., and water) (K.Pr. 174). Cf. **mā̃ḍun.**

mandan 3 मंडन् in **mandan-gar** मंडन्-गर् or
mandan-gor[u] मंडन्-गॊर् । और्णपटनिर्णेजकः m. (f.
-gür[ü] -गॖरू), a professional cleaner of woollen cloth
or of woollen garments, as ab. (his wages are
mandawañ, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 149). **mandan-gar-bāy**
मंडन्-गर्-वाय् or **mandan-gár[i]-bāy** मंडन्-गॖरि-वाय्।
और्णपटनिर्णेजकस्त्री f. the wife of such a cleaner.
mandan-garī मंडन्-गरी । और्णपटनिर्णेजनवृत्तिः f.
the profession of washing woollen goods, as ab.
-wŏkhul -व्वखुल् । और्णपटनिर्णेजनोदूखलम् m. (sg. dat.
wŏkhalas व्वखलस्), the trough in which such woollen
goods are trodden.

mond[u]-mot[u] मॊंडु-मॊतु । विहितनिर्णेजनादिसंस्कारः
perf. part. (**münd[ü]-müts[ü]** मॖंडू-मॖचू, sg. dat. **manjĕ-**
matsĕ मंज्य-मच्य), adorned, bedecked; (of woollen
objects) cleaned, as ab.

māndun मांडुन्, see **mādun**.

mĕndun म्यंदुन् conj. 3 to suffer from leprosy (cf.
myond[u] 1), used in the following:—**mĕndith**
marun म्यंदिथ् मरुन् । महाव्याध्यनुभवोत्तरमरणम् m.inf.
to die of leprosy (or some other terrible disease) (an
expression used principally in malediction).

mŏndun म्वंडुन् । मन्दीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏndyōv**
म्वंड्योव्), (of an edged tool, weapon, etc.) to become
blunt, become dull-edged; (of an intelligent man) to
become dull, stupid; to become weak. **mŏndyō-**
mot[u] म्वंड्यो-मॊतु । कुण्ठीभूतः perf. part. (f. **mŏndyē-**
müts[ü] म्वंड्ये-मॖचू), blunted; (of someone formerly
intelligent) become stupid, blunted in wit.

mandanāwun मंदनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mandanôw[u]**
मंदनोवु), to cause to churn; to cause to be churned,
to churn (Śiv. 855, n.ag.); to spill (tr., El.).
Cf. **mandun**.

māndanāwun मांडनावुन्, see **mādanāwun**.

mandĕñ मंद्यञ्, **mandiñ** मंदिञ्, **mandiñuk[u]** मंदिञुकु,
mandiñĕn मंदिञन्, **mandiñĕs** मंदिञस्, see
mandyuñ[u].

mandüñ[ü] मंदॖञू । नवनीतगोलः f. a ball of butter (used
either —॰, compounded with a word meaning
'butter', or alone).

mandaph मंडफ् । मण्डपम् m. (sg. dat. **mandapas**
मंडपस्), a hall for ceremonial occasions (such as
sacrifices, public meetings, and the like) (K. 1015).

mandar मंदर् or **mandĕr** मंद्यर् or **mandir** मंदिर् ।
मन्दिरम् m. a temple, a pagoda (Śiv. 21, 868, 1178,
1181, 1731, 1747); a palace (K. 810-11, 1045,
1115, *mandar*). **mandĕr-brôhmun** मंद्यर्-ब्रोह्मुन् ।
मन्दिरपूजकः m. (sg. dat. **-brŏhmanas** -ब्रॊह्मनस्),
a temple-Brāhmana (who officiates at sacrifices and
other rites). **-bröhmün[ü]** -ब्रॊह्मॖनू । मन्दिरब्राह्मणी f.
a temple-Brāhmana woman (who performs ceremonies,
etc.); the wife of a temple-Brāhmana.

mandir[i] मंदिरि । मठाध्यक्षः m. the person in charge of
a temple, and responsible for its management.

mandōra मन्दोर । विशालोन्नतशाला f. a large masonry
building, a palace (Rām. 1784).

mŏndur[u] 1 म्वंडुरु । मृतपत्नीकः m. (sg. dat. **móndaras**
म्वंडरस्), a widower (a widow is **mŏnd 2**, q.v.).

mŏndur[u] 2 म्वंडुरु । स्थाणुः m. (sg. dat. **mŏndaras**
म्वंडरस्), the trunk, or stump, of a tree, a log
(Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 231).

mŏnd[ü]r[ü] म्वंडॖरू । ह्रस्वस्थाणुः f. a small short stump or
trunk of a tree, a small log.

mūni-dār मूनि-दार् । ऊर्णावदंशयुतः, ऊर्णायुतः adj. c.g.
a cloth of mixed cotton and wool; a kind of cotton
cloth made to resemble woollen stuff with fine spots;
(as adj.) woolly, covered with wool (of a sheep, etc.).

mŏnd[a]ran म्वंड्रन् । कुण्ठीकरणम् f. (sg. dat.
mŏnd[a]rün[ü] म्वंड्रॖनू), the act of making blunt
(a sharp weapon, tool, etc.); causing a clever man
to be stupid.

mŏnd[a]run म्वंड्रुन् । कुण्ठतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
mŏnd[o]r[u] म्वंडॊरु), to make blunt (a weapon, tool, etc.)
(Gr.Gr. 7); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mŏnd[a]rāwun म्वंड्रावुन् । कुण्ठितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
mŏnd[a]rôw[u] म्वंड्रोवु), to make blunt (a weapon or
a tool); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mĕndis म्यंडिस्, see **myond[u]**.

mŏndus म्वंडुस् or **mŏndus[u]** म्वंडुसु । वैधव्यम् m. (sg. dat.
mŏndasas म्वंडसस्), widowhood (Gr.Gr. 144).
—kadun —कडुन् । वैधव्यपालनम् m.inf. to live a
widow, to endure widowhood.

mandav मंडव् । सद्मविशेषः m. a kind of house found in
forest villages. Cf. **gana-mandav**, p. 287*b*, l. 32.

mandawañ मंडवञ् । और्णपटनिर्णेजनभृतिः f. wages for
cleaning cloth by kneading it (cf. **mandun**).

mānday मांडय्, see **māday**.

mandyuñ[u] मंदिञु । मध्याह्नः m. (sg. dat. **mandiñĕs**
मंदिञस्), midday (El. *mandain*).

mandĕñ मंद्यञ् or **mandiñ** मंदिञ् । मध्याह्नम् adv.
at midday (K.Pr. 176, *mandĕni*; 193, 228, *mandini*).
-gata -गट । मध्याह्नध्वान्तः f. darkness at midday; met.
misgovernment, misrule, maladministration (with its
accompanying calamities); unduly ignoring, turning
the cold shoulder (to a person). **-thag** -ठग् ।
प्रत्यक्षवञ्चकः m. a midday robber, an open swindler,
swindling a person before his very eyes. **-tsūr** -चूर् ।
प्रत्यक्षहरचोरः f. a midday thief, a thief who steals by
day, a thief who steals in the presence of his victim.

mandĕñukᵘ मंद्यञुकु or **mandiñukᵘ** मंदिञुकु । मध्याह्नसंबन्धी adj. (f. **mandiñücᵘ** मंदिञ्चिू), of, or belonging to, midday.

mandĕñĕn मंद्यञन् or **mandiñĕn** मंदिञन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157; K.Pr. 66; YZ. 127, 350; Śiv. 332, 351, 1756; Rām. 1023, 1145). **-bögⁱ** -बांगि or **-bögin** -बांगिन् । मध्याह्नप्राये adv. at about midday.

mandĕñĕs मंद्यञस् or **mandiñĕs** मंदिञस् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday. **-bögⁱ** -बांगि or **-bögin** -बांगिन् । मध्याह्नप्राये adv. at about midday.

mŏnāfa منافع m. gains, profit, surplus profits (Gr.M.).

mang मंग् । याचना f. a demand, begging, request for something (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 610; K. 489; H. xi, 16). **—āsüñᵘ** —आसंञू । सर्वतो याचनोद्भवः f.inf. begging to come into existence, general asking for something to occur, universal demand for something on account of its scarcity or rarity. **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । असकृत् प्रार्थनयोगः f.inf. (of something hitherto disregarded or made little account of) a sudden and general demand or inquiry for anything to occur. **—yiñᵘ** —यिञ् । दूरात्प्रार्थनागमः f.inf. a demand (for anything) to come from various distant places.

manga-mang मंग-मंग् । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम् f. continually or frequently asking for something. **-mang karüñᵘ** -मंग करंञू । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम् f.inf. to ask frequently for something (esp. for food) (W. 144, K.Pr. 135).

manga मंग in **hanga-manga, hanga ta manga,** see hanga, p. 339*a*, l. 26.

mĕng म्यंग् । शङ्खाख्ये f. the temple of the head (El. *menga, myeng*). **—hāvüñᵘ** —हावंञू । असमर्थत्वे सगर्वोक्तिः f.inf. to show the temple, a scornful contradiction or counter-statement to be made in emulation by a powerless person. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । मदगर्वाविष्कारः f.inf. to make scornful contradiction or counter-statement, as ab.

mĕnga-dag म्यंग-दग् । शङ्खबाधा f. a blow on the temple, i.e. continual unseemly prating or chattering; a headache (caused thereby) (K.Pr. 158). **-dagal** -दगल् । निरन्तरजल्पाकः adj. e.g. a continual chatterer. **-ṭsörⁱ** -ज़ांरि । शङ्खमध्यभागः m.pl. the middle part of the temple. **—wŏthañĕ** —ब्यथञ । गर्वरोषप्रकाशनम् f. pl. inf. the temples to rise, to frown in anger.

mĕngan-nār 1 म्यंगन-नार् (for 2, see **mĕngun**), fire in the temples, anger accompanied by flushing of the temples.

mŏng 1 म्वंग् । मुद्गः m. a species of pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo* (El. *Phaseolus Max* or *Radiatus*) (Gr.Gr. 51, 164; W. 134, 155; L. 330, 338, 440; K.Pr. 42, 180). It is said to have cooling properties, and is much used as a diet for invalids.

mŏnga-düjᵘ म्वंग-दंजू । मुद्गक्षेत्रम् f. a mŏng-field, a field prepared for sowing this pulse, or in which it is a crop. **-hāl** -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -हांजू), a kind of rice bearing a fat round-shaped grain. **-muzawar** -मुज़वर् । मुद्गरसपाकविशेषः m. mŏng-soup, a kind of drink (cf. our barley-water) made of water in which the pulse is boiled. It is given to invalids; cf. **muza-war,** s.v. **muza. -pholᵘ** -फंलु m. a little, or small quantity of mŏng (Gr.Gr. 164). **-shāl** -शाल् । धान्यभेदः, अतित्रस्नुः m. a kind of rice with a fat round-shaped grain (cf. **-hāl,** ab.); 'a mŏng-jackal,' a very timid person, a great coward (one who hides himself, like a jackal, even in a field of short-stalked mŏng, when he sees a little dog in the distance). **-ṭsŏgan** -चुगन् । अनन्तपरिमाणम् m. 'fours of mŏng', i.e. what seems a very little to turn out, on calculation to be immeasurably great, a trifle becoming immense. The allusion is to a popular story, in which a king agreed to pay a physician a fee for curing his piles as follows: on the first square of a chessboard were to be placed four grains of mŏng; on the second square four times that number, or 16; on the third square four times the number on the second square, or 64; on the fourth square four times the number on the third square, or 256; and so on through the 64 squares, the number on each square being four times that on the preceding square. The fee was to be the total amount of grains so placed.

The king looked upon this as a very trifling matter and gave the necessary orders; but when the total came to be calculated out it came to millions of maunds. Indeed, so great was the amount, that the king could not pay it, and had to make over his whole kingdom and private property in order to discharge the debt. **-worᵘ** -वंरु । मुद्गपिष्टकः m. a cake of mŏng-flour mixed with sauce and fried.

mŏng 2 म्वंग् । मद्गुपक्षी f. a certain bird, the Lesser Cormorant, *Graculus sinensis* (L. 132, *mung*).

mŏng 3 म्वंग् । भङ्गारेणुगुलिका f. a pill of charas (the resinous inflorescence of the hemp-plant) prepared for smoking.

mangal मंगल् । कल्याणम् m. happiness, good luck, felicity; a blessing, benediction, expression of good wishes, auspiciousness (Śiv. 1186, 1745); an auspicious ceremony (e.g. the festival on recovery from sickness); the planet Mars (El.). **-wār** -वार् m. Tuesday.

mĕngal म्यंगल् । गर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing a temple (of the head); met. haughty, arrogant, domineering, hectoring, blustering.

mongla (? spelling and gender), saffron in a dry condition, made from the white base of the flower-stigma. It is not the best quality (L. 344).

mŏngil म्वंगिल् । काष्ठमयमुद्गरविशेषः f. a kind of wooden maul for applying plaster; a club, a mace (K. 390).

mŏngōl म्वंगोल् । ओषधिलताविशेषः m. a wild creeper chiefly found in forests, used internally as a remedy for skin diseases (L. 76, *mangal*).

mŏngôlu म्वंगोलु । जलजक्षुद्रपत्रभेदसमूहः m. a kind of water-weed, with numerous small leaves floating in masses over the water. **mŏngōli-byôlu** म्वंगोलि-ब्योलु । असंख्यसमुदायः m. the seed of this plant; met. a collection of innumerable articles.

mangun मंगुन् । प्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mongu** मंगु, f. **münjü** मंजू (K. 488, 588, 718); 2 p.p. **manjyōv** मंज्योव्), to ask for, request, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, crave (Gr.Gr. 125, 129; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 25, 31, 56, 105, 136, 150; YZ. 541; Śiv. 308–10, 707, 753, 1173, etc.; Rām. 63, 149–52, 612, etc.; K. 67, 142, 268, 278, 306, 423, etc.; H. xi, 14; xii, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19); to ask (a person to approach), to call up (a person to oneself) (K. 374, 996). **hisāb mangun,** to call for (a person's) account, to call a reckoning (K.Pr. 246). **—lāyĕkh** —लायख् । प्रार्थनायोग्यः adj. c.g. fit to be asked for (e.g. owing to the known liberality of the giver, its abundance, or desirability). **—tagun** —तगुन् । प्रार्थितफलाभिसंधिः m.inf. to know how to ask for, to be skilled in begging for something desired; to intend to get something asked for.

mongu-motu मंगु-मंतु । प्रार्थितः perf. part. (f. **münjü-mütsü** मंजू-मंचू), asked for, demanded (Rām. 592); asked, entreated (for something) (K. 26).

mangan-bāna मंगन्-बान । प्रार्थनोचितभाग्यम् m. a vessel of asking, i.e. a person suitable for being asked, or suitable for asking. **-buthu** -बुथु । प्रार्थनधार्ष्ट्यम् m. a face for asking, audacity in asking, barefaced begging, the conduct of a sturdy beggar. **-hār** -हार् । प्रार्थनोचितः adj. c.g. worthy of being asked for. **-wôlu** -वोलु । प्रार्थयन् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an asker, a beggar.

mangani मंगनी । प्रार्थनीयः impers. fut. part., c.g. (of a thing) about or fit to be asked for; (of a person) about or fit to be asked from.

mangith nyunu मंगिथ् न्युनु, m.inf. to ask for and get, to receive on demand. **kūrü mangith niñü,** to take and marry a girl (K.Pr. 83).

mĕngun म्यंगुन् । मेषाजशकृत् m. (sg. dat. **mĕnganas** म्यंगनस्), sheep (or goats') dung (El. *mengin*; L. 459, *mengan*); (met.) a little boy (because small and of no account) (K.Pr. 249). **mĕngan-nār 2** म्यंगन्-नार् (for 1, see **mĕng**) । मेषकरीषाग्निः m. a fire of dried sheep (or goats') dung.

manganāwun मंगनावुन् । अर्थापनम्, स्वसमीपे आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manganôwu** मंगनोवु), to cause to be asked for, to get someone to ask for; to send for, cause to be brought to one (YZ. 497; Śiv. 675; Rām. 263, 274, 593; K. 1034; H. vi, 16; xi, 8); to claim (El.).

mĕngañ म्यंगञ् or **mĕngünü** म्यंगंनू । आखुशकृत् f. rat's dung (f. dim. of **mĕngun,** q.v.).

mĕnganĕ-gôru म्यगञ-गोरु । शृङ्गाटविशेषः a kind of water-chestnut (the unbroken nut). **-görü** -गांरू । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः f. the dried kernel of the preceding.

mŏnguru म्वंगुरु । अजपोतः m. (sg. dat. **mŏngaras** म्वंगरस्, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **mŏngürü** म्वंगरू, Gr.Gr. 33), the young of a goat, a kid (Gr.Gr. 35).

mangata मंगत । दत्तकः m. an adopted son. **—anun** —अनुन् । दत्तकतया स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to adopt (so-and-so) as a son.

mangatuku मंगतुकु । दत्तकत्वेन स्वीकृतः adj. (f. **mangatücü** मंगतंचू), one who has been adopted, an adopted son or daughter.

mĕngāth म्यंगाठ् । गर्वचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕngātas** म्यंगाटस्), an indication or mark of pride or arrogance (e.g. such as the mode of wearing a turban, etc.) (cf. **mĕng**). **—hāwun** —हावुन् । गर्ववृत्त्या भायनम् m.inf. to display such an indication; hence, to assume a threatening or bullying attitude.

mangathyōrī मंगथ्यांरी । भिक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession of begging, mendicancy.

mangathyôru मंगथ्योरु । भिक्षवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is **mangathyārĕñ** मंगथ्यार्यञ्, but a female beggar is **mangathyörü** मंगथ्यांरू), a professional beggar, one who lives by mendicancy.

mangawunu मंगवुनु । प्रार्थयन् n.ag. (f. **mangavüñü** मंगवंञू), one who begs or asks for something; a beggar, mendicant (K.Pr. 135, K. 992).

māngay मांगय्, see **māgay.**

manāh मनाह्, see **manā 1.**

munahjim मुनह्जिम (= منجم) m. an astronomer, an astrologer (Rām. 132).

manōhar मनोहर् adj. c.g. heart-captivating, charming, lovable (Śiv. 853).

mānjĕ मांज्य, see **mājĕ,** s.v. **mādun.**

mŏnjĕ 1 म्वंज्य, see **mŏndu 4** and **mŏndü 1** and **2.**

mŏnjĕ 2 म्वंज्य adv., as in **ad-mŏnjĕ** (p. 10*a*, l. 41), at a reduced price. ? Cf. **mŏndᵘ 1.**

mônjᵘ मोंजु, see **mōjᵘ**, s.v. **mājun.**

munj in **munj rai** (L. 334), see **mŏnjĕ-ray,** p. 575*a*, l. 38.

mŏnjᵘhōr म्वंजुहोर् (also written **munjhōr** मुंजहोर्) or (El.) **magar** मगर् । मार्गशीर्षः m. the name of the ninth month of the Hindū year (in Sanskrit *Mārgaśīrṣa* and Hindī *Agahan*, and corresponding to November–December) (El. *monjhór*; W. 107, *mónjhor*; K.Pr. 128; Rām. 1634; K. 267).

mŏnjhūri म्वंजहूरि adv. in the month of Mŏnjᵘhōr (Rām. 206).

munajjim منجم, see **munahjim.**

mŏnjal म्वंजल् or **mŏnjĕl** म्वंज्यल् । मान्यः adj. c.g. possessing a hidden root (cf. **mŏndᵘ 1**); hence, met. respected, honoured, highly thought of, worshipful, distinguished (cf. **hĕngal-mŏnjal**, p. 339*b*, l. 45).

mônjᵘ-motᵘ मोंजु-मतु, see **mōjᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **mājun.**

mānjĕ-matsĕ मांज्य-मच्य, see **mājĕ-matsĕ,** s.v. **māḍun.**

münjᵘ-mütsᵘ मंजू-मचू, see **mangun.**

mānjun मांजुन्, see **mājun.**

mŏnjĕr म्वंज्यर् । मन्दता m. clumsiness, unskilfulness, want, or loss, of dexterity (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

manjít, see **mazēṭh.**

mŏnjaṭa म्वंजट or **mŏnjaṭh** म्वंजठ । वराटकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **mŏnjaṭas** म्वंजटस्), a kind of cowry-shell with three corners.

manjyōv मंज्योव्, see **mangun.**

manka मन्क । मणिविशेषः m. a snake-stone, a certain stone which is believed to have the power of extracting the poison from a snake's bite.

munakh मुनख् (= منقى) । द्राक्षाफलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **munki** मुन्कि), a species of dried grapes or raisins, bloom-raisins.

munka-caṭiñ मुन्क-चटिञ् । द्राक्षाविशेषमयलेह्यविशेषः f. a 'chutnee' or jam made from these raisins (used as a medicine). **-shīra** -शीर । द्राक्षाफलविशेषरसः m. the expressed juice of these raisins soaked in water.

mankal मनकल् منقل । अङ्गारधानिका f. a charcoal brazier, a chafing-dish.

mōnāl m. the Impeyan pheasant, which is said to be found in Kashmīr (El.).

mönil मॉनिल् । मानयुक्तता f. pride, self-respect, the condition of one who keeps up his sense of dignity (even when reduced to poverty) and who refuses to ask for help.

munulᵘ मुनुलु । और्णमयः adj. (f. **munᵘjᵘ** मुनंजू), made of wool, woollen (El. *monul*) (Gr.Gr. 146); *pattū*, or coarse woollen cloth (El.).

mōnam karun मोनम् करुन्, see **mōn karun** (p. 573*b*, l. 22).

mānmān मान्मान् । परस्परस्पर्धा f. (sg. dat. **mānmöñᵘ** मान्मांञू), mutual emulation, mutual competition, mutual out-vying (among several persons engaged on similar occupations, and each trying to win a wager or price) (K.Pr. 66; Śiv. 1313, 1519, 1533). **—lagüñᵘ** — लगंञू । अन्योन्यमुखप्रेक्षिता f.inf. to regard each other in emulation.

mānmöñⁱ मान्मांञि । अहंपूर्विकया adv. in emulation.

manmath मन्मथ् m. love, amorous passion, lust, carnal desire (L.V. 43); Kāma, the Indian Cupid.

manan 1 मनन् । मननम् m. the act of thinking or consideration, meditating or reflecting (upon); thought, reflection, study (Śiv. 1001, 1792). **-māl** -माल् । मङ्गलमाल्यम् f. a kind of jewelled garland bound on the head of a bride in a wedding ceremony (Śiv. 1204).

manan 2 मनन् । मृन्मयाङ्गारधानिका f. (sg. dat. **manüñᵘ** मनंञू), a kind of **kāgᵘrᵘ**, or portable brazier, used mainly by boatmen. It is made entirely of pottery within and without, and is not covered with wicker-work. It is carried about under the clothes for warmth (W. 124, K.Pr. 129) (cf. **nāra-mº**, s.v. **nār**).

manañĕ-tīl dazun मनंञ-तील् दज़ुन् । अत्युपतापासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. the oil of a brazier to burn or blaze up (and burn the body); met. to become utterly involved in calamity. **-tīl zālun** -तील् ज़ालुन् । अत्युपतापानुभावनम् m.inf. to set on fire the oil in a brazier (as ab.); to involve a person in utter calamity.

mānanā मानना f. honouring, respecting. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to show respect (to), pay reverence (to) (K. 722).

mānun मानुन् । संमतिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mônᵘ** मोनु, f. **möñᵘ** मांञू; 2 p.p. **māñōv** मान्योव्), to respect, revere, esteem highly (Śiv. 414, 449, 472, 984, 1049, 1204, 1298, etc.; Rām. 71; K. 898, 905, 1043, 1053); to admit, allow, acknowledge, confess, own (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 693, 944); to agree to, assent to, comply with (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 261; YZ. 515; Śiv. 695; K. 323, 403, 405, 574, 718, 846); to take, assume, suppose; to heed, follow (advice) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 135, K. 616); to take for granted, grant; to think of, call to mind, remember (K. 1155); to hold, view, consider, regard as, deem, look upon as (L.V. 23, 73; Śiv. 48, 280, 877, 1062, 1449, 1503, etc.; Rām. 180, 1513, 1645; K. 113, 341, 533); to hold to be true or right, to approve of

(K.Pr. 2; Śiv. 1133, 1311, 1555, 1773; K. 582); to obey (Gr.Gr. 5; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 256; Rām. 748, 840; K. 240, 466, 630); to give in to, submit to (K.Pr. 182, K. 623).

mānunᵘ मानुनु m. obedience; **na-mānunᵘ**, disobedience (Gr.M.).

mônᵘ-motᵘ मोनु-मंतु । संमतः perf. part. (f. **mönüᵘ-müṭsᵘ** मांन्न्-मंत्रू), agreed to, approved of, etc., as ab.; generally approved of (by everyone), highly esteemed or respected (K.Pr. 163).

mēnun मेनुन् । मापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūnᵘ** म्यूनु (Gr.Gr. 26), f. **mīñᵘ** मीञ्; 2 p.p. **mēñōv** मेञोव्), to measure (length, superficies, or quantity) (Gr.Gr. 5, 21, 104; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 155; YZ. 421; Śiv. 1592); to estimate, guess (El.).

mēnan-bāna मेनन्-बान । परिमाणपात्रम् m. a measuring vessel, a measure (holding so much). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । मापकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a measurer, surveyor.

myūnᵘ-motᵘ म्यूनु-मंतु । विहितमितिकः perf. part. (f. **mīñᵘ-müṭsᵘ** मीञ्-मंञ्), measured, that which has been measured.

munan मुनन् । कुट्टनम् f. (sg. dat. **munüñᵘ** मुनंञ्), the act of pounding (grain in a mortar), husking (grain in a mortar).

munun मुनुन् । (धान्यादेः) अवखण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **munᵘ** मुनु, f. **muñᵘ** मुञ्), to pound (grain in a mortar), to husk (in a mortar) (L. 461; K.Pr. 15, 147; Śiv. 1533). **munᵘ-motᵘ** मुनु-मंतु । अवखण्डितः perf. part. (f. **muñᵘ-müṭsᵘ** मुञ्-मंञ्), (of grain) husked (in a mortar).

mānand मानंद् مانند or **mönind** मांनिंद् prep. like, resembling, after the likeness of; **bē-mānand**, incomparable (Śiv. 775); **mönind-ĕ-bahar** = مانندِ بحر, like the sea, like a river (K.Pr. 64).

mananāwun मननावुन् । प्रसादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mananôwᵘ** मननोवु), to cause to agree to; to persuade, appease, console, soothe (Śiv. 24, 1634, 1786; Rām. 1525, 1636, 1676, 1691, 1731). **mananôwᵘ-motᵘ** मननोवु-मंतु । प्रसादितः perf. part. (f. **mananövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** मननांवू-मंत्रू), appeased, soothed.

mānanāwun माननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mānanôwᵘ** माननोवु), to cause to be honoured (Śiv. 1211).

mŏnāpha म्वनाफ, i.q. **mŏnāfa**, q.v.

manᵃr मन्र् or **manᵘrᵘ** मन्रू । शाङ्खिकः, मणिकारः m. (his wife is **manᵃr-bāy** मन्र्-बाय्) (see below), but a female lapidary is **manᵃrĕñ** मन्र्यञ्, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39), a lapidary, a man who works on precious stones or on shells, a shell-worker (Gr.Gr. 148). **-bāy** -बाय् । शाङ्खिकस्त्री f. a lapidary's wife. **-kotᵘ** -कंट्ठु m. the son of a lapidary (used with the idea of praise), a true son of a lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132); hence, a good, or skilled, lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thöjᵘ** -थांजू, also written **manar-thöjᵘ** मनंर्-थांजू । मणिकारचक्रम् m. a lapidary's polishing wheel or lathe (worked with a bow). **-wān** -वान् । शाङ्खिकसमाश्रयः m. a lapidary's shop or workshop.

manir in **manira-dāg** m. *Aconitum sp.* (L. 74, used to make a hair-wash).

mānir मानिर् adj. c.g. spiteful, envious (El.).

manöri मनांरी f. ornaments for women, consisting of bracelets, rings for the nose, ears, and neck, made of earthenware, tin, iron, brass, and copper (El. *manári*).

munörᵘ मुनांरू f. diminishing, waning, in **dĕka-manörᵘ**, p. 204*b*, l. 12, q.v.

manᵃrĕñ मन्र्यञ् f. a female lapidary, etc.; see **manᵃr.**

mānarĕñ मानर्यञ् । मानवती f. an honoured woman, i.e. a true, faithful, and loving wife (Śiv. 668).

mán̄s (El.), see **mās 1.**

mānas मानस् m., i.q. **man 1,** mind, the seat or faculty of reason and feeling, the thinking faculty, the heart, soul (L.V. 2); the faculty of imagination (L.V. 27).

món̄s, see **mōsᵘ**.

munösib مناسب adj. c.g. proper, suitable (Gr.M., W. 149).

mānsh (El.), see **mūshⁱ**.

manshĕ मन्श منشا । इच्छा m. (with indef. art. **manshāh** मन्शाह्, Gr.M.), origin, beginning; motive, object, intention, design (Gr.M.); purport, tenor, drift.

manōsh मनोश् m., i.q. **manush,** q.v. (Rām. 25, 51, 100).

manush मनुश्, **manŏsh** मन्वश्, **manōsh** मनोश्, or **manŏshy** मन्वश्य । मनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. **manᵃshĕs** मन्शस्), a man, a human being (i.e. *homo*, as distinct from supernatural beings and brutes) (L.V. 81, 107; Rām. 27, 63, 65, 139, 339, 576, 578, 863, 1498; K. 56, 490, 680, 754); (pl.) people in general (Gr.M.).

manᵃshĕ (or **manŏshĕ**)-**bŏy** मन्श(मन्वश)-ब्वय् । मनुष्यगन्धः m. (the gender is reported as masculine, but the word **bŏy** is feminine; cf. **mōṭsa-bŏy,** s.v. **mōṭsh,** which is fem.), the smell of a man; the (unexpected) smell of human habitations (in a forest or desert place). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. the world of men (Rām. 515, 609, 1262). **-zāth** -ज़ाथ् । मनुष्यजातिः m. mankind, the human species (Rām. 1167).

munshī منشی m. a writer, scribe, secretary, amanuensis (Gr.M.).

mŏnīshŏr म्वनीश्वर् । मुनीश्वरः m. a king among sages, a great sage of ancient days (Śiv. 277, 631, 676, 696, etc.; Rām. 951, 1682, 1752; K. 47, 355, 384, 386, 577, 582, 1038, 1054); met. a sedate gentle-natured man who, at the present day, leads an ascetic life, a man of saintly disposition.

manŏshy मन्वश्य m., i.q. **manush**, q.v.

mánskhel (El.), see **māz-khĕl**, s.v. **māz**.

manaskār मनस्कार् m. perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure, pain, etc.), used in the following:—**manaskār rōzun** मनस्कार् रोज़ुन् । चित्ताभोगवृत्तिः m.inf. to devote one's attention exclusively to some object or work; the attention to be devoted exclusively, as ab.

man^a^sun मनसुन् । संकल्पेन प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **man^o^s^u^** मनंसु), to give something in fulfilment of a vow, to devote something to pious uses, make a pious endowment. **man^o^s^u^-mot^u^** मनंसु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः perf. part. (f. **man^ü^s^ü^-müts^ü^** मनंसू-मंचू), given, etc., as ab.

manasāwun मनसावुन् । मन्त्रपूर्वकमुत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manasôw^u^** मनसोवु), to dedicate anything (with appropriate religious ceremonies, and the recital of proper texts); to make a solemn (promise, vow, etc.) (Rām. 627).

mānatā मानता । अत्यादरः f. extreme respect, great reverence shown to a superior or great honour shown by a superior to an inferior (K. 906).

manoṭ^u^ मनंटु । आढकः m. a weight of one and a half seers (i.e. three pounds) (K.Pr. 13, 44, 136). Cf. **man 3.**

manáṭ^i^ mēnán^i^ मनंटि मेनंनि । अतिविरोधविधानम् m. pl. inf. to weigh amounts of one and a half seers; met. associates to quarrel mutually. —**mīnith** *khĕn^i^* —मीनिथ ख्यनि । परस्परविरोधविधानम् *m. pl. inf.*, id.

*manáṭ^i^* (or **man^a^ṭ^i^**) **dab khyon^u^** मनंटि (मनंटि) दब् ख्यनु । दण्डोपभोगः, औद्धत्यभङ्गाप्तिः m.inf. (of an arrogant or insolent person) to become quieted, be brought to one's senses, be taught one's place (by punishment, suffering, or the like) (K.Pr. 56). **manáṭ^i^** (or **man^a^ṭ^i^**) **dab pyon^u^** मनंटि (मनंटि) दब् प्यनु । दण्डानुभवेन शमनम्, औद्धत्यभङ्गानुभवः m.inf. becoming quieted, etc., as ab., to occur to a person.

mānth मांथ, i.q. **māth**, q.v., s.v. **māth.**

mānṭh मांठ्, **mönṭh** मांठ्, see **māṭh, mōṭh.**

manath मनथ् । श्रद्धा f. (**manüts^ü^** मनंचू), acknowledgment, assent; faith, trust (Rām. 46); promise, vow; desire, intention. Cf. **mānath.**

mānath मानथ् । भक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **mānüts^ü^** मानंचू), belief, religious belief. Cf. **manath.**

minath मिनथ् (= منت) । उपकारयाचना f. (sg. dat. **minüts^ü^** मिनंचू), kindness, favour, obligation; grace, courtesy; entreaty, humble and earnest supplication, an entreaty which humiliates the entreater, asking a favour (Gr.M.); grateful thanks, praise. —**hĕñ^ü^** —ह्यंञ़ू । उपकारस्वीकारः f.inf. to acknowledge the granting of a favour, to admit an obligation. —**kaḍüñ^ü^** —कडंञ़ू । प्रार्थनया लाघवस्वीकारः f.inf. voluntarily to undergo the humiliation of asking a favour. —**mānath** —मानथ् । विवाहप्रार्थनम् f. the formal begging (for the bride), the formal proposal of marriage made by the bridegroom's people to the bride's people. —**thavüñ^ü^** —थवंञ़ू । उपकारेण लाघवारोपणम् f.inf. to humiliate a person (i.e. by the granter calling the grantee's attention to his generosity) in granting a favour, to put (a person under) an obligation.

minüts^ü^-rost^u^ मिनंचू-रंस्तु । परयाचनालाघवोपहतिहीनः adj. (f. **-rüts̃h^ü^** -रंछू), (obtained) without the necessity of asking a favour.

minüts^ü^n-tal karun मिनंचून्-तल् करुन् । असकृदुपकारकर्मणा लाघवापादनम् m.inf. to humiliate a person by often putting him under favours (and talking about it).

mönth मांथ्, see **mōth.**

mūnṭh^u^ मूंठु, see **mūṭh^u^.**

mônṭhun^u^ मोंठुनु, **mönṭhon^u^** मांठनु, see **mōṭhon^u^.**

mānthár (El.), see **mōth^a^r 1.**

manth^a^r मन्थर् or **mant^a^r** मंतर् । मन्त्रः m. (sg. dat. **mantras** मंत्रस), a passage of the Vēdas, a holy text; a formula sacred to any particular deity, a mystical verse, magic formulary, spell, charm, incantation (L.V. 11, 34, 39, 40, 58; Śiv. 11, 126, 154, 632; Rām. 956; K. 877-8). Cf. **mōth^a^r 1.**

mönth^a^r मांथर्, i.q. **mōth^a^r 1** and **2.**

mönṭhur^u^ मोंठुरु, i.q. **mōṭhur^u^.** **mönṭh^ü^r^ü^** मांठ्रू, i.q. **mōṭh^ü^r^ü^.** **mönṭhur^u^** मांठुरु, i.q. **mōṭhur^u^**, qq.v.

mūnṭhür^ü^, etc., मूंठ्रू, i.q. **mūṭhür^ü^**, etc.

mūnth^a^r मूंथर्, i.q. **mōth^a^r 1** and **2**, q.v.

mūnth^ü^r^ü^ मूंथ्रू, i.q. **mūth^a^r,** see **mōth^a^r 2.**

manṭun^u^ मनटुनु m. three pounds of anything (El. *manṭun*). Cf. **manoṭ^u^.**

mant^a^r मंतर्, see **manth^a^r.**

mántr, see **mōth^a^r 2.**

mūntrun^u^ मूंत्रुनु, i.q. **mūtrun^u^.**

mūntrāwun मूंत्रावुन्, i.q. **mūtrāwun.**

mínts (El.), see **mits̃h 1.**

mönts̃h मांछ्, i.q. **mōts̃h.**

mūntshur^{u} मूंछुर्, **mūntsh^{a}ran** मूंछरन्, **mūntsh^{a}run** मूंछरुन्, see **mū̃tshur^{u}**, **mū̃tsh^{a}ran**, and **mū̃tsh^{a}run.**

mantsaran (? spelling and gend.), N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an antidysenteric and in menorrhagia (L. 75).

manawun मनवुन् । प्रसादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manow^{u}** मनवु), to calm, appease (Śiv. 160). **manow^{u}-mot^{u}** मनवु-मतु । प्रसादितः perf. part. (f. **manüv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** मनवू-मचू), appeased.

manāwun मनावुन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manôw^{u}** मनोवु), to cause (through a third person) another person to agree (to a course of conduct, esp. to give something), to persuade a person (through another) to give something. **manôw^{u}-mot^{u}** मनोवु-मतु । संमानितः perf. part. (f. **manöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** मनोवू-मचू), caused to agree (by a third person), as ab.

mānawun^{u} मानवुनु । संमन्यमानः n.ag. (f. **mānavüñ^{ü}** मानवंञू), one who honours or respects (Śiv. 1194); one who has full faith (in a god, a spiritual teacher, a religion, or the like); one who is persuaded (to agree).

mēnawun^{u} मेनवुनु । मितिकर्मणि प्रवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **mēnavüñ^{ü}** मेनवंञू), one who weighs or measures, a weighman, a measurer.

mēnawañ मेनवञ् । मानवेतनम् f. wages paid for weighing or measuring, a weighman's fee, etc.

munawañ मुनवञ् । धान्यकुट्टनभृतिः f. wages for pounding grain in a mortar, wages for husking.

munawar मुनवर् (= منوّر) adj. c.g. illuminated, enlightened; elucidated, explained, illustrated; clear, bright, brilliant. **—karun** —करुन् । पूर्णीकरणम् m.inf. to make a person brilliant; i.e. to endow him completely with wealth, health, prosperity, and virtue. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । पूर्णीभवनम् m.inf. suddenly to become endowed, as ab.

maināwatī मैनावती, see **mainā.**

manāwath मनावथ् । संमानना f. (sg. dat. **manāvüts^{ü}** मनावंचू), persuading a giver through a third person (to give or do something). Cf. **manāwun.**

mainay or **mainai** मैनय् । अल्पमात्रः adj. c.g. a little, a few (of any mass or group of persons or things) (El. *manai*, *máne*; W. 130, *mönai*). **—kāla** (or **wakta) pĕṭha** —काल (वक्त) प्यठ adv. from a short time, a short time ago, lately (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to diminish, lessen (El. *máne k.*). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to diminish, grow less (El. *máne s^{o}*).

manz मज़् । मध्यम्, मध्ये m. the middle, midst, mean (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1662, Rām. 1123); **aṭa-manz,** the middle of a market, a place where four ways meet (p. 56*a*, l. 32). Cf. **anz-manz** (p. 36*b*, l. 35).

adv., in the middle, mid (Śiv. 1206, 1463, 1478, 1671; H. xii, 11).

postpos. (governing dat.), in, within (Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 44, 98; Śiv. 16, 21, 64–6, 72, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; Rām. 74, 164, 208, 216, 272, etc.; K. 222, 256, etc.; H. ii, 1, 7, etc.); in (of time, as in **brinzis-manz,** in the twinkling of an eye) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 605, 829, 913, 1066, 1209); into (Gr.M.; Śiv. 118, 126, 158, 322, 343, 409, 437, etc.; K. 233, 621, etc.); between (Rām. 1269); among, amidst (Śiv. 69, 446, 580, 791, 1199; Rām. 87, 112).

As a postpos. this word naturally follows the word it governs, but occasionally (e.g. K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 64, 66, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; K. 118, 193, 231) it precedes it. Occasionally also this postposition governs the abl. instead of the dat., as in **vĕvahāra-manz** (Śiv. 587); **manz mana** (Śiv. 1406); **manz tapōwana** (Śiv. 1409); **prayāga-manz** (Śiv. 1172).

manz-anz मज़्-अज़् । अन्तर्वर्ती adj. c.g. being or dwelling inside, including or comprised in; cf. **anz-manz. -atha** -अथ । हस्ततलम् m. the middle of the hand, the palm of the hand; cf. **athas-manz,** p. 66*b*, l. 1. **—atsun** —अचुन् । मध्यप्रवेशः m.inf. to come in, intervene, come between; to become a surety (between two people) (K.Pr. 136). **-bāg** -बाग् । मध्यभागे m. the middle, the interior (Śiv. 329); adv. in the middle, within, in the interior, in the centre (Gr.M.; L. 458; K.Pr. 103; Śiv. 914, 1459, 1668, 1695; K. 251, 294, 631, 719); postpos. (governing dat.) in the middle (of) (W. 97; YZ. 107; Śiv. 20, 329, 1107, 1547, 1588, 1756; Rām. 426, 543, 723, etc.); into the middle (Rām. 910, 1713). **-bāga** -बाग adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from in the middle, from, out of (W. 98; K. 283 (adv.), 894 (adv.)); also **manz-bāg** in this sense, as in Rām. 632. **-bāguk^{u}** -बागुकु । मध्यभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-bāgüc^{ü}** -बागंचू), of, or belonging to, the interior. **-bāgan** -बागन् । मध्यभागे adv. in the middle, within, in the interior (Śiv. 329). **-gūñ^{ü}** -गंञू । गुदोर्ध्वभागः f. the middle slice of a fish (see p. 294*a*, l. 12); (in a human being, etc.) the middle lump of flesh, the flesh above the anus. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्योनु m.inf. to take into (one's company), to accept (so-and-so) as a member of a company or association (K.Pr. 80). **-mandali natsun** -मंडलि नचुन् । अयोग्यत्वे मध्यवर्तित्वम् m.inf. to dance in the middle circle, to interfere improperly or malevolently

in other people's business. —raṭun —रटुन् m.inf. to grasp the middle; to throw one's arms round a person's waist (K. 399).

manza मज़ । अन्तरा adv. and prep. (governing abl.) from within, from in, from among (W. 98; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 15, 18, 31, 122, 239, 666, etc.; Rām. 80, 1567, etc.; K. 32, 728; H. viii, 7, 11; x, 12, etc.); **dŏyau manza,** from among two, (which) of two; occasionally governing dat. as in **timanay-manza** (Śiv. 34); **manza zalas,** from out of the water (K. 245, 758), but **zala-manza** (K. 272); **asĕ manza,** from among us (K. 287).

Occasionally also this word is used instead of **manz,** as in **aki dama-manza,** in a single instant (Śiv. 1130), **dyāna-manza,** in meditation (Śiv. 1789); **nagara-manza,** in the city (Śiv. 1822); **ṭsaḍi-manza,** in the milk-pail (Śiv. 1837).

Used as an adv. at an interval of so much (Rām. 1719); on such-and-such an account, accordingly, therefore (K. 316); on the contrary, but (K. 1095).

manza-mara मज़-मर (also written मज़-अमर) । अनियतकादाचित्ककाले adv. about the middle, i.e. at some indefinite time, during about some short time or other (esp. on the same day as that in which the speaker uses the expression) (cf. Gr.Gr. 84 and **mara** 3). **-maruku** -मरुकु (also written मज़-अमरुकु) । कादाचित्कः adj. (f. **-marücü** -मर्चू), of, or belonging to, some indefinite short time (esp. of to-day, as ab.). —**wŏthu** —व्रुथु । मध्यतः संपन्नः adj. (f. **-wŏtshü** -व्रुछू), risen from the middle, suddenly risen (in wealth, power, etc.) (and not by inheritance or from his youth); suddenly intervening or interfering in the middle of another's business or conversation. —**wŏthun** —व्रुथुन् । मध्यत उत्थानम् m.inf. suddenly to rise in wealth or power (and not by inheritance or from boyhood); to rise and depart from an assembly; to interfere mischievously in someone else's business or conversation. —**yunu** —यिनु । भाषणभङ्गः m.inf. to interrupt, or intervene in, a conversation.

máṅzi मंज़ि, postpos. governing abl., even within, just between; exactly between (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1397, 1462, 1504, 1733; K. 171); (governing dat.) (Rām. 931); from within (Śiv. 1386). —**aṭsun** —अचुन् । हस्तक्षेपः m.inf. to interfere (selfishly, kindly, or maliciously) in another's business, to dip one's finger into another's pie. —**bögi** —बांगि or —**bögin** —बांगिन् । मध्यतः adv. from within.

—**tarun** —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over (water, by going) into it, to wade across (Rām. 778).

máṅz (El.), see **maiz.**

mĕṅzü म्यंज़ू, see **myondu** 2.

mönzü मांज़ू । मञ्जिष्ठा f. henna, the powdered leaves of the henna plant, or Broad Egyptian Privet (*Lawsonia alba*, etc.), beaten up with catechu and made into paste, much used by women on festive occasions for dyeing the hands and the soles of the feet a reddish orange, and sometimes by men for dyeing their beards (YZ. 79, 329, 446, 546; Śiv. 910).

münzü मंज़ू, see **mondu.**

manzil मंज़िल् منزل m. a stage in a journey (Rām. 946); the distance of a complete journey (possibly of many stages) (Rām. 885, 1430); **manzil ba manzil** (منزل بمنزل), adv. stage by stage (Rām. 831); **manzil-mubārakh,** welcome to a person arriving from a journey (Rām. 751).

manzila मज़िल (= منزل) (i.q. **manzil,** q.v.) । प्रयाणकम m. (sg. dat **mánzilas** मंज़िलस्), a place for alighting, an hotel, caravānserai; a house, lodging; a mansion of the moon; a story or floor (of a house); a day's journey, a stage (in travelling) (Śiv. 1309, 1627). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दूरप्रयाणकात्ययः m.inf. to complete a long and wearying stage. —**pyonu** —प्योनु । दुःसहबाधापातः m.inf. a long wearying stage to fall to the lot of a traveller; met. some difficult and toilsome necessity to fall to the lot of a helpless person. —**ṭsaṭun** —च़टुन् m.inf. to travel (El., Rām. 207).

mánzilas wātun मंज़िलस् वातुन् । दुःसाध्यकर्मसमापनम् m.inf. to arrive at (the end of) the stage; met. finally to reach the last stage of a difficult and toilsome business, to have the end of such in sight.

manzīla मज़ील in the following:—**manzīla yunu** मज़ील यिनु । विनाशापातः m.inf. (of a person) sudden ruin to occur.

manzulu मज़ुलु m. a child's swinging-cot, a swing-cradle (Śiv. 352, 1321, 1379 ff.; Rām. 632; K. 118–19). Cf. **guga-manzulu**, p. 279*b*, l. 34.

münzü-mütsü मंज़ू-मंच़ू, see **mandun.**

manzar मज़र । मन्दता m. weakness (of persons or things), dilapidation, worn-outness; (of a person) sickness, illness (Gr.Gr. 140); slowness, clumsiness, feebleness.

manzūr मज़ूर or (H. i, 12) **mônzūr** मोंज़ूर منظور adj. e.g. approved of, admitted, accepted, sanctioned (Śiv. 636, 692, 900; H. i, 12).

manzuru मंज़ुरु m. (f. **manzürü** मंज़्रू), a cripple (El.).

měnzar म्यंज़र् । कोठयुक्तता m. leprosy, illness from leprosy.

měnzur म्यंज़ुर् or **měnz^{a}r** म्यंज़र् । इन्धनविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **měnzaras** म्यंज़रस् ; f. **měnzarěñ** म्यंज़र्यञ्), a seller of firewood, a wood-seller; cf. **narakuk^{u}-m°**, s.v. **narukh**. **měnzar-wān** म्यज़र्-वान् or **měnzár^{i}-wān** म्यंज़रि-वान् । इन्धनक्रयविक्रयाश्रयस्थानम् a public fire-wood market.

měnzargī म्यंज़र्गी or **měnzár^{i}gī** म्यंज़रिगी । इन्धनविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the profession of selling firewood.

mạnz^{a}run मंज़्रुन् । विकलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mạnz°r^{u}** मंज़्रु), to make imperfect, to diminish (Gr.Gr. lvii).

měnzarěñ म्यंज़र्यञ् । इन्धनविक्रयिस्त्री f. a woman who sells firewood; the wife of a male seller of firewood. See **měnzur.**

mánzirát (El.), see **maīz.**

mạnz^{a}rāwun मंज़्रावुन् । विकलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mạnz^{a}rôw^{u}** मंज़्रोवु), i.q. **mạnz^{a}run,** q.v.

munazāth मुनज़ाथ् (= منزه), pure (of God) (H. vii, 1).

manzōv मज़ोव्, see **mandun.**

manzyum^{u} मज़्मु । मध्यमः adj. (f. **manzim^{ü}** मज़्मू), middle, intermediate, internal (Gr.Gr. 152, Śiv. 1467); middling, mediocre, moderately good, middle-class (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136); cf. **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}**, p. 37*a*, l. 18. —**yôr^{u}** —योरु । विवाहादिदूत्यवृत्तिः m. (f. **manzim^{ü} yārěñ** मज़्मू यार्यञ्, Gr.Gr. 135, a female go-between) an intermediary, a go-between (Gr.Gr. 135, 142; W. 149; K.Pr. 260; Śiv. 1670); a broker (Gr.M.); a matchmaker, a go-between who arranges a marriage, a go-between in love matters (L. 261, 268; Śiv. 713; Rām. 134).

manzim^{ü} yöri मज़्मू यारी । दूत्यम् f. the action or profession of a matchmaker or broker. —**yār^{a}z** —यारज़् । विवाहादिदूतवृत्तिः, दूत्यवेतनम् f. the action or profession of a matchmaker, the office of a go-between (Gr.Gr. 142); the profession of a broker (Gr.M.); the wages or fee paid to a matchmaker.

mạñě मञ, see **müñ^{ü} 1.**

miñ 1 मिञ् । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss (on the mouth, cheek, forehead, or the like), kissing (Gr.Gr. 132); cf. **möñ** and **muñ.** **miñě-pūt^{u}** मिञ-पूतु । मुखचुम्बनम् m. a loving kiss on the mouth (face to face) (esp. as given to a child) (Gr.Gr. 132). Cf. **möñe-pūt^{u}**, col. *b*, l. 5, and **muñě-pūt^{u}**, col. *b*, l. 39.

miñ 2 मिञ् । भेकः f. a frog (cf. **main**). **miñě-möndụkh** मिञ-म्वंडुख् m. (sg. dat. **-möndạkas** -म्वंडकस्), a frog (Śiv. 1827). Cf. **něñě-möndụkh**, s.v. **něñě 3.**

mīñ^{ü} मीञू, see **mēn** and **mēnun.**

möñ म्वञ् । चुम्बनम् m. kissing on the cheek (among women); cf. **miñ 1** and **muñ.** —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to kiss (El. *monyi karun*).

möñě-pūt^{u} म्वञ-पूतु । चुम्बनम् m. a loving kiss on the cheek of a child (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M. **muñě°**). Cf. **miñě-pūt^{u}**, col. *a*, l. 43, and **muñě-pūt^{u}**, l. 39 bel.

moñ^{u} 1 मंञु । त्रासः m. fear, alarm. —**běhun** —ब्यहुन् । त्रासावेशः m.inf. fear to sit down, terror to take possession of a person (and remain), constant fear (of something) to be experienced. —**běhanāwun** —ब्यहनावुन् । त्रासोद्भावनम् m.inf. to put and keep a person in constant fear. **-dāñě** -दाञ । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is dark on one side and pale red on the other.

moñ^{u} 2 मंञु adj. (f. **müñ^{ü}** मंञू), weighing so many *man* (of one and a half seers, or three pounds each). Used —° as in **daha-moñ^{u}**, weighing ten *man* (p. 199*a*, l. 13). See **man 3.**

möñ^{ü} 1 मांञू । हिमानी f. a great collection of snow, a snowdrift, the piled-up snow on a mountain side, such as may fall in an avalanche, an avalanche (L. 458, *mān*; Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579). **māñě-bayě** माञ-बय । हिमानीकर्तृकव्याघातभीतिः f. fear of (being overwhelmed by) an avalanche.

möñ^{ü} 2 मांञू । रागद्रव्यविशेषः f. a kind of dye-stuff (for dyeing woollen or cotton cloth black).

möñ^{ü} 3 मांञू । परिमाणविशेषः f. a certain weight equivalent to four maunds or 160 seers of two pounds each. See **man 2.**

möñ^{ü} 4 मांञू, see **mānun.**

muñ मुञ् । चुम्बनम् m. an affectionate kiss on the forehead or cheek (usually of a child); cf. **miñ 1**, **möñ.** —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यनु । चुम्बनम् m.inf. to take a kiss, to kiss. —**karun** —करुन् । बलाच्चुम्बनम् m.inf. to take a kiss on the mouth by force, to kiss, esp. an unwilling child or woman.

muñě-pūt^{u} मुञ-पूतु । बालकविषयचुम्बनम् m. a kiss (given to a darling child). Cf. **miñě-pūt^{u}**, col. *a*, l. 43, and **möñě-pūt^{u}**, l. 5 ab.

muñ^{u} मुञु । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye, i.q. **müñ^{ü} 1.**

muñ^{ü} मुञू f. the pupil of the eye (K. 394, 927, 1123).

müñ^{ü} 1 मंञू f. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 90, 191, 243, 1174, 1367; K. 184). **-phol^{u}** -फलु । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1423); the image of in the pupil of the eye (El. *manyaphul*, *manyiphul*).

mañě मञ । नेत्रान्तरप्रदेशः (अक्षिगोलः) f.pl. the two eyeballs. **-phol^{u}** -फलु । कनीनिका m. the pupil of

.he eye. —**phērănĕ** —फेरञ । स्नेहवृत्त्यपगमः f. pl. inf. the eyeballs to turn; met. affection or friendship to depart. **-phyur^{u}** -फिर् । प्रेमापगमः m. turning of the eyeballs; met. departure of love or respect (for a person).

mün̄^{u} 2 मंञू in the following:—**mün̄^{u}-gôd^{u}** मंञू-गोडु । मन्यामांसम् m. (sg. dat. **-gödis** -गांडिस्), the flesh of the nape of the neck. **-göd^{u}** -गांडू or **-gör^{u}** -गांरू । मन्या f. (sg. dat. **-gājĕ** -गाज्य), the nape of the neck.

mün̄^{u} 3 मंञू in **üd^{u}-mün̄^{u}** (p. 13*b*, l. 26). The word is fem. of **mon^{u} 2,** q.v.

m^{a}n̄ĕ-mür^{u} मञ-मंरू or **min̄ĕ-mür^{u}** मिञ-मंरू । हरिणीविशेषः f. a female deer, a doe, a hind (H. ii, 8, 9).

mīn̄^{u}-müts^{u} मीञू-मंचू, see **mēnun.**
mön̄^{u}-müts^{u} मांञू-मंचू, see **mānun.**
mun̄^{u}-müts^{u} मुञू-मंचू, see **munun.**

mön̄^{e}ran मांञरन् । संमानना f. (sg. dat. **mön̄^{e}rün̄^{u}** मांञरंञू), gaining or inducing a person's consent, agreement, or compliance; gaining or inducing confession, admission.

mön̄^{e}run मांञरुन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mön̄^{o}r^{u}** मांञरू), to cause or induce a person to consent, agree, or comply (K. 616); to cause or induce a person to confess; causal of **mānun,** q.v. in all its senses.

mön̄^{e}rāwun मांञरावुन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mön̄^{e}rôw^{u}** मांञरोवु), i.q. **mön̄^{e}run,** q.v. (K. 616).

mān̄ōv माञोव्, see **mānun.**

mēn̄ōv मेञोव्, see **mēnun.**

māph माफ् or **muāf** معاف adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **māphas** माफस्), pardoned, forgiven; subst., m. forgiveness (K.Pr. 124). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pardon (Gr.M.; Śiv. 423, 593).

möphī मांफी or **muöfī** معافی f. forgiveness, pardon (Gr.M.).

mupht मुफ्त् (= مفت) gratuitous, gratis; (in Kāshmīrī) easy, (a task) which costs nothing (Rām. 72?). Cf. **muft.**

mar 1 मर् । मठः m. a hut, a small house (K.Pr. 7, 138); an ascetic's leaf-hut in the forest; a shelter or small hut (erected in desolate or forest localities as a refuge for travellers) (RT.Tr. II, 387); a cell, a small room (cf. **bata-mar,** a store-room for food (p. 137*a*, l. 27). This word is not uncommonly —° in place names; cf. **āh^{a}l-mar** (p. 17*b*, l. 38; **āläsh^{i}-mar,** p. 26*a*, l. 8). El. also has *mar,* f., a fort, a castle. —**hĕn^{i}** —ह्यंनि । निगूढवनप्रस्थादिस्थानाश्रयणम् m. pl. inf. to take huts, i.e. from grief, distress, distaste for the world, or the like, to take to a solitary hermit's life in some cave, in the forest, or the like.

mar 2 मर् m. (a corruption of **manḍal 2,** in the sense of 'territory'), a province, tract, as in **Kashmīra-mar,** the land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

mara 1 मर in **mara-phēra** मर-फेर । अनिच्छावृत्तिः m. turning of wish; hence, (after agreeing to do something, or being ordered to do it) to do it unwillingly, e.g. in distributing something, to worry the recipients by grudging or delay, even while consenting to carry out the distribution. Cf. **marwāna.**

mara 2 मर in the following:—**mara-mar** मर-मर् । प्रायेण मृत्युः f. general mortality, a great number of deaths occurring in any locality (owing to epidemic, massacre, etc.); the near approach of death, the last flicker of life (when all hope of recovery is abandoned). **-mara** -मर । जीवनाशापगमः m. the abandonment of all hope of life, being at the point of death.

mara 3 मर a suffix added to cardinal numerals to indicate 'about'. Thus, from **aiṭh,** eight; **aiṭha-mara,** about eight; **daha-mara,** about ten (p. 199*a*, l. 15) (W. 103). Also added to **manz,** in; see p. 584*a*, l. 22. Cf. Gr.Gr. 84, where the suffix is given as **amara,** the initial **a** being the termination of the oblique case of the numeral.

mār 1 मार् । हिंसा m. killing, taking life, slaughter, murder (Gr.Gr. 124; W. 114; Rām. 217, 1032); hitting, beating, striking (cf. **ăcĕ-mār,** p. 53*b*, l. 11; **cōca-mār,** p. 157*a*, l. 31; **gir-mār,** p. 303*a*, l. 6). —° sometimes indicates a person who kills, strikes, or hits, as in **chūrī-mār,** a dagger-striker, one who strikes (himself) with a dagger (p. 165*a*, l. 42). This word also takes the form **māra,** q.v., s.v., from which in the oblique cases it is indistinguishable. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । अभ्याहननम् m.inf. to give killing, to kill (Rām. 103); to give a beating, to drub (Rām. 618, 961, 1276). **-gand** -गंड् । बन्धनाघातः m. tying up and beating, a kind of punishment, in which the victim's arms and legs are tied up, and then he is thumped with fists. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । हिंसोद्भवः m.inf. murder to occur. —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । आहत्यनुभवः m.inf. to receive a beating. —**khasun** —खसुन् । हिंसाभियोगारोपः m.inf. a charge of murder to be brought. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु । आहत्यनुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten. —**karun** —करुन् । हिंसाकर्म m.inf. to commit murder. —**maṭi khasun** —मटि खसुन् । हिंसाभियोगारोपः m.inf. murder to mount on the shoulder, a charge of murder to be brought (against a person).

māra-būth मार-बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **-būtas** -बूतस्), a demon of murder, a murderous demon (L.V. 71). **-dĕv** -द्यव् । दुर्मरणबाधा m. a death-demon, torment caused by an evil death, or due to some evil death. **-wārĕn̄** -वार्यन् । मृतप्रसवयित्री f. a midwife who attends the birth of a dead child.

mār 2 مار m. a serpent, a snake (cf. **kŏla-mār,** p. 437*a*, l. 28) (YZ. 35, 64, 141). **mār-i-pēćān,** a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

mār 3 मार् m. the Hindū god of love, Cupid; love, passion. **māra-motᵘ** मार-मोतु । रागातिशयः m. extreme love, affection, fondness (YZ. 37); an ardent lover (Rām. 1585).

mār 4 मार् । नदीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **mörᵘ 1** मोरु, Gr.Gr. 75; for **2,** see **môrᵘ 2**; for **3,** see s.v.), N. of a canal issuing from the Ḍal lake, and passing behind that part of the city of Śrīnagar which lies on the right bank of the river Vĕth (Jĕhlam). It empties itself into the Ācār marshes north-west of the city (cf. RT.Tr. II, 416) (K.Pr. 137), a lake genl. (El.).

mörᵘ-bal मोरु-बल् । कुब्जातीर्थम् m. N. of a landing place with masonry steps on the bank of the Mār (Gr.Gr. 165). **-hönzᵘ** -हांज़ू । कुब्जाविशेषनाविकः m. a boatman living or plying on the river Mār (they have a bad name); met. an impudent, dishonest, evil-conducted fellow. **-hānzan̄** -हाज़न् । कुब्जाविशेषनाविकी f. the wife of such a boatman; met. an impudent, unchaste, dishonest woman. **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । सारसकुब्जाजलम् m. the water of the Mār (noted for its purity) (Gr.Gr. 73); lake-water genl. (El. *mārwóin*).

māra मार m. killing someone or some animal, murder; as adj. e.g. beaten, killed (El. *márah*, K.Pr. 138); cf. **mār 1.** **-cīrⁱ** -चीरि । मरणोदन्तपत्रम् f. a letter announcing a death. **-gāḍay** -गाँडय् । बन्धनमारणकर्म f. the action of binding and beating a person (cf. **mār-gand,** p. 586*b*, l. 38). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । व्याघातापत्तिः m.inf. to go to death or to beating, to be killed (YZ. 477; Rām. 701, 868, 972, 1424; H. x, 7, 8, 13); met. to be obstructed, impeded. **-hāth** -हाथ् । मारणाभियोगः f. (sg. dat. **-hātsi** -हात्सि), a charge or accusation of murder. **-hāth yinᵘ** -हाथ् यिनु । मारणाभियोगारोपः f.inf. an accusation of murder to be made (against a person). **—karun** —करुन् । अभ्याहननम् m. to knock down finally, to give a knock-out blow, to kill (e.g. by a sudden blow) (Rām. 1585, 1726 (met.)); (of a business) to knock down a work or an occupation, to obstruct it so that it cannot be resumed. **-mār** -मार् । वाङ्ख्येनाभ्याघातः f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), a fight between a number of armed men; utter killing, death in every part of the body (Rām. 1484); (on the occasion of an epidemic) a multitude of deaths. **-māray** -मारय् । अन्योन्याभ्याघातः f. mutual beating or striking, a broil, affray. **—sŏpanun** —सॅपनुन् m.inf. (so-and-so's) death to have occurred; hence, to have become dead, to be dead and gone (Rām. 1381); cf. **māray sŏpünᵘ,** s.v. **māray.** **-wātul** -वातुल् । वधनियोज्यचण्डालः m. a public executioner (Gr.M.; H. viii, 4, 11–13; x, 12). **-wātᵘjᵘ** -वातुजू । वधकचण्डाली f. a female executioner (for executing women); the wife of an executioner.

māri मारि adv., used —°, an old obl. case of **mār 1,** q.v. 'by striking by'; hence, through, by reason of, on account of, in consequence of, as in **dŏkha-māri,** by reason of sorrow, i.e. compassionately, pitifully (p. 206*b*, l. 2).

mīr 1 मीर् مير । नायकः m. a chief, leader, master, head, prince; a title by which the Saiyids (or descendants of the family of Muḥammad) are called; the winner in a game; esp. in the game of **mīri mīri phatsh** played by children (see **mīr 2**). Used —° to indicate something specially large or excellent, as in **dāna-mīr,** a big cooking-stove (p. 221*a*, l. 39); **gagar-mīr,** Sir Rat (K.Pr. 63); **jāna-mīr,** a darling son (p. 374*b*, l. 25); **jāna-mīr** in Rām. 1126 is translated 'a living being' (*quasi*, a lord of life, one who possesses life). **mīr-akhur** = ميرآخور m. a master of the horse, a head groom (K.Pr. 95).

mīr 2 मीर् or **mīrᵘ** मीरु । क्रीडाविशेषश्वभ्रविशेषः f. the larger hole in the ground which serves as a mark in the game of pitching walnuts, called **mīri mīri phatsh,** for an account of which see K.Pr. 142. The smaller hole is called **phatsh.** **mīri gatshun** मीरि गछुन् । जयाप्तिः m. to reach the mark (in tipcat) (Śiv. 1015) or in the above game; met. to win (in gaming, disputing), to succeed in an almost hopeless task.

mōr 1 मोर् । मयूरः m. a peacock (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203; Śiv. 1640; K. 922, 951). **-mujᵘ** -मुजू f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*) (El. *mormúj*; L. 67, 82, *mor mujh*). **-pakhᵃch** -पखछ् । मयूरपत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pakhcas** -पखचस्), a peacock's feather. **-tīrᵘ** -तीरु । मयूरपत्रः f. the feather of a peacock's tail. **-tsandᵃrakh** -च़ंद्रख् । चन्द्रकः m. (sg. dat. **-tsandrakas** -चंद्रकस्), the expanded tail of a peacock.

mōra-chal मोर-छल्, see **mŏrchala.** **-kach** -कछ् । तृणलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kachas** -कछस्), *a kind of creeping grass possessing narcotic properties* (L. 76). Cf. **kach.**

mōr 2 मोर् । आकृतिः m. the general appearance, look, or guise (of a man, etc., which distinguishes him or it from others).

mōra मोर । संमुखे adv. in front of, face to face (Rām. 704, 1407; K. 579, 660, 759). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of an opponent), to set obstacles, etc., in his way. **—rot^{u}-mot^{u}** —रटु-मतु । संमुखे गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **—rüt^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —रटू-मचू), seized or taken before a person's (esp. the owner's) face. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । संमुखे ग्रहणम् m.inf. to take, or seize (something) in front of a person or before his face.

mor^{u} 1 मॊरु or (vill.) **mȯr^{ü}** मॊरू । कायः m. the body (of a man) (El. *morr*) (H. xi, 5–7, 9–11); (with suff. of indef. art.) **mor^{u}āh** मॊराह्, Rām. 671).

mȧr^{i}-dyādum^{u} मॊरि-द्यादुमु । प्रशस्ताचरणः, वृद्धः adj. (f. **-dyādüm^{ü}** -द्यादॆमू), one who has reached old age, old, aged, an ancient; one who is virtuous, worthy (i.e. distinguished by quietness of character, self-restraint, truth, religious feeling, etc.). **-dyādȧm^{i} mahanyuw^{u}** -द्यादॆमि महनिवु । वृद्धमनुष्यः m. an old man who is the oldest in a company, the senior present. **mȧr^{i}-sāday** मॊरि-सादय् । शरीरसाधनम् f. caring for the body, attending to and curing an invalid; the custom of performing the funeral rites over an imitation of the body of a Brāhmaṇ who has died, and whose body for any reason cannot be found. The imitation body is made of leaves, etc. **maris bĕhun** मरिस् ब्यहुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठितीभवनम् m.inf. to be in comfortable circumstances (i.e. without care or sorrow, and well supplied with creature comforts).

mor^{u} 2 मॊरु । विटङ्कः m. a dovecot (cf. **kōtar-mor^{u}**, p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 57); a fowl-house (cf. **kŏkar-mor^{u}**, p. 432*a*, l. 38) (El. *mur*) (Gr.Gr. 9); a hut (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **mar 1.**

moru (? **môr^{u} 1,** q.v.), a certain caterpillar which causes considerable loss to trees, especially to the Wych Hazel (L. 157, 459).

môr^{u} 1 मोरु m. a killer, one who kills; used —° as in **hata-môr^{u}**, p. 357*b*, l. 28.

môr^{u} 2 मोरु । मृतकल्पः, निःसारः adj. (f. **mör^{ü} 2** मारू), killed; as one dead, swooned, or the like; struck, hit (cf. **nījĕ-m°**, s.v. **nīj^{u} 1**); (of grain, etc.) infertile, infecund, barren, husk without grain; (of a plant) dead, withered. Cf. **mārun.**

môr^{u} 3 मोरु in **mör^{i}-mond^{u}** मॊरि-मॊन्दु । सुन्दरः adj. (f. **-münz^{ü}** -मॊंज़ू), beautiful, pretty, lovely, well-formed (El. *mārmund*) (YZ. 316).

mörī मारी । मार्युपसर्गः f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **māric^{u}**).

mör^{ü} 3 मारू (for **1**, see **mār 4**; for **2**, see **môr^{u} 2**) । एडकी f. a female sheep, a ewe (one which has not yet had young).

mur 1 मुर् m., i.q. **murasŏr,** q.v.

mur 2 मुर् । शाखा f. a small branch, a spray, a twig; cf. **mūr^{ü} 2.** **mura mura** मुर मुर । संकटस्थितिः f. a condition of being crowded together.

muṛ मुड् (?) m. myrrh (W. 6).

mūr मूर् f. squeezing, shampooing, twisting, husking (grain), etc., used —° as in **atha-mūr,** p. 60*a*, l. 29; **hel^{i}-mūr,** p. 364*b*, l. 8 (Gr.Gr. 127, K. 890); ? sharpness, expertness (in K.Pr. 222).

mūr^{i} मूरि । मलवाहिनालिका f. (sg. dat. **mōrĕ** मोर्य), a drain, gutter, sewer.

mur^{u} 1 मुरु । संवीतवस्त्राग्रभागः m. the front part of a man's or woman's long coat (the lower part of which hangs down, and can be lifted up like an apron to receive anything); a sleeve (El. *múr*), the width of sleeve or trousers at wrist or ankle (Gr.Gr. 19); see **mur^{u}.** **—dārun** —दारुन् । याचना m.inf. to hold up the front skirt of a coat (to receive, e.g. grain); met. to beg for alms, to ask for something (Rām. 1486). **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । कस्यचित्पारलौकिकनिर्वाहार्थयाञ्चा m.inf. to spread out the skirt; esp. to hold out the skirts (as ab.) for alms, but without asking for anything. This, in former times, was a custom in Kashmīr when some respected old man died in poverty. His children used then to collect contributions in this way to provide funds for the necessary funeral rites, etc. Cf. **mur^{u} barūñ^{ü},** s.v. **mur^{u},** bel.

mur^{i}-düj^{ü} मुरि-दॆजू । वस्त्राग्रभागे योजितखण्डम् f. a patch sewn on to the front of such a coat. **-mã̄gay** -माँगय् । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम् f. very humble petitioning (indicated by holding the front skirt as ab.) (K.Pr. 174). **-palav** -पलव् । वस्त्राग्रभागः m. the front of a coat, as ab. **-tsoṭ^{u}** -च़टु । विभेदिताग्रभागकम्(वस्त्रम्) adj. (f. **-tsüṭ^{ü}** -च़टू), (a coat) of which the front has been torn.

mur^{u} 2 मुरु m. a jingling repetition of **shur^{u}**, a child, as in **shur^{i}-mur^{i}**, children, etc., i.e. a man's family, his household (Gr.M., K. 786).

mūr^{u} मूरु adj. (f. **mūr^{ü} 1** मूरू), husked (of grain), used —°, as in **aḍ-mūr^{u}**, p. 11*b*, l. 22.

muru (?) m. a rice crop followed by pulses or buck-wheat (L. 336); cf. **beth-muru**, p. 139*b*, l. 42.

murᵘ मुरु f., i.q. **mur**ᵘ **1**, q.v., used in the following :—
murᵘ **barüñ**ᵘ मुरु वरंञू । दानविशेषः f.inf. to put alms into the front skirt of a garment (cf. **mur**ᵘ **wahārun,** s.v. **mur**ᵘ 1). When any respected old man died in poverty it was formerly the custom for one of his children (esp. his youngest daughter-in-law) to hold out her skirt in this way, into which the relations of the deceased put contributions towards the funeral expenses, etc. —**gatshüñ**ᵘ —गछ्ंञू । वसनाग्रभागजीर्णतोद्भवः f.inf. the front of a garment to go, i.e. to be worn out or torn. —**yiñ**ᵘ —यिञू । हानिसंभवः f.inf. loss to occur (as the result of some work involving great labour, and from which profit was expected, but which has received an unexpected check).

muri bĕhun मुरि ब्यहुन् । आसत्त्या समीपोपवेशनम् m.inf. to sit on (another's) front skirt, to sit close to a person (to see that he does his work properly). —**bihith dör**ᵘ **khünzün**ᵘ —बिहिथ् दांरु खूंज़्ञू । संमुखे कोमलवाचा आक्रोशनम् f.inf. to sit close to a person and pluck his beard, i.e. under pretence of displaying affection to abuse a person by using gentle language.

mürᵘ **2** मूरु । शाखा f. (pl. nom. **mūrĕ** मूर्य, not **mōrĕ** मोर्य, Gr.Gr. 62), a small branch, a spray, a withe, a twig (i.q. **mur,** q.v.) (cf. **atha-mür**ᵘ, p. 60*a*, l. 31; **dön**ᵘ**-mür**ᵘ, p. 223*b*, l. 9; **dōtan-mür**ᵘ, p. 258*b*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62; Rām. 1190, 1250; K. 91). **mūrĕn māz tulun** मूर्यन् माज़् तुलुन् । तोदनदण्डविधानम् m.inf. to raise the flesh with twigs, to flog a man with twigs on the bare flesh.

mürᵘ **3** मूरु । अधिक्षेपः(असूया) f. a charge of an offence brought by the guilty person against an innocent person. —**karüñ**ᵘ —करंञू । दोषे प्रत्याक्षेपः f.inf. to bring such a charge.

mürᵘ मंरु । आन्तरसूक्ष्मसारः f. the fine core, nucleus, or pith of a fruit, grain, or wood.

mirāb (= ميراب) m. the officer in charge of irrigation, in special charge of each main channel, whose duty used to be to see to repairs and to call out labour (L. 323).

mŏrba म्वर्ब or **mŏrabbā** म्वरब्बा (= مربى) । सिताक्तपाकविशेषः m. preserved fruit, preserve, jam, conserve, confection (cf. **dön**ᵘ**-m**°, p. 223*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M. *mŏrabba*).

murabbī مربي m. a patron, protector, the guardian of an infant (Gr.M.).

māricᵘ मंरिचू । मारी f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **mōrī**).

mārica-budᵘ मंरिच-बुडू । महामारी f. a particularly deadly epidemic killing quickly, cholera. **mārica-dĕv** मंरिच-द्यव् । मारीरोगात्मराक्षसः m. the demon of an epidemic such as cholera. **mārica-dĕviñ** मंरिच-द्यविञ् । मार्यात्मराक्षसी f. the female demon of the same. **mārica-kôn**ᵘ मंरिच-कोनु । मारीहेतुकमृत्युः m. a death from cholera or similar violent epidemic. ? Cf. **kān 1**.

mŏrchala म्वर्छल, **mŏrachala** म्वरछल, or **mōrachal** मोरछल् । बर्हगुम्फः m. a whisk, or fan, of peacock's feathers (for driving away flies, etc.). It is used in state ceremonies (e.g. carried and used over a king, an idol, or the like). **-bardār** -वर्दार् । बर्हगुम्फवाही m. the carrier, or wielder, of such a whisk (Śiv. 1148). —**karun** —करुन् । अत्यादरविधानम् m.inf. to use such a whisk (YZ. 171; Rām. 1079, 1132); met. to show great honour, or hospitality, to a guest.

mrad म्रद् । कोमलप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. soft, tender; esp. (of a human being) mild, gentle, affable, kind.

mard मर्द् مرد । पुरुषः m. a man, vir, male human being (W. 149; K.Pr. 103, 250, 260; Śiv. 974).

marda-mahanyuwᵘ मर्द-महनिवु । पौरुषगुणविशिष्टः m. a male man, i.e. a thoroughly masculine man, an able-bodied man endowed with all his wits, a real man. **-nāl** -नाल् । पौरुषवस्त्रगलभागः m. the neck-piece of a man's garment. **-nor**ᵘ -नंरु । पुरुषवस्त्रबाहुः m. the sleeve of a man's garment. **-phĕran** -फ्यरन् । पुरुषवसनम् m. a man's *phĕran*, i.e. the garment worn by Kāshmīrīs of both sexes, somewhat like a night-gown with wide sleeves. **-pöth**ᵃ**r** -पांथ्र् । पुरुषव्यापारः m. the work of a man, or work suitable for, or intended for, a man, man's work (as distinct from woman's work). **-pôsh**ᵘ -पोछु । पौरुषकार्पासवसनम् m. a man's undergarment (made of cotton, and worn next the skin). **-zan** -ज़न्, man or woman (H. vii, 23).

mardi मर्दि, see **marēd.**

mardī मर्दी । पौरुषम् f. manhood, virility, manliness, valour (Rām. 487).

marēd मरेद् । शिलाविशेषचूर्णम् f. (sg. dat. **marēdi** मरेदि or **mardi** मर्दि), a certain pinkish-white powder formed from a certain stone. It is used for marking swastikas, circles, or other mystic religious signs. —**wahārüñ**ᵘ —वहारंञू । परप्रवेशनिरोधः f.inf. to spread out this powder, i.e. by means of a charm or similar mark, to prevent the access of outsiders to any act or person.

mardi-pholᵘ मर्दि-फोलु or **marēdi-phol**ᵘ मरेदि-फोलु । अश्मविशेषचूर्णसमूहः m. a quantity of this powder. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् or **marēdi-phĕkh** मरेदि-

फ्यख्। शिलाचूर्णसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-phĕki** -फ्यकि), id. **-rᵃkh** -रख् or **marēdi-rᵃkh** मरेदि-रख्। शिलाचूर्णरेखा f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi** -रखि), a line marked with this powder (e.g. at a sacrificial rite, the mark of a swastika or mystic circle, or a boundary line circumscribing the operations). **-rᵃkh trāvünᵘ** -रख् त्रावंनू। अश्मविशेषचूर्णेन सीमाविधानम् f.inf. (at a sacrifice, etc.) with this powder to mark the boundary line enclosing the holy ground within which the operations take place, and within which access is prohibited to unauthorized persons or things.

mirdā मिर्दा (= میرده, a decurion) m. in the following:—
mirdā lagun मिर्दा लागुन्। नायकंमन्यता m.inf. to interfere, unsolicited, in another's work by assuming the leadership and setting to work at it.

mŏrda म्वर्द مرده। मृतः adj. c.g. dead, defunct (K.Pr. 9, 145, 165); as subst., m. a dead body, a corpse (Gr.M. *murda*) (Rām. 130, 1500).

murād مراد m. will, intention, purpose (Gr.M. K.Pr. 100). Cf. **nā-m°.**

murīd मुरीद् مرید। उपासकः m. a candidate for admission into a Musalmān religious order, during his state of probation; a disciple, a proselyte, a scholar, a follower, a pupil (L. 288, 460; K.Pr. 212, 222); a devotee, a hermit.

murödⁱ मुरांदि। पामरस्त्री f. a low vile woman (in conduct, appearance, or occupation); the wife of such a man.

mardumāzōrī मर्दुमाज़ोरी (= مردم آزاری) f. oppression, tyranny; (in Kāshmīrī) met. the conduct of a lovely woman, amorous sport (H. x, 12).

mardan मर्दन् m. rubbing, shampooing; anointing (with unguents) (K. 973).

mardāna मर्दान مردانه। पुरुषसंबन्धी adj. c.g. manlike, virile; manly, brave; of, or pertaining to, or suitable for, a man.

mŏrdār म्वर्दार् مردار। व्यभिचारिणी m. a dead body, a corpse; carrion; as adj. c.g. dead; impure, polluted, obscene; dirty (El.); (in Kāshmīrī, as subst., f.) an unchaste woman, a strumpet, trull.

mardāwun मर्दावुन्। विमर्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mardôwᵘ** मर्दोवु), to rub away, to wear out (a garment, dish, or the like) by use; to rub down with ointment a boil or the like.

mardāwana āmotᵘ मर्दावन आमंतु। प्राप्तमर्दनः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṭsᵘ** —आमंचू), rubbed away, worn away by use (e.g. a garment, dish, or the like); (of a boil or the like) reduced by rubbing down, as ab. **mardāwana yunᵘ** मर्दावन यिनु। मर्दनावाप्तिः m.inf. pass. to become worn away by use, as ab.; (of a boil, etc.) to be reduced, as ab.

mardôwᵘ-motᵘ मर्दोवु-मंतु। मृदितः perf. part. (f. **mardövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** मर्दांवू-मंचू), rubbed, as ab. (in both senses).

mrag म्रग। मृगः m. (f. **mragiñ** म्रगिञ्, q.v.), a deer, an antelope (L.V. 47); (m.) a buck, stag; (f.) a doe. **mraga-shĕr** म्रग-शेर् or **-shēr** -शेर् or **-shōr** -शोर्। नक्षत्रविशेषः f. N. of the fifth lunar asterism (in Skt., *Mṛga-śirah*).

mragī म्रगी। रोगविशेषः f. epilepsy, falling-fits (attributed to possession by an evil spirit).

marg 1 मर्ग् مرگ। मरणदुःखम् m. death (YZ. 559, 562); (in Kāshmīrī) grief caused by a death (esp. of one on whom many depend) (cf. **jāna-marg**, p. 374*b*, l. 28). **—pharun** —फरुन्। मृत्युना विनाशः m.inf. ruin caused by the death of someone on whom the ruined person was dependent to occur.

marga-būñᵘ मर्ग-बूञू। दृष्टबहुकुटुम्बमृत्युवृद्धा f. (sg. dat. **-bōñĕ** -बोञे), a woman who has grown old and seen many of her descendants and relations die before her. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु। प्रियमृत्युदुःखबाधितः adj. (f. **-hüṭsᵘ** -हंचू), afflicted and sorrowing owing to the death of someone very dear. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु। प्रियमृत्युदुःखाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-vĕṭsᵘ** -व्यंचू), full of sorrow for the same reason.

marg 2 मर्ग्। अधित्यका f. a valley or plateau high up among the mountains (full of wild flowers, with level ground and a cool pleasant climate). Frequent —°, as in **gul-marg**, p. 283*b*, l. 23.

mārg मार्ग् m. a road, a way, a path (lit. and fig.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 63, 82; Śiv. 1655, 1801); (in pl.) ways (i.e. customary actions) (Gr.M.)

margōla मर्गोल مرغوله। अर्धचन्द्राकृतिः, डोरकविशेषः f. twists and turns; crisp, curly, or waving hair; quavering, trilling, or shaking of the voice; a crenated arch; a tassel for tying up and closing the end of a pillow.

margalad मर्गलद्। प्रियमृत्युखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **margaladiñ** मर्गलदिञ्), one who is sorrowing for the death of a dear one (esp. of one on whom the person sorrowing was dependent).

mragiñ म्रगिञ्। हरिणी f. (f. of **mrag**, q.v.), a female deer, a doe.

mragāzĕn म्रगाज़्यन्। मृगचर्म f. (sg. dat. **mragāzĕñᵘ** म्रगज़्यंञू), the skin of a deer (esp. of the black antelope) (used by Hindū ascetics as a seat, garment, etc.).

marhabā मरहबा مرحبا interj. welcome! hail! God bless you! bravo! (Śiv. 657; H. ii, 10).

marham मर्हम मرهم m. dressing (for wounds), ointment, salve (K.Pr. 146).

marjal or **yīmarjal** m. the iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) (El.).
māraka معرکہ m. a field of battle, tumult (El.); quarrelling, strife (K.Pr. 137); an assembly, meeting, congregation (Śiv. 89; H. vii, 23).
mārūk, see **māryuk**ᵘ.
murkh मुर्ख् । मूर्खः m. (sg. dat. **murkhas** मुर्खस्), a fool, an ignorant fool, a blockhead (Śiv. 1215).
murkha-bŏd मुर्ख-बुद् । मूढबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz**ᵘ -बुज़ू), fool's-wit, stupidity, silliness, simplicity (Śiv. 352, 881, 1791). **-bŏz**ᵘ **gatshun** -बुज़ू गछुन् । परमूर्खबुद्ध्याचरणम् m.inf. to follow a fool's advice. **-cŏbur** -चुबुर् । युवा मूर्खः m. a young fool (esp. one born of intelligent parents). **-mŏnd**ᵘ -मुंडु । अतिमूढः m. 'a block of a fool', a blockhead, an utter fool.
mūrkh मूर्ख्, i.q. **murkh**, q.v. (Śiv. 744–5, 762, 1873, 1900; K. 641).
markhbān मर्खवान् m. a carrier who conveys goods on mules or ponies, a muleteer (L. 364, 383, 459).
murkhagī मुर्खगी । मूर्खवृत्तिः f. the conduct or actions of a fool; conduct like that of a fool, incompetence, ineptitude.
mārkhōr मारखोर् (= مارخوار) m. the wild goat of Ladak, the Markhor (Gr.M.).
mīrakhōr (= میرآخور) m. a master of the horse; a groom (El.). I.q. **mīr-akhur**, p. 587*b*, l. 32.
murkhas or **murakhkhas** مُرَخَّص adj. e.g. permitted (to leave), allowed (to depart). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to dismiss (an assembly) (H. viii, 11).
murkhotᵘ मुर्खतु । मूर्खत्वम् m. stupidity, folly, silliness, (Gr.M.).
mŏrālī म्वरली or **muralī** मुरली । वाद्यविशेषः f. a flute, fife, pipe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 989, 998, 1323, 1439, 1453; K. 260–2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 412). **-dar** -दर् m. he who carries a flute, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 260). **-manōhar** -मनोहर् m. he who charms with a flute, another N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 853).
marm 1 मर्म् । हृदयनाडी f. a certain tube believed to exist in the heart, the vitals, a vital part of the body.
marm 2 मर्म् । गूढो ऽभिप्रायः f. the hidden or secret meaning of anything, the pith, or essential, meaning; the secret or hidden intention of a person.
marma मर्म । अस्थिसंधयः f. pl. the joints of any limb.
marmar 1 मर्मर् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. a rustling sound, rustling, murmuring, murmur; crackling, crackle; sound of crunching, etc.
marmar 2 मर्मर् مرمر m. marble, usually in the phrase **sang-ĕ-marmar**, employed with the same meaning.
marmorᵘ मर्मरु । स्त्यानहिमव्याप्तमार्गः m. a road covered with hard frozen snow (and, hence, made passable owing to freedom from mud and inequalities).

murmurⁱ मुर्मुरि । भक्ष्यविशेषः f., i.q. **murĕ-murĕ**, q.v.
murĕ-murĕ मुर्य-मुर्य । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. pl. (also **murmur**ⁱ मुर्मुरि, f. sg.), a certain dish made of rice first slightly boiled and then parched.
maramath (= مرمّت) m. (sg. dat. **maramatas** मरमतस्), repairing, repair (El., Gr.M.); **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to repair (El.).
marīna मरीन । पटविशेषः m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in varied colours (? = merino).
marīnukᵘ मरीनुकु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **marīnūc**ᵘ मरीनंचू), made of this cloth.
marīna-sondᵘ मरीन-सन्दु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **-sünz**ᵘ -संज़ू), id.
marun 1 मरुन् । संदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mor**ᵘ मरु, Gr.Gr. 223; also optionally conjugated like **marun 2**, Gr.Gr. 204. The causal of this verb is **maranāwun**, Gr.Gr. 175) to paste on (e.g. paper on a wall), fasten on, fasten together (cf. **khām marun**, p. 400*a*, l. 34). **mor**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ मरु-मंतु । संदापितः perf. part. (f. **mür**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ मंरू-मंचू), pasted on.
marun 2 मरुन् । मरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mūd**ᵘ मूदु, K. 625, 689; f. **mŏyĕ** म्वय, YZ. 76; 2 p.p. **mŏyov** म्वयोव्, Gr.Gr. 211, 223, 228. The causal of this verb is **mārun**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 175), to die, to expire (Gr.Gr. 5, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 12, 35, 68, etc.; K.Pr. 28 (*mod* for **mūd**ᵘ), 63; YZ. 42, 110, 401, 408; Śiv. 156, 243, 622, 1279, 1585, 1760, 1900; Rām. 161, 176, 463, 518, etc.; K. 105, 369, 562, 625, 660, 689, 804; H. ii, 3, 6; v, 9; viii, 1, 2, 7, 11; x, 7; xii, 19); to fade, wither; to be lost (as a stake or bad debt); to be dead (as in a game); (of an object aimed at or a target) to be hit (Śiv. 1752) (cf. **nishāna m°**).
mūdᵘ**-mot**ᵘ मूदु-मंतु or **mūmot**ᵘ मूमंतु । मृतः perf. part. (f. **mūmüts**ᵘ मूमंचू, Gr.Gr. 111, K. 560), dead (Śiv. 707; Rām. 960; K. 678; H. ii, 3, 4, 10; viii, 1; x, 8; xii, 20); a long time dead (as a corpse); a dying person (as good as dead) (K.Pr. 146).
marⁱ **mār**ⁱ **yun**ᵘ मंरि मंरि यिनु । मृत्यनुवृत्तिकजीवनम् m.inf. dying over and over again to come (back), to survive some deadly task, to come safely through a forlorn hope.
marun 3 मरुन् or **marun**ᵘ मरुनु m. death, the act of dying (K.Pr. 136, 138, 203; YZ. 183, 556; Śiv. 342, 622, 706, 1197, 1340, 1424; Rām. 99, 177, 874, 1486, 1762; K. 187, 355, 439, 847); esp. Death personified (sg. gen. **maranun**ᵘ मरनुनु, L.V. 73–76); **yitha maranas**, as if for death, as if dead (K. 55, 65); when —°, this word may mean 'wretched', 'despicable' (= Skt., *hatakaḥ*), as

in **pŏtra-marun,** (his) despicable son (K. 22). —**mash^erun** —मशॖरुन् or —**mash^erāwun** —मशॖरावुन् m.inf. to forget death, to be heedless as to death, to act as if one would never die (Rām. 177). —**māshĕvith** —माशॆविथ् । मरणभयविस्मरणोत्तरम् adv. having forgotten death, i.e. (doing something) after banishing all fear of death, acting as if one would never die. According to I.K. IX, i, 10 (= Gr.Gr. 104, 198), this phrase is used in a causal sense,—'having caused (so-and-so) to forget death', but the above is the meaning given by other authorities. —**zānun** —ज़ानुन् m.inf. to know death, to heed death, to conduct oneself with the knowledge that death is inevitable, opp. to —**mash^erun,** ab. (Rām. 177).

maran-dāra मरन्-दार । मरणभीतिः f. fear of death; cf. the **maranün^ü shŏkh** of L.V. 73–6. **-gür^ü** -गॖरू । मरणक्षणः f. the moment of death, a person's destined hour of death. **-kāl** -काल् । मृत्युसमयः m., id. **-nĕng** -न्यंग् । मरणावस्थासमयः m. the time of dying, (in speaking of someone dead or dying) the time of the condition of a dying man, the period or time during which a person is dying. **-viz^ü** -विज़ॖ or **marana-viz^ü** मरन-विज़ॖ । मरणवेला f. the hour of death, the time of death (e.g. spoken of when warning a person as to his behaviour) (Śiv. 287, 1331, 1901; Rām. 376).

marana-sar मरन-सर् । उपस्थितमृत्युः adj. c.g. one who is at the point of death.

mārin- (or **mārinⁱ-**)**bāgĕ** (or **bögⁱ**) मॊरिन्-(मॊरिनि-)बाग्य (बॊगि) । मरणचिह्नोपलक्षणम् m.pl. the visibility of death, the signs of approaching death becoming visible (e.g. by failing health). **-bögⁱ yinⁱ** -बॊगि यिनि । मरणनिमित्तोद्भवः m.pl.inf. the signs of approaching death to become visible (e.g. by a dream, omen, or failing health). **-nĕng** -न्यंग् । मरणावस्थाक्षणः f. (of a dying person) the time of the condition of dying, the moment of death. **-nĕngan** -न्यंगन् । मरणक्षणे adv. at the time of death, on a person's death-bed (e.g. of a person's last words, a death-bed gift, or the like). **-vidān** -विदान् । मरणकालिकसंस्कारः m. the last rites performed to a dead person. **-vidönⁱ** -विदॊनि । मरणकालिकसंस्कारोपयोगिधनम् m. the money expended on the last rites of a dead person. **-wān** -वान् । मरणकिंवदन्ती f. (sg. dat. **-wŏn^ü** -वॊन्ॖ), a rumour (true or false) of a person's death (with **pĕn^ü** प्यन्ॖ, such a rumour to become current). **-wŏn^ü** -वोन्ॖ । मृत्युपानम् m. death-water, a drink which makes a person afraid of death; a poisoned drink.

maranan atsun मरनन् अच़ुन् । मरणोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf. to be at the point of death or to be inflicted by some incurable and fatal disease; to feel oneself as good as dead, to give up the hope of life (from some terrifying predicament or the like).

maranänⁱ-dyönⁱ मरनॆनि-द्यॊनि । मरणावस्थापातचिन्ता m.pl. anxiety as to the coming of death, a continual apprehension of death. **-tshrath** -छ्रठ् । मरणदुःखखेदाविष्कारः m.pl. (pl. dat. **-tshraṭan** -छ्रटन्), terror (due to the knowledge of the immediate certainty) of death.

marith मरिथ् conj. part. having died (Rām. 303, 812, 877); **marith ösⁱ,** they were having died, they had died (Śiv. 706); often used as an adv., meaning 'after death', as in K.Pr. 13, 145, 262; Rām. 1530; H. iv, 7. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to die (= Hindī *mar jānā*) (Rām. 264, 753, 1381, 1425, 1577; H. vi, 16). —**martaba** —मर्तब । मरणोत्तरसंस्तवः m. praise of a person after he is dead (though he may not have been praised when he was alive) (cf. *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*); similar praise of something lost or destroyed.

mārun माॊरुन् । आघातः, ताडनम्, लक्ष्यभेदनम्, द्रवता(भक्ष)सात्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môr^u** मोरु. Causal of **marun 2,** q.v.), to kill, slay (Gr.Gr. 175, 206, 207; Gr.M.; L.V. 30, 43, 71, 77; K.Pr. 80, 262; YZ. 48, 101, 147; Śiv. 112, 120, 709–10, 1252, 1369, etc.; Rām. 38, 65, 105, 108, 227, 334, 350, 365–7, etc.; K. 33–5, 39–41, 52, 64, 81, 86, etc.; H. ii, 7, 11; v, 7; vi, 11; viii, 4, 12, 13; x, 5, 12, 15, etc.); [**pān mārun,** to kill oneself, commit suicide (Śiv. 1439; Rām. 165, 387, 646, 877, 1370, 1605), cf. bel.]; to destroy, ruin (Śiv. 13, 1753); to strike, beat, thump, smite (Gr.Gr. 104, 124, 197; L.V. 83; K.Pr. 138; YZ. 16, 50, 93; Rām. 371, 440, 584; K. 433; H. v, 6); [**pān mārun,** to beat oneself (Rām. 404, 1162, 1536), cf. ab.]; to attack (K. 663); to overcome, conquer, vanquish, defeat (cf. **gōṭh mārün^ü,** to win at chess, p. 311*b*, l. 30) (Śiv. 106, 214, 280, 1797; K. 570, 627); to seize, take, capture, catch; to master, subdue, tame, mortify (affections, appetites, lusts, etc.), reduce to quietude or subjection (L.V. 49); to quench, allay, suppress, smother (Śiv. 1078); to apply, fix, fasten; to strike, hit (the mark) (Rām. 1042) (cf. **nishāna, m°**); to shoot, discharge, fire (a gun, etc.), hurl (a missile), lay on (a sword, etc.);

to strike up (a run, dance, etc.), raise or set up (a cry), make or do (esp. with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness) (e.g. **grāyĕ mārañĕ,** to strike

flutterings, to flutter, p. 306*a*, l. 27; YZ. 64; Rām. 1118; **gata mārànⁱ**, to faint often, p. 310*a*, l. 15; **körᵘ mārüñᵘ**, to bend the neck, to shake the head, p. 467*a*, l. 19, K.Pr. 77; **thāh mārüñᵘ**, to dive, Rām. 546; **tāla mārañĕ**, to clap the hands, Śiv. 276, 374, 1453; **tshāla mārañĕ**, to strike leaps, to bound along, Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328);

to melt, make liquid (metals, etc.); to reduce to ashes.

mörⁱ mörⁱ मांरि मांरि freq. part. beating repeatedly, giving a severe flogging (to so-and-so).

môrᵘ-motᵘ मोरु-मंतु । हतः perf. part. (f. **mörᵘ-mütsᵘ** मांछ-मंच़ू), killed; struck; melted, etc., as ab.

māran-wôlᵘ मारन्-वोलु । अभ्याघाती n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a killer, a striker, a beater, etc., as ab.; as adj. deadly (El.).

mörith trāwun मांरिथ् त्रावुन् m.inf. to kill, slay (H. x, 8). **—tshunun** —छुनुन m.inf. (an intensive compound = Hindī *mār ḍālnā*), to kill outright, to slay (W. 85; Rām. 232, 1163, 1376, 1414).

mōrun मोरुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrun,** s.v. **nakh 2,** q.v. Cf. **mūrun,** of which it is apparently a by-form. To be distinguished from **mōrüñᵘ**, q.v.

muran मुरन् । मर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **murüñᵘ** मुरंञ्), the act of husking (grain, etc.) by rubbing between the hands or under the heel. Cf. **mūran.**

mūran मूरन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñᵘ** मूरंञू), the act of shelling (paddy, peas, etc.) between the hands, etc. (cf. **hĕlⁱ-mūran**) (p. 364*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 121); friction of, or rubbing, the skin gently with the tips of the fingers (e.g. to allay itchiness); twisting between the fingers, squeezing, etc. (cf. **atha-mūran,** p. 66*a*, l. 38, and **mŏchĕ-mūran,** s.v. **mŏṭhᵘ**) (K.Pr. 146). **—dïñᵘ** —दिञू । अङ्गुल्यग्रादिना मर्दनम् f.inf. to tickle with the tips of the fingers; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it).

mūrun मूरुन् or **mūḍun** मूडुन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षणम्, भक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūrᵘ** मूरु), to shell or husk (grain, pulse, etc.) by rubbing between the hands, etc. (Gr.Gr. 19, 121, 127); to rub the skin (e.g. of the palm of the hand) gently with the tips of the fingers (to allay itchiness, etc.); to crush with the teeth, or eat, parched pease, etc.; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it); to twist the hand, as in **atha mūrith nyunᵘ**, to twist the hand and take, to wrench out of the hand (Gr.M.); **atha mūrun,** to wring the hands (in sorrow, etc.) (Rām. 724); **kŏchĕ mūrun,** (of a suckling child) to rub the bosom, to snuggle in the bosom, to be at rest in the bosom (L.V. 70). **mūrᵘ-motᵘ** मूरु-मंतु । निष्कृष्टत्वक्कः perf. part. (f. **mūrᵘ-mütsᵘ** मूछ-मंचू), husked, rubbed, eaten, etc., as ab.

mörinj मांरिंज m. N. of a certain demon (in Skt., *Mārīca*), son of Sunda and Tāḍaka. He was severely wounded by Rāma in the latter's boyhood (Rām. 109). During the period of Rāma's banishment Rāvaṇa persuaded Mārīca much against his will to take the form of a golden deer, and so to entice Rāma from his hermitage. Sītā was thus left an easy prey to Rāvaṇa. On this occasion he was killed by Rāma (Rām. 344, 366, 375, 433).

maranānt मरनान्त् m. the end of death, death (K. 540).

maranāwun मरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maranôwᵘ** मरनोवु), to cause to be pasted or joined together (causal of **marun 1,** q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 175).

māranāwun मारनावुन् । अभ्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māranôwᵘ** मारनोवु), to cause to kill, to incite to kill, to have (so-and-so, or such-and-such an animal) killed, to cause to be slain (Rām. 1473, 1476); to cause to be slain, and hence, to capture a piece (in chess) (Rām. 1314); to ruin, mar, spoil (Rām. 1160).

mōranāvüñᵘ मोरनावंञू । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōranövᵘ** मोरनांवू. This verb is used impersonally in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle; cf. **mōravünᵘ**), to appease, cool (one's own, or another's, anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.).

mōrüñᵘ मोरंञू । शान्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p., f. **mōryēyĕ** मोर्येय. This verb is conjugated in the feminine), calm (of anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.) to be produced (to a person), to be calmed, to become quieted (Rām. 490); (of a flower or the like) to droop, become flaccid. **mōryō-motᵘ** मोर्यो-मंतु । शमसुपगतः, अवनतः perf. part. (f. **mōryē-mütsᵘ** मोर्ये-मंचू), calmed, as ab.; (of a flower) drooping, become flaccid.

marāra मरार m. *Desmodium tiliæfolium* (El.). Cf. **camkāth.**

murr in **murr sapadun,** to exist (El.).

murra मुर्र f. in **ḍūnⁱ-murra,** p. 224*a*, l. 18, q.v.

murōri मुरारी m. the enemy of the demon Mura, who was slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna); a N. of Krishna (Śiv. 720, Rām. 3).

marsī मर्सी (= مرثیہ) । शोकोत्सवभेदः f. a lamentation for the dead, a dirge (esp. the one sung during the Moḥarram in commemoration of Ḥasan and Ḥusain).

mirās मिरास (= میراث) m. inheritance, heritage, hereditary estate, patrimony (cf. **mölⁱ-mirās,** p. 566*b*, l. 19) (Gr.M., L. 428).

mirösⁱ मिरांसि (= ميراثي) । गायकविशेषः m. a singer (of a caste which follows that profession from generation to generation). **-bāy** -वाय् । गायकविशेषस्त्री f. his wife; a female of the above caste, who sings with her husband. **-kotᵘ** -कंटु । गायकभेदपुत्रः m. (f. **-kütᵘ** -कंटू), the son (f. daughter) of such a singer; a boy who follows the occupation of such a singer.

mirāsdār (= ميراثدار) m. an owner of hereditary property (L. 428).

mŏrsakār (= مرصعكار) m. a kind of shawl-work embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377).

murāsŏr मुरास्वर् m. N. of a demon slain by Krṣṇa (Krishna). His proper name was Mura, and he was an Asura by tribe. Hence, his name in Sanskrit was *Murâsura* (K. 758 ff.).

martaba मर्तब مرتبه m. station, post of honour, rank, dignity (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 145); time, turn. Cf. **marith martaba**, p. 592*b*, l. 18.

martab-bāna मर्तब्-बान (= مرتبان) । कुम्भविशेषः m. a glazed earthenware jar (used for keeping preserves and pickles, etc., in); a vessel of the finest porcelain which poison cannot penetrate.

mrath म्रथ् । मृत्युः m. (sg. dat. **mratas** म्रतस्), death, decease (Rām. 63, 108, 406, 1299, 1397). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । मरणापातः m.inf. death to come.

murth मुर्थ । मनुष्यः *m. (sg. dat.* **murtas** मुर्तस्), a man, a person, *homo* (used in counting, as in **zᵃh murth** ज़ह मुर्थ, two men; **ts̆ōr murth** च़ोर् मुर्थ, four men; and so on).

murath 1 मुरथ् । मुहूर्तकालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **muratas** मुरतस्), a moment, an instant, any short period of time; a moment (auspicious or otherwise) for any solemn or important occasion. **—raṭun** —रटुन । यथोचितकाले कार्यारम्भविधानम् m. to seize the moment, to begin a work at the fixed auspicious moment, or at the time fixed by holy books.

murath 2 मुरथ् । मूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **murüts̆ᵘ** मुरंच़ or **murts̆ᵘ** मुर्च़ू), an image, an idol (El. *murits*); a statue, a picture, a portrait, an image (Gr.M.; K. 803, 878); figure, form. **murts̆ᵘ-gar** मुर्च़ू-गर् । चित्रकारः m. a picture-maker, a portrait-painter, an artist (of pictures), a sculptor (El. *muritsgar*). **-garī** -गरी । चित्रकरणवृत्तिः f. the profession of a portrait-painter, picture-making.

martĕlūkh मर्त्यलूख् m. (sg. dat. **martĕlūkas** मर्त्यलूकस्), the world of mortals, the world (Rām. 551).

murtimōtᵘ मुर्तिमोंतु । साक्षात् संपूर्णमूर्तिमान् adj. (f. **murtimōts̆ᵘ** मुर्तिमोंच़ू), having a material or bodily form, endowed with a corporeal frame; corporeal, incarnate; personified.

mārtanḍ मार्तंड्, see **maṭan.**

mrutyunzay मृत्युंज़य् m. a name of Śiva, as he who conquers death, in Skt. *Mṛtyuṁjaya* (Śiv. 376, 916, 1086, 1256, 1698).

marts̆ मर्च़् । मरिचम् m. pepper, black pepper (El. also *marits*; K.Pr. 62 (misprinted *marats*), 138, 233; K. 373). **—mathun** —मथुन् । स्वात्मतोदना m.inf. to pound pepper; met. goading oneself, i.e. (in fury, despair, etc.) beating oneself, tearing one's own face with one's nails or the like. **—ts̆āpun** —च़ापुन् । क्रोधेन भाषणम् m.inf. to chew pepper; met. shouting out to people generally when in a rage.

marts̆a-gŏsônᵘ मर्च़-ग्वसोञु । अत्याग्रहः m. (sarcastically) a peppery saint, u.w. ref. to a child (esp. a boy) who is of a passionate disposition. In Sanskrit literature there are various legends of peppery saints, whose curses caused great mischief. **-pŏnd** -प्वंद् । मदः f. (sg. dat. **pŏndi** प्वंदि), pepper-sneezing; met. pride, haughtiness, vainglory, arrogance. **-pŏnda trāwanĕ** -प्वंद त्रावञ । सकोपरोषगर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to emit pepper-sneezes; met. arrogantly to display rage (esp. to one's inferiors). **-pīpiñ** -पींपिञ् । क्रीडनकविशेषः, वाद्यविशेषः f. a teetotum (a kind of top); a kind of musical instrument (played by blowing into it) (cf. **pīpiñ**). **-ṭĕchĕr** -ट्यछ्यर् । मरिचतिक्तता m. pepper-heat; irritability (of character). **-wāgun** -वाँगुन् । मरीचवृन्तकम् m. long pepper, red pepper, a pod of red pepper, a red chilli, *Capsicum sp.* (L. 346; H. v, 6). **-wāgan-āra** -वाँगन्-आर । मरीचवृन्तमालिका m. a chain or string of red chillis, dried and kept for winter use. (They are strung on a thread, like a necklace.)

murts̆ᵘ मुर्च़ू, **murits̆**, **murüts̆ᵘ** मुरंच़ू, see **murath 2.**

murts̆hā मुर्छा । मूर्छा f. fainting, swooning (Gr.M.; K. 474, 657).

mŏrts̆hākār म्वर्छांकार् । चित्रविशेषचित्रितः adj. c.g. an embroiderer, a man (or woman) who embroiders or does similar work.

marts̆ün̄ᵘ मर्च़ुञ् । अन्तःकोपावेशः conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mürts̆ᵘ** मंर्च़ू. This verb is always construed impersonally in the feminine, with the logical subject in the dative, as in **marts̆ān chĕ-s** मर्च़ान् छ्यस्, there is inward wrath to him, i.e. he is inwardly wrathful; cf. Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215); inward wrath to attack, indignation to be felt, impatience to be felt (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 248).

marts̆āvün̄ᵘ मर्च़ांवञ्‌ । अन्तःकोपोज्ञावनम् f. conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **marts̆övᵘ** मर्च़ांवू. This verb is construed impersonally in the feminine (cf. **marts̆ün̄ᵘ**)), inward wrath to be caused to a person, indignation to be caused to a person.

marwāna मर्वान। इच्छा m. private intention (to do something contrary to instructions), doing something (with a private contrary intention); cf. **mara 1.** **—phērun** —फेरुन्। दुष्टेच्छापरिवर्तनम् m.inf. a secret intention (as ab.) to be changed.

marawunᵘ मरवुनु n.ag. (f. **maravüñᵘ** मरवंञ्), one who is dying, a person at the point of death.

mārawunᵘ मारवुनु। घातकः n.ag. (f. **māravüñᵘ** मारवंञ्), one who kills, a slayer (Śiv. 856, 1321); a murderer, a homicide (K. 64); a beater, one who beats, a flogger. **ṭhāla mārawunᵘ**, one who leaps (cf. p. 593*a*, l. 6) (Śiv. 1322).

mōrawun मोरवुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrawåni**, s.v. **nakh 2,** q.v.; cf. **mūrun.** To be distinguished from **mōravüñᵘ**, q.v.

mārawañ मारवञ्। क्रीडाविशेषः, आघातवेतनम् f. wages paid for beating (a person, cattle or other animals); N. of a certain game, in which small balls are aimed at a mark.

mōravüñᵘ मोरवंञ्। शान्त्यनुभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōrüvᵘ** मोरंवू. This verb is used impersonally, and in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 214, 220). (anger, sorrow, pain, etc.) to be assuaged, calmed (cf. **mōrüñᵘ**); to assuage, calm, appease, cool (as ab.) (cf. **mōranāvüñᵘ**).

murawath मुरवथ् مروت f. manhood, virility, fortitude (cf. **bē-murawath,** K.Pr. 30); humanity, generosity, benevolence, kindness; urbanity, affability, politeness. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ्। उपकारेण तोषणम् f.inf. to practise kindness or civility (towards), show kindness (to), deal kindly (with).

māray मारय् f. killing, beating, i.q. **māra,** used —° as in **hūnⁱ-māray,** p. 336*b*, l. 48; **māra-māray,** p. 587*b*, l. 7. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ् f.inf. to slay, kill, murder (Śiv. 578). **—sōpüñᵘ** —सोँपंञ् f.inf. to become killed, to be killed.

mūray मूरय् f., i.q. **mūr,** q.v. Cf. **hĕlⁱ-mūray,** p. 364*b*, l. 8.

māryukᵘ मारिकु। वधपाशः m. (El. *márúk* and *maryukᵘ*), a noose, a lasso (El.); a hangman's noose; a scaling ladder used by thieves (El.); a horse's halter (El.). Cf. **mölⁱ-mā°**, p. 566*b*, l. 22.

marᵃz मर्ज़् مرض m. disease, sickness, illness, malady, distemper (K.Pr. 138). **marza-dĕv** मर्ज़-दव्। दुष्टरोगः m. a severe sickness, a deadly or incurable disease (ascribed to possession by a demon).

marāz मराज़्। प्रदेशविशेषः (मडवाराज्यम) m. one of the two great divisions of the Kashmīr valley, embracing the whole south-east end. The ancient name was Maḍavarājya. The other division is called Kamrāz (Kramarājya), q.v. for further particulars; cf. RT.Tr. II, 436 (K.Pr. 138; H. xi, 5). **marāzukᵘ** मराज़ुकु। मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **marāzücᵘ** मराज़ंचू), of, or belonging to, Marāz.

marözⁱ मरोज़ि। मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in, Marāz, q.v.

marzalad मर्ज़लद्। दुष्टरोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **marzaladiñ** मर्ज़लदिञ्), suffering from an incurable disease.

marzan-jōsh m. *Origanum vulgare* (El.).

mas 1 मस्। मद्यम् m. wine. It is made out of the juice of the grape, which grows luxuriantly in Kashmīr (El.; L.V. 104; K.Pr. 5, 102, 138, 139; YZ. 193, 209, 343, 366; Śiv. 1203, 1220, 1260, 1326, 1823, 1844, 1874; H. vii, 31). **-khôsᵘ** -खोसु। मधुपानपात्रम् m. a wine-glass, a wine-cup (YZ. 275). **—mŏnjĕ bĕhun** —म्वंज्य ब्यहुन्। परसंचितद्रव्यभोगाप्तिः m.inf. the wine to lose its office (cf. **mŏnjĕ bĕhun,** p. 575*a*, l. 15); hence, to use (secretly, and without opposition) property or wealth accumulated by another. **-wūṭᵘ** -वूँटू f. a jar of wine. **-wūcĕ-pĕth nĕndᵃr** -वूँच्य-प्यठ् न्यन्द्र्। निश्चिन्ततयोपवेशनम् f. sleep on a wine-jar, i.e. to sit apart and without care.

mas 2 मस्। केशः m. the hair of the head (Rām. 283); cf. **masth 1.** **-kala 1** -कल। केशपूर्णकपालः m. (for 2, see s.v.), a head covered with hair. **—kāsun** —कासुन्। केशवापः m.inf. to cut the hair, to do haircutting, to shave (Gr.M., Śiv. 1351). **-lang** -लंग्। केशपाशः m. a woman's head of hair (esp. unbound). **—pārun** —पारुन्। केशवेष्टनकर्म m.inf. to plait or bind (a woman's) hair, to comb the hair (Gr.M.). **-pāray** -पारय्। केशवेष्टनकर्म f. the act of plaiting or binding (a woman's) hair. **-wōkh** -वोँख्। पश्चाद्लम्बकेशपाशः f. (sg. dat. **wōki** वोँकि), a woman's long plaited hair hanging down behind. **-wāl** -वाल्। एकतरबालः m. a single hair of the head.

mas 3 मस् ink, in the following:—**mas-phyorᵘ** मस-फ्योरु or **-phyūrᵘ** -फ्यूरु। अनुस्वारः m. a spot of ink; the dot which indicates the sign anusvāra in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet. **-phīrⁱ am** -फीरि अम। अंकारः m. the syllable *am*, written अं.

mas 4 (? spelling) f. a boot, stockings reaching to the calves of the legs (El. spells this word *mas* and *mass*).

mas 5 मस्, i.q. **masth 2,** q.v. intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 90, 189); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad; intoxicated with pride, arrogant (Śiv. 81, Rām. 614); (as subst.) intoxication, etc. (Rām. 636).

mās 1 मास्। मासः m. a month (El. *máús*) (Śiv. 1351, 1443; Rām. 1258); cf. **mal-mās,** p. 564*a*, l. 7.

māsa-nēthᵃr मास-नेथ्र् । मासिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the last day of the first month of the life of a newly-born child (L. 260). **-wār** -वार् । मासिकश्राद्धम् f. (amongst Hindūs) the monthly *śrāddha*, or commemorative offerings of *piṇḍas*, or rice-balls, on the day of the month on which a person died. This goes on each month for a year after his death, on the same date of each month.

māsan-andar मासन्-अन्दर् । मासवयस्कः adj. c.g. 'among the months', i.e. a child or animal whose age can only be counted by months and not by years. **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु । मासकालिकः adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ु), of (so many) months.

mās 2 मास् m. flesh (Śiv. 762, 763). Cf. **māmas** and **māz**.

mās 3 मास् । मातृष्वसा f. a mother's sister, a maternal aunt (L. 458, L.V. 97, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1445, Rām. 734); cf. **māsaturᵘ**. **-pörⁱ** -पॉरि । कृतकमातृष्वसा f. an adoptive maternal aunt, a woman who adopts or treats a child as if it were her real nephew or niece on her sister's side.

māsa-hihurᵘ मास-हिहुरु । दम्पत्योर्मातृष्वसृभर्ता m. the husband of the maternal aunt of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt's husband; cf. **muṭhⁱ-mās**, s.v. **muṭhᵘ**. **-hash** -हश् । भर्तुः पत्न्या वा मातृष्वसा f. the mother's sister of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt. **-nāñ** -नाञ् । मातृमातृष्वसा f. the mother's sister of a mother, a mother's maternal aunt, a maternal grand-aunt.

māsi-hondᵘ मासि-हंन्दु । मातृष्वसृसंबन्धी, मातृष्वसृगृहम् adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ु), of, or belonging to, a maternal aunt; (as subst., m.) the home of a maternal aunt.

ma-sö म-सॉ, see **ma 1**.

mĕs म्यस् । अपक्वशृङ्गाटफलम् f. the soft unripe fruit of the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut (cf. **gôrᵘ 1**). It is easily split with a knife or by the nails, and is considered a great delicacy (Gr.Gr. 25, *myas*).

mǫ̃sᵘ म्वसु or **musᵘ 1** मुसु । लघुमूलकम् m. a kind of small globular turnip (Gr.Gr. 17). **mǒsⁱ-gǒgᵘjᵘ** म्वसि-ग्वगुजु । लघुमूलकविशेषः f., id. Cf. **gǒgᵃji-musᵘ**, p. 279*a*, l. 19.

mỗsᵘ मॉँसु adj. (f. **mỗsᵘ** मॉँसू), of (so many) months old (El. *môns*); (YZ. 367, Rām. 628, K. 43) (cf. **nawa-mᵒ**, s.v. **nav 1**).

musā मुसा or **mūsā** موسىٰ m. Moses (K.Pr. 85 (sg. dat. *musi*); H. iv, 5); **sang-ĕ-mūsā**, N. of a close-grained black stone used for ornaments (L. 65).

musᵘ 2 मुसु (for **1**, see **mǫ̃sᵘ**; for **3**, see **musun**) । श्रमः m. weariness, fatigue, exhaustion (from overwork, etc., or sorrow, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 17). **—atsun** —अचुन् । श्रमप्राप्तिः m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to enter (i.e. to be felt or experienced). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । श्रमत्यागः m.inf. to put away the feeling of such fatigue or exhaustion (e.g. by resting, or by the receipt of happy news, etc.). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । श्रमापगमः m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to depart (as ab.).

musībath मुसीबथ् مصيبت m. (sg. dat. **musībatas** मुसीबतस्), adversity, misfortune, disaster (W. 137; K.Pr. 77, 87).

musāda مساعده m. aid, assistance (L. 409, 432, 450). **tukhm musāda**, an advance of seed-grain made by Government to cultivators (L. 407, 409, 432, 450).

musāfar, musöfir (= مسافر) m. a traveller (El., K.Pr. 134, YZ. 45).

mis-gorᵘ मिस्-गरु m. a coppersmith (El.).

māsh माश् । अपह्नवे मौनम् m. (of a trustee or the like) committing breach of trust (with regard to what has been entrusted to him) and saying nothing about it, secret breach of trust or peculation. Cf. **māshĕl**.

mashĕ मश in the following :—**mashĕ karun** मश करुन् । प्रेमालिङ्गनम् m.inf. (a child) to embrace or caress affectionately (its parents).

māshĕ माश । माषः (परिमाणविशेषः) m. a jeweller's or goldsmith's weight, equal to eight *ratti* or seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*.

maish मैँश्, i.q. **mũshⁱ**, q.v.

mish 1 मिश् । अपाङ्गः f. the outer corner of the eye, the edge of the eyelid (El.).

mish 2 मिश् । सूक्ष्मकण्टकाग्रम्, चर्म f. the point of a fine thorn; a splinter of wood (El., Gr.Gr. 13); a small loose piece of skin, a rag-nail (El., Gr.Gr. 147); cf. **mishyulᵘ**. **mishĕ-dogᵘ** मिश-डगु । अङ्गुल्यग्रविस्फोटविशेषः m. a kind of sharp-pointed whitlow.

mish 3 मिश् f. *Caruncula lachrymalis* (El.).

mish 4 मिश् interj. a drawl used for urging cattle along, etc.; hence, a word indicating repulsion (K.Pr. 237).

mīsh मीश् or **mēsh** मेश् । मेषराशिः f. the Ram, the zodiacal sign Aries (Śiv. 476, Rām. 1279).

möshᵘ मॉशु, see **māh**.

mush मुश् ? f. stealing, robbery, theft, only noted in the following :—**mush dith khyonᵘ** मुश् दिथ् ख्युनु । सर्वथा वञ्चनम् m.inf. swindling, cheating in every way (in business). **—dith mǒkulᵘ** —दिथ् म्वकुलु । केवलतरः adj. (f. **—dith mǒküjᵘ** —दिथ् म्वकुजू), utterly solitary, entirely alone, with no second, unique.

mushᵘ मुशू, see **muhun**.

mũshⁱ मूँशि or **mũsh** मूँश् or **mũsh** मूँश् or **maish** मैँश् । महिषी f. (f. of **mũshᵘ** मूँशु, q.v.; sg. dat.

maīshi मैँशि or **mōshi** माँशि, Gr.Gr. 67), a buffalo-cow, a milch buffalo (El. *mānsh*; Gr.Gr. 132; L. 360, *mesh*).

maīshĕ- (or **mōshĕ-**) **dŏd** मैँश- (माँश-) द्वद् । महिषीचीरम् m. buffalo-milk. **-dāla** -दाल । महिषचर्म m. buffalo-hide. **-guhᵘ** -गुहु m. buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251). **-gurᵘ** -गुरु । अतिपुष्टदीर्घाङ्गः m. 'a buffalo-horse', a fierce-looking, brawny, long-limbed fellow (esp. a fool). **-krörᵘ** -क्रोरू । महिषदुग्धमयभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of cake made of dried buffalo-milk. **-koṭᵘ** -कटु । महिषः m. a young buffalo (usually fierce) (El. *mánsha-kaut*) (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mandul** -मंदुल् । स्थूलोऽलसः m. a 'buffalo-rump'; met. a brawny, lazy fellow. **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु । महिषपालः m. a buffalo-herdsman.

mūshᵘ मूँशु । महिषः m. (f. **mūshⁱ** मूँशि or **mūsh** मूँश्, etc., q.v.), a bull buffalo (Rām. 472).

mashēd al मशेद् अल् । अलाबूविशेषः f. a large kind of gourd with red flesh. It is not eaten by Brāhmaṇs.

màshⁱdi मंशिदि (= مسجدي) adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a mosque. **màshⁱdi mala** मंशिदि मल (= مسجدي ملا) । यवनोपदेष्टृविशेषः m. the Musalmān teacher in charge of a mosque.

mashīd मशीद् (= مسجد) । यवनोपासनगृहम् f. a mosque (K.Pr. 24, 36, 67, 84, 134, 135).

mashgūl मश्गूल् مشغول adj. c.g. busied, occupied, busy, engaged (in) (El. *mushghúl*, Gr.M.).

mashhūrᵘ मश्हूरु مشهور adj. c.g. well-known, famous (K.Pr. 235; YZ. 160; Śiv. 673; Rām. 92, 1133; H. xi, 3).

mashᵉkⁱ 1 मश्कि । चर्ममयजलपात्रवाहकः m. a mussuck-carrier, a water-bearer, a 'bhistī'. Cf. **mashᵉkh 1.**

mashᵉkⁱ 2 मश्कि مشقي adj. c.g. acquired by practice; relating to a copy or exercise; practised on; cf. **mashᵉkh 2.** —**püṭᵘ** —पटू مشقي پٹ । लिप्यभ्यासपट्टिका f. a small blackboard used as a slate on which writing is practised, a writing tablet.

mashᵉkh 1 मश्ख (= مشک) m. a leather bag for carrying water, a mussuck. **mashka-wônᵘ** मश्क-वोनु । चर्मस्थूतजलम् m. water conveyed in, or which has been conveyed in, a mussuck.

mashᵉkh 2 मश्ख मشق f. writing, drawing (the letters); practice, usage, use (K.Pr. 139); practice for acquirement (by some unskilled learner), bungling practice of a beginner, as in the following:— —**gatshūñᵘ** —गछ्नू । अनवस्थितचिकित्सा (प्रतिक्रिया) f.inf. bungling practice to occur, i.e. a remedy to be applied irregularly, intermittently, or ignorantly, so that only harm results. —**karūñᵘ** —करुनू । अनभ्यस्तहस्तक्षेपः f.inf. to apply a remedy irregularly, experimentally, or ignorantly, to act as a quack, to experiment (upon); to practise (a game or the like) (Rām. 1594).

māshōkh (= معشوق) m. a beloved man; (in Kāshmīrī) a lover (K.Pr. 4).

mŏshᵉkh म्वश्ख or **mushᵉkh** मुश्ख, also written **mushikh** मुशिख (= مشک) । गन्धः, आघ्राणम् m. (but f. in the compound **dᵃha-mŏshᵉkh**, p. 198*a*, l. 32) (sg. dat. **mŏshkas** म्वश्कस्, etc.), musk (YZ. 9); a scent, a sweet smell, odour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47, 1660; Rām. 1096, 1626, 1772) (cf. **nāsti-m°**, s.v. **nāst**); a stink, a foul smell; the act of smelling, sniffing at something that has an odour; a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 36, *mushak*). —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । आघ्राणम् m.inf. to take a smell, to smell (something) (Gr.M., W. 88, Rām. 617). —**ratun** —रटुन । गन्धसंक्रमः m.inf. a smell to take hold, the smell of something to cling to something else. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a smell to arise, to become corrupt and stinking. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । गन्धानुभवः m.inf. a smell to come, the smell of something at a distance to be experienced.

mushka-budij मुष्क-बुदिज । धान्यभेदः f. a kind of paddy with a small, white, highly scented grain (L. 463); the rice grain of this paddy; cf. **kŏla-budij**, p. 437*a*, l. 43. **-barith** -बरिथ adj. c.g. filled with scent, fragrant (El. *mushkaberrit*). **-vīrᵘ** -वीरू or **-vīr** -वीर् f. the musk willow (cf. **bŏta-vīr**, p. 138*b*, l. 43).

mushkànⁱ-dār मुश्कंनि-दार् । अतिसौरभ्यम् m.pl. great fragrance, a very sweet odour (Gr.M.; K. 777, 924).

mŏshĕkhdār म्वशेखदार् مشکدار adj. c.g. possessing scent, fragrant (Śiv. 501).

mushkil मुश्किल् مشکل adj. c.g. difficult, hard (Gr.M.; W. 149; K.Pr. 114; Śiv. 1191; Rām. 324, 383, 827, 885), i.q. **mushkyulᵘ**, q.v.

mishkīn (= مشکین) adj. c.g. of musk, musky (YZ. 5); black, jetty, raven (of locks) (El., YZ. 17).

mushikas मुशिकस (= مشخص) adj. c.g. ascertained, defined, certain, fixed (El. *mushakhas*). —**karun** —करुन् । निश्चयविधानम्, नियोगः m.inf. to come to a decision after much discussion, to confirm, establish, ratify, determine; to select and appoint a person out of many candidates. —**pŏthⁱ** —पॉठि or —**pŏthin** —पॉठिन् । निश्चयेन adv. certainly, necessarily.

mushkyulᵘ मुश्किलु adj. (f. **mushkijᵘ** मुश्किजू), (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 464, 824); painful; difficult, hard (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 464, 824); painful; dubious, doubtful, obscure; (as subst.) **mushkilĕnmanz**, in difficulties (Gr.M.). Cf. **mushkil.**

mashāl مشعل, see **mashölⁱ 2.**

māshĕl माश़ल् । गूढचेष्टितः, कामुकी adj. c.g. one who interferes secretly in another's work; (f.) a libidinous woman. Cf. **māsh.**

mashil, see **mashölⁱ 2.**

mashölⁱ 1 मशांलि । प्रदीपवाही m. a torch-bearer.

mashölⁱ 2 मशांलि or **mashāl** مشعل । प्रदीपविशेषः f. a torch, flambeau, cresset, a lantern (El. *mashil*; K.Pr. 88, *mashal*).

mishĕl मिश़ल् । चुद्रकण्टकयुतः adj. c.g. (of cloth, leather, a bush, a flower, etc.) covered with small thorns or spines.

mashölⁱchī मशांलिची (= مشعلچی) । प्रदीपवाही m. a torch-bearer, a linkman.

mashim मशिम् । मेदोमलम् f. the scum or dirt of melted fat or butter.

mushᵘ-mütsᵘ मुशू-मंचू, see **muhun.**

mashīn मशीन् m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.).

mashun मशुन् । विस्मृतिः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **moṭhᵘ** मंठु (Gr.Gr. 209, 212); f. **müṭhᵘ** मंठू, pl. nom. **machĕ** मछ्य (K. 480); 2 p.p. **machyōv** मछ्योव् (Gr.Gr. 231). The causal of this verb is **mashĕnāwun** मशनावुन् or **maṣhᵉrāwun** मंश़्रावुन् (Gr.Gr. 174)], to be forgotten (by, dat.) (Śiv. 1220; Rām. 1535, 1630); (with subject in the dative) to forget (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; K.Pr. 13, 36, 101; YZ. 430; Śiv. 330, 753, 1688; Rām. 63, 289, 524, 719, 806, 1232, 1234, 1395; K. 91, 159, 409, 470, 480, 1101, 1139; H. v, 7; ix, 8; x, 6).

màshⁱ màshⁱ मंशि मंशि । कदाचित् कदाचित् freq. part. being forgotten over and over again; as adv. sometimes, now and then.

mashith gatshun मशिथ् गछुन् । विस्मृतिसंभवः m.inf. to forget (with subject in dat.) (Rām. 871); to become forgetful, to become subject to delusion (L.V. 59, Śiv. 1464).

moṭhᵘ-motᵘ मंठु-मंतु । विस्मृतः perf. part. (f. nom. **müṭhᵘ-mütsᵘ** मंठू-मंचू, dat. **machĕ-matsĕ** मछ्य-मच्य), forgotten.

mushun मुशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mushᵘ** मुशु; 2 p.p. **mushyōv** मुश्योव् or **mushōv** मुशोव्, Gr.Gr. lx), to steal.

mashĕnāwun मशनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mashĕnôwᵘ** मशनोवु), to cause to be forgotten, to forget, i.q. **maṣhᵉrun** and **maṣhᵉrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

maīshĕr 1 मैँश़र् । जनाक्रन्दः m. universal or general lamentations (on the occasion of some great public calamity). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । कोलाहलोत्थापनम् m.inf. (of a population, or crowd of people) to raise such lamentations. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । कोलाहलोद्भवः m.inf. such lamentations to rise.

maīshĕr 2 मैँश़र् m. Mahēśvara, one of the names of the god Śiva. Used in the following:—**maīshĕr-wörᵘ** मैँश़र्-वांरु । उत्सवसमाजस्थानम् (महेश्वरवाटिका) f. Mahēśvara's garden, a garden or similar place where women assemble and dance with songs on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri and other festivals.

maṣhᵉrab मंश़्रब् । विस्मृतिः m. forgetting, forgetfulness (Gr.Gr. 121); a mistake (El., Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to cause or induce forgetfulness (Rām. 1277); to do forgetting, to forget (Rām. 46). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to put out of one's memory, to think no more of, discharge from the memory, consign to oblivion.

mashrakh मश़रख् (= مشترک) adj. c.g. shared, common (to many) (El.).

mashrikh मश़रिख् (= مشرق) m. the east (El.).

maṣhᵉran मंश़्रन् । विस्मरणम् f. (sg. dat. **mashᵉrüñᵘ** मश़्रंञू), forgetfulness, the act of forgetting.

maṣhᵉrun मंश़्रुन् । विस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣhᵒrᵘ** मंश़्रु), to cause to be forgotten, to forget (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1030). **maṣhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** मंश़्रु-मंतु । विस्मारितः perf. part. (f. **maṣhᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** मंश़्रू-मंचू), forgotten (by someone), passed into oblivion.

mushᵉrān मुश़्रान् । राक्षसाकारः m. (f. **mushᵉröñᵘ** मुश़्रांञू), a demon, a devil; met. an ugly, terrible-looking, wicked man. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । राक्षसभूतः m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), a fierce-looking devil, i.q. **mushᵉrān. -koṭᵘ** -कंटु । राक्षसाकारबालकः m. (f. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू, dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a son (or daughter) of a devil, a fierce, wicked boy (or girl). **-mǫndᵘ** -म्वंडु । स्थाणुरिव निविष्टरक्षोभूतः m. a huge evil spirit, or devil, who immovably, like a tree-trunk or pillar, infests some particular place. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । राक्षसभूतसमापातः m.inf. a demon to fall (upon a person), to become possessed by a devil (involving madness, epilepsy, etc.).

maṣhᵉrāwun मंश़्रावुन् । विस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣhᵉrôwᵘ** मंश़्रोवु), to forget, i.q. **maṣhᵉrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 104, 174; L. 460; YZ. 499, 554; Śiv. 87, 342, 438, 1718; Rām. 177, 1231–2, 1674; K. 470, 861); to cause to be forgotten (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 1633, 1648, 1880; K. 247).

maṣhᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ मंश़्रोवु-मंतु । विस्मारितः perf. part. (f. **maṣhᵉrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** मंश़्रांवू-मंचू), forgotten, not remembered.

maṣhᵉrövith मंश़्रांविथ् conj. part. having forgotten. Sometimes this word takes the form **māshĕvith** माश़विथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198); see **marun 2** (p. 592*a*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 106); **tshunun maṣhᵉrövith**, to overlook (an offence) (Gr.M.).

mushᵉth or **mushth** मुश्थ् (= مشت) । वज्रमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **mushti** मुश्ति), a fist (Gr.M.); a blow with the clenched fist (K. 254, 432, 440, 441); a handful, a fistful. **—hāvünᵘ** —हावंन्नू f.inf. to show the fist (with the thumb extended) (an action signifying desire for sexual intercourse, and hence used vulgarly to indicate defiance, derision, or 'don't you wish you may get it?') (K.Pr. 14). **—lāyünᵘ** —लायंन्नू । मुष्टिप्रहारः f.inf. to smite (with) the clenched fist (Gr.M., Rām. 920). **—tshunünᵘ** —छुनंन्नू । मुष्टिप्रहारः f.inf., id.; met. to swindle in buying or selling, etc.

mushta-har मुश्त-हर् । मुष्ट्यायोधनम् f. a fight, or riot, in which the weapons are clenched fists. **-mushᵉth** -मुश्थ् । मुष्टीमुष्टि f. a mutual fight with clenched fists, a boxing match.

mushtākh मुश्ताख् مشتاق adj. c.g. longing, yearning, enamoured (of), entranced (with, dat.) (H. iii, 1, 7–9).

mushṭikh मुश्टिख् m. (sg. dat. **mushṭikas** मुश्टिकस्), N. of a demon in the employ of Kaṁsa, the enemy of Kṛṣṇa (in Skt., *Muṣṭika*) (K. 368, 440).

mashwar मश्वर् or **mashwara** मश्वर (= مشوره) m. counsel, advice, opinion (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to consult, to reconcile (El.).

māshĕvith माशविथ् for **maṣhᵉrövith** मंश्रांविथ् in **marun māshĕvith**, see **marun 2** (p. 592*a*, l. 5) and **maṣhᵉrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; K.Pr. 106).

mishyulᵘ मिंशिलु । नखमांसलेशः m. a tiny spicule of loose skin at the root of, or by the side of, a finger-nail, a 'dolly-idler', ragnail (Gr.Gr. 147); a splinter or thorn under the nail (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **mish 2.**

mashīyĕth मशीयथ् مشيت f. will, pleasure, wish, desire (H. vii, 7).

mushyōv मुश्योव्, see **muhun.**

masjid मसजिद् مسجد f. a mosque (= **mashīd,** q.v.).

maskhara मसखर مسخره । नटः m. a buffoon, fool, jester, droll, wag, facetious fellow (K. 989). **-pöthᵃr** -पांथर् । नटवत्प्रवर्तनम् m. (of one who is not a professional actor) action like that of a buffoon, comical procedure.

maskhürᵘ मसखंरु । उपहासनशीला f. a woman (not a professional actress) who acts comically.

maskharagī मसखरगी । नटवृत्तिः f. (of a professional actor, or one who is not) the action, conduct, or profession of a buffoon.

maskala मसकल (= مصقل) (for **1,** see **mas 2**) । स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः m. a jeweller's polishing instrument (usually a special kind of stone fixed in a wooden handle).

miskīn مسكين adj. c.g. poor, needy, indigent (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 27, 143); (as subst.) a beggar, one who is poverty-stricken (H. ix, 11).

miskīnī مسكيني f. poverty, beggary (H. x, 4).

masal مثل f. a fable, parable, apologue; a proverb, adage, proverbial saying (Gr.M.); a comparison, simile, allegory, metaphor; with indef. art. **masallā,** by confusion with **musallā** مصلى, q.v. (K.Pr. 170).

masāla मसाल (= مصالح) । वेसवारः m. spicery, spices, condiments, seasoning (Gr.M.); cf. **mandālⁱ-masāl,** p. 576*b*, l. 19. **—khārun** —खारुन । तद्भावे गुणप्रशंसा m.inf. to raise spices; met. to praise merit in one who has none. **-gorᵘ** -गरु । राजमाषसूदविशेषविक्रेता m. a maker of a kind of bean porridge (eaten by Musalmāns). **-wūrᵘ** -वंरु । वेषवारमयपिष्टकविशेषः f. a kind of spiced cake.

misl मिसल् مثل adj. c.g. like, similar, in the phrase بے مثل و مانند, **bē-mislu-mānand** बे-मिसलु-मानन्द without likeness and comparison, incomparable (Śiv. 775).

môsūl मोसूल् (= محصول) adj. c.g. acquired, collected; the result of labour, the crop (of a field, etc.) (Rām. 97). tax, duty, toll, excise, custom, postage (Gr.M.); the

musla मुसल (= مصلى) m. (amongst Musalmāns) a mat or carpet on which to say prayers, a small skin used for this purpose (El.); a skin (of any animal), a skin mat, a hide (K.Pr. 213; Śiv. 529, 816, 894; H. xii, 18, 21, 22).

musal मुसल् m. a pestle; a club, mace (Śiv. 13, 1160). **musala-dar** मुसल-दर् m. one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160).

masāladār (= مصالحدار) adj. c.g. seasoned with spices. **—wūrᵘ** —वंरु f. a spiced cake; esp. a cake made of turmeric, salt, carraway-seed, assafœtida, and pulse, eaten at certain household festivals (L. 260, *masáladár wári*).

maṣlahath मसलहथ् مصلحت f. advice, counsel. **—karünᵘ** —करंन्नू f.inf. to hold a consultation, to counsel, advise (K.Pr. 87; H. viii, 3; xi, 19), to reconcile (El.).

musallā مصلى m. a place of prayer, an oratory, a mosque; (amongst Musalmāns) a carpet or mat on which to say prayers. Cf. **masal** and **musla.**

mŏsalmān म्वसल्मान् مسلمان or **mŏsarmān** म्वसर्मान् । यवनधर्मानुसारी m. (f. **mŏsalmānañ** म्वसल्मानञ् (Gr.Gr. 38) or **mŏsarmānañ** म्वसर्मानञ्), a believer in the religion of Islām, a Musalmān, a Mohammedan, a Moslem (W. 17, *musalmān*, f. *musalmönⁱ*; K.Pr. 116, 147).

ma'sūm معصوم, see **mösm.**

mausim मौसिम् موسم m. a time, a season (of the year) (Gr.M.).

môsum मोसुम् c.g., i.q. **mösm,** q.v. (sg. ag. **mōsaman** मोसमन्, Rām. 602, 1417; pl. dat. **mōsaman** मोसमन्, Rām. 267, 283), a boy child, a boy (Rām. 267, 280, 356, 380, 447, 806, 1347, 1384, 1533); a girl child, a little girl (Rām. 1621).

mösm मांस्म् or **mösªm** मांसम् (= معصوم) । बाल्यावस्थः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mösümü** मांसमू), an infant or child (esp. one ten years old or younger) (YZ. 26, *ma'sūm*; Śiv. 471 (f.)); cf. **môsum.** **-bata** -बत । बालकेभ्यो देयबलिविशेषः m. offerings of food given to children (given by his sons, etc., on the death of an old man).

mösmªgī मांस्मगी । बाल्याचारः f. the actions of a child, childishness.

musun मुसुन् । असभ्यभक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musu 3** मुस्; for **1,** see **mösu**; for **2,** see s.v.); 2 p.p. **musyōv** मुस्योव or **musōv** मुसोव; cf. Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to eat clumsily (instead of putting gobbets neatly into the mouth with the hand, 'chucking' it carelessly into the mouth from a distance), to eat greedily and indecently.

masnad مسند or **masananda** मसनंद । आस्तरणपटविशेषः a couch, a throne (Rām. 1218); a large cushion, covered with embroidered rugs and the like. **—pairáni** —पैरनि । आस्तरणपटविशेषविस्तारणा m. pl. inf. to spread the rugs, etc., over such a cushioned throne, etc.

māsānth मासांथ । मासान्त्याहः m. (sg. dat. **māsāntas** मासांतस्), (amongst Hindūs) the last day of a solar month.

masnavī मस्नवी مثنوی f. a rhymed poem (H. vii, 33).

mŏsur म्वसुर् or **musur** मुसुर् । मसूरः m. (sg. dat. **mǭsªras** म्वसरस्), a certain pulse or lentil, *Ervum lens* (El. *masur*). **—karun** —करुन । चूर्णशो विधानम् m.inf. to make mŏsur; met. to pound or crush (some hard substance) to powder.

mǭsªra-dāl म्वसर-दाल् । मसूरमयतरलसूदः f. split mŏsur, split pease; porridge made of this lentil. **-hĕm** -ह्यम or **musạra-hĕm** मुसंर-ह्यम । मसूरशिम्बा, दृढजीविकाश्रयः f. the pod of mŏsur; met. a secure subsistence for a family during future generations (such as a grant of land rent-free or the like).

mŏsoru म्वसॊरु or **musuru** मुसुरु । शीतलाकिणाङ्कितमुखः adj. (f. **mŏsüruru** म्वसूरु or **musürü** मुसूरु), marked with the scars of smallpox, pock-marked.

mŏsarmān, mŏsarmānañ, see **mŏsalmān.**

mŏsarmönī म्वसर्मांनी । यवनधर्मसंप्रदायः f. the Mohammedan religion, Islām, Mohammedanism.

mŏsarmönil म्वसर्मांनिल् । यवनधर्मसंप्रदायः f., id.

musaran मुसरन् । उद्घाटनम् f. (sg. dat. **musarüñü** मुसरंञ्), (of a knot) the act of undoing (i.e. either becoming untied of itself, or being deliberately untied by someone). Cf. **mutsaran.**

musarun मुसरुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musoru** मुसॊरु), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to open (a shut box). Cf. **mutsarun.**

musarana yunu मुसरन युनु । उन्मुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become unloosed (of a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to become opened (of a closed box); to become revealed (of secret thoughts); to become published (of something of which the publication was prevented or prohibited).

musoru-motu मुसॊरु-मॊतु । उन्मोचितः perf. part. (f. **musüru-mütsü** मुसूरु-मंत्सू), unloosened, opened, etc., as ab.

musarāwun मुसरावुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musarôwu** मुसरोवु), i.q. **musarun,** q.v. **musarôwu-motu** मुसरोवु-मॊतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **musarövü-mütsü** मुसरांवू-मंत्सू), i.q. **musoru-motu,** q.v., s.v. **musarun.**

mast मस्त्, see **masth 1** and **2.**

masta मस्त (K. 276), see **masth 2.**

mástī मंस्ती or **másitī** मंसिती مستی f. intoxication, drunkenness (Śiv. 1260); wantonness, lust; pride, haughtiness. **—anüñü** —अनंञ् । प्रमादोत्पत्तिः f.inf. haughtiness, puffed-upness, arrogance, (of one once poor, weak, etc., suddenly become rich, powerful, etc.) to come into existence. **—ladüñü** —लदंञ् । प्रमत्तीभवनम् f.inf. to become haughty, to presume, swagger, give oneself airs. **—yiñü**—यिञ् । प्रमादोद्भवः f.inf. insolence to arise.

mōsta मोस्त । मुस्ता f. a species of sweet-smelling grass, *Cyperus pertenuis* (the *nāgar mōthā* of India proper) (L. 76, *most,* used as a stomachic medicine). Cf. **bēra-mōsta,** p. 117*b*, l. 30.

mōsti-mūl मोस्ति-मूल् । मुस्तामूलम् m. its root (which is long and thin). **-mǒndü** -म्वंडू । मुस्तामूलम् f. the root and lower part of the stalk of this plant.

musuṭu मुसुटु । बन्धनहीनः adj. (f. **musüṭü** मुसंटू), loose, not tied up (of straw, firewood, etc., usually tied up in bundles).

masth 1 मस्थ्, **mast** मस्त्, or (q.v.) **mas 2** मस । केशसङ्घः m. (sg. dat. **mastas** मस्तस्), the hair of the head, the wig (Gr.Gr. 32, 52; L. 460; L.V. 24; Śiv. 197); a curl of hair, ringlet (El.). **—kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to cut the hair, to do hair-cutting, to shave (a person, dat.) (K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, 19), i.q. **mas kāsun.**

masta-phash मस्त-फश् । केशवेशप्रसाधनम् m. hair-dressing, arrangement of the hair. **-wāl** -वाल्, a single hair of the head (L.V. 24).

masth 2 मस्थ्, **mas^ath** मसथ्, **mast** मस्त् مست, or (q.v.) **mas 5** मस् । प्रमत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mastas** मस्तस्, f. pl. **masta** मस्त, K. 276), intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 383, 1220); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad, insane; proud, arrogant (cf. **dana-masth,** purse-proud, p. 221*b*, l. 46); plump, well-favoured, vigorous (H. vi, 15); elated, transported, overjoyed, delighted (Śiv. 491); —° drunk with; hence, replete with; cf. **māl-mast,** very wealthy (p. 565*a*, l. 17; K.Pr. 133). So **nanga-masta,** entirely naked, mother-naked (K. 276).

mustājir مستاجر m. a tenant, a farmer or farm-holder, a contractor (L. 405, 408, 450).

mustakh मुस्तख् m. (sg. dat. **mustakas** मुस्तकस्), a species of *Chenopodium.* (In Hindī this word signifies *Cyperus rotundus,* a species of fragrant grass; cf. **mōsta.**)

mastāna मस्तान مستانہ । यतिः m. (as subst., f. **mastöñ^ü** मस्तांञ़्), drunken, drunk, etc. = **mast** (YZ. 209); as subst., an ascetic who acts like a mad man (or mad woman) (Śiv. 819, 891, 1450) (cf. **nanga-m°**).

mastönil मस्तांनिल् । उन्मत्तवद्वृत्तिकयतिव्यापारः f. the action or conduct of a mad ascetic.

màs^itiñ मंसितिञ् । रेतः f. semen virile.

mastārū मस्तारू m. *Artemisia indica* (El.).

māsatur^u मासतुरु adj. (f. **māsat^ar** मासतर् or **māsat^ür^ü** मासत्‌रू), of or relating to a maternal aunt; cf. **mās 3.** —**bēma** —बेम । मातृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता m. the husband of the daughter of a maternal aunt, the husband of a maternal cousin. —**bôy^u** —बोयु । मातृष्वस्रीयः m. a mother's sister's son, a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 132). —**dryuy^u** —द्रियु । भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयः m. the mother's sister's son of a woman's husband, the son of a husband's maternal aunt, a husband's maternal cousin. —**hahar** —हहर् । पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयः m. the mother's sister's son of a wife, a wife's maternal cousin.

, **māsat^ür^ü** (or **māsat^ar**) **bĕñĕ** मासत्‌रू(मासतर्)ब्यञ। मातृष्वस्रेयी f. the daughter of a maternal aunt, a female maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). —**bày^i-kākañ** —बंयि-काकञ् । मातृष्वस्रीयपत्नी f. the wife of a mother's sister's son, the wife of a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). —**sāl** —साल् । पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयी f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a wife, a wife's maternal female cousin. —**zām** —ज़ाम् । भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयी f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a husband.

mistar मिस्तर् مسطر m. a ruler (for ruling lines) (Gr.M.). (It is a series of strings, strained and glued to a paper or pasteboard. The paper to be ruled is pressed upon it, and by slight pressure the ruled lines appear as ridges.)

māsuw^u मासुवु । मातृष्वसृपतिः m. the husband of a maternal aunt, a maternal uncle by marriage. Cf. **mās 3.**

mus^awada मुसवद्, **musawwada** مسودہ, a rough draft, a first sketch (with blottings and corrections), the original draft (of a letter or the like) (Gr.M.).

maswal मस्वल् f. N. of a certain flower (El. m.; Rām. 650, 1031, 1094, 1273).

mösyun^u मांसिनु । मासकालिकः adj. (f. **mösiñ^ü** मांसिञ़्), of, or belonging to, a month, (lasting) for a month, (existing) for a month, a month old. Cf. **mās 1** and **nawa-m°,** s.v. **nav 1.**

ma-ta म-त, **ma-tā** म-ता, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 30).

matā मता । सारभूतः adj. c.g. essential, that which is the essence of anything.

māta माट f. flesh (El.).

mātā माता f. a mother (Śiv. 494, 624, 869; Rām. 301, 732, 1015, 1187, 1721; K. 535, 1128); used —°, as in **gangā-mātā,** Mother Ganges, p. 292*a*, l. 25 (Śiv. 205, 426, 431, 1137, 1461); **Yĕshōdā mātā,** Mother Yaśōdā (K. 115), and so on.

matī मती f. horse-tail (*Equisetum debile*) (El.).

maut موت, see **mōth.**

mĕṭ^ü म्यंटू । मुष्टिनिष्पीडनेन संहतः f. (sg. dat. **mĕcĕ** म्यच्य), the ball of any kind of food rolled in the hand before putting it into the mouth, a gobbit of food (cf. **ana-m°,** p. 29*b*, l. 42; **bata-m°,** p. 137*a*, l. 28; **hūn^i-m°,** p. 336*b*, l. 50; **mimiz^i-m°,** p. 571*b*, l. 21; K.Pr. 247, pl. dat. *michan,* 133 (nom. sg. *mit*), 245 (with indef. art. *mĕtah*); a small lump or ball of the size of such a gobbit (cf. **burza-m°,** p. 130*b*, l. 38, and **bata-m°,** as ab.). —**gatshün^ü** —गछ़ुञ़् । संहननान्नष्टीभवनम् f.inf. to become a gobbit, i.e. met. of something soft, to be crushed up into a lump and spoiled. —**karün^ü** —करुञ़् । निष्पीडनेन व्याघातः f.inf. to make a gobbit, i.e. met. to crush something up in the hand and so spoil it.

mĕcĕ-khāv म्यच्य-खाव् । परान्नः m. (f. **-khöviñ** -खांविञ्), a fellow who eats gobbits, i.e. who goes to people on whom he has no claim and eats gobbits of their food (as a beggar might do). **-tār** -तार् । स्वल्पेन निर्वाहणम् m. accomplishing by gobbits, i.e. met. (in some great work which requires great expense and exertions to carry out) to work at it with very small means.

mit, see **mēt^{u}**.

miṭ^{u} मिट् f. clay (El. *miṭ*) = **mēṭs^{u}**, q.v.

mot (? **mŏṭ^{u}** म्वंट्) in (?) **mot-nĕnd** f. the third weeding of a rice-crop (L. 463, *motnind*).

mŏṭ^{u} म्वंत्, see **mŏtsun**.

mŏṭ^{u} म्वंट् । स्थूलः adj. (f. **mŏṭ^{u}** म्वंट्, sg. dat. **mŏcĕ** म्वच्य), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 336) (cf. **nala-m°**, s.v. **nal**); great, large; gross; dense, thick (Gr.M., W. 20); coarse. —**drŏṭ^{u}** —द्रंट् । अतिस्थूलः adj. (f. **mŏṭ^{u} drŏṭ^{u}** म्वंट् द्रंट्), very stout and strong, thick and hard. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to become stout; met. (after long expectation) to give up hope, become hopeless. —**kôḍ^{u}** —कोड् m. the cerebrum (El.); cf. **kôḍ^{u} 1**. —**karun** —करुन् । निराशीकरणम् m.inf. to render a person hopeless (after long expectation).

mot^{u} 1 मंतु । उन्मत्तः adj. (f. **müts^{u} 1** मंच्, Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70; for **2**, see s.v.), mad, maddened, furious, a madman (Gr.Gr. 9, 37, 140, 143; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; K.Pr. 70, 80, 139, 147, 169; YZ. 259, 310, 474; Śiv. 1661, 1666; K. 195; H. v, 9); silly (W. 20); intoxicated (by liquor, pride, love, passion, etc.), a drunkard (Gr.M.; K. 281, 283–4); overpowered (by sleep, or the like); enraptured, charmed, intoxicated, delighted (K. 108, 936); intoxicated (by), devoted (to), a slave (to), rapturously busy (in something, dat.) (K. 386–7); deep, profound (of sleep) (Śiv. 1311). Often used —° in various figurative senses, as in **kŏlayĕ-mot^{u}**, 'wife-mad,' uxorious (p. 442*a*, l. 19); **kh^{a}ñĕ-mot^{u}**, habitually and profusely snivelling (p. 405*a*, l. 40); **mahārāza-mot^{u}**, a lunatic who thinks himself a king; **māla-mot^{u}**, a Crœsus; **mēla-mot^{u}**, the festival at a fair; **māra-mot^{u}**, an ardent lover; **maza-mot^{u}**, ravishing. **pōshĕ-mot^{u}**, 'flower-mad,' a flower-fancier (K.Pr. 173). —**bata** —बत । अन्नाद्यतिसौलभ्यसौख्यम् m. comfort owing to great cheapness of food, clothing, etc.

mát^{i}-ala मंति-अल । उन्मादावेशः m. a madman's trembling (cf. **ala** 4), a sudden attack of madness or fury. **-hasun** -हसुन् । उन्मत्तवद्विहारी m. a madman's laughter; hence, a person (esp. a child) who habitually romps and plays like a lunatic. **-mēla** -मेल । उन्मत्तसमवायः m. a collection of madmen, an assembly of persons maddened by drink, Indian hemp, or the like. **-phash** -फश । कादाचित्कोन्मादावेशः m. an occasional attack of madness (not occurring at regular intervals, but intermittently). **-pöth^{a}r** -पांथर् । उन्मत्ताचरणम् m. the conduct of a madman, conduct like that of a madman. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञ् । सर्वत उन्मत्ताचरणम् m. maddening water (e.g. of some river, the water of which, when drunk, drives one mad); met. a condition of anarchy or tyranny and wickedness in which the Government officials and the inhabitants of a country all act like madmen. **-wôñ^{u} wasun** -वोञ् वसुन् । प्रमादवृत्तिप्रचारः m.inf. such a condition of anarchy and wickedness to descend, i.e. to become prevalent.

müts^{u} nĕnd^{a}r मंच् न्यन्दर् । गाढनिद्रा f. deep, heavy sleep, coma.

matsa-kŏndul मच्च-क्ंडुल् । उन्मत्तवद्वृत्तिः m. one who acts like a lunatic, though sane. **-phyār** -फ्यार् । उन्मत्तोन्मादोक्तिः, उन्मत्तात्मजः m. the raving of a mad woman, the nonsense spoken and done by her; the wildly conducted son of a mad woman. **-pöth^{a}r** -पांथर् । उन्मत्तावृत्तिः f. the conduct of a mad woman; conduct like that of a mad woman; a group or assembly of mad women. **-wardan** -वर्दन् । विषमाच्छादनम् m. clothes that do not fit (i.e. too long, too short, too loose, or too tight for the wearer), badly cut clothes.

mot^{u} 2 मंतु m. embracing, hugging (cf. **nāla-mot^{u}**, s.v. **nāl** 1) (K. 292, 399). **mát^{i}-mūr** मंति-मूर् । सुदायविशेषः f. a fistful of silver coins given by her mother and other female relations to a bride on her starting after marriage for her husband's house. These are intended to be given by her as presents to her father-in-law's people. Cf. **mēṭhöy^{i}**.

moṭ^{u} मंट् । स्कन्धद्वयमध्यभागः m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders (on which burdens are carried) (for short, translated 'shoulders' in the ff.) (YZ. 551; H. xi, 10); cf. **macyul^{u}**. —**darun** —दरुन् । चित्तदार्ढ्यापत्तिः m.inf. lit. the shoulders to become firm (for bearing a burden); met. to make up one's mind or resolve after consideration, to undertake (some difficult task). —**dārun** —दारुन् । साह्यविधानम् m.inf. lit. to offer one's shoulders (i.e. to help a man to carry a heavy burden) (K. 253); met. to offer help (with money, etc.) to anyone endeavouring to carry out a task beyond his strength. —**dāran-wôl^{u}** —दारन्-वोल् । साहाय्यव्रत n.ag. (f. —**dāran-wājĕñ** —दारन्-वाज्यञ्), one who is by nature ready to give help, as ab. —**dārawun^{u}** —दारवुन् । परकार्यभारोद्वाही n.ag. (f. —**dārawüñ^{u}** —दारवंञ्), one who is ready and willing to help, as ab., one who bears another's burdens.

máṭ^{i}-bôr^{u} मंटि-बोर् । स्कन्धभारः m. the burden on (or intended to be placed on) a man's shoulders, a person's load. **-düj^{u}** -दंज् । पृष्ठ्यवसनखण्डम् f. the cloth placed between a woman's shoulders (to prevent

the dirt, etc., of her hair spoiling her clothes). **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । स्कन्धवाह्यधान्यम् f. 'shoulders-paddy'. In former times land-tax was paid in kind, the Rājā of Kashmīr taking half the crop, which he sold in the city of Śrīnagar. The royal share was brought to the city in one of three ways—by boat, on horses, or on the shoulders of the cultivators. That brought in the last-named way was called 'shoulders-paddy'. **-palav** -पलव् । भाराधाराय स्कन्धवसनम् m. the shoulders-cloth, a cloth put on the back between the shoulders beneath a load. **-sörᵘ** -सांरू । स्कन्धद्वारकसंग्रहः f. shoulders-collection, moving a pile of articles from one place to another in coolie-loads. **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु । स्कन्धवाह्यकुम्भः m. a water-jar made for carrying on the shoulders. **-wōrath** -वोरथ् । पृष्ठाच्छादनम् f. (sg. dat. **wōrüċᵘ** वोरंचू), shoulders-cover, a garment just large enough to cover the back down from the shoulders (typical of great poverty).

maṭi मटि adv. on (a person's) shoulders; hence, made over to so-and-so's responsibility (Śiv. 360, 1560; Rām. 211, 217, 362, 512, 850, 1122; K. 426, 489, 519, 565, 749, 1036, 1064, 1068). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । समर्पितीभवनम् m.inf. to go on to the shoulder, responsibility to be thrust upon one (K.Pr. 81). **—khārun** —खारुन् । आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift on to the shoulder; met. to throw the blame of something on to someone else. **—khasun** —खसुन् । आरूढीभवनम् m.inf. blame to be thrown on someone by someone else, as ab.; cf. **khār maṭi khasüñᵘ**, p. 408*a*, l. 41, and **mār mᵒ khᵒ**, p. 586*b*, l. 48. **—karun** —करुन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. to make on the shoulder, to make over, or entrust, some thing or work to another (K. 1034). **—mara gatshun** —मर गछुन् । समर्पितीभवनम् m.inf. to become permanently made over or entrusted; cf. the next. **—marana āmotᵘ** —मरन आमंतु । नित्यानुलग्नः perf. part. pass. (f. **—marana āmüċᵘ**—मरनआमंचू), saddled (for support, safe keeping, etc.) on another till his death; cf. the next. **—marana yunᵘ** —मरन यिनु । नित्यानुवृत्तियोगः m.inf. to come on the shoulder till death, (of some person or thing) to be permanently saddled upon another (so that he is responsible for his support or for its safe keeping). **—maṭi** —मटि । आश्वासोत्साहनम् 'on the shoulder, on the shoulder!'—an expression implying praise and encouragement (Śiv. 1560). **—maṭi dinⁱ** —मटि दिनि । समाश्वासोत्साहनम् m.pl. inf. to utter cries of praise and encouragement, as ab.

müṭᵘ मंटू । मणिकम् f., (sg. dat. **macĕ** मच्य), a large earthenware vessel, about three feet in height, for containing such articles as grain, charcoal, or beverages (El. *mati*) (El.; K.Pr. 42, 219, 220; Śiv. 1874).

macĕ-katurᵘ मच्य-कतुरु । मणिककपालम् m. a broken piece, or sherd, of such a granary. **-wörᵘ** -वांरू । लघुकुम्भविशेषः f. a small jar, two or three inches high, shaped like this granary.

mata-bā मत-बा, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 41).

mutöbik مطابق prep. conformable to (W. 99).

matbal मत्बल् (= مطلب) m. malice (El.).

mutabir (= معتبر) m. a respectable person, a trustworthy person; (in Kashmīr) one of the hangers-on at a Government office, to whom the head delegates his duties (L. 420).

math मथ् । आचारधर्मः, संमतिः, इच्छा, बुद्धिः m. (sg. dat. **matas** मतस्), thought, idea; the teaching of a religion or sect, doctrine, belief, creed, religious opinion (Gr.M.); sect, persuasion, party (in religion or philosophy); agreement with, or adherence to, any doctrine or belief; disposition of mind, design, wish, aim, intention, purpose, eagerness to set to work; advice, counsel; intelligence, understanding, power of comprehension. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । प्रविवर्तिषा m.inf. eagerness to set to work to become manifest.

mata-wôlᵘ मत-वोलु । तत्तन्मतानुवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

matukᵘ मतुकु । (तत्-)मतानुवर्ती adj. (f. **matüċᵘ** मतंचू), gen. sg. of **math**, esp. a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

maṭh 1 मठ् । अलिञ्जरः m. (sg. dat. **maṭas** मटस्), a large earthen vessel or jar (used for storing rice, liquids, etc.) (K.Pr. 139, 145).

maṭa-hönzᵘ मट-हांज़ू । नाविकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hönzᵘs** -हांज़ूस or **-hānzas** -हाञ्ज़स (Gr.Gr. 54); the f. **-hanzĕñ** -हान्ज्यञ् indicates a woman of the caste or profession), a boatman who works a very large boat for carrying logs and other heavy timber from the forests. **-hönzᵘ-bāy** -हांज़ू-बाय् । नाविकविशेषस्त्री f. the wife of the preceding.

maṭh 2 मठ् । मठः m. (sg. dat. **maṭhas** मठस्), a small cell or room; a kind of temple dedicated to some particular god (generally built of stone or brick and circular in form), a cella; a travellers' rest-house, as provided in wild parts of the country, where no other accommodation is available; a seminary, college, place of learning.

maṭha 1 मठ । सान्त्वनम् (समाश्वासनम्) m. calming, consoling, reassuring (e.g. a frightened or hurt child)

(K. 234, 451). —madāra —मदार । आश्वासनम् m., id.

maṭha 2 मठ । मथितम् m. butter-milk, tyre churned without water; the act of churning, churning. —karun —करुन् । मथनम् m.inf. to churn.

māth माथ् (= مات) or **mā̃th** माँथ् । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. **māti** माति), conquest, defeat, checkmate (in a contest, or in games such as chess) (Rām. 1316). —**diñᵘ** —दिञ् f.inf. to checkmate, to beat, defeat, nonplus. —**gatshüñᵘ** —गछ्ञ् । पराजयाप्तिः f.inf. to be conquered, defeated, to lose (a game). —**karüñᵘ** —करुञ् f.inf. to checkmate, beat, defeat (El., K.Pr. 64). —**sapadüñᵘ** —सपदुञ् f.inf. defeat to occur, to be checkmated, beaten, defeated.

mā̃ṭh माँठ् । पणस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **mā̃ṭas** माँटस्), a target, or similar place to aim at in various games of chance (El. *mánt*).

mā̃ṭa-jāy माँट-जाय् । क्रीडाद्याश्रयस्थानम् m. a place where there is such a target, a place for gambling, a gambling-hell. **-shāy** -शाय् । क्रीडापणाद्याश्रयस्थानम् f., id.

maith मैथ् or **möth** मांथ् (= ميت) । शवः m. (sg. dat. **maitas** मैतस् or **mötas** मांतस्), a dead body, a corpse (El. *māt*, dead; K.Pr. 139, sg. dat. *mātas*).

möta-palav मांत-पलव् । मृतवस्त्रसमूहः m. a dead man's clothes, the clothes formerly, in his lifetime, worn by one who is now dead.

mēṭhi मेठि, see **myūṭhᵘ 2**.

mīthⁱ मीथि । शाकभेदः f. a certain potherb, *Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, the *mēthī* of India proper (L. 70, 359, *methi*).

mīṭhᵘ मीठू, see **myūṭhᵘ 2**.

mŏṭh म्वठ् or (q.v.) **mŏṭhᵘ** म्वठू । मुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **mŏṭhi** म्वठि), a fist, the closed hand; a fistful, as much as can be held in the closed hand (cf. **ana-mᵒ**, p. 29*b*, l. 46; **öṭⁱ-mᵒ**, p. 53*a*, l. 31; **dyāra-mᵒ**, p. 270*b*, l. 44; **hāra-mᵒ**, p. 344*b*, l. 43, etc.); shampooing with the closed fist (done to the feet, etc.). —**diñᵘ** —दिञ् । विमर्दनसेवा f.inf. to shampoo, as ab. —**gandüñᵘ** —गंडुञ् । आक्षेपयोजना f.inf. to clench the fist (at a person); met. to bring a charge (against someone), to charge a person (with some fault). —**trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावुञ् । द्यूतप्रवर्तना f.inf. to let loose the fist; to gamble (holding a fistful of cowries in the hand, the number of which is guessed by the opponent).

mŏṭha-gŏgᵘjᵘ म्वठ-ग्वगजू । हस्तमर्दनविबाधना f. 'fist-turnip', i.e. hurting a person when shampooing him with the fist.

mŏṭhi-phash म्वठि-फश् । अङ्गविमर्दात्मसेवा m. fist-stroking, i.e. shampooing, as ab.

mōth मोथ् or **maut** موت m. death (El. *mĕṭ*, *mót*, *móth*; K.Pr. 10, 56, 105, *maut*; H. ix, 4) (cf. **nĕndᵃri-mᵒ**, s.v. **nĕndᵃr**).

mōta-waröyi मोत-वरॉयि adv. without death, immortal (El. *motaverái*).

mōtanⁱ tshrath मोतनि छ्रठ् । मरणावस्थाकष्टानुभवः m.pl. (dat. —**tshraṭan** —छ्रठन्), the throes of death, the pangs of a dying man; similar pangs experienced at some calamity.

mōṭh मोठ् m., i.q. **muṭhᵘ**, q.v.

mŏṭhᵘ म्वठु or **moṭhᵘ 1** मंठु । दैवव्यावृत्तिः, दैवानार्जवम् m. a change of fortune or luck (from good to bad or the reverse, but esp. the former).

moṭhᵘ 2 मंठु । आदरहीनः adj. (f.nom. **müṭhᵘ** मंठू, dat. **machĕ** मछ्य), (of a thing) worthless, of no value; (of a person originally sharp) become dull, stupid. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. to become worthless, not to have the expected, or hoped for, result. —**karun** —करुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to make (out to be) worthless, to show scorn for the results of another's great endeavours.

moṭhᵘ 3 मंठु । विस्मृतिशीलः adj. (f.nom. **müṭhᵘ** मंठू, dat. **machĕ** मछ्य), forgetful; also 1 p.p. of **mashun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 209, 212).

mŏṭhᵘ म्वठू f. (sg. dat. **mŏchĕ** म्वछ्य, often written **mŏcha** म्वछ), i.q. **mŏṭh**, q.v. the fist, the closed hand (L.V. 24; K.Pr. 227; Śiv. 377, 703); a fistful, a handful (K. 178, 1118, 1144–6) (cf. **chañĕ mŏchĕ**, empty-fistedly, i.e. in a condition of poverty, p. 162*a*, l. 49); stroking with the hand, patting (K. 1148).

mŏchĕ-(mŏcha-)māgay म्वछ्य-(म्वछ-)माँगय् । मुष्टिवृत्त्या संग्रहः f. fistful-begging, i.e. begging from house to house, and getting a handful of grain here and a handful there. **-mūran** -मूरन् । हस्ततलमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñᵘ** मूरुञ्), the act of husking grain between the hands. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । मुष्टिवृत्त्या समवेतान्नम् m. (a beggar's store of) grain which has been collected by handfuls, as ab.

möth मांथ् (= ميت) । शवः m., i.q. **maith**, q.v.

mō̃th माँथ् । शिशुः m. (sg. dat. **mō̃tas** माँतस्), a suckling child.

mō̃ṭh माँठ् । मौनम्, आलस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **mō̃ṭhi** माँठि), silence, refusal to speak, inertness, great laziness (even in the most necessary actions). Cf. **mū̃ṭhᵘ**.

muṭhᵘ मुठु । मयुष्टकः(वनमुद्गः) m. a kind of vetch or pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, the *mōṭh* of India proper (Gr.Gr. *mōṭh*, 23; L. 330, 363, *mothi*; K.Pr. 119, 189; Rām. 1504).

muṭhi-buzay मुठि-बुज़य् । चणेनातिदाहोत्पातः f. a conflagration reducing to ashes in a moment; cf. **buzun.** **-dāl** -दाल् । मयुष्टकसूदः m. a pottage of this pulse. **-koshu** -कोशु । मयुष्टकलवक् m. the shell of this pulse. **-mās** -मास् । व्याजप्रेमदर्शिनी f. a woman who shows pretended affection (*quasi*, saying, 'I am your aunt'; cf. **mās 3.** Such is here looked upon as worth merely a single grain of this pulse). **-mūṭhar** -मूँथर् । बलिविशेषः f. an old custom in Kashmīr schools, in which, when a boy begins to learn to write, this and other pulses, parched, are distributed amongst all the pupils of the school; cf. **kara-mūṭhar** (p. 466*a*, l. 2). **-pholu** -फलु m. a single grain of this pulse (looked upon as representing no value). **-phāli-yāraz** -फलि-यारज़् । व्याजमैत्री f. friendship (worth only) a single grain of this pulse; temporary and hypocritical friendship.

mūṭhu मूँठु । अपटुः adj. (f. **mūṭhü** मूँठू), dull, stupid, muddle-headed, lazy (Gr.Gr. 140); cf. **mōṭh.**

mūṭhi-trŏpu मूँठि-त्रुपु । सीवनविशेषः m. a kind of sewing, in which two edges of cloth are joined together.

moṭhu-motu मंठु-मंतु, see **mashun.**

mathun मथुन् । आमर्दनम्, विलेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mothu** मंथु; 2 p.p. **matshōv** मछोव), to rub, anoint, polish by rubbing, rub (something) into (Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 137, 253; YZ. 155, 461; Rām. 159, 413, 874, 1612; H. v, 9; ix, 4); to drag along in the dust; to pound, beat, churn (cf. **marts m°**, p. 594*b*, l. 7) (Gr.M.). **mothu-motu** मंथु-मंतु । मर्दितः, विलिप्तः perf. part. (f. **mütshü-mütsü** मंछू-मंचू), polished, anointed; dragged along in the dust; pounded, churned.

maṭhun मठुन् conj. 1, to defile (El.).

mĕthan म्यथन्, **mĕthun** म्यथुन्, or **mithun** मिथुन् । मिथुनराशिः f. (sg. dat. **mĕthani** म्यथनि or **mĕ(mi)thuni** म्य(मि)थुनि), the third sign of the Zodiac, Gemini (Śiv. 482, K. 130).

mēṭhun मेठुन् । मधुरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mēṭhyōv** मेठ्योव), to become sweet (in taste) (Gr.Gr. 21, K.Pr. 62); (of a sour person) to become sweet-tempered; to attain to a pleasant condition; to become intently interested in any matter. **mēṭhyō-motu** मेठ्यो-मंतु । मधुरीभूतः perf. part. (**mēṭhyē-mütsü** मेठ्ये-मंचू), sweetened, etc., as ab.

mōṭhonu मौँठंनु or **mōṭhunu** मौँठुनु । छिन्नशाखः adj. (f. **mōṭhünü** मौँठंनू), (of a tree) having its branches lopped off, a bare stump; (of a person) one who has his arms or legs broken or amputated; one who has lost all his relations, one whose family is extinct (i.e. who has lost all his descendants).

mōthunu मोँथुनु, see **nadari-mō°**, a short, drum-shaped piece of lotus-stalk, s.v. **nadoru.**

mathar म्थर् । प्रस्रावः m. (sg. dat. **matras** म्त्रस्), urine, piss (El. *muthar*) (K.Pr. 128, 144, 186, 235; K. 586). **— karun** — करुन् m.inf. to make water (El.).

matra-bĕmōri म्त्र-ब्यमोरि । मूत्रातीसाररोगः f. a disease marked by copious discharge of urine, diabetes or the like. **-gŏtsü** -ग्वंचू f. the bladder (El. *mútaragúts*). **-măchi** -मंछि f. a urine-fly, a kind of fly that haunts places where urine collects (when it settles on the human body it is very difficult to drive away); hence, **-măchi-hyuhu** -मंछि-हिहु । अन्वासक्तः adj. (f. **-măchi-hishü** -मंछि-हिशू), one who is lik a urine-fly, one who persistently attaches him- or erself to another and cannot be got rid of, an Old Man of the Sea'. **-motu** -मंतु । असक्तप्रस्रवन् adj. (f. **-mütsü** -मंचू), a urine-maniac, one who (either by nature or owing to diseases) passes great quantities of urine. **-nôru** -नोरु । मूत्रवाहिमार्गः m. the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. **-phyoru** -फ्योरु or **-phyūru** -फ्यूरु । प्रस्रावबिन्दुः m. a drop of urine; a very small quantity of urine passed at one urination. **-tsaran** -च़रन् । प्रस्रावबाहिनाडी f. (sg. dat. **-tsarünü** -च़रंनू), the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. **-tsŏṭü dinü** -चुंटू दिनू । अत्यायत्तीकरणम् f.inf. to give a urine-cake (such a cake, when prepared according to certain magical rites, is said to make the person who eats it subservient to the person of whose urine the cake is made); met. to make a person completely subservient to oneself. **-tsŏṭü lagünü** -चुंटू लगंनू । अत्यायत्तीभवनम् f.inf. to become completely subservient, as ab.

māthar माथर् adj. c.g. and adv. (as subs., sg. dat. **mātras** मात्रस् or **mātaras** मातरस्), measuring as much as, reaching as far as, as in **kshĕna-māthar,** the period of an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

mathōra मथोर । स्थूलकल्पः m. (f. **mathürü** मथ्र्रू), extraordinarily fat, one who is fatter or stouter than his (or her) fellows.

mathurā मथुरा f. N. of a celebrated town in India, the birthplace of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), and the scene of many of his exploits. Now commonly spelt 'Muttra' (Śiv. 865, 1330, 1468; K. 22, 376, 416, 468, 554, 567, 592–4).

mathürü मथ्र्रू, see **mathōra.**

mĕthar म्यथर् । मित्रम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕtras** म्यत्रस्), a friend (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 22, 47, 78, 126, 141, 142; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 837, 1162, 1318,

1756, 1781; K. 44, 102, 365, 477, 871, 888). —sapadun —सपदुन् m.inf. to become a friend, to befriend; to connive at, to share, to be a party to (El.).

mĕtra-bāy म्यत्र-बाय् । मित्रस्त्री f. a female friend; the wife of a friend. **-gara** -गर । मित्रगृहम् m. the home or house of a friend. **-hāl** -हाल् । मित्राश्रयगृहम् f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -हांजू), the abode of a friend, the place or country where a friend lives. **-kār** -कार् । मित्रकृत्यम् m. the deeds which should be done by a friend, a friend's duties.

mĕthᵃrī म्यंथरी f. friendship (El.), = **mĕtruth**, q.v.

mõthᵃr 1 मॉँथर् or **mũthᵃr 1** मूँथर् । मन्त्रः m. (sg. dat. **mõtras** मॉँत्रस), an initiatory secret formula (confided to a disciple by his spiritual teacher); any sacred mystical formula; a magical formula, charm, spell (El. *mãnthᵃr*). Cf. **manthᵃr.**

mõthᵃr 2 मॉँथर् or **mũthᵃr 2** मूँथर् । फलोत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **mõthri** मॉँथ्रि or **mũthri** मूँथ्रि), outturn (of a crop; e.g. the outturn of rice from a quantity of paddy, or of oil from a quantity of oilseeds) (cf. **kara-m°**, p. 466*a*, l. 2; **muṭhⁱ-m°**, p. 605*a*, l. 9); the result of husking (L. 461, *mántr*). —**kadŭñᵘ** —कडंञू । फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम् f.inf. to calculate or estimate the outturn (of a crop, or of the oil produce of oilseeds, by testing a sample of known amount). —**nērŭñᵘ** —नेरंञू । विशिष्टफलोद्भवः f.inf. a certain amount of outturn for a whole crop to be established by such estimation. —**wuchŭñᵘ** —वुछंञू । फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम् f.inf. to inspect the outturn, i.q. —**kadŭñᵘ**, ab.

mũthri-rostᵘ मूँथ्रि-रंस्तु । हीनफलोद्भवः adj. (f. **-rŭshᵘ** -रंछू), (of a crop) giving no, or very little, outturn (as ab.); as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.), (of gifts of paddy or the like) without previous estimation of the outturn (of grain, etc.). **-sôwᵘ** -सोवु । बहुलफलोद्भवः adj. (f. **-sövᵘ** -सांवू), (of paddy, oilseeds, or the like) giving a rich outturn (as ab.). **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । बहुलफलोद्भूतिः m. (with reference to a cultivated field, or to a crop of paddy, oilseeds, or the like) richness of outturn (as ab.).

mõṭhurᵘ मॉँठुरु । स्थाणुः m. the bare trunk of a tree; a log of wood.

mõṭhᵘrᵘ मॉँठ्रू । काष्ठखण्डिका f. a bit of a trunk (see the preceding), a hard block of wood (esp. a hard piece full of knots).

mõṭhurᵘ मॉँठुरु । मन्दप्रवृत्तिः adj. (f. **mõṭhᵘrᵘ** मॉँठ्रू), an inert, lazy, person. Cf. **mõṭh.**

mũthᵃr 3 मूँथर् (for 1 and 2, see **mõthᵃr** 1 and 2) or **mũnthᵃr** मून्थर् । इकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name for the non-initial letter *i*. Cf. **ār-mũnthᵃr** (p. 43*b*, l. 45).

mũṭhürᵘ मूँठ्रू । कुण्ठता, वलिविशेषः f. inertness, laziness; a long wrinkle or crease in cloth, paper, etc.

mõthridār मॉँथ्रिदार् or **mũthridār** मूँथ्रिदार् । उत्कृष्टफलोत्पत्तिः adj. c.g. giving an excellent outturn (e.g. a crop, oilseeds, etc.).

mũṭhᵃridār मूँठरिदार् । वलियुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ्), (of cloth, paper, etc.) creased, wrinkled.

maṭhᵃrun मंठरुन् । अनुकूलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṭh°rᵘ** मंठ्रु), by gentle repeated hammering to straighten out a bent or dinted piece of metal; met. to mollify, console, persuade, talk over, gain over (an angry or distressed person); cf. **maṭhārun.** **maṭh°rᵘ-motᵘ** मंठ्रु-मंतु । स्वानुवृत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **maṭhᵘrᵘ-mŭtsᵘ** मंठ्रू-मंचू), rendered straight or undinted, as ab.; talked over, gained over, as ab.

maṭhārun मठारुन् । समाहननसमीकरणम् m.inf. (1 p.p. **maṭhôrᵘ** मठोरु), by gentle hammering to straighten out a bent or dinted piece of metal; met. to calm or console (one who is subjected to annoyance); cf. **maṭhᵃrun.** **maṭhôrᵘ-motᵘ** मठोरु-मंतु । आहत्या समीकृतः, सान्त्वितः perf. part. (f. **maṭhörᵘ-mŭtsᵘ** मठांरू-मंचू), hammered straight or flat, as ab.; calmed, consoled, as ab.

mitharain (El.), see **mĕtrĕñ.**

mũthrān (? **muṭhⁱ-rān**, cf. **muṭhᵘ**), *Cyperus longus, rotundus* (El.).

mĕṭhᵃrāwun म्यठरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mĕṭhᵃrôwᵘ** म्यठरोवु), to sweeten (El.).

miṭhis मीठिस्, see **myŭṭhᵘ 2.**

mathith मथिथ् । कदाचित् adv. sometimes, now and then (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like).

mĕṭhöyⁱ मेठांयि । सुदायविशेषः f. the gift given to the bridegroom by the members of the bride's family on her going to her husband's house after the marriage. Cf. **mātⁱ-mūr** (p. 602*b*, l. 23).

miṭhöyⁱ मिठांयि । मधुरभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat, sweets.

mātāli माताल्रि । मातृपित्र्यगेहे adv. in the house of a mother's father (u.w. vbs. of going, being, etc.). Cf. **mātāmāl.**

matil मतिल् । उन्मत्ताचारः f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman.

mōtal मोतल् (= ملتوي) adj. c.g. adjourned, postponed (Gr.M.).

matlab مطلب m. object, intention, aim, purpose (El. *mutlab*) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 139); the meaning or purport (of anything) (Gr.M.). Cf. **matbal.**

mátⁱlözü मंतिलांज़ू । उन्मत्तवृत्तिः f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman. **mátⁱlāza karanĕ** मंतिलाज़ करञ । उन्मत्तवदाचरणम् f. pl. inf. to do mad actions, to act like a madman.

mātam मातम ماتم m. grief, mourning (YZ. 515, Śiv. 327). **—pyonᵘ —**प्यॆनु । शोकसमापातः m.inf. mourning to fall, sudden grief or mourning to occur (Śiv. 824). **-saray** -सरय् or **-sarāy** -सराय् (ماتم سرا =) । शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः f. a house of mourning, a collection of persons assembled for lamentations (Śiv. 829).

mātama-vyotᵘ मातम-व्यॊतु । शोकयुक्तः (f. **-vĕ̄ṭsü** -व्यॆंचू), full of grief, distraught.

mātamas bĕhun मातमस् ब्यॆहुन् । शोकानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for mourning, (of a number of persons) to collect together to lament (for the consolation of those bereaved by death).

māṭāmāl माटामाल । मातृपितृगेहम् m. the home of a mother's father, a maternal grandfather's house (Rām. 166, 262); cf. **mātāli. -dorᵘ** -दॊरु । मातृपित्र्यपच्याः m. the people of a mother's father's house, a mother's relations. **-pokhᵘ** -पॊखु । मातृपित्र्यपक्षः m. a relation on the side of a mother's people, a relation through the maternal grandfather. **-rag** -रग् । मातामहीयसंबन्धः f. relationship through the maternal grandfather. **-rĕ̄sh** -रॆ̃श् f. some slight relationship with (so-and-so's) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163).

mātāmālukᵘ मातामालुकु । मातृपित्र्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **mātāmālücü** मातामालॖचू), of, or belonging to, a maternal grandfather's house.

mātamlad मातमलद् । शोकाहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mātamladiñ** मातमलदिञ्), distraught with grief.

maṭan मटन् or **mārtanḍ** मार्तंड् N. of a famous sacred spring near Islāmābād in Kashmīr. Here there are famous ruins of a temple of the sun (Sanskrit *Mārtāṇḍa*, from which the name is derived). It is also called Bawan (see **bawan 2**). Cf. El., s.vv. *mártand* and *maṭan*, and RT.Tr. II, 465 (K.Pr. 139, Śiv. 1163).

matun मतुन् । उन्मादोद्भवः, भर्त्सनादि conj. 3 (2 p.p. **matyōv** मत्योव्), madness to arise, to become mad, to become foolish (K.Pr. 139, 215; YZ. 15; K. 263, 284); to rave abusively, violently to give vent to abuse.

mátⁱ mátⁱ drāmotᵘ मंति मंति द्रामॊतु । कोपादिदुराचरणेन ख्यातः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüṭsü —**द्रामंचू), (esp. of a child) well known as passionate and unruly (cf. the next). **mátⁱ mátⁱ nērun** मंति मंति नेरुन् । विरुद्धाचरणेन ख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. maddened and maddened to go forth; hence, (esp. of a child) to be widely known as passionate and unruly.

matyō-motᵘ मत्यो-मॊतु । उन्मत्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **matyē-müṭsü** मत्ये-मंचू), gone mad, attacked with lunacy; engaged in raving abuse (against another).

maitun मैतुन् । मरणावस्था m. (sg. dat. **maitanas** मैतनस्), the condition of dying, dying. **—phērun —**फेरुन् । मृतवदवस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to become as if at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, or the like). **—yunᵘ —**यिनु । मृतवदवस्थोपस्थितिः m.inf. the condition of becoming, as it were, at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, etc.) to occur.

miṭun मिटुन् । समाप्य शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mityōv** मित्योव्), to be wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel, etc.) to be settled satisfactorily to both parties (Gr.Gr. 23); (of some difficult task, long standing debt, or the like) to be satisfactorily completed, cleared off, etc. **mityō-motᵘ** मित्यो-मॊतु । समाप्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **mityē-müṭsü** मित्ये-मंचू), wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel) settled, as ab.; (of a difficult work, long standing debt, etc.) satisfactorily completed and done with, paid off, etc.

mŏtun म्वटुन् । स्थूलीभवनम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏtyōv** म्वट्योव्), to become fat, stout, thick (Gr.M.); (of liquids) to become thick (by boiling down, etc.); to become extensive (of a work or business); to become vain, puffed up; to agree to a course of action; to become trained, to become docile (Śiv. 1562); to agree (to do any work). **mŏtyō-motᵘ** म्वट्यो-मॊतु । स्थौल्यमापन्नः perf. part. (**mŏtyē-müṭsü** म्वट्ये-मंचू), become fat, fattened; become gross, unwieldy (Śiv. 762); become thickened (by boiling down); become extensive, enlarged (of a business); become vain, puffed up; one who has agreed to undertake a work and does so.

matang मतंग् m. N. of a certain sage (in Skt., *Matañga*) (Rām. 473).

mᵃtra म्त्र, see **mᵃthᵃr.**

mātru मातृ f. a mother, used °—, as in **-rūpⁱ** -रूपि adj. e.g. having the form or character of a mother; performing the duty of a mother (L.V. 54).

mitᵃran मिट्रन् । समापना f. (sg. dat. **mitᵃrüñü** मिट्रंञू), wiping out, cancelling (e.g. a debt); (of a quarrel) settling satisfactory to both parties; com-

pletion, clearing off, satisfactory accomplishment (of some difficult task).

mŏṭ^aran म्वट्रन् । घनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **mŏṭ^arü̃ñᵘ** म्वट्रंञू), making fat or stout; making (some liquid) thick by boiling down (Gr.Gr. 121); telling a story or writing a book, etc., at great length.

mŏṭ^arun म्वट्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṭ^orᵘ** म्वट्रु), i.q. **mŏṭ^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 7).

mū̃trun मूँत्रुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mū̃tryōv** मूँत्र्योव), to be subjected to a charm or spell (Gr.Gr. 61); according to some authorities, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mū̃trᵘ** मूँत्रु), to subject to a spell (Gr.Gr. 61).

mū̃trunᵘ मूँत्रुनु । निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a Brāhmaṇ to a religious ceremony or the like.

mĕtrĕñ म्यच्यत्र f. a female friend (El. *mitharain*). Cf. **mĕṭh^ar**.

mĕtruth म्यत्रुथ् or **mĕt^aruth** म्यतरुथ् । मैत्री m. (sg. dat. **mĕtratas** म्यत्रतस्), friendship (Gr.Gr. 144, K.Pr. 17). Cf. **mĕṭh^ar**.

mŏṭ^arāwun म्वट्रावुन् । स्थूली-(घनी-)करणम्, समाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṭ^arôwᵘ** म्वट्रोवु), to make fat, fatten; to boil down and make thick (a liquid); to extend or make long a story or written composition; to induce a person to agree to and undertake a course of action.

mū̃trāwun मूँत्रावुन् । मन्त्रायत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mū̃trôwᵘ** मूँत्रोवु), to subject to a charm, to conjure, exorcise (Gr.Gr. lxi); to consecrate, dedicate, devote. **mū̃trôwᵘ-motᵘ** मूँत्रोवु-मंतु । मन्त्रायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **mū̃tröv^ü-müts^ü** मूँत्रांवू-मंचू), charmed, exorcised, conjured, subjected to a charm; consecrated, dedicated, devoted.

m^atrözᵘ मत्रांज़ू f. the condition of being fouled with urine. Cf. **mala-m°**, p. 564*b*, l. 17.

mata-sö मत-सां, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 41).

mŏtasütⁱ म्वतसूंति (for متصدی), m. an accountant, a clerk (H. ix, 7).

motᵘwāl मंतुवाल् adj. c.g. silly (El. *mutwāl*); intoxicated, drunken (Śiv. 1260). Cf. **motᵘ 1**.

miṭāwun मिटावुन् । समाप्य शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **miṭôwᵘ** मिटोवु), to wipe out, abolish, cancel (e.g. a debt); to settle a quarrel satisfactorily to both parties; satisfactorily to clear off or complete (some difficult work). **miṭôwᵘ-motᵘ** मिटोवु-मंतु । समाप्य शमितः, संशोधितः, perf. part. (f. **miṭöv^ü-müts^ü** मिटांवू-मंचू), wiped out, abolished, cleared off (as ab.); (of a quarrel) settled satisfactorily to both parties; (of some difficult work) cleared off, satisfactorily accomplished.

matsa मच्च, see **motᵘ** and **müts^ü 2**.

mĕtsᵘ म्यंचू । मृत्तिका f. earth, soil, land, clay, loam, dust (Gr.Gr. 161, 164; Gr.M.; W. 8, *mets*; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 50, 71, 143, 144, 152, 191, 250; YZ. 394; Śiv. 353, 1290, 1527; Rām. 116, 918, 1199, 1371, 1603, 1672, 1724; K. 160, 396, 432); (cf. **nāwa-m°**, s.v. **nāv 2**). —**gatshü̃ñᵘ** —गछुंञ् । मृद्वस्थापत्तिः, तिरस्कारादिना दैन्ये निमज्जनम् f.inf. to become (or turn to) clay; met. to suffer grievous disappointment; to feel oneself utterly disgraced, to feel plunged in humiliation. —**kaḍü̃ñᵘ** —कडुंञ् । मूलोच्छेदः f.inf. to pull out the clay, i.e. to pull up by the root; met. to uproot, utterly to destroy; to be employed on useless labour (used as an expression of censure, etc.). —**karü̃ñᵘ** —करुंञ् । निरर्थतापादनम्, अतितिरस्कारेण दैन्योत्पादनम् f.inf. to make into earth; met. to make worthless (esp. to spoil or defile food so as to make it uneatable); by public abuse or the like to humiliate a respectable person.

mĕtsi- (or **mĕtsĕ-**) **bāna** म्यचि-(म्यच्य-)बान m. an earthenware vessel (in pl. earthenware) (Gr.M.). **-bôrᵘ** -बोरु । मृन्मयलेपः m. a load of earth or mud carried on the shoulders (cf. **bôrᵘ 1**); mud-plaster (cf. **bôrᵘ 2**). **-dŏgᵘ** -द्वगु । बृहन्मृत्पिण्डः m. a fist of earth; hence, the lump of mud fixed on a potter's wheel (to be shaped into a vessel, etc.). **-hönzᵘ** -हांज़ू । मृद्विक्रयाजीवी m. a mud-boatman, a boatman who brings down earth from the foothills for sale in the city (W. 115). **-hönzᵘ-bāy** -हांज़ू-बाय् । मृद्विक्रयाजीविनः पत्नी f. his wife. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ् । मृद्विक्रयाजीविस्त्री f. a boatwoman who sells earth, as ab. **-khāv** -खाव् । मृदनशीलः, कृमिविशेषः m. one who habitually eats clay (a form of disease); a kind of worm or maggot (described as resembling a thick thumb). **-lam** -लम् or **-lamb** -लंब् । मृत्संग्रहस्थानम् m. a place outside a village or town where earth is dug out and collected to serve for making plaster, etc. **-lŏponᵘ** -ल्वपंनु । मृत्तिकाधानी m. a receptacle shaped like a huge jar, and made of unbaked clay, for holding grain, etc.; a hollow in the ground in which clay is stored. **-liwun** -लिवुन् । मृल्लेपः m. mud-plaster. —**murⁱ trāwânⁱ** —मुरि त्रावंनि । शपथविशेषविधानम् m. pl. inf. to relieve the skirts of earth; a method of ordeal to discover something believed to be stolen. The owner of the property compels the persons suspected to take earth from a heap and to carry it in the skirts of their garments (cf. **murᵘ**) to some other place and there to fling it down so as to form a new heap. The idea is that the one of the suspected persons who is the actual thief will take the opportunity of flinging down the stolen article hidden in one of

his loads of earth, so as to restore the article without his guilt being discovered. When the new pile is completed, the owner privately searches in it, and finds his property. He thus gets it back, and the thief avoids detection. **-mŏyā -म्वया** f. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 165). **—nūn dyun^{u} —नून् दिनु ।** सर्वतो नाशनम् m.inf. to put salt into the ground, to sow with salt, to render the ground barren; met. to ruin a person (esp. in revenge). **-phol^{u} -फलु** m. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phŏt^{u} -फ़ुतु** m. a basket of (i.e. containing) earth (Gr.Gr. 73). **-thabun -थबुन् ।** मृत्पिण्डः m. a large lump of moistened earth (made into a lump for some purpose). **-tār -तार् ।** मृन्निर्मितदीपाधारः m. an earthen lamp-shelf. **-wôn^{u} -वोनु ।** मृत्कलुषितजलम् m. muddy water.

mīts मीच़्, i.q. **mītsh 1** and **2**, qq.v.

muts^{u} मुचु । लाभः m. profit (on a contract); as adj. (f. **muts^{ü} मुचू**), useful (El.). Cf. **mutsay.**

müts^{ü} 1 मंचू, see **mot^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70).

müts^{ü} 2 मंचू । पट्टिकादियुग्मसंधानकाष्ठम् f. a piece of wood for joining together a number of boards or posts, by being nailed to each. **—dīn^{ü} —दिनू ।** मध्यकीलयोजनम् f.inf. to nail a joining piece, as ab. **—hĕn^{ü} —ह्यनू ।** मध्यतः कीलयोजनम् f.inf., id.

mītsagī मीच़गी । स्वेच्छाचारः f. the conduct of an outcaste or non-Hindū. See **mītsh 2.**

matsh 1 मछ् । मत्स्यः m. (sg. dat. **matsas मछस्**), a fish (esp. a large one) (Śiv. 1755, 1817); the fish incarnation of Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 854).

matsh 2 मछ् । भुजः f. (sg. dat. **matshi मछि**), the upper-arm (between the shoulder and the elbow) (properly the region of the biceps and triceps, El.) (YZ. 106, 458, 497; Śiv. 201; Rām. 443; H. x, 5).

matsha-band मछ-बंद् । भुजभूषाविशेषः m. a kind of ornament or charm tied on the arm below the shoulder. **-gagur -गगुर् ।** आरण्यमूषकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras -गगरस्**), a certain animal inhabiting the mountain forests, described as a large kind of winged rat, ? a flying fox. **—tsapanĕ —च़ापञ ।** अतिखेदप्रकाशनम् f.inf. to bite one's arms; hence, to feel and exhibit great regret (e.g. by silent weeping or the like). **-zōr -ज़ोर् ।** भुजबलम् m. muscular strength of the arms.

matshi-gandas thawun मछि-गंडस् थवुन । समाधानेन गोपनम् m.inf. to keep (for someone) with great care (as if keeping it tied under the arm). **-khash -खश् ।** अर्थापगमव्यथा m. a wound on the arm; met. worry owing to having to incur great expense, or to losing a large sum of money. **-māz khyon^{u} -माज़् ख्यनु ।** सखेदाभिलाषवृत्तिः m.inf. to eat the flesh of one's arm; to show anxious desire.

matsh 3 मछ् । चुण्णमांसम् f. (sg. dat. **matshi मछि**), pounded meat (it is pounded to a paste in a mortar).

matshi-dāl मछि-दाल् । सूदविशेषः f. a dish of this pounded meat, with crushed pulse. **-gand -गंड् ।** कुट्टितमांसगुटिका m. a piece of pounded meat roasted or fried. **-wor^{u} -वरु ।** चुण्णमांसमयसूदविशेषः m. a soup containing balls (or cakes) of this pounded meat fried in oil.

matsh 4 मछ् । साम f. (sg. dat. **matshi मछि**), conciliatory treatment, persuasiveness, persuading by gentle means, consolation (Gr.Gr. 147). **—dīn^{ü} —दिनू ।** सान्त्वनम् f.inf. to treat in a conciliatory manner or persuasively.

mītsh 1 मीछ् or **mīts 1 मीच़्** [*sic*] **।** मानवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **mītsas मींच़स्**), a measure, a thing for measuring (El. *mints*). **mītsa-bāna मींच़-बान ।** मितिपात्रम् m. a measuring vessel.

mītsh 2 मीछ् or **mīts 2 मीच़्** [*sic*] **।** म्लेच्छः m. (sg. dat. **mītsas मींच़स्**), a non-Hindū, an outcaste, one who does not discriminate according to Hindū rules as to purity and impurity or edible and non-edible food; a class, nation, or tribe of such persons. **mītsa-byôl^{u} मींच़-ब्योलु ।** यवनसत्त्वः m. the seed of non-Hindūs; met. the members of the Musalmān faith (in which women can have several husbands, one after the other, and, consequently, have many children).

mŏtsh मॉछ् m. a man, a human being (usually in a more or less contemptuous sense; for instance, in folk-tales it is used by demons speaking of human beings). Used esp. in the following:—**mŏtsa-bŏy मॉच़-बुय ।** मनुष्यगन्धः f. the smell of a man, the scent given forth by a solitary human being in some place where there are no others (as when, in English folk-tales, a giant says 'I smell the smell of a man') (H. xii, 15); cf. **man^{a}shĕ-bŏy**, p. 581*b*, l. 40. **-krūl -क्रूल ।** अतिकृशतनुः m. 'a human weevil', (esp. with ref. to a child) a miserable specimen of humanity, a starveling child.

matshij^{ü} मछिजू, see **matshyul^{u} 2.**

matshil^{ü} मछिलू, see **matshyul^{u} 1.**

mütsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} मंछू-मंचू, see **mathun.**

mūtshur^{u} मूँछुरु । मन्दः adj. (f. **mūtsh^{ü}r^{ü} मूँछ्र**), dilatory, lazy, slow in action.

mūtsh^{a}ran मूँछरन् । विलम्बनम् (समीचणम्) f. (sg. dat. **mūtsh^{a}rün^{ü} मूँछरंनू**), dilatoriness, laggardness, dawdling.

mūtsh^{a}run मूँछरुन् । प्रतीचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūtsh^{o}r^{u} मूँछ्र**), to wait, be dilatory, be laggard, to drawl.

mūtsh^{a}rāwun मूँछरावुन् । समीचणम् (प्रतीचणम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūtsh^{a}rôw^{u} मूँछरोवु**), i.q. **mūtsh^{a}run**, q.v.

matshōv मछोव्, see **mathun.**

matshyul^{u} 1 मछ़्यिलु । अतिदृढः adj. (f. **matshil$^{\ddot{u}}$** मछ़िलॗ [*sic*]), hard, tough (e.g. grain hard to pound).

matshyul^{u} 2 मछ़्यिलु । सस्नेहः adj. (f. **matshij$^{\ddot{u}}$** मछ़िजॗ), kindly, affectionate, tender, consolatory (Gr.Gr. 147); arousing affection, interesting, enchanting (i.q. a work, a book, etc.).

mutsukund मुछ़ुकुन्द् m. N. of an ancient king (in Skt. *Mucukunda*). He assisted the gods in their wars with the demons. As a reward, he was given the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes (Śiv. 1478; K. 598, 601 ff.).

mutsakarī मुछ़्करी । विरोधः f. alienation, estrangement, hostility between friends.

mĕtsal म्यछ़ल् । मृद्योगी adj. c.g. mixed with earth, connected with, or attached to, earth.

mōtsan मोछ़न् m. releasing, setting free (Śiv. 1171, 1410 (both —॰)).

mŏtsun म्वछ़ुन् । अवशिष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mŏṭ^{u}** म्वटु or **mŏts^{u}** म्वछ़ु; 2 p.p. **mŏtsōv** म्वछ़ोव् or **mŏtsyōv** म्वछ़्योव्), to remain over and above, to be left remaining (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 1, 2, 9, 11, 21; Śiv. 1019, 1658, 1757, 1901). **mŏts^{u}-mot^{u}** म्वछ़ु-मतु । अवशिष्टः perf. part. (f. **mŏts$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** म्वछ़ॗ-मंछ़ॗ), remaining over and above, that which has remained over.

matsar मछ़र् । उन्मादः m. madness, lunacy (Gr.Gr. 140, Rām. 709, K. 290). **—anun —**अनुन् । उन्मादोद्भावनम्, उन्मादोद्भवः m.inf. to bring madness, to cause madness; madness to arise. **—yun^{u} —**यिनु । उन्मादोद्भवः m.inf. madness to arise.

mitsar मिछ़र् in **mitsar-kond^{u}** मिछ़र्-कंडु । कण्टकविशेषः m. a kind of thistle (it is crushed with water, and the resultant juice is used as a medicine for fever and as a diuretic). It is also burnt as a charm against demons (L. 75, *mitsari kund*). **mitsr^{i}-kond^{u}** मिछ़्रि-कंडु । क्षुद्रकण्टकविशेषः m., id.

maṭs^{a}ran मंछ़रन् । उन्मादनम् f. (sg. dat. **maṭs^{a}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मंछ़रंञॗ), the act of driving mad; tantalizing, tantalization.

maṭs^{a}run मंछ़रुन् । उन्मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṭs^{o}r^{u}** मंछ़्रु), to drive mad (Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to deceive, delude (Rām. 323). Cf. **maṭs^{a}rāwun.**

mŏṭs^{a}ran म्वछ़रन् । अवशेषणम् f. (sg. dat. **mŏṭs^{a}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** म्वछ़रंञॗ), the action of leaving over and above, leaving a residue.

mŏṭs^{a}run म्वछ़रुन् । अवशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṭs^{o}r^{u}** म्वछ़्रु), to leave over and above, to leave a residue (i.e. after dealing with a number of things to leave a part undealt with). Cf. **mŏṭs^{a}rāwun.**

mutsaran मुछ़रन् । उन्मुक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **mutsarüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मुछ़रंञॗ), loosening, untying, opening (a knot, bonds, a box, door, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); explanation of a difficult statement, unravelling a complicated state of affairs; becoming loosened, etc., as ab. Cf. **musaran.**

mutsarun मुछ़रुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mutsor^{u}** मुछ़्रु), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bolt, bonds, and so on), to cause to open or be opened (Gr.Gr. 121; Gr.M.; YZ. 458; Śiv. 396, 520, 949, 1078, 1469, 1763, 1890; Rām. 141, 624, 842, 1344; K. 90, 160) (**rag mutsarüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, to open a vein, bleed (a person)); to unravel or explain a difficult or complicated statement or state of affairs, to disclose.

āch^{i} (or **achĕ**) **mutsarañĕ**, to open the eyes (Śiv. 168; Rām. 125; H. xii, 22); **bar mutsarun,** to open a door (Rām. 1569, 1637, 1639; K. 69, 73; H. viii, 3, 10; xii, 23); **jigar mu°**, to open the liver, to open out one's heart and display bitter sorrow, divulge a secret, or the like (Rām. 263, 269; cf. **sīna mu°**, Rām. 1235; H. vii, 21); **lōl mutsarana yun^{u},** love to be released, love to burst forth (K. 681, 857). Cf. **musarun** and **mutsarāwun.**

mutsor^{u}-mot^{u} मुछ़्रु-मतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **mutsür$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** मुछ़्रॗ-मंछ़ॗ), opened, etc., as ab.

mutsaran-war मुछ़रन्-वर् । व्यावृत्य वेष्टनम्, निष्कारणरोषः m. ravelling a string, untwisting a twisted string; met. causeless anger.

mutsarana yun^{u} मुछ़रन यिनु । आशयप्रकाशनम् m.inf. pass. to become untied, opened, etc.; to disclose some long-kept secret about oneself.

maṭs^{a}rāwun मंछ़रावुन् । उन्मादनम् conj. 1 (**maṭs^{a}rôw^{u}** मंछ़रोवु), to drive mad, madden (Gr.Gr. 7, Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to delude, mislead, deceive (Śiv. 1399). Cf. **maṭs^{a}run.**

mŏṭs^{a}rāwun म्वछ़रावुन् । अवशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṭs^{a}rôw^{u}** म्वछ़रोवु), i.q. **mŏṭs^{a}run,** q.v., to leave over and above, to leave a residue (Śiv. 1344, 1866, 1881).

mutsarāwun मुछ़रावुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mutsarôw^{u}** मुछ़रोवु), i.q. **mutsarun,** q.v., Gr.M. [L. 462; YZ. 106 (untied), 165 (swept the hair off her face); Śiv. 26, 66, 207, 247, 990, 1399, 1646, 1702, 1725, 1747; Rām. 274 (tore off their garments), 523 (opened their eyes), 1135, 1466, 1618 (open a door), 1772 (opening the heart)]. **mutsarôw^{u}-mot^{u}** मुछ़रोवु-मतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **mutsaröv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** मुछ़रॊवॗ-मंछ़ॗ), i.q. **mutsor^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. **mutsarun.**

mītsuth मीछ़ुथ् । म्लेच्छवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **mītsatas** मीछ़तस्), the habits or life of an outcaste. See **mītsh 2.**

mutsay मुत्रय् । लाभः f. profit (in selling, etc.), utility, gain (*mutsái*, El.). Cf. **muts**ᵘ.

mĕtsyuwᵘ म्यचुवु adj. (f. **mĕtsiv**ᵘ म्यत्रिवू), made of earth, earthen (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1378).

mav मव् adv., i.q. **mau**, i.e. a prohibitive particle, the same as **ma**, q.v., but more respectful (Śiv. 1008; Rām. 9, 97, 1030). Cf. **mōv**.

māv माव् । करभः, वृक्षशाखा f. the back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, the metacarpus (El. *máo*); a cutting, a branch cut off from a parent tree to be planted separately (El. *mâo*) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1819). **—dĩñ**ᵘ —दिञ् । न्यूनोत्तोलनम् (करभयोजना) f.inf. to apply the palm (to the mouth to conceal it); (in weighing goods) to touch (the scales) with the palm of the hand (so as to make the article weighed appear more than it really is), to give false weight.

māvi māvi मावि मावि adv. in handfuls, fistfuls (Śiv. 1212). **—roṭ**ᵘ **tōl** —रटु तोल् । सम्यक्, न्यूनाधिकं वा, उत्तोलनम् m. weighing fairly (in which the beam of the scales hang from a string fastened to the middle of the beam and held in the palm of the hand); of giving false weight by privily pressing the beam of the scales with the palm of the hand.

māwa माव । गम्भीरचित्तः adj. c.g. stoical, sober-minded, philosophic.

mĕwa म्यव or **mēwa** میوہ । फलम् m. a fruit (Śiv. 367, **mē**°; H. xii, 21, 22). **-gor**ᵘ -गरु m. a fruiterer (K.Pr. 142). **-hēr** -हेर् । फलसोपानपद्धतिः f. a ladder (for plucking fruit from a high tree). **-kul**ᵘ -कुलु । वानस्पत्यः m. a fruit-tree. **-kani** -कनि । फलार्घसुदायः m. (a present) of fruit (given on the occasion of a visit to a bride or bridegroom by the relations of the other). **-phol**ᵘ -फलु । फलसमूहः m. a heap or collection of a few fruit. **-tshür**ᵘ -छूरु । फलकण्डोलविशेषः f. a fruit-basket, a basket for holding fruit. **-wüñ**ᵘ -वंञ् । वानस्पत्यलताव्याप्तप्रदेशः f. a piece of ground containing fruit-trees. **-zār** -ज़ार् । फलसमूहः m. a collection of many kinds of fruit.

mĕv म्यँव् । बिडालविरावः m. the cry of a cat, mewing, mew; cf. **myauv**. **-brôr**ᵘ -ब्रोरु । बिडालानुकारी m. (f. **-brör**ᵘ -ब्रांरु), a mew-cat, a cat accustomed to mewing; a crying child (that mews like a cat).

mōv 1 मोव्, i.q. **ma** or **mā**, prohibitive particle (H. v, 11, poet.); cf. **mav**. **-mö 1** -मां । संशयितः (अनिश्चितः) a particle denoting uncertainty or hesitation.

mōv 2 मोव् in **mōv-mö 2** मोव्-मां । मकारः m. the name of the letter **ma** (म), used in schools.

môwᵘ **1** मोवु । तुलामध्यदण्डावलम्बः m. the string held in the palm of the hand from which the beam of a pair of scales is suspended; cf. **māv**. **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । दृढमुष्ट्या तुलावलम्बाकुञ्चनम्, अवसरप्रदानम् m.inf. to pull the above string of a balance (so as to show a false weight); to give another person an opportunity (for doing something). **—lagun** —लगुन् । अवसराप्तिः m.inf. an opportunity to occur or become available. **—tshādun** —छ़ाडुन् । अवसरप्रतीक्षा m.inf. to wait for, or seek for, an opportunity. **—yun**ᵘ —यिनु । अवसरसंगतिः m.inf. an opportunity to come (after long waiting for it).

môwᵘ **2** मोवु । मांसलः adj. (f. **möv**ᵘ मांवू), fleshy, brawny. **—māz** —माज़् । सर्वाङ्गमांससमुदायः m. the entire flesh or carcass of a butchered sheep, goat, etc.

mĕwadār म्यवदार् میوہدار adj. c.g. possessing fruit, fruitful, fertile (El.).

muwöfik موافق, see **muwöphikh.**

mawal 1 मवल् । सास्ना f. the dewlap of an ox.

mawal 2 मवल् or **mŏwal 1** म्यवल् । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, the cockscomb (*Amaranthus cruentus*). Bread-cakes made from the seed are a common food with the peasants (El. *mawur*). According to L. 75 (*mowal*) its seeds are used in medicine as a demulcent.

māwulᵘ मावुलु । प्रान्तः m. the edge or fringe of a cloth. **māwalⁱ-trŏp**ᵘ मावलि-त्र्‌पु । प्रान्तस्यूतिकर्म m. a kind of hem joining the edges of two cloths. **-tshyon**ᵘ -छ्योनु । छिन्नप्रान्तः adj. (f. **-tshĕñ**ᵘ -छ्यञ्), having the edge or fringe torn. **-tsoṭ**ᵘ -चटु । विभिन्नप्रान्तः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ**ᵘ -चटू), having its edge or fringe cut off.

mŏwal 1 म्यवल्, see **mawal 2**.

mŏwal 2 म्यवल् । कुक्कुटावतंसः, मत्स्यकर्णमूलम् f. the comb of a cock (cf. **mawal 2**); the root of a fish's ear (? the gill).

māwalⁱdār मावलिदार् । प्रान्तविशिष्टः adj. c.g. (of a cloth) possessing an edge or fringe.

maiwan, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

muwöphikh मुवांफिख् or **muwöfik** موافق adj. c.g. conformable, concordant (Gr.M.); favourable, propitious (Gr.M., of wind; Śiv. 726).

mawar, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

māvᵘrᵘ 1 मावरु (for 2, see **māwur**ᵘ) । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a certain river (the Māhurī of Sanskrit) in Māchⁱpūr Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 425).

māwurᵘ मावुरु । गूढाभिप्रायः adj. (f. **māvᵘrᵘ 2** मावरु), (of a person) reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mawās मवास् (= معاصي) m. a rebel (K.Pr. 245).

māwas मावस् । अमावस्या f. (sg. dat. often written **māwási** मावंसि), the day of the new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month (cf. **khĕtsi-māwas,** p. 424*a*, l. 46) (L.V. 22; Śiv. 209, 526, 740). —**hĕñu** —ह्यञ्रू । अमावस्याव्रतचर्या f.inf. to observe the rites of the night of the new moon. —**thavüñu** —थवंञ्रू । अमावस्याव्रतधारणम् f.inf. to keep or observe ritely the night of the new moon.

māwási-hondu मावंसि-हंन्दु । अमावस्यासंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzü** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1042).

māwaza मावज़ معاوضہ m. something in exchange, compensation, return, retaliation; a fitting reply, a retort (Rām. 841).

myā̃ म्याँ in **myā̃-pūtu** म्याँ-पुतु । मेषाजपोतकः m. the young of a sheep or goat, a lamb, a kid, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131).

myou, see **myauv.**

may 1 मय् or **mai** مے f. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1863; Rām. 513, 1489); nectar, a drink which restores a dead man to life (Rām. 1500). **mai-khāna** مے خانہ m. a wine house, wine shop (El. *mekhāna*, K.Pr. 131).

may 2 मय् adj. c.g. used —॰, consisting of, composed of, as in **shiwa-may** (L.V. 16) consisting only of Śiva; **shŏda-tsĕtta-būda-may,** consisting of pure discrimination (Śiv. 1850).

may 3 मय्, i.q. **ma** or **mā,** prohibitive particle (H. v, 2, poet.).

māy माय् । माया, प्रेम, मौनम् f. magic, illusion; love (for earthly things) (L.V. 67); illusion (in the sense of **māyā,** q.v.) (K. 18, 247, 295, 409); love, affection (K.Pr. 201, *may*; YZ. 474; Śiv. 39, 103, 536, 1136, 1140, 1472, 1619, 1743; Rām. 158, 270, 303, 987, 1363, 1516, etc.; K. 470, 1101–2); sitting apart secretly, on secret watch (cf. **brŏri-māy,** p. 125*b*, l. 40; **hāpath-māy,** p. 342*b*, l. 42; **mūdi-māy,** p. 549*b*, l. 9) (YZ. 383, 490); cf. **māyā.** —**bögarüñu** —बोग्रंञ्रू or —**böjarüñu** —बोंज्रंञ्रू । अतिप्रेम्णाचरणम् f.inf. to divide out love, to behave lovingly to every one, to show a very kindly general disposition. —**gatshüñu** —गछ्रंञ्रू । अतिस्नेहोद्भवः f.inf. affection to come into existence, love (for so-and-so) to be felt (for the first time). —**karüñu** —करंञ्रू । मौनधारणम् f.inf. to remain hidden and watchful, to act secretly (Rām. 1465). —**lāgüñu** —लागंञ्रू । निश्चेष्टत्वनिरूपणम् f.inf. to put on secrecy, i.e. to pretend to be asleep, or motionless and inattentive, in order to discover some hidden matter, to play the spy in this way.

māyĕ-hondu माय-हंन्दु । स्नेहाचरणः adj. (f. **-hünzü** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, affection; hence, one who exhibits a general affectionate disposition. **-rūpi** -रूपि adj. c.g. acting in the character of a deceiver, (f.) a Delilah (L.V. 54). **-rosu** -रंसु or **-rostu** -रंस्तु । निःस्नेहः adj. (f. **-rütshü** -रंछ़ू), void of affection, heartless, unfeeling, unkind.

māyā माया । माया, धनम् f. illusion, trick, artifice, deception; an illusory image, a phantasm; (or **māy,** q.v.; K. 18, 247, 295, 409) an illusory phantom (often personified) sent forth by the Deity to confound sinners (K. 17, 42, 48, 72, 78–9, 214, 293, 301, 409, 592–3, 757, 774, 960); spiritual illusion, an illusive power depending on the Deity, whereby mankind believe in the existence of external objects which are in fact purely ideal, the illusory power which prevents man from recognizing his identity with the Supreme (Śiv. 17, 30–1, 34, 46, 96, 158, etc.; Rām. 179); the external world, Nature personified; worldly (as distinct from spiritual) prosperity, opulence, riches (Śiv. 84, K. 1157); compassion, pity, sympathy; love, affection (cf. **māy**). This word and **māy** and **māyĕ** are commonly used interchangeably. **-gan** -गन् । संचितधनपूर्णः adj. c.g. well supplied with accumulated wealth, rich, wealthy; cf. **māyĕ.** **-kaṭara** -कतर । संचितधनसमूहः m. a little store of wealth (cf. **kaṭara**), esp. the secret savings of a miser. **-pholu** -फलु । गूढधनम् m. a hidden hoard of wealth. **-sôwu** -सोवु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-sövü** -सांवू), possessing much wealth, wealthy, rich; cf. **māyĕ-sāvĕr,** s.v. **māyĕ.** **-wôlu** -वोलु । बहुधनसंपदाढ्यः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । स्नेहपाशः m. the noose of affection, the bonds of love; the noose of illusion (Śiv. 67, 424); a figure drawn on the ground by the Brāhmaṇs at the burning of a Hindū corpse (El.).

māyĕ माय مایہ । संचितधनम्, मण्डविशेषः m. source, root, origin, essence, substance; wealth, money, cash, means (El. *máyih*) (cf. **māyā**); capital, stock, principal; ferment, leaven; a kind of gruel given to an invalid or to one who is convalescent (cf. **ana-māyĕ,** p. 29*b*, l. 49); paste (for fixing paper, etc.), glue (El. *máyi*, Gr.M.); glue, size (Gr.M.); grain (swelling, but not ripe) (L. 460, *máyah*). **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । धनाढ्यत्वम्, सारगर्भितत्वम् m. (of a person) plenteousness of wealth; (of a thing or work) richness in essential attributes, greatness of intrinsic

value; (of paper, etc.) the condition of being thoroughly covered with paste or size. Cf. **māyā-sôwᵘ**, s.v. **māyā.**

mŏy म्वय् (cf. موي) । मात्रा f. a little, a little bit, a scrap (K. 1119); often used as a suffix forming diminutives for all words except those indicating kinds of wood and grain (Gr.Gr. 164) (cf. **bāga-mŏy**, p. 90*a*, l. 2; **khōra-mŏy**, p. 410*a*, l. 49; **khrāvi-mŏy**, p. 416*b*, l. 3; **khēshĕ-mŏy**, p. 418*a*, l. 6); **nĕcivⁱ-mŏy** (masc.), a baby boy, s.v. **nĕcyuwᵘ**; and **nāra-mŏy**, s.v. **nār.**

mŏyā म्वया or **mŏyāh** म्वयाह् । अल्पमात्रा f. the same as **mŏy,** with the indef. art. added, a little (cf. **anĕma-mŏyā**, p. 37*b*, l. 2; **bata-mŏyā**, p. 137*a*, l. 30; **hāka-mŏyā**, p. 326*b*, l. 25; **khōra-mŏyā**, p. 410*a*, l. 49; **khrāvi-mŏyāh**, p. 416*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 164, W. 21).

mŏyĕ mŏyĕ म्वय म्वय । अल्पाल्पशः adv. little by little. **-wāl** -वाल् । अत्यल्पमात्रः m. 'a hair of a little', a very little.

mŏyĕ म्वय, see **marun.**

mōy موي m. hair (YZ. 5, 17, 73, 289). Cf. **mō** and **mŏy.**

myād म्याद् ميعاد m. the time, or place, of a promise; a fixed time, period (in interest, money-lending, etc.), the course (of a bill of exchange) (Gr.M.).

myāda म्याद (cf. معده) । जाठराग्निस्थानम् m. the stomach, belly. **—ḍalun** —डलुन् । जाठराग्निविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the stomach to be distraught, indigestion to occur, a pain to be felt in the stomach. **—dorᵘ** —दॊरु । प्रबलजाठराग्निः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -दॊरू), strong-bellied, one who has a good digestion; stout-hearted, courageous. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । अभिमतपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to put another's aim or desires to the test; cf. **—wuchun,** bel. **-pachĕr** -पछ्यर् । जाठराग्निबलिष्ठता m. stoutness of belly, a very strong power of digestion, a good digestion. **—paṭhun** —पटुन् । जाठराग्निबलापत्तिः m.inf. strength of digestion to be achieved. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । आशयपरीक्षणम् m.inf. 'to watch the belly', to test another's intentions; cf. **—hyonᵘ**, ab.

māyĕdār मायदार् مايەدار । सारयुक्तः adj. e.g. thick, solid, strong, substantial; rich, wealthy; fermented; (of paper) well covered with paste, sized, smooth (Gr.M.). Cf. **māyĕ.**

myāh-myāh म्याह्-म्याह् । स्नेहाचरणम् m. the showing of affection under all circumstances (e.g. to a child, whether it is well behaved or naughty, in order to encourage it in the way it should go).

myulᵘ मिलु । संसर्गः m. union, uniting, intimate relationship, identity with (K.Pr. 101; Śiv. 652, 1009, 1429); reconciliation (El., Gr.Gr. 14); acceptance of the fact of intimate union (L.V. 7); cf. **āchⁱ-myulᵘ**, p. 8*a*, l. 44; **atha-mº**, p. 60*a*, l. 49; **man-mº**, p. 572*a*, l. 10; **māz-mº**, p. 614*b*, l. 44, and **myūlᵘ 2.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । सम्यक्संयोगसंभवः m.inf. thorough union, or fitting together, to occur (Śiv. 55, K. 437). **—karith dyunᵘ** —करिथ दिनु m.inf. to bring together, join together, cause to meet, unite (Rām. 1589).

myūlᵘ 1 म्यूलु, **myūlᵘ-motᵘ** म्यूलु-मतु, see **mĕlun.**

myūlᵘ 2 म्यूलु m., i.q. **myulᵘ**, q.v., meeting, union (YZ. 346); union, identity (L.V. 36).

myônᵘ म्योनु । मदीयः possessive pron. (f. **myônᵘ** म्यांनू), my, mine. The word is used as the gen. sg. of the personal pron. **bŏh,** I, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 63, 87; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 18, 42, 45, 1204, 1437, 1649, etc.; Rām. 217, 247, 301, 334, 338, 656, 684, 721, 1040, 1229, 1586, 1590, etc.; K. 17, 105, 122, 137, 321, 369, etc.; H. i, 10; vii, 27, 28, etc.); used idiomatically to mean 'my house', 'my home'. **myāni bāni** म्यानि बानि । मद्भागधेयः m. of, or belonging to, my share (lit. 'in my dish').

myūnᵘ म्यूनु, **myūnᵘ-motᵘ** म्यूनु-मतु, see **mēnun.**

miyān ميان m. the middle, centre; the waist, loins (YZ. 73); a scabbard, sheath.

myoṇḍᵘ 1 म्यंड्ड । कोठरोगः m. (sg. dat. **mĕṇḍis** म्यंडिस्), leprosy (W. 111, *miónd*). **—kāsun** —कासुन् । कोठापनयनम्, दीर्घकालिकविघ्नबाधाद्यपनयनम् m.inf. to remove, cleanse, or cure leprosy; met. to remove some long-standing impediment, defect, or the like. **—thawun** —थवुन् । दोषकलङ्काद्यियोजनम् m.inf. to impose leprosy; hence, met. to do some irretrievable (or removable only with great difficulty) harm to a person (e.g. to impute a fault, to blast his character, put some terrible impediment in his way, etc.). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । कोठावेशः m.inf. leprosy to fall, i.e. to attack a person. **—wasun** —वसुन् । कोठरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf., id.

mĕṇḍⁱ-thras म्यन्डि-थ्रस् । कोठव्याप्तिः f. 'a mat of leprosy', the disease of leprosy covering the whole body (an expression used in imprecations, wishing evil to another, or the like).

myoṇḍᵘ 2 म्यंड्ड adj. (f. **mĕnzᵘ** म्यंज़ू), leprous, afflicted with leprosy; met. wasted away by prolonged ill-health or disease, infirm, withered.

myoṇḍᵘ म्यंड्ड । ग्रासमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕṇḍis** म्यंडिस्, K.Pr. 78), the amount of food taken into the mouth at one time, a gobbet (taken up between the fingers

and thrust into the mouth with the thumb) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 33, 73, 78, 82; K. 205-7, 213, 1101). **-ṭyondᵘ** -ट्यंड़ु । अल्पग्राससमूहः m. a collection of moderate sized gobbets (a jingling compound) (Gr.Gr. 95).

myeng (El.), see **mĕng.**

myāñĕr म्यात्रर् । प्रेमख्यापनम् (ममता) m. the condition of being mine; hence, the condition of one who says 'thou art mine', an expression exhibiting extreme affection.

māyir मायिर् । गोरसमयपरमान्नम् f. a certain dish composed of rice, *ghī*, and spices cooked in buttermilk, and used in oblations.

myūṭhᵘ 1 म्यूठु । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss, kissing (cf. **guli-myūṭhᵘ**, p. 284*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 81, YZ. 108). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । शिरश्चुम्बनम् m.inf. to give a kiss, to kiss (esp. on the forehead) (Rām. 287, 1430). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to kiss (El., Rām. 1093). **mīṭhⁱ dinⁱ** मीठि दिनि । ललाटादौ चुम्बनम् m. pl. inf. to give kisses, to kiss (Śiv. 730, 976, 1150, 1398, 1528, 1911; Rām. 588, 1553, 1644). **—karânⁱ** —करनि m. pl. inf., id. (K. 174, 285, 398, 461, 475, 857).

myūṭhᵘ 2 म्यूठु । विशिष्टास्वादः adj. (sg. dat. **mīṭhis** मीठिस्, abl. **mēṭhi** मेठि; f. **mīṭhᵘ** मीठू, sg. dat. **mēchĕ** मेछ्य), sweet (lit. and fig.) (Gr.Gr. 19; Gr.M.; W. 20, *miot*; K.Pr. 5, 106, 143, 148, 159, 208; Rām. 1489); pleasant, agreeable, delicious (Gr.M.; Rām. 1751; K. 309, 401, 932, 1131; H. vi, 11); elegant, charming. **mīṭhᵘ bēra** मीठू बेर । आमोदाश्रयः f. a sweet hedge, a sweet tract; hence, met. an object of great affection.

māyātīth मायातीथ adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **māyātītas** मायातीतस्), one who has passed beyond illusion (see **māyā**), one who is not subject to illusion (Śiv. 1458).

myauv म्यौव् m. the mew of a cat (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 168, *myou*). Cf. **mĕv.**

mayövi मयांवी adj. c.g. deceitful, fraudulent; N. of a demon (Rām. 457).

mŏyōv म्योव्, see **marun.**

maza मज़ مزه । आस्वादः m. taste, savour, relish, smack (K.Pr. 16, 255) (cf. **nūna-m°**, s.v. **nūn**); a titbit; delight, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.; K. 25, 223, 648, 650, 716); jest, joke, fun, sport, amusement. **—gaṭshânⁱ** —गछ़नि । अरुच्याभासनम् m. pl. inf. flavours to go, i.e. to exhibit apparent disgust (for something really longed for). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । आस्वादोपभोगः m.inf. to take flavour, to taste, to enjoy (lit. and fig.); to take pleasure, to enjoy oneself, to revel. **—karânⁱ** —करनि । लीलाविलासप्रदर्शनवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to enjoy oneself; to enjoy or amuse oneself (at the expense of), to make sport or fun (of), to laugh (at). **—lagun** —लगुन् । आनन्दयोगः m.inf. pleasure, enjoyment, to be experienced (K. 148, 220, 277). **-motᵘ** -मतु । आनन्दपूर्णः adj. (f. **-müṭsᵘ** -मंचू), enjoyment-mad, full of enjoyment (K. 255); giving enjoyment, ravishing, rapturous. **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ** -रंछू), tasteless (El.). **—ṭsānun** —च़ानुन् । आस्वादानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause taste to enter, to give (one) a taste (of); to show (one) some sport or fun, to afford (one) enjoyment. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । आस्वादपरीक्षणम्, उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to test the taste (of), to see how (a thing) tastes; to show indifference (to something unpleasant). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । आस्वादानन्दोद्भवः m.inf. enjoyment, flavour, or pleasure to be felt.

māz माज़् । मांसम् m. flesh, the flesh of the body (cf. **athukᵘ māz**, p. 66*a*, l. 33; **maṭshi-m°**, p. 609*a*, l. 48; and **nam ta m°**, s.v. **nam** 1) (K.Pr. 121, 152, 156, 232; Rām. 984, 1445, 1577, 1657; H. vii, 14, 24); flesh, meat, butcher's meat (cf. **gabi-māz**, p. 275*a*, l. 14; **gurⁱ-m°**, p. 298*b*, l. 48; **hūnⁱ-m°**, p. 337*a*, l. 4; **kŏkar-m°**, p. 432*a*, l. 39; **kala-m°**, p. 435*a*, l. 22; **môwᵘ-m°**, p. 611*b*, l. 14) (W. 114; L. 461; K.Pr. 36, 84, 199, 237); the fleshy part of fruit (El.); cf. **māmas** and **mās** 2. **-bēr** -बेर् । दन्तमूलमांसोन्नत्यविकृतिः (दन्तेषूपमांसाविर्भावः) f. 'a hedge of flesh', swelling of the gums. **-khĕl** -ख्यल् । छत्राकम् m. a mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) (El. *mánskhel*; L. 73, *mazkhel*). It is found on the walnut, pine, and mulberry. **-khāv** -खाव् । मांसभोजी, कीटविशेषः, रोगविशेषः m. a flesh-eater, one who is fond of eating flesh, one who is carnivorous; a kind of water insect that bites the body; a certain disease in which the fleshy parts of the body waste away in sores. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटू । मांसदीर्घखण्डः f. a long strip of meat. **—ladun** —लदुन् । अतिस्थौल्यापत्तिः m.inf. to build flesh, to become stout (from eating good food, leading a jolly life, and so on). **-lal** -लल् । चलन्मांसभागः f. a flesh-blister, a throbbing in the soft flesh. **-lŏponᵘ** -ल्वपंनु । मांसलः adj. (f. **-lŏpüñᵘ** -ल्वपंञू), 'a flesh jar,' a short very fleshy man, a fat little fool. **-mēchĕr** -मेछ्यर् । अतिप्रेमप्रवर्तनम् m. 'sweetness of flesh', mutual affection. **-myulᵘ** -मिलु । मांससंबन्धः (सापिण्ड्यम्) m. union of flesh, near relationship (marked by mutual affection). **-nāṭh** -नाट f. flesh for food, esp. mutton (El. *mads-nāṭa*, m.); cf. **nāṭh.** **-pholᵘ** -फलु । मांसखण्डः m. a lump or piece of meat. **-palav** -पलव् । पत्राकारमांसखण्डम् m. a flat piece of meat cut off with the skin attached. **-rān** -रान् ।

औवंमांसम् f. (sg. dat. **-rȫnᵘ** -रांचू), the meat of the thigh (as in a leg of mutton). **-tikh** -तिख । चुद्रमांसखण्ड: m. (sg. dat. **tikas** तिकस्), a small piece of meat. **—tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the flesh, to raise weals by flogging; cf. **mūrĕn mᵒ tᵒ**, p. 589*a*, l. 31. **-vĕtharan** -व्यथरन् । अतिस्थूलदेहा f. a stout, fleshy, woman (esp. an old one).

māza-bōy माज़-बुय् । सापिण्ड्यस्नेह: f. 'the smell of flesh', the natural affection which springs up between near relations. **mada-māza wālun** मद्-माज़ वालुन् m.inf. to cause to descend from pride and from flesh; hence, to destroy a person's pride and bravery, utterly to humiliate and destroy (Śiv. 857).

maīz मैँज़् or **mōz** मॉज़् । मञ्जिष्ठा f. the Indian henna, *Lawsonia inermis* (El. *mánz*; K.Pr. 137, *māz*). (From the powdered leaves of this plant is made a paste used by women to dye their hands and feet a reddish orange.) Cf. **mazēth.**

maīzi-atha मैँज़ि-अथ । मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितहस्त: m. a hand dyed with henna. **-khŏr** -खुर् । मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितपादौ m.pl. feet dyed with henna. **-kŏndᵘ** -क्रुंडु । मञ्जिष्ठापूर्णपात्रविशेष: m. a bowl for holding henna-dye. **-nam** -नम् । मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितनखसमूह: m.pl. the nails (of the hands or feet) dyed with henna. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पुष्पविशेष: m. the flower of the henna-plant; N. of a certain plant, the flower of which is of a reddish orange colour. **-rāth** -राथ् । सीमन्तज्ञ्यावसर: f. (sg. dat. **rȫsᵘ** रांचू), a night on which henna is applied, i.e. a festive occasion [e.g. a marriage, on which occasion a bride's hands and feet are stained with henna, or an investment of a boy with the Brahminical thread (El. *mánzirāt*; L. 258 ff., *mehnzrāt*)].

mēz मेज़् ميز m. (W. 18) a table (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18).

mōza मोज़ موزه m. stockings reaching above the knees (El.).

muza मुज़ in **muza-wara** मुज़-वर । मुद्गतण्डुलसाधितभोजनविशेष: m. a dish of the water in which rice and **mŏng** (q.v.) have boiled, mixed with condiments. It is given to invalids (El. says that it is made of rice and poppy water). Cf. **mŏnga-muza-war,** p. 378*b*, l. 8.

mūzūba मूज़ूब (= بموجب) postpos. governing abl., on account of, according to; **wanana mūzūba,** according to instructions (Gr.M.).

mazbūth मज़्बूथ् مضبوط adj. c.g. firm, fixed, fast, tight (Gr.M.); strong, stout.

mūzūd मूज़ूद् (= موجود) adj. c.g. existing, extant, ready, at hand, available; present, manifest, undeniable (Rām. 129).

mazadār मज़दार् مزدار । अत्यास्वादयुक्त: adj. c.g. tasty, savoury, tasteful, palatable, delicious (lit. and fig.).

mazahabī मज़्हबी (= مذهبی) adj. c.g. of, or relating to, a religion, or sect, etc. (Gr.M.).

mazhar मज़्हर् مظهر । मार्युपद्रव: m. a place of manifestation, scene of a deed, a theatre, stage (El., K.Pr. 86); the object or manifestation (of divine vengeance, etc.); the breaking out of a deadly epidemic. **—wŏthun** —व्रथुन् । महामारीरोगप्रादुर्भाव: m.inf. an epidemic to break out. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । मार्युपद्रवोत्पत्ति: m.inf., id.

mazharlad मज़्हर्लद् । महामारीरोगग्रस्त: adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mazharladiñ** मज़्हर्लदिञ्), one who is afflicted by an epidemic disease.

mizāj मिज़ाज् مزاج or **mizāz** मिज़ाज़् m. temper, disposition (El.; Gr.M. *mizāz*; Rām. 1249, *mizāz*); constitution, health, condition of body (Gr.M.).

muzūjᵘ मुज़ूजु । शवमुखवस्त्रम् f. the cloth put over the face of the corpse of a Brāhman.

mazŏkⁱ मज़ाकि । असत्सान्त्वन: adj. c.g. one who consoles with promises which he does not fulfil, conciliating with false promises.

mazākh मज़ाख् مذاق । असत्सान्त्वनम् m. (sg. dat. **mazākas** मज़ाकस्), taste, relish; wit, humour; (in Kāshmīrī) false comforting, consoling a person with promises which are not fulfilled; a practical joke (K.Pr. 125). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निराशीभवनम् m.inf. disappointment to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । असत्मतिश्रवेण सान्त्वनम् m.inf. to console or conciliate with false promises.

mazāka-wôlᵘ मज़ाक-वोलु । असत्सान्त्वनशील: m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is accustomed to console or conciliate with false promises.

müzᵘlām मज़ूलाम् (written مزلامه in the Persian character) in Rām. 649, where the comm. translates it 'sins' (*pāpāni*).

mazmūn मज़्मून् مضمون m. the contents of a writing or letter, import, sense, tenour, purport (Rām. 842).

mĕzmān म्यज़्मान् (= میزمان) m. an entertainer, a host; (in Kāshmīrī) a guest (K.Pr. 135; H. vii, 4).

māzan माज़न् । संमार्जनीविशेष: f. (sg. dat. **māzüñᵘ** माज़्ञू), a kind of twig broom (Gr.Gr. 121).

māzun माज़ुन् । रुचिविधानम्, नि:सारणेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môzᵘ** मोज़ु; 2 p.p. **māzōv** माज़ोव), to acquire a taste (for), to become addicted (to) (esp. with reference to something not previously desired) (Gr.Gr. 121); to clean out the inside of a vessel, to wipe out dregs. Cf. **māzanun.**

môzᵘ-môtᵘ मोज़ु-मंतु । अपेक्षितः, शोधितः perf. part. (f. **mözü-müsü** मांज़ू-मंचू), desired, wanted; (of a vessel) having the dregs inside wiped or cleaned out. **māzan-wôlᵘ** माज़न्-वोलु । रुचिकर्ता n.ag. (f. **-wajĕn** -वाज्यञ्), one who acquires a taste (for anything), one who desires something not previously wished for.

mēzan, the commencement of autumn (L. 325).

māzanun माज़नुन् । स्वेच्छया रुचिविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzonᵘ** माज़नु), (of something previously not wished for, or disliked) to make (it) an object of desire, to acquire a taste for. **māzonᵘ-motᵘ** माज़ंनु-मंतु । रुचिविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **māzüñü-müsü** माज़ंञ्चू-मंचू), become an object of desire. Cf. **māzun.**

māzanāwun माज़नावुन् । रुचियुक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzanôwᵘ** माज़नोवु), to cause (a person) to like (something previously disliked), to cause (a person) to acquire a taste (for).

mazār मज़ार् مزار । यवनादिश्मशानम् m. a place of visitation; a Musalmān shrine; (amongst Musalmāns) a sepulchre, tomb, grave, a graveyard (L. 271). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । मरणावस्थापातः m.inf. to go to the tomb; hence, to become dead (used in imprecations, etc.). **-bal** -बल् । श्मशानप्रदेशः m. a Musalmān graveyard.

mazöri मज़ारि । यवनश्मशानाधिष्ठाता m. the man in charge of a Musalmān graveyard.

mŏzūr म्वज़ूर् or **mazūr** मज़ूर् (= مزدور) m. (f. **mŏzᵃrĕñ** म्वज़र्यञ्), a hired labourer, a paid workman (cf. **dŏga-mŏzūr,** p. 194*b*, l. 26; Gr.M. *mazūr*; W. 17, 18, *mazur*; f. *muzrĕñ*).

môzūr मोज़ूर् (? = معذور) । न्युब्जः adj. (f. **môzürü** मोज़ूरू), excused; helpless, powerless; unserviceable; (in Kāshmīrī) crook-backed, one bent double by disease and only able to walk on one's hands and knees, a cripple (Gr.Gr. 23). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । न्युब्जताविकारप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become crook-backed, as ab. **—karun** —करुन् । ऊरुकटिभञ्जनम् m.inf. to make (a person) crook-backed, to injure his waist, thighs, or the like, as ab. **—kŏthulᵘ** —क्वथुलु । न्युब्जकल्पः adj. (f. **kŏthᵘjü** क्वथ्यजू), a crook-back bundle, i.e. a man who (through laziness or weakness) goes about like a crook-back on his hands and knees.

mŏzūrⁱ म्वज़ूरि (= مزدوری) f. bodily labour, work; wages paid to a hired labourer, price of labour, hire (cf. **dŏga-mŏzūrⁱ,** p. 194*b*, l. 28, and **nāwa-m°,** s.v. **nāv** 2) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 142, *mazūri*).

môzūrī मोज़ूरी (? = معذوري) । न्युब्जवृत्तिः f. the condition of being crook-backed, the being compelled to walk on one's hands and knees.

mŏzᵃrĕñ म्वज़र्यञ्, see **mŏzūr.**

mazrath मज़रथ् (= مضرت) f. harm, injury, hurt, detriment. **—tulüñü** —तुलंञ्चू । अतिखेदानुभवः f.inf. (of a person) to become utterly exhausted or fatigued and incapable of doing more. **—lagüñü** —लगंञ्चू । अत्यायासानुभवः f.inf. great exhaustion or fatigue to be experienced.

māzarath माज़रथ् (= معذرت) । आतिथ्योक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **māzarüsü** माज़रंचू), an apology; (in Kāshmīrī) words of welcome (to a guest on arrival), hospitality (K.Pr. 203); hospitable pressing to eat (at a feast, etc.) (Śiv. 1072).

mazēth मज़ेठ् । मञ्जिष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **mazēṭhi** मज़ेठि), madder, the plant and its dye (L. 344, *majjit*; 68, *mazait* = *Rubia cordifolia* or its substitute *Geranium nepalense*). Cf. **maīz**; El. *majīth* or *manjit*, both m.

māzawunᵘ माज़वुनु । रुचियुक्तः n.ag. (f. **māzavüñü** माज़वंञ्चू), one who has acquired a taste (for something not previously liked); one who cleans out dregs from the inside of a vessel.

muzawara मुज़वर, see **muza.**

muzāyĕka مضايقه m. moment, importance, consequence (Gr.M.). **kēh muzāyĕka chuna,** it is of no consequence (Gr.M.).

mizāz मिज़ाज़्, see **mizāj.**

N न् ں

n न् ں. The twelfth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twentieth (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the twenty-third) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-second consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. In schools it is called **nastuv-nö** नस्तुव्-नां. It also, in the case of words directly borrowed from Sanskrit, represents the Sanskrit cerebral nasal **ṇ** ण्, the sound of which does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although Paṇḍits often write the character when it occurs in the original. Thus, the Sanskrit word *guṇa* गुण becomes **gŏn** ग्वन् in Kāshmīrī, but Paṇḍits commonly write it ग्वण् or गुण्. It is pronounced nearly as in English, the sound varying slightly according to the letter which follows it. When, however, it precedes certain palatal letters, it tends to become palatalized. Before *ü-mātrā* and *ĕ* (i.e. *ya*) it becomes **ñ** ञ्, as in **yīran** यीरन्, an anvil, pl.nom. **yīrüñü** यीरंञू; from **tonu** तंनु, thin, we have **tañĕr** तञर्, thinness; and from the verb **ranun** रनुन् (first conjugation), to cook, we have a first past participle **ronu** रंनु, with a feminine **rüñü** रंञू. When followed by *y* with any other vowel except *a* (in which case *ya* becomes *ĕ*), it also becomes **ñ** ञ्, but the *y* disappears. Thus, the second past participle of **ranun** रनुन् is **ran+yōv** रन्+योव्, and becomes **rañōv** रञोव्. But these hanges do not occur in the conjugation of verbs of the third conjugation. Thus, the second past participle of the verb **banun** बनुन् (third conjugation), to become, is **banyōv** बन्योव्, not **bañōv** बञोव्. See Gr.Gr. 28, 29, 226; Gr.M., p. 22.

na न ں । नहि adv. particle of negation, equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'neither', 'nor'. In a direct sentence it is usually suffixed to the verb, as in **gatshi-na,** he will not go; **poku-na,** he did not proceed; **gayōv,** he went, **gayō-na,** he did not go; **chuh,** he is, **chuna,** he is not (p. 159*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 177, 255; W. 96, 151; L.V. 35, 98, 104, etc.; Śiv. 5, 35, 45, etc.; Rām. 74, 77, 104, etc.; H. i, 6; ii, 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, etc.; and so elsewhere *passim*). When two verbs are both negatived, the **na** is prefixed, not suffixed, to each, as in **na gatshi na diyi,** he will neither go nor give.

This word is not used with the simple or the polite imperative (see **ma**), but is used as a prohibitive with the future imperative, as in **dapizēm-na,** you must not speak to me (H. v, 8); **karizi-na,** you must not make (H. viii, 1; xii, 6); **wasizi-na,** you must not descend (H. xii, 11); **mangizēs-na,** you must not demand from her (H. xii, 18).

In a subordinate sentence, **na** precedes the verb, as in **tami tsaṭi par, yuthu na wudith gatshi,** he cut the feathers, so that it should fly away (Gr.M.).

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, **na** precedes the word it negatives, as in **na-bananī,** impossible; but, if the sentence, not the word is negatived, **na,** as usual, is suffixed to the verb, as in **chu-na bananī,** it is not possible.

With an indefinite pronoun, it usually precedes the pronoun, as in **na kūh,** no one (p. 389*b*, l. 38); **na kĕh,** nothing (id., l. 40). Cf., however, **kĕh-na,** nothing (p. 389*b*, l. 45; p. 390*a*, l. 18); **kuni-na,** nowhere (p. 453*b*, l. 26).

Similarly, it often precedes an interjection, as in **na-bā,** no, Sir! (is) not, Sir! (Gr.Gr. 102); **na-dĕd,** no, Madam! (used in addressing a mother or elderly female) (W. 96); **na-sa,** no, Sir! (Śiv. 1247).

Used alone as interj. indicating negation, no! (K.Pr. 18).

Between two words a single **na** is often equivalent to 'neither . . . nor', as in **ōr na yōr,** neither there nor here (p. 41*b*, l. 16), and in such cases sometimes has a special idiomatic force, as in **dāsh na dāsh,** a person's entire property (apparently, what is lasting and what is not lasting) (p. 252*b*, l. 39); **höhi na pröhi,** (occurring) suddenly over and over again (p. 325*a*, l. 18); **pĕv na pĕv,** while in the act of falling (K.Pr. 175); cf. **zĕn nā zĕn,** bel. Or **na** may be repeated, as in **na . . . na** (or **ta na**), neither . . . nor (K.Pr. 46). So, **na . . . ta** न . . . त, neither . . . nor. **na . . . na . . . ta,** nor . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15). **na danan ta mĕtran** न दनन त स्यत्रन् । न स्वार्थं न परार्थम् adv. neither for one's own profit nor for another's (e.g. expenditure, loss, etc.). **na dazüñü ta wutsüñü** न दज़ंञू त वुछंञू । चिन्ताखेदादिराहित्यम् f. neither being burnt nor being consumed by fire, the being unaffected

by one's own, or another's, prosperity or adversity, stoicism.

na-ta 1 न-त adv. and not, nor (L.V. 37, 96, 97; Śiv. 1540; YZ. 7; K.Pr. 135). **na-ta 2** न-त । यद्वा adv. not then, i.e. (if) not then, or else, otherwise, or (El.; W. 99; L.V. 19, 71; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 171, 311, 593, etc.; Rām. 268, 1342, 1588; K. 559, 571, 1146, etc.; YZ. 83, 105, 119, 180); **aki na-ta aki laṭi**, at one time or another (Śiv. 1564). **na-ta 3** न-त । नहि नाम adv. not verily, forsooth not (Rām. 63). **na-tay** न-तय् । अन्यथा, i.q. **na-ta 2**, ab. or else, otherwise (**tay** = **ta** + **ay 2**) (Śiv. 682; Rām. 103, 325, 401, etc.). **na-zi** न-ज़ि, an emph. equivalent for **na**, as in **na-zi pazi**, it is not at all proper (K. 34; so K. 82, 453).

nā 1 ना, i.q. **na**, ab. (L.V. 2, 9, etc.). **nā . . . nā**, neither . . . nor (L.V. 7). **zĕn nā zĕn**, they are being born, (and) they are not being born, immediately on being born, while they are yet being born (L.V. 47); cf. **pĕv na pĕv**, ab. **nā 2** ना (= **na** + **a 3** or **ā 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix added to verbs, as in **karān chunā** (**chuh** + **na** + **ā 1**), does he not make? **karyōn-nā**, did he not make? **karān chĕkh-nā** (**na** + **a 3**), does not thou (fem.) make? cf. **a 3** (Gr.Gr. 180; L.V. 83; Śiv. 871, 882, 1096, etc.; Rām. 145, 152, 154, 329, 540, 1051, etc.; H. vi, 1; viii, 7; ix, 7, etc.; K. 369). As a negative interrogative, this word often has the force of an emphatic affirmative, like the English 'is it not good?' meaning 'it is very good' (Śiv. 573 ff., 651, 793, 838, 1134, etc.; Rām. 188, 193, 668, 757, 759; K. 101, 126, 1171).

nau नौ or **nō** नो adv. no certainly (in addressing a man. In addressing a woman, **nāy**, bel., is used) (W. 96; Rām. 216, 218, 293–4, etc.; H. vii, 23; xi, 15; K.Pr. 135).

nu . . . nu नु . . . नु, neither . . . nor (H. xii, 4).

nay 1 नय् (= **na** + **ay 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix, i.q. **nā 2**, but used when addressing a woman, as in **karān chĕkh-nay**, dost thou (fem.) not make? cf. **a 3**, esp. p. 2*a*, l. 40 (Gr.Gr. 180). **nay 2** नय (= **na** + **ay 2**) conj., a suffix indicating a negative supposition. If not, unless. It may be appended to a verb, as in **karihē-nay**, if he had not made, but is more usually attached to the subject of the sentence, as in **rūd-nay pĕyihē**, if rain had not fallen; **sunay** (= **suh** + **nay**) **karihē**, if he had not made; cf. **ay 2** (El. *nai*; Gr.Gr. 257; Śiv. 168, 634, 1236, etc.; Rām. 165, 338, 496, etc.; K. 1107, 1123; K.Pr. 46, 100). **nay 3** नय् (for **4**, **5**, see s.vv.) (= **na** + emph. **y**) not verily, not at all (Śiv. 46, 327, 348, 579, etc.; H. v, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12, etc.; YZ. 23).

nāy नाय् । नहि adv. negative particle, used like **na** when addressing a woman with respect, but emphatically. Not, certainly, certainly not (W. 96, *nāi*). Fem. of **nau**, ab.

náì, see **nöy**[i].

nāi, see **nāy**, s.v. **na**.

nāī, see **nöyī**.

nao, see **nāv 1**.

náo, see **nāv 2**.

nau 1, **naũ**, see **nav 1**.

nau 2, see **now**[u].

nau 3, see **na**.

nau 4 नौ, see **nam 2**.

nĕ न्य, a prefix used in the formation of compound words, indicating 'not', 'without', as in **nĕ-gor**[u], not manufactured, naturally formed; **nĕ-pŏtur**[u], having no son; **nĕ-kama**, useless. It is the equivalent of the Sanskrit *niḥ*. Words with this prefix will be found in their proper alphabetical order.

neaó pōsh, see **nyôw**[u].

nō नो, i.q. **na** (L.V. 1, 29, etc.; Śiv. 375, 1753; Rām. 216, 218, 293–4, 488, etc.).

nö नॊ, see **nawa-nö**, s.v. **nav 1**, and **nastuv-nö**.

nū, the spelling for **now**[u] **2**, used by El.

nab नब् । नभः m. the sky, the atmosphere, heaven; firmament (L. 464; Śiv. 1076, 1879; Rām. 458, 504, 678, 888, 1032, 1333, 1550). **nab** (or **náb**[i]) **log**[u]**-mot**[u] नब् (नंबि) लंगु-मंतु । अतिगर्वयुक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**lüj**[ü]**-müẗ**[ü] —लंजू-मंचू), attached to the sky, one who is up in the sky; hence, met. become full of haughtiness. —**lagun** —लगुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भवः m.inf. to reach to the sky; met. to be filled with pride, to become haughty, to have a feeling of contempt for others, to despise people.

naba-ŏd[i] नब-ऑँदि । नाभसतामिस्रम f. a storm in the sky, heavy with dark clouds and furious dust. **-dub** -दुब । आकाशात्पतनम्, उत्पातः m. a crash from the sky, a fall from a great height; an earthquake or similar calamity in which mountains, buildings, and the like are upset. **-grañ** -ग्रञ् । स्फूर्जथुः m. anxiety from the sky; hence, a clap or peal of thunder. **-grāy** -ग्राय् । आकाशकम्पः f. a shaking of the sky accompanied by thunder, believed to be produced by an earthquake. **-gāsh** -गाश or **-gôsh**[u] -गोशु । नाभसप्रकाशः m. brightness of the sky, the illumination of a starlit night (when there is no moon). **-gaṭa** -गट । नाभसतमः f. a darkness of the

sky (from clouds, etc.). **-nañĕr** -नञर् । आकाशनिर्मलता m. clearness of the sky (when there is not a trace of clouds). **-nār** -नार् । दिग्दाहः, अतिगर्वः m. fire from the sky, an earthquake or similar calamitous portent accompanied by a fiery sky; haughtiness, excessive pride, despising people. **-nār anun** -नार् अनुन् । अत्यहङ्कारोद्भवः m.inf. haughtiness, etc., to arise. **-nār hyon**^{u} -नार् ह्यनु । अतीर्ष्योद्भवः m.inf. to be filled with jealousy. **-nār khasun** -नार् खसुन् । अत्यहङ्कारप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. excessive haughtiness to be displayed. **-nār wŏthun** -नार् व्वथुन् । अतीर्ष्योद्भवः m.inf. great jealousy to arise. **-phal** -फल् । आकाशफलम् m. fruit in the sky, i.e. something non-existent, impossible, or lost for ever (e.g. dead or destroyed). **-pōsh** -पोश् । आकाशपुष्पम् m. flowers (growing) in the sky, something impossible, non-existent, or utterly destroyed; something weak or unsubstantial, and on this account disappearing before one's very eyes. **-ṭub** -टुब् । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction from the sky, i.e. (esp. of a country) utter destruction from an earthquake or similar calamity, or from bad government. **-trath** -चठ् । आकाशतो विद्युत्पातः f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -चटि), lightning from the sky, the lightning of a thunderstorm, a thunderbolt. **-zăḍ** -ज़ाँड् । नभोमालिन्यम् f. hoar-frost in the sky, blackness in the sky due to frosty weather. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । नभआवृतिः m. a cloud covering of the sky, a clouded sky.

năb^{i} **ŏd**^{i} नंबि ऑंदि । आकाशोत्यध्वान्तम् f., i.q. **naba-ŏd**^{i}, ab. **-grañ** -ग्रञ् । निर्घातशब्दः m., i.q. **naba-gr°**, ab. **-gaṭa** -गट । आकाशतमः f., i.q. **naba-ga°**, ab. **—log**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —लगु-मतु, see **nab log**^{u} **mot**^{u}, ab. **—lagun** —लगुन्, see **nab lagun**, ab. **-pōsh** -पोश् । असदस्थिरम् m., i.q. **naba-pōsh**, ab. **-trath** -चठ् । आकस्मिकवज्रपातः f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -चटि), i.q. **naba-trath**, ab. **-trath hyuh**^{u} -चठ् हिहु । महोत्पातोत्पादनशीलः adj. (f. **-trath hish**^{ü} -चठ् हिशू), like a thunderbolt; hence, one who is always causing great and sudden destruction, a break-all.

nabuk^{u} नबुकु । आकाशभवः adj. (f. **nabüc**^{ü} नबंचू), of, or belonging to, the sky; produced in the sky. **—nār** —नार् m. twilight (El. *nabukār*, a misprint).

nabacĕ tāra wālañĕ नबच्य तार वालञ । अत्युत्साहः f. pl. inf. to bring down the stars from the sky; met. to exhibit great energy or industry in one's study or in other work.

nabun^{u} **1** नबुनु (for **2**, see s.v.) adj. (f. **nabüñ**^{ü} नबंञू), of, or belonging to, the Sky (personified). **nabañĕ tāra** नबञ तार । नाभसतारकाः f.pl. the stars of the sky, the stars of heaven.

nabas khasun नबस् खसुन् । अतिगर्वारोहः m.inf. to mount to the sky; to be filled with (esp. groundless) pride or haughtiness.

nāb नाब् । नाभिः f. the navel; a focus or central point (L.V. 34, 57); cf. **nāph**. **—dalüñ**^{ü} —डलंञू । नाभिनाडीविकारः f.inf. the navel to be displaced, rupture (the disease) to occur.

nāba-ṭang नाब-टंग् । कल्पितसाम m. a pear on the navel; hence, the use of pretended smooth words (in order to gain some object), wheedling, soft solder. **-ṭang wālăn**^{i} -टंग् वालंनि । कल्पितसाम्नायत्तीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to bring down a pear on the naval; hence, to wheedle a person into doing something.

nābi-sthān नाबि-स्थान् । नाभिप्रदेशः m. the locality, or neighbourhood, of the navel, the navel (El. *nabistán*).

nāib نائب m. a deputy, used in such compounds as **nāib taḥsīldār** نائب تحصیلدار, a certain subordinate revenue official (L. 401, 422).

nēb नेब् । संकेतः m. a trace, mark, token, clue (K. 268, 284–5, 1162); a person's address. **—dyun**^{u} —दिनु । वृत्ताभिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to give a clue, to give the address (of). **—nishāna** —निशान । संकेतलक्षणम् m. a mark or token (which affords a clue). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संकेतनियमः m.inf. a trace or clue to remain (behind), a trace to be left. **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । संकेतसंदेशः m.inf. to give or point out a clue (Śiv. 1878); to promise (to visit a person) (Gr.M.). **—yun**^{u} —यिनु । वृत्ताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. a trace to come, a clue to be obtained.

nēba-wôl^{u} नेब-वोलु । दत्तसंकेतः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has given a clue.

nēbas gaṭshun नेबस् गछुन् । संकेतानुवर्तनम् m.inf. to follow up a clue. **—pyon**^{u} —प्यनु । संकेतानुभवः m.inf. to come upon a clue, hit upon a clue. **—wôt**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —वोतु-मतु । ज्ञातसंकेतः perf. part. (f. **—wöts**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} —वांचू-मंचू), one who has found a clue. **—wātun** —वातुन् । संकेतज्ञानम् m.inf. to arrive at a clue, to find a clue.

nābad नाबद् (= نبات) । मत्स्यण्डी m. refined white sugar, sugar candy (cf. **dal-nā°**, p. 210*a*, l. 5, and **nūn nābad gaṭshun**, s.v. **nūn**) (L. 254 (the Persian form *nabât*); L.V. 108; Śiv. 435, 478, 499, 591, etc.; Rām. 1653; K.Pr. 78, 146, 155, 159, 233). **-dŏr**^{a}**g** -द्वरग् । त्रिकोणफाणितखण्डम् f. a three-cornered lump of candy. **-kuza** -कुज़ । फाणितचित्रखण्डम् m. sugar crystallized in an earthen pot or pan.

nābăd^{i} नार्वंदि in the following:—**nābăd**^{i} **rang** नार्वंदि रंग् । रागविशेषः m. a kind of colour, pale

orange. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of small, sweet, juicy, yellow apple (L. 349, *nabádi trel*).

nābūd नावूद् نابود adj. c.g. non-existent, annihilated, ruined, destroyed, disappeared, vanished. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अदृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become annihilated, non-existent, etc.

nābūdī नावूदी نابودی f. non-existence, annihilation, ruin. **—gatshün^ü** —गछ़्नू । नष्टीभवनम् f.inf. annihilation, non-existence, disappearance to occur (to any person or thing).

nĕbagôr^u न्यबगोरु adj. (f. nĕbagör^ü न्यबगांरू), cooked without oil or *ghī* (cf. **bagāra**) (W. 110).

nabukār (a misprint in El. for **nabuk^u nār**, p. 619*a*, l. 42).

nābīnā नाबीना نابینا adj. c.g. blind (Rām. 234, YZ. 156).

nabun^u 2 नबुनु (for 1, see p. 619*a*, l. 47) । अनुत्पत्तिः m. the non-production of anything (e.g. failure or barrenness of a crop, or non-result of any action). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अनुद्भवसंभवः m.inf. such non-production, etc., to occur.

nibun निबुन् । पर्यापणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nibyōv** निब्योव्), to be accomplished or performed; to succeed, be successfully carried out. **nibyō-mot^u** निब्यो-मतु । समाप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nibyē-müts^ü** निब्ये-मंचू), accomplished, successfully carried out.

nĕb^ar न्यंब्‌र् a form of **nĕbar 2**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 152), used in the following:—**nĕb^ar-drövī** न्यंब्‌र्-द्रांवी । बाह्यसंचारशीलत्वम्, अभिसारिकात्वम् f. a habit or custom of going about the town and meeting friends, etc.; the habit of acting as a secret light woman, who visits her lover privately.

nĕb^ara न्यंब्‌र adv. or postpos. governing abl., from outside, outwards (cf. **and^ara nĕ°**, p. 32*b*, l. 8) (W. 95, *nebara*; 98, *nebarą*; L.V. 94; K. 493, 899, 1129, 1141); outside, outwardly (K.Pr. 156). **—drāv** —द्राव् । बहिःसंचारव्यवहारशीलः, व्यभिचारिणी (अभिसारिका) adj. c.g. (W. 21), one who makes a habit of going outside the house and meeting, or gossiping, with friends; f. (अभिसारिका) an unchaste woman who is in the habit of going privately out to her lover or lovers.

nĕb^ar^i न्यंब्‌रि adv. and postpos. governing abl., outside; at the outside edge (of), on the frontier (of some country) (K. 619). **—tsam^i** —च़मि । असंबद्धम् adv. 'on the outer skin' (without considering what is inside); hence, unsuitably, with unpleasant results (esp. u.w. vbs. implying 'eating', 'enjoying', or the like; e.g. with reference to eating tempting but unwholesome food). **-tsam^i gatshun** -च़मि गछुन् । शोकोत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to become unsuitable, to have unpleasant results, as ab. **-tsam^i karun** -च़मि करुन् । शोकोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to lead a person to action which has unpleasant results, as ab.

nĕbar 1 न्यबर् । मलोत्सर्गः m. the act of defæcation (a back formation from **nĕbar nērun**, see **nĕbar 2**); human ordure.

nĕbar 2 न्यबर् । बहिः adv. outside, without (Gr.Gr. 152, **nĕb^ar**, q.v.) (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 766, 866, 991, etc.; H. iii, 8; viii, 7; x, 7; K. 664); out of doors (Gr.M.); abroad, not at home (L.V. 4); cf. **andar-n°** (p. 32*a*, l. 49). As postpos. governing either the abl. or else the abl. with **nishĕ** (Gr.M.; W. 97 says it governs dat.), outside, beyond (cf. **khala-nĕ°**, outside the universe, p. 397*a*, l. 21; **hada-nishĕ nĕ°**, beyond limit, p. 322*a*, l. 29); (governing dat.) to outside (H. x, 5). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go outside; to become well known (Rām. 167). **-kun** -कुन् adv. to the outside, outwards (El., Rām. 481). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to put outside, to draw out (El.); cf. **and^aryum^u nĕbar karun,** to turn inside out (p. 33*a*, l. 3). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । बहिर्नियाणम्, राजद्वारादौ कार्यप्रवृत्त्यारम्भः, मलोत्सर्गः m.inf. to go forth outside, to go outside (K.Pr. 30, 102; Rām. 167, 174, 299, 390, 467-8, 669, etc.); to go outside (school, etc.), i.e. having finished one's education to take public or other service; to go outside the house (to ease oneself), to defæcate. **-pahān** -पहान् । ईषद्बहिः adv. a little outside, somewhat outside, just outside.

nĕbár^i न्यबंरि adv. outside, externally, etc., i.q. **nĕbar**, but more emphatic (Śiv. 764, 1807). **-kin^i** -किनि adv. outside (Rām. 1558).

nĕb^aryum^u न्यंब्‌रिमु । बाह्यः adj. (f. **nĕb^arim^ü** न्यंब्‌रिमू), outer, external (El. *nebrum*; Gr.Gr. 152; Śiv. 1355, 1821; Rām. 1658; K. 983; K.Pr. 13); one who has gone outside (from school, etc.), i.e. one who, having finished his education, has taken public or other service (K.Pr. 156). The converse is **and^aryum^u**, q.v. **—mahanyuw^u** —महनिवु । व्यवहारनिपुणः m. an external man; a man who has left his home (for public service, business, or the like); hence, a good business man, a man of the world.

nabistán, see **nābi-sthān**, p. 619*b*, l. 14.

nabāt نبات, see **nābad.**

naubath नौबथ् نوبت ? f. a period, time, turn; musical instruments, or drums, sounding at the gate of a great man at certain intervals (K.Pr. 67).

nibāwun निबावुन् । उद्वहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nibôw^u** निबोवु), to carry on or through, to conduct, manage,

accomplish (Gr.M.); to pass (time, the day, etc.) (cf. **dŏh ni°**, p. 199*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.); to spend time (in expectation). **nibôwᵘ-motᵘ** निवोवु-मंतु । उत्क्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **nibövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** निवांवू-मंचू), accomplished, etc.; passed (of time, etc.), etc.

nabūwath नवूवथ् । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. **nabūvüṭsᵘ** नवूवंचू), rareness, costliness, preciousness.

nabᵃz नवज़् نبض m. the pulse (Gr.M.).

nĕcĕ न्यच्य, see **nĕṭᵘ**.

nicĕ निच्य, **nicᵘ** निचू, see **nyukᵘ**.

nāch नाछ् । नाट्यम् m. (sg. dat. **nācas** नाचस्), dancing; an entertainment at which dancing girls perform, a nautch. Cf. **naṭsun**.

nēch नेछ् adj. good (L.V. 35); as adv. well, successfully, fortunately (L.V. 37). Cf. **nēkh**.

nechu, see **nĕcyuwᵘ**.

nēchōmotᵘ नेछोमंतु । सत्कीर्ति सत्स्वभावमापन्नः adj. (f. **nēchēmüṭsᵘ** नेछेमंचू), one who has achieved a high reputation; one who is endowed with a virtuous disposition. Cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchanāwun**.

nēchanāwun नेछनावुन् । ख्यातीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchanôwᵘ** नेछनोवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol; cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchō-motᵘ**. **nēchanôwᵘ-motᵘ** नेछनोवु-मंतु । ख्यातीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nēchanövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** नेछनांवू-मंचू), extolled.

nĕchapaṭᵃr न्यछपंतर् or **nĕchapaṭᵘrᵘ** न्यछपंतरु । (नचत्र)तिथिपत्रिका f. an almanac (cf. **bösⁱ-nĕ°**, p. 131*b*, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

nĕchapatri-kūṭᵘ न्यछपत्रि-कूटू । दीर्घाकृतिवर्षपञ्चाङ्गपत्रिका f. a kind of almanac (not like a book with pages, but written on one side of a long strip of paper which is kept in a roll). **-pūthⁱ** -पूथि । तिथिपत्रिकापुस्तकम् f. an almanac (in book form). **-warukh** -वरख् । तिथिपत्रिकापत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-warakas** -वरकस्), a single leaf of an almanac.

nŏchĕr नॉछ्यर् । निष्फलता m. fruitlessness, barrenness; fruitlessness, futility. Cf. **nŏṭhun**.

nŏchᵃrun नॉछ्रुन् । विघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nŏchᵒrᵘ** नॉछ्रु), to ruin, spoil, vitiate. Cf. **nŏṭhun**, of which it is the causal.

nĕchotᵘ न्यछंतु । नचत्रम् m. an asterism in the moon's path, a lunar mansion. There are twenty-seven of these. Cf. **nĕchatur** and **nĕshⁱtur**.

nĕchatur न्यछतुर् । नचत्रम m. a lunar asterism or mansion, i.q. **nĕchotᵘ**; the season during which the sun, or the moon, is passing through a lunar mansion; hence, a time or moment fixed by astrology (L.V. 3). Cf. **nĕshⁱtur**.

nēchawun नेछवुन् । ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchowᵘ** नेछ्वु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol, proclaim, i.q. **nēchanāwun**. Cf. **nēchōmotᵘ**.

nēchowᵘ-motᵘ नेछ्वु-मंतु । ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **nēchüvᵘ-müṭsᵘ** नछ्वू-मंचू), extolled.

nēchawana āmotᵘ नेछवन आमंतु । ख्यातीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṭsᵘ** —आमंचू), one who has become extolled, one who has gained universally a high reputation. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । ख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become extolled, to gain universally a high reputation.

nācar ناچار, **nācāra** नाचार adj. c.g. helpless, destitute, forlorn, distressed, miserable (YZ. 45, 100, 253).

nicĕr निच्यर् । सूक्ष्मता m. smallness, littleness, minuteness (cf. **ös-ni°**, p. 46*b*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 30, 139); leanness, thinness (El.).

nĕcyuwᵘ न्यचिवु । पुत्रः (बालकः) m. a boy, a man-child, a lad (El. *nechú*) (cf. **bōlāki-nĕ°**, p. 105*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; W. 18, 110, and L. 464, *nechu*; Śiv. 326; Rām. 128; K. 559, 941; K.Pr. 156, 215); a son (cf. **baṭa-nĕ°**, p. 138, l. 40; **khāra-nĕ°**, p. 407*b*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 14, 136; W. and L., as ab.; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 695–9, 859, 965, 1375; H. iii, 9; v, 2; viii, 3, 11, 13; xii, 1; K. 137, 458, 734, 741–2; K.Pr. 107, 137, 145).

nĕcivⁱ-dôdᵘ न्यचिवि-दोदु । पुत्रात्यभीप्सा m. son-pain, i.e. the pain of childlessness, longing for a son. **-han** -हन् । एकमात्रबालकः f. a little son, an only son; esp. a darling only son (W. 112, *nechiuhun*). **-khādar** -खाँदर् । पुत्रविवाहोत्सवः m. the marriage festival of a person's son. **-lagᵃn** -लंगन् । पुत्रविवाहः m. the wedding of a person's son (esp. u.w. ref. to an invitation to such). **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महानिवु । पुत्रात्मजनः m. a male child, a son. **-mŏy** -म्वय् । बालकमात्रः m. a single little son, a baby boy child. **-sondᵘ** -संन्दु । पुत्रसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, a son. **-sọñᵘ** -स्वंञु । वर-पिता, श्वशुरः m. the father of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the bride's father) or the father of the bride (from the point of view of the bridegroom's father) (the two fathers-in-law are called '**sọñᵘ**' to each other). **-sŏñĕñ** -स्वञञ् । वरमाता, श्वश्रूः f. the mother of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the mother of the bride) or the mother of the bride (from the point of view of the mother of the bridegroom), the two mothers-in-law being **sŏñĕñ** to each other. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् । प्रशस्तपुत्रका, वरमाता f. the mother of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the mother of the bridegroom (as distinct from

the mother of the bride). -wôlᵘ -वोलु । प्रशस्तपुत्रकः, वरपिता m. (f. -wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्, see ab.) one who has a son (i.e. a real son), the father of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the father of the bridegroom (as distinct from the father of the bride).

nad नद् । नदी f. a brook, a small river (cf. **nadī**) (L.V. 57, 96; K.Pr. 17, 47, 149).

nād नाद् । आह्वानम् m. sounding, a sound, cry, noise (Gr.Gr. 10, Gr.M.); a voice, a cry, exclamation (L.V. 72); (in Kāshmīrī) a call, summons (Śiv. 256, 471, 510, etc.); **kraka-nād,** screaming (Gr.M.). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । संबोधनम् m.inf. to cry aloud, call out, shout (Gr.M.; YZ. 109, 154); to call, summon (someone within easy reach of the voice) (L. 459; W. 88; Śiv. 440, 450, 1337; Rām. 377, 474, 476, 1139, 1766; H. i, 10; x, 12; xii, 17; YZ. 437); in pl. **—dinⁱ** —दिनि to utter repeated calls (Rām. 1356, 1630); to utter repeated cries, to utter lamentations, appeals for mercy, help, or the like (Rām. 1356, 1535, 1630); **anun nād dith,** to summon, send for (Gr.M.). **—lāyun** —लायुन् । अतिदूरात्संबोधनम् m.inf. to strike a call, to call (very loudly) to a person from a distance, to shout to (Śiv. 1323, 1370, 1441, 1746; Rām. 491, 650, 1720; K. 291). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । आकस्मिकाह्वानप्राप्तिः, अनावृत्त्यै गत्याह्वानप्राप्तिः m.inf. a sudden call to come; the summons (to the other world) to be received, to die.

nāda-bĕnd नाद-ब्यंद्, i.q. **bindu-nād,** p. 111*b*, l. 22 (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602, 1757, 1891). **-nād** -नाद् । असकृदाह्वानम् m. calling or summoning over and over again, repeated calling (at one time, not at intervals); although masc., this compound is treated as a fem. in the following. **-nād karüñᵘ** -नाद् करंञ् । वक्रग आह्वतिः f.inf. to call repeatedly in this way.

nādas gatshun नादस् गछुन् । आह्वानाय यानम् m.inf. to go on a summons, to go to call or summon a person. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । आह्वानागमनम् m.inf. to come on a call, to come in answer to a summons (conveyed by a messenger or the like).

nadī नदी । नदी f. a river (whether great or small) (cf. **nad**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 24, 239, 532, 1910; Rām. 245, 622, 805, 1439, 1501; K. (pl. nom. **nadiyĕ**) 586), **-boṭhᵘ** -वंठु । नदीकूलम् m. the bank of a river (Gr.M.).

nāḍi नाडि or **nöḍi** नाँडी । नाडी f. [sg. dat. **nāḍi** नाडि; the nom. pl. is optionally the irregular **nöjⁱ** नांजि or **nöjᵘ** नांजू (cf. **ōh-nöjᵘ**, p. 18*a*, l. 12)], one of the larger blood-vessels; by the ignorant used to denote any blood-vessel, tendon, or other similar prominent object felt under the skin; (in Yōga philosophy) the tubes in the body through which the life-winds circulate. There are fourteen (of which ten are principal) of these, rising from the *kanda*, or region between the pudendum and the navel (L.V. 69; Śiv. 1082, 1891; see L.V., s.v. **nāḍi**). **-dal** -दल् m. the whole group of these tubes (L.V. 80).

nöjⁱ नांजि or **nöjᵘ** नांजू । नाड्यः f. pl. irr. the veins, tendons, etc., as ab., considered as a whole. **—khasañĕ** —खसञ । नाडीविकासः f. pl. inf. the veins or tendons, etc., to swell (e.g. from holding the breath). **—lagañĕ** —लगञ । नाडीरोधखेदापत्तिः f. pl. inf. the windpipe to be choked, i.e. to get a sore throat from shouting excessively. **—lāgañĕ** —लागञ । नाडीखेदापादनम् f. pl. inf. to cause a person to get a sore throat, as ab. (by not obeying his call, and, hence, making him shout excessively).

naid, see **nöyid.**

nödī नाँदी । कुल्याविशेषः f. an elevated earthen or wooden trough for conveying water for the irrigation of uneven ground.

nididyāsan निदियासन् । निदिध्यासनम् m. profound and repeated meditation, constant musing (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

nĕdāg 1 न्यदाग् । अतीतवृत्तव्यापारः m. a person's previous experiences (past and done with). **—phirānⁱ** —फिरंनि । स्ववृत्तख्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to detail one's previous experiences (in order to excite pity).

nĕdāg 2 न्यदाग् । निष्कलङ्कः adj. (f. **nĕdöjᵘ** न्यदांजू), unmarked, without mark or blemish, faultless, unobjectionable. Cf. **dāg.**

nadᵃhar नद्हर् । कुररः m. (f. **nadᵃhürᵘ** नद्हंरू, q.v.), a certain bird, the osprey (K.Pr. 149 translates it doubtfully as 'cormorant', but the Sanskrit *kurara* means 'osprey').

nadᵃharüñᵘ naṭh नद्हरंञ् नठ । अतिभयम् f. a *nadᵃhar's* trembling; hence, any special fear (K.Pr. 149).

nadᵃhürᵘ नद्हंरू । कुररी f. a female osprey (see **nadᵃhar**).

nadāmath नदामथ् ندامت । दैन्यलज्जा (सदोषंमन्यता) f. (sg. dat. **nadāmütsᵘ** नदामंचू), repentance, penitence, contrition, regret, shame.

nādān नादान् نادان adj. c.g. ignorant, unlearned, simple (Gr.M.); unwise, foolish (of an action) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 47); an ignorant fellow, a fool, a blockhead (El.; W. 144; Śiv. 241, 762, 1900; Rām. 805; H. ii, 5; xi, 11; K.Pr. 54, 149).

nĕdān 1 न्यदान् or **nidān 1** निदान् । कोशः (निधिः) m. stored treasure, a treasure (Śiv. 58, 520, 893).

nĕdān 2 न्यदान् or **nidān 2 निदान्** । कल्पितवृत्तान्तः m. a false tale, an imaginary story, a work of fiction, a fairy tale, a fable. **—lāyun —लायुन्** । कल्पितसंवादप्रचारणम् m.inf. to spread abroad a false tale.

nĕdān 3 न्यदान् or **nidān 3 निदान्** m. a primary cause, the first or essential cause (Śiv. 808).

nādār नादार् نادار adj. c.g. impecunious, poor, indigent (El. *nadeor*) (Rām. 1351). Cf. **nĕdörⁱ**.

nādörī नादोरी ناداری f. impecuniosity, poverty, indigence (Śiv. 215).

naдorᵘ 1 नदॖर् or **nadurᵘ नदुर्** । बिसम् m. the stalk of a lotus, the leaf-stem of the *Nelumbium speciosum* (L. 72, 461; Śiv. 1850; K.Pr. 149, 155). According to El. (s.v. *nadir*) Hindūs cut this up into small pieces, cook it with oil and condiments, and eat it along with flesh or *dāl* (cf. **mŏnjĕ-nᵒ**, p. 575*a*, l. 37) (L.V. 89; cf. **nadorᵘ 2**).

nadárⁱ-ãcār नदॖरि-ऑचार् । बिसखण्डसूदविशेषः m. a pickle made of lotus-stalks, cooked in the sun with mustard, salt, oil, and tamarind-juice. **-curma -चुर्म** । स्नेहभर्जितबिसखण्डसूदः m. a dish of broken lotus-stalks fried in oil or *ghī*. **-caṭiñ -चटिञ्** । कुट्टितबिससूदः f. a chutnee, or pickle, of pounded lotus-stalks. **-gaṇḍ -गंड्** । बिसमूलग्रन्थिः m. the lump or knot at the root of a lotus from which the stalk issues. **-khünḍü -खुंडू** । बिसखण्डम् f. a broken piece of lotus-stalk (as prepared for cooking). **-kūṭü -कूटू** । बिसखण्डिका f. (sg. dat. **-kōcĕ -कोच्य**), a long piece of lotus-stalk. **-mõkun -मोँकुन्** । बिसखण्डम् m. a piece of lotus-stalk, about two or three inches long, for grinding to powder for toilet purposes; see **mõkun 1**. **-mŏnḍü -म्वंडू** । बिसभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a pasty of lotus-stalks (Gr.Gr. 75). **-mõthunᵘ -मोँथुनु** । बिसखण्डम् m. a short piece of lotus-stalk (about two or three inches long) shaped like a drum bulging in the middle. **-nambal -नंबल्** । बिसनड्वलः f. a lotus-bed, a plot in a lake where lotuses grow profusely. **-nāṭa -नाट** । बिससंसृष्टमांससूदः f.pl. lotus-stalks cooked with flesh-meat; cf. **nāṭh**. **-pālakh -पालख्** । बिससंसृष्टपालङ्कीशाकसूदः (sg. dat. **-pālaki -पालकि**), lotus-stalks stewed with spinach. **-ras -रस्** । बिसरसः m. a sauce of lotus-stalk juice mixed with condiments. **-syunᵘ -सिनु** । बिससंसृष्टमांससूदः m. a stew of meat and lotus-stalks. **-talörü -तलोरू** । बिससूदविशेषः f. a certain dish of fried lotus-stalks. **-talöyⁱ -तलायि** । बिससूदविशेषः a pancake (lit. a blanket) of lotus-stalks. **-ʦakul -त्सकुल्** । बिसखण्डम् m. a round bit of a lotus-stalk, a small disc of lotus-stalk chopped across. **-ʦyūṭᵘ -च्यूटु** । बिसकुट्टिका m. a soup of parched lotus-stalks, pounded with salt. It is quickly made and used when other soup is not available. **-wāl -वाल्** । बिसवालः m. the filament of a lotus-stalk.

nadarinⁱ zădⁱ नदरिनि ज़ॖदि । रोगविशेषः m.pl. N. of a certain disease, in which the body is covered with holes like the hollows of lotus-stalks. The disease is generally mentioned in abusive cursing—'may your body become like this'.

nadorᵘ 2 नदॖरु । अदृढः adj. (f. **nadürü नदॖरू**), not strong, weak, infirm (L.V. 89, where there is a play on the meaning of **nadorᵘ 1**).

nĕdörⁱ न्यदॊरि or **nĕdôrᵘ न्यदोरु** (=نادار) । द्रव्यहीनः, सत्त्वहीनः, धैर्यहीनः adj. (f. **nĕdörü न्यदॊरू**), wanting strength, wanting durability (cf. **dār 3**); wanting in endurance, wanting in patience (cf. **dörī 1**); wanting the necessities of life, poverty-stricken. Cf. **nādār**.

nidrā निद्रा f. sleep, sleepiness (Śiv. 1478, 1485, 1826).

nödir नॊदिर् نادر adj. c.g. singular, rare, uncommon, wonderful (El.).

nĕdarsh न्यदर्श् । दुर्दर्शनम् m. a horrible vision conjured up by insanity or the like and indicating the approach of death. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । मरणोन्मुखे दुर्दशाप्तिः m.inf. to be in a state of utter misery which can only end in death. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । दुर्दशानुभावनम् m.inf. to show a person such misery, or to serve as an example of such, as a warning of the consequences of evil conduct. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । दुरवस्थानुभवः m.inf. to recognize such misery (in oneself or another, as the result of evil conduct).

nĕdarshĕn न्यदर्शन् । दृष्टान्तः an instance, example, illustration (Rām. 260).

nĕdyôrᵘ न्यद्योरु । निर्द्रव्यः adj. (f. **nĕdyörü न्यद्योरू**), without wealth, without money, poverty-stricken. Cf. **dyār**.

naf-, for words beginning thus see under **naph-**.

nāf ناف, see **nāph**.

nafl نفل, see **naphul**.

nafar, nafrē, see **naphar**.

nā-farmānī نافرمانی, see **nā-phörmönⁱ**.

nāg 1 नाग् । नागम् m. lead (the metal) (Gr.M.).

nāga-gōla नाग-गोल । नागगोलकम् m. a ball (esp. a large ball) of lead. **-gūlⁱ -गूलि** । नागगुलिका f. a leaden bullet. **-köryun -कॊर्युन्** । नागद्रावणम् m. the melting of lead (see **kārun**). **-mŏnḍü -म्वंडू** । सीसकखण्डम् f. a piece or lump of lead melted and cast into any desired shape. **-pal -पल्** । सीसकोपलः m. large boulder or rock of lead ore. **-ʦrüṭü -च्रूटू** । सीसकचक्रिका f. a round disc of lead (e.g. made by hammering flat a ball of lead).

nāgukᵘ 1 **नागुकु** । सीसकसंबन्धी, नागभवः adj. (f. **nāgüc**ᵘ **नागचू**), of, or belonging to, lead; made of lead.

nāg 2 नाग् । नागः (महासर्पः), जलाशयः m. (f. **nögiñ** **नांगिञ्**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37), a snake, esp. a fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit Pātāla. In Kashmīr, they are the deities of springs (Gr.Gr. 37, L. 342, Śiv. 1455, K. 230 ff.); a fountain, a spring of water (Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1109, 1181, 1883; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; vi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14; YZ. 396, 406; K.Pr. 150). Cf. **hāputh-nāg,** p. 342*b*, l. 33, and **nīla-nāg,** s.v. **nīl,** and many other place-names (e.g. in Śiv. 1164–78; K.Pr. 134, 233).

nāga-babᵘ**r**ᵘ **नाग-बब्रू** । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) (L. 72). **-bal** -**बल्** । अखाताश्रयः m. a spring sacred to some *nāga* demi-god and hence a place of worship or pilgrimage. **-gāḍa** -**गाड** । अखातमत्स्याः f.pl. the fish in a sacred spring. (The visiting of these is considered to be propitious, and to eat them is looked upon as a sin.) **-kīsar** -**कीसर्** । नागकेसरः m. N. of a small tree with fragrant blossoms, *Mesua Roxburghii*. **-lay** -**लय्** । नागाश्रयप्रदेशः f. a tract of country in which there are many springs. **-nikh** -**निख्** or **nāg-anikh** **नाग्-अनिख्** । अनेकनागाश्रयः f. (sg. dat. **-niki** -**निकि**) 'many springs', a place where there are many springs. **-nĕnd**ᵃ**r** -**न्यंदर्** । सुखनिद्रा f. deep and sweet sleep (like that by a cool spring) (Śiv. 1691). **-nāth** -**नाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -**नाथस्**), the lord, or king, of serpents, ruling over all water-springs (Śiv. 1181, 1585). **-phū̃s**ⁱ -**फूँसि** । नाग(सर्प)पाशः f. a serpent's noose, the fettering by a serpent which winds itself two or three times round a human body; a kind of noose used as a weapon, esp. a sort of magical noose of this kind. **-rād** -**राद्** । विशिष्टनागाश्रयचेत्रम् m. a kind of sacred spring or lake (Śiv. 191, 509, 1591; Rām. 1495, 1720, 1722); a fountain (Śiv. 964). **-rāza** -**राज़्** । नागराजः m. a royal serpent, a serpent demi-god of high rank (of whom there are several in Hindū mythology, such as, e.g. Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Karkōṭa, and so on). **-wôñ**ᵘ -**वोञु** । नागजलम् m. the water of a spring, spring water (El. *nágawóin*, Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1522). **-wuziñ** -**वुज़िञ्** । नागजलोच्छ्रासः f. the steady perpetual flow of water from a spring; met. a steady perpetual flow of wealth, coming easily from some invisible source. **-zal** -**ज़ल्** । नागजलम् m. the water of a spring (Śiv. 929).

nögⁱ-rāy **नांगि-राय्** । नागराजः m., i.q. **nāga-rāza,** ab. (Rām. 1026, 1571).

nāgukᵘ 2 **नागुकु** । नागसंबन्धी adj. (f. **nāgüc**ᵘ **नागचू**), of, or belonging to, a spring.

nagbath **नग्बथ्** (= نخوت) m. (sg. dat. **nagbatas** **नग्बतस्**), pride, haughtiness, consequential airs. **—khasun** —**खसुन्** । अतिगर्वोत्पत्तिः m.inf. pride, haughtiness, etc., to arise. **—lagun** —**लगुन्** । अत्यहंकारमदसमापातः m.inf. pride or haughtiness suddenly to attack a person.

nāgāh **नागाह्** ناگاه or **nāgah** **नागह्** ناگه adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, all at once, unawares, abruptly. **nāgahüc**ᵘ **balāy** **नागह्चू बलाय्** । आकस्मिकोत्पातः f. a sudden, unexpected, calamity (such as divine anger, anger of a king, an earthquake, a lightning stroke, conflagration, plunder, false accusation, or the like).

nigölⁱ **निगांलि** । पशुगलाधस्तनभागः f. a dewlap.

nö̃gil **नाँगिल्** । पादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of pointed shoe.

nagma **नग्म** نغمه m. a song (El. *naghma*); (in Kāshmīrī) a dance of women or boys (El. *nagamah*) (Śiv. 1731); cf. **baca-na**° (p. 79*a*, l. 20) and **höphiza-na**° (p. 342*a*, l. 38). **—lāgun** —**लागुन्** m.inf. to set a dance going (H. iii, 7); to start dancing or capering in joy (Rām. 525).

nigīn **निगीन्** (= نگین) । मणिः m. a precious stone, a jewel (H. viii, 3, 11).

nögindᵃ**r** **नांगिंद्र्** m. (sg. dat. **nögindras** **नांगिंद्रस्**), i.q. **nāga-rāza,** col. *a*, l. 40, q.v. (Śiv. 2, 521, 978).

nögiñ **नांगिञ्** । विशिष्टसर्पिणी, लघुनागः f. a female serpent (see **nāg** 2) (Gr.Gr. 37); a small water-spring (see **nāg** 2). **nögiñĕ-bal** **नांगिञ-बल्** । लघुनागाश्रयस्थानम् m. a small sacred spring (esp. when a place of pilgrimage). Cf. **nāga-bal** (col. *a*, l. 18).

nagᵃ**r** **नंगर्** । नगरी f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 37), a small town, a village, a hamlet. **—naviñ**ᵘ —**नवंञू** । अतिसंतत्युद्भवः f.inf. a village to become excessive; met. a single man to have a great number of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc.).

nagar **नगर्** । नगरम् m. (sg. abl. **nagra** **नग्र**, K.Pr. 150), a city, a town (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1749, 1821; Rām. 294, 508, 1675, 1678, 1757, 1760; K. 23, 100, 181, 408, 589–90, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a province, country (Gr.M., Śiv. 32).

nagāra **नगार** (= نقاره) । ढक्का m. a large drum, a double drum (El. also *nagár*, Gr.M., L. 459). **—kŏnd**ᵘ —**क्वंडु** । ढक्कापात्रम् m. the body or bowl of a double drum. **—wāyĕnwōl**ᵘ —**वायनवोलु** n.ag. (f.

—wāyĕnwājĕñ —वायन्वाज्ञ्), a drummer (El. *nagár wáyanwol*).

nagār-khāna नगार्-खान نقار خانہ m. the place at the porch of a palace where the drums are beaten at stated intervals (Śiv. 725).

nãgr नाँग्र् । पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f. repeated asking, asking for something again and again (even when some has been already given once or twice). —**karũñ**ᵘ —करुँ । पुनःपुनर्याचना f.inf. to ask in this way, to irritate by asking again and again.

nāgar नागर् adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a city or town. **-pan** -पन् । ताम्बूलपचम m. N. of the best kind of betel leaf.

nāgarⁱ नागरि । नागराचरमयः subst., f. and adj. c.g. the Nāgari character; anything written or composed in that character; (a pen, etc.) suited for writing the character.

nagörᵘ नगाँक । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (esp. one who is so privately).

nĕgorᵘ न्यगोर् । अघट्टितः adj. (f. **nĕgürᵘ** न्यगूर्), not made, not fashioned (e.g. a stone mortar in its natural condition and not worked into shape).

nãgrilad नाँग्रिलद् । पुनःपुनर्याचनशीलः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nãgriladiñ** नाँग्रिलदिञ्), one who asks over and over again (even after already having obtained several times).

nigarönī निगरांनी نگرانی f. watchfulness, supervision (Gr.M.).

nāguwᵘ नागुवु । नागमयः adj. (f. **nāgüvᵘ** नागँवू), made of lead, leaden.

nigay निगय् । पशुभोजनपाचम् f. a feeding trough for cattle.

nigayĕ-körᵘ निगय-कोँक । विनयशीलता f. 'feeding-trough-necked', the condition of having the head bent low, a habit of humility. **-pütᵘ** -पटू । पशुभोजनपाचपट्टिका f. the board in front of a feeding trough to which the heads of the feeding cattle are tied.

nah نہ, see **na**.

naih, see **nay** 5.

nĕh 1 न्यह् । निद्रा (निमीलना) f. sleep (of mankind or beast) (K. 91); the closing or sleeping of a flower.

nĕha drāv न्यह द्राव् । गतनिमीलनः adj. c.g. one (man or beast) whose sleep has vanished, or (of a flower) which has begun to open. **-gaṭa** -गट । राच्यान्ध्यम f. darkness during sleep-time, darkness in night-time. **-phŏli** -फूलि । प्रभातम् adv. at the flowering from sleep, at the flowering of dawn, at dawn (Gr.Gr. 156, where a word **nĕha-phŏlᵘ**, break of day, is also given).

nĕh 2 न्यह् f. absconding, running away to a distance, in the following:— **nĕh anũñ**ᵘ न्यह अनुँ । दूरप्रद्रावणम् f.inf. to chase to a distance [K.Pr. 25, wrongly translated to bring people (to prayer)]. —**yiñ**ᵘ —यिञू । सुदूरपलायनम् f.inf. to flee to a distance.

nih निह्, see **nyunᵘ**.

nōh नोह् نوح m. N.P., the patriarch Noah (H. iv, 3).

nöhⁱ नाँहि or **nohᵘ** नहु । अन्त्रविशेषसमूहः m. the bowels of man or beast.

nöhⁱ- (or **nahⁱ-**) **gösürᵘ** नाँहि- (or नहि-) ग्वसुरू । अन्त्रविशेषस्यूतिः f. the bag of the bowels, the bag-shaped portion of the bowels in which the refuse of digestion is collected, ? the large intestine. **-kala** -कल । अन्त्रविशेषसमुदायोर्ध्वभागः m. the head of the bowels, the upper part of the bowels, the stomach and neighbouring part of the intestines. **-patᵘjᵘ** -पतँजू । अन्त्रविशेषसमुदायाधस्तनभागः f. the 'mat of the bowels', the lower part of the bowels. **-ras** -रस । अन्त्रसमूहरसः m. juice of the bowels, i.e. soup (for an invalid) made from the intestines of sheep or goats. **-raz** -रज़ । अन्त्रसमूहः f. the rope of the bowels, the bowels of a slaughtered sheep or goats (like a long rope when unfolded). **-brüṭᵘ** -ब्रंटू । अन्त्रसमूहचक्रम् f. the 'potter's wheel of the intestines', i.e. the convoluted part of the bowels near the navel, ? the small intestine.

nĕhadāv न्यहदाव् । ईषदातपः m. short warmth (as when the sun breaks for a short time through the clouds); a short display of brilliant power, a miraculous action (Rām. 1099); a temporary display of any virtue or the like (Rām. 1619).

nahöjⁱ नहाँजि । अन्तर्नाडिका f. (the pl. nom. of this word is, exceptionally, the same as the sg.) the veins, etc. (e.g. of the arm or neck), which are visible from outside; cf. **nādi**. —**khasañĕ** —खसञ । नाडीप्रादुर्भावः f. inf. pl. these veins to rise, i.e. become prominent (e.g. the veins of the neck or cheek to swell from the exertion of coughing, shouting, or the like, or from rage). —**wŏthañĕ** —व्वथञ । नाड्याविर्भावः f. inf. pl., id.; met. to become enraged.

nahāka नहाक । निर्हेतु (निरर्थम्) adv. causelessly, uselessly, unnecessarily. —**pahāka** —पहाक । निष्कारणम् adv. without a cause, for no reason (u.w. vbs. of abusing, confining, and the like).

nahākas-pĕṭh नहाकस-प्यठ । निष्प्रयोजनमेव adv. absolutely uselessly, to no purpose.

nāhakh नाहख् ناحق adj. c.g. unjust, wrong, iniquitous (El. *nahakk*, K.Pr. *nāhakk*); as adv. without ground, without cause, without rhyme or reason (Śiv. 571, 575, 589; K.Pr. 158); **nāhaka** नाहक adv., id. (Śiv. 1796; Rām. 1670; K.Pr. 67, 180).

nahĕkan-wôlᵘ नह्यकन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. -wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्), unable (El.). Cf. **hĕkun.**

nahᵃla नहल । नवाङ्कयुक्तः adj. c.g. marked with the figure or number nine; the nine at cards. Cf. **nawa 3.**

nĕhālⁱ न्यहालि for **nĕhölⁱ**, q.v., in **hāka-nĕᵒ**, p. 326*b*, l. 26.

nĕhāl न्यहाल् । आढ्यः adj. c.g. prosperous, flourishing (L.V. 24, Rām. 1653); rich, wealthy (K. 1104); pleased, happy.

nĕhölⁱ न्यहांलि نہالی । रोप्यशाखा f. a seedling (for transplanting), young plant, shoot, sucker; a rice-nursery (in which seedlings are grown) (L. 331, 463, *nihāli*). **—karüñᵘ** —करुंञ् । लतारोपणम् f.inf. to plant cuttings, saplings, or the like; to transplant seedlings. **—thôpᵘ** —थोपु । रोप्यलतासमूहः m. a bundle (as much as can be grasped in the hand) of seedlings, etc., for planting out.

nĕhāli-dānĕ न्यहालि-दान्य । धान्यविशेषः m. rice which is transplanted (not sown broadcast). **-dūrᵘ** -डूरु । रोप्यलताचेत्रम् m. a seed-bed in which plants are sown for transplantation.

nahang नहंग् । निर्भयः adj. c.g. careless, free from care, without fear, brave.

nahr नहर् نہر or **nahar** नहर् f. a river, stream, canal (Śiv. 499). **nahri-tār** नहरि-तार् m. an aqueduct (L. 458).

nahörⁱ नहांरि نہاری । भक्ष्यविशेषः breakfast; a snack, a small amount of food taken in default of a regular meal. **—karüñᵘ** —करुंञ् । भक्ष्यविशेषभोजनम् f.inf. to take or eat breakfast; to eat a snack in default of a regular meal.

nahīth नहीथ् in **nahīth ȼhunun** नहीथ् छुनुन् m.inf. to cancel, make void (H. xii, 4).

nahāwan नहावन् । मार्जनी f. (sg. dat. **nahāvüñᵘ 1** नहांवञ्; for 2, see **nahāwunᵘ**, s.v. **nahāwun**), an article for obliterating writing, etc., an eraser (Gr.Gr. 121).

nahāwun नहावुन् । अदृष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nahôwᵘ** नहोवु), to erase (writing, etc.) (cf. **buthᵘ naᵒ**, p. 142*a*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 121); to pull down and scatter (a house, wall, or the like), to put an end to.

nahôwᵘ-motᵘ नहोवु-मतु । अपयापितः perf. part. (f. **nahövᵘ-müȿᵘ** नहांवु-मंच़ू), erased, wiped out, destroyed, etc., as ab.

nahāwan-kal नहावन्-कल् । निषेधनम् f. prohibiting. **-kal diñᵘ** -कल् दिञ् । बुद्धिव्यावर्तनम् f.inf. to cause a person to change his mind.

nahāwunᵘ नहावुनु । निपात्यः fut. pass. part. (f. **nahāvüñᵘ 2** नहांवञ्; for 1, see **nahāwan**), fit to be erased, worthy of, or destined to, destruction.

nahāwañ नहावञ् । निपातनभृतिः f. wages for destroying, for pulling down (a house, etc.).

nahas नहस् نحس । दुराचरणः adj. c.g. unlucky, ill-fated, inauspicious; (in Kāshmīrī) bad, wicked; bad, not good (e.g. a thing, a road, or the like).

nihāyĕt نہایت adv. extremely, very, used by Musalmāns to form the superlative degree of adjectives (W. 22).

naja नज । स्त्रीवृत्तिः m. a womanlike man, a weak feminine fellow, a man who lives among women.

nījĕ नीज्य, see **nyūlᵘ.**

nījᵘ 1 नीजू (for 2, see **nyūlᵘ**) । वासन्तिकतृणसमूहः f. (properly f. of **nyūlᵘ**, the fresh feminine thing) a collection of fresh young spring grass. (Sheep, goats, and cattle are fed on dried grass during the winter. When, in the spring, they are first given this fresh grass, it acts as a spring medicine, causing diarrhœa and consequent leanness till they grow accustomed to it.)

nījĕ-bombur नीज्य-बंबुर् । भ्रमरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-bomburas** -बंबुरस), a kind of large stinging fly which is found at the season of this fresh grass. **-boṭhᵘ** -बंठु । हरित्तृणपूर्णकूलम् m. a bank covered with this grass. **-büṭhᵘ** -बंठू । हरित्तृणयुतकूलम् f. a small bank (such as a field boundary) bearing this grass. **-dŏd** -दद् । हरित्तृणास्वादनोद्भवदुग्धम् m. the milk of a cow fed on this grass, and consequently thin, and wanting in the fatty constituents. **-dand** -दन्द् । हरित्तृणचर्वणदन्ताः m. the teeth of an animal fed on this grass (one of the consequences being that they are weak, as compared with their condition when eating the dried winter grass). **-khāv** -खाव् । हरित्तृणादनासक्तः adj. c.g. an eater of this grass, a herbivorous animal which eats this grass too greedily (with consequential diarrhœa and other ill effects; cf. **-môrᵘ**, bel.). **-kyomᵘ** -क्यमु । कीटविशेषः m. a certain winged insect found in this grass. **-môrᵘ** -मोरु । चीणमांसमेदस्कः adj. (f. **-mörᵘ** -मांरू), 'struck by this grass,' a full-bodied man who has become thin and wasted (like a sheep or goat which eats this grass too eagerly; see **-khāv**, ab.). **—pyonᵘ** —प्योनु । हरित्तृणचर्वणारम्भः m.inf. to happen (i.e. to begin) upon this grass, (of cattle, etc.) to begin to graze on the new spring grass. **-syunᵘ** -सिनु । हरित्तृणचारिमेषाजमांसम् m. the flesh of sheep or goats fed on this grass (and consequently lean, skinny, and without fat). **-tyūrᵘ** -त्यूरु । हरित्तृणादी मेषाजपशुः m. (sg. dat. **-tīris** -तीरिस), a flock of sheep or goats fed on this grass (hence, lean from the consequent diarrhœa). **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । शाद्वलप्रदेशप्रवहज्जलम् m. water flowing from a place where this grass grows.

niji drāmotᵘ नीजि द्रामंतु । परिग्रीलितहरित्तृण: perf. part. (f. —drāmüẗsᵘ —द्रामंचू), issued from this grass, a herbivorous animal which is become accustomed to eating this grass, and is consequently immune from its ill effects. —drāv —द्राव् । भुक्तहरित्तृणसमूह: adj. e.g., id.

nöjⁱ नांजि, **nöjᵘ** नांजू, see **nādi.**

nūjᵘ नूजू in **nūjĕ karnĕ** नूज्य कर्न्य (for —**karanĕ** —करञ) । ससंभ्रमभर्त्सनम् f.pl. suddenly and unexpectedly to burst out in abuse; to imitate weeping, talking, etc.

nījĕr नीज्यर् । नीलवर्णता, हरिद्वर्णता, हरित्तृणसमुदाय: m. blueness, dark greenness, greenness; a collection of fresh spring grass. —**atsun** —अचुन । अङ्कुरोद्भव: m.inf. fresh greenness to appear, fresh shoots to come. —**phērun** —फेरुन । नीलवर्णतापत्ति: m.inf. blueness to spread over any person or thing (from illness, fear, a blow, etc.). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । परितोऽङ्कुरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be covered with fresh springing grass.

nījᵃrun नीजरुन् । नील-(हरित्-)वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nījᵒrᵘ** नीजरु), to make blue (or green), to cause a thing to change to that colour; to cause to be blue (by illness or a blow, etc.).

nījᵃrāwun नीजरावुन् । नील-(हरित्-)वर्णापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nījᵃrôwᵘ** नीजरोवु), i.q. **nījᵃrun. nījᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** नीजरोवु-मंतु । श्याम-(हरित्-)त्वमापादित: perf. part. (**nījᵃröwᵘ-müẗsᵘ** नीजरांवू-मंचू), caused to become blue or green, etc.

najis नजीस् (= نجس) । विष्टाक्त: adj. e.g. befouled with ordure, filthy, nasty.

najāsath नजासथ् نجاست । विष्टादिमलम् m. (sg. dat. **najāsatas** नजासतस), dirtiness, nastiness, filth, impurity, ordure.

najāt نجات m. (for gender, see W. 18) salvation (a Musalmān word).

nījᵘy नीजूय्, see **nyūlᵘ.**

naka नक । अशोभननासिक: adj. e.g. ugly-nosed, big-nosed, crooked-nosed. **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु । नासारन्ध्रम् m. a nostril (El. *nakawár*). **-woṭᵘ** -वटु । चिपिटनास: adj. (f. **-wüṭᵘ** -वंटू), flat-nosed.

nēk نیک, see **nēkh.**

nĕkⁱ न्यकि, see **nyokᵘ.**

nika निक । क्षुद्रगुलिका, वराटकविशेष:, बालक: m. (properly a contracted form of **nyukᵘ**, small, q.v. In some of the following compounds the word is an adjective equivalent to **nyukᵘ**), a small ball, a marble, or the like; a small solid cowry; (met.) (as a term of affection to a darling son), a son, a boy (K.Pr. 237). **-cirn** -चिर्न । क्षुद्रसंघात: m. 'a little lump of suet', a small lump, a small mass. **-cirna-wād** -चिर्न-वाद् । लघुशो लघुश: m. that which is to be completed little by little. **-donzᵘ** -दंज़ु । कृशतीक्ष्णप्रायबालक: m. 'a little splinter of rice'; hence, a lean very intelligent boy; cf. **dünzᵘ 1.** **-dünzᵘ** -दंज़ू । कृशातीक्ष्णा बालिका, कृत्रिमप्राय-क्षुद्रमुक्ताविशेष: f. a bunch of tiny bead-pearls (usually artificial, but sometimes real); a lean very intelligent girl; cf. **dünzᵘ 1.** **-gāḍa** -गाड । क्षुद्रमत्स्यसंघात: f.pl. a shoal of little fishes, or such a crowd collected in a net; cf. **nicĕ gāḍa**, s.v. **nyukᵘ.** **-gula** -गुल । ओषधिविशेष: f. N. of a certain medicinal leaf, used as a blood purifier. **-görⁱ** -गांरि । शृङ्गाटफलसमूहविशेष: m.pl. a collection of a certain kind of small water chestnuts. **-khorᵘ** -खरु । क्षुद्रगुलिकाक्रीडनशील: m. 'a marble scaldhead'; hence, a naughty boy who wastes his time playing marbles (when he ought to be at school). **-nika** -निक । क्षुद्रखण्डानि m. a collection of small pieces (e.g. bits of meat or splinters of wood). **-nika karun** -निक करुन । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to mince (meat, etc.); met. to give (a person) a good whipping or cudgelling. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । अतिताडनम् m. 'a (mere) collection of bits of intestines'; hence, a thorough beating or whipping (given to a person on every part of his body); cf. **nôrᵘ 2.** —**nôtᵘ** -नोटु । अतिताडनम् m. 'a mere mass of bits of flesh'; hence, a thorough beating, as ab.; cutting up flesh, wood, vegetables, or the like, into small bits. **-phal** -फल् । क्षुद्रफलसमूह: m. a collection of small seeds (such as linseed, mustard, etc.). **-pholᵘ** -फलु । क्षुद्रगुलिका-विशेष: m. a very small ball (e.g. seed pearls, shot, or the like). **-suka** -सुक । क्षुद्रक्षुद्रम् m. small things (as compared with larger things; e.g. chips off a block, small change taken out of a store of money, and the like). **-zag** -ज़ग् । धान्यविशेष: f. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is small, long, and of a red colour, and which grows in marshy land. **-zagᵃr** -ज़ंगर् । धान्यविशेष: f. another rice, with a fine red grain, and growing in marshy land. **-zār** -ज़ार् । क्षुद्रवराटक-(गुलिका-)द्यूतविशेष: m. a certain gambling game played with small cowries or small earthen balls. **-zörⁱ** -ज़ांरि । क्षुद्रवराटिका-(गुलिका-)द्यूतव्रत m. one addicted to this game.

nikⁱ निकि, see **nyukᵘ.**

nīkī नीकी = نیکی f. goodness; good; piety, virtue, a good deed (K.Pr. 226). **nīkī karünᵘ** नीकी करंनू । उपकार: f.inf. to do good (to), show kindness (to) (Rām. 256).

nīkū, m. *Rhododendron Campanulatum* (El.).

nĕkāba न्यकाव (= نقاب) । आच्छादनविशेष: m. a veil, hood, covering (for the face); (in Kāshmīrī esp.)

the long veil (like a *burqaʻ*) worn by respectable women. **-dūjᵘ** -दूंजू । आच्छादनविशेषमुखभागः f. the part of this veil which covers the face (with a network in front of the eyes). (It is separable from the rest of the veil.)

nak-cikni, f. *Myriogyne Minuta* (El.).

nakᵃd नक्द् نقد । मुद्रितधनम् m. ready money, cash (El. *nakad*, Gr.M.) ; coin of a just standard.

nōkdār नोक्दार् نوکدار, see **nokhdār.**

nakh 1 नख् । ओषधिबीजविशेषः m. a nail of the finger or toe; a kind of perfume (a dried substance of a brown colour, and of the shape of a finger nail, generally added to incense) (cf. Hindī *nakh*). **nakha-tᵘjᵘ** नख-तुंजू । तोदना f. a spike in the nail ; hence, trouble, worry, distress (compared to the distress caused by digging in the ground with the nails in search of something lost). Cf. **nakha-tᵃjĕ**, s.v. **nakh 2.**

nakh 2 नख् । स्कन्धः m. (sg. dat. **nakhas** नखस्), the shoulder (esp. as a bearer of burdens) (Śiv. 1504, 1665) (cf. **nal-nakh,** p. 631*b*, l. 42, and **nala-nakha,** p. 632*a*, l. 24). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । शवशिविकोत्थापनम् m.inf. (at a funeral) to lift the bier on to the shoulders. **—mōrun** —मोरुन । ईषदाहतीभवनम् m.inf. to suffer a slight blow ; be lightly pressed down ; cf. **mōrun.** The phrase apparently means literally 'to twist the shoulder' (?), or possibly it should be referred to **nakh 1.** **—mōrawánⁱ** —मोरवंनि । ईषत्कुट्टनसंस्कारः m. pl. inf. to give (rice) a slight repounding (in a mortar). Perhaps this should come under **nakh 1.** **—phuṭánⁱ** —फुटंनि । स्कन्धायासाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be dislocated, i.e. to become fatigued. **—tsānun** —ज़ानुन् । स्कन्धधारणम् m.inf. to cause the shoulder to enter, to bow the shoulders in order to receive a burden. **—wālánⁱ** —वालंनि । स्कन्धखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to bring down the shoulders, to make them weary (of some boy or the like carried a long way on the shoulders). **—wasánⁱ** —वसंनि । स्कन्धबाधावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be wearied by carrying a heavy burden.

nakha नख । समीपम् adv. near, close by (El. ; W. 152 ; Śiv. 274, 1631 ; H. ii, 9 ; K. 294 ; K.Pr. 62, 96, 133) ; near (as a helper) (Śiv. 443, K.Pr. 96) ; (postpos. governing dat.), near (to) (K.Pr. 210). **-chala wālañĕ** -छल वालञ । स्कन्धभागिकखण्डच्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to cause the pieces of the shoulder to descend, (in cutting out a garment) to cut out the shoulders. **-chath** -छथ् । अनादरपूर्वकनिष्पत्तिः f. loss on the shoulder, the completion of some work unwillingly or carelessly ; cf. **chath nakha wālūñᵘ,** p. 166*b*, l. 27. **—ḍakha** —डख । समीपाश्रयभूतः adj. c.g. close up to, near, come up close, come up close to help, a close companion, an ally (K. 43). **—ḍokhᵘ** —डंखु । सहायभूतः adj. (f. **—ḍūchᵘ** —डंछू), one who is close (to help), a support, a helper ; cf. **nokhᵘ-ḍokhᵘ,** s.v. **nokhᵘ.** **-nakha** -नख । समीपे समीपे adv. shoulder to shoulder, one by one each mutually near. **-nokhᵘ** -नंखु । अतिसमीपः, अतिसमीपे adj. (f. **-nūchᵘ** -नंछू) and adv. one who is very near ; adv. (अतिसमीपे) very near. **-nonᵘ** -नंनु । नग्नस्कन्धः adj. (f. **-nūñᵘ** -नंञू), bare-shouldered. **-palav** -पलव् । स्कन्धगूहनवसनम् m. a shoulder cloth, the folded cloth on the shoulder used as a pad when carrying a jar of water or the like. **-pūrᵘ** -पूरु m. walking slowly, slow progress (Śiv. 1832). **-tᵃjĕ** -तज्य । स्यूतिविशेषः f.pl. 'pins on the shoulder'. In former days Kāshmīrīs wore a kind of blanket, the head passing through a hole in the centre, and the two halves hanging down before and behind. The edges at each side were then fastened together by wooden thorns or pins. Such a garment is still worn by chief mourners at a Hindū funeral till the days of impurity are passed. This method of fastening the clothes is called by the above name ; cf. **nakha-tᵘjᵘ,** s.v. **nakh 1.** **-tᵃjĕ lagañĕ** -तज्य लगञ । वस्त्रातिच्छित्तिः f. pl. inf. long tears or cuts to occur in a garment, requiring to be fastened together by pins, as in the preceding. **-tal** -तल् । समीपे adv. under the shoulder ; hence, near, close by (L. 152). **-tálⁱ** -तंलि । समीपतः adv. from near, from the vicinity (u.w. vbs. of motion). **-talukᵘ** -तलुकु । संनिकृष्टभवः adj. (f. **-talūcᵘ** -तलंचू), of, or belonging to, near by, produced, occurring, or existing close by. **-tsūrᵘ** -ज़ंरू । आधारकुण्डली f. a straw or rope ring for supporting a water-jar or the like. **—wālun** —वालुन् । निष्कृतिः, संज्ञापनम् m.inf. to bring down from one's own shoulder, to discharge a responsibility ; (when there is joint responsibility for a work, for one person) to rid himself of the responsibility (by merely telling the other how to do it), perfunctorily to supervise ; to repay (a loan, or the like) (El. also *naka wálun*, L. 350) ; to get through (a day), pass (a difficult day) completely (Rām. 291) ; cf. **bēgōrⁱ nakha wālūñᵘ** (p. 92*a*, l. 26), **chath nakha wālūñᵘ** (p. 166*b*, l. 27), and **drath nakha wālūñᵘ** (p. 249*b*, l. 10), all meaning 'to do scamped work'. **-wālay** -वालय् । संज्ञापनमात्रम् f. merely telling a person to do a thing, and not seeing that he does it, perfunctory supervision. **-wālay karūñᵘ** -वालय् करंञू । संज्ञापनमात्रदानम् f.inf. perfunctorily to supervise.

—wasun —वसुन् । समाप्तिसमवाप्तिः m.inf. to descend from the shoulder, to be completed, got rid of (e.g. of a debt being paid off, or of the life of a person at the point of death) (Śiv. 1562, 1758). **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । स्कन्धभागसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), to join up the shoulders of a garment (in tailoring). **-wothᵘ** -वंथु । निर्मुक्तिः m. repayment of a debt, etc. **-wothᵘ gaṭshun** -वंथु गछुन् । ऋणनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. a debt to be repaid. **-wothᵘ karun** -वंथु करुन् । ऋणमोचनम् m.inf. to repay a debt. **—wothᵘ-motᵘ** —वंथु-मंतु । समाप्तिं यातः perf. part. (f. **—wüṭshü-müṭsü** —वंछ़-मंछ़), completed, got rid of; repaid (of a debt).

nȧkhⁱ नंखि । स्कन्धारोहम् adv. (carried) on the shoulders.

nakhi नखि, i.q. **nȧkhⁱ** (K. 469). **—khārun** —खारुन् । स्कन्धे आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the shoulder (e.g. a child, a burden, etc.); to undertake a responsibility. **—khasun** —खसुन् । स्कन्धे आरोहणम् m.inf. to mount on to the shoulder (K. 390); to become insolent; to be lifted on to the shoulder; a responsibility to be incurred.

nakhan bata harun नखन् बत हरुन् । संपदर्जनसमर्थीभवनम् m.inf. 'rice to fall on the shoulders'; hence, to be put in the way of earning a living (e.g. of a young man who is now fully trained for some employment).

nakhas khôrᵘ-motᵘ नखस् खोरु-मंतु । स्कन्धे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. **—khörü-müṭsü** —खांछ़-मंछ़), mounted on the shoulder, carried on the shoulder (e.g. a child); become insolent. **—khārun** —खारुन् । आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift (e.g. a child) on to the shoulder (K. 288); to make insolent; to undertake responsibility. **—khasun** —खसुन् । रूढीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend on to the shoulders, (of a child) to climb on to the shoulders; to become insolent; the responsibility for the completion of anything to be incurred. **—khotᵘ-motᵘ** —खंतु-मंतु । आरूढः perf. part. (f. **—khüṭsü-müṭsü** —खंछ़-मंछ़), ascended on to the shoulder; become insolent; that for the execution of which responsibility has been incurred. **-kĕṭh** -क्यथ् adv. on the shoulder (Rām. 746, 890); **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् adv., id. (Rām. 446, 584, 644, 888).

nākh 1 नाख् । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **nākas** नाकस्), heaven; (considered as produced in heaven) a variety of pear (see bel., and cf. **hāra-nā°**, p. 343*b*, l. 47) (L. 350). **-ṭang** -टंग् । कपित्थफलविशेषः m. a kind of pear (see ab.).

nākh 2 नाख् ناک m. the nose, in the following idioms:— **nākh dōla rōzun** नाख् दोल रोज़ुन् । परस्मात्तदुत्कृष्टकार्यसिद्ध्याभिभवाप्तिः m.inf. the nose to remain askew, to have the nose put out of joint (e.g. when A refuses help to B in any work, for B to carry it out alone with great success, and A is thus put to shame). **—dōla thawun** —दोल थवुन् । उत्कृष्टसंपत्त्या परस्य पराजयः m.inf. to put a person's nose out of joint, as ab.

nēkh नेख् نیک adj. and adv. good, virtuous, excellent (K.Pr. 157); kind, gentle (K.Pr. 35); as adv. well; very, exceedingly; cf. **nēch**. **-bakhtī 1** -बख्ती نیک بختی adj. c.g. of good or happy lot, fortunate, happy. **-bakhtī 2** -बख्ती نیک بختی f. good fortune, happiness. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । प्रशस्तीभावः m.inf. to become good, to turn out good. **-nāv** -नाव् (= نیکنام) famous, illustrious (El.). **-pūrᵘ** -पूरु । वासना m. wish, desire (Rām. 1034). **-pūrᵘ aṭsun** -पूरु अचुन् । इच्छोद्भवः m.inf. desire to enter, desire to be experienced (esp. desire acquired for something not previously wished for). **-pūrᵘ ṭsānun** -पूरु ज़ानुन् । स्वाभाविकी प्रेरणा m.inf. to cause desire to enter, to experience desire (for something previously not wished for). **—sapazun** —सपज़ुन् । प्रशस्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become good, to turn good.

nēka-pākh नेक-पाख् । सुखदुःखादिमयः adj. c.g. (of a story, occurrence, etc.) containing happiness and sorrow, vice and virtue, and so on.

nikh निख्, **nīkh** नीख्, see **nyunᵘ**. Cf. also **nāga-nikh**, s.v. **nāg 2**.

nikāh निकाह् نکاح m. matrimony, marriage, nuptials (among Musalmāns, and so in the following) (El. *nikà*). **—karun** —करुन् । विवाहनियमनम् m.inf. to settle a marriage, to fix a betrothal. **-parun** -परुन् । विवाहसंबन्धविषयिका पत्रलिपिः m.inf. to recite the marriage, i.e. to sign the marriage contract.

nōkh नोख् نوک । अग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **nōkas** नोकस्), a point, tip, end; the nib (of a pen); the beak or bill (of a bird); the canthus or corner of the eye (El., cf. **nōkhun**); (in Kāshmīrī) handsome dress, fine clothing. **nōkh-cōkh** नोख्-चोख् نوک چوک । वेशशोभा m. talking by innuendoes, stinging allusions, sarcastic observations; (in Kāshmīrī) splendour of personal appearance. **—cārun** —चारुन् । वेशसंपादनम् m.inf. to arrange one's appearance, to put on one's best clothes. **—thawun** —थवुन् । वेशसंस्करणम् m.inf. to tidy or arrange one's dress, head-dress, etc.

nokhᵘ नंखु in **nokhᵘ-ḍokhᵘ** नंखु-डंखु । सहायाश्रयः m. an asylum for help, one who, or that which, is come close to help. Cf. **nakha-ḍokhᵘ**, p. 628*b*, l. 3.

nakhca नख्च or **nakhᵃch** नखछ् (= نقشہ ,نقش) । चित्रम् m. (sg. **nakhcas** नख्चस्), a delineation, a portrait; a painting, a picture; a map, a plan. Cf. **naksh**,

nakshĕ. nakhᵃch-gorᵘ नख़्छ्-गंर् । चित्रकारः m. a painter, delineator, designer, one who paints or draws patterns; a map-maker.

nā-khŏdā ना-ख़ुदा ناخدا c.g. an atheist, an impious wretch (YZ. 98).

nōkhdār नोख़्दार् or **nōkdār** नोक्दार् نوکدار । अग्रयुक्तः वेषमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nōk(h)dārĕñ** नोख़(क्)दार्यञ्), pointed, having a sharp point; wearing gorgeous apparel, one who is of exalted rank.

nōkhal नोखल् or **nōkal** नोकल् । अग्रयुक्तः adj. c.g. pointed, having a sharp point.

nākhalaph नाखलफ् ناخلف adj. c.g. degenerate, ignoble, spurious (Rām. 1538).

nōkhun नोखुन् । नेत्रप्रान्तरोगः m. (sg. dat. **nōkhanas** नोखनस्), a disease of the eyelids, pterygium (El.). Cf. **nōkh.**

nĕkhopᵘ न्यखंपु । असावधानः, अशिक्षितः, मूढप्रायः adj. (f. **nĕkhüpᵘ** न्यखंपू), uneducated, unskilled, clumsy, awkward (in any work).

naḳhᵃra नंखर् (= نخره) । लीलाव्यञ्जनम् m. (El. makes the word f.), trick, artifice; joke, waggery; feminine airs or blandishments; coquetry, flirting, etc. —**karânⁱ** —करंनि । लीलाविलासाभिव्यञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to coquet; to show pretended dislike. —**gatshânⁱ** —गछंनि । सलीलानङ्गीकृतिः m. pl. inf. coquetry to be displayed; pretended dislike to be shown. —**rōṭun** —रोटुन् । सलीलानङ्गीकारः m.inf. 'to stop by coquetry', insincerely to refuse (e.g. of a newly married bride, although desiring union, through modesty repelling her husband).

naḳhᵃral नंखरल् । लीलाविधानशीलः adj. c.g. flirtatious, one (male or female) who habitually coquets; elegant (so El.).

nakhās नखास् نخاس । घोटककरः m. a slave-, horse-, or cattle-market; a tax levied on the sale of horses or cattle; the person who levies this tax (i.q. **nakhösⁱ**) (K.Pr. 71).

nakhösⁱ नखांसि । अश्वकरसंग्रही m. the official whose duty it is to collect the tax on the sale of horses (see the preceding).

nākhŏsh नाख़ुश् ناخوش adj. c.g. indisposed; unhappy, displeased (Gr.M., Śiv. 881, Rām. 104); disgusted.

nŏkhta न्वख़्त or **nŏkta** न्वक़्त نقطه m. a point; hence, a particular on which one can condemn a person. —**karun** —करुन् (H. xii, 4) or —**raṭun** —रटुन् (H. xii, 19) m.inf. to make (or catch) some point (against a person, dat.), to get up something (against), catch (a person) tripping.

nakhwaṭh नखवठ । कुरूपनासिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nakhwaṭas** नखवटस्), having a nose like a globular stone, ugly-nosed (described as having a nose which is long, broad-tipped, and with wide nostrils).

nākhēz नाखेज़् (= ناقص) । अङ्गहीनः adj. c.g. maimed, wanting a limb; (of an inanimate object) having some essential part missing (and thus useless). —**karun** —करुन् । हीनाङ्गतापादनम् m.inf. to maim; to make useless by depriving of some essential part. -**zad** -ज़द् । हीनाङ्गः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. -**zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्), maimed, etc., i.q. **nākhēz.**

nākhēzlad नाखेज़्लद् । हीनाङ्गतायुक्तः (कार्यायोग्यः) adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nākhēzladiñ** नाखेज़्लदिञ्), maimed, wanting a limb; rendered useless (by the loss of some essential part).

nakkāsh नक्काश् نقاش m. a limner, draughtsman, painter (e.g. of houses, of papier mâché articles, lacquer-work, or of shawl-patterns) (El., L. 377–8, 458 *nakásh*).

nakkŏshī नक्कांशी نقاشی f. drawing, designing, painting (esp. on papier mâché, or in making shawl-patterns) (El.).

naḳᵃl नंक़ल् نقل । प्रतिरूपम् m. transportation, removal; transcribing, copying; imitating, mimicking; a copy, transcript (Gr.M.); a translation (El.); a history, narrative, tale, story. —**karun** —करुन् । उपहासापादिरूपविधानम् m.inf. to imitate, mimic; to act, represent a personal character; to make a copy of, to copy; to translate (El.); to caricature, parody, burlesque, travesty.

nakul नकुल् m. N.P. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince, in Skt. *Nakula* (K. 1012, 1066, 1068).

nōkal नोकल्, see **nōkhal.**

nĕkạma न्यकंम । अकार्यः adj. c.g. without work, unemployed, idle; unserviceable; useless, worthless, good-for-nothing; not fond of work.

nēkun नेकुन् । शुद्धाचारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nēkyōv** नेक्योव्), to become good, to take to good behaviour (of one previously ill-behaved), to become reformed. **nēkyō-motᵘ** नेक्यो-मंतु । सत्स्वभावतामापन्नः perf. part. (f. **nēkyē-müṭsᵘ** नेक्ये-मंचू), one who has become well-behaved; a reformed character.

nikun निकुन् । कृशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nikyōv** निक्योव्), to become thin, gradually to diminish, little by little to decrease or become lean, to waste away (El.; W. 113, *nyikun*). **nikyō-motᵘ** निक्यो-मंतु । कृशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nikyē-müṭsᵘ** निक्ये-मंचू), become lean, thinned.

nakār नकार् । निषेधः m. denial, refusal (K.Pr. 14); prohibition. —**karun** —करुन् । अनङ्गीकारः m.inf. to refuse, decline (Gr.M.); to prohibit (dat. of obj. prohibited) (H. iv, 6); to deny (having done so-and-so) (Gr.M.).

nākāra नाकार ناکار । निन्द्यः adj. c.g. unserviceable, unprofitable (Gr.M.); useless, worthless, despicable, bad (common in this sense, equivalent to the Hindī *burā*) (Gr.M., W. 21, K.Pr. 204); bad, prejudicial (governs dat.) (Gr.M.); bad, wicked, naughty (Gr.M.).

nĕkôrᵘ न्यकोर् । दुराकृतियुक्तः adj. (f. **nĕkör**ᵘ न्यकांर्), ugly, unsightly. —**bĕkôr**ᵘ —ब्यकोर् । दुराकृतियुक्तः adj. (f. **nĕkör**ᵘ **bĕkör**ᵘ न्यकांर् ब्यकांर्), id.

nĕkurᵘ न्यकुर् । स्यूतिविशेषः m. tacking, preliminary sewing.

nŏkorᵘ न्वकर् pointed, having a point. Cf. **khᵃñĕ-nŏ°**, p. 405*a*, l. 43; **khrāvi-nŏkᵘrᵘ**, p. 416*b*, l. 6.

nōkar नोकर् نوکر । दासः m. a servant, a domestic, an attendant, a retainer (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. *naukar*) (K.Pr. 2, 25, 42). **-bāba** -बाब । दासवृत्तिकः m. a servant father; one who is a servant by profession. —**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् m.inf. to sit down as a servant, to take service, become employed (in service) (H. iii, 3; viii, 5). **-bāy** -बाय् । दासस्त्री f. a servant's wife. —**cākar** —चाकर् نوکر چاکر । दाससमूहः m.pl. servants, domestics, a group of, or the class of, servants.

nōkarⁱ नोकरि or **nōkarī** नोकरी نوکري । सेवा f. service, attendance (El. *naukarī*), employment, a post, a situation (H. viii, 5; xii, 3). —**cākarⁱ** —चाकरि نوکري چاکري सेवादिवृत्तिः f. the condition of one who lives by service, service as a profession.

nākāragī नाकारगी ناکارگي । निन्द्यता f. unserviceableness; worthlessness, uselessness, badness; evil actions, wickedness (Gr.M.).

nikᵃran निकरन् । खण्डशो भावः f. (sg. dat. **nikᵃrüñᵘ** निकरंञ्), the condition of having been reduced to small pieces, dismemberment, the condition of having been chopped up (e.g. of a log of wood or the like).

nikaran निकरन् । खण्डशः करणम् f. (sg. dat. **nikarüñᵘ** निकरंञ्), the act of chopping up (e.g. wood), reducing to mincemeat, mincing (e.g. meat).

nikᵃrun निकरुन् । खण्डशः करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik°rᵘ** निकर्), to chop up, mince, reduce to small pieces (e.g. a log of wood, meat, etc.). **nik°rᵘ-motᵘ** निकर्-मतु । खण्डशः कृतः perf. part. (f. **nikᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** निकर्-मंचू), chopped up, minced.

nikᵃrāwun निकरावुन् । कृशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nikᵃrôwᵘ** निकरोवु), to attenuate, pare down, cut down, make thin (e.g. a thick stick with a knife or saw) (El.); to chop to pieces (e.g. a log, with a hatchet). **nikᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** निकरोवु-मतु । चीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nikᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** निकरांवू-मंचू), attenuated, pared down, cut down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nikarāwun निकरावुन् । सुद्रतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nikarôwᵘ** निकरोवु), to make thin (e.g. a log of wood with a saw); to chop into small pieces. **nikarôwᵘ-motᵘ** निकरोवु-मतु । कृशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nikarövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** निकरांवू-मंचू), thinned, pared down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nōkarözᵘ नोकरांज़ू । दासवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a servant, service.

nŏksa न्वकस a corruption of **nŏskha**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

nākis or **nökis** (Gr.M.) ناقص, see **nākhĕz**.

naksh नक्श نقش m. painting, in **naksh karun** नक्श् करुन् m.inf. to paint (El.). Cf. **nakhca**.

nakshĕ नक्श نقشه m. a delineation, portrait, picture (Gr.M.); a design, plan; a map, chart (El.); cf. **nakhca**. —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to draw a picture (Gr.M.).

nakāsh, see **nakkāsh**.

nakshĕtr नक्षत्र् m. the Sanskritized spelling of **nĕchatur**, q.v., sometimes used by Paṇḍits (Śiv. 38).

nuksān नुक्सान् نقصان, m. loss, waste; loss, damage (Gr.M., W. 136); injury, harm (El.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to injure (El.).

nuksāndār नुक्सानदार् نقصاندار adj.c.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānlad नुक्सानलद् adj. c.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānzad नुक्सानज़द् نقصانزد adj. c.g. destructive (El.).

nikta-galᵃr निक्त-गलर् । लज्जया मौनम् f. silence from a sense of shame, shamefacedness.

nĕkoṭᵘ न्यकटु, **nik°ṭᵘ** निकटु, or **nikuṭᵘ** निकुटु । क्षुद्रः adj. (f. **nĕküṭᵘ** न्यकंटू, sg. dat. **nĕkacĕ** न्यकच्य, and so on), very small, tiny (of a thing or living being, e.g. a child) (K. 106).

nŏkta न्वक्त, see **nŏkhta**.

nakāthi or **nakōt** m. a thread-winder, a woof-preparer (El.).

nakawôrᵘ नकवोर् m. a nostril, see p. 627*a*, l. 38.

nal नल् । शाकादिनालिका, तन्तुः, जङ्घास्थि m. the hollow stalk of any vegetable (cf. **hāka-nal**, p. 326*b*, l. 28; **khārⁱ-nal**, p. 410*b*, l. 46; **kōtar-nal**, p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 41); a thread; the leg-bone, the leg (anatomically) (El.). **-cōd** -चोद् । दुःशीलः adj. c.g. dissolute, profligate, immoral. —**gindun** —गिन्दुन् । व्याघातः m.inf. to impede, hinder. **-nakh** -नख् । अङ्गसमूहः m.pl. leg and shoulder; hence, the limbs of the body as a whole. **-pūṭhᵘ** -पुठु । स्थूलतन्तुकः adj. (f. **-pūṭhᵘ** -पूठू, sg. dat. **pōchĕ** पोछ्य), coarse-threaded, i.e. (of cloth, etc.) woven with coarse thread, coarse (of cloth). **-sān** -सान् । व्यभिचारमाध्यस्थ्यवृत्तिः m. habitually acting as a go-between in relation to dissolute conduct, the trade of a pimp. **-woṭᵘ** -वटु । वप्राच्छादनम् m. the little roof put along the top of

a mud wall to protect it from the weather (it is made of wood, straw, etc.). **-vüṭ^{ü}** -वंटू । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्य), a kind of soft stone (used for making drinking cups and stools; when powdered it is used as a remedy for bruises or wounds); i.q. **-woṭ^{u}**, ab. (Śiv. 1562). **-waṭh** -वठ् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः, लघुमुसलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), a large lump of stone similar to the preceding (K.Pr. 82, *nalawaṭ*); a kind of small stone mortar used for pounding pepper or the like.

nala-dab नल-दब् । जङ्घास्थ्याघातः m. a blow on the leg-bone. **-dor^{u}** -दंरु । दृढनालः, दृढतन्तुकः adj. (f. **-dür^{ü}** -दंरू), possessing a strong stalk; possessing or consisting of strong thread. **-gōmot^{u}** -गोमंतु । कार्यानौचित्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **-gömüts^{ü}** -गांमंच़ू), having reached a condition of uselessness, become worthless. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कार्यायोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. to reach a condition of uselessness, to become worthless. **-hākh** -हाख् । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable with a hollow stalk. **—karun** —करुन् । कार्यायोग्यतापादनम् m.inf. to render useless. **-mŏṭ^{u}** -म्वंटु । पुष्टनालकः adj. (f. **-mŏṭ^{ü}** -म्वंटू), having a stout stalk (of a plant). **-nakha** -नख । दृढस्थूलावयवः adj. c.g. having strong legs and shoulders, strong-limbed. **-nakha gatshun** -नख गछुन् । सर्वाङ्गक्षीणापत्तिः m.inf. strong-limbedness to go, i.e. to become weak or wasted. **-nakha wasun** -नख वसुन् । सर्वाङ्गक्षीणतासंभवः m.inf. strong-limbedness to descend, i.q. the preceding. **-phuṭ^{u}** -फुटु । भग्नजङ्घास्थिकः adj. (f. **-phuṭ^{ü}** -फुटू), (of a plant) having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. **-tshŏṭ^{u}** -छ्वंटु । ह्रस्वनालः adj. (f. **-tshŏṭ^{ü}** -छ्वंटू), having a short stalk. **-tsünḍ^{ü}** -च़ंडू । जङ्घया ताडनम् f. a blow with the leg, a kick. **-tsoṭ^{u}** -च़ंटु । भिन्नजङ्घः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ^{ü}** -च़ंटू), having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. **-vyoṭh^{u}** -व्यंठु । स्थूलजङ्घः adj. (f. **-vĕṭh^{ü}** -व्यंठू), stout-legged. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घनालः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü}** -ज़ीठू), having a long stalk, long-stalked.

nāl 1 नाल् । वस्त्रगलः m. the collar of a coat, i.e. the border of the garment called the *kurta*, round the neck and down the breast (cf. **döv^{i}-n°**, p. 262*a*, l. 22; **marda-n°**, p. 589*b*, l. 25) (El.; K.Pr. 51, 123); the neck (of the body) (H. v. 9; vi, 9; viii, 10); the bosom (including the neck) (El., Śiv. 814, K.Pr. 102). **—dāmāna** (or **dāmàn^{i}**) **karun** —दामान (दामंनि) करुन् । वस्त्राधरोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to make the collar into a skirt, to turn (a coat) upside down (a device for giving an old garment a new lease of life). **—phirun** —फिरुन् । वस्त्रव्यत्ययस्यूतिः m.inf. to turn a (worn) garment back to front (to give it a new lease of life). **—walun** —वलुन् । सकोपबलात्कारः, सर्पकर्तृकशरीरावरणम् m.inf. 'to cover the neck'; hence, angrily to scold or attack (Rām. 553); to be surrounded by the coils of a serpent (of a man, beast, tree, etc.) (lit. or met.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 346, 1073, 1191, 1614).

nāla-düj^{ü} नाल-दंजू । गलभागककर्पटखण्डम् f. a kerchief or piece of cloth fastened to the neck of a garment (before or behind) to strengthen it, or to protect it from dirt. **-dol^{u}** -दंलु । आसत्त्या गतागतम् m. 'the skirt on the neck', urgent coming and going (in order to accomplish some purpose), going urgently backwards and forwards. **-dol^{u} kaḍun** -दंलु कडुन् । गतागतप्रयासाप्तिः m.inf. to experience the worry of coming and going long journeys for some purpose (esp. fruitlessly). **-hoṭ^{u}** -हंटु । कण्ठप्रदेशः m. the neck and the parts near it (of a man or beast, or of a garment) (YZ. 374). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । (वस्त्र-)परित्यागः m.inf. to draw off from the neck, to put (or take) off a garment (Śiv. 1329). **-khol^{u}** -खंलु । विशालगलः adj. (f. **-khüj^{ü}** -खंजू), (of a garment) wide-necked, too loose in the neck.

nāla-mot^{u} नाल-मंतु । आलिङ्गनम् m. an embrace, embracing (K. 399). **-mot^{u} karun** -मंतु करुन् m.inf. to embrace [Śiv. 505, 890, 1615; Rām. 1115, 1481 (pl.), 1733 (pl.); K. 246 (pl.), 461 (pl.), 475 (pl.), 857 (pl.); YZ. 354 (pl.)]. **nālamati raṭun** नालमति रटुन् । अत्यालिङ्गनम् m.inf. to hold in an embrace, to give a long and affectionate embrace (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1468, 1556; K. 265, 292, 750, 1012, 1015, 1025, 1129).

nāla-pakh^{a}sh नाल-पख्श् । कण्ठभागखण्डिका m. (in making a garment) the piece cut out of the cloth to make the orifice for the neck. **—roṭ^{u}-mot^{u}** —रंटु-मंतु । बलाद्गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **—rüṭ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —रंटू-मंच़ू), seized by the neck, seized so that one cannot proceed, arrested. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । बलाद्ग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize by the neck, arrest, to seize forcibly and retain (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 762); to embrace (Śiv. 275, YZ. 371). **-tr^{a}th** -त्रथ् or **-trith** -त्रिथ् । कण्ठभागच्छेदः m. (sg. dat. **-tr^{a}tas** -त्रतस् or **-tritas** -त्रितस्), the slit in a garment for the neck.

nöl^{i} नांलि adv. on the neck (e.g. with reference to a necklace, garland, or the like) (Śiv. 2, 88, 169, 266, 978, 1106, 1153, 1326; K. 60, 85, 927; YZ. 22); (with reference to garments) (worn) on the person (Śiv. 98, 166, 889, 1037, 1607; Rām. 763, 1448; K.Pr. 152). **—gōmot^{u}** —गोमंतु । सकोपं परिभाषमाणः perf. part. (f. **—gömüts^{ü}** —गांमंच़ू), worn on the neck (YZ. 36); one who angrily scolds or threatens. **—gatshun**

—गछुन् । सकोपभाषणम् m.inf. angrily to scold, threaten (K.Pr. 152). —**tshun^{u}-mot^{u}** —छुनु-मतु । आच्छादनेन परिचितः perf. part. (f. **tshün^{u}-müts^{u}** छुनू-मचू), put on the neck (e.g. a necklace) (Śiv. 891); put on the neck, (of a garment) worn, donned. —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । आच्छादनम् m.inf. to put (a necklace, etc.) on the neck (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 163, 194, 1794; Rām. 489, 512, 715); to put on the neck, to put on, don (a garment) (Śiv. 1709; H. viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; YZ. 374; K.Pr. 26, *nál tshᵒ*); to throw a rope round the neck, to halter (K.Pr. 102).

nāl 2 नाल् نعل । उपानच्छस्त्रम् m. a horseshoe (El.; H. xi, 17; K.Pr. 73, misprinted *náe*); the horseshoe-like iron 'tips' fastened to the heel or sole of a human being's shoe. **-band** -बन्द् نعل بند । पादुकाशस्त्रसंदापनकारः m. a shoeing smith (El.); a maker of iron tips for shoes. **-band^{i}** -बन्दि (= نعل بندي) । करः f. shoeing (a horse or other beast), giving (a horse) new shoes; a light tribute, horseshoe money (exacted under Musalmān rule, on the plea of keeping up the cavalry of the state, or in consideration of the horsemen not devastating the country). **-band^{i} lagün^{u}** -बन्दि लगंनू । करनियमः f.inf. such a tax to be imposed. **-band^{i} lāgün^{u}** -बन्दि लागंनू । करनियमनम् f.inf. to impose such a tax. —**lāgan^{i}** —लागंनि । अश्वादिशफादौ शस्त्रयोजना, विनयनभर्त्सनम् m. pl. inf. to apply shoes, to shoe (a horse); to scold (a woman to teach her manners), to chide, admonish.

nāla-khünḍ^{u} नाल-खंडू । उपानच्छस्त्रैकभागः f. a piece of a horseshoe. **-khŏr** -खुर् or **-khōr** -खोर् । उपानच्छस्त्रैकपादिका m. a hoof of a horseshoe, i.e. the shoe of a single hoof, a single horseshoe.

nāl 3 नाल् m. a ring (El.).

nāla 1 नाल । मध्यकुल्या m. an artificial watercourse, a channel, a canal (esp. when forming a boundary between two pieces of land) (Śiv. 1680, Rām. 244).

nāla 2 नाल نالہ । आर्तनादः f.pl. complaints, lamentations, moans, groans (Śiv. 165, 1249, 1258); a hubbub, outcry (K. 153); grief (El., who makes the word m.); as adv. with loud lamentations (Rām. 445, 875). —**dinĕ** —दिन्न । बद्धाक्रन्दनम् f. pl. inf. to lament, complain (esp. with reproaches) (Rām. 278, 1540; H. vii, 22–3; YZ. 41, 102, 475). —**trāwanĕ** —त्रावन्न f. pl. inf. to pour forth lamentations (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 893, 1551).

nālan lagun नालन् लगुन् । आक्रन्दारम्भणम् m.inf. to lament (to a person), to appeal to a person with loud lamentations. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. to come to lamentations, to begin lamentations (Rām. 279).

nālē नाले postpos. or prep. with, together with (a corruption of Hindī) (H. xi, 4).

nal^{i} नलि । नालिका f. a pipe, a tube. **-cīr^{u}** -चीरु f. a machine for boring or cutting pipes (Śiv. 1018). **nali-wôn^{u}** नलि-वोनु । नालिकायन्त्रजलम् m. pipe-water, water conveyed through a pipe.

nila 1 निल m. for **nīla 2** in the following:— —**phiran^{i}** —फिरंनि or —**phirawan^{i}** —फिरवंनि । स्थाणुविशेषावर्तनाभ्यासः m. pl. inf. to whirl an athletic's club.

nila 2 निल for **nīl 2**, in the following:— **-khrün^{u}** -खुंन्नू । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, described as a creeper with a long dark-coloured leaf. **-krôsh^{u}** -क्रोशु । चाषपक्षी m. (f. **-krösh^{u}** -क्रांशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraish*); cf. **nīla-krôsh^{u}**, s.v. **nīl 2**. **-pūt^{u}** -पूतु । पार्वतीयः कपोतः m. a kind of pigeon found in the highest mountains (where no other birds and no trees are observed).

nīl 1 नील् or **nīla-nāg** नील-नाग । नागराजविशेषः m. N. of a Nāga king or snake-deity (see **nāg 2**) (Śiv. 1169). It was by following his advice that Kashmīr is said to have been freed from Piśācas, and rendered habitable by men all the year round. Before that the country had been occupied by Piśācas for six months in each year. His habitation was close to the famous spring now called Nīla-nāg, near the village of Vērnāg, and is the traditional source of the river Vēth or Jehlam (RT.Tr. II, 411). There is another small lake called by his name situated in a valley between two spurs descending from the Pīr Pantsāl range (ib. 474).

nīl 2 नील् نیل । रागविशेषः, मूर्छा f. the colour blue, the dark blue; lividity; (in Kāshmīrī) convulsions (the disease of children); cf. **nyūl^{u}**. —**gatshün^{u}** —गछंनू । मूर्छागमः f.inf. an attack of convulsions to come on.

nīla-gur^{u} नील-गुरु । श्वेताश्वः m. a horse white [*sic*] all over, a grey horse. **-har** -हर् । मण्डविकृतिः m. the turning dark (i.e. going bad) of the cream of milk, top-scum of jam, or the like; cf. **har 2**. **-kh^{u}r^{u}** -खरु । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain bird, described as small and dark-coloured, with a long tail and a prolonged sweet-sounding call. **-khūr^{u}** -खूरु । लताविशेषः f. name of a certain creeping plant, described as not tall, with long slender leaves and small spiny fruit. **-kanṭh** -कंठ् m. (sg. dat. **-kanṭhas** -कंठस), he who possesses a blue neck, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed blue by his swallowing the deadly *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (Śiv. 169, 192, 235, etc.). **-kün^{u}** -कंनू । श्यामशिलाविशेषः a kind of

hard dark-coloured stone (used for making mortars and the like) (Rām. 517). **-krôshᵘ** -क्रोशु । चाषपक्षी m. (f. **-kröshü** -क्रांशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraish*; Śiv. 1693, 1816); cf. **nila-krôshᵘ**, s.v. **nila 2.** **-kray** -क्रय् f. *Crozophora tinctoria, Trichodesma indica* (El., where the word is spelt *-krai*). **-kūṭhⁱ** -कूठि f. an indigo factory (Gr.M.) (borrowed from Hindī *nīl-kōṭhī*). **-pal** -पल् । महाशिलाविशेषः m. 'blue rock', a certain kind of stone found in large blocks of a dark colour. **-ras** -रस् । विकृतजलम् m. 'blue juice', liquid (such as the water of a lake, or the juice of curds, etc., or of cooked food) which has become corrupt. **-sar** -सर् । विकृतरसः m., id. **-sârⁱ gatshun** -संरि गछुन् । अत्याहतिप्राप्तिः m.inf. (of juice, as ab.) to become black and corrupt; (of the whole body when bruised) to become black and blue. **-sârⁱ karun** -संरि करुन् । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to make juice (as ab.) become corrupt; to make a person's whole body black and blue (by a beating or the like). **-tõg** -तोँग् । आघातविस्फोटः m. a bruise (turned black and blue). **-tõg khārânⁱ** -तोँग् खारंनि । आघातविस्फोटोत्पादनम् m. pl. inf. to cause a black or blue bruise (by a blow or the like). **-tõg khasânⁱ** -तोँग् खसंनि । आघातोत्थविस्फाटोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. such bruises to rise (i.e. to occur). **-thŏth** -थुथ् । तुत्थाञ्जनम् m. (sg. dat. **thŏthas** थुथस्), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. **-warih** -वरिह् । अपाकसंवत्सरः m. a year in which the crops do not ripen, a famine year. **-waṭh** -वठ् । श्यामशिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), a kind of large dark stone (generally globular) (according to El., s.v. *nīlawat*, this is marble, said to be found in a quarry behind the famous Shālimār Gardens) (Rām. 1582).

nīla 2 नील (for 1, cf. **nīl 1** and 2) । मल्लाभ्यासमुद्गरः m. a kind of athlete's club; cf. **nila 1.** **-bözⁱ** -बांज़ि । मुद्गरपरिवर्तक्रीडा f. the athlete's exercise of whirling one of these clubs.

nīlⁱ नीलि, **nīli** नीलि, **nīlis** नीलिस्, etc.; see **nyūlᵘ**.

nílu, see **nilyuwᵘ**.

nolᵘ नंलु । अखण्डवराटकः m. a complete, unbroken, cowry (cf. **gᵃsa-nolᵘ**, p. 307*a*, l. 18; **hāra-nolᵘ**, p. 344*b*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 9); hence, a small lump (of anything) (L.V. 81).

nálⁱ-baith नंलि-बैथ् । वराटकाधःपरिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **-baitas** -बैतस्), (in gambling) the falling upside down of a cowry (cf. **gᵃsa-nolᵘ baith dyunᵘ**, p. 307*a*, l. 20).

nūl नूल् । नकुलः m. a mongoose, an ichneumon (L. 109, Rām. 97); (according to El.) a rat, a weasel.

nūla-cika नूल-चिक । नकुलारावः f.pl. the cry of the mongoose; a similar cry uttered by a human being or beast. **-har** -हर् । नकुलयुद्धम् f. a fight between mongooses, or a fight between a mongoose and a snake; met. a fight between men or animals in which each is regardless of wounds. **-kala** -कल । नकुलतुल्यशिराः m. one who has a mongoose's head, i.e. a person possessing a head with a long fine snout. **-wöjü** -वांज़ू । नकुलगृहम् f. the hole of a mongoose (i.e. its den).

nalciband m. a pipe-stalk maker (El.).

nalagī नलगी । दुर्वृत्तिः f. bad, deceitful conduct.

nilujᵘ निलुजु or **nīlyujᵘ** नीलिजु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the mallard (*Anas boscas*) (of whose skin *pōstīns* are made for the wealthy. The four curled central feathers of the tail are worn by the Panjābī and Hindōstānī women, and are called **kōndal**) (El. *nilūj*; L. 129, *nilij*). **nīlijⁱ-tāj** नीलिजि-ताज् । पक्षिविशेषचूडा m. the crest of this bird.

nalka नल्क । जलवाहिनालिका m. a water-pipe, a pipe for conveying water. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । नालिकोत्थजलम् m. water conveyed through a pipe.

nalam नलम् । अपह्नवः m. false denial (e.g. of the receipt of money entrusted, or that one has done or said something), false disowning, disclaiming, or repudiation (K.Pr. 152). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । अपह्नवविधानम् m.inf. to deny falsely as ab., to embezzle.

nīlam नीलम् نیلم । रत्नविशेषः (इन्द्रनीलरत्नम्) m. a sapphire (K. 922). **nīlama-kān** नीलम्-कान् । इन्द्रनीलाकरः f. a sapphire-mine.

nilām निलाम् or **lilām** लिलाम् m. an auction (Gr.M.).

nālamotᵘ नालमंतु, see p. 632*b*, l. 23.

nālönⁱ नालांनि । सोपालम्भं समाक्रन्दन् adj. (f. **nālöñü 1** नालांञू; for **2**, see s.v.), one who mingles lamentations with reproaches; one who petitions with lamentations.

nālun नालुन् । सोपालम्भसमाक्रन्दः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nālyōv** नाल्योव्), to lament (Śiv. 181; Rām. 207, 675, 1491); to lament reproachfully.

nīlun नीलुन् । श्यामतोद्भवः, हरिद्वर्णापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nīlyōv** नील्योव्), to become blue, dark blue, livid (Rām. 1022, 1210; YZ. 96); to become green (e.g. of the leaf of a plant); (the causal of this verb is **nīlanāwun**, not **nīlᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)). **nīlyō-motᵘ** नील्यो-मंतु । आपन्नहरित-(नील-)वर्णः perf. part. (f. **nīlyē-mütsü** नील्ये-मंचू), become blue; become green.

nīlanāwun नीलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīlanôwᵘ** नीलनोवु), to make blue or green (Gr.Gr. 174; cf. **nīlun**).

nālöñü 1 नालांञू । ससुपालम्भन्ती f. of **nālönⁱ**, q.v.

nālōn^{ü} 2 नालांनू । उपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of leather shoe.

nīlis नीलिस्, see **nyūl^{u}**.

nölish नॉलिश نالش f. a complaint or accusation (in a court of law) (El., Gr.M.).

nālawun^{u} नालवुनु । समाक्रन्दनः n.ag. (f. **nālavün^{ü}** नालवंनू), one who makes lamentations mixed with reproaches.

nalawat, see **nal-wath**, p. 632*a*, l. 6.

nīlyuj^{u} नीलिजु, see **niluj^{u}**.

nā-lāyĕkh ना-लायख् نالائق adj. c.g. unworthy, unfit (Gr.M., *nā-lōikh*).

nilyuw^{u} निलिवु or **nīlyuw^{u} नीलिवु ।** बलाद्दापनम्, बलात्प्रेरणम् m. (sg. dat. **nilivis निलिविस्** or **nīlivis** नीलिविस्), the act of causing a person to give or award (money, punishment, etc.), or of causing him to do anything, compulsion (K.Pr. 200, *nilu*). **—āsun —आसुन् ।** बलात्कारसंभवः m.inf. compulsion to exist. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु ।** बलात्कारापातः m.inf. compulsion to be experienced. **—ƀhunun —छुनुन् ।** बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to use compulsion, as ab.

nam 1 नम् । नखः, नौकाग्रम् m. the nail of finger or toe (cf. **ong^{u}ji-nam**, p. 33*b*, l. 27; **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 5; **khōra-n°**, p. 410*b*, l. 1; **mŏkhta-n°**, p. 561*a*, l. 12; **maīzi-n°**, p. 615*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 93; L. 462; Rām. 1022; H. v, 6; YZ. 329, 546; K.Pr. 163, 243); the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., also the stern) (Śiv. 1841, K.Pr. 76) (cf. **nāvi-nam**, s.v. **nāv** 2). **—din^{i} —दिनि ।** आशयज्ञापनार्थसान्त्वनादिः m. pl. inf. to coax or wheedle a person to reveal a secret. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु ।** नखविवृतिः m.inf. to apply the nail; hence, to open out with the nails compact or tangled wool, cotton, or the like; to scratch with the nails (oneself or another). **—kāsán^{i} —कासंनि ।** नखच्छेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or pare the nails. **—lath nāvi lath —लथ् नावि लथ् ।** दोलायितत्वव्यग्रता f. 'a kick on the prow and a kick on the boat itself', bewilderment caused by having to be in two places at once or having to do two things at once. **—phirun —फिरुन् ।** नौकायाः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn the prow, (when a boat is tied by one end to the bank for loading purposes) to turn the boat round with the other end to the shore (for loading at that end also); cf. **nama-phyur^{u}**, bel. **—raṭun —रटुन् ।** नौकाग्रभागस्य कूले योजना, प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to fasten the prow of a ship (to the shore), to moor a ship in this way; to back one party in wordy warfare. **—thawán^{i} —थवंनि ।** नखरचणम् m. pl. inf. to keep the nails uncut. **—tal on^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् ओनु-मतु ।** स्वायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—tal ün^{ü}-müƀ^{ü} —तल् ओंनू-मंचू**), brought under one's nail, (a person or thing) completely brought (after difficulty) into one's power or under one's influence. **—tal anun —तल् अनुन् ।** स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to bring under one's power or influence. **—tal thow^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् थोवु-मतु** or **—tal thôw^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् थोवु-मतु ।** स्वायत्तस्थापितः perf. part. (f. **—tal thü(thö)v^{ü}-müƀ^{ü} —तल् थं(थां)वू-मंचू**), brought under a person's power or influence. **—tal thawun —तल् थवुन्** or **—tal thāwun —तल् थावुन् ।** स्वाधीनस्थापनम् m.inf. to bring (a person or thing, without delay) under one's own power or influence. **—tulán^{i} —तुलंनि ।** अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to lift the nails, to torment another (e.g. by making him do extra hard, difficult, or unpleasant work). **—tal rūd^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् रूदु-मतु ।** वशे स्थितः perf. part. (f. **—tal rūz^{ü}-müƀ^{ü} —तल् रूजू-मंचू**), staying, or fixed, under another's power or influence. **—tal rot^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् रंटु-मतु ।** वशे गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **—tal rüṭ^{ü}-müƀ^{ü} —तल रंटू-मंचू**), kept wholly or partly under one's own power or influence. **—tal raṭun —तल् रटुन् ।** वशे ग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize and put, or keep, a person or thing under one's influence (esp. secretly). **—tal rōzun —तल् रोज़ुन् ।** वशस्थितिः m.inf. (of a person or thing) to remain or stay under a person's power or influence. **—ta māz —त माज़् ।** समीपसंबन्धी m. 'nail and flesh', very near relationship, close kinship. **—trakarun —त्रकरुन् ।** नौकाग्रभागप्रोन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. the bow of a ship to be too high (e.g. from overloading the stern, or from running aground). **—ƀalán^{i} —चलंनि ।** अत्यायासः m. pl. inf. 'the nails to run away', to be put to excessive expenditure of labour (e.g. in searching for something destroyed or hidden, or in polishing and scouring cooking utensils). **—ƀarán^{i} —चरंनि ।** नखदैर्घ्यापत्तिः m. pl. inf. the nails to become long (e.g. in keeping a vow). **—ƀaṭán^{i} —चटंनि ।** अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut off the nails; to torture a person (e.g. to acquire information). **—wŏthán^{i} —वथंनि ।** अतिखेदाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the nails to rise (K.Pr. 152); to be tormented (e.g. to perform some difficult task in very cold weather) (K.Pr. 217).

nama-khünd^{ü} नम-खंडू । नखखण्डम् f. a piece of a nail, a chip of a nail. **—phyur^{u} —फियु ।** नौकाप्रान्तपरिवर्तनम् m. the turning of the prow, i.e. the changing the end of the boat fastened to the shore (as in **nam phirun**, ab.). **-sār -सार् ।** नौकाग्रभागबन्धनः f. the post at the prow of a boat uniting the two sides. **-sör^{ü} -सांरू ।** नखस्पर्शः f. touching a person with the nails (e.g. to draw his attention). **— wāyun — वायुन ।** अग्रे स्थित्वा

नौपरिचालनम् m.inf. to propel a boat (by standing at the prow and wielding an oar, punting-pole, or the like).

nami kodu-motu नमि कड्-मतु । अनायासयुक्तिसाधितः perf. part. (f. —**küdü-müṭsü** —कडू-मंचू), accomplished gradually and successfully (as in the next). —**kadun** —कडुन् । युक्त्या साधनम् m.inf. to extract by the nail (as a kernel is extracted by scraping of the rind with the nails); hence (esp. of some work which is not directly under one's own authority) without trouble gradually to accomplish it in accordance with one's own needs. —**kāday** —काडय् । युक्त्या साधनम् f. gradual accomplishment of a work properly and without trouble (cf. the preceding). -**taj** -तज् । नखतूलिका f. a nail-pick, a little spike for cleaning the finger-nails from dirt accumulated under them. —**ṭsolu** —च़लु । अरोचकः adj. (f. -**ṭsüjü** -च़ंजू), (of a child or the like) disgusting or repellent in appearance (owing to thinness, dirtiness, bad condition, or the like) (cf. the next); cf. **nomu** 1 for this sense. —**ṭsolu-motu** —च़लु-मंतु । निरायाससिद्धीभूतः, अरोचकः, चीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**ṭsüjü-müṭsü** —चंजू-मंचू), accomplished without trouble (cf. the next); thin, wasted away (e.g. as a starveling child) (cf. **nomu** 1); (of a child or the like) disgusting, repellent (owing to thinness, etc.). —**ṭsalun** —च़लुन् । निरायाससिद्धिः m.inf. to be accomplished without difficulty (cf. —**kadun,** ab.). -**ṭsūr** -चूर् । नखचौरः m. a thief with the nail; (esp. in gambling 'odd or even' with cowries) one who cheats by concealing with the finger-nail one cowry of those thrown down, so as to make the number counted favourable to the cheater. -**ṭsūrī** -चूरी । नखचौर्यम् f. cheating, as ab. -**ṭsūrü** -चूरू । नखाहतिः f. (usually of a child) persistently scratching a sore or wound on one's own body to allay the irritation, even when forbidden.

namuku नमुकु । नखसंबन्धी, नौकाग्रभवः adj. (f. **namücü** नमंचू), of, or belonging to, a finger- or toe-nail; of, or belonging to, the prow of a boat.

naman kijĕ diñĕ नमन् किज्य दिञ । अतितोदना f. pl. inf. to thrust spikes under the nails; met. to torment, torture. —**mĕṭsü aṭsüñü** —म्यंचू अचंञू । अतिखेदाप्तिः f.inf. dirt to get under the nails; met. to be greatly worried (cf. K.Pr. 152).

nam 2 नम् or **nau** नौ card. the word used for 'nine', see **nav 1,** when spoken of as a separate number, as in **akh nau** or **akh nam,** one nine (W. 104).

nām नाम् نام । नाम m. a (person's) name (W. 110; L.V. 8; Śiv. 677, 1014, 1113, etc.; Rām. 394, 1655; K. 127, 215; YZ. 256; K.Pr. 260); cf. **nāv 1.** —**gandani** —गंडनि । परिवादप्रबन्धः m. pl. inf. to bind names; hence (of a bard) to recite a poetical narrative (of events, or of heroes), to recite a literary work. —**rōzani** —रोज़नि । चरित्रकथावशेषः m. pl. inf. (merely) the names to remain, (of some person or occurrence) all to be forgotten except the name. —**thawani** —थवनि । चरित्रावशेषणम् m. pl. inf. to leave nothing but the name to remain (as ab.). -**warī** -वरी نام وری । प्रसिद्धिः f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nāma-warī,** bel.

nāma-lag नाम-लग् । प्रख्यातः adj. e.g. become famous, well-known. -**logu** -लगु । रूढीभूताभिख्यः adj. (f. -**lüjü** -लंजू), famous, well-known (by tradition), conventionally accepted by name as illustrating certain qualities. —**lagun** —लगुन् । नामोपन्यासः m.inf. to be fixed on the name, to be debited or credited against (so-and-so's) name, to be imputed to, to be ascribed to. -**pay** -पय् । संकेतः m. information (regarding some hidden person or thing); a person's address (where he is to be found). -**pay hyonu** -पय् ह्योनु । अन्वेषणम् m.inf. to search for, to set inquiries in motion for. -**war** -वर् (= نام آور) । प्रख्याताभिख्यः adj. e.g. famous, renowned, celebrated. -**warī** -वरी (= نام آوری) । सत्कीर्तिः f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nām-warī,** ab.

nāma नाम نامہ m. a letter, an epistle (Rām. 832); a document; a book, a history, story (Rām. 1765). -**pōgām** -पांगाम नامہ پیغام । संदेशः m. a message (of news), news sent. -**pōgām anun** -पांगाम अनुन् । (संदेशानयनम्) वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः m.inf. to bring news (of so-and-so). -**pōgām phērun** -पांगाम फेरुन् । वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. news to be circulated, to get news (of so-and-so), to hear about (e.g. about some distant friend's condition). -**pōgām phirun** -पांगाम फिरुन् । वृत्तान्तनिवेदनम् m.inf. to circulate news (as ab.). -**pōgām yunu** -पांगाम युनु । संदेशप्राप्तिः m.inf. news (as ab.) to be received.

nāmi नंमि card. the multiplicative form of **nav 1,** nine, as in **zah nāmi aradāh,** two nines are eighteen.

nēm नेम् । नियमः, धर्माचारः, नैत्यकवृत्तिः, व्रतानुष्ठानम् m. rule, principle, regular practice (of anything), custom, rule (Gr.M.); religious observance (cf. **nēti-nēma-kini,** s.v. **nĕth 2**) (Śiv. 1111, 1213, 1532); a vow, the keeping of a vow; cf. **nĕyĕm.** -**darm** -दर्म । नियमधर्मः m. (among Hindūs) virtuous conduct consisting in (or associated with) all the various religious ceremonies and obligations. —**karun**

—karun —करुन् । नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to perform the rule, (among Hindūs) to live according to Hindū religious rule; to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote (Gr.M.). —rachun —रछुन् । नियमपालनम् m.inf. to adhere to custom. —thawun —थवुन् । बलिनियमः, व्रतपालनम् m.inf. to carry out a vow, to perform a promised vow; to carry out a vow (in the sense of carrying out a fast, a religious duty, or the like).

nēma-bod[u] नेम-बडु । महातपाः, नियमासक्तः adj. (f. **-büḍ**[ü] -बडू), one who has become eminent by the long and strict performance of austerities, fasts, or the like. —**pyōmot**[u] —प्योमतु । त्यक्तनियमः perf. part. (f. —**pyēmüs**[ü] —प्येमचू), fallen from the rule, i.e. one who has given up attending to some rule, performing a fast, regularly performing Hindū religious duties, or the like. —**pyon**[u] —प्युनु । आचारपतनम् m.inf. to give up performing duties (as ab.). **-rost**[u] -रस्तु । नियमहीनः, अनियतम् adj. and adv. (f. **-rüsh**[ü] -रछू), one who does not follow the usual and obligatory religious observances; without order, without discipline (Gr.M.); as adv. without rule, irregularly. **-sost**[u] -संस्तु । सद्धर्मसेवनशीलः f. (**-süsh**[ü] -संछू), one who habitually performs proper religious observances. **-wôl**[u] -वोलु । व्रतासक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who is particular in carrying out religious observances.

nēmuk[u] नेमकु । धर्मसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **nēmüc**[ü] नेमचू), of, or belonging to, religious observances, etc.

nĕm[i] न्यमि, see **nyomb**[u].

nēm[i] नेमि । शिलामयोदूखलिका f. a kind of stone mortar (in which Indian hemp or the like is pounded).

nīm 1 नीम्, see **nyun**[u]

nīm 2 नीम نیم adj. half, in such Persian phrases as **nīm garm** نیم گرم adj. lukewarm (El.). **nīm khanda** نیم خندہ m. a half-laugh, a smile (El.).

nima निम, see **nyun**[u].

nọ̈m[i] न्वमि, **nŏmi** न्वमि, see **yih 1**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nöm[i] **1** नांमि, i.q. **nömi**, in the following :—**nöm**[i] **sūr** नांमि चूर् । प्रख्यातगुणकः m. a notorious thief; hence, (met.) a famous, or well-known, person (whether a thief or not).

nöm[i] **2** नांमि in **nöm**[i] **nāma** नांमि नाम । प्रतिनामधेयम् adv. name by name.

nömī नांमी نامی । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. e.g. named; hence, well-named, famous, celebrated, notorious.

nom[u] **1** नमु । अल्पमात्रः, लवः m. as much as can be raised on the finger-nail, a very little (of anything) (cf. **hissa-n°**, p. 354*a*, l. 49); as adj. (f. **nüm**[ü] नमू), thin, wasted away (e.g. a starveling child); cf. **nam 1.** —**abun** —अचुन् । कार्श्यकृशतापत्तिः m. wasting away (as ab.) to enter (i.e. to become manifest).

nom[u] **2** नमु m. a group of nine (Gr.Gr. 84); with the suffix of the indefinite article, **nomwah khanḍā**, a group of about nine but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nôm[u] नोमु । नामयुक्तः adj. (f. **nöm**[ü] नांमू), having a name; having such-and-such a name, named (so-and-so) (often —°) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 782, 796, 959; Rām. 457; K. 373, 485, 635, 670, 687, 714, 867, 887). Cf. **nôv**[u].

nĕmb[i] न्यंबि, see **nyomb**[u].

nambal नंबल् । नड्वलसरः f. a grass-grown lake, a lake choked by vegetation, a shallow lake, a marsh, swamp (it has rich peaty soil, L. 320) (cf. **gör**[i]**-n°**, p. 298*a*, l. 41; **gāsa-n°**, p. 307*b*, l. 40 (L. 320, 464); **nadār**[i]**-n°**, p. 623*a*, l. 36); a ferry, a ford (El.).

nambala-syom[u] नंबल-स्यमु । आनूपिकमलसंघातः m. the silt of a marsh (washed out in the rainy season, and, when deposited on paddy fields, increasing the fertility).

nambali-both[u] नंबलि-बठु । आनूपिककूलम् m. the edge, bank, or margin of a marsh. **-dāj**[i] -दंजि or **-düj**[ü] -दंजू । आनूपिकक्षेत्रम् f. a field (usually a rice-field) in a marsh. **-dānĕ** -दान्य । आनूपिकधान्यम् m. (a kind of) paddy grown in a marsh. **-gām** -गाम । नड्वलकृषिग्रामः m. a village, the cultivated land of which consists of marsh. **-gāsa** -गास । अनूपतृणम् m. marsh-grass. **-wôn̆**[u] -वोञु । नड्वलानूपजलम् m. marsh-water.

nĕmbis न्यंबिस्, see **nyomb**[u].

namca-bal नमच-बल् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Namuci-bila*, where there is the cave of the demon Namuci, which formed an entrance to Pātāla, or the infernal regions. Cf. RT.Tr. iii, 468.

namda नमद् نمدہ or **namada** नमद । आस्तरणपटविशेषः m. felt or close woollen cloth (formed without weaving) used in coverings for horses or in garments to keep off rain (L. 377). **-gor**[u] -गरु । आस्तरणविशेषकारः m. a maker of this felt, a maker of felt rugs (El.). **-gār**[i]**-bāy** -गरि-बाय् । आस्तरणविशेषकारस्त्री f. his wife. —**gathun** —गछुन् । स्थूलकृशतापत्तिः m.inf. to become felt; hence, to become stiff and hard (e.g. woollen cloth from much washing); to become hard and tough (e.g. a stale cake). **-khünd**[ü] -खंडू । आस्तरणविशेषखण्डम् f. a piece of this felt. **-mọ̈d** -मोंड् । आस्तरणविशेषसंयोजना f. joining up pieces of felt (done by kneading them

together; cf. mād). **-palav** -पलव् । जीर्णलघुप्रायास्तरणपटविशेषः m. a little ragged bit of a felt quilt.

namūd नमूद् نمود adj. c.g. apparent, visible (El.); shown, exhibited; conspicuous.

nā-umēd نا أميد, **nā-umēdī** نا أميدي; see **nā-wumēd, nā-wumīdī**.

namēdānam نميدانم, the Persian for 'I do not know', used to signify 'ignorance' (K.Pr. 153).

nāmdār नाम्दार् نامدار adj. c.g. noted, renowned, illustrious (Śiv. 414).

namūdār नमूदार् نمودار adj. c.g. apparent, visible, manifest (Śiv. 1119; Rām. 62, 463, 1085); conspicuous.

namakh नमख् نمک m. (sg. dat. **namakas** नमकस्), salt. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्युनु । भरणाप्तिः m.inf. to eat (so-and-so's) salt, to get employment or food, etc., from someone.

nāman नामन् । तर्पणीपात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **nāmüñᵘ** नामंञ्), (among Hindūs) N. of the vessel of wood or copper containing offerings and libations made in place of the *śrāddha*, or full memorial rite, in the name of a deceased child who has died before investment with the sacred thread. The ceremony is performed on the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month of Shrāwun (Skt. *Śrāvaṇa* = July–August) at the bathing place of Kapāla-mōcana. **—diñᵘ** —दिञ् । तर्पणविधिविशेषः f.inf. to make this offering.

namun नमुन् । नम्रीभवनम्, प्रणामविधिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **namyōv** नम्योव्), to bend, to bow (H. vi, 16; K. 70, 74, 494, 583, 719, 937, 988, 1164); to lean, stoop, be crooked (Gr.M.); to bow oneself, in reverence (Śiv. 94, 156, 315); to bow (YZ. 78, 86); to bend down (K.Pr. 168); to be humble (Śiv. 103, Rām. 11); to nod (El.).

namith rōzun नमिथ् रोज़ुन् । नम्रीभावः m.inf. to remain in a bowed condition, to show continual reverence, to be of humble mien.

namyō-motᵘ नम्यो-मतु । नम्रीभूतः, कृतप्रणामः perf. part. (f. **namyē-mütsᵘ** नम्ये-मंच्), bowed, bent; bowed in reverence; bowed, reduced in pride, etc.

namūna नमून نمونه । परीक्षणनिमित्तमात्रा m. a sample, specimen, muster (Gr.M.); pattern, model (Gr.M.); type, form; example to be followed (Gr.M., Rām. 777). **-wörᵘ** -वांरु । परीक्षणार्थमात्रा f. a test sample, a sample of a large consignment of grain or the like sent to the consignee by another route (for comparison with the main consignment when the latter arrives).

namnökī नम्नांकी نمناکی । आर्द्रतया चञ्चलता f. moistness, humidity; flaccidity or slackness due to damp.

namnākh नम्नाख् نمناک । आर्द्रतया चञ्चलतायुक्तः adj. c.g. moist, damp, dank; dewy; flaccid or slack owing to dampness.

namanamath नमनमथ् or **namānamath** नमानमथ् । नवनवतिः card. (pl. dat. **nama(mā)namatan** नम(मा)नमतन्), ninety-nine (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyumᵘ नमनमत्युम् or **namānamatyumᵘ** नमानमत्युम् । नवनवतितमः ord. (f. **nama(mā)namatimᵘ** नम(मा)नमतिम्), ninety-ninth (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyunᵘ नमनमत्युन् or **namānamatyunᵘ** नमानमत्युन् । नवनवतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **nama(mā)namatiñᵘ** नम(मा)नमतिञ्), costing, or worth, ninety-nine (rupees, etc.).

nā-munösib ना-मुनांसिब् نا مناسب adj. c.g. improper, unfit, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

nĕmantran न्यमंत्रन् । निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation (to a feast, etc.).

nĕmantrun न्यमंत्रुन् । निमन्त्रणविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕmontrᵘ** न्यमंत्रु), to invite, issue an invitation (to a feast or the like).

namiñ नमिञ् । नम्रता f. modest demeanour, modesty, humility (Gr.Gr. 120). **namiñĕ kramiñĕ** नमिञ क्रमिञ । अनौद्धत्येन adv. without haughtiness, modestly.

nāmⁱñār नमिञार् । नम्रता m. bowedness, bentness; modesty, humility.

nömpun नांपुन्, **nömpawunᵘ** नांपवुन्, see **nōpun, nōpawunᵘ**.

namĕr नम्यर् । कृशता, अरोचकता m. leanness, thinness, of a wasted appearance; unpleasing appearance, disgustingness (owing to leanness, dirtiness, etc.). Cf. **nam 1** and **nomᵘ 1**.

namrūd नम्रूद् نمرود m. Nimrod (K.Pr. 153). **namrūdanⁱ dam dinⁱ** नम्रूदंनि दम दिनि । स्वीयोत्कर्षभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to give forth the breaths of Nimrod, to boast of one's own great and good qualities, to brag.

nāmard नामर्द् نامرد adj. c.g. unmanly, cowardly, a coward (Rām. 487, 501); impotent.

nā-murād ना-मुराद् نا مراد adj. c.g. unsuccessful; (in Kāshmīrī) without hope, without expectation (H. i, 10).

naṃᵃrun नंमरुन् । नामनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṃᵒrᵘ** नंमरु), to cause to bend, to cause to bow (Gr.M.); to cause another to show reverence by bowing; to bow (the head, etc.) in reverence. **naṃᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** नंमरु-मतु । नामितः perf. part. (f. **naṃᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** नंमरु-मंच्), caused to bow or bend; caused to show reverence by bowing (e.g. one person caused by another, or one's own head caused to bow by one's self).

nōm^{a}ran नोमरन् । संक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **nōm^{a}rüñ^{ü}** नोमरंञ्जू), abstracting, abridgment, giving the meaning of a long statement in a few words, making a précis.

nọ̆m^{a}run न्वम्रुन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nọ̆m^{o}r^{u}** न्वमुरु), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow (Gr.Gr. 7); to humiliate, abase, abash; cf. **nọ̆m^{a}rāwun. nọ̆m^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** न्वमुरु-मतु । नम्रीकृतः perf. part. (**nọ̆m^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** न्वमुरू-मंचू), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōm^{a}run नोमरुन् । संक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōm^{o}r^{u}** नोमुरु), to give the meaning of a long statement in a few words, to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; cf. **nōm^{a}rāwun. nōm^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** नोमुरु-मतु । संक्षिप्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nōm^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नोमुरू-मंचू), abridged, as ab.

nọ̆m^{a}rāwun न्वमरावुन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nọ̆m^{a}rôw^{u}** न्वमरोवु), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow, to bend (El.); to humiliate, abase, abash; to cause to nod (El.); i.q. **nọ̆m^{a}run. nọ̆m^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** न्वमरोवु-मतु । नम्रीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nọ̆m^{a}röv^{ü} - müts^{ü}** न्वमरांवू - मंचू), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōm^{a}rāwun नोमरावुन् । संक्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōm^{a}rôw^{u}** नोमरोवु), to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; i.q. **nōm^{a}run. nōm^{a}rôw^{u} - mot^{u}** नोमरोवु-मतु । संक्षेपितः perf. part. (f. **nōm^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नोमरांवू-मंचू), abridged, etc.

nŏmis न्वमिस्, see **yih 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 89.

nāmūsdār ناموسدار adj. c.g. renowned, famous (El.).

nimēsh निमेश् । निमेषः m. the time occupied in closing the eye, the twinkling of the eye, a moment, an infinitesimal period of time (L.V. 26); opp. to **wunmēsh** (the time occupied in opening the eye) (Śiv. 1069, 1427).

namaskār नमस्कार् । नमस्कारः m. respectful or reverential address, adoration, obeisance (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 5, 39, 66, 319, etc.; Rām. 125, 327, 833, etc.; K. 62, 115, 143, 197, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 102); (according to El.) a compliment.

namát^{i} नमंति card. the multiplicative form of **namath,** ninety, as in **kāh namát^{i} nav hath ta namath,** eleven nineties are nine hundred and ninety (Gr.Gr. 86).

nĕmát^{i} न्यमंति । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. because (of), by reason (of); for the benefit (of); for the purpose (of); for the sake (of), for (Rām. 1057, **Nārān nĕ°,** for the sake of Nārāyaṇa, for God's sake!); on account (of), with a view (to). Cf. **nĕmath.**

niámat, see **nēmath.**

namath नमथ् । नवतिः card. (pl. dat. **namatan** नमतन), ninety (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 548).

nāmath नामथ् । नामग्रहणम् f. (sg. dat. **nāmüts^{ü}** नामंच), calling out by name (as in calling out an attendance list); calling by name, taking the name of. **—diñ^{ü} —**दिञ्जू । संकेतज्ञापनम् f.inf. to point out the name (of a person, place, or thing).

namith नमिथ conj. part. of **namun,** q.v., used as adj. to mean 'prone' (El., written *namut* on p. 185 by a misprint).

nĕmath न्यमथ् । संकेतः f. (sg. dat. **nĕmüts^{ü}** न्यमंचू), an intimation, indication, direction, trace, clue, hint. **—diñ^{ü} —**दिञ्जू । संकेताभिज्ञापनम् f.inf. to give an indication, to hint, direct. **—wanüñ^{ü} —**वनंञ्जू । निमित्ताभिज्ञापनम् f.inf. to explain a reason (for). Cf. **nĕmát^{i}.**

nēmath नेमथ् نعمت । स्वादिष्टभोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **nēmüts^{ü}** नेमंचू), comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, favour, boon, blessing (K.Pr. 206, *niámat*); a delicacy, dainty.

namatyum^{u} नमत्युम् । नवतितमः ord. (f. **namatim^{ü}** नमतिमू), ninetieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

namatyun^{u} नमत्युन् । नवतिमूल्यः adj. (f. **namatiñ^{ü}** नमतिञ्जू), costing, or worth, ninety (rupees, etc.).

nīmüts^{ü} नीमंचू, see **nyun^{u}.**

namawun^{u} नमवुन् । नमनस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **namavüñ^{ü}** नमवंञ्जू), one who bows or bends; bending down (e.g. the branch of a tree laden with fruit); humble, meek; (of a scalepan) going down (owing to its containing the heavier weight); as adv. (अधिकपरिमाणेन) (with verbs of weighing, etc.) in excess, too heavy, on the heavier end of the balance, weighing too much.

nŏmyuk^{u} न्वम्युक्, see **yih 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nimyuz^{u} निमिजु نميز, the Musalmān form of **mimyuz^{u},** q.v.

nĕmāz न्यमाज़ (= نماز, Pahlavī *nemāj*) । उपासनाविशेषः f. prayer, adoration, worship, divine service (El. *namāz*; K.Pr. 89, 157); esp. the prayers prescribed by Musalmān law, which are said five times a day.

nĕmōz^{i} न्यमांज़ि (= نمازي) । उपासनाविशेषासेवी m. a person who prays, one who habitually follows the rules for Musalmān prayer (K.Pr. 204).

nĕmazŏla न्यमज़्वल or **ñĕmazŏla** ञमज़्वल c.g. or **nĕmazŏl^{u}** न्यमज़्वलु (f. **nĕmazŏj^{ü}** न्यमज़्वंजू) । अतिमन्दः adj. very indolent, lazy, torpid, sluggish, laggard.

nān नान् । नाभिः f. (sg. dat. **nāni** नानि, Gr.Gr. 70), the navel.

nāna tsaṭüñ^{ü} नान त्सटंञ्जू । नाभिनालच्छेदः f.inf. to sever the navel cord (Rām. 636). **-dor^{u}** -दरु । दृढचित्तः दृढौदार्यः adj. (f. **-dür^{ü}** -दंरू), possessing a stout navel; hence, courageous, stout-hearted.

nāni-kūṭun नानि-कूटुन् । नाभिनालम् m. the navel cord.

nānā नाना adj. different, of various kinds (K. 226); used °—, as in **nānā-prakör^{i}** नाना-प्रकॉरि adv. of various kinds, of different kinds, in various ways (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1492; K. 200, 682); **-ranga** -रंग, id. (K. 979); **-räng^{i}** -रॅंगि, id. (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

naun̆, see **nav 1.**

nin निन्, **nīn** नीन्, **nina** निन, **nin^{i}** निनि, **ni ni** नि नि, **ninī** निनी, see **nyun^{u}**.

non^{u} नंनु । नग्नः, प्रकाशः, निर्मलः, प्रत्यक्षम् adj. (f. **nūñ^{ü}** नंञ्जू), naked, bare (cf. **nĕtha-non^{u}**, s.v. **nĕtha**; **nakha-n°**, p. 628*b*, l. 10; **nanga-n°**, s.v. **nanga**) (L.V. 88; Śiv. 1196, 1651; Rām. 918; K. 825; K.Pr. 86, 154, 159); bare (of a sword) (H. viii, 6); manifest, apparent, open, public (El. *nōn*; Śiv. 330, 347, 523, 666, 941, etc.; Rām. 787, 1766); famous, renowned (El. *nun*; Śiv. 1902; H. vi, 7); clear, bright, cloudless (of the sky) (Śiv. 268, 331); clear, distinct (of a statement) (K. 141); bright, shining (e.g. gold, an ornament); as adv. clearly, manifestly, visibly.

nān^{i} pöṭh^{i} नंनि पॉठि or **nān^{i} pöṭhin** नंनि पॉठिन् । प्रत्यक्षम् adv. clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly.

nonuy नंनुय् । निर्लज्जम् adj. (**non^{u}** + emphatic **y**), absolutely naked, stark naked (L.V. 46); as adv. shamelessly (u.w. vbs. of abusing and the like).

nañi rāgi नञ्ञि रागि । नग्नपृष्ठ adv. on the bare back (e.g. of a horse, or of a man being whipped, etc.).

nön^{i} नॉनि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, **nān** نان, bread; hence, **nön^{i}-yār** नॉनि-यार् । कृत्रिममित्रम् m. a bread-friend, a sham friend, a false friend, one outwardly friendly (but not heart to heart), a superficial friend (K.Pr. 5). **nön^{i}-yār^{a}z** नॉनि-यारज़् । कृत्रिममैत्री f. superficial friendship.

nūn नून् or sometimes spelt **nun** नुन् (which is also written for **nun^{u}**) । लवणम् m. salt (cf. **basi-n°**, p. 131*a*, l. 48; **ḍāka-n°**, p. 205*b*. l. 31; **krēka-n°**, p. 470*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; L. 463; W. 136; Rām. 187, 842; H. v, 6, *nun*; K.Pr. 36, 66, 71, 109, 153, 159, 218, 245). According to El. (s.v. *nun*) two varieties of salt are found in the bāzārs of Kashmīr, viz. rock salt, from the Panjāb, and powder salt, called **Bŏṭa nūn**, from Ladak. The former is about twice as dear as the latter. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । पशवे लवणभोजनम् m.inf. to feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with salt (K.Pr. 149); to put salt (into something, e.g. to sow salt in earth; cf. **mĕtsi nūn d°**, p. 609*a*, l. 6). **—nābad gatshun** —नाबद् गछुन । अतिसुलभस्यापि दुर्लाभः m.inf. salt to become (as scarce as) sugar-candy; something usually easily obtainable to become unobtainable (e.g. owing to poverty or the like even some cheap necessary to be unobtainable). **—pyon^{u}** —प्यनु । अतिखेदचिन्तापत्तिः m.inf. salt to fall (instead of rain), i.e. something to be greatly missed (e.g. the regret felt for some person or thing lost, until it is restored). **—tsĕṭani bĕhun** —छेटनि ब्यहुन् । हीनाङ्गीभूय कार्याशक्तता m.inf. to sit at salt pounding (i.e. to be reduced to this employment); hence, owing to becoming blind or maimed, to be unable to work.

nūna-atha नून-अथ । निष्फलतापत्तिः m. a hand of salt; the becoming fruitless (of some work begun under favourable auspices). **-bāṭh** -बाठ् । लवणवाहकः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाठस्; his wife is **-bāṭhĕñ** -बाठ्यञ or **-böṭhiñ** -बॉठिञ्), a salt carrier, a man who conveys salt (on camels, bullocks, etc.) from the mine, etc., to the market. **-böṭh^{ü}** -बॉठू । लवणभारविशेषः f. a load of salt (carried on a camel or the like. It weighs 160 seers); cf. **-guna,** bel. **-böṭhil** -बॉठिल् । लवणवाहिवृत्तिः f. the trade of salt-carrying. **-d^{a}h^{ü}r^{ü}** -द्हृरू । लवणत्रिसेटकी f. three seers weight of salt (cf. **d^{a}h^{ü}r^{ü} 2**). **-ḍūnd^{ü}** -डुंडू । लवणतुलादण्डः f. the beam of the scales used for weighing salt. **-drāg** -द्राग् । लवणदुर्मूल्यता m. a salt famine, scarcity of salt, extreme high price of salt. **-guna** -गुन । लवणमानभारविशेषः f. a pack-saddle load of salt, 160 seers of salt; cf. **-böṭh^{ü}**, ab. **-gur^{i}** -गुरि । असत्साम m.pl. horses of salt (which quickly melt away); hence, false conciliation, swindling negotiation, inducing by false promises. **-gur^{i} hāwan^{i}** -गुरि हावनि । व्याजसान्त्वनम् m. pl. inf. to display ... t horses, to induce by false promises, as ab. **-k... n** -खन् । लवणाकरः f. (sg. dat. **-khūñ^{ü}** -खंञ्जू), a salt mine; cf. **khān 3.** **-khĕtsür^{ü}** -ख्यछूरू । लावणमुद्रिका f. too salt pottage (see **khĕtsür^{ü} 2**). **-kamöy^{i}** -कमॉयि । लवणसंग्रहः f. labour at salt, labour in the salt mines. **-kamyul^{u}** -कमिलु । लवणोपार्जकभृत्यः m. a worker in salt mines (whose hair, features, and body generally are white with salt powder). **-kān** -कान् । लवणाकरः f. (sg. dat. **-köñ^{ü}** -कॉञ्जू), a salt mine; cf. **kān 2.** **-küñ^{ü}** -कंञ्जू । लवणशिला f. a lump of rock salt. **-krēkh** -क्रेंख । लवणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas** -क्रेंकस्), a crystal of salt (clear and transparent. It is used as a stone in signet rings, see **krēkh**). **-kara-wôñ^{u}** -कर-वोञ्जु । लवणयुक्तपक्वजलम् m. salt water boiled down, brine. **-maza** -मज़ । लवणास्वादः m. a salt taste, saltishness, the taste of salt (even though no salt be present). **-nār hyuh^{u}** -नार् हिहु । अतिकोपनः adj. (f. **-nār hish^{ü}** -नार् हिशू), like a fire of salt; hence, furiously angry (esp. of a master

or senior angry with a servant or junior). **-phol^{u}** -फलु । लवणखण्डम् m. a lump of salt (not more than about two pounds in weight) (K.Pr. 95). **-phāl^{i} gatshān^{i}** -फलि गछ्नि । अतिशीतसंकोचापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become lumps of salt; (of the hands or fingers) to be shrivelled and shrunk with cold. **-pal** -पल् । चतुर्धटकमितलवणम् m. a piece of salt weighing about four *tōlās*. **-pēn** -पेन् । बलाल्लवणसमर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. **-pīn^{ü}** -पीञ्), forcibly putting lumps of salt into the mouth of a cow or similar animal. **-pyush^{u}** -पिशु । अत्यल्पमात्रलवणम् m. a flea of salt, a very small speck of salt. **-shrād** -श्राद् । लवणश्राद्धविधिः m. an offering of salt to the manes of the deceased made on the fourth day after death by his heirs. **-ṭuj^{i}** -टुजि or **-ṭuj^{ü}** -टुजू । लवणलोष्टम् f. a lump of salt; f. of **-ṭul^{u}**, bel. in a dim. sense. **-ṭukh** -टुख् । अत्यल्पमात्रलवणखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭukas** टुकस्), a very small piece of salt. **-ṭul^{u}** -टुलु । लवणलोष्टम् m. a lump of salt (larger than **-ṭuj^{u}**, q.v.) (K.Pr. 147). **-tral** -त्रल् । लवणमहाखण्डम् f. a large heavy lump of salt. **-trēsh gatshün^{ü}** -त्रेश् गछ्ञू । निरोधेन खेदापत्तिः f.inf. salt-thirst to occur; hence, distress to be experienced by the non-obtainment or withholding of necessary supplies preventing the performance of some urgent and necessary work. **-trēsh karün^{ü}** -त्रेश् करुञ् । निरोधेन खेदनम् f.inf. to cause distress, as ab. **-tsāl** -च़ाल् । लवणप्रसृतिः f. a handful of powdered salt scattered through the fingers. **-tsamal** -च़मल् । मलिनचर्मा adj. e.g. salt-skinned, having the skin fouled by sweat, etc. **-tsop^{u}** -च़पु । लवणक्षुद्रखण्डम् m. a small amount of salt (esp. powdered). **-wān** -वान् । लवणप्राप्तिस्थानम् m. a place where salt is to be got (e.g. a pit where it is dug, or a site where it is piled, or where it is sold). **-wôn^{u} 1** -वोञु । लवणसंसृष्टजलम् m. salt water, water in which salt is dissolved, or which tastes salt. **-wôn^{u} 2** -वोञु । लवणवणिक् m. a salt merchant. **-wānil** -वाञिल् । लवणवाणिज्यम् f. the business of a salt merchant. **-zahār** -ज़हार् । वक्रलवणविक्षतः adj. e.g. (of food) spoiled, uneatable, on account of being too salt.

nun^{u} नुनु । अतिलवणः adj. (f. **nun^{ü}** नुञू), salty, too salt (of food or the like) (Gr.Gr. 15, *nun*; W. 6, *nun*; K.Pr. 93, *nun*).

nun^{i}-pōsh नुनि-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain wild flowering plant, the violet (so called because villagers exchange violets for salt; L. 464, *nuna posh*).

nun^{ü} tsam नुञू च़म । मलिनचर्म f. the skin of a person foul with sweat.

nöncher नांछ्र्, see **nöcher**.

nönch^{a}run नांछ्रुन्, see **nöch^{a}run**.

nand 1 नंद् m. happiness, pleasure, joy; a son (cf. **jasōdā-nand**, p. 377*b*, l. 49); N. of a cowherd who was the foster father of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 990, 1461; K. 108, 127, 403, 471, etc.); (abl. of gen.) **nandani**, in Nanda's house (K. 44).

nanda-gōph नंद-गोफ् (sg. dat. **-gōpas** -गोपस्), or **nanda-gūr^{u}** नंद-गूरु (sg. gen. **-gōryun^{u}** -गोर्युनु), Nand, the cowherd (common as a N.P.) (**-gōph**, K. 99, 115, 317, 345, 357; **-gūr^{u}**, K. 48, 66, 72, *et passim*, gen. 48, 71, 76, 143, 235, etc.). **-lāl** -लाल् m. Nanda's darling, a N. of Krushna (Śiv. 947, 1320, 1380, 1434, 1436, 1447). **-pūr^{u}** -पूरु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a large village on the Dal lake near Śrīnagar.

nand 2 नंद् । द्यूतविशेषगणना f. a certain term in gambling. (One player holds in his fist an unknown number of cowries, and his opponent guesses how many will remain over (three, two, one, or none) after dividing the whole number by four. The game thus is on the lines of our 'odd and even'. If the whole number is exactly divisible by four, so that there is no remainder, the result is called **nand**.) **nanda-pur** नंद-पुर् । द्यूतविशेषः f. the name of this gambling game.

nandī नंदी m. N. of Śiva's door-keeper and chief attendant (cf. **nandikēshŏr**). **nandi-rāza** नंदि-राज़ m., id. (Śiv. 214).

nĕnd 1 न्यंद् । भक्तपिण्डिका f. a piled-up large heap of stale boiled rice (solidified owing to its staleness) (cf. **bata-n°**, p. 137*a*, l. 34, and **nĕng 1**).

nĕnd 2 न्यंद् । कृषिशोधना f. (sg. dat. **nĕndi** न्यंदि), the weeding of a rice-field (L. 327–8, 464, *nind*, *ninda*, 456; Śiv. 1111, 1532; K.Pr. 10); (cf. **atha-nĕnda**, p. 60*b*, l. 6; **dal-nĕnd**, p. 209*b*, l. 16; **gupan-n°**, p. 294*b*, l. 40; **kach-n°**, p. 383*a*, l. 44).

nĕnda-cŏbur न्यंद-चॊबर् । कृषिशोधनशूरः m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras** -चॊबरस्), a man who is energetic at weeding. **-drāv** -द्राव् । संपन्नकृष्टिशोधनं(क्षेत्रम्) adj. e.g. that which has issued from weeding, (a field) that has been weeded. **-kāb** -काब् । कृषिशोधनभोजनम् m. food brought in a cauldron to the field for the people engaged in weeding (cf. قاب). **-kād** -काद् or **-kād^{a}r** -कादर् । कृष्याकर्षणकर्मकरः m. a man engaged to work at weeding.

nĕndi drāmot^{u} न्यंदि द्रामतु । संपन्नकृष्टिशोधनं(क्षेत्रम्) perf. part. (f. **drāmüts^{ü}** द्रामॖच़ू), (a field) of which all the weeding has been completed. **—kod^{u}-mot^{u}** —कॊडु-मॊतु । समापितकृष्टिशुद्धिः perf. part. (f. **—küd^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —कॊडू-मॖच़ू), id. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । कृषिशोधनसमापत्तिः m.inf. to draw out from weeding, the weeding of a field to be completed. **—wasun**

—वसुन् । कृषिशोधनारम्भः m.inf. to begin the weeding (of a field).

nĕndā न्यंदा । अपवादः f. blame, censure, reproach, reproof.

nöndī नांदी, see **nŏdī**.

nunda-bônᵘ नुन्द-बोनु । अतिवत्सलः(बालकः) m. (f. **-bŏñü** -बांञ्रू), a darling child (esp. a child born in old age, or born in a wealthy family); a darling generally (Śiv. 940, 1543; Rām. 247; YZ. 148, 173, 378); (of a child) pretty (El. *nundbón*) (K.Pr. 156).

nundⁱ-kôlᵘ नुन्दि-कोलु । नन्दिचेत्रम(चेत्रविशेषः) m. N. of a sacred lake on Mount Haramŏkh (see p. 343*a*, l. 31) below lake Gangabal (see p. 291*b*, l. 33). Its Sanskrit name was Kālôdaka or Nandisaras (see RT.Tr. II, 407).

nĕndakh न्यंदख । निन्दनशीलः m. (as subst., sg. dat. **nĕndakas** न्यंदकस), blaming, reproachful; censorious, abusive, scurrilous.

nandikēshŏr नंदिकेश्वर् m. N. of one of Śiva's chief attendants (in Skt. Nandikêśvara) (Śiv. 84, 116, 388, 1167); a N. of Śiva himself (Śiv. 867).

nandun नंदुन् । नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. **nandanas** नंदनस्), a rejoicer; a son ('the rejoicer of his father'), esp. a darling son or the son of a wealthy person (Śiv. 1435–6, 1461).

nĕndun 1 न्यंदुन् । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **nĕndanas** न्यंदनस्), a certain vegetable (described as having round leaves and a long sweet stalk). **—wŏsta-hākh** —व्रस्त-हाख् । सूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **—wŏsta-hākas** —व्रस्त-हाकस्), a certain stew made up of the two vegetables **nĕndun** and **wŏsta-hākh**.

nĕndan-barᵃg न्यंदन्-बरग् । शाकविशेषपत्रम(समूहः) m. the leaf of the **nĕndun** plant. **-wŏsta-hākh** -व्रस्त-हाख् । सूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-wŏsta-hākas** -व्रस्त-हाकस्), i.q. **nĕndun wŏsta-hākh**, ab.

nĕndun 2 न्यंदुन् । अपवादविधानम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyondᵘ** न्यंदु), to blame, reproach (K. 1053).

nẹndᵃr न्यंदर् । निद्रा f. sleep (**mütsᵘ nẹndᵃr**, deep sleep, see **motᵘ** 1) (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1311, 1512, 1631; Rām. 674, 908, 1059, 1104; H. v, 6; K. 94, 119, 601; YZ. 34; K.Pr. 35, 95, 139, 154, 189, 253); cf. **nāga-n°**, p. 624*a*, l. 29. **—karüñᵘ** —कर्ञ्रू f.inf. to sleep (El.; H. v, 6; K. 605–6; K.Pr. 257). **—pĕñᵘ** —प्यञ्रू । निद्रालीनीभवनम् f.inf. sleep to fall, to become overwhelmed with sleep, to fall asleep (Rām. 872, 1175; H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 92, 153). **—trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावंञ्रू m.inf. to betake oneself to sleep, to be asleep (Śiv. 861, 1702).

nẹndᵃri-áchⁱ न्यंद्रि-अछि । निद्राव्याप्ताचि f. a sleepy eye, an eye that cannot keep open owing to sleepiness. **-ḍing** -डिंग् or **-ḍingir** -डिंगिर् । ईषत्स्वापः f. a short sleep, a doze (cf. **ḍingir**). **-dĕv** -द्यव । अतिनिद्राविकारः (अतिनिद्रालुः) m. a sleep-demon; hence, sleeping sickness, a disease marked by excessive sleep night and day; a person who is habitually a great sleeper. **-hotᵘ** -हतु । निद्रालीनः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हंच्रू), attacked by sleep, sleepy (Gr.Gr. 136); sound asleep (L.V. 32; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1866; YZ. 47); (of a flower) closed, asleep. **-hatsar** -हत्सर् । निद्राहतत्वम् m. sleepiness; the condition of sound sleep; the closed condition (of a flower). **-magᵃn** -मगन् । गाढनिद्रालीनः adj. c.g. plunged in deep sleep. **-mōth** -मोथ् । निद्रामोहः m. (sg. dat. **-mōtas** -मोतस्), sleep-death, a very sound sleep (such that no sound can break it), a dead sleep. **-nāsh** -नाश् । निद्रानाशविकारः m. breaking of sleep, (as a disease) broken sleep. **-nŏ̃ṭhᵘ** -नोंठु । नष्टनिद्रः adj. (f. **-nŏ̃ṭhᵘ** -नोंठू), one whose sleep has been broken (e.g. by a noise). **-tāch** -ताछ् । अञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of powder (made from a certain black seed) which is used as an eye-medicine. **-ṭhŏla** -ठ्वल । निद्राकुलत्वम् f.pl. 'horn-thrusts of sleep', great sleepiness, the being unable to keep awake. **-wudᵘ** -वुदु । तत्कालतो गतनिद्रः adj. (f. **-wuzᵘ** -वुज़ू), just awakened from sleep. **—wudᵘ-motᵘ** —वुदु-मतु । प्राप्तजागरः perf. part. (f. **—wuzᵘ-mütsᵘ** —वुज़ू-मंचू), awakened from sleep, awake. **—wŏthun** —व्रथुन् m.inf. to rise from sleep, to become awake (El.). **-zŏla** -ज़्वल । अल्पनिद्रा f. a pleasant little sleep, a doze, forty winks.

nūnadār नूनदार् । लवणरससंयुक्तः adj. c.g. salty, salted (of food).

nang नंग् ننگ । लज्जा f. honour, esteem, reputation; shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy; impropriety (El.). **—anüñᵘ** —अनंञ्रू । व्रीडोत्पादनम f.inf. to do blaming, cause remorse. **—yiñᵘ** —यिञ्रू । व्रीडोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shame to come, remorse to be felt.

nanga नंग । निरावरणः adj. c.g. naked, nude, bare (Gr.M.; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1258, 1309; K. 273, 276, 277; K.Pr. 154); (of a criminal or the like) detected (K.Pr. 221); (of a woman showing humility) uncovered, unveiled (K. 453). **—karun** —करुन् । आच्छादनहीनीकरणम m.inf. to make naked, make bare, strip (Gr.M.); to make manifest, display without concealment. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निराच्छादनीभवनम् m.inf. to become nude; to become manifest, to be displayed without concealment. **—mast** —मस्त् or **-masth** -मस्थ् । नग्नो मत्तः m. naked and mad, a naked madman; stark naked (K. 276, K.Pr. 133). **-mastān** -मस्तान् or **-mastāna** -मस्तान । दिगम्बरः m. naked and mad, a naked Hindū ascetic. **-nonᵘ** -नोनु । नग्नः adj. (f. **-nüñᵘ** -नंञ्रू), naked, bare, nude; bared of all necessities, absolutely desolate.

nĕng 1 **न्यंग्** । **अतिभक्तम्** f. a great pile of cooked rice. Cf. **nĕnd 1.**

nĕng 2 **न्यंग्**, see **nĕnga.**

nĕnga **न्यंग** । **समयः(अवसरः)** m. a time, an occasion, the time at which anything occurs (cf. **bata-nĕng,** bel.) (L.V. 50); —**०** as adv. (in this connexion often **nĕng** **न्यंग्** or **nĕngan** **न्यंगन्**), at the time of, in the season of, in the period of. Cf. **buḍ^{a}n-nĕng,** in the period of old age, p. 87. l. 23; **bata-nĕng,** dinner time, p. 137*a*, l. 36; **bata-nĕngan,** at dinner time, id., l. 38.

nangagī **नंगगी** । **आच्छादनापगमात् प्रकाशीभवनम्** f. nakedness, nudeness, bareness; bareness, absence of covering, complete revelation, unveiling (a secret) —**gatshün^{ü}** —**गछ़्नू** । **गूढस्य प्रकाशीभवनम्** f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), complete revelation to occur, to be disclosed. —**karün^{ü}** —**करूंनू** । **गूढप्रकाशनम्** f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), entirely to reveal, to disclose.

nöngil **नांगिल्**, see **nōgil.**

nĕngalan **न्यंगलन्** or **ningalan** **निंगलन्** । **निगरणम्** m. the act of swallowing, gulping down (cf. El. *nyingal,* swallowing).

nĕngalun **न्यंगलुन्** or **ningalun** **निंगलुन्** । **निगरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕngol^{u}** **न्यंगलु**; f. **nĕngüj^{ü}** **न्यंगजू**), to swallow, gulp down (cf. **grōkh n^{o},** p. 302*a*, l. 26; **grōṭh n^{o},** p. 305*a*, l. 17) (El. *ningalun*; Śiv. 980, 1451; Rām. 415; H. vi, 15; K. 191, 345, 737; K.Pr. 216). **nĕngol^{u}-mot^{u}** **न्यंगलु-मंतु** । **निगीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **nĕngüj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **न्यंगजू-मंचू**), swallowed, gulped down. **nĕngalith tshunun** **न्यंगलिथ् छुनुन्** । **जीर्णनम्** m.inf. to swallow completely (Rām. 413); to swallow down, to swallow and digest; met. to make away (another's property) and convert to one's own use.

nĕngalāwun **न्यंगलावुन्** । **निगरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕngalôw^{u}** **न्यंगलोवु**), to cause to swallow, to put something into a person's (or animal's) mouth with a view to his swallowing it, to induce a person to take (food, medicine, or the like); to swallow (Rām. 915, 985). **nĕngalôw^{u}-mot^{u}** **न्यंगलोवु-मंतु** । **निगीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **nĕngalöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **न्यंगलांवू-मंचू**), caused to be swallowed.

nĕngan **न्यंगन्**, see **nĕnga.**

nangar **नंगर्** । **निष्किञ्चनः** adj. (f. **nangür^{ü}** **नंगरू**), absolutely destitute, possessing nothing at all (as if he were naked; cf. **nanga**) (Śiv. 1651).

nāngr **नांग्र्**, see **nāgr.**

nān-gār **नान्-गार्** m. a menial cultivator (H. xi, 10).

nĕngur **न्यंगुर्** or **ñĕngur** **ञंगुर्** । **अस्थिरभाषणः, अरोचकालापः** m. (f. **nĕng^{ü}r^{ü} 1** **न्यंग्रू** or **ñĕng^{ü}r^{ü} 1** **ञंग्रू**), one who speaks as if continually gulping (cf. **nĕngalun**); one who gabbles, who does not speak clearly, who swallows his words.

nĕng^{ü}r^{ü} 2 **न्यंग्रू** or **ñĕng^{ü}r^{ü} 2** **ञंग्रू** or **nĕngür^{ü}** **न्यंगरू** । **किट्टगुलिका, बद्धा विट्** f. a small hard lump of human ordure as excreted (esp. a child's) (cf. **g^{a}sa-n^{o},** p. 307*a*, l. 21).

ninagrākh **निनग्राख्**, see **nyun^{u}.**

nāngrilad **नांग्रिलद्**, see **nāgrilad.**

ninahār **निनहार्**, see **nyun^{u}.**

nānukh **नानुख्** । **मुद्रामुर्त्यादिचिह्नम्** m. (sg. dat. **nānakas** **नानकस्**), the inscription or device on a coin. The *nana shāhi* rupee is worth 12 to 16 British annas (L. 242).

nönikh **नांनिख्** । **नाडीव्रणः** f. (sg. dat. **nöniki** **नांनिकि**), a cut or wound in a vein or artery.

nĕnam **न्यनम्** or **nĕnum** **न्यनुम्** a jingle of **anam** or **anum,** q.v., in the compound **anam-nĕnam** or **anum-nĕnum.**

nanun **ननुन्** । **प्रकाशीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nanyōv** **नन्योव्**), to be (or become) naked; to be manifest, well known (Rām. 736, 1066, 1779); (of a secret or of a hidden thing or act) to be unveiled, to become disclosed, to become revealed, made manifest (cf. **bĕd nanün^{ü},** p. 83*a*, l. 31) (L.V. 4; Śiv. 559, 817, 990, 993, 997, etc.; H. vii, 1). **nanyō-mot^{u}** **नन्यो-मंतु** । **प्रकाशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **nanyē-müts^{ü}** **नन्ये-मंचू**), made naked; unveiled, disclosed, revealed, made manifest.

nunun **नुनुन्** । **लवणास्वादीभवनम्** conj. 3 (1 p.p. **nunyōv** **नुन्योव्**), to be (or become) salted (esp. too salt); (of something not salted, but for some other reason) salty, tasting saltish. **nunyō-mot^{u}** **नुन्यो-मंतु** । **(अति-)लवणास्वादमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **nunyē-müts^{ü}** **नुन्ये-मंचू**), salted, esp. too salt; become salty in taste (without salt, as ab.).

nunar 1 **नुनर्** । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a village about fourteen or fifteen miles north of Śrinagar in Lār Pargana, and (according to El.) said to be fruitful, populous, and salubrious (Śiv. 1681, 1889; Rām. 244 (*nūnar*)).

nunar 2 **नुनर्** । **शाकविशेषः** f. N. of a certain vegetable, described as cooling, bland, and purificatory of the blood. According to L. 75 it is used in medicine as an internal styptic. **nunari-byôl^{u}** **नुनरि-ब्योलु** । **शाकविशेषबीजम्** m. its seed.

ninas **निनस्**, **ninis** **निनिस्**, see **nyun^{u}.**

nönṭh **नांठ्**, see **nōṭh.**

nönṭha **नांठ**, see **nōṭha.**

nūnṭh^{u} **नूंड़**, **nūnṭh^{u}-mot^{u}** **नूंड़-मंतु**, see **nūṭh^{u}, nūṭh^{u}-mot^{u},** s.vv. **nashun** and **nōṭhun.**

nönṭhun **नांठुन्**, see **nŏṭhun.**
ninawôlᵘ **निनवोलु**, see **nyunᵘ.**
nanawôrᵘ **ननवोरु** । नग्नपादः adj. (f. **nanawörü** **ननवांरू**), bare-footed (Śiv. 173; Rām. 1424, 1434, 1436; K. 1011, 1128; YZ. 99; K.Pr. 96, 153, 248).

nanawāri-nāv nērun **ननवारि-नाव् नेरुन्** । सकृद्दोषे सदा परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. the name of 'Bare-foot' to issue; hence, a bad reputation to come from a single fault.
nanawāth **ननवाथ्** । नग्नपादः adj. c.g. bare-footed (K. 494).
ninaway **निनवय्** । नयनभृतिः f. the wages for porterage.
nünzᵘ **नंज़ू** । शाला f. a house, esp. a large dwelling in a village or in a forest. According to El. the word is in use towards Warahmul (Bāramūla).
ninay **निनय्**, see **nyunᵘ.**
nāñ **नाञ्** । पितामही, मातामही f. a paternal grandmother, the mother (or stepmother) of a father (K.Pr. 24, 159, 165); a maternal grandmother, a mother's mother. Cf. **baḍa-n°** (p. 82*b*, l. 23) and **māsa-n°**, p. 596*a*, l. 27, and **ōra-nöñü** (p. 42*a*, l. 2).

nāñĕ-rostᵘ **नाञ-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rütshü** **-रंछू**), without a grandmother, one who has no grandmother (W. 141, *nāni-rust*). **-shrād** **-श्राद्** । पितामह्या मातामह्या वा श्राद्धविधिः m. the *shrād* (Skt. *śrāddha*) or memorial rite in honour of the departed spirit of a paternal or maternal grandmother. **-tônᵘ** **-तोनु** । पिता(माता)महीवद्वृत्तिः m. the condition or state of being a paternal or maternal grandmother; affection, etc., such as that shown by a grandparent.
nañĕ **नञ**, **nañi** **नञि**, **nüñü** **नंञू**; see **nonᵘ.**
nĕñĕ 2 **न्यञ** (for **1**, see **nyoñᵘ**) or **ñĕñĕ** **ञञ** । मांसम् f.pl. flesh (of man or beast), mutton (El. *ninyi*). **-bŏkhᵃca** **-बुखच** । अतिमांसलः adj. c.g. 'a bundle of flesh'; hence, a stout, fleshy man or woman. **-bŏkutᵘ** **-बुकुतु** । मांसलशरीरः adj. (f. **-bŏküṭsü** **-बुकंचू**), 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a stout, fleshy person (esp. a child); a fine solid lump of meat (esp. cooked meat). **-böküṭsü** **-बुकंचू** । मांसखण्डः f. a fleshy woman (esp. a girl), as ab.; a solid lump of spiced and cooked meat. **-kuṭsorᵘ** **-कुच्रु** । मांसखण्डः m. 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a lump of spiced meat. **-pholᵘ** **-फलु** । मांसखण्डः m. a piece of flesh ready cooked.
nĕñĕ 3 **न्यञ** in **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍücü** **न्यञ-म्वंडंचू** or **-mŏnḍüjü** **-म्वंडंजू** (Gr.M.) f. a female frog; **-mŏnḍukh** **-म्वंडुख्** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍakas** **-म्वंडकस्**), a male frog (Gr.M.; L. 156, 460, *ningi mundak*). Cf. **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh**, p. 485*a*, l. 48.
nöñü **नाञ्ू** for **nāñ**, q.v. in **ōra-nöñü**, p. 42*a*, l. 2.

nañĕr **नञर्** । नग्नता, प्रकाशीभवनम् m. nakedness, bareness (cf. **nĕtha-nañĕr**, s.v. **nĕtha**); the having had the covering removed, clearly visible (e.g. the sun or stars by the dissipation of clouds) (cf. **naba-n°**, p. 619*a*, l. 1); manifestness (Śiv. 1068, Rām. 167); the condition of being revealed (of a secret or the like) (cf. **aḍ-n°**, p. 10*a*, l. 42). **—wanun** **—वनुन्** m.inf. to speak nakedness, to say unspeakable things, to reproach harshly, to abuse (Rām. 265, *pĕṭh*, against).
nuñĕr **नुञर्** । लवणास्वादता, गुणोत्कर्षः m. saltness, a salty flavour, piquancy; the possession of excellent qualities, a deservedly high reputation. **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । श्लाघाशोभासंभवः m.inf. saltness to become; hence (of one who has long been childless, or whose position in life has been humble, etc.), a sudden rise in prosperity, repute, or happiness (by the birth of a son, increase in possessions, elevation in rank, etc.).
naṇᵉran **नंञ्रन्** । प्रकाशनम् f. (sg. dat. **naṇᵉrüñü** **नंञ्रंञू**), the act of making naked; revealing, unveiling (something secret or hidden), revelation.
naṇᵉrun **नंञ्रुन्** । प्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṇ°rᵘ** **नंञ्रु**), to make naked, unveil; to reveal, unveil, make manifest (some secret or hidden thing) (cf. **bēd n°**, p. 83*a*, l. 34). **naṇ°rᵘ-motᵘ** **नंञ्रु-मंतु** । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. **naṇürü-müṭsü** **नञ्रंरू-मंचू**), made naked; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.
naṇᵉrāwun **नंञ्रावुन्** । नग्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṇᵉrôwᵘ** **नंञ्रोवु**), to make naked, unveil (Gr.Gr. 7); to reveal, unveil, make manifest (anything secret or hidden). **naṇᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ** **नंञ्रोवु-मंतु** । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. **naṇᵉrövü-müṭsü** **नंञ्रांवू-मंचू**), made naked, unveiled; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.
naph **नफ्** in **napa-napa** **नप-नप** । देदीप्यमानता m. splendour, sheen, glitter, refulgence; cf. **nŏpun.** **napa-napa karawunᵘ** **नप-नप करवुनु** । देदीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **—karavüñü** **—करवंञू**), brilliant, sparkling, glittering, refulgent.
nāph **नाफ्** ناف । नाभिनाडी f. (sg. dat. **nāphi** **नाफि**), the navel (El. *náfah*) (Śiv. 201, 501); cf. **nāb. —dalüñü** **—डलंञू** । नाभिनाडीप्रच्युतिविकारः f.inf. the navel to be ruptured. **—ganḍüñü** **—गंडंञू** । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सा f.inf. to tie up the navel, to cure rupture of the navel.

nāphi-gorᵘ **नाफि-गरु** । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सकः m. (f. **-gürü** **-गंरू**, a female of this profession) a person whose profession it is to cure rupture of the navel.

napha नफ (= نفع), i.q. **naphā**, q.v.; (in Kāshmīrī) plenty, enough; **napha chuh,** it is enough (El.). **-rost**^{u} -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{ü} -रंछू), useless (El.).

naphā नफा or **naphāh** नफाह् (= نفع) । लाभः m. gain, profit, emolument, proceeds, interest (Gr.M. *nafā*, Rām. 164). **—āsun** —आसुन् । लाभसंभवः m.inf. profit to become, i.e. to accrue (esp. from trade). **—yun**^{u} —यिनु । लाभाप्तिः m.inf. profit or interest to accrue (esp. from invested capital).

nāpha नाफ نافه m. the bag or bladder of musk, a musk-pod (as found in the musk-deer) (L. 116, 462).

nĕph न्यफ् or **ñĕph** ञफ् । ग्रासविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **nĕpas** न्यपस् or **ñĕpas** ञपस्), to eat with a champing sound, to crunch. Cf. **nyŏph.**

naphadār नफदार् نفعدار adj. c.g. useful (El.).

nāphaham नाफहम् نافهم adj. c.g. not understanding, unintelligent, stupid (Śiv. 164, K.Pr. 149).

naphakh नफख् نفخ । कुक्षिशूलरोगः m. (sg. dat. **naphkas** नफ्कस्), blowing, puffing; inflation; flatulence (El.). **—karun** —करुन् । शूलरोगोद्भवः m.inf. an attack of flatulence to come on. **—yun**^{u} —यिनु । वातशूलरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf., id.

naphka-dīj^{i} नफ्क-डींजि or **-dīj**^{ü} -डींजू । वातगुल्मः f. 'a flatulence lump', flatulence accompanied by gout or rheumatism. **-ṭuj**^{i} -टुजि or **-ṭuj**^{ü} -टुजू । वातव्याधिगुल्मः f., id.

naphul न्वफुल् (= نفل) । विद्यप्तिविशेषः m. a voluntary act of religion which is not prescribed; certain prayers, the reading of which is not compulsory; special prayers made in times of calamity or the like, rogations (L. 288); a work of supererogation.

naphar नफर् or **nafar** نفر । सेवकः m. an individual; a servant; (in Kāshmīrī revenue terminology) **nafrē** نفري a unit of persons for cultivation, consisting of a man, his wife, and one adult son, entitled to four acres of irrigated land. The **nīm nafrē,** or half unit, consisting of a man and his wife, entitled to two acres; and the **pāv nafrē,** or quarter unit, consisting of a bachelor, entitled to one and a half acres (L. 402).

nā-phŏrmān ना-फ़ुर्मान् نا فرمان adj. disobedient, refractory; subst., m. N. of a purple-coloured flower, a species of poppy.

nā-phŏrmön^{i} ना-फ़ुर्मांनि (= نا فرماني) । ईषत्सिन्दूरवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of the *nā-farmān* poppy, purple.

naphratī नफ्रती i.q. **naphrath,** q.v. (Gr.M. *nafratī*).

naphrath नफ्रथ् نفرت m. (sg. dat. **naphratas** नफ्रतस्), abomination, horror, disgust (El.).

naph^{a}**s** नफ्स् نفس or **naph**^{a}**ts** नफ्च् । उदरम् m. breath of life; soul, spirit, self (K.Pr. 150); concupiscence, lust, inordinate desire (K.Pr. 150); (in Kāshmīrī) the belly (as the claimant for food), the craving for food (Śiv. 1633, K.Pr. 149); the belly (as the receptacle of food) (Śiv. 1795; H. x, 3). **—brūṭh**^{i} **yun**^{u} —ब्रूँठि यिनु । उदराग्रेसरत्वम् m.inf. the belly to come in front, to fill the belly greedily and without shame. **—kala kaḍun** —कल कडुन् । उदरशीर्षोन्नत्वम् m.inf. the belly to thrust up its head, i.e. to do anything (e.g. importunate begging, praising the unworthy, serving wicked people, taking to evil ways) under pressure of hunger or poverty. **—manz thawun** —मञ्ज़ थवुन् । परोचोत्कोचः m.inf. to put the belly between, i.e. (when acting as a go-between in business matters) to seek or hope to make a profit unknown to either party. **—phaṭun** —फटुन् । लुब्धत्वोद्भवः m.inf. the belly to split, (when suffering from extreme hunger) to become ready to eat anything (no matter how unwholesome or unlawful). **—phuṭun** —फुटुन् । अत्यल्पभोजित्वम् m.inf. the belly to be brought low, (of a formerly hearty eater) to eat very little (owing to distaste, sickness coming on, or the like), to lose one's appetite.

naphtsa-dôd^{u} नफ्च़-दोदु । उदरबाधा(प्रीतिः) m. difficulty of breathing (YZ. 398); belly-pain, i.e. belly anxiety, anxiety for food (which compels a man to take to uncongenial work). **naphtsün**^{ü} **hāḍ** नफ्चंञ्ज़ू हाँड् । उदरपूर्तिक्लेशः f. lamentation of the belly, labour to fill the belly.

nāpōkī नापांकी ناپاکي । अशुद्धता f. impurity, uncleanness, foulness, defilement, pollution, dirt; lewdness, licentiousness.

nāpôk^{u} नापोकु । असिद्धपाकः adj. (f. **nāpöc**^{ü} नापांचू), badly cooked, imperfectly cooked and consequently indigestible.

nāpākh नापाख् ناپاک । अशुद्धः adj. c.g. impure, unclean, dirty, filthy, polluted, defiled; lewd, licentious.

naipāl नैपाल् m. Nepal (Śiv. 865, 1257, 1411).

napumsakh नपुंसख् m. (sg. dat. **napumsakas** नपुंसकस्), a eunuch, one who is impotent (K. 617).

napun नपुन् । छलनम्(उत्कोचग्रहणम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nop**^{u} नंपु), to swindle or beggar (a person) (esp. by gambling), to rook (a person); to take dishonest bribes (for services the taker has no intention of rendering). Cf. **nĕpun.**

nop^{u}**-mot**^{u} नंपु-मंतु । छलितः perf. part. (f. **nüp**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} नंपू-मंञ्ज़ू), swindled, rooked, as ab.; swindled into giving a bribe, as ab.

napith thawun नपिथ् थवुन् । निःस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to beggar another by swindling. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । उत्कोचादिग्रहणेन निःस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to beggar a

person by swindling (esp. in gambling) or by taking bribes for some service that will never be performed.

nĕpun न्यपुन् । छलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyop**ᵘ न्यपु), to swindle another (esp. by taking bribes for services which the taker has no intention of rendering); cf. **napun. nyop**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ न्यपु-मतु । छलितः perf. part. (f. **nĕp**ᵘ**-müċ**ᵘ न्यपू-मच़ू), swindled, as ab.

nõpun नाँपुन् । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nõpyōv** नाँप्योव्), to shine, gleam, beam, glow, sparkle, glisten, glitter, glare (Śiv. 1707, Rām. 1755); cf. **naph**. The causal of this verb is **nõpanāwun**, not **nõp**ᵃ**rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **nõpyō-mot**ᵘ नाँप्यो-मतु । द्योतितः perf. part. (f. **nõpyē-müċ**ᵘ नाँप्ये-मच़ू), polished so as to shine, (of something formerly not bright, but now rendered) brilliant, glittering, etc.

nõpanāwun नाँपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nõpanôw**ᵘ नाँपनोवु), to cause to shine (Gr.Gr. 174). See **nõpun**.

nipari (? spelling), breakfast (L. 458). Cf. **nĕph.**

nāparhēza-gīrī = ناپرهیزگاری f. incontinence, intemperance (Gr.M.).

nĕpōthᵃ**r** न्यप्वथ्र् or **nĕpōtur**ᵘ न्यप्वतुरु । निष्पुत्रः adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **nĕpōtras** न्यप्वत्रस्; f. **nĕpōt**ᵘ**r**ᵘ न्यप्वतृरू), sonless (either through not having begotten a son, or whose son is dead) (W. 132, K. 606, K.Pr. 126).

nĕpāv न्यपाव् । विनाशः m. ruin by a fall from a height (lit. or met.).

nõpawunᵘ नाँपवुनु । दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **nõpavüñ**ᵘ नाँपवंञू), gleaming, glittering, brilliant.

nar 1 नर् । नडतृणम् m. a (hollow) reed (Śiv. 1806, K.Pr. 155); a reed generally, a reed-like plant (e.g. sugar-cane) (K.Pr. 155). **-boṭh**ᵘ -बटु । नडपूर्णकूलम् m. a bank covered by reeds. **-gāsa** -गास । नडतृणम् m. a reedy kind of grass, a reed with leaves. **-kacul**ᵘ -कचुलु or **-kacur** -कचुर् । शुण्ठीविशेषः m. *Zinziber zerumbet.* **-kôn**ᵘ -कोनु । नडदण्डः m. a stick of reed (such as that used for making a pen), a pen. **-köṅ**ⁱ **dĕl** -कांनि-द्यल् । नडत्वक् m. the outer bark of the preceding. **-köṅ**ⁱ**-kākaz** -कांनि-काकज़् । नडान्तरत्वक् m. the inner paper-like bark (lining the hollow pipe) of this stick-reed. **-köñ**ᵘ -कांञू f. a reed found chiefly in the Anchar lake, of which the weaver's brush is made (El.) (cf. **gangañ**). **-nambal** -नंबल् । नड्वलं सरः f. a reedy marsh, a marsh in which reeds grow. **-pahör**ᵘ -पहांरू । नडसदनम् f. a reed hut, a hut built of reeds. **-pash** -पश । नडमयपटलम् m. a reed thatch. **-posh**ᵘ -पशु । नडमयपटलकः adj. (f. **-püsh**ᵘ -पंशू), (a house, etc.) possessing a thatched roof. **-patul**ᵘ -पतुलु । उडुपम् m. a reed raft. **-wôñ**ᵘ -वोञु । नड्वलसारसजलम् m. the water of a reedy marsh.

nara-gand नर-गंड् । नडग्रन्थिः m. a knot in a hollow reed; the length of reed between two knots.

nārⁱ **- khār**ⁱ 1 नंरि - खंरि (for 2, see **nor**ᵘ) । नडादिव्याप्तम् adj. c.g. (of land) covered with reeds and swamp plants. —**khār**ⁱ **gatshun** —खंरि गछुन् । नडतृणादिमात्रफलितीभवनम् m.inf. to become covered with reeds and swamp plants (esp. of land sown with rice, but which produces only reeds).

nar 2 नर् نر । पुंरूपः adj. c.g. a man, a male (of any animal) (Gr.M., W. 17, Śiv. 1771); a male human being (K.Pr. 262); as adj. c.g. male, masculine (H. viii, 1). **-kala** -कल । अतिधृष्टः adj. c.g. male-headed, bold, and intelligent (esp. of a child). —**māda** —माद نر ماده । अर्गलविशेषः, ओषधिविशेषः m. male and female; a hinge; a male and female screw; a certain medicinal plant (the tubers of which are said to grow in closely connected pairs, and are used as a tonic) (*Aconitum heterophyllum*, L. 74). **-māda-kyul**ᵘ -माद-क्युलु । अर्गलविशेषोपयोगि कीलकम् m. the pin of a hinge. **-māda-tākh** -माद-ताख् । अर्गलविशेषचतुष्कम् m. the square projecting part of a hinge.

nara-nārāyĕn नर-नारायन्(ण्) m. Nara and Nārāyaṇa, originally regarded as identical (used hence as a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa)), but also considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Kṛṣṇa with Nārāyaṇa (Śiv. 1618). **-sing** -सिंग् m. Narasiṁha, N. of the fourth incarnation of Vishnu (Śiv. 857).

nār 1 नार् نار । अग्निः m. fire, light, flame (cf. **bĕbi-n°**, p. 77*b*, l. 26; **basa-n°**, p. 131*a*, l. 45; **bāth**ⁱ**-n°**, p. 140*b*, l. 33; **dramba-n°**, p. 245*a*, l. 43; **gāsa-n°**, p. 307*b*, l. 42; **kāṇḍ**ⁱ**-n°**, p. 455*a*, l. 25; **kash**ᵃ**ri-n°**, p. 481*b*, l. 36; **mĕngan-n° 1** and **2**, p. 578*a*, l. 46, and p. 579*b*, l. 4; **nabuk**ᵘ **nār**, p. 619*a*, l. 42; **nūna-nār**, p. 640*b*, l. 48) (Gr.M.; W. 11; L. 460; L.V. 23, 25, 97; Śiv. 68, 118, 122, 417, 827, 948, 1685–6 Rām. 58, 93, 157, 186, 212, 257, 279, 1065 ff., etc.; H. iii, 4; YZ. 10, 60, 202, 307, 497, 514, 524; K.Pr. 3, 30, 60, 65, 101, 112, 125, 128, 137, 155, 204); met. rage, fury (cf. **dana-n°**, p. 272, l. 11). —**baḍāwun** —बडावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to draw out the fuel from a cooking range (after cooking), to extinguish a fire. —**dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । गृहदाहनम् m.inf. to set fire (to a house), to commit arson (Rām. 179, 393, 407, 718); to light (firewood, etc.) (H. xii, 21–2, 24; K. 631). —**gŏhun** —ग्वहुन् । अरण्यतुज्ज्वलनम् m.inf. a fire to be or become bright, (of a conflagration) to blaze up, increase in fierceness; met. (of prosperity) to show manifest increase.

—**gaṇḍun** —गंडुन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. fire to catch, fire to be kindled (Rām. 378, 507, 725); to set fire (to) (cf. **landis nār g°**, p. 526*a*, l. 1) (Rām. 715, 739); met. (as a disease) internal burning to attack (a person). —**hyon**^{u} —ह्यंनु । औत्पातिकाग्न्यापातः m.inf. a conflagration to occur to, fire to seize (such-and-such) (Rām. 103, 1014, 1169, 1560). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to draw a fire, to extinguish a fire (by withdrawing the fuel from a cooking hearth). —**lagun**—लगुन्।औत्पातिकाग्निसंयोगः m.inf. fire to catch, to be set on fire, to catch fire (K.Pr. 95). —**shĕmun** —शमुन् । अग्निशान्तिः m.inf. a fire to be extinguished; met. passion, rage, a violent quarrel, or the like, to be assuaged. —**shom^{u}run** —शंमुरुन् or **shom^{u}rāwun** शंमुरावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay, or assuage, rage, passion, a violent quarrel, or the like. -**shāntun** -शान्तुन् । अग्निशान्तिः m.inf. fire to go out, to be extinguished. —**shõʦ^{a}run** —शॉँत्सरुन् or **shõʦ^{a}rāwun** शॉँत्सरावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish a fire or a conflagration; met. to calm passion, rage, or the like. —**trāwawun**^{u} —त्राववुनु n.ag. (f. —**trāwavüñ**^{u} —त्राववंञू), an incendiary (El.) (cf. —**trāwun**, Rām. 1386). —**ʦhĕta gaʦhun** —छ्यत गछुन् m.inf. fire to become extinguished (Rām. 58, 1028; H. xii, 23). —**ʦhĕwun** —छ्यवुन् । अग्निदाहशान्तिः m.inf. fire to be extinguished; passion, rage, etc., to be allayed. —**ʦhĕw^{a}rāwun** —छ्यंवरावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay or assuage passion, rage, or a violent quarrel. —**ʦāpun** —त्सापुन् । अतिप्रभावतीक्ष्णाविष्करणम् m.inf. 'to gnaw fire'; hence, to show unconquerable and violent energy in any work. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । औत्पातिकाग्निरुत्तरोत्तरव्याप्तिः m.inf. a conflagration to spread. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । दाहोद्गमः m.inf. fire to rise; a burning feverish sensation to be experienced; rage, passion, etc., to arise. —**zālun** —ज़ालुन् m.inf. to make a fire, light a fire (Rām. 1069; H. iii, 1).

nāra-bād नार-वाद् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease, of which the symptoms include fiery rheumatism. -**bāgay** -बागय् । अग्निव्यसनस्थानम् f. the fire-box of a stove, a fire-place. -**brah** -ब्रह् or -**brāh** -ब्राह् । अग्निज्वाला f. (sg. dat. -**brüsh**^{u} -ब्रंशू or -**brösh**^{u} -ब्रांशू), a high flame of fire, a pillar of flame. -**brāh**^{i} -ब्रंहि । अग्निज्वाला f. a high flame of fire, a pillar of fire. -**busar** -बुसर् । खराग्निपूरः f. a torrent of blazing sparks (such as that from a rocket). -**basta** -बस्त । दाहविस्फोटः f. a blister caused by burning. -**büṭh**^{u} -बंठू । चुल्लिरोधः f. the edge of the upper part of a stove (on which the burnt-out ashes are thrown). -**dod**^{u} -दंदु । अग्निदग्धः adj. (f. -**düz**^{u} -दंज़ू), burnt by fire (Rām. 1209). -**damöl**^{i} -दमांलि । अग्न्युत्पातसंभ्रमः f. the trampling of feet at a fire, the excitement (marked by people rushing about) at a conflagration. -**drāv** -द्राव् । अग्निशुद्धः adj. e.g. issued from fire, purified by cleansing fires (K.Pr. 155). -**dĕv 1** -द्यव् । अग्न्युत्पातः m. a fire-demon, a conflagration. -**dĕv 2** -द्यव् । अत्यग्न्यासक्तः m. (f. -**dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), one who cowers over fire, a slave to the fire-place, a fire-worshipper. -**gāh** -गाह् । अग्निप्रकाशः m. the glare of fire (esp. when this is visible but the fire is not itself seen); cf. -**gāsh**, bel. -**gāj**^{i} -गंजि or -**güj**^{u} -गंजू । अग्निपूर्णा चुल्लिः f. a stove full of fire, a cooking stove (in which food is actually being cooked), a furnace (K.Pr. 54). -**gāsh** -गाश् । अग्निप्रकाशः m., i.q. -**gāh**, ab., q.v. -**han** -हन् । अग्निमात्रा f. a little fire, a small piece of fire handed to another, or a small fire collected together. -**har** -हर् । अग्न्युत्पातसंमर्दः f. a riot at the scene of a conflagration. -**jōsh** -जोश् । अग्न्यौष्ण्यम्, अङ्गारधानिका m. the heat of fire; met. (from the heat it gives forth) a filled portable brazier or *kāngrī* (**kã̄g^{u}r^{u}**). -**jōsh tapun** -जोश् तपुन् । हसन्तिकापरिग्रहः m.inf. to warm oneself with a *kāngrī*. (This is done by keeping it close to the bare abdomen under the long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs); cf. -**tot**^{u}, bel. —**kod^{u}-mot^{u}** —कंडु-मंतु । अग्नौ संशोधितः perf. part. (f. —**küd^{u}-müʦ^{u}** —कंडू-मंचू), pulled out from the fire, purified by cleansing fires; (of a person) taught good manners, etc., by a course of abuse, beating, etc. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अग्निशोधना m.inf. to pull out of the fire, to purify (e.g. gold or silver) by cleansing fire; to teach a person decent behaviour by abuse, etc. -**kã̄g^{u}r^{u}** -काँगरू । अग्निपूर्णा हसन्तिका f. a *kāngrī* (see **kã̄g^{u}r^{u}**) or portable brazier filled with burning coals. -**khŏḍ** -खुड् । अग्निश्वभ्रम् m. a fire-pit. -**khal** -खल् । अग्नितप्तः m. 'a fire threshing-floor', anything of metal or the like which is white or red hot. -**kan** -कन् । स्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark of fire. -**kang** -कंग् । अग्निराशिः m. a great blazing heap of fire (Rām. 1082 vr.l.). -**krakh** -क्रख् । अग्निदाहकोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. -**kraki** -क्रकि), the outcry at a conflagration, the confused clamour on such an occasion. -**kroʦh**^{u} -क्रंछु । अग्निनिरासनदर्विः m. a fire-shovel. -**kūṭ**^{u} -कूटु । अग्निस्तम्भः m. a pillar of fire. -**katur**^{u} -कतुरु । अङ्गारधानिकाविशेषः m. an earthenware basin or bowl (such as the bottom of a broken water-crock) filled with burning charcoal. -**kyom**^{u} -क्यंमु । कीटविशेषः m. a certain winged insect. (It suddenly issues from the forests, and is believed to be produced by forest-fires.) -**lĕj**^{i} -ल्यजि or -**lĕ̃j**^{u}

-ज्वंजू । अग्निस्थापनोखा f. an earthenware vessel with a cover, into which the burning charcoal is cast when withdrawn from a stove (at the end of cooking); cf. **-lyolᵘ**, bel. **-lĕlⁱ-bata** -ज्वंलि-बत । स्थालीशुष्कधान्योत्थतण्डुलभक्तम् m. boiled rice, the grain of which has been dried by putting it outside such a jar as the **-lĕjⁱ** or **-lyolᵘ** (instead of drying it in the sun); cf. **nārālⁱ hŏkhᵘ**, s.v. **nārālⁱ**. **-lyolᵘ** -ज्वंलु । अग्निस्थापनस्थाली m., i.q. **-lĕjⁱ** ab., but larger. **-muhüjᵘ** -मुहंजू । अग्निसंतप्तलोहदण्डविशेषः f. an iron rod heated red hot (e.g. for boring a hole in wood). **-muhulᵘ** -मुहलु । उल्काविशेषः m. a terrible flash of lightning or a thunderbolt (looked upon as resembling a pestle). **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महनिवु । अग्न्युत्पातसूचकभूतविशेषः m. a kind of man-shaped demon or spirit believed to give warning of a forest conflagration. (In former times he was believed to give warning beforehand.) **-manan** -मनन् । अग्निपूर्णाङ्गारधानिका f. (sg. dat. **manüñᵘ** मनंञ्), a portable brazier (*kāngrī*). **-mŏy** -म्वय् । अग्निमात्रा f. a small fire. **-nār** -नार् । अग्न्युत्पातस्वाङ्कम्म m. fire on fire, a great conflagration, spreading on from place to place. **-pahörᵘ** -पहोरु । अग्न्यौत्पातिकशाला f. a temporary hut used by people whose home has been destroyed by fire. **-pahur** -पहुर् । अग्न्युत्पातमनु नूतनगृहनिर्माणम् m. the building or rebuilding after a house has been burnt down (esp. when, as often happens, only the upper stories of a house, containing the living rooms, are burnt down). **-pōr** -पोर् । अग्न्युत्पातोत्तरकनूतनपुरम् m. the new upper stories of a house, as rebuilt after a fire (the stone lower story remaining unharmed). **-puran** -पुरन् । दग्धगृहावशेषभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **purüñᵘ** पुरंञ्), the site of a burnt-down house (on which nothing has been rebuilt). **-rĕh** -र्यह् or -रह् । अग्निशिखा, अग्निज्वाला f. a flame; the glare of fire. **-thapul** -थपुल् । अग्न्युत्पाते लुण्ठकः adj. (f. **-thapüjᵘ** -थपंजू), 'a fire-snatcher,' a man who plunders during a conflagration. **-ṭhipᵘrᵘ** -ठिपुरु । तीक्ष्णाङ्गारचूर्णपूर्णा अङ्गारधानिका m. a portable brazier (*kāngrī*) filled with a quantity of burning charcoal. **-tĕmbᵃr** -त्यंबर् । सूक्ष्मोऽग्निकणः f. a spark of fire (Rām. 1613). **-trath** -त्रठ् । उल्काविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), a lightning flash of fire, a very bright torchlike flash of lightning, a thunderbolt (El. *nártrat*). **-totᵘ** -तंतु । तपनचिह्नम् m. a scar caused by the use of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier. (It is carried for warmth under the clothes against the belly or thighs); cf. **-jōsh tapun**, ab. **-tātⁱ gatshānⁱ** -तंति गछंनि । अग्नितापकिणसंभवः m. pl. inf. such scars to be formed. **-tyūgul** -त्यूँगुल् । स्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark, esp. a large one (El. *-tĕngul*, fire). **-tyolᵘ** -त्यंलु । विस्फोटविशेषः m. a painful kind of blister or swelling. **-tshath** -छठ् । दाहकदुर्वातः, अग्निशिखासमापातः f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi** -छटि), a burning wind-storm (said to be caused by contact with lightning); a flare projected from a fiery source (igniting objects at a distance). **-tshĕwᵃran** -छ्यवरन् । अग्न्युत्पातप्रशमनम् f. (sg. dat. **-tshĕwᵃrüñᵘ** -छ्यवरंञ्), extinguishing (or trying to extinguish) a conflagration. **-tshĕway** -छ्यवय् । अग्निप्रशमनम् f. the being extinguished of fire. **-tsünḍᵘ** -च़ंडू । अग्निप्रचण्डः f. great fierceness of fire. **-tsūr** -च़ूर् । अग्निदः m. a fire-thief, one who privily sets fire to other people's houses, an incendiary. **-wŏkhul** -व्वखुल् । अग्निपरिचायकः adj. (f. **-wŏkhüjᵘ** -व्वखंजू), 'a fire trough,' one who, and without fear of being burnt, is always ready to heap up or collect fire. **-wŏkhur** -व्वखुर् । अग्न्यूर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. raising up and down, i.e. stirring the burning mass of charcoal in a portable brazier (*kāngrī*). **-wura** -वुर । अग्निपूर्णादीर्घचुल्ली f. a large stove, with many openings, such as is used for cooking meals for many guests on festive occasions. **-wuzamal** -वुज़मल् f. fire-lightning, blazing lightning (Rām. 482, 862, 1017). **-wuziñ** -वुज़िञ् । अग्निसंदीपनोद्गमः f. 'a fire-fount', the beginning of fire starting from some hidden place, the beginning of a burning sensation in the body. **-zōwᵃran** -ज़ोवरन् । अग्निसंदीपनम् f. (sg. dat. **-zōwᵃrüñᵘ** -ज़ोवरंञ्), lighting a fire, nursing a newly lit fire.

nāras narĕ diñĕ नारस नर्य दिञ्य । सर्वथा अनङ्गीकारः f. pl. inf. to refuse entirely.

nār 2 नार् । सश्वभ्रभूमिः m. a long chasm or narrow valley at the foot of a mountain (often overgrown with brushwood), a glen, a defile, the 'nullah' of Anglo-Indian parlance. The word is a frequent termination of local names (cf. RT.Tr., notes to viii, 595 and 959, and **nörⁱ-wath,** s.v. **nôrᵘ**); a precipice (El.). **-bal** -बल् । सश्वभ्रोपत्यकास्थानम् m. such a 'nullah', esp. when possessing a stream or waterfall; N. of a place about 14 miles to the south-west of Śrīnagar, where there is a confluence of two mountain streams forming the **Chatsa-kŏl** (q.v., s.v.) River. It is a sacred bathing-place of some repute (RT.Tr. II, 418).

nār 3 नार् نار m. a pomegranate, *Punica granatum* (YZ. 8).

nār 4 नार् m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.).

nārⁱ नंरि f. a kind of reed used as a swamp fodder (L. 71, 359). Cf. also **nar 1** and **norᵘ**.

nēr नेर् for **nyūrᵘ 2**, in the following (cf. **atsa-nēr**, p. 70*a*, l. 30).

nēra-nēr नेर-नेर् । शीघ्रता(संभवः) f. a coming out at once, speedy production, speedy completion.

nēran-bāna नेरन्-बान । धनापयानदिष्टम् m. 'a vessel of goings forth', i.e. a man whose wealth is habitually being dissipated. -kāl -काल् । आवश्यकनिर्वाहावसरः m. the time for goings forth, i.e. the period, from first to last, during which a number of successive obligations must be performed.

nēri नेरि, see **nyūrᵘ 1, 2,** and **3,** and **nērun.**

nīrⁱ नीर्, see **nērun.**

nīrᵘ नीरू, see **nyūrᵘ.**

norᵘ नंरु । वस्त्रभुजभागः m. the arm or sleeve of a coat (cf. **okᵘ-n°**, p. 19*a*, l. 28; **cūri-n°**, p. 175*a*, l. 17; **kŏrāba-n°**, p. 468*b*, l. 2; **marda-n°**, p. 589*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 9, 33; W. 135; K.Pr. 154, *nurui*; 248, 262). **—phirith** —फिरिथ् adv., lit. having turned back the sleeves, i.e. with the cuffs turned up (L. 459).

nárⁱ-kōca नंरि-कोच । वस्त्रबाहुखण्डः m. a piece of cloth cut for making a sleeve. **—khárⁱ 2** —खंरि (for **1,** see **nar 1**) । विषमः adj. e.g. unevenly made or divided (of a garment, or piece of land). **—khárⁱ karun** —खंरि करुन् । विषमविभागः m.inf. (of a garment or piece of land) to make uneven, to divide unequally or unevenly. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटु । आधारस्तम्भविशेषः m. a ceiling rafter. **-ṭshŏṭᵘ** -छ्वटु । ह्रस्वभुजभागकः m. (of a coat) short-sleeved. **-ṭshyonᵘ** -छ्योनु । छिन्नबाहुभागकः (f. **-ṭshĕnü** -छ्यन्नू), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut or torn off. **-ṭsoṭᵘ** -चंटु । भिन्नभुजभागकः adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭü** -चंटू), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut off. **-wār** -वार् । वस्त्रभुजाग्रवस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of embroidered cuff (made of brocaded silk, etc.) worn at the ends of the sleeves, donned by rich women or brides. **-wār khōṭᵘ** -वार् खोँटु । वस्त्रभुजप्रान्तिकवस्त्रभेदयुग्मैककम् m. the half of a pair of such cuffs, a single cuff of a pair. **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घ(वस्त्र)बाहुभागकः adj. (f. **-zīṭhü** -ज़ीठू), (of a garment) long-sleeved (cf. *zĕṭhĕn narĕn*, a sign of respectability, K.Pr. 262).

nari-nērē नरि-नेरे adv. very near, close by (Rām. 248); cf. **nyūrᵘ 3.** **-norᵘ** -नंरु । गुप्तप्रायम् adv. from sleeve to sleeve; hence, secretly, privately (esp. between two persons). **-norᵘ bōzun** -नंरु बोज़ुन् । गूढव्यवहरणम् m.inf. (between two persons) to act in mutual privacy.

nôrᵘ नोरु । नालिका, अन्त्रम् m. a pipe, tube, drain-pipe, water-pipe, tubular conduit (cf. **anĕma-n°**, p. 37*b*, l. 4; **dᵃhⁱ-n°**, p. 108*b*, l. 24; **daman-n°**, p. 220*a*, l. 25; **ganda-n°**, p. 289*b*, l. 8; **kalam-n°**, p. 439*b*, l. 46); any long hollow receptacle (cf. **kāna-n°**, p. 449*a*, l. 17); a tubular intestine (esp. one of larger size) (cf. **andᵃram-n°**, p. 32*b*, l. 44; **bīka-n°**, p. 99*b*, l. 33; **dasta-n°**, p. 256*a*, l. 41; **guhⁱ-n°**, p. 280*b*, l. 32; **mᵃtra-n°**, p. 605*b*, l. 20; **nika-n°**, p. 627*b*, l. 21); a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. **nāḍi**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1889).

nörⁱ-dag नांरि-दग । जलनिपातः f. the fall of a spout of water issuing from a pipe high up. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटु । धमननालिका m. a blow-pipe (the implement). **-kaṭsul** -कचुल् । अर्घपात्रम् m. a vessel with a spout, used in offering liquid libations; cf. **kaṭsul.** **-wan** -वन । मङ्गलसूत्रम् m. a red yellow and white thread used for tying round the fore-arm on festive occasions. **-wan-band** -वन-बन्द । प्रादेशमात्रमाङ्गलिकसूत्रम् m. such a thread only one span long. **-wan-dastār** -वन-दस्तार् । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a turban ornamented with this thread, worn (esp. by boys) on festive or ritual occasions. **-wan khāránⁱ** -वन खारंनि । माङ्गलिकसूत्रेण केशबन्धनसंस्कारः m. pl. inf. (at the ceremony of a Brāhmaṇa boy's initiation with the sacred cord) the particular ceremony of tying his hair with this thread. **-wath** -वथ् । नालिकात्मपदवी f. the narrow path along the bottom of a 'nullah' (cf. **nār 2**).

nörü 1 नांरू । स्नायुः m. (pl. nom. **nörü** नांरू), a muscle, a tendon; a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. **nāḍi**, q.v.) (Śiv. 969); a vein (El. *nār*, *naur*); the tough fibres or strings in a vegetable (cf. **nörᵃl**). **—kaḍánⁱ** —कडंनि । अतिकुट्टनम् m.pl. 'to pull out the muscles'; hence, to pound rice till it is reduced to powder. **—khasánⁱ** —खसंनि । नाड्युच्छूसनम् m.pl. the tendons to rise, i.e. the muscles to swell up (from anger, e.g. the swelling of the muscles of the cheek).

nörü 2 नांरू । गलन्तिका f. (pl. nom. **nār** , a water-jar, shaped like a gourd, with a ne (cf. **cāhⁱ** (or **cāyĕ**)-n°, pp. 158*a*, l. 12; 179*a*, l. 22; **kalashĕ-n°**, p. 441*a*, l. 49); a cup, a dish, a trough (cf. **anĕma-n°**, p. 37*b*, l. 6; **dŏda-n°**, p. 189*b*, l. 40; **dŏyĕn-n°**, p. 269*b*, l. 46; **guras-n°**, p. 304*b*, l. 2). **nārĕ-golᵘ** नार्य-गंलु । कुम्भगलः m. the neck of such a jar.

nörü 3 नांरू । कुल्या f. (pl. nom. **nārĕ** नार्य), a small stream, a conduit (such as that used in irrigating a rice-field).

nūr नूर् نور m. light, brilliance, splendour (cf. **bē-nūr,** p. 114*a*, l. 40) (Śiv. 325, 619, 833, 1292, 1775; H. vii, 6; YZ. 61, 114, 174; K.Pr. 159, 243); brightness, cheerfulness (K.Pr. 84, 160). **nār path gav az-nūr,** the fire retreated from brightness, i.e. ceased blazing (Rām. 1081).

núr, see **nyūrᵘ 1.**

nürᵘ नंरू । **बाहुः** f. the arm (from the shoulder to the hand) (cf. **khōvürᵘ n°**, p. 425*b*, l. 23; **nāras narĕ diñe**, p. 648*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 10, 33; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1065, 1441, 1725; Rām. 410, 630, 1578; H. xii, 15; K. 161, 563, 791, 827; K.Pr. 25, 57, 248, 261); the arm (of a garment) (K. 419).

narĕ-holᵘ नर्य-हंलु । **वक्रबाहुः** adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ** -हंजू), crooked-armed, bent-armed. **-horᵘ** -हरू । **बाहुयुग्मम्** m. the pair of arms (of a man). **—tarañĕ** —तरञ । **कलहाभिनयनम्** f. pl. inf. to wave or flourish the arms, as if in a fight. **-ṭshŏṭᵘ** -छुंटु । **ह्रस्वबाहुः** adj. (f. **-ṭshŏṭᵘ** -छूंटू), short-armed. **-ṭshyonᵘ** -छ्युनु । **छिन्नबाहुः** adj. (f. **-ṭshĕñᵘ** -छ्यञू), one whose arm has been cut off, armless. **-ṭsoṭᵘ** -चंटु । **छिन्नबाहुः** adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭᵘ** -चंटू), id. (cf. K. 791, 827). **—wāyĕñĕ** —वायञ । **बाहुप्रक्षेपः** f. pl. inf. to throw the arms up and down (as in pain or trouble). **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज्यूठु । **दीर्घबाहुः** adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ** -ज़ीठू), long-armed.

nari nyūrᵘ नरि न्यूरु adj. (f. **—nīrᵘ** —नीरू), close to the arm, very near (Rām. 248).

nĕrbal न्यर्बल् or **ni°** नि° । **बलहीनः** adj. c.g. without strength, powerless, impotent, weak, feeble (esp. from sickness) (El. *nyerbal*, Gr.M. *nirbal*, K. 1026); weary, fatigued (Gr.M.).

nĕrbalī न्यर्बली or **ni°** नि° । **क्षीणता** f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness.

nĕrabimān न्यरबि(भि)मान् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egoism (Śiv. 1602).

nĕrbandan न्यबंदन् or **ni°** नि° । **निष्प्रीतिगौरवः** adj. c.g. impertinent, unmannerly, wanting in due respect.

nĕrābās न्यराबा(भा)स् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. without splendour, without lustre (Śiv. 1458).

nard नर्द نرد । **द्यूतविशेषः** m. a man or piece (in any game such as chess, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 280); any game played with counters or pieces, such as backgammon, chess, draughts or *causar* (Gr.M.).

narda-bāz नर्द-बाज़ । **द्यूतविशेषप्रस्तावः** m. a single game of chess, etc., as ab. **-khorᵘ** -खरु । **अक्षद्यूतसमासक्तः** m. 'a gambler scald-head', a man who is a habitual or professional dicer (and hence with an evil reputation). **-püṭᵘ** -पंटू । **अष्टापदम्** f. a chess-board or the like. **-zörⁱ** -ज़ांरि । **द्यूतविशेषासक्तधूर्तः (अक्षधूर्तः)** m. a habitual or professional dicer, a gamester (and, as such, a rogue).

nārad नारद् or **nārada** नारद, i.q. **nārodᵘ**, q.v. (K. 39, 172, 359, 573–4, 581, 628, 630, 749, 806, 918, 934, 964, 1000); esp. in the compounds **nārad-munīshŏr**, Nārada the chief of sages (Rām. 1682, K. 47); **nārada-munīshŏr** (K. 355, 384, 386, 577, 582, 961); **nārad-ryoshᵘ**, Nārada the sage (Rām. 49, 144, 639; K. 817).

nārodᵘ नारदु or **nārud** नारुद् or **nārad** नारद् । **कलहोत्पादकः** m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a divine Rishi (in Skt., *ṛṣi*) or Saint, regarded as one of the four sons of Brahmā, and one of the ten principal *munis* or *rishis*. He acted as a messenger between gods and men, was a friend of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa), a leader of the heavenly musicians, and the inventor of the *vīṇā*, or lute. In the story of Krishna he often appears as a kind of Tempter, leading on Kaṁsa and other evil people to further wickedness, so as to insure their destruction. He had a reputation for promoting quarrels by tale-bearing (false or true) (Śiv. 392, 631, 639, etc.; Rām. 590, 847, 943; K. 38, 296, 340, 358, 383, 387, 573, 584, 741, 896, 930–9, 1000); hence, anyone who makes quarrels, one who sets people at variance (esp. by tale-bearing, etc.).

niradhar (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta reflexa* (El.).

nĕrdan न्यर्द(धं)न् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. without wealth, poverty-stricken, poor (W. 110, *nerdān*, probably a misprint) (Śiv. 1041, 1211).

nāradār नारदार् । **कठिनाङ्गारजनकः** adj. c.g. (of wood or other fuel) causing (when burnt) an exceptionally fierce flame.

nĕrdörᵘ न्यर्दांरू or **ni°** नि° । **कातरा** f. a woman who is disheartened, heavy-hearted, downhearted, downcast.

nĕrādar न्यरादर् or **ni°** नि° । **अवमानना** m. disrespect, contempt, scorn.

nĕrdūsh न्यर्दूश् or **ni°** नि° । **निर्दोषः** adj. c.g. without fault, without defect, faultless (W. 110, *nirdush*).

nĕrday न्यर्दय् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. unmerciful (Gr.M.).

nrug नृग् or **nruga-rāza** नृग-राज़ m. N.P. name of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, who was reborn as a lizard (K. 840).

nĕrgŏn निरुगन् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. devoid of all properties or qualities, without attributes (Śiv. 193, 275, 689, 770, 977, 991, etc.).

nargis नरगिस् نرگس m. *Narcissus tazetta* (El., Rām. 649).

nirāhār निराहार् adj. c.g. foodless, fasting, abstaining from food (Śiv. 200, 689, 1272).

nörij नांरिज् or **nörijᵘ** नांरिजु । **प्रणालिका** f. a gutter, drain, conduit, waterpipe (Gr.Gr. 65, Śiv. 1213).

nörija-dag नांरिज-दग् । **प्रणालिकाप्रवाहाहतिः** f. the fall of a stream of water shooting out of an elevated drain or gutter and falling from a height to the ground. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । **प्रणालीजलम्** m. water flowing through a conduit.

nöriјīl नांरिजील् m. a coco-nut. Cf. **nörila**.

narājath नराजाथ् । पौरुषयुक्तः adj. c.g. manly, of a manly character.

narakī नरकी । नारकः adj. c.g. relating to hell, hellish, infernal.

narukh नरुख् । नरकः m. (sg. dat. **narakas** नरकस्), a hell, a place of torment (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 122, 161, 417, 1539 ; Rām. 58, 366, 651, 1028, 1234 ; K. 495) ; the place to which souls go after death for judgment. **—anun** —अनुन् । नरकापाताक्रोशनम् m.inf. to curse a dead enemy or villain (the curse being one which consigns him to hell). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । नरकवासापातः m.inf. to come to hell, to fall into hell (after death).

naraka-wösⁱ नरक-वॉसि । नरकवास्तव्यः adj. (as subst., f. **-wāsĕñ** -वास्यञ्), one who dwells in hell, or fit to dwell in hell (Rām. 667, 1159). **-wāsĕñ** -वास्यञ्, see the preceding.

narakukᵘ mĕnzur नरकुकु म्यंज़ुर् । अतिदुर्गतः m. (f. **naraküčᵘ mĕnzarĕñ** नरकंचू म्यंज़र्यञ्), a wood-cutter of hell, a man who sells firewood in hell ; hence, met. a vile, dirty, ugly, wretched fellow.

narakunᵘ tsakⁱwār नरकुनु च़किवार् । अतिदुर्गतिः m. one who has a hell-bowl ; hence (used in curses) as miserable as one who lives in the lowest pit of hell.

nĕrākār न्यराकार् or **niᵒ** निᵒ adj. c.g. formless, without form ; a N. of the Supreme (Śiv. 178, 204, 284, 393, etc. ; Rām. 846).

nārālⁱ नारॅलि in **nārālⁱ hŏkhᵘ** नारॅलि ह्वखु । स्थालीशुष्कधान्यम् m. paddy (unhusked rice) dried by the application of artificial heat (as is done in winter when the sun has no heat). Cf. **nāra-lĕlⁱ-bata**, p. 648*a*, l. 4.

narĕl नर्यल् adj. c.g. possessing an arm, used —ᵒ as in **okᵘ-narĕl**, one-armed (p. 19*a*, l. 29).

narēla नरेल । नारिकेलपात्रम् m. a vessel made of an empty coco-nut.

nörᵃl नॉर्ल् । नाडीव्याप्तः adj. c.g. stringy (of some vegetable which, even when cooked, is full of tough stringy fibres). Cf. **nörᵘ 1.**

nörila नॉरिल । नालिकेरफलम्, नारिकेलफलकधूमयन्त्रम् m. a coco-nut (Gr.M.) ; a *ḥuqqa*, or tobacco-pipe, made of a coco-nut ; cf. **nörⁱjīl.** **-dŏd** -द्वद् । नालिकेरफलरसः the milk of the coco-nut. **-gūjᵘ** -गूजु । नारिकेलसारः f. the kernel of a coco-nut.

nĕrlāb न्यरलाब् or **niᵒ** निᵒ adj. c.g. profitless, useless (El. *nyerláb*).

nĕrlūb न्यर्लूब् or **niᵒ** निᵒ adj. c.g. free from desire (Śiv. 772, 888).

nāralad नारलद् । औत्पातिकाग्निहतकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nāraladiñ** नारलदिञ्), one who suffers from a conflagration, one who suffers heavy loss from his house having been burnt down, one who is burnt out of house and home.

nĕrālam न्यरालम (Śiv. 1754) or **nĕrālamb** न्यरालंब् (Śiv. 1846) or **niᵒ** निᵒ adj. c.g. having no prop or support (lit. or fig.).

nĕrlīph न्यर्लीफ् or **nirlēph** निर्लेफ् adj. c.g. unsmeared, stainless (Śiv. 1021, 1757).

narm नर्म् نرم । कोमलः adj. c.g. soft (to the touch), delicate, tender (Gr.M.) ; smooth, sleek (H. vii, 24) ; ductile, plastic ; mild, tender (in disposition), peace-able (Gr.M., Śiv. 873) ; soft, low, subdued (of a sound) ; slack, depressed, dull (of a market, trade, or the like). **-dil** -दिल् نرم دل adj. c.g. gentle, kind, soft-hearted (Gr.M.). **-garm** -गर्म् نرم گرم । उच्चनीचः, न्यूनाधिकः adj. c.g. neither very hot nor very cold, of moderate heat ; mild and sharp, mild and rigorous, now forbearing and now severe ; the good and the bad, the vicissitudes of fortune ; (of the market of anything) sometimes rising and sometimes falling, sometimes in demand and sometimes not. **-hyuhᵘ** -ह्यहु । कोमलतमः adj. (f. **-hishᵘ** -हिशू), very soft (etc., in all the meanings of **narm**). **-pahān** -पहान् । ईषत्कोमलः adj. c.g. somewhat soft, moderately soft, a little soft (etc., in all the above meanings). **—zamīn** —ज़मीन् । सर्वसहः adj. c.g. soft soil ; met. meek, tolerant, patient, submissive, long-suffering.

narmī नर्मी نرمی । कोमलता f. softness, smoothness, sleekness (K.Pr. 167) ; pliancy ; tenderness, delicacy, gentleness, mildness, civility (Gr.M.) ; want of firm-ness, tameness.

nāram नारम in **nāram-nôrᵘ** नारम-नोरु । लताविशेषः m. name of a certain medicinal creeping plant. When pounded it is applied to boils, etc.

narmadā नर्मदा f. N. of a river in Central India, the Nerbudda of the maps.

narmadēshŏr नर्मदेश्वर् m. 'the Lord of the Nar-madā', a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 857).

nĕrmajyār न्यर्मज्यार् or **niᵒ** निᵒ । प्रसन्नता m. clearness, brightness, (of the sky) freedom from clouds.

nĕrmal न्यर्मल् or **niᵒ** निᵒ । निर्मलः adj. c.g. free from foulness, clean, clear, bright, shining, translucent (Gr.M. ; W. 110 ; Śiv. 24, 27, 162, 330, 348, etc. ; Rām. 87, 1056, 1063, 1692, 1703, 1707, 1728) ; (of the sky) clear, serene (Gr.M.).

nĕrmāl न्यर्माल् or **niᵒ** निᵒ । निर्माल्यजलम् m. the remains of an offering made to a deity ; esp. water which has been used in a libation.

nĕrmālⁱ न्यर्मॅलि or **niᵒ** निᵒ । निर्मलाचारः adj. c.g. cleanly conducted, one who is particular as to cleanliness, including his dress, appearance, food, and drink.

nĕrmöl^i न्यर्मोलि or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a *nĕrmāl* or libation water. —**karun** —करुन् । अभक्ष्यादित्वापादनम् m.inf. to make like water which has been used in a libation, to make any food or drink taboo or unusable, to make food unconsumable.

nĕrmūl न्यर्मूल् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. without root; hence, baseless, unreasonable (Gr.M.).

narmun नर्मुन् । कोमलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **narmyōv** नर्म्योव्), to become soft; to become mild, gentle, appeased. **narmyō-mot^u** नर्म्यो-मंतु । कोमलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **narmyē-müṭs^ü** नर्म्ये-मंचू), softened; become mild, become gentle.

narmāwun नर्मावुन् । कोमलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **narmôw^u** नर्मोवु), to soften; to make mild, appease, assuage (a person's wrath). **narmôw^u-mot^u** नर्मोवु-मंतु । कोमलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **narmöv^ü-müṭs^ü** नर्मोवू-मंचू), made soft, appeased, etc., as ab.

nĕrmāyā न्यर्माया or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. free from illusion, free from unreality, free from the delusion by which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1430, 1803); (as subst.) freedom from such illusion (Śiv. 1742, 1824).

nĕrāmay न्यरामय् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. free from disease, free from defects or blemishes, infallible (Śiv. 1759, 1863).

nārān नारान् । नारायणः(ईश्वरः) m. a Kāshmīrī corruption of **Nārāyĕn**, q.v., generally used as a N. of the Supreme Deity (El. *Narain*) (L.V. 107, 109; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 79, 178, 226, 975, etc.; K. 14, 16, 58, 98, 113, 153, 173, etc.). The word is also a common proper name, as in Gr.Gr. 96, 97. **-chiṭh** -छिट् । चित्रपटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi** -छिटि), a kind of cloth coloured with patterns of yellow and red, and specially used in religious worship.

nērun नेरुन् । निर्गमनम् conj. 2, irreg. (1 p.p. **drāv** द्राव्, Gr.Gr. 229, 236; 2 p.p. **drāyōv** द्रायोव्, Gr.Gr. 229, 241. The regular past participle **nyūr^u** न्यूरु occasionally occurs in compounds, see **nyūr^u-mot^u**, bel. In Śiv. 56, the 1 p.p. is **drôw^u** द्रोवु for the sake of rhyme), to go out, come out, issue forth, emerge (cf. **bara n°**, p. 116*b*, l. 38; **brōṭh n°**, to go out ahead (of so-and-so), p. 128*a*, l. 31; **brōṭha n°**, to go out to meet (a guest), id., l. 43; **canga-tala n°**, p. 173*a*, l. 16; **gang nērüñ^ü**, p. 291*b*, l. 21; **nĕbar n°**, p. 620*b*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 21, 246, 249-50; Gr.M.; Śiv. 56, 85, 97, 121, 349, etc.; Rām. 121, 239, 299, 371, 390, 462, 467–8, etc.; K. 178, 245, 408, 416, 491, 738, etc.; YZ. 113, 178, 208; K.Pr. 57, 62, 102);

to appear, become manifest (cf. **bruk^u n°**, p. 122*a*, l. 28; **g^ar nīrith yun^u**, p. 295*a*, l. 9; **khashur^u n°**, p. 419*b*, l. 3) (Śiv. 347, 523, 666, 668, 1503, 1548); to rise (as a heavenly body), come out (Gr.M.; Rām. 1013, 1257); to go forth (from privacy), to become celebrated, to become well known (of reputation, a person, etc.) (cf. **màṭ^i màṭ^i n°**, p. 607*b*, l. 4; **nāv n°**, s.v. **nāv** 1) (L.V. 49: Śiv. 1133, 1353–4; Rām. 92; K. 842); to go beyond bounds, to overflow (Gr.M.);

to be produced, take rise (from), issue (from) (Śiv. 25, 30–1, 60, 99, 181, etc.; Rām. 97, 1517; K. 114; YZ. 394); to issue, be born, be produced (Rām. 88, 621, 1456); to issue (from), be the son (of) (cf. **dala n°**, p. 210*b*, l. 7) (Rām. 634, 1458, 1493); to germinate, shoot (cf. **hĕli n°**, p. 364*b*, l. 16) (Śiv. 1291, 1297, 1848);

to depart, disappear (of pain, etc.) (cf. **mus^u n°**, p. 596*b*, l. 5) (Śiv. 923; Rām. 50, 348 (life), 647 (winter), 1106 (a stain), 1127; K.Pr. 154); to depart (from a custom) (cf. **krāni n°**, p. 472*a*, l. 46); to go forth (from), be excluded (from), have no part or share (in) (cf. **bāgi n°**, p. 90*b*, l. 49); to go forth (in the sense of being pulled out, or of being put an end to) (cf. **bēkh**, or **bum**, **nērüñ^ü**, pp. 99*b*, l. 16; 107*b*, l. 16; **baṭha n°**, p. 139*b*, l. 26; **cilikh nērüñ^ü**, p. 171*a*, l. 48; **haḍ nēràn^i**, p. 322*b*, l. 8, or **haḍa nērañĕ**, id., l. 26; **mūl n°**, p. 567*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427, 1633);

to come out of a certain condition, to have done with a condition (cf. **bĕmāri drāv**, p. 108*a*, l. 46; **kama n°**, p. 442*b*, l. 42; **nīji drāmot^u**, p. 627*a*, l. 1); to come out or appear (as a balance or share) (cf. **bāganay** or **bāgay nērün^ü**, pp. 91*b*, l. 44; 93*b*, l. 15; **mōth^ar nērüñ^ü**, p. 606*a*, l. 27); to result, prove, turn out (cf. **chiwalayĕ nērañĕ**, p. 168*a*, l. 12; **ḍĕka n°**, p. 204*b*, l. 14; **hyot^u n°**, p. 367*b*, l. 37) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 585, 995, 1820, 1830, 1899; Rām. 487; H. vi, 11; ix, 9; K. 860; YZ. 23); to be deduced (Rām. 1261);

to sally forth, go out (from a house, etc.), go away, set out, depart (cf. **āli n°**, p. 23*b*, l. 21; **àṭ^i àṭ^i n°**, p. 69*a*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 92, 102; Śiv. 927, 998–9, 1493; Rām. 119, 165, 174, 192, 515, 560, etc.; K. 28–9, 76, 83, etc.; YZ. 30, 40, 138, 159, 474; K.Pr. 10, 67); to sally forth (for combat) (cf. **mŏkha n°**, p. 560*a*, l. 15) (Rām. 917, 975, 1300; K. 452, 553, 745, 760, 775, etc.); to go forth (with an intention), to take to something out of doors as a profession (cf. **bēchani n°**, p. 80*a*

l. 48; **māgayĕ n°**, p. 552*b*, l. 36); (of an order, etc.) to be issued (Rām. 794, 1069; H. xi, 4); to issue (from some process or preliminary treatment), to be completed (so far as that treatment is concerned), to be performed, accomplished, effected (cf. **atha n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 10; **bĕha drāv**, issued from sitting, i.e. cleared of sediment, p. 94*b*, l. 7; **braka n°**, p. 122*b*, l. 5; **byāli n°**, p. 150*b*, l. 38; **dŏbi n°**, p. 183*a*, l. 2; **dala-draka n°**, p. 209*b*, l. 22; **khati n°**, p. 422*a*, l. 8; **lāy nērün**^{ü}, p. 543*a*, l. 27) (L.V. 23; Śiv. 49; Rām. 736, 1066, 1607; K. 573); to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1104–5, 1140, 1233, 1283; Rām. 1573, 1576, 1763; K.Pr. 59); to rise (of cream on milk) (Gr.M.).

drāmot^{u} द्रामंतु । निर्गतः perf. part. (f. **drāmüts**^{ü} द्रामंचू), gone forth, issued, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 110; Śiv. 678, 1475; Rām. 1672); celebrated.

nīr^{i} **nīr**^{i} **gatshun** नीरि नीरि गछुन् । अतिशीघ्रताविधानम् m.inf. to arrange hurriedly (esp. a marriage or the like without regard to the advice of seniors).

nīrith gōmot^{u} नीरिथ् गोमंतु । उल्लङ्घितसीमः perf. part. (f. **—gömüts**^{ü} —गांमंचू), gone forth, esp. gone beyond bounds (e.g. off the side of a road, out of a country, or beyond the rules of good conduct). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । सीमोल्लङ्घनम्, उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to go forth (beyond some limit) (Śiv. 409; Rām. 1541; H. ii, 3; xii, 15; K. 153, 908); to go over a boundary, to go beyond recognized or existing limits, to pass over a frontier, leave a country (Rām. 1528); to run away, bolt (K. 658); to abandon good conduct, take to evil practices; to depart (K. 450); (of a woman) to take to loose conduct; (of food) to be over-cooked. **—yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come forth (from inside), to emerge (H. xii, 12; K. 624, 839).

nyūr^{u}**-mot**^{u} न्यूरु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **nīr**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} नीरू-मंचू). (This is the regular form which, however, appears to be used only in a few compounds, such as **hada nyūr**^{u}**-mot**^{u}, issued beyond bounds, p. 322*a*, l. 30.)

nirun निरुन् । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. (sg. dat. **niranas** निरनस्), thatching-grass, thatching-reeds.

niran-bod^{u} निरन्-बंडु । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. a handful or similar bundle of thatching-reeds. **-gor**^{u} -गंरु । पटलशाखायोजनशिल्पी m. a thatching-reed worker, a thatcher. **-kōn**^{ü} -कांनू । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः f. a small bundle of thatching-reeds. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. a small bundle of thatching-grass (esp. when not enough for what is required).

nārang नारंग् m. or (Gr.M.) **nārangī** नारंगी f. an orange.

niranjan निरंजन् (Śiv.) or **niranzan** निरंज़न् (Rām.) m. one who is unstained, a N. of the Supreme Being (Śiv. 363, 689, 994, 1339, etc.; Rām. 846, 1704, 1746).

nĕranth न्यरंथ् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nĕrantas** न्यरंतस्), without end, without limit, limitless (K. 385).

nĕrantar न्यरंतर् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. incessant, continual (Gr.M., Śiv. 1426).

nĕrnay न्यर्नय् or **ni°** नि° । सिद्धान्तः (निर्णयः) m. decision, conclusion (after discussion, e.g. the decision of a law-court) (Gr.M.); decision (as to an atonement); discussion, investigation, consideration (Śiv. 27, 376, 1024, etc.); explanation (of a difficult problem or passage in a book).

nēri-nyur^{u} नेरि-न्यूरु, see **nyūr**^{u} **3**.

nĕrāparā न्यरापरा । असमीक्ष्य adv. without consideration, precipitately. Cf. **parī 1**.

narpīrastān नर्पीरस्तान् । स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in the city of Śrinagar on the east bank of the river Vēth (Jehlam). It was anciently known as Narĕśvarimaṭha.

nērĕr नेर्यर् । सामीप्यम् m. nearness, proximity. Cf. **nyūr**^{u} **3**.

nĕrargal न्यरर्गल् or **ni°** नि° । निर्निरोधः adj. c.g. unbarred, unimpeded, free, irresistible (Śiv. 1426, *nir°*).

nĕrarth न्यरर्थ or **ni°** नि° । निष्फलः adj. c.g. useless, vain, fruitless.

nīris नीरिस्, see **nyūr**^{u} **1, 2,** and **3**.

nĕrāsh न्यराश् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. hopeless, despairing (of, **nishĕ**, Rām. 236) (El., Gr.M., *nirāsh*; Śiv. 1710; Rām. 236, 1256). According to W. 110, *nyerāsh* is a subst. m. meaning 'disappointment, despair'. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make hopeless, disappoint (El.).

nāruts^{u} नारुछु । नाराचदण्डः m. a forked fishing-spear (the 'fork' consisting of several spikes) (L.V. 23, *nāruts*^{u}); a hook (El. *nāruts*).

nārāts^{i}**-dan** नारछि-दन् । शूलीयन्त्रदण्डः m. the shaft of a fishing-spear. **-gōd**^{ü} -गांडू । शूलीयन्त्रविद्धमत्स्यः f. a fish caught on a fishing-spear. **-kān** -कान् । नाराचबाणः m. the iron-forked point of a fishing-spear. **-kānd**^{i} -कंडि । मत्स्याघातव्यसमूहः m.pl. the thorns, i.e. the forked points, of a fishing-spear.

nĕrwāh न्यर्वाह् or **ni°** नि° । निर्वाहः m. carrying on, conduct, management, accomplishing.

nĕrwān न्यर्वान् or **ni°** नि° । शमनम्, सुखम्, अन्त्यसंस्कारविधिः m. extinguishing, extinction; emancipation or salvation (after death) (Śiv. 1014, 1660); a ceremony for the peace of the soul of a dead Hindū; happiness in life as an ordinary householder, a peaceful life.

nērawunᵘ नेरवुन् । निर्गच्छन्, निर्गमनशीलः n.ag. (f. **nēravüñᵘ** नेरवंञ्), one who goes out, etc., in all the meanings of **nērun,** q.v. (H. v, 8); one who is in the habit of going out.

nērawañ नेरवञ् । उत्सर्जनशीलता f. a habit of making gifts or oblations, generosity. **—zānüñᵘ** —ज़ानंञ् । दानशीलतां विज्ञाय पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f.inf. to know generosity, having recognized a person's generosity to implore him over and over again for something more.

nārⁱwār नंरिवार् adj. c.g. (of a garment) sleeved, in **chiṭh-n°**, p. 166*b*, l. 45, and **jãwār-n°**, p. 379*b*, l. 31.

nĕrwair न्यैर् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. devoid of hatred, incapable of feeling hatred, absolutely passionless (Śiv. 1271).

nĕrwāsan न्वासन् or **ni°** नि° । निश्चिन्तः adj. c.g. without fancy or imagination; free from desire (Śiv. 1013, 1694, 1849); free from anxiety, happy and careless (as, e.g., a child).

nēryukᵘ नेर्युक्, see **nyūrᵘ 1, 2,** and **3.**

nārāyĕn नारायन् or (m.c.) **narāyĕn** नरायन् । नारायणः m. a N. of the god Vishnu (in Skt. *Viṣṇu*) (considered as the being who existed before all worlds, and who moved on the waters of creation (Skt. *Nārāyaṇa*). This word should properly be spelt **nārāyĕn,** with the first syllable long, but in poetry the first syllable is often shortened m.c., so that we find **narāyĕn,** e.g. in Śiv. 162, 796, 1101; Rām. 75, 145, 223, 970, 986, 988–9, 1478–9, 1751). The word is commonly used in Kāshmīrī as a name of the Supreme Deity, whether identified with Vishnu or not (Śiv. 700, 781, 1053, etc.; Rām. 846, 851, 984, 1157, 1704). Cf. **nārān.**

nārāz नाराज़् ناراض । अन्तःकोपयुक्तः adj. c.g. dissatisfied, *discontented* (*Gr.M.*); unwilling; displeased, offended, *affronted* (*Gr.M.*).

nārözⁱ नारांज़ि (= ناراضي) । अन्तःकुपितः adj. c.g., i.q. **nā-rāz,** *q.v.*; as subst., f. dissatisfaction, discontent; *unwillingness; displeasure.*

nau-rōz نوروز m. New Year's day according to the Persian calendar, counted by Musalmāns in Kashmīr as the beginning of spring (L. 325, 362).

nārāzagī नाराज़गी ناراضگی । अन्तःकुपितत्वम् f. displeasure, discontent, dissatisfaction.

nĕrzalā-kāh न्यर्ज़ला-काह् । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-köshᵘ** -कांशू), N. of the eleventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Zēṭh (in Skt., *Jyaiṣṭha* = May–June) on which Hindūs fast.

nĕrzan न्यर्ज़न् or **ni°** नि° । मनुष्यादिजन्तुहीनस्थानम् m. unpeopled, uninhabited, desert, lonely, desolate; depopulated, deserted.

nīrāzan नीराज़न् । नीराजनम् f. (sg. dat. **nīrāzüñᵘ** नीराज़ंञ्), lustration with lamps of a bride and bridegroom, of a newly arrived king, or other highly honoured person.

nas नस् f. the nose, i.q. **nast,** q.v. (Rām. 929). **-dŏgᵘ** -दंगु । नासिकाग्रसंहतिः m. snub-nosedness. **-sēr** -सेर् । नासारक्तस्रावः f. bleeding at the nose. **—tsŏmbüñᵘ** —च़्वंबंञ् । नासिकाग्रे रन्ध्रविधानम् f.inf. to bore the nose. **-tsĕmburᵘ** -च़्यंबुर् or **-tsĕmurᵘ** -च़्यमुर् । संकुचितनासाग्रः adj. (f. **-tsĕmbürᵘ** -च़्यंबंर् or **-tsĕmürᵘ** -च़्यमंर्), snub-nosed. **-tsĕpotᵘ** -च़्यपंटु । नतनासिकः adj. (f. **-tsĕpüṭᵘ** -च़्यपंटू), flat-nosed. **-tsoṭᵘ** -च़ंटु । छिन्ननासिकः adj. (f. **-tsüṭᵘ** -च़ंटू), having the nose cut off or slit. **—tsüṭᵘ phērüñᵘ** —च़ंटू फेरंञ् । कलहप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. the initial stages of a fight or quarrel to take place.

nās नास् । नस्यम् m. snuff. Cf. **nāst.**

nasīb नसीब् نصیب m. luck, destiny (cf. **kam-n°**, p. 442*b*, l. 16).

nĕsbath न्यस्बथ् نسبت (in Kāshmīrī) adj. convenient (El.).

nisf نصف, see **nĕsph.**

nāsh नाश् । नाशः m. destruction, ruin, perdition, annihilation (cf. **ölⁱ-n°**, p. 23*b*, l. 25; **dathᵃri-n°**, p. 258*a*, l. 47; **kŏla-n°**, p. 437*a*, l. 31; **nĕndᵃri-n°**, p. 642*b*, l. 13) (Śiv. 91, 170, 311, 1818; Rām. 8, 1104; H. ix, 3; K. 796; K.Pr. 112); death; cf. **nöshⁱ.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be destroyed, annihilated (Śiv. 268); so **nāshĕs gatshun** (K. 547). **—karun** —करुन् । सर्वथा नष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to annihilate (Śiv. 257, 347, 603; Rām. 170; K. 377, 872). **nāshĕ-rostᵘ** नाश-रंस्तु । अविनाशः adj. (f. **-rūtshᵘ** -रंछू), indestructible (Śiv. 736, 1387, 1736).

nashĕ नश (= نشا) । मदः, गर्वः m. intoxication (lit. and fig.), drunkenness (W. 24); an intoxicating liquor or drug, an intoxicant; pride, arrogance. **—āsun** —आसुन् । अतिगर्वः m.inf. to become, or be, intoxicated; to be intoxicated with pride. **—khasun** —खसुन् । (गर्व)मदारोपः m.inf. intoxicating drink, etc., to get to the head, to be or become intoxicated (Śiv. 1874); the intoxication of pride to arise. **-wothᵘ** -वंथु । अपगतमदः adj. (f. **-vütshᵘ** -वंछू), one whose intoxication has descended (i.e. departed), sobered.

nashī नशी । मादकासेवनशीलः adj. c.g. addicted to intoxicating drugs, a drunkard, a sot, an opium-eater, hashish-eater, or the like.

nish निश् or **nishĕ** निश । समीपम् adv. and postpos. [governing dat. and abl. In the first case it indicates primarily rest in a place or motion to a place, and in the second case (with an important exception noted

below) motion from a place. In the first case it is the equivalent of the Hindī *pās*, in the second of *pās sē*. According to some authorities **nish** is used only in the sense of rest in a place or motion to, and **nishĕ** only in the sense of motion from, but this distinction is not commonly observed in manuscripts].

A. As adv., near, close by (**nishĕ,** L.V. 30, 46; Śiv. 251; Rām. 1552).

B. Governing the dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, near, at hand, close by (**nish,** W. 97; Śiv. 683, 702, 1066; Rām. 313, 757, 1246, 1466; H. x, 5, 12; K. 170; **nishĕ,** Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L.V. 31; Śiv. 572, 727; Rām. 992, 1283; H. ii, 9; vii, 20; x, 4); **asĕ nish,** near us, i.e. in our family or caste (such-and-such a thing is allowed or prohibited) (Rām. 324); **amis nishĕ,** with him, i.e. his custom or nature (is such-and-such) (Rām. 1661); **pānas nishĕ,** near oneself, in one's own heart (Rām. 18, 45, 129, 236); **nyūn pānas nish,** he took (it) with him (K. 204);

in the possession of (**mĕ nishĕ chuh sĕṭhāh,** I have plenty, Gr.M.) (**nish,** Śiv. 432, 900–1; Rām. 1524; **nishĕ,** Śiv. 58–60);

(after verbs of motion, bringing, sending, showing, etc.) to, up to (**tim tsal^{i} rāzas nishĕ,** they fled to the king) (**nish,** Śiv. 698, 880, etc.; Rām. 81, 133, 223, 255, etc.; H. ii, 11; iii, 2; v, 8, 10; viii, 5, 13; x, 1–5, 11, etc.; K. 485; **nishĕ,** Śiv. 208, 388, 720, 847, etc.; Rām. 1710; H. ii, 7; x, 7; xii, 19, 22; K. 37, 81–2, 123, etc.); **nishĕ pānas** (to summon) to oneself (K. 374); **tas nishĕ prakhoṭ^{u},** known to him (K. 128);

in the opinion of (so-and-so) (**chuh mĕ nishĕ jān,** in my opinion it is good, Gr.M.) (**nish,** Rām. 1460; **nishĕ,** Rām. 1650, 1656);

owing to, because of [in this sense more often governing the abl. (**nishĕ,** Rām. 29)].

C. Governing the abl., with the important exception that, in the case of singular masculine animate nouns, it optionally governs the dative, from near, from (Gr.Gr. 48, 49; W. 98, *nishi*) (**nish,** with abl., Śiv. 22, 125, 681, etc.; Rām. 83, 1304, 1386; with dat., Śiv. 431, etc.; Rām. 895, 1060, 1177, 1190; **nishĕ,** with abl., Śiv. 61, 99, 106, etc.; Rām. 2, 20, 27, 111–12, 174, etc.; H. vi, 12; vii, 2; K. 114, 212; with dat., Śiv. 30, etc.; Rām. 83, 424, 683, 895, 1347, etc.; K. 392, 576, 630); occasionally, in poetry, it takes the dative case even of an inanimate noun, as in **wanas nishĕ,** from the forest (Rām. 1198), **phalis n°,** (issued) from the seed (Rām. 1456);

from, owing to, because of (**nishĕ,** L.V. 27, Rām. 802);

with, by means of (**rājĕ nish sēr,** sated with royalty, Rām. 365; **nāra nish,** by means of fire, Rām. 1203; with dat., K. 573);

from, beyond, more than (**nishĕ,** L.V. 48);

used after verbs of fearing or the like, as in **chuh dāndas nishĕ khōtsān,** he is afraid of the bull (an. sg. m.) (Gr.M.); **mŏkalana nishĕ nā-wumēd,** despairing of accomplishment (Gr.M.); (**nish,** with dat., Rām. 932).

Governing the abl. (or an. sg. dat.), or the abl. (or an. sg. dat.) of the genitive, it indicates comparison, as in **rŏpa nishĕ chuh sŏn jān,** gold is better than silver (Gr.Gr. 49); **kañĕ-handi** (or **kañi**) **nishĕ chuh trakur^{u},** he is harder than a stone (id.) [**nish,** with abl., Rām. 270, 600 (**tawa nish dŏgan zīṭh^{i},** twice as long as that), 771; cf. Rām. 352 (**tawa nishĕ kō-na,** why not than that, i.e. why not rather); with dat. Rām. 559].

nŏsh न्वश् (or, by pandits, न्वष्) । स्नुषा f. a son's wife, a daughter-in-law (cf. **bĕnath-n°,** p. 114*b*, l. 12; **bāpath-n°,** p. 116*a*, l. 44; **bāw^{a}za-n°,** p. 148*a*, l. 43; **dyārath-n°,** p. 271*a*, l. 43; **dyārath^{a}r-n°,** p. 271*b*, l. 1; **hashĕ-nŏshĕ,** p. 352*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 16, 72; W. 142; Rām. 136, 848; K. 750, 752, 831, 914; K.Pr. 80, 141, 157–8, 164, 214, 246).

nŏshĕ-bāv न्वश-बाव् । स्नुषात्वम् m. the relationship or condition of daughter-in-law. **-mahanyuw^{u}** -महनिवु । स्नुषाजनः m. a daughter-in-law person, i.e. a woman who bears the relationship of daughter-in-law to some one. **-tôn^{u}** -तोनु । स्नुषावृत्तिः m. the conditions implied by the relationship of daughter-in-law.

nōsh नोश् نوش m. a drink, a draught, an antidote (cf. **nōshĕ-dārōh,** p. 236*a*, l. 49) (Rām. 901).

nôsh^{u} नोशु m. a destroyer, as in **wata-nôsh^{u},** a way-destroyer; hence, a highway robber (L.V. 43).

nŏsh^{i} नांशि f. destruction, waste (cf. **dŏha-nŏsh^{i},** p. 200*a*, l. 21), i.q. **nāsh,** q.v.

nŏshī नांशी । नाशस्वभावः adj. c.g. destructive, destroying; perishing, perishable, destructible, mortal (Gr.M.).

nĕsh^{ĕ}bŏd^{u} न्यशबुडु or **nishbŏd^{u}** निश्बुडु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **nĕsh^{ĕ}bŏz^{ü}** न्यशबुज़ू), wanting in intellect, without understanding, uneducated, silly, a fool (Gr.M., L.V. 83, Śiv. 1310).

nĕsh^{i}bŏzar न्यशिबुज़र् । बुद्धिहीनता m. want of understanding, want of intellect, want of sense, silliness, foolishness (Gr.M. *nĕshbŏzar*).

nishcay निश्चय् m. certainty (Śiv. 159, 1759); **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to be assured (Gr.M.).

něshěd न्यशद् । निषिद्धः adj. c.g. prohibited, forbidden.

něshīd न्यशीद् । निषेधः m. hindering, stopping, obstructing; preventing, prohibition.

něshīkⁱ न्यशीँकि, see **něshyūkᵘ**. **něshūkᵘ** न्यशूँकु, i.q. **něshyūkᵘ**, q.v.

nāshěkēbā नाशकेबा ناشکیبا adj. c.g. impatient, restless, unsteady (Rām. 1272).

nāshukh नाशुख् m. (sg. dat. **nāshěkas** नाशकस), a destroyer (cf. **kŏl-n°**, p. 437*a*, l. 1).

něshkal न्यश्कल् or **ni°** नि° । निर्वासनः adj. c.g. free from care or anxiety, without solicitude, contented, tranquil (Śiv. 232, 275, 682, etc.; K. 509); unconcerned, thoughtless, unreflecting.

něshⁱkāl न्यशिकाल् or **nishkāl** निश्काल् adj. c.g. that which has no destruction, immortal, everlasting (Śiv. 1256, 1331); as subst., m. an evil time; hence, the result of an evil omen, in the following:— —**dēshun** —डेशुन् । दुष्फलप्राप्तिः m.inf. an ill omen to come true. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । दुररिष्टापातः m.inf. an ill omen to occur. —**wuchun** —वुछुन् । दुररिष्टापातः m.inf., id.

nau-shikam नौ-शिकम् نو شکم f. 'new-belly', a buffalo with her first calf, exempt, under that name, from tax (L. 360).

něshkām न्यश्काम or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. free from wish or desire, free from all worldly desire (Śiv. 275, 344, 682, etc.); as subst., m. freedom from such desire (Śiv. 58, 1113).

něshⁱkapaṭh न्यशिकपठ or **nishkapaṭh** निश्कपठ् । कपटहीनः adj. c.g. free from deceit or fraud, guileless, veracious.

něshⁱkāran न्यशिकारन् or (Gr.M.) **nishkāran** निश्कारन् । अहेतुकम् adv. without cause, without reason, causelessly, needlessly (Gr.M.).

něshⁱkriy न्यशिक्रिय् or **nishkriy** निश्क्रिय् adj. c.g. inactive, not performing actions, actionless (Śiv. 772).

nashěl नशल् । मद्गुणकः adj. c.g. (of a drug) intoxicating, producing intoxication, intoxicant.

nashělad नशलद् । मादकासेवनशीलतया मदावस्थायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nashěladiñ** नशलदिञ्), one who is perpetually fuddled owing to the habitual consumption of intoxicants, a drunken sot.

nashun नशुन् । नष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **nūṭhᵘ** नूँठु or **nūṭhᵘ** नूठु or **noshᵘ** नंशु; 2 p.p. **nashyōv** नश्योव्. Cf. **nōṭhᵘ** and **nōṭhun**), to become destroyed, to disappear (Gr.Gr. 206, Śiv. 1255, K.Pr. 36); to go wrong, be spoilt, spoil; to be worn away, worn out (W. 156, K.Pr. 262).

noshᵘ-motᵘ नंशु-मंतु, **nūṭhᵘ-motᵘ** नूँठु-मंतु or **nūṭhᵘ-motᵘ** नूँठु-मंतु । नष्टः, नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nüshᵘ-mütsᵘ** नंशू-मंचू or **nü(nü)ṭhᵘ-mütsᵘ** नं(नूँ)ठू-मंचू), destroyed; gone wrong, spoilt.

nashěnī नशनी । भाविनाशः impers. fut. part. c.g. it is to be destroyed, destruction is about to occur; (personally) destined to destruction, sure of eventual destruction.

nashun नशुन् m. destruction, in the following:— **nashěn-bāna** नशन्-बान । नाशर्हता m. a vessel of destruction, i.e. fitness for destruction, showing every sign of imminent destruction.

nashun नाशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nôshᵘ** नोशु), to destroy, spoil, ruin (Rām. 1472, *nöshⁱ* for *nöshᵘ*).

nishāna निशान نشانه, نشان । चिह्नम् m. (El. also *nishān*), sign, signal, mark (Gr.M.; Rām. 462, 775, 904, 1505) (cf. **nēb-n°**, p. 619*b*, l. 23); impression (Rām. 1125); a mark, a trace, a small fragment (Śiv. 651, 921, 1121); a token (as a sign of recognition) (H. x, 8, 14; xii, 21); esp. a mark indicating quality or the like, or a mark (e.g. a signature) indicating approval (Śiv. 1599); a target, butt, bull's-eye (Śiv. 1715, Rām. 999); proof (El.); address (of a person), intimation of a person's residence (Rām. 501). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to aim, to take aim (El.). —**marun** —मरुन् । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. a mark to be hit (Śiv. 175); entire concurrence with another's opinion to occur. —**mārun** —मारुन् । संगतीकरणम् m.inf. to hit the mark; to lead another person to complete concurrence with one's own opinion. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । लक्ष्यनिपातः, संगतीभवनम् m.inf. the mark to present itself; also i.q. —**marun**, ab. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । चिह्नावशेषः m.inf. the mark to remain or abide (e.g. the mark of a blow, or a paint-mark); met. (of a dead person) his memorials still to remain.

nishin निशिन् adv. and postpos., i.q. **nish**, q.v.; near (H. ii, 8); near (governing dat. after vb. of motion) (Śiv. 431, 790; Rām. 64, 147, 598, 616, 821, 841, 1256, 1352, 1369; H. viii, 4, 10);

(governing abl., or, with sg. an. m. noun. dat.); (with abl.) from (Rām. 32 (far) from, 1398 (free) from, 1426 (far) from); (with dat.) (Rām. 1442, **tas n°** (designing) against her, Rām. 1150).

In poetry the word (like **nishě**) sometimes governs the dat. of an inan. noun, with this sense, as in **pōñis n°**, (born) from water, Rām. 1517.

nishönⁱ निशांनि نشاني । हस्ताचरावङ्कना, विवाहसंबन्धसंमतिः f. a mark, sign, token; a distinctive mark; a token of remembrance, keepsake, souvenir; (among Musalmāns) a marriage agreement, a betrothal (L. 268, *nishān*).

nĕsh^{e}phal न्यश्फल् or **nĕsh^{i}phál^{i}** न्यशिफलि or **nishphal** निष्फल् । फलहीनः adj. c.g. without fruit, bearing no fruit, fruitless; useless, unprofitable, inefficacious (Gr.M. *nishphal*); as adv., in vain, fruitlessly. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become fruitless; (of a missile) to miss the mark (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make fruitless; to waste (time) (Gr.M.).

nĕsh^{i}phál^{i} karun न्यशिफलि करुन् । निरर्थतामापादनम् m.inf. to render useless or valueless (Rām. 8); to cause to be not used (by displaying defects or the like).

nĕshpartīth न्यश्परतीथ् adj. c.g. distrusted, one who is not trusted, suspected (Rām. 1211).

nāshpát^{i} नाश्पति (= ناشپاتی) । फलविशेषः m. a pear, *Pyrus communis.*

nĕsh^{i}path न्यशिपथ् or **nishpath** निश्पथ् adj. c.g. without trust, unbelieving (L.V. 36).

nĕsh^{i}pŏtur^{u} न्यशिप्वतुर् । पुत्रहीनः adj. (f. **nĕsh^{i}pŏt^{ü}r^{ü}** न्यशिप्वतॖर्), (of a living person) having no son; (of a dead person) leaving no male issue.

nash^{e}ran नंश्रन । नाशनम् f. (sg. dat. **nash^{e}rün^{ü}** नंश्रंन्य), destruction, causing to be lost or perished (Śiv. 338); spoiling. Cf. **nösh^{e}ran.**

nash^{e}run नंश्रुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nash^{o}r^{u}** नंशुरु), to destroy, to cause to be lost or perished; to spoil, mar; cf. **nösh^{e}run, nash^{e}rāwun, nösh^{e}rāwun.** **nash^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** नंशुरु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nash^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नंशॖरॖ-मंचॖ), destroyed (by some one); spoiled.

nösh^{e}ran नांश्रन् । नाशनम् m., i.q. **nash^{e}ran,** q.v. The word is reported to be m., but **nash^{e}ran** is f.

nösh^{e}run नांश्रुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nösh^{o}r^{u}** नांशुरु), i.q. **nash^{e}run,** q.v.; cf. **nösh^{e}rāwun.** **nösh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** नांशुरु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nösh^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नांशॖरॖ-मंचॖ), i.q. **nash^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **nash^{e}run,** q.v.

nash^{e}rāwun नंश्रावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nash^{e}rôw^{u}** नंश्रोवु), i.q. **nash^{e}run,** q.v. (Śiv. 1003). **nash^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** नंश्रोवु-मंतु । नष्टतामापादितः perf. part. (f. **nash^{e}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नंश्रॉवॖ-मंचॖ), i.q. **nash^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **nash^{e}run,** q.v.

nösh^{e}rāwun नांश्रावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nösh^{e}rôw^{u}** नांश्रोवु), i.q. **nösh^{e}run,** see **nash^{e}run** (Rām. 959). **nösh^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** नांश्रोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nösh^{e}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नांश्रॉवॖ-मंचॖ), i.q. **nösh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **nösh^{e}run.**

nishĕsta 1 निशस्त । लाचाद्रवविशेषः m. a kind of juice or resin issuing from certain trees.

nishĕsta 2 निशस्त نشستہ adj. c.g. seated, sitting; settled (as dust).

nasht नश्ट[ष्ट] adj. c.g. destroyed, (of a ship) wrecked (Gr.M.).

nasīhath नसीहथ् نصیحت f. (sg. dat. **nasīhüts^{ü}** नसीहॖचॖ), advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation, precept (El., Gr.M., Rām. 827). **—karün^{ü}** —करॖन्य f.inf. to advise, admonish (El., K.Pr. 149).

nishṭh निश्ठ[ष्ठ] adj. c.g. intent on, devoted to, used —° as in **brahma-nishṭh,** p. 120*b*, l. 48 (Śiv. 1859).

nishṭhā निश्ठा(ष्ठा) f. position, condition, state (Śiv. 1492); belief, firm adherence, devotion, close attachment (Śiv. 1621, 1770).

nishāth निशाथ् (= نشاط) । उद्यानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **nishātas** निशातस्), liveliness, sprightliness, cheerfulness, glee; N. of certain beautiful gardens, situated on the north shore of the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar. They are said to have been laid out by one of the servants of ʿAlī Mardān Khān, a former ruler of Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1823).

nĕsh^{i}tur न्यशितुर् । नक्षत्रम् (मुहूर्तः) m. (sg. dat. **nĕsh^{i}taras** न्यशितरस्), a lunar asterism, a lunar mansion; the period or time when the sun or some star is in, or enters into, this asterism (important for astrological calculations) (Rām. 124, 508); cf. **nĕchot^{u}, nĕchatur.** **nĕsh^{i}tar ganz^{a}rán^{i}** न्यशितर् गंज़्रंनि । चिन्ताकुलत्वम् m. pl. inf. to count the asterisms, to exhibit anxiety as to what is to be done for the accomplishment of some desire, or for warding off some ill.

nĕshtīz न्यश्तीज़् । तेजोहीनः adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless, dull.

nĕsh^{i}tsitan न्यशित्सीतन् । निश्चिन्तः adj. c.g. free from thought, or anxiety, or care; heedless, unconcerned, careless.

nĕshyūk^{u} न्यश्यूकु । शङ्काविनाभूतः adj. (f. **nĕshic^{ü}** न्यशीचॖ), free, or freed, from fear or anxiety, careless, secure (K. 152, 383, 427, 815). **nĕshik^{i} pŏth^{i}** न्यशीकि पाठि । शङ्कानुज्ञावनपूर्वकम् adv. fearlessly; in a way so as to relieve fear, encouragingly, cheeringly.

nasakh नसख् نسق । दण्डः m. (sg. dat. **nasakhas** नसखस्), punishment by mutilation (such as cutting of the nose, ear, finger, etc.); (in Kashmīr, also) punishment generally. **—karun** —करुन् । दण्डपातनम् m.inf. to punish (esp. by mutilation). **—kūrun** —कूरुन् । दोषारोपणबुद्ध्येक्षणम् m.inf. to spy upon a person (esp. an innocent person) as if he were guilty of some offence.

nāsikh नासिख् f. (sg. dat. **nāsiki** नासिकि), the nose (L.V. 33).

nŏskha न्वसख نسخہ or **nŏksa** न्वक्स m. a copy; a writing-book, copy-book; a recipe, prescription (of medicine, or ingredients for any composition) (Gr.M.).

nā-sakrī ना-सक्री f. in the following: —**karüñ**ᵘ —करॖञ् । अपथ्यसेवनम् f.inf. to take unwholesome food (esp. when this is done by an invalid); cf. **sakrī.** —**gatshüñ**ᵘ —गछॖञ् । अपथ्यसमापातः f.inf. unwholesome feeding to occur (e.g. when an invalid is given wrong medicine or wrong food, with the result that he becomes worse).

nĕsomᵘ न्यसॊमु । असमः adj. (f. **nĕsüm**ᵘ न्यसॖम्), unequal (by birth or in quality), different.

nĕsamĕr न्यसम्यर् । असादृश्यम् m. inequality (by birth or quality), difference.

naisān नैसान् نیسان m. N. of a certain month, April–May, in the phrase **abᵃr-i-naisān** अबॖरि-नैसान् ابرِ نیسان vernal showers (Rām. 1141).

nĕsang न्यसंग् । सङ्गानासक्तः adj. c.g. not attached to, indifferent, not caring for association (with any work or person).

nĕsangā न्यसंगा । नग्नः adj. c.g. naked, nude, stark naked (esp. when connected with impropriety). —**pöṭhⁱ** —पॉठि । प्रकाशं निर्लज्जम् adv. nudely, barefacedly and shamelessly.

nasnās नस्नास् نسناس । दुष्टाचरणः adj. c.g. a satyr; (in Kāshmīrī) monstrous, horrible, very bad.

nĕsph न्यस्फ्, **nĕsaph** न्यसफ् or **nisph** निस्फ् نصف s.m. the half (of anything); adj. half, semi-. —**sheb** —शब् نصف شب m. midnight (K.Pr. 176). —**shĕban** —शबन् adv. at midnight (Śiv. 1661).

nĕsph-ā-nĕsph न्यस्फा-न्यस्फ् نصفا نصف adv. half-and-half, by halves (Rām. 82).

nāsūr नासूर् ناسور m. a running sore, an ulcer (W. 141, *nāṣūr*, 154, *nāsur*; K.Pr. 37).

nĕsar न्यसर् । गाढनिद्रा f. deep unconscious sleep (L.V. 32). —**pĕñ**ᵘ —प्यञ् । गाढनिद्रोद्भवः f.inf. deep sleep (esp. as the result of excessive labour) to fall.

nĕsār न्यसार् । सार-(फल-)हीनः adj. c.g. sapless, pithless, fruitless, worthless, vain, unsubstantial.

nôsūr नोसूर् f. a stove, a fire-place with a chimney, i.q. **bukhörⁱ**, q.v. (Rām. 1069).

nĕsrāv न्यस्राव् । दानविशेषः (निवापः) m. an offering or oblation (of raw rice, fruit, clarified butter, etc.) made at a Śrāddha ceremony in honour of deceased relatives, and given to the Brāhmaṇa celebrant.

nast नस्त् or **nasth** नस्थ् । नासिका f. (sg. dat. **nasti** नस्ति. This word, especially in composition, often takes the form **nas**, q.v.), the nose (cf. **khᵃñĕ-n°**, p. 405*b*, l. 1; **muka-n°**, p. 559*a*, l. 32 (Gr.Gr. 66, 137; L. 462; Rām. 335, 1268; YZ. 6, 449; K.Pr. 147, 155); the nose, or point, of a shoe or other pointed object.

nasta-holᵘ नस्त-हॊलु । आभुग्ननासिकः adj. (f. **-hüj**ᵘ -हॖजू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. **nasti-hol**ᵘ, bel. **-khanzar** -खंज़र् । शोभना नासा m. a 'nose-dagger', a well-formed nose (dagger-shaped, i.e. curved and thin). **-mŏṇḍ**ᵘ -म्वंडु । स्थूला नासा m. a 'nose-stump', a thick coarse nose. **-nasth** -नस्थ् । (नासासंयोगात्म)दुर्निमित्तम् f. (sg. dat. **-nasti** -नस्ति), (of a pair of shoes) nose to nose, which is a bad omen foreboding a quarrel. **-tshyon**ᵘ -छ्योनु । छिन्ननासिकः adj. (f. **-tshĕñ**ᵘ -छ्यञ्), having had the nose wholly or partly cut off; having a nose of such a shape that has apparently been cut off. **-wöj**ᵘ -वॉजू । नासाभरणम् f. a nose-ring (worn by female Brāhmaṇas) (El.). **-wājĕ-raz** -वाज्य-रज़् । नासालङ्कारस्रक् m. a gold chain connecting the ear with a nose-ring and partly supporting its weight.

nasti-dŏgᵘ नस्ति-द्वगु । निष्कारणरोषोत्पादनम् m. a (sudden) blow on the nose; met. causelessly raising another's rage. **-dŏgur**ᵘ -ड्वगुरु । वर्तुलस्थूलनासः adj. (f. **-dŏgür**ᵘ -ड्वगॖरू), a short globular nose. **-dŏgis-pĕṭh rŏzun** -द्वगिस-प्यठ् रोज़ुन् । रोषार्थच्छिद्रान्वेषणम् m. 'to remain (waiting) for a nose-blow', to seek for an occasion for enraging a person. **-hol**ᵘ -हॊलु । वक्रनासिकः adj. (f. **-hüj**ᵘ -हॖजू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. **nasta-hol**ᵘ, ab. **-rᵃkh** -रॖख् or **-rikh** -रिख् । शपथविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi** -रॖखि or **-rikhi** -रिखि), a line on the nose, esp. when a person convicted of some fault makes a black line on his nose with his first finger, indicating, as it were, that if he ever commits the like fault again his nose may be cut off.

nāst नास्त् or **nāsth** नास्थ् । नस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **nāsti** नास्ति), snuff (according to El. most of the snuff used in the Valley is imported from Peshāwar. The home manufactured article is cheaper but much inferior; cf. **kôshir**ᵘ **n°**, p. 481*b*, l. 50) (L. 464). Cf. **nās.**

nāsti-chŏd नास्ति-छ्वद् । नस्यात्यभीप्सा f. (sg. dat. **-chŏz**ᵘ -छ्वज़ू), craving for snuff (e.g. when a habitual snuff-taker is deprived of it). **-ḍaba** -डब । नस्यसंपुटकः m. a snuff-box. **-düj**ᵘ -दॖजू । स्यन्दानमार्जनपटखण्डः f. a pocket handkerchief used by snuff-takers for wiping the nose. **-gor**ᵘ -गॊरु । नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-maker or -seller. **-gârⁱ-wān** -गॉरि-वान् । नस्यविक्रयिस्थानम् m. a snuff shop. **-gŏtsᵘrᵘ** -ग्वछॖरू । नस्यस्यूतिः f. a small bag for holding snuff, a snuff-bag. **-khᵘñ**ᵘ -खॖञ् । नस्यस्यन्दानम् f. the mucus expelled by snuff. **-mushikh** -मुशिख् । अङ्गुष्ठतर्जन्यग्रग्राह्यमितनस्यम् m.

(sg. dat. **mushikas** मुशिकस्), a pinch of snuff (L. 464, *nást mushk*). **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् । नस्यपूरविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-phĕki** -फ्यकि), 'snuff-powder,' as much snuff as can be lifted up in the hollow of the bent fingers. **-phuṭᵃjⁱ** -फुट्जि । बृहती नस्यपूरिका f. a parcel of snuff (e.g. for use when travelling). **-phuṭulᵘ** -फुटुलु । बृहती नस्यपूरिका m. a larger parcel of snuff than the foregoing. **-phyokᵘ** -फ्यंकु । नस्यपूरः m., i.q. **-phĕkh,** ab. **-phyoṭᵘ** -फ्यंट्टु । नस्यपूरविशेषः m. as much snuff as can be lifted on the ends of two or three ngers. **-pūrⁱ** -पूरि । नस्यपूरिका f. a packet of snuff. **-shōda** -शोद । नस्यव्यसनी m. a person addicted to snuff-taking, a slave to the habit. **-shīshĕ** -शीश । नस्यकाचसमुद्गकः m. a glass jar for holding snuff.

nĕsāta न्यसात । अशुभमुहूर्ते adv. at an unlucky time. Cf. **sāth.**

nöstⁱ नांस्ति । नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-seller.

nostᵘ नंस्तु । ह्रस्वनासिकः, विग्रः adj. (f. **nüstᵘ** नंस्तू), one whose nose has been cut off, noseless; one with a very small nose (cf. **khᵃñĕ-nᵒ,** p. 405*a*, l. 47; **muka-nᵒ,** p. 559*a*, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nasth नस्थ्, see **nast.**

nāsth नास्थ्, see **nāst.**

nāstĕkh नास्त्यख् । नास्तिकः m. (sg. dat. **nāstĕkas** नास्त्यकस्), an atheist, an unbeliever, a denier of the existence of supernatural beings.

nastān नस्तान् । अशोभननासः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nastönᵘ** नस्तांञ्), ugly nosed (whether long, thick, flat, cut off, or whatever its defect may be) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nistar निस्तर् (= نشتر) । सूचीविशेषः m. a lancet, a fleam (Rām. 1117). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । सिरामोचणम् m.inf. to lance, to apply the lancet (to); to bleed, phlebotomize.

nĕstār न्यस्तार् । निर्वाहः m. carrying through, accomplishing, accomplishment.

naṣtūrᵘ नंस्तूरु । दुर्नासिकः, खुरणसः adj. (pl. dat. **naṣtūrĕn** नंस्तूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56; f. sg. nom. **naṣtūrᵘ** नंस्तूरू), flat-nosed, having a nose like a hoof, having a deformed nose (Gr.Gr. 56, 137). **khᵃñĕ-nᵒ** means having a nose plugged with mucus, see p. 405*b*, l. 4.

nĕstraph न्यस्त्रफ् । पूर्णः adj. c.g. (of a vessel) full. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । निःशेषेण पूर्णीभवनम् m.inf. to be filled to the brim, to be chock full.

nastuv-nö नस्तुव्-नां । नकारः m. the N. used in schools for the letter न *na*, when written in the Śāradā character. **-nö karun** -नां करुन् । विलासविशेषविधानम् m.inf. to say '*na, na*', i.e. 'no, no' (coquettishly, or through modesty).

nāsⁱyĕth नंसियथ् or **nasīyĕth** नसीयथ् (= نصیحت) f. (sg. dat. **nāsⁱyütsᵘ** नंसियंच़् or **nāsīyütsᵘ** नसीयंच़्), advice, counsel, admonition (H. xii, 17). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ् f.inf. to give instruction (H. xii, l. 16).

nā-sazā ना-सज़ा ناسزا adj. c.g. unworthy, improper, impertinent, rude; as subst. (with suff. of indef. art.), **nā-sazāh** ना-सज़ाह m. an improper thing. **nā-sazāh parun** ना-सज़ाह परुन् m.inf. to recite an improper thing, to use rude or impertinent language (Rām. 964).

na-ta न-त, see **na.**

nata नत in **nata-nata** नत-नत । नित्यनियमेन adv. regularly, in regular system, by regular method (cf. **aki nata aki laṭi,** p. 20*a*, l. 42).

nāṭa नाट, see **nāṭh.**

nāṭā नाटा in **nāṭā-ṭūṭī** नाटा-टूटी । खण्डितबोधः adj. c.g. imperfectly educated or trained (in any subject), an amateur. Cf. **nāṭh.**

nĕṭᵘ न्यटू । वञ्चना f. (sg. dat. **nĕcĕ** न्यच्य), swindling (in the distribution or giving of any article, by interfering with its proper distribution); cf. **nĕṭh.** **—kaḍüñᵘ** —कडंञ् । दानवञ्चना f.inf. to swindle one of the sharers in some gift by giving him far less than his due share.

nĕcĕ-tār न्यच्य-तार् । अल्पेन निर्वाहः m. to carry through (some work involving large expenditure, such as a marriage festival) meanly and at very small expense although one has plenty of means to do it lavishly.

nitĕ नित्य, another spelling of **nityĕ,** q.v.

nitō नितो in **nitō-nĕth** नितो-न्यथ्, see **nĕth 2.**

noṭᵘ नंट्टु । कुम्भः m. a jar, a pitcher, a jug with a long neck (cf. **ãcār-nᵒ,** p. 9*b*, l. 47; **māga-noṭᵘ darun,** p. 551*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 1503, 1559, 1818; H. iii, 5, 9; xi, 13; K.Pr. 11, 12, 82, 155, 159, 160); an earthenware well-bucket (cf. **nāṭⁱ-bāv,** p. 146*b*, l. 27).

nāṭⁱ-örᵘ नंटि-ऑरु । कुम्भाधारिका f. a circular ring of grass-rope used for supporting a full jar on the head or on the ground, etc. **-bĕha** -ब्यह । कुम्भाधारः m. a wooden or rope ring for supporting a full jar. **-golᵘ** -गंलु । कुम्भग्रीवा m. the neck of a water-jar. **-kāh** -काह । एकादशीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-köshᵘ** -कांशू), the eleventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Zēṭh (Skt. Jyaiṣṭha = May–June) on which high caste Hindūs fast and worship with fruit, flowers, and jars filled with water and with milk. **-katurᵘ** -कतुरु । कुम्भकपालः m. a broken part (of the lower globular portion) of a jar. **-katürᵘ** -कतंरू । कुम्भखण्डः f. a potsherd. **-mal** -मल । कुम्भमलम् m. the sediment which collects and fouls the bottom

of the inside of a jar. **-sag** -सग् । कुम्भसेकः m. watering a garden or the like with water from a jar (and not directly from irrigation channels). **-sör^ü** -सांरू । कुम्भशः संग्रहः f. collecting water or the like by carrying it in jars.

nôṭ^u 1 नोट्ु । मांसखण्डम् m. a piece of flesh (cf. **nika-n°**, p. 627*b*, l. 24, and **nyuk^u n°**); cf. **nāṭh.** **nöṭ^i-wāza** नांटि-वाज़ । अशिक्षितसूपकारः m. an imperfectly trained cook, a bad cook.

nôṭ^u 2 नोट्ु or **nõṭ^u** नोँट्ु (cf. p. 461*b*, l. 23) । शिलाखण्डम m. a round piece of rough stone, a pebble (cf. **kañi-n°**, p. 461*b*, l. 23).

nath नथ् a nose, used in the compound **nath-wöj^ü** नथ्-वांज़ू f. a nose-ring (W. 115).

naṭh 1 नठ् । नटः m. (sg. dat. **naṭas** नटस्), a dancer, a tumbler, a mime, actor, buffoon.

naṭh 2 नठ् । कम्पः f. (sg. dat. **naṭi** नटि), trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 66, Śiv. 1752, K.Pr. 149) (cf. **nad^aharüñ^ü n°**, p. 622*b*, l. 26); shaking palsy, paralysis agitans (cf. **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 12). **—atsüñ^ü** —अत्संञू । कम्पोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shivering, trembling, etc., to attack a person (K.Pr. 246). **—lāgüñ^ü** —लागंञू । व्याजकम्पः f.inf. to pretend shivering or trembling (e.g. to excite pity for apparent poverty). **—naṭh** —नठ् । अतिकम्पः f. severe continued trembling, shivering, etc. **—tsānüñ^ü** —त्सानंञू । कम्पप्रादुर्भावनम, कम्पोद्भावनम् f.inf. to cause an attack of trembling, etc., to occur (e.g. by terrifying or the like); to cause oneself artificially to tremble, etc: (so as to excite pity in others).

nāth नाथ् । स्वामी m. (sg. dat. **nāthas** नाथस्), a master, lord (L.V. 7); a common termination of proper names (esp. of gods or saints) as in **amarnāth,** see s.v., **bōlānāth,** see s.v., **böravnāth,** p. 130*a*, l. 7, **dīnānāth,** see s.v., all names of Śiva; **dwārakā-nāth,** p. 264*b*, l. 11, **gōpī-nāth,** p. 294*a*, l. 41, names of Kṛṣṇa; **kamalaza-nāth,** the lord who was born in a lotus, i.e. Brahmā (L.V. 8); **sura-guru-nāth,** the lord of the chief of the gods, i.e. the Supreme Śiva (L.V. 5, 65). So Śiv. 43, 66, 82, 168, 210, 438, 514, 536, 783, 1038, etc.

nāṭh नाठ् । मांसम् f. (sg. dat. **nāṭi** नाटि), flesh, the whole flesh of an animal (considered as food) (cf. **dröt^i-n°**, p. 249*a*, l. 50; **nadàr^i-nāṭa,** s.v. **nador^u**) (El. *náṭá*; K.Pr. 11, *naṭān*, misprint for *nāṭan*, 61 pl. nom., 155 id.); cf. **nôṭ^u 1** and **nāṭā.** **-aḍij^ü** -अडिज़ू । मांसास्थिसङ्घः f. flesh and bone, flesh with the bone.

nāṭa-dĕgul^u नाट-द्यगुलु । मांसपूर्णोखाविशेषः m. a kind of earthenware cauldron for stewing meat. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । मांसभोजी m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), a 'flesh-devil', a gluttonous meat-eater. **-jŏrāba** -ज्वराब । सूक्ष्मोपानदाच्छादनम् m. a kind of stocking made of fine woollen yarn, covering the foot and ankle. **—khasañĕ** —खसञ । पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the fleshes to rise, to become fat (owing to prosperity, etc.). **-khāv 1** -खाव् । मांसादनशीलः adj. (as subst., f. **-khöviñ** -खांविञ्), a habitual meat-eater (esp. one who eats it to excess). **-khāv 2** -खाव् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease in which the flesh (usually of the thighs and the neighbourhood) is corroded by dangerous sores. **—ladañĕ** —लदञ । मुदा पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to 'build fleshes', to swell with joy. **-lĕj^ü** -ल्यंजू । मांसलघूखा f. an earthen saucepan for cooking meat. **-pash** -पश् । मांसपूर्णता m. a thatch of meat, a dish filled up to the top with a covering of stewed meat. **—vĕndañĕ** —व्यंदञ । अतितुष्ट्याप्तिः f. pl. inf. great satisfaction to be experienced. **—vĕẓ^arañĕ** —व्यंज़रञ । आयासाद्यविचारणया असकृत्कार्यनियोगः f. pl. inf. to set a person to work over and over again without consideration of the labour involved.

nāṭi-han नाटि-हन् । मांससमूहः f. a small piece of meat (K.Pr. 101); a helping of meat. **-phol^u** -फंलु । मांसखण्डम् m. a bit of meat.

nàth^i नंथि f. a thread by which papers are tied together; hence, a file of papers (Gr.M.).

nĕth 1 न्यथ् । पशुरोमकृन्तम, अवेतनभृतिः f. (sg. dat. **nĕts^ü 1** न्यंचू, for **2,** see **nĕtun**), removing (by cutting or plucking) the wool of a sheep or similar animal, shearing (cf. **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 15, and **pŏha-n°**, s.v. **pŏh**) (Gr.Gr. 126); the wool so plucked or shorn (cf. **atha-n°,** as ab.); met. doing work without payment, slave labour, forced gratuitous labour. **—hĕñ^ü** —ह्यंञू । अवेतनभृतिविधापनम् f.inf. to afflict a person by compelling him to work for nothing.

nĕth 2 न्यथ् । नित्यम् adv. continually, constantly, regularly, perpetually (L.V. 46, 65; Śiv. 57, 114, 204, etc.; Rām. 8, 73, 573, 893, 1124, 1127, 1629, 1635; K. 125, 229, 265, 525, etc.; obligatorily. Cf. **nityĕ.**

nĕta-mamun^u न्यत-ममुनु । आपन्ननिश्चेष्टताविकारः adj. (f. **-mamüñ^ü** -ममंञू), paralyzed, permanently deprived of motion or the power of motion. **-mamañĕr** -ममञर् or **-mamañār** -ममञार् । निश्चेतनत्वम m. paralysis, motionlessness. **-nēm** -नेम् । नित्यकर्म m. obligatory religious rites performed at regular intervals; cf. **nityĕ-karm,** p. 663*a*, l. 45. **-nīmī** -नीमी । नित्यदा adv. continually, daily, everyday. **-sŏtī** -स्वती । निश्चेतनता f. the insensibility of profound

sleep or the like. **-sŏth** -स्वथ् । निश्चेतनः adj. c.g. dead asleep, comatose, so sound asleep that one is insensible.

nĕt[i] न्यति । नित्यम् adv. continually, regularly, perpetually.

nĕti-nĕma-kin[i] न्यति-नेम-किनि । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, day by day, and according to rule. **-nēma-wôl**[u] -नेम-वोलु । नित्यमासक्तः adj. (f. **-nēma-wājĕn** -नेम-वाज्यञ्), one who works diligently and with daily regularity.

nitō-nĕth नितो-न्यथ् adv. continually, without cessation (Śiv. 642).

nĕth 3 न्यथ्, see **yih 1.**

nĕṭh न्यठ् । असदुपहासः m. (sg. dat. **nĕṭas** न्यटस्), cheating or swindling by the help of laughter or ridicule. Cf. **nĕṭ**[u].

nĕtha न्यथ in the following :— **nĕtha-non**[u] न्यथ-नंनु । नग्नः adj. (f. **-nüñ**[ü] -नंञ्रू), naked, bare, nude (Gr.M.; W. 132; L. 462, *netnun*; Śiv. 88, 890, 998–9, 1057, etc.; Rām. 1517; K. 271–2; K.Pr. 126). **-nanĕr** -नञर् । नग्नत्वम् m. nudity, nakedness.

nĕṭh[ü] **1** न्यंठू । सौचिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a tailor's thimble (shaped like a ring) (cf. **kŏṭh**[i]**-n°**, p. 489*a*, l. 25); a thumb-ring (H. vi, 16). Cf. **nyoṭh**[u].

nĕṭh[ü] **2** न्यंठू । कुठरः f. the top part of a churn, through which the churning-stick passes. It is held in its place by the great toe (**nyoṭh**[u]) of the operator, which is inserted into a hole in it.

nith निथ्, **nith nith** निथ् निथ्, **nīth 1** नीथ्, see **nyun**[u].

nīth 2 नीथ् । नीतिः, सन्मन्त्रणा f. (sg. dat. **nīts**[ü] **1** नीच्रू, K. 1018; for **2,** see **nyūt**[u], for **3,** see **nyūts**[u]), conduct, (esp.) right or wise conduct or behaviour, prudence, policy, political wisdom or science, moral philosophy or precept (K. 1018); good advice, guidance (K. 1004, 1033). **—karüñ**[ü] —करंञू f.inf. to consult together, to discuss the advisability (of anything) (K. 181, 367). **—diñ**[ü] —दिञू । नीत्युपदेशः f.inf. to give moral advice; to advise generally (K. 1003).

nīts[ü]**-wôl**[u] नीच्रू-वोलु । नीतिकुशलः m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), one skilled in moral conduct, (esp.) one who is accustomed to give good advice.

nŏth न्वथ्, see **yih 1.**

noṭh (El.), see **nyoṭh**[u].

nōṭh नोठ् m. (sg. dat. **nōṭas** नोटस्), a bank-note (the English word).

noth[u] नंथु । लघ्वाकारशिश्नम् m. a small penis (a term used in ridicule or abuse).

nŏ̃ṭh[u] नॉँठु । नष्टकल्पः adj. (f. **nŏ̃ṭh**[ü] नॉँठू, sg. dat. **nẵchĕ** नाँछ्य), destroyed, ruined, spoiled, put out of order (cf. **nĕnd**[a]**ri-n°**, p. 642*b*, l. 14); as good as ruined, going to ruin. Cf. **nūṭh**[u], s.v. **nashun,** and **nŏ̃ṭhun.**

nāth नांथ् in **nāth-hyuh**[u] नांथ्-हिहु । परितृप्तः adj. (f. **-hish**[ü] -हिशू), satiated (with food), gorged, replete, surfeited.

nŏ̃ṭh नॉँठ् f. (sg. dat. **nŏ̃ṭhi** नॉँठि), the winking or twinkling of the eye (cf. **ach**[i]**-nŏ̃ṭh,** p. 8*a*, l. 47) (Śiv. 1209, K. 206).

nŏ̃ṭha नॉँठ । क्लीबकल्पः, अफलः m. a eunuch, one who conducts himself like a eunuch, an effeminate man; impotent, incapable of begetting children; (in character) ignorant, uneducated, fruitless. **-dād** -दाँद् । षण्ढर्षभः m. a castrated ox, a bullock. **-mon**[u] -मंनु । निष्फलव्यापारः adj. (f. **-müñ**[ü] -मंञ्रू), one employed in a fruitless task; one who works at a task in such a manner that his task is fruitless. **-pyāv** -प्याव । गर्भनाशः m. a fœtus being born before its proper time, a miscarriage, abortion.

nūṭh[u] नूटु, **nū̃ṭh**[u] नूँठु, **nū(nū̃)ṭh**[u]**-mot**[u] नू(नूँ)ठु-मंतु, **nü(nū̃)ṭh**[ü]**-müts**[ü] नूं(नूँ)ठू-मंच्रू, see **nashun** and **nŏ̃ṭhun.**

nŏ̃ṭhun नॉँठुन् । नष्टीभवनम्, निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nŏ̃ṭhyōv** नॉँठ्योव्. Also treated as a verb of the 2nd conj., with 1 p.p. **nū̃ṭh**[u] नूँठु, which is also attributed to **nashun,** q.v., cf. **nôṭh**[u]), to be ruined, spoiled (Gr.M.); to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition (Gr.M.); to be or become fruitless, to have no fruit, to be barren or impotent. Cf. **nŏch**[a]**run** and **nŏ̃ṭh**[a]**run,** which are causals of this verb.

nū̃ṭh[u]**-mot**[u] नूँठु-मंतु । विक्षतिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **nū̃ṭh**[ü]**-müts**[ü] नूँठू-मंच्रू), ruined, spoiled, etc. (by some cause).

nŏ̃ṭhyō-mot[u] नॉँठ्यो-मंतु । विनष्टी-(विक्षती-)भूतः perf. part. (f. **nŏ̃ṭhyē-müts**[ü] नाँठ्ये-मंच्रू), gone bad, gone to ruin, etc.

nĕthanon[u] न्यथनंनु, see **nĕtha.**

nēth[a]**r 1** नेथर् । विवाहविधानम् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding (cf. **ganḍa-n°**, p. 289*b*, l. 11 (W. 136; K. 23, 24, 615–17, 638, 650 ff., 711, 1081, 1139; K.Pr. 22, 241). In **kāha-n°** (p. 387*b*, l. 11) and **māsa-n°** (p. 596*a*, l. 1) the word is used for certain birth-ceremonies (El. *nethar* or *nyethar*). **—ganḍun** —गंडुन् । विवाहसंबन्धनियमः m.inf. to make the formal agreement for a marriage (accompanied by the giving and receipt of presents), to hold the formal betrothal ceremony. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to marry (El.; Rām. 324; H. viii, 2; xii, 15; K.Pr. 2); to give (a person) in marriage (Rām. 1247). **-pŏth**[a]**r**

-पाथर् । विवाहादिव्यवहारः m. the associations or accompaniments of a marriage (such as the results of marriage, earning money, the life of a householder, the begetting or bearing of children and bringing them up).

nētra-bôgᵘ नेत्र-बोगु । विवाहोपायनम् m. a present given by the relations at a wedding, a wedding present. —**drāv** —द्राव् । संपन्नविवाहः adj. c.g. 'issued from marriage', i.e. a newly married person. -**gāḍay** -गाँडय् । भाविविवाहसंबन्धालापः f. the formal negotiations between the parties to a marriage, the settlement of the marriage terms. -**ganḍa-ganḍ** -गंड-गंड् । विवाहसंबन्धनियमनम् f. the formal arrangements for a marriage, the formal betrothal before a marriage. -**grākh** -ग्राख् । संपन्नविवाहः m. (sg. dat. -**grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. -**grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), one whose marriage has been completed. —**koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —कड्-मंतु । विवाहोत्तारितः perf. part. (f. —**küḍᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —कंडू-मंचू), 'pulled out from a wedding,' one who has been successfully married (by the aid of the relations on both sides), married off. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । समुत्तीर्णविवाहीकरणम् m.inf. to pull out of a marriage, (of the relations of a bride or bridegroom) to marry off (a person). —**kāḍay** —काडय् । विवाहनिर्वाहणा f. the carrying out a marriage, the marrying off of a person. -**kath** -कथ् । विवाहसंबन्धालापः f. (sg. dat. -**kathi** -कथि), wedding-talk, the preliminary negotiations with a view to marriage (K.Pr. 256). -**katha ṭshunañĕ** -कथ छुनञ । विवाहसंबन्धसंदेशदानम् f. pl. inf. to send out the formal proposals for a marriage (usually sent by the bride's people). -**katha yiñĕ** -कथ यिञ । विवाहसंबन्धसंदेशप्राप्तिः f. pl. inf. the formal proposals for a marriage to arrive. -**mahārĕñ** -महार्यञ् । विवाहदीक्षिता स्त्री f. the bride at a marriage ceremony (and during a few days before and after the ceremony). -**mahārāza** -महाराज़ । विवाहदीक्षितवरः m. the bridegroom at a marriage ceremony. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । विवाहसंबन्धः m.inf. to meet in marriage, to be united in marriage (esp. of a high person with a lowly one). -**wahara-wôdᵘ** -वहर-वोडु । विवाहवार्षिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the first anniversary of a wedding. -**wôlᵘ** -वोलु । सविधविवाहकालः m. (f. -**wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is either immediately about to be married or who has been married a few days ago.

nĕtrukᵘ नेत्रुकु । विवाहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **nētrücᵘ** नेत्रंचू), of, or belonging to, a wedding.

nētras kyutᵘ नेत्रस् कितु । विवाहकाले adv. at the time of a wedding.

nēthᵃr 2 नेथ्र् another form of **nithᵃr**, q.v. (Śiv. 331, 603, 767, 1034, 1125, 1250, 1432, 1588, 1595; Rām. 69, 402, 440, 1162, 1480).

nĕthur न्यथुर् in the following:— **nĕthur-pathur** न्यथुर्-पथुर् । अशक्तोद्योजनम् m. compelling an incapable person to do some work.

nithᵃr निथ्र् or **nēthᵃr 2** नेथ्र् (q.v.) । नयनम् m. the eye (Śiv. 26, 794, 863, 907, 959, 1259, 1538, 1706, 1741, 1743; K. 601, 926).

nitra-gāsh नित्र-गाश् । चक्षुर्ज्योतिः m. the brilliancy of the eye, the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son. -**kamal** -कमल् । कमलपत्रसदृशनेत्रम् an eye-lotus, an eye like a lotus bloom. -**prakāsh** -प्रकाश् । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son.

nõṭhᵃran नाँठ्रन् or **nũṭhᵃran** नूँठ्रन् । विक्षतीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **nõṭhᵃrüñᵘ** नाँठ्रंञू or **nũṭhᵃrüñᵘ** नूँठ्रंञू), ruining, spoiling, breaking; (of a person) leading wrong, debauching.

nõṭhᵃrun नाँठ्रुन् or **nũṭhᵃrun** नूँठ्रुन् । विक्षतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nõṭhᵒrᵘ** नांठ्रु or **nũṭhᵒrᵘ** नूँठ्रु), to ruin, spoil; to break; to lead (a person) wrong, to debauch. **nõṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** नाँठ्रु-मंतु or **nũṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** नूँठ्रु-मंतु । विक्षतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nõṭhᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** नाँठ्रू-मंचू or **nũṭhᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** नूँठ्रू-मंचू), ruined, spoiled; broken; led into evil courses. This verb is a causal of **nõthun**, q.v.

nũṭhᵃrāwun नूँठरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nũṭhᵃrôwᵘ** नूँठरोवु), i.q. **nõṭhᵃrun**, q.v. **nũṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** नूँठरोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nũṭhᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** नूँठरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **nõṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v., s.v. **nõṭhᵃrun**.

natīja नतीज نتیجه m. fruit, consequence, result, effect, inference (Gr.M.); moral (of a story).

nāṭukh नाटुख् । नाटकक्रीडा, विशिष्टमांसभुक्तिविनोदः m. (sg. dat. **nāṭakas** नाटकस्), a drama, a theatrical play; a garden dinner party, a dinner of choice food given to friends in a flower-garden or similar pleasant place, a picnic.

nĕṭakanī न्यटकनी or **nĕṭakay** न्यटकय् । सर्वथा adv. in every way, entirely, absolutely, (with a negative) at all.

naṭal नटल् । सकम्पः adj. c.g. trembling, quivering (from fear, agitation, or the like); palsied.

naṭil नटिल् । नटव्यापारः f. the profession of an actor, buffoon, dancer, or the like. See **naṭh 1.**

naṭilad नटिलद् । कम्पयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **naṭiladiñ** नटिलदिञ्), afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied. Cf. **naṭh 2.**

naṭun नटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **naṭyōv** नट्योव्; according to El. there is also a 1 p.p. **noṭ**ᵘ नंट्), to tremble, quiver, shake, to be afraid (El.; Gr.Gr. 120; K. 80; K.Pr. 175, inf.pl.); to be agitated, to palpitate (cf. **bindur**ᵘ **n°**, p. 112*a*, l. 35; **ḍimbur**ᵘ **n°**, p. 218*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1559). **naṭān naṭān** नटान् नटान् । सभयकम्पम् adv. shaking and trembling; esp. (with vbs. of speaking, asking, or the like) trembling with fear, apprehensively, timorously.

nĕtun न्यतुन् । रोमकृन्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyot**ᵘ न्यतु; f. **nĕꞩ**ᵘ **2** न्यचू, for **1**, see **nĕth 1**), to cut or pluck off the hair or wool of an animal, to shear, to fleece (El. *nyetun*; Gr.Gr. 126; K.Pr. 82, 83). **nyot**ᵘ-**mot**ᵘ न्यतु-मंतु । कृत्तोर्णः perf. part. (f. **nĕꞩ**ᵘ-**müꞩ**ᵘ न्यचू-मंचू), shorn, fleeced.

nitōnĕth नितोन्यथ् (Śiv. 642), see **nĕth 2.**

naṭiñ नटिञ् । कम्पः f. the act of trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 120).

naṭⁱñĕl नंटिञल् । कम्पी adj. c.g. afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 120); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied.

nĕ-trihunᵘ न्य-त्रिहुनु or **ni-trihon**ᵘ नि-त्रिहुंनु । निष्प्रेमा, adj. (f. **nĕ(ni)-trihüñ**ᵘ न्य(नि)-त्रिहुंञ्), void of love or affection (e.g. of one to whom much affection has been shown by his relations, but who does not return their love).

naṭᵃran नंट्रन् । कम्पना f. (sg. dat. **naṭᵃrüñ**ᵘ नंट्रंञ्), the act of causing to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like).

naṭᵃrāwun नंट्रावुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṭᵃrôw**ᵘ नंट्रोवु), to cause to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to wave threatening, (Gr.Gr. xli). **naṭᵃrôw**ᵘ-**mot**ᵘ नंट्रोवु-मंतु । सकम्पीकृतः perf. part. (f. **naṭᵃröv**ᵘ-**müꞩ**ᵘ नंट्रांवू-मंचू), caused to tremble, as ab.

nā-tawān ना-तवान् ناتوان or **nôtuwān** नोतुवान् adj. c.g. weak, feeble (Gr.M.; H. i, 2).

naṭa-wôrᵘ नट-वोरु । कुम्भिका m. a kind of small-sized earthen water-jar, globular in shape, with a narrow neck shaped like the *ghaṛā* of India, but smaller. Cf. **noṭ**ᵘ.

nāṭy नाट्य m. dancing, a dance (L.V. 73).

na-tay न-तय्, see **na.**

nityĕ or **nitĕ** नित्य adv., i.q. **nĕth 2,** q.v. It occurs °— in compounds borrowed from Sanskrit, such as **nityĕ-karm** नित्यकर्म m. a daily necessary rite, a constant act or duty, i.q. **nĕta-nēm** (p. 660*b*, l. 46) (K. 968); hence, **-karma** -कर्म adv. by constant practice (Śiv. 1541); **nityĕ-muktī** नित्य-मुक्ती f. everlasting salvation (Śiv. 663); **nityĕ-sīwakh** नित्य-सीवख् m. one who is a slave for ever (K. 384); **nityĕ-vrĕth** नित्य-वृंथ् f. a woman who is constant in her conduct (Śiv. 1369).

nĕꞩᵘ न्यचू, see **nĕth 1** and **nĕtun.**

nīꞩa नीच़, see **nyūꞩ**ᵘ.

nīꞩⁱ नीच़ि, **nīꞩ**ᵘ **1** and **2** नीचू, see **nīth, nyūt**ᵘ, **nyūꞩ**ᵘ.

nüꞩᵘ **2** नंचू (for **1**, see **naꞩun**) । नलिकानिरोधवस्तु f. a plug in a pipe or the like to stop the flow of liquid (Śiv. 1874). —**lagüñ**ᵘ —लगंञ् । रन्ध्रनिरोधोद्भवः f.inf. a hole to be plugged, as ab.; met. (of a woman) suppression of the menses to occur. —**ꞩalüñ**ᵘ —च़लंञ् । रन्ध्रनिरोधापयानम् f.inf. the plug to come away, the obstruction to a flow of liquid to be removed; esp. an attack of profuse urination or diarrhœa to come on.

nīꞩⁱgī नीच़िगी । नीचवृत्तिः f. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness.

naꞩal नच़ल् । नर्तकः m. (a female dancer is **naꞩiñ** नच़िञ्, q.v.) a professional male dancer.

naꞩun नच़ुन् । नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **noꞩ**ᵘ नंचु, f. **nüꞩ**ᵘ **2** नंचू, for **1**, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **naꞩōv** नच़ोव्. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses), to dance (cf. **bangi-manz n°**, p. 113*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 120; Gr.M.; L. 459; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1104, 1443, 1454, 1463, 1662, 1668, 1724–5, 1874–5; K. 98, 442; K.Pr. 26, 83, 156, 235, 238); to caper, frisk about; to bound, jump up and down. —**phĕꞩun** —फ्यच़ुन् । अल्पमात्रावशेषः m. only a small amount (of things required in large quantities for the execution of any work) to remain available, to be nearly all used up.

nāꞩⁱ nāꞩⁱ khyonᵘ नंच़ि नंच़ि ख्यंनु । निश्चिन्ततया भोगः m.inf. heedlessly to squander inherited or acquired property (K.Pr. 135).

naꞩan-thurungᵘ नच़न्-थुरुंगु । नर्तनावर्तणम् m. a single turn in dancing; (of an animal, a ball, a river-course, etc.) a bound round or a sudden twist round. **-thurung**ᵘ **dyun**ᵘ -थुरुंगु दिनु । नर्तनावर्तनविधानम् m.inf. to cause to turn round suddenly, as ab. **-vil** -विल् । नर्तनावसरः f. the time of dancing, an occasion for or opportunity for dancing; a single turn or revolution of the body.

naꞩanāwun नच़नावुन् । नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naꞩanôw**ᵘ नच़नोवु), to cause to dance, to set dancing (K. 951, 957; K.Pr. 14). **naꞩanôw**ᵘ-**mot**ᵘ नच़नोवु-मंतु । नर्तितः perf. part. (f. **naꞩanöv**ᵘ-**müꞩ**ᵘ नच़नांवू-मंचू), one who has been set dancing.

naꞩanay नच़नय् f. dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 128).

naꞩiñ नच़िञ् । नर्तकी f. (a male dancing as a male is **naꞩal** नच़ल्, q.v.), a female professional dancer,

a nautch-girl (K. 957); a male dancer in woman's dress and acting a woman's part; dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 120).

nītsar नीत्सर् । कदर्यता, क्षुद्रत्वम m. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness; meanness of mind, miserliness.

nītsis नीत्सिस्, see **nyūtᵘ**, **nyūtsᵘ**.

nītsuth नीत्सुथ् । कृपणत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **nītsatas** नीत्सतस्), miserliness, meanness, illiberality (Gr.M.).

natsawunᵘ नत्सवुनु n.ag. (f. **natsavüñᵘ** नत्सवंञ्), one who dances, a dancer (K. 922).

natsay नत्सय् । नर्तनम् dancing (K.Pr. 159); whirling or throwing the body or the limbs of the body (as in joy, despair, rage, agitation, or similar circumstances).

nav 1 नव् । नव card. (sg. abl., in comp., **nawa 1** नव; pl. dat. **nawan** नवन्), nine (El. *nau*, *naun*, i.e. *naũ*; Gr.Gr. 76, 84; Śiv. 520, 893, 1469; Rām. 1258, 1281; H. iii, 8); cf. **nam 2**. **-shĕth** -शथ् । नवशती, नवपणमितद्रव्यम् card. (pl. dat. **-shĕtan** -शतन्), nine hundred (Gr.Gr. 80, 84); nine pice (cf. p. 357*b*, l. 3).

nawa-dār नव-दार् । अन्त्यमंडनसंस्कारविशेषः m.pl. the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Śiv. 396, Rām. 23); a part of the procedure of the funeral decoration of a Hindū corpse, in which pearls are placed on each of the above nine orifices. **-dwār** -द्वार् m.pl. the nine orifices as in the preceding (Śiv. 340, 949, 1078, 1082; cf. Śiv. 520, 1469; Rām. 1769, 1783). **-mara** -मर् card. about nine (Gr.Gr. 84). **-môsᵘ** -मोसु । नवमासिकः adj. (f. **-mösᵘ** -मांसू), nine months old (Rām. 628); of, or belonging to, nine months. **-mösyunᵘ** -मांस्युनु । नवमासिकः adj. (f. **-mösiñᵘ** -मांसिञ्), nine months old, i.e. having completed nine months and in the tenth. **-nö** -नां । नवाङ्कः m. the name of the numeral figure 9 in the Śāradā character. **-ryotᵘ** -र्यतु । नवमासिकः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-rĕtis** -र्यतिस्; f. sg. nom. **-rĕtsᵘ** -र्यंचू), *nine months old, that which has completed nine months.* **-shrād** -श्राद् । श्राद्धविधिविशेषः *m. the memorial ceremonies during nine days after a Brāhmaṇa's death, in which jars of water (increasing in number each day by one) are offered, and special offerings of food are made, on the fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth nights.* **-shotᵘ** -शंतु । नवशततन्तुवितानः adj. (f. **-shĕtsᵘ** -शंचू), (of cloth) woven with nine hundred threads forming side by side the width of the cloth. **-shĕtukᵘ** -शतुकु । नवशतसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **-shĕtücᵘ** -शतंचू), of, or belonging to, the nine hundredth year, nine hundred years old. **-shĕtyumᵘ** -शत्युमु ord. (f. **-shĕtimᵘ** -शतिमू), nine hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). **-shĕtyunᵘ** -शत्युनु । नवशतमूल्यकः, नवपणिकः adj. (f. **-shĕtiñᵘ** -शतिञ्), costing nine hundred (rupees, etc.); fixed at nine pice (e.g. the amount of a regular payment or the like). **-wuhurᵘ** -वुहुरु । नववार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warishᵘ** -वरिशू), nine years old; lasting nine years.

nàvⁱ नंवि in **nàvⁱ nawaway** नंवि नववय्, i.q. **nawaway**, bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 85).

nawukᵘ नवुकु । नवमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **navücᵘ** नवंचू), nine completed years old.

nawan andar नवन् अन्दर् । नववर्षायुः adj. e.g. 'among the nines', i.e. in the ninth year (of age, etc.). **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु । नवसंबन्धी, नवमूल्यकः adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, nine; costing nine (rupees, etc.).

nawaway नववय् card. (acc. **nawawanī** नववनी; ag. **nawawànⁱ** नववंनि), even the nine; cf. **nàvⁱ nawaway**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 85).

naway नवय् । नवैव card. exactly nine, only nine, nine and no more or less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nav 2 नव् (obl. **nawa 2** नव), i.q. **nowᵘ**, in the following:— **-böñᵘ** -बांञ् । नित्यमपरिचेयभाण्डपात्रसमूहः f. a collection of cooking vessels reserved for special occasions (such as religious festivals) and not for ordinary use. **-gara** -गर । नवघट्टितः adj. e.g. newly made, bran-new. **-gorᵘ** -गरु । नवघट्टितः adj. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गंरू), id. **-jawān** -जवान् نو جوان e.g. a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life (Gr.M.). **-phal** -फल् । नवफलम् m. the new crop (of grain, fruit, etc.), the grain or fruit just at the time of reaping or gathering. **-sādan** -सादन् । चूर्णविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-sādüñᵘ** -सादंञ्), a flux-powder (used by goldsmiths, coppersmiths, or the like). **-shīn** -शीन् । नव्यहिमपातः m. the new snow (falling at the beginning of winter). **-shīn khārun** -शीन् खारुन् । नवहिमपातपणारोपणम् m.inf. to bet on giving the first news of the new snow (this is a kind of betting competition); cf. the next. **-shīn khasun** -शीन् खसुन् । हिमपातपणारोपः m.inf. such a competition to take place. (The person who first sees the new snow puts it in a covered dish and offers it as a present to the other competitors. They have to give him a dinner or other agreed stake.) **-sāl** -साल् m., i.q. **nawa-rĕh-sāl**, bel. (Śiv. 1748).

nawa-rĕh नव-र्यह् । नववर्षाहः m. New Year's Day, the first day of the light half of the month of **Tsithᵃr** (Skt. *Caitra* = March–April) (L. 265). **-rĕh bāgi** -र्यह् बागि । नववर्षारम्भनिमित्तम् adv. for the new year. **-rĕh bôgᵘ** -र्यह् बोगु । नववर्षाहःसुदायः m. a new year's

gift (esp. that given to a female relative). **-rĕh dŏy** -यॆह् दय् । द्वितीयातिथिविशेषः f. the second lunar day of the new year (on which, among Hindūs, no auspicious acts are performed). **-rĕh sāl** -यॆह साल् । नववर्षारम्भाहर्निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a new year's feast (cf. **nav-sāl**, ab.). **-rĕh tray** -यॆह त्रय् । तृतीयातिथिविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the new year (on which a married woman with her husband and children are feasted in their parents' houses) (L. 265, *treh*). **-rĕh zang** -यॆह ज़ंग । नववर्षारम्भशाकुनिकम् f. the good omen of the new year. (On New Year's Day a newly married couple are feasted at the bride's father's house, and omens taken for the new year.) **-rĕha-kani** -यॆह-कनि । प्रायो नववर्षारम्भकाले adv. on or about New Year's Day.

nawa-rĕhukᵘ नव-यॆहुकु । नववर्षारम्भाहःसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-rĕhüc**ᵘ -यॆहचू), of, or belonging to, the new year.

nawa-rĕhas-kyutᵘ नव-यॆहस्-कितु । नववर्षारम्भाहनि adv. on the New Year's Day.

nawan-bāna नवन्-बान । नूतनीभवत्वम् m. renewal.

nawa 3 नव । नवकः adj. e.g. marked with the figure 9. Cf. **nahᵃla.**

nāv 1 नाव् । नाम, यशः m. name, appellation (El., *náo*; Gr.M.; L. 462, *nao*; L.V. 15, 98; Śiv. 28, 30, 34, 214, 227, 243, 414, etc.; Rām. 317, 364, 368, 386, 539, 607, 622, etc.; H. ii, 1; xii, 4, 8, 18; K. 2, 3, 21, 92, 101, 116–17, 120–1, 124, etc.; K.Pr. 151, 261); good name, repute, reputation, fame, honour, renown; cf. **nēkh-nāv** (p. 629*b*, l. 13) and **nām.** **—badal gatshun** —बदल् गछुन् । नामपरिवर्तः m.inf. change of name to occur, a person to be called by his wrong name. **— bŏḍᵃrāwun** —बुड्रावुन् । नामनिमज्जनम् m.inf. to cause the name to sink, to disgrace one's name and that of one's family by evil conduct. **—bāshun** —बाशुन् । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to utter a name (e.g., in the Śrāddha ceremony, to utter the names of one's ancestors). **—dār** —दार् । उट्टङ्कितनामाचरम्, सयशस्वी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ्), bearing a name, marked with a name (e.g. a medal); possessing a good name, of good repute; famous, famed. **-dörī** -दा॑री । यशस्वित्वम् f. good repute, reputation, fame. **—hyon**ᵘ —ह्यंनु । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to take a name, call out a name (as in taking a roll call) (K.Pr. 243); to take, keep, retain (the memory of) a name (Rām. 56, 271). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । कीर्त्युपार्जनम् m.inf. to pull out a name, to get a good reputation, suddenly to become famous; to defame (El.). **—khārun** —खारुन् । नामोद्धरणम् m.inf. to raise a name, to elevate the name of one's family, to make a family famous by success, bravery, high office, or the like; to raise (upon the tongue), to take (on the tongue) (Śiv. 1908). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to name (El., Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । कीर्तिख्यातिः m.inf. a name to go forth, fame (or infamy) to be acquired (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353–4; K.Pr. 180, 248). **—pyon**ᵘ —प्यंनु । अभिधानरूढिः m.inf. a name to fall, a name to be given or gained (Śiv. 845, 892, 934, 996, 1007, 1384; Rām. 8, 120, 1456; K.Pr. 85). **—thawun** —थवुन् । कीर्त्यवशेषणम् m.inf. to leave a reputation (good or bad) behind one (Śiv. 70, 357, 430, 709, 864; Rām. 7). **—wālun** —वालुन् । नाम्नो लाञ्छनविधानम् m.inf. to bring down a name, to disgrace a name. **—wasun** —वसुन् । कीर्तिनाशः m.inf. a name to descend, i.e. to be disgraced; a name to come down (in the world) (e.g. by poverty, disaster, or the like). **—zēnun** —ज़ेनुन् । यशोलाभः m.inf. to conquer a name, to win undeserved good repute (e.g. a low person marrying into a good family, or a person re-building a ruined temple that has been originally built by someone else, or completing a work of which another has done nearly all but which he did not finish).

nāwa नाव postpos. (governing the masculine ablative of the genitive), for the name of, for the sake of (W. 98, 152); by name (as in 'by name he is so-and-so') (Rām. 341). **-boḍ**ᵘ -बड्डु । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. (f. **-büḍ**ᵘ -बड्डू), having a great name, famous, of high repute. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । नाममहत्त्वम् m. greatness of name, high repute, fame. **-kāḍay** -काडय् । नवनवनाम्ना संबोधनम् f. calling a person by various new names (e.g. in reproach or scolding, or in joke). **-nāwa** -नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारेण adv. name by name. **-phēra** -फेर । नामव्यत्ययः m. change of name (e.g. by mistake to ask for a thing by a wrong name). **-phiran** -फिरन् । नामान्तरविधानम् f. (sg. dat. **phirüñ**ᵘ फिरंञू), giving a thing a new name. **-phyur**ᵘ -फिरु । नामपरिवर्तना m. by mistake to give a thing the wrong name. **-path nāwa** -पथ नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारम् adv. name after name (e.g. in calling out a list of names). **-rost**ᵘ -रंस्तु । नामहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh**ᵘ -रंछू), nameless; as adv. (विना नामाङ्कम्), without naming, without mentioning.

növⁱ ना॑वि । अर्थम् adv. and postpos. in the name of; hence, for, as in **myāni növ**ⁱ (given) for me; **cyāni n°**, for thee; **tasandi n°**, for him; **rāmani n°**, for Rāma. **—hyon**ᵘ —ह्यंनु । प्रशंसनम् m.inf. to call by name, to mention (Rām. 1056); to extol. **—hyon**ᵘ **lāyĕkh** —ह्यंनु लायख् । प्रशंसनामयुक्तः adj. (f. **—hĕñ**ᵘ **lāyĕkh** —ह्यंञू लायख्), worthy of praise, praiseworthy.

nāv 2 नाव् । नौका f. a boat, a ship (cf. **dēmba-n°**, p. 217*b*, l. 32; **dāsa-n°**, p. 252*a*, l. 23; **dasta-nāwa gatshañĕ**, p. 256*a*, l. 43; **ḍōtha-nāv**, p. 258*a*, l. 2; **lari-n°**, p. 530*b*, l. 5) (El. *náo*; Gr.Gr. 48, 143; L. 458, *náo*; L.V. 106–7; Śiv. 253, 516, 1683, 1719, 1801, 1805, 1830; Rām. 311, 789, 973, 1334; YZ. 107; K.Pr. 66, 208, 232, 254). **—badal gatshūñᵘ** —बदल् गछ़्ञ्रू । मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनसंभवः f.inf. (of a dead person) to come to life again (before the funeral ceremony) (cf. **nāwa-badal**, etc., bel.). **—bŏḍᵃrāvūñᵘ** —बुंड्रावंञ्रू । नौनिमज्जनम् f.inf. to cause a boat or ship to sink. **—baḍāvūñᵘ** —बडावंञ्रू । नौप्रस्थापनम् f.inf. to cause a boat to set out, to weigh anchor. **—lagūñᵘ** —लगंञ्रू । नौनिरोधः f.inf. a ship to be stopped, to run aground. **—raṭūñᵘ** —रटंञ्रू । नौस्थापना f.inf. to stop a ship, to bring it to anchor, to tie up along the bank (of the river).

nāwa-badal नाव-बदल् or **-badâlⁱ** -बदॅलि । मृतजीवनम् f. coming to life again (before the funeral rites) (it being supposed that the messengers of Death have carried him off at the wrong time, and have had to rectify the mistake). **-badâlⁱ gatshūñᵘ** -बदॅलि गछ़्ञ्रू । मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनम् f.inf. to come to life, as ab. (cf. **nāv badal gatshūñᵘ**, ab.). **-chān** -छान् । नौतक्षा m. (f. **-chönᵘ** -छांन्रू = his wife), a ship-carpenter, a ship- or boat-builder. **-chönil** -छांनिल् । नौतक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of ship- or boat-builder. **-ḍokhᵘ** -डॅखु or **nāvi-ḍokhᵘ** नावि-डॅखु । नौपटलम् m. the reed mat, supported on movable sticks, used as an awning or flap-roof of a boat. **-ḍakhijᵘ** -डखिजू । नौपटलाधारदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat flap-roof of a boat, when it is desired to raise or lower the outer edge; cf. **nāvi-ḍâchⁱ**, bel. **-ḍamb** -डम्ब् । नौमध्यभागः m. the womb of a boat, i.e. the middle part of a boat in which the cargo is carried. **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । नौधान्यम् m. boat-paddy, i.e. unhusked rice brought to market from the villages in boats. **-ḍuvyunᵘ** -डुविनु । नाविकं संकीर्णम् m. the sweepings of a boat, i.e. the dirty grain remaining in the bottom of the hold after removal of a grain-cargo; cf. **ḍuvīñᵘ**. **-gañĕr** -गञर् । नौकासंकटः m. a crowd of boats massed together. **-gāsa** -गास । नौकातृणम् m. fresh grass (usually aquatic grass) brought in boats for sale as fodder. **-gāṭh** -गाठ् । नौकास्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **-gāṭhas** -गाठस), a boat-wharf, a place where boats load or discharge their goods, or take on or leave passengers. **-hönzᵘ** -हांज़ू । नाविकः m. (f. **-hanzañ** -हाञ्ज़ञ = his wife, and also a woman following the same occupation), a professional boatman or sailor. **-hönzil** -हांज़िल् । नाविकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or profession of a boatman. **-kāḍ** -काड् । नौदैर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat. **-kâdᵃl** -कांद्‌ल् or **-kadal** -कदल् । नौसेतुः m. a boat-bridge, a bridge of boats. **-kŏṭhᵘ** -क्वंथु or **nāvi-kŏṭhᵘ** नावि-क्वंथु । नौसंस्कारविशेषः m. the process of caulking a boat or ship. **-kŏthurᵘ** -क्वथुरु । नौकासंस्कारकशिल्पिविशेषः m. a boat- or ship-caulker. **-mĕtsᵘ** -म्यंच़ू । श्वेतकोमलमृद्विशेषः f. a soft white clay brought from the hills to the city in boats. **-mŏzūrⁱ** -म्वज़ूरि । नौवेतनम् f. the money paid for the hire of a boat, or for freightage, or as wages to the boatmen, or for passenger fare, or the like. **—nīrith gatshañĕ** —नीरिथ् गछ़्ञ । शीघ्रतासमापातः the boats to go forth; the necessity for doing something immediately to occur (*quasi*, to avoid missing the boats). **-pash** -पश् । नौपार्श्वपट्टिका m. the planks that form the sides of a boat or ship, the strakes of a boat or ship. **-pūṭᵘ** -पंटू । नौपट्टिका f. a plank used for or usable for building a boat or ship. **-rād** -राद् । नौकादैर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat or ship. **-söl** -सांल् । नावा संचारः m. an excursion or pleasure trip in a boat. **-söl khyonᵘ** -सांल् ख्यंनु । नौसंचारोपभोगः m.inf. to take a pleasure trip in a boat. **-sār** -सार् । नौदण्डविशेषः f. the cross-beam of a boat, from side to side. **-sörᵘ** -सांरू । नावा संग्रहः f. collecting (e.g. paddy, firewood, etc.) by boat, i.e. making a store of boatload after boatload. **-tār** -तार् । नौतरणम्, नौतरणवेतनम् m. crossing (a river, etc.) by boat, being ferried across, crossing (another) over in a boat (L.V. 98); ferry-hire (Śiv. 1201; K.Pr. 18). **-törᵘ** -तांरू । नौविलम्बः f. delay of a boat, delay in the progress of a boat, or in its starting. **-tsraṭh** -च़्रट् । विकारविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **tsraṭas** च़्रटस्), sea-sickness, vomiting or unhappiness (bodily or mental) caused by the violent motion of a boat in a storm. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु or **nāvi-wôlᵘ** नावि-वोलु । नौस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ), a ship-owner.

nāvi-ḍâchⁱ नावि-डॅछि । नौपटलाधारदण्डम् f., i.q. **nāwa-ḍakhijᵘ**, ab. **—daka dith gatshun** —दक दिथ् गछ़ुन् । सर्वथा परित्यागः m.inf. to give a push to the boat and go; met. to abandon one's house and home, to abscond, decamp. **-ḍokhᵘ** -डॅखु । नौछदिः m. see **nāwa-ḍokhᵘ**, ab. **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to go on board (a ship or boat). **-kĕth** -क्यथ् loc. in a boat (Gr.Gr. 43, Śiv. 1589). **kŏṭhᵘ** -क्वंथु । नौकासंस्कारः m. see **nāwa-kŏṭhᵘ**, ab. **-nam** -नम । नौकाग्रम् m. the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., s.v. *nam*, also the stern) (Śiv. 1840). **-rᵃkh** -र्‌ख् । नौचिह्नम् (मौर्ख्यम) f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi** -र्‌खि),

the mark on the ship; hence, stupidity, silliness (in allusion to a fool who let a dish fall overboard from a travelling ship, and made a mark on the side of the ship at the place where it had fallen over. At the end of the journey, being asked where the dish was, he pointed to the mark on the boat, and said 'it fell over there'). **-ṭsopᵘ** -च़ंपु । अल्पनौका m. a little worn-out uncomfortable boat. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । नौस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), i.q. **nāwa-wôlᵘ**, ab. **—wôlᵘ-motᵘ** —वोलु-मंतु । स्वाचारे योजितः perf. part. (f. **—wöjᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —वांजू - मंच़ू), brought down into the boat; made a proselyte, induced to join another person's religion or customs. **—wālun** —वालुन् । स्वाचारयोजनम् m.inf. to cause a person to descend into the boat; to make a person a proselyte, to induce a person to adopt one's own religion or customs. **—wasun** —वसुन् । परसमाचरणविधानम् m.inf. to descend into a boat or ship, to go aboard; to become a proselyte, etc., as ab. **-wath** -वथ् । नौमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the ship road, the route by which a boat goes. **—wothᵘ-motᵘ** —वंथु-मंतु । स्वीकृतपराचारः perf. part. (f. **—wüṭshᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —वंछू-मंच़ू), descended into a ship or boat, gone aboard; become a proselyte, one who has joined a new religion or set of customs.

nowᵘ 1 नंवु । नवतण्डुलान्नपाकः m. the ceremony observed on first cooking, at an auspicious moment, the new rice of the year's crop; cf. **ala-nowᵘ**, p. 22*b*, l. 21, rice of the year's crop. **—dyunᵘ** the festival of the new pumpkin crop. —दिनु । नवान्नभुक्त्युत्सवः m. to observe the ceremony of eating the new rice (Rām. 1661).

nävⁱ-bôgᵘ नंवि-बोगु । नूतनान्नसुदायः m. a present of the new rice sent with money, etc., to a newly married bride by her relations. **-sāl** -साल् । नवान्नभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to the festival of cooking the new rice (esp. one sent to a son-in-law and his friends by the wife's relations).

nowᵘ 2 नंवु (=نو) । नवीनः adj. (f. **nüvᵘ** नंवू), new, fresh, recent, novel (El. *nú, nau*; Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M.; Rām. 10, 1321, 1341, L.V. 93; Śiv. 425, 943, 1597; H. i, 11; K. 210–11; K.Pr. 87 (fresh milk), 159); recent, modern (Śiv. 1506, 1545); new, 1369, 1464; strange; (as fresh (of age) (YZ. 553, K.Pr. 252); adv.) recently (El., K.Pr. 158). In some compounds this word takes the form **nav-** or **nawa-**, see **nav 2**. **nowuy nowᵘ**, altogether new (Śiv. 1705, 1756; K. 324). The fem. of this word **nüvᵘ**, a new woman, is used as a substantive to mean 'a new wife' (married after two or three former wives have died); cf. **navĕ-hondᵘ**, bel. (K.Pr. 156). **—bahār** —बहार् । (=نو بہار) । वसन्तकालप्रादुर्भावः m. early spring (Śiv. 54). **—kadal** —कदल् । सेतुप्रदेशविशेषः m. the 'New Bridge', the N. of the sixth bridge across the river Vĕth, or Jehlam, in the city of Śrīnagar (El. *nú kadal*).

navĕ-hondᵘ नव्य-हंन्दु । नव्यासंबन्धी adj. (f. gen.) (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), (gen. of **nüvᵘ**, see ab.) of, or belonging to, any female being or thing; of, or belonging to, a new (additional) bride (married after the death of former wives) (K.Pr. 156). **-hondᵘ navīd** -हंन्दु नवीद् । नवोढाया नूतनतयोत्पन्नापत्यम् m. the glad tidings of the new bride, i.e. the birth of a child to a new bride (i.e. a bride who has been married as the successor to two or three previous wives).

nävⁱ-sondᵘ नंवि-संन्दु । नव्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, any new male animate being.

navi sara नवि सर । पुनर्वारम् adv. again.

nüvᵘ puy नंवू पुय् । नव्यसृष्टिः f. new offspring; new creation, new nature, the new times (as contrasted favourably with former times).

navyukᵘ नव्युकु । नवसंबन्धी adj. (f. **navicᵘ** नविचू), of, or belonging to, any new inanimate thing or action.

nôwᵘ नोवु adj. (f. **növᵘ** नांवू), for **nāv 1**, at the end of an adjectival compound, possessing a name (as in **lacha-nᵒ**, p. 506*b*, l. 43, possessing a hundred thousand names, Śiv. 53, 834); named (so and so). Cf. **nômᵘ**.

nawāb नवाब् نواب m. a nawwāb, 'nabob,' the governor of a town or district, a viceroy.

navīd नवीद् نوید । नैवेद्यम m. good news, glad tidings (cf. **navĕ-hondᵘ nᵒ**, l. 9 ab.); invitation (to kinsfolk and brethren) to a wedding; (in Kāshmīrī) a humble offering (K. 1046).

náwid (K.Pr. 111), see **nöyid**.

nawāh नवाह् نواح । अवस्था m. environs, borders, suburbs; coasts, parts adjacent; (in Kāshmīrī) state, condition, circumstance, situation.

nāwakh 1 नावख् ناوک m. (sg. dat. **nāwakas** नावकस्), an arrow (El. m.; in Hindōstānī the word is f.).

nāwakh 2 नावख् or **nōwakh** नोवख् । गम्भीरावर्तप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **nā(nō)waki** ना(नो)वकि), a deep hole in a rapid mountain torrent, where there are eddies or where the water runs gently against the main current of the stream.

nĕwal न्यवल् । कुङ्कुमशाखायम् f. when the stigmas of the saffron flower have been collected, the remaining sun-dried flowers are beaten with sticks and winnowed. The whole mass is then thrown into water, when the petals swim and the essential parts of the flower sink. The parts which sink are called **nĕwal**. These are collected and sold (L. 344, *niwal*).

nĕwāl न्यवाल् (= نَوال) । ग्रासमात्रान्नम् m. a mouthful, a morsel.

nēwala नेवल m. a vine (*vitis*) (El.).

nawam 1 नवम् । नवमी तिथि: f. (sg. dat. **navüm**[u] नवंमू), the ninth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hāra-nawam,** p. 343*b*, l. 50).

navüm[u] **dŏh** नवंमू-द्दह । नवमीतिथौ adv. on the ninth lunar day. **-hondu** -हन्दु । नवमीतिथिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz**[u] -हंञ्ज़ू), of, or belonging to, the ninth lunar day..

nawam 2 नवम् in **nawam-nowuy** नवम-नंवुय् adj. ever new and new (L.V. 93). Cf. **now**[u] **2.**

navim[u] नविम्, see **navyum**[u].

nā-wŏmēd 1 ना-व्वमेद् f. (sg. dat. **-wōmīz**[u] -व्वमीज़ू), hopelessness, despair (for **nā-wŏmīdī,** q.v.) (Śiv. 420).

nā-wŏmēd 2 ना-व्वमेद् (= نا اميد) adj. c.g. hopeless, despairing (Gr.M. *nā-ummēd*); despairing (of, *nishĕ* with abl.) (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन m.inf. to disappoint, cause to despair.

nā-wŏmīdī ना-व्वमीदी (= نا أميدي) f. hopelessness, despair (Rām. 1304).

navīna नवीन । नव: adj. c.g. new, novel, fresh, recent.

nawun नवुन् । नवीभाव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **navyōv** नव्योव), to be or become new, to become new and new (Gr.Gr. 121, 240; Gr.M.; Rām. 994, 1769); to be fresh, gradually to become covered with fresh leaves; to be or become excessive, be prevalent (Gr.Gr. xli; Gr.M.; cf. **nag**[a]**r navün**[u], p. 624*b*, l. 37); to increase in vigour, etc., to flourish (Śiv. 1291); to be born (El. *nauwun*); (of a great event) to spring from a trivial cause. **navyō-mot**[u] नव्यो-मतु । नवनवविस्तारमाप्त: perf. part. (f. **navyē-müts**[u] नव्ये-मंचू), become new and new, ever becoming improved.

nāwun नावुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nôw**[u] नोवु), *to cause to bathe, to bathe* (something) (Śiv. 24, *1057, 1351, 1397, 1489*; Rām. *676, 947, 991, 1031, 1235, 1292, 1726, 1772*); to purify (Rām. 1625, with fire); to polish, cleanse (metal), to rub, scour (lit. and met.) (L.V. 93; Śiv. 534, 1711, 1786, 1826; K. 973). **nôw**[u]**-mot**[u] नोवु-मतु । शोधित: perf. part. (f. **növ**[ü]**-müts**[u] नांवू-मंचू), bathed; cleansed, polished, scoured.

niwanāwun निवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **niwanôw**[u] निवनोवु) (causal of **nyun**[u]), to cause to take; to cause to be taken away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1393).

niwanāwawun[u] निवनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **niwanāwavüñ**[ü] निवनाववंञ्ञू), one who causes to take; one who causes to be taken away (Śiv. 852).

nawāra 1 नवार । डोरकविशेष: m. coarse, broad tape (used to lace beds and to border tents, etc., with) (Śiv. 1859).

nawāra 2 नवार । जाङ्गलिकवृत्तस्तम्भाद्यधिकारपदम् m. the office or post of the Government superintendent of forest timber. Cf. **nawör**[i].

nāwāra नावार ناوار । निर्गुण: adj. c.g. wanting in proper qualities.

navĕr नव्यर् । नवत्वम् m. newness, novelty, freshness (El. *navir*, Gr.Gr. 138); a novelty, new thing, discovery (Gr.M.). **—chāwun** —छावुन् । नवीनतोपभोग: m.inf. to enjoy newness, avail oneself of newness (e.g. to wear new clothes, live in a new house, etc.). **—dyun**[u] —दिनु । नव्यताविष्कार: m.inf. to give newness, make as good as new (e.g. by polishing and putting in order something dirty or worn out). **—hyon**[u] —ह्यंनु । नव्यतोपभोग: m.inf. to take newness, to avail oneself of newness (e.g. as in **—chāwun,** ab., but with an added sense of appreciation). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । नव्यतोद्भव: m.inf. to take newness, to become as new (e.g. of something dirty or worn being polished or put in order).

nawör[i] नवांरि । जाङ्गलिकवृत्तस्तम्भाद्यधिकारी m. the Government officer in charge of forest timber. Cf. **nawāra 2.**

nĕwar न्यवर् । निवारणम् m. putting off, getting rid of (e.g. a petitioner or beggar by making some little concession or by some excuse).

nĕwār न्यवार् m. warding off, in **nĕwār dyun**[u] न्यवार् दिनु । यायातथ्येन समापनम् m.inf. to finish off somehow or other (e.g. an impossible or unpleasant task when proper means are not available, or when a person intervenes and composes a quarrel).

nĕwöri न्यवांरी m. one who wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off (evil, etc., from others) (Śiv. 627, 1505). In Śiv. 1889, **nĕwörī** is m.c. for **nĕwör**[i], see **nĕwārun.**

niwar निवर् । तण्डुलविशेष: a kind of rice, hardy growing at a high elevation, with a red, soft, well-flavoured grain (L. 333 *niwár*, 463 *niwar*).

nĕwārakh न्यवारख् । निवारणशील: m. (sg. dat. **nĕwārakas** न्यवारकस्), one who keeps off, wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off evil or calamities from others.

nĕwāran न्यवारन् । निवारणा f. (sg. dat. **nĕwārüñ**[ü] न्यवारंञ्ञू), the act of warding off, keeping off, preventing; warding off in the sense of getting rid of, i.e. finishing very quickly some work which has been begun.

nĕwārun न्यवारुन् । निवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕwôr**[u] न्यवोरु), to ward off, keep off, prevent (Śiv. 13, 1889); to get rid of (some work, esp. a distasteful one), to hurry through and get it done. **nĕwôr**[u]**-mot**[u]

न्यवोरु-मंतु । निवारितः perf. part. (f. **nĕwör^{u}-müts^{ü}** न्यवांरू-मंचू), warded off, prevented; hurriedly completed, as ab.

nŏw^{a}ran न्वंव्रन् f. raking up an old story against a person (Gr.Gr. 121).

nŏw^{a}run न्वंव्रुन् or **nŏw^{a}rāwun** न्वंव्रावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nŏw^{o}r^{u}** न्वंव्रु), to cause to have ample results (e.g. to cause a seed to give great produce; or a great event to be made to spring from a trivial cause) (Gr.Gr. 7); to increase (tr.) (El. *nauráwun*). **nŏw^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** न्वंव्रु-मंतु । अतिशयोत्पत्तिमापादितः perf. part. (f. **nŏv^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** न्वंव्रू-मंचू), that which has been caused to have ample results, a great result caused to spring from a trivial cause.

now^{u}ran नंवुरन् । नवीनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **now^{u}rüñ^{ü}** नंवुरंञू), making new, renovation.

now^{u}run नंवुरुन् । विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **now^{u}r^{u}** नंवुरु), to renew (Śiv. 1506, 1756, **now^{u}rāwun**), to make as good as new; to cause to increase, to make abundant. **now^{u}r^{u}-mot^{u}** नंवुरु-मंतु । विस्तीर्णतामापादितः perf. part. (f. **now^{u}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नंवुरू-मंचू), renewed, made new, made abundant, made to increase.

nivruth निवृथ् । निवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **nivrēts^{ü}** निवृंचू), return, coming back; (as a religious technical term) abstaining from work, inactivity, the not depending for salvation on 'works' (opp. to **pravruth**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1759, 1859).

nŏw^{a}rāwun न्वंव्रावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nŏw^{a}rôw^{u}** न्वंव्रोवु), i.q. **nŏv^{a}run**, q.v. (El. *nauráwun*). **nŏw^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** न्वंव्रोवु-मंतु । अतिशयमापादितः perf. part. (f. **nŏw^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** न्वंव्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **nŏw^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v., s.v. **nŏv^{a}run**.

now^{u}rāwun नंवुरावुन् । उत्तरोत्तरवितत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **now^{u}rôw^{u}** नंवुरोवु), i.q. **now^{u}run**, q.v. (Śiv. 1506, 1756). **now^{u}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** नंवुरोवु-मंतु । नवनवीकृतः perf. part. (f. **now^{u}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नंवुरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **now^{u}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **now^{u}run**, q.v.

nĕwās न्यवास् । वसतिस्थानम् m. dwelling, residence; dwelling-place, abode, house. —**karun** —करुन् । निवसनम् m.inf. to dwell, reside, inhabit; to take a lodging or a temporary residence (by a traveller or by one absent from home).

nĕwös^{i} न्यवांसि । वास्तव्यः adj. c.g. a resident (of), an inhabitant (of), a native (of).

nawath 1 नवथ् । अपन्थाः f. (sg. dat. **nawati** नवति), a roadless, pathless place.

nawath 2 नवथ् । उत्तरोत्तरनूतनता f. (sg. dat. **nav^{ü}ts^{ü}** नवंचू), becoming new, becoming as good as new, gradually becoming renewed.

nawuth नवुथ् । नवीनत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **nawatas** नवतस्), newness; the becoming new or as good as new, renewal. Cf. **navyuth**.

nawawun^{u} नववुनु । नूतनीभवन् n.ag. (f. **nawavüñ^{ü}** नववंञू), one who is becoming new; one who is being subject to renewal.

niwawun^{u} निववुनु n.ag. (f. **niwavüñ^{ü}** निववंञू), one who takes away, etc. (as in **nyun^{u}**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 192, Śiv. 1200); esp. one who captures, captivates (Śiv. 946, 1446).

niwawañ निववञ् । नयनभृतिः f. the wages for carrying or conveying (Gr.Gr. 129).

nawaway नववय्, **naway** नवय्, see **nav 1**.

nāway 1 नावय् f. polishing, cleansing, scouring (cf. **gar-n^{o}**, p. 296*a*, l. 1).

nāway 2 नावय् । नौवेतनम् f. the hire of a boat or ship, ferry-hire (Gr.Gr. 143).

nāway 3 in **pāwah nāwai** (K.Pr. 87). Read **pāwanāway**, see **pāwanāwun**.

navyum^{u} नव्युमु । नवमः ord. (f. **navim^{ü}** नविमू), ninth (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 520; Rām. 1157, 1281).

navyuth नव्युथ् । नव्यता m. (sg. dat. **navētas** नव्यतस्), newness. Cf. **nawuth**.

nĕwāz न्यवाज़् (= نواز) । निवेदना m. caress, blandishment; kindness, politeness, favour, courtesy; presentation (to a superior), an offering, a tribute of respect; a respectful representation, address, petition.

nĕwöz^{i} न्यवांज़ि (= نوازي) । निवेदकः m. one who shows clemency or courtesy; one who makes an offering; one who makes a present to a superior; one who makes a respectful address, a petitioner.

nĕwāzun न्यवाज़ुन् । निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕwôz^{u}** न्यवोज़ु), to caress, soothe, cherish; to favour, patronize; to make a humble offering (to a superior), to tender a tribute of respect; to make a respectful address (to), to petition, to represent (Gr.M., K. 1014). **nĕwôz^{u}-mot^{u}** न्यवोज़ु-मंतु । निवेदितः perf. part. (f. **nĕwöz^{ü}-müts^{ü}** न्यवांज़ू-मंचू), tendered as a respectful offering; stated respectfully, stated in a petition.

nyio, see **nyôw^{u}**.

nay 4 नय् نی (for **1**, **2**, and **3**, see p. 618*a*, ll. 38, 42, 50) । वंशी (वाद्यविशेषः) f. (pl. dat. **nayĕn 1** नयन्, for **3** see s.v.), a reed, cane; a tube, a pipe (cf. **khāra-n^{o}**, p. 407*b*, l. 46); a flute, a fife (H. vii, *passim*). **-shĕkar** -शकर् نی شکر m. sugar cane (El., Gr.M. *naishĕkar*). —**wāyüñ^{ü}** —वायंञू । आसक्त्या अनुसरणम् to play the flute; to follow eagerly.

nay 5 नय् । वन्यप्रदेशः f. (pl. dat. **nayĕn 2** नयन्), a hill forest (Śiv. 962, 1024, 1571, 1600, 1681, 1883); (according to El.) a flat, wide, cultivated headland in

the mounds (? mountains) (El. *naih*) (K.Pr. 156). **nayĕn phērun** नयन् फेरुन् । वनप्रस्थसंचारः m.inf. to wander about in a hill forest.

nāy नाय्, see p. 618*b*, l. 4.

nöyⁱ नांयि نای f. *Arundo donax* (El. *nái*).

nöyī नांयी m. a barber (El. *nái*). Cf. **nöyid.**

nāyāb नायाब् نایاب adj. c.g. not to be found or got, unprocurable, unattainable (K.Pr. 76).

nöyid नांयिद् । नापितः m. (f. **nāyĕzᵘ** नायंज़ू), a barber (El. *naid*; L. 457, 458; H. v, 6; xi, 18; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.; K. 972; K.Pr. 111, written *náwid*). **-bāpār** -बापार् । नापितवृत्तिः m. the profession of a barber, a barber's work (even when done by one who is not a barber by profession). **-bāy** -बाय् । नापितस्त्री f. a barber's wife. **-khyusᵘ** -खिसु । नापितशस्त्रस्यूतः m. a barber's wallet (in which he carries his tools). **-wān** -वान् । नापिताश्रयः m. a barber's shop. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । नापितशाकुनिकम् f. a present for luck given to a barber for shaving a bridegroom and his friends.

nöyidgī नांयिद्गी । नापितवृत्तिः f. the profession of a barber.

nyokᵘ न्यकु । बद्धा मुष्टिः m. a clenched fist, the fist (El.). **nĕkⁱ lāyanⁱ** न्यकि लायंनि । बद्धमुष्ट्याघातः m. pl. inf. to strike blows with the clenched fist.

nyukᵘ निकु । कृशः, क्षुद्रः adj. (f. **nicᵘ** निचू), slender, lean, fine, thin (Gr.Gr. 30, 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 160); mean, ignoble, worthless (Gr.M.); small, not worthy of consideration, contemptible (K. 364); small, tiny (in this case often at the end of a compound as in **khōra-n°**, small footed, p. 410*b*, l. 2; so **achⁱ-n°**, p. 8*a*, l. 50; **ösᵘ-n°**, p. 46*b*, l. 9; **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 1611); cf. **nika.** —**nôtᵘ** —नोटु । क्षुद्रखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of small pieces. —**nyukᵘ** —निकु । कृशः कृशः adj. (f. **nicᵘ nicᵘ** निचू निचू), small (and) small, i.e. (of a numbering of things) each small; slender all over (K. 74); **nyukᵘ nyukᵘ gāsh**, very slight beams of light, daybreak (K.Pr. 176). —**sukᵘ** सुकु । लघुलघुतरः adj. (f. **nicᵘ sücᵘ** निचू संचू), (a jingle formation) a little, a few small (pieces, out of a mass of all sizes large and small) (Gr.Gr. 95).

nicĕ gāḍa निच्य गाड । क्षुद्रमीनसमूहः f.pl. a shoal of small fishes; a crowd of small fishes collected in a net. Cf. **nika gāḍa** (p. 627*b*, l. 8).

nicᵘ picᵘ निचू पिचू । अतितनुतनुः f. (of a woman) slender or delicate in every limb. —**yĕḍ** —यड् । वस्तिः f. (sg. dat. **nicĕ yüḍᵘ**, निच्य यंडू), the lower belly, the part below the navel.

nāyukᵘ नायुकु । नाविकः m. (sg. dat. **nāyĕkis** नायकिस्), a boatman, a sailor.

nāyĕkh नायख् । नेता m. (sg. dat. **nāyĕkas** नायकस्), a leader, the headman (of a village or the like), a foreman, overseer (Śiv. 201, 1536).

nyikun, see **nikun.**

nyāl न्याल् । नष्टशेषचिह्नम् m. the last trace or remains of something destroyed (K.Pr. 172). —**hāwun** —हावुन् । शेषचिह्नज्ञापनम् m.inf. to display the traces left by something after its destruction (e.g. the skin of a dead animal, or the rags of a destroyed garment). —**thawun** —थवुन् । शेषचिह्नरक्षणम् m.inf. to keep the remains of something destroyed (e.g. as evidence, or for sentimental reasons).

nyūlᵘ न्यूलु । नीलवर्णः, हरिद्वर्णः, श्यामवर्णः, आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **nīlis** नीलिस्, abl. **nīli** नीलि, Gr.Gr. 59; f. **nījᵘ 2** नीजू, for **1**, see s.v.) dark blue, blue (cf. **aḍa-n°**, p. 11*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M., Rām. 1502); green (cf. **aḍa-n°**, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 19, Gr.M.); dark-coloured, livid; green, luxuriant (L.V. 36); fresh, moist, not dried (cf. **aḍa-n°**, as ab.); unripe (Gr.Gr. 19); not cooked, raw, fresh; cf. **nīl 2.** —**kāṭh hyuhᵘ** —काठ् हिहु । अत्यन्तहरिद्वर्णः, अत्यार्द्रः adj. (f. **nījᵘ kāṭh hishᵘ** नीजू काठ् हिशू), very green-coloured (e.g. of a person suffering from sorrow or disease, corresponding to our livid); very green (applied to an inanimate object, e.g. a stone or a plant); very fresh and moist, not dried.

nījᵘy नीजूय्, see **nyūluy**, bel.

nīlⁱ-pholᵘ नीलि-फोलु । काचफलविशेषः m. a kind of small green glass, or crystal, beads worn by women, hanging down from the hair behind. **-phālⁱ-dār** -फालि-दार् । प्रोतकाचफलकः adj. c.g. wearing a string of green glass, or crystal, beads, as ab.

nīli-gŏta नीलि-ग्वत । नीलीरागव्याप्तिः m. a dive into blue (of a garment, cloth, etc.), the being dipped into, or soaked in, a blue dye. **-khum** -खुम or **-khumb** -खुंब् । नीलीरसकुण्डम् m. a dyer's vat full of blue dye. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् । नीलीचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕki** -फ्यकि), blue dye powder. **-ranga** -रंग । हरिद्वर्णः adj. c.g. green coloured.

nīlis drôtᵘ dyunᵘ नीलिस् द्रोतु दिनु । अपक्वनाशविधानम् m.inf. to put the sickle to the green (crop); met. to destroy something before it is ripe or completed, to destroy at the very inception. —**drôtᵘ lagun** —द्रोतु लगुन् । उद्गमादन्वेव विघातः m.inf. to be destroyed at the birth or on inception.

nyūluy नीलुय् । अपक्वः(आमः) adj. (f. **nījᵘy** नीजूय्), unripe, not dried up, green and juicy; not cooked, raw.

nyömⁱ न्यांमि or **nyömᵘ** न्यांमू । अश्मोदूखलविशेषः f. a kind of stone mortar (in which articles are pounded) (W. 6, *ṇiām*).

nĕyĕm न्यम् or **niyĕm** नियम् । नियमः m. a rule, regulation, precept (Gr.M., *niyĕm*; Śiv. 267, 269); custom, usage, practice; agreement, assent, promise, vow; cf. **nēm**. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to make an arrangement, compact, promise, vow (L.V. 87). **—thawun** —थवुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to make a promise, to come to an agreement.

nyombᵘ न्यंबु । निम्बफलम् m. (sg. ag. **nĕmbⁱ** न्यंबि, or, in composition, sometimes **nĕmⁱ** न्यमि), the fruit or berry of the *nimba* tree (*Melia azadirachta*) (a bitter berry, used in medicine as a febrifuge); a lemon (Gr.M.).

nĕmⁱ-bar̥ᵃg न्यमि-बंरग् । निम्बवृक्षपत्त्राणि m. its leaf or leaves (also used as a medicine, in poultices for wounds, and chewed at funeral ceremonies).

nĕmbⁱ-ras न्यंबि-रस । निम्बफलरसः m. its juice, used as a febrifuge medicine.

nyūmotᵘ न्यूमंतु, see **nyunᵘ**.

nyāmath न्यामथ् (= نعمت) m. comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, a favour, boon, blessing; a delicacy, a dainty; cf. **niyĕmath**. **-hyuhᵘ** -ह्युहु । अत्यास्वादः adj. (f. **-hishᵘ̄** -हिशू), very sweet, a great delicacy.

niyĕmath नियमथ् نعمت m. (sg. dat. **niyĕmatas** नियमतस्), a boon, benefit, favour (El. *niamat*); i.q. **nyāmath**.

nyunᵘ निनु । हरणम् conj. 1 irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. **nyunᵘ** निनु or न्युनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Rām. 150, 718, 1105, 1642); acc. **ninas** निनस् (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Śiv. 1385) or **ninis** निनिस् (Gr.Gr. 192); ag. **ninan** निनन् (Śiv. 1004); abl. **nina** निन or **nini** निनि (K. 747); gen. **nyunukᵘ** निनुकु (Rām. 953); pl. nom. **ninⁱ** निनि (Gr.Gr. 14); f. sg. nom. **niñᵘ̄** निञू (Rām. 613); pres. part. **niwān** निवान् (Gr.Gr. 103, 168, 194; Rām. 26, 928, 1179, 1525; K. 205; YZ. 413); impers. fut. part. **ninī** निनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **nith** निथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Śiv. 995; Rām. 374, 942, 1160, 1167, 1622; K. 2, 21, 92, 125); neg. conj. part. **ninay** निनय् (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **ni ni** नि नि (Gr.Gr. 105) or **nith nith** निथ् निथ् (id.); adverbial participle **niwönⁱ** निवांनि (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **niwawunᵘ** निववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105, 192); 2 **ninawôlᵘ** निनवोलु (Gr.Gr, 106, 193); 3 **ninagrākh** निनग्राख् (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **nima** निम (Śiv. 1579); **nimath** निमथ्, thee (Śiv. 631, Rām. 1027); **nimas** निमस्, his, her (Rām. 323, 548); 2 **nikh** निख् (Śiv. 635); **nihan** निहन्, her (Śiv. 413); 3 **niyi** निचि (K.Pr. 83, *nĕyi*), with hon. suff. **niyō** नियो (Śiv. 227); **niyĕm** निय्यम्, me (Śiv. 882; Rām. 661, 1667; K. 938); pl. 1 **nimav** निमव् (H. xii, 19); **nimōn** निमोन्, him (YZ. 119); 2 **niyiv** निचिव्; 3 **nin** निन् (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 80; Rām. 363); **ninay** निनय्, thee (K.Pr. 57, *ninanai*).

cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **nimahö** निमहां; 2 **nihökh** निहांख्; 3 **niyihē** निचिहे; pl. 1 **nimahöv** निमहांव्; 2 **niyⁱhīv** निचिहीव्; 3 **nihön** निहांन्.

impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 246) sg. 2 **nih** निह्; **nim** निम्, me (Śiv. 1555, K. 69); **nin** निन्, him (Rām. 941; H. xii, 25); 3 **niyin** निचिन्; **niyⁱnay** निचिनय्, of thee (Śiv. 826); pl. 2 **niyiv** निचिव् (Rām. 514); with hon. suff. **niyⁱvē** निचिवे (Śiv. 952); **niyūn** नियून्, him (H. x, 5); 3 **niyin** निचिन्; pol. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **nita** नित (Śiv. 1647); **nitam** नितम्, me (Śiv. 283); 3 **niyⁱtan** निचितन् (Rām. 684); pl. 2 **niyⁱtav** निचितव् (Rām. 1436); 3 **niyⁱtan** निचितन्; fut. **nizi** निज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250); **nizĕn** निज्यन्, him (K.Pr. 159); past **nizihē** निज़िहे.

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 108, 211, 218) m.sg. **nyūv** न्यूव् (H. viii, 9; YZ. 418) (of thee, **nyūy** न्यूय्, K.Pr. 147 *nui*); **nyuv** न्युव् (Rām. 82, 822, 1287–8; K. 287); **nĕv** न्यव् (H. iii, 7); **nyūm** न्यूम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 218, YZ. 232); **nyūth** न्यूथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Śiv. 1439); **nyūtham** न्यूथम्, by thee of me (Rām. 1626); **nyūn** न्यून्, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 375, 470, 927; H. vi, 9; K. 42, 73, 109, 124, etc.; YZ. 129); **nyūnam** न्यूनम्, by him of me (Rām. 1373; K. 802, 804); **nyūnas** न्यूनस्, by him of him (Rām. 819; K. 673–4, 751, 1144); **nyūv** न्यूव्, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūwa** न्यूव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūkh** न्यूख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 18, 218; Rām. 255, 721, 841; H. x, 5; xi, 18; K. 335, 429; YZ. 95, 114); **nyūham** न्यूहम्, by them from me (Śiv. 1313); **nyūhas** न्यूहस्, by them of him (H. viii, 9); pl. **nīy** नीय् (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. v, 9); **nīm** नीम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 218); **nīth** नीथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218; H. x, 1); **nīn** नीन्, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; H. v, 7; K. 196, 592); **nīnas** नीनस्, by her from her (Śiv. 1312, K. 755); **nīy** नीय्, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niy** निय्, by us (Rām. 531); **nīkh** नीख्, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nīhawa** नीहव, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; K. 203, 557); **nīhawa** नीहव, you by them (K.Pr. 109, *niyihawah*); f. sg. and pl. **niyĕ** (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); **niyĕs** नियस्, I (Rām. 685); **niyĕm** नियम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 218), of me (Rām. 1026, 1163); **niyĕmas** नियमस्, by me of her (Rām. 1162); **niyĕth** नियथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Rām. 503); **niyĕn** नियन्, by him, etc. (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 416, 626, 683, 701, 1167; H. v, 12; K. 283); **niyĕnas** नियनस्, by him I (Rām. 1593), by him of her (K. 83), by her of him (K. 1146); **niyĕnakh** नियनख्, by him thou (Śiv. 1504); **niyĕ** निय, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyĕwa**

नियव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyĕkh** नियख़्, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 1430; H. viii, 11).

perf. part. **nyūmotᵘ** न्यूमंतु (Śiv. 677; H. viii, 9; K. 772).

2 p.p. m. sg. **niyōv** नियोव् (Gr.Gr. 233); **niyōm** नियोम्, by me; **niyōth** नियोथ्, by thee; **niyōn** नियोन्, by him; **niyōv** नियोव्, by us (Gr.Gr. 23); **niyōwa** नियोव, by you; **niyōkh** नियोख़्, by them; pl. **niyēy** नियेय्; **niyēm** नियेम्, by me (Rām. 551); **niyēth** नियेथ्, by thee; **niyēn** नियेन्, by him (Rām. 602, 1551); **niyēy** नियेय्, by us; **niyēwa** नियेव, by you; **niyēkh** नियेख़्, by them; f. sg. and pl. **niyēyĕ** नियेय; **niyēyĕm** नियेयम्, by me; **niyēyĕth** नियेयथ्, by thee; **niyēyĕn** नियेयन्, by him; **niyēyĕ** नियेय, by us; **niyēyĕwa** नियेयव, by you; **niyēyĕkh** नियेयख़्, by them.

3 p.p. m. sg. **niyāv** नियाव्, the fem. sg. and pl. being as in 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyām** नियाम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyāth** नियाथ्, by thee; **niyān** नियान्, by him; **niyāv** नियाव्, by us; **niyāwa** नियाव, by you; **niyākh** नियाख़्, by them; pl. **niyēyēy** नियेयेय्; **niyēyēm** नियेयेम्, by me; **niyēyēth** नियेयेथ्, by thee; **niyēyēn** नियेयेन्, by him; **niyēyēy** नियेयेय्, by us; **niyēyēwa** नियेयेव, by you; **niyēyēkh** नियेयेख़्, by them.

The passive of this verb is **nina yunᵘ** निन यिनु (Gr.Gr. 169, 170), and this may have a special meaning, for which see bel. (Gr.Gr. 169). The causal of this verb is **nyāwun** न्यावुन् or **niwanāwun** निवनावुन्, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 172). The causal of the passive is **nina anun** निन अनुन्, see bel.].

To carry away, take away (cf. **athi n°**, p. 66*a*, l. 2; **kaḍith n°**, p. 386*a*, l. 30) (L.V. 57; Śiv. 1385; Rām. 683, 819, 1622; H. x, 5; K. 69, 83; K.Pr. 109); to carry (from one place to another), convey (to), take (to) (Śiv. 1504, 1579; Rām. 255, 416, 602, 626, 661, 718, 721, 841, 927–8, etc.; H. viii, 11; K. 429, 894; YZ. 119); to take (out of a receptacle) (YZ. 114); to bring (news, etc.) (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; YZ. 413);

to take away, to make away with, to cause to be lost (cf. **diwath niñᵘ**, p. 264*b*, l. 47; **hōsh n°**, p. 353*a*, l. 10) (Rām. 26, YZ. 418); *to take away (dishonestly), steal* (cf. **lūṭa n°**, p. 538*a*, l. 30; **muhith n°**, p. 555*b*, l. 5) (Rām. 1026; H. viii, 9; K. 751; K.Pr. 147); *to take to oneself and depart, to appropriate to oneself, run away with, carry off* (Śiv. 995, 1312–13; Rām. 323, 503, 1160, 1162–3, 1373; H. viii, 9; xii, 19; K. 205, 287, 673–4); *to take, seize, capture* (Gr.M.; Śiv. 677; Rām. 363, 374, 470, 1288; H. vi, 9; x, 5; xi, 18; K. 191, 335, 755, 1144, 1146; YZ. 129);

to take, accept (cf. **brȧmⁱ n°**, to take by delusion, to be swindled, p. 123*a*, l. 43; **būzith n°**, p. 154*a*, l. 23; **kȧnⁱ tȧlⁱ n°**, p. 448*b*, l. 34; **mangith n°**, p. 579*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 952; Rām. 82, 150, 613; H. v, 12; x, 1; xii, 25; K. 109, 204, 496); to take to (a course of conduct) (cf. **dōr n°**, p. 237*a*, l. 9);

to take (a person or animal), to conduct (cf. **khyolᵘ n°**, p. 426*a*, l. 45) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 80, 227, 280, 631, 1004, 1380, 1555, 1560, 1630, etc.; Rām. 514, 1167, 1480, 1551; K. 389, 400, 557, 564; YZ. 162, 232); to lead away (Rām. 375; H. iii, 7; K. 196, 203, 283, 592; YZ. 95);

to win, gain (Śiv. 826; K. 2, 938); to captivate (the heart, etc.) (Śiv. 1439; K. 802, 804).

Often used in compound phrases, as in:— **bözⁱ niñᵘ**, to win a game (K. 938); **carkh niñᵘ**, to take a circuit, to go round in a circle (Rām. 551); **kaḍith nyunᵘ**, to carry off, go off with (K. 254, K.Pr. 57); **mangith niñᵘ**, to take (a girl) in marriage (K.Pr. 83); **nĕngalith nyunᵘ**, to swallow down (K. 345); **raṭith n°**, to arrest, capture (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5); **tulith n°**, to raise up, lift up (Rām. 531; H. iii, 7; K. 73, 124, 838); **shāl niñᵘ**, to take a leap, to jump (Rām. 548); **warith niñᵘ**, to take (a woman) in marriage (Śiv. 413, 635, 882); and so many others, which will be found under the other members of the respective compounds.

nina āmotᵘ निन आमंतु । व्यग्रीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—āmütsᵘ** —आमंच़ू), carried off; distraught, at one's wits' ends. **—onᵘ-motᵘ** —अंनु-मंतु । व्याकुलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—üñᵘ-mütsᵘ** —अंञू-मंच़ू), driven to one's wits' ends, made distracted. **—anun** —अनुन् । व्याकुलीकरणम् m.inf. (causal of **nina yunᵘ**, bel.), to make a person distraught, to drive him to his wits' ends, to distract a person. **—bāgi** —बागि । दूरे प्रापणार्थम् adv. (giving, etc.) for conveyance elsewhere, (given) to be taken away somewhere. **-hār** -हार् । नयनयोग्यः n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken away somewhere. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । नायकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a carrier, a conveyor (cf. **khath n°**, p. 422*a*, l. 45); a carrier off (as in theft or the like), a thief. **-wath** -वथ् । नयनद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the road or way by which things are conveyed; a means or action which will induce a person to convey. **-vizᵘ** -विज़ु । नयनकालः f. the time (appointed) for conveying, the time at which conveying occurs, the time during which conveying takes place; the time of a theft. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. (forming

passive) to be carried off; to be distraught, at one's wits' ends (Gr.Gr. 169); the causal form of this passive is **nina anun**, ab.

ninas kyutᵘ निनस् कितु । सदा प्रतिग्रहणशील: adj. (f. —**kitsᵘ** —कित्रू), (ready) to take away, (arranged as a means) for taking away; one who habitually takes (and never gives), a man of a grasping character.

ninay निनय् । अनीत्वा neg. conj. part. not having brought or conveyed (Gr.Gr. 111).

nyū-motᵘ न्यू-मंतु । नीत: perf. part. (f. **nī-müsᵘ** नी-मंचू), conveyed (from one place to another); taken with oneself (K. 772); seized, captured (Śiv. 677).

nayĕn 3 नयन् (for 1, 2, see **nay 4, 5**) । नेत्रम् m. the eye (used esp. with reference to a beautiful eye, etc.).

nyondᵘ न्यंदु, see **nĕndun 2.**

nyingal m. swallowing (El., cf. **nĕngalan**).

nyoñᵘ न्यञु or **nĕñĕ 1** न्यञ (for **2**, see s.v.) or **ñoñᵘ** ञञु । निस्तेजस्क:, अधीर: adj. (f. **nĕñᵘ** न्यञू or **ñĕñᵘ** ञञू), destitute of energy, dull, slack, torpid, sluggish; without bravery, poor-spirited.

nĕñĕ-mŏndạjⁱ न्यञ-म्वंडजि or **-mŏndüjᵘ** -म्वंडजू । भेकी f. a female frog. **-mŏndaji-hāyukh** -म्वंडजि-हायुख् । नि:शृङ्खलसमाज: m. (sg. dat. **-mŏndạji-hāyĕkas** -म्वंडजि-हायकस्), a scalepan of frogs (which it is impossible to weigh owing to their jumping about); an uncontrolled or ungovernable body of men. **-mondukh** -म्वंडुख् । मण्डूक: m. (sg. dat. **-mŏndakas** -म्वंडकस्), a male frog.

nyopᵘ न्यंपु, see **nĕpun.**

nyŏph न्यूफ् m. (sg. dat. **nyŏpas** न्यूपस्), the act of eating, devouring, swallowing; cf. **nĕph** or **ñĕph.** —**karun** —करुन् । ग्रसनम् m.inf. to swallow, devour; (met.) to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's wealth).

nyŏpas ladun न्यूपस् लदुन् । युगपन्निगरणम् m.inf. to bring to swallowing, i.e. to swallow down something large at one gulp; met. to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's property).

nyāra न्यार । बाह्य: adj. c.g. separate, distinct, different. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यवृत्ति: m.inf. to remain apart; to keep away from any work or business. —**thawun** —थवुन् । बहिष्करणम् m.inf. to put apart, to put to one side; to separate (a person) from some work.

nyūrⁱ न्यूरि or **ñūrⁱ** ञूरि । पशुखुरनखम् f. (sg. dat. **nyōrĕ** न्योर्य, Gr.Gr. 60), a cleft hoof (cf. **kata-ñº**, p. 487*a*, l. 8) (El., Gr.Gr. 60). —**pĕñᵘ** —प्यञू । पशुनखरोग: f.inf. a certain disease of the hoofs to occur.

ñōrĕ ञोर्य । मेषादिखुराधोभाग: f.pl. the lower (cleft) part of a cleft hoof.

nyōri-chŏkh न्योरि-छ्वख् । पशुनखाघात: m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छ्वकस्), a blow from a cow's (or similar animal's) hoof.

nyūrᵘ 1 न्यूर् । उपत्यका m. (sg. dat. **nīris** नीरिस्, abl. **nēri** नेरि, K.Pr. 5), a mountain meadow (at the foot of or amidst mountains) (cf. **aṭa-nº**, p. 68*a*, l. 42; **düdᵘwanas nyūrᵘ yunᵘ**, p. 191*a*, l. 17 (Gr.Gr. 19; L. *núr*; Śiv. 1011, 1222; K.Pr. 5)). —**khasun** —खसुन् । उपत्यकासंचार: m.inf. to ascend a mountain meadow, to stroll amidst mountain meadows to visit the hills (e.g. on a holiday) (K.Pr. 218).

nēri drāv 1 नेरि द्राव (for **2**, see **nyūrᵘ 3**) । अतिपुष्टीभूत: adj. c.g. issued from the mountain meadows; met. (like cattle which have returned after feeding on the mountain meadows) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle. —**wothᵘ** —वंथु । पुष्टीभूत: adj. (f. **-wüthᵘ** -वंछू), descended from the hill meadows; met. (like cattle returned from feeding in the hills) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle.

nyūrᵘ 2 न्यूर् m. N. of a certain cattle disease, affecting the mouth (cf. **añĕma-nº**, a stye in the eye, p. 37*b*, l. 7; **ös-nº**, p. 46*b*, l. 12, which L. 459, spelling the word *asnur*, describes as swelling of the mouth and feet, as if connecting the word with **nyūrⁱ**, q.v.). —**yunᵘ 1** —यिनु । पशुरोगविशेष: m.inf. this cattle disease to occur.

nyūrᵘ 3 न्यूर् । संनिकृष्ट: adj. (f. **nīrᵘ** नीरू or **nyūrᵘ** न्यूरू) near (to), close (to), hard by, adjoining (all of place) (cf. **nari-nērē**, p. 649*a*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1126), near (of time). —**pahān** —पहान adj. (f. **nīrᵘ pahān** नीरू पहान), somewhat near (Gr.Gr. 94). —**yunᵘ 2** —यिनु । निकटागमनम् m.inf. to come near, to approach.

nēri āsun नेरि आसुन् । समीपस्थिति: m.inf. to be near, close by; to be near (in time). —**āsawunᵘ** —आसवुनु । समीपवर्ती n.ag. (f. —**āsavüñᵘ** —आसवंञू), that which is near, close by; that which is near (in point of time). —**drāv 2** —द्राव (for **1**, see **nyūrᵘ 1**) समीपप्राप्त: adj c.g. issued from near by, i.e. got without labour, found without any trouble. —**neri** —नेरि । समीपं समीपम् adv. near and near, each near the other. **-nyūrᵘ** -न्यूर्, adv. and postpos. governing dat. near, close (to) (K. 396, 1115). —**pakun** —पकुन् । समीपगति: m.inf. to come or go from near, to come or go from the neighbourhood (of anything) (lit. or met.). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । समीपे स्थिति: m.inf. to remain near, to be in attendance on a person (= Urdu *hāẓir rahnā*).

nēryukᵘ नेर्युकु । समीपसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. nēricᵘ नेरिच्), of, or belonging to, the vicinity.

nyūrᵘ-motᵘ न्यूरु-मतु, see **nērun**, p. 653*a*, l. 35.

nyāryunᵘ न्यार्युनु । नखकर्तनी m. a knife for cutting the nails of the fingers and toes, a nail-cutter (Śiv. 414).

nyās 1 न्यास । उपनिधिः, मुद्राविशेषः m. a deposit, a pledge; (among Hindūs) assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied by prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —**thawun** —थवुन् । उपनिधानम् m.inf. to give a pledge, to make a deposit.

nyās 2 न्यास । नासा(दारु) m. the top part of a doorway, a lintel (cf. **bar-n°**, p. 116*b*, l. 23; **hanga-n°**, p. 338*b*, l. 42) (W. 129, K.Pr. 45). **nyāsa-hang** न्यास-हंग् । नासा(दारु)मुखम् m. the face of a lintel (cf. **hanga-nyās**, ab.).

nyāsuth न्यासुथ् । उपनिधिव्यवहारः m. (sg. dat. **nyāsatas** न्यासतस्), the business or practice of giving pledges.

nayistān नयिस्तान् نیستان m. a cane-brake, a reed-bed (H. vii, 26–9).

nyotᵘ न्यंतु, **nyotᵘ-motᵘ** न्यंतु-मंतु, see **nĕtun.**

nyūtᵘ न्यूंतु । नीतः adj. (f. **nīťsü 2** नीच़्; for 1, see **nīth**; for 3, see **nyūťsᵘ**), accepted, taken (e.g. a bribe, or a share of something due).

nyŏṭh न्यूट् । अङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **nyŏṭhas** न्यूठस्), the thumb (cf. **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 18; **khōra-**)**n°**, the great toe, p. 409*b*, l. 22; p. 410*b*, l. 4) (K. 631; El. *noth, nyaṭ, nyauṭ, nyeṭ, nyuṭ*).

nyŏṭha-jŏrāba न्यूठ-ज्राब । पादाच्छादनविशेषः m. a thumb-stocking, a knitted stocking (with a separate stall for the great toe). **-ťshyonᵘ** -छ्यनु । छिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. **-ťshĕñü** -छ्यंञ्), one whose thumb or great toe has been cut off; a glove or stocking from which the stall for the thumb or great toe has been cut off. **-ťsoṭᵘ** -च़ंटु । भिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. **-ťsüṭü** -च़ंटू), id.

nyŏṭhas ťsōgᵘ dazun न्यूठस् च़ोँगु दज़ुन् । अपहारिवृत्तिः m inf. the lamp to burn the thumb; met. to be a habitual robber, thief, or misappropriator.

nyŏṭha न्यूठ । गणनातीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a skilled accountant, a rapid (arithmetical) calculator.

nyọ̈ṭhᵘ न्वंठु or **nyoṭhᵘ** न्यंठु । अङ्गुष्ठाङ्गुलीयकम् m. a thumb-ring (cf. **gōḍa-n°**, p. 277*a*, l. 48). Cf. **nĕṭhü 1.**

nyŏṭhⁱ ongᵘjü न्वंठि-अंगुजू । असत्प्रतिज्ञानम् f. a false conditional promise (when the promiser falsely promises to do something, if the other person will do something specified first).

nĕyĕth न्ययथ् । निश्चितः adj. e.g. ascertained, determined, settled, concluded.

niyéth नियथ् نیت । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. **niyüťsü** नियंच़्; K.Pr. 157 m., with sg. dat. **niyĕtas** नियतस्), intention, intent, purpose, aim, object (El. *niyat*) (K.Pr. 157); desire, wish; a person's natural inclinations, esp. virtuous inclinations. —**ganḍüñü** —गंडंञ् । उद्योगवासना f. inf. to adhere firmly to a design or purpose, to be fixed in one's intention, to be determined on a course of action. —**karüñü** —करंञ् । अभिलाषनियमः (वासना) f.inf. to form the design, etc. (of); to intend, design, purpose; to will, to resolve, to make a vow. —**rōzüñü** —रोज़ंञ् । सद्वासनास्थानम् f.inf. one's good inclinations to remain unchanged (e.g. when a generous person is raised to high office and he still remains generous). —**thavüñü** —थवंञ् । सद्वासनावृत्तिः f.inf. to retain one's good inclinations as ab., not to be spoilt by a change of circumstances.

nyethar, see **nēthᵃr.**

nyotᵘ-motᵘ न्यंतु-मंतु, **nyetun**, see **nĕtun.**

nyūťsᵘ न्यूच़ु । नीचः, कृपणः adj. (f. **nīťsü 3** नीच़्; for 1, see **nīth 2**; for 2, see **nyūtᵘ**), low; low, vile, base, mean; petty, insignificant, inferior; miserly, stingy (Gr.M.); of low caste, of vile birth.

nīťsa-bāv नीच़-बा(भा)व् m. a lowly state, a humble condition, poverty (K. 1103). **-pān** -पान् m. a lowly self, a humble personality (K. 1134).

nīťsⁱ-bāpār नीच़ि-बापार् । नीचव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a person of low caste, vile by profession, or the like; conduct like that of a person of low caste, or otherwise despicable.

nyôwᵘ 1 न्योवु । स्थलपद्मम् m. a certain plant described as a 'land-growing lotus', and said to have a flower externally red and white within, ? *Hibiscus mutabilis* (? El. *nyio*, a flower of Kashmīr probably the *neaó posh* of L. 459, where it is translated 'carnation'; Śiv. 54; Rām. 1090); cf. **baḍa-n°**, p. 82*b*, l. 25. **nyövⁱ-wuḍar** न्यांवि-वुडर् । स्थलपद्मिनी m. a tract of high dry land covered with these plants.

nyūv न्यूव्, see **nyunᵘ.**

nyāwun न्यावुन् । अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 pp. **nyôwᵘ 2** न्योवु) (causal of **nyunᵘ**), to cause to take, to cause to take away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1863); to cause to be taken away, have sent forth, have despatched (H. xi, 6); cf. **niwanāwun. nyôwᵘ-motᵘ** न्योवु-मंतु । नायितः perf. part. (f. **nyövü-müťsü** न्यांवू-मंच़्), caused to be taken away.

nyāy न्याय् । विवादः m. discussion, quarrel, dispute (cf. **ashĕka-n°**, p. 48*b*, l. 37; **ducĕ-n°**, p. 185*b*, l. 15; **duk-n°** and **duka-n°**, p. 207*a*, ll. 16, 19) (Śiv. 1816, Rām. 1142, YZ. 310, K.Pr. 103); tumult, quarrel, fight (El. *nyāi*); justice (Gr.M.); a decision (e.g. the resultant fate shown by an astrological calculation, Rām. 420; or the decision of fate, Rām. 1710).

—andun —अंदुन् m.inf. a dispute to be settled, a lawsuit to be decided (K. 847). —ạnzᵃrun —अंज़रुन् or —ạnzᵃrāwun —अंज़रावुन् । आक्षेपसिद्धान्तविधानम् m.inf. to settle a quarrel, decide a lawsuit. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to fight (El.); to argue, dispute (Rām. 104, 484, 1212, 1263). —pyonᵘ —प्योनु । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel to occur. —tulun —तुलुन् । कलहोत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise a quarrel. —wŏthun —व्वथुन् । कलहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a quarrel to arise.

nyāyĕ-kartā न्याय-कर्ता m. a doer of justice, just (Gr.M.). -rostᵘ -रंस्तु । निर्विवादः adj. (f. -rüshᵘ -रंछू), without dispute, indisputable. -sostᵘ -संस्तु । विवादाश्रयः adj. (f. -süshᵘ -संछू), full of dispute, disputable (of some subject of a quarrel).

nyöyī न्यांयी adj. c.g. just, fair-minded, impartial (Gr.M.).

nyāyukh न्यायुख् । विवादशीलः m. (sg. dat. nyāyĕkas न्यायकस्), quarrelsome.

nyēza (El.) न्येज़, see nēza.

nāyĕzᵘ नायज़ू f. a barber's wife (H. xi, 19). Cf. nöyid.

niyāz नियाज़् نیاز m. petition, supplication, prayer; inclination, wish, eager desire, longing; a gift, a present; an offering, a thing dedicated. —karun —करुन् । बलिदानम् m.inf. to pray, supplicate; to dedicate, devote, consecrate. —thawun —थवुन् । बलिदानप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to vow, to dedicate.

nāz नाज़् ناز विलासः m. blandishment, coquetry, amorous playfulness, feigned disdain; fondling, coaxing, dalliance, toying; pride, whims, airs and graces; coaxing, kind words (H. ii, 7). —bōzānⁱ —बोज़ानि । मनोऽनुकूलसाधनम् m. pl. inf. to listen to blandishments, to accomplish or carry out (another's) desires. —hĕnⁱ —ह्यनि । छन्दानुवृत्तिः m.pl. inf. to accept blandishments, to indulge whims, humour. —karänⁱ —करंनि । व्याजानिच्छाख्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to show pretended distaste, to coquet; to coax (in order to get something) (K.Pr. 156). -parward -परवर्द् (= ناز پرورده) c.g. delicately brought up, one who has been delicately brought up, a spoilt child (Rām. 487).

nāza-thürᵘ नाज़-थंरू । विलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzücᵘ thürᵘ नाज़ंचू थंरू । रूपलावण्यविलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzan kharīdār āsun नाज़न् खरीदार् आसुन् । अभीप्सितसहायसंपत् m.inf. 'to become a purchaser of blandishments', i.e. sought for assistance to be found (in the carrying out of some desired object), one's desires to be fulfilled (by some one). Cf. Śiv. 1665.

na-zi न-ज़ि, see na.

nēza नेज़ نیزه or nyēza न्येज़ । कुन्तः m. a short spear, a lance, javelin (Rām. 963); iron railings, or the like, forming a fence (H. v, 4). -bardār -बर्दार् نیزه بردار । कुन्तायुधिकः m. a spear-bearer, a spearman, a lancer. —dyunᵘ —द्युनु । कुन्ताघातः m.inf. to wound with a javelin, to spear. -kil -किल । कुन्ताघातः f. a stroke with a spear, a blow causing a spear-wound. —lagun —लगुन् । कुन्ताघातानुभवः m.inf. a javelin to be attached, to be wounded by a spear, to be speared. —lāyun —लायुन् । मर्माघातः m.inf. to smite with a javelin, to spear.

niz निज़् adj. c.g. own, special, proper, peculiar, one's own (L.V. 67).

nīz नीज़् نیز conj. likewise, also (El.).

nazdīkh नज़्दीख् نزدیک or nazⁱdīkh नज़िदीख् (Śiv. 22), postpos. (governing dat.) near (to) (W. 97; H. viii, 10); adj. or adv. near (Śiv. 22, 110, 328, 370, 443; Rām. 798, 1664; K.Pr. 203). Cf. nīzīkh.

nīzīkh नीज़ीख् (= نزدیک) adj. and adv. near, close, contiguous (H. viii, 6, 10; x, 4); as adv. nearly, about; postpos. governing dat., near (maranas nᵒ, at the point of death, Gr.M.) (H. viii, 6; x, 3). Cf. nazdīkh.

nôzukh नोज़ुख् or (El.) nāzuk نازک adj. c.g. thin, slender, slim (El.); delicate, tender (Gr.M.; Rām. 185, 1205, 1223, 1226); neat, elegant, gracious (El.).

nazᵃl नज़ल् (= نزل) । प्रतिश्यायरोगः m. rheum, cold, catarrh (Gr.M. *nazal*; L. 459, a cough). nazla-shōr नज़ल-शोर् । प्रतिश्यायरोगविकारः m. a bad state of health resulting from rheum, severe illness caused by such.

nāzal नाज़ल् । विलासविधानशीलः adj. c.g. coquettish, bewitching, flirtatious.

nazlāwār नज़लावार् । प्रतिश्यायरोगोत्पादकः m. (of food, etc.) liable to cause rheum or cold.

nazm नज़्म् نظم m. poetry, verse (El.).

nīzⁱmī नीज़िमी । अतिविनयः f. extreme humility (by natural habit, or shown when asking pardon, making a request, or the like). —dīnᵘ —दिनू । क्षान्तिप्रार्थनसान्त्वना f.inf. humbly to ask forgiveness, to conciliate with humility.

nazun नज़ुन् । भङ्गः conj. 3 (2 p.p. nazyōv नज़्योव्), to become shaky, unsteady, loose, or out of shape owing to breakage. nazyō-motᵘ नज़्यो-मंतु । भङ्गाप्त्या चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. nazyē-müsᵘ नज़्ये-मंछू), become shaky, etc., owing to breakage.

nāzun नाज़ुन् । कार्यार्पणाशंसनम् m. (sg. dat. nāzanas नाज़नस्), the hoping (owing to heedlessness or laziness)

that some work will be undertaken by some one else, to thrust a burden on to some one else's shoulders. Cf. **nāzanun.**

nāz^{a}nīn नाज़्नीन् نازنین । **विलासिनी** f. a thin delicate woman (El. also *náznún*); a belle, a beautiful woman (Rām, 519, YZ. 30); a mistress, sweetheart, beloved woman; m. a beautiful youth (YZ. 9, 248).

nāzanun नाज़नुन् । **सहायाश्रयाशाधृतिः** m., i.q. **nāzun,** q.v.

nazar नज़र् نظر । **दृष्टिः** f. sight, vision, view (Gr.M.; W. 13; Rām. 536, 1193; K.Pr. 38); look, regard, glance (Rām. 457, 848, 1168; H. vii, 13; viii, 6, 11; xii, 23; YZ. 185, 450; K.Pr. 23); favourable regard, countenance; view, opinion, estimation (Gr.M.); regard, relation, reference; influence of an evil eye (cf. **bad nazar,** p. 81*b*, l. 21) (K.Pr. 55). —**dīñ^{ü}**. —दिञ्रू । **दृष्टिदानम्** f.inf. to apply the vision, to inspect, regard, look, look about (Śiv. 767; Rām. 1365, 1396). **-guzar** -गुज़र् نظر گذر । **समीक्षणादिः** f. the passing of the eye over something, taking a look at, examining; the influence of a malignant eye. —**karüñ^{ü}** —करंञ्रू f.inf. to observe, inspect, watch (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23). —**pilüñ^{ü}** —पिलंञ्रू f.inf. the vision to reach, to be able to see (so far as such-and-such) (Śiv. 785). —**pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञ्रू । **दृष्टिपातः** f.inf. to fall under notice, to come under notice; to chance to see. —**thavüñ^{ü}** —थवंञ्रू । **आसक्त्या दृष्टिदानम्** f.inf. to look (upon), regard, set eyes (upon); to keep the eye (upon), to watch, guard (K.Pr. 247); to look (after), attend (to); to be intent (upon); to cast a wistful eye (upon); look sweet (upon). —**trāvüñ^{ü}** —त्रावंञ्रू f.inf. to throw a glance, cast a glance (upon), to look up (Śiv. 17, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 1287, 1294; YZ. 224).

nazari on^{u}-mot^{u} नज़रि अंनु-मंतु । **दर्शनविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. —**üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —अंञ्रू-मंच़ू), brought under view. —**anun** —अनुन् । **दृष्टिविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring under view, take a look at; —**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् m.inf. to sit for looking, to sit in watch (H. x, 7). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । **दर्शनपथागमनम्** m.inf. to come into view (esp. unexpectedly). —**koḍ^{u}-mot^{u}** —कंडु-मंतु । **समालोचितः** perf. part. (f. —**küḍ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —कंडू-मंच़ू), criticized, commented on, passed under review. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **समालोचनम्** m.inf. to criticize, comment on, pass under review. —**khasun** —खसुन् । **हार्दविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to be approved of, to be highly appreciated. —**khot^{u}-mot^{u}** —खंतु-मंतु । **हार्दविषयीभूतः** perf. part. (f. —**khüts^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —खंचू-मंच़ू), approved (of), liked, highly appreciated. **-tal on^{u}-mot^{u}** -तल् अंनु-मंतु । **दृक्पथमानीतः** perf. part. (f. **-tal üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** -तल् अंञ्रू-मंच़ू), brought under view. **-tal anun** -तल् अनुन् । **दृक्पथे आनयनम्** m.inf. to bring under view. **-tal āsun** -तल् आसुन् । **स्मरणे स्थितिः** m.inf. to be borne in memory. **-tal thow^{u}-mot^{u}** -तल् थंवु-मंतु or **-tal thôw^{u}-mot^{u}** -तल् थोवु-मंतु । **स्मृतौ स्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **-tal thü(thö)v^{ü}-müts^{ü}** -तल् थं(थां)वू-मंच़ू), put into mind, put into memory, kept in mind. **-tal thawun** -तल् थवुन् or **-tal thāwun** -तल् थावुन् । **स्मरणे स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put into memory, to keep in memory.

nazīr نظیر, an example, instance, specimen, in **bē-nazīr,** incomparable (p. 115*a*, l. 14; Gr.M.).

nözir नांज़िर् ناظر । **मुख्यसूपकारः** a beholder, inspector, observer; an inspector, superintendent, supervisor; the sheriff of a court, the executive officer of a court (Rām. 581); (in Kāshmīrī) a head cook (K.Pr. 81).

nazarbāz नज़र्बाज़् نظرباز m. a watcher, a watchman, a detective (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23).

nözish नांज़िश् نازش । **सहायाश्रयः** f. blandishment; (in Kāshmīrī) a source of hoped for help.

nĕzuw^{u} न्यज़ुवु । **अशक्तः** adj. (f. **nĕzuv^{ü}** न्यज़ुवू), lifeless; hence, weak, helpless, unable to work.

nazawun^{u} नज़वुनु । **भंङ्गचलत्स्वभावः, संचलत्स्वभावः** n.ag. (f. **nazavüñ^{ü}** नज़वंञ्रू), spoilt by having parts broken, shaky, unstable (from this cause).

Ñ ञ ڽ

ñ ञ ڽ. The thirteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the tenth consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and has no special place in the Perso-Arabic alphabet, in which it is usually represented by ن, as in وڽ for **wuñ** वुञ; سپنٛ for **sapüñ^{ü}** सपंञू; and انکھ for **üñ^{ü}kh** अंञूख.

This letter is of frequent occurrence in Kāshmīrī, and its sound, differing from that of an English or Sanskrit *ny*, is that of the *ñ* in the Spanish word *campaña*, or of that of the *gn* in the French *campagne*, being represented in the International alphabet by ɲ.

In schools this letter is named **khŏna phuṭ^{i} ñĕ** खुन फुटि ञ. Kāshmīrī Paṇḍits distinguish it from the Sanskrit *ñ* ञ, and mark it with a subscribed dot (ञ़) to show that it is what they call *aprasiddha*, i.e. not used in Sanskrit. As, however, the Sanskrit letter never occurs except in conjunction with other palatal consonants, and as, in Kāshmīrī, ञ is principally used by itself, and not in conjunction with other consonants, there is no danger of the two being confused, and in this Dictionary the dot is omitted, as in **wuñ**, written वुञ, not वुञ़. Although thus considered *aprasiddha* **ñ** ञ is not (except in words borrowed directly from Sanskrit) the nasal corresponding to the other *aprasiddha* consonants **ts** च़, **tsh** छ़, and **z** ज़. With these, **n** न, not **ñ** ञ, is used, as in **ntsa** न्च़, **ntsha** न्छ़, and **nza** न्ज़. So, in Śiv. 1489, we have the Kāshmīrī word **pöntsh** पान्छ़, five, and also the borrowed Sanskrit word **pañtsa** पञ्च.

This letter seldom begins a word in Kāshmīrī, and in the few cases in which it occurs as an initial, it shows a tendency to assume the sound of **ny** न्य, so that in nearly every case a word so beginning may be written with either **ñ** ञ or **ny** न्य, although the two characters have quite different pronunciations. Thus, the word **ñon^{u}** is sometimes written ञोञु and sometimes न्योञु.

This letter is, in the first place, the regular *Tadbhava* representative of a Sanskrit *ny*. Thus, Skt. *dhānyam* becomes the Kāshmīrī **dāñĕ**; Skt. *puṇyam*, Ksh. **pŏñĕ**; Skt. *kanyakā*, Ksh. **kañĕkh**; and Skt. *pānīyam* (through **pāniyam*, **pānyam*), Ksh. **pôñ^{u}**. The letter is also found as the representative of a dental **n** न followed by *ü-mātrā*, **ĕ**, or **y**, for examples of which see art. **n.**

As in the case of **y** य and **sh** श, the inherent vowel of **ñ** ञ is **ĕ**, not **a**, so that ञ must be transliterated **ñĕ**, not **ña**. When followed by *ü-mātrā*, as in **ñ^{ü}** ञू, Paṇḍits commonly omit the *ü-mātrā*, which they look upon as inherent in the closed consonant, and write merely ञ्. This, however, leads to confusion, as there would then be no distinction between, e.g. **karawañ**, the wages for doing, and **karavüñ^{ü}**, she who does, if both are written करवञ्, as is frequently done. It is therefore better to write each word fully, as in करवञ and करवंञू, and this course is followed in the present Dictionary.

ñĕm-ñĕm ञम-ञम । भक्षणरावः m. the noise made in chewing food.

ñĕmazŏla ञमज़ुल, see **nĕmazŏla.**

ñĕngur ञंगुर्, see **nĕngur.**

ñĕng^{ü}r^{ü} 1 ञंगॖरू, see **nĕngur**; 2, see **nĕng^{ü}r^{ü} 2.**

ñĕñĕ ञञ, see **nĕñĕ 2.**

ñon^{u} ञोञु, see **nyoñ^{u}.**

ñĕñĕma ञञम । मूढप्रायः adj. c.g. dull, stupid, unintelligent.

ñĕph ञफ, see **nĕph.**

ñorĕ ञोर्य, **ñūr^{i}** ञूरि, see **nyūr^{i}.**

P प پ. PH फ پھ

p प پ. The fourteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the sixteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the twenty-first (or, if we include **ts, tsh,** and **z,** the twenty-fourth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the third when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **paḍuri pö** पडुरि पां. It is sounded like an English *p*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is pronounced.

The aspirate of **p** is **ph** फ پھ, which is the twenty-second (or, if we include **ts, tsh,** and **z,** the twenty-fifth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **phariñü phö** फरिञ् फां.

This aspirate letter **ph** is also used to represent the Persian and Arabic letter *f* ف, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases the ف is usually pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary **ph**. Thus **faqīr** فقیر is usually pronounced **phakīr** फकीर्. The aspiration is, however, not so strong as in India proper, so that some persons pronounce the word, and even write it, **pakīr** पकीर्. *In the middle or at the end of a word some people are inclined to retain the f-sound, or something like it, so that we often hear* **mupht** मुफ्त مفت *pronounced* **muft,** *and* **māph** माफ् (*for* معاف) *pronounced* **māf** or, as in Persian, **mu'āf.**

The letters **p** and **ph** are two of the few Kāshmīrī consonants which are never epenthetically affected by a succeeding vowel.

pā पा پا m. the foot, in Persian phrases, such as **az-pā,** (fallen) at the feet (Rām. 454); **sar-ba-pā,** from head to foot (YZ. 69); **bar-pā** برپا or (Rām. 573) **bar-pāh** बर्-पाह्, adj. c.g. fixed, established. Cf. **pusht-ĕ-pā,** s.v. **pusht.**

pā̃ पाँ, for words beginning thus, see under **pônu.**

pai, see **pay.**

páo, i.q. **pāv 1, 2, 3,** qq.v.

pau, see **pāv 3.**

pĕ 1 प्य in **pĕ-koṭu** प्य-कंटु । क्षुद्रमत्स्यविशेषः, अर्भकः m. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little boy-child. **-küṭü** -कंटू । क्षुद्रमीनविशेषः, बालिका f. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little girl-child.

pĕ 2 प्य in **pĕ pĕ** प्य प्य, see **pyonu.**

piai, see **pyāy.**

po, see **pôhu.**

pö पां, see **paḍuri pö,** s.v. **paḍur.**

pū̃ पूँ interj. an onomatopœic sound of derision (Gr.Gr. 18).

paiáb, see **pāy 3.**

pō̃büṛü पोँब्रू or **pō̃bürü** पोँबरू । राङ्कवप्रच्छदपटः f. a coverlet or shawl of *pashmīna* cloth (Rām. 1120; K.Pr. 156 *pumbar*, 165 *pombar*).

pō̃bari (or **pō̃bari**)**-dọbu** पोँब्रि (or पोँबरि)-दुंबु । राङ्कवपटनिर्णेजकः m. a man who makes a living by washing such shawls, a *pashmīna* cleaner. **-dyār** -द्यार् । सुदायविशेषः m. (at a wedding) a present made by the bride's father to the relations of the bridegroom, representing the price of a *pashmīna* shawl for the bridegroom's maternal uncle. **-jōra** -जोर । राङ्कवप्रावरणयुग्मम् m. a pair of these shawls. **-madun** -मदुन् । राङ्कवप्रच्छादनविलासी m. (sg. dat. **-madanas** -मदनस्), a young man who swaggers about wearing one of these shawls. **-palav** -पलव् । लघुराङ्कवप्रच्छदपटः m. a little worn-out and torn shawl, as ab. **-pōsh** -पोश् । राङ्कवप्रच्छदप्रच्छादनशीलः m. one who wears one of these shawls (a sign of prosperity). **-wôwuru** -वोवुरु । राङ्कवतन्तुवायः m. a weaver of the cloth for these shawls.

pāca पाच پاچہ । पशुजङ्घा f. a sheep's or goat's leg, a trotter. **-holu** -हंलु । वक्रजङ्घः adj. (f. **-hüjü** -हंजू), (of a sheep or goat) crooked-legged; (of a man, met. in abuse) crooked-legged. **-ras** -रस् । रसपाकविशेषः m. a soup made of trotters.

pacĕ 1 पच्य adj. used —°, as in **gāma-p°,** village-like, as in villages (p. 287*a*, l. 8); **grīsti-p°,** equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow husbandman (p. 306*b*, l. 1).

pacĕ 2 पच्य, see **püṭü.**

pacĕ 3 पच्य, f. pl. of **poku,** q.v. See also **pakun.**

picü पिचू, a jingle of **nicü,** see p. 670*a*, l. 45.

pöcü पांचू, see **pôku.**

pücü पंचू, see **poku, pakun,** and **pacun.**

pach 1 पछ् । पक्षः(मासार्धकालः) m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पछस्), the half (waxing or waning) of a lunar month, a (lunar) fortnight, consisting of fifteen lunar days (cf. **kōbari-p°**, p. 382*b*, l. 16; **khīna-p°**, p. 428*b*, l. 37; **pĕtᵃra-p°**, s.v. **pĕtur**) (K.Pr. 154, 161, 176). The fortnight of the waxing moon is called **zūna-pach**, q.v., s.v. **zūn**, and the fortnight of the waning moon is called **gata-pach** (p. 310*a*, l. 41), q.v. (Śiv. 166, K. 57).

pacha-bodᵘ पछ-बंदु । बहुलपक्षकालः adj. (f. **-büzᵘ** -बंज़ू), consisting of, lasting for, or occurring before or after, many lunar fortnights. **-wār** -वार् । श्राद्धविशेषः f. (among upper-caste Hindūs) the commemorative rite (*śrāddha*) performed by the relations of the deceased once a fortnight for three months after the first month after a death. It is performed on the same lunar day of each fortnight as that on which the death occurred.

pachukᵘ पछुकु । पक्षकालिकः gen. sg. (f. **pachücᵘ** पछ्चू), of, or belonging to, a lunar fortnight.

pach 2 पछ् m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पछस्), a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another (Gr.M.).

pacha-pāth पछ-पाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-pātas** -पातस्), partiality, unfairness (Gr.M.). **-pāta-rostᵘ** -पात-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-pāta-rüshᵘ** -पात-रंछू), impartial (Gr.M.).

pachai (for **pacĕy**) (K.Pr. 173), see **pakun.**

pachĕ पछ्य, see **pothᵘ.**

pachi, see **pash.**

pēch पेछ् پیچ । कीलविशेषः, कुक्षिशूलरोगः m. (sg. dat. **pēcas** पेचस्), turn, winding; a twist, coil, plait, fold (YZ. 10); entanglement, complication, maze, perplexity; a screw (Gr.M.); a machine; (met.) belly-ache, colic, gripes. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । आवृतिबन्धनम् m.inf. to wind round, to twist; to screw; to circumvent, to deceive, hinder. **—yunᵘ** यिनु । कुक्षिशूलोद्भवः, निषेधनम् m.inf. circumventing to occur, to be hindered; an attack of colic to come on.

pīch पीछ् । प्रेरणा m. urging, incitement. **—karun** —करुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् m.inf. to keep on urging, to continue incitement.

pochᵘ पंछु । पाक्षिकः adj. (f. **püchᵘ** पंछू), lasting for a lunar fortnight, occurring during a lunar fortnight (e.g. of a crop ripening within such a time). Cf. **pach** and (s.v. **pānts**) **pöntsa-p°**.

páchⁱ पंछि । पक्षकालानन्तरम् adv. after a lunar fortnight. **-pach** -पछ् । समस्तपक्षः m. an entire lunar fortnight, an exact fortnight. **-páchⁱ** -पंछि । प्रतिपक्षानन्तर्येण, पक्षं पक्षमनु adv. after each lunar fortnight, once a fortnight.

pōch पाँछ् or **paich** पैंछ् । पञ्चायतनम् m. (sg. dat. **pōcas** पाँचस्), a meeting of five or more persons as a court of inquiry or of arbitration; a body of arbitrators, a *pancāyat* (El. *painch*); cf. **panch.** **-anzᵃran** -अंज़रन् । पञ्चायतनसिद्धान्तः f. (sg. dat. **-anzᵃrünᵘ** -अंज़रंञू), the deciding or decision of such a body. **—bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । पञ्चायतनस्थितिः m.inf. such a body to assemble or sit for decision. **—karun** —करुन् । पञ्चायतनाश्रयणम् m.inf. to call together such a body of arbitrators; to lay a matter before such a body for decision.

puchᵘ पुछु, see **pōshᵘ 1.**

pichād पिछाँड् । पृष्ठ्यभारः m. a load carried on the back. **—anun** —अनुन् । पृष्ठ्यभारे आवेष्टनम् m.inf. to fasten a load on the back (by a cloth brought under the arms and tied).

pēchdār पेछ्दार् پیچدار । आवृतियुक्तः adj. e.g. twisted, convoluted, coiled, spiral; winding, sinuous; intricate, complicated, involved; crooked, tortuous; artful, tricky, wily, crafty, deceitful.

pachān पछान् । प्रतीतिः f. (sg. dat. **pachōñᵘ** पछांञ्), knowledge, acquaintance, ascertainment, recognition, experience, discrimination, discernment; recognition or acquaintance (with a person) (K.Pr. 260); distinguishing mark, characteristic; indication, token, sign. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । परिचयारम्भः f.inf. to recognize; to discriminate, discern. **—thavüñᵘ** —थवंञू । परिचय(प्रतीति)विधानम् f.inf. to introduce (one person to another), to acquaint, cause to recognize.

pachin पछिन् । पक्षी m. (f. **pachiñ** पछिञ्), a bird (esp. a large one, not a sparrow or the like) (L. 129; Rām. 694); (cf. **khōda-p°**, p. 392*b*, l. 1) (L. 129; Rām. 694); El. s.v. *pachhin* describes it as a 'water-fowl of Kashmir'; cf. L. 129, *sok pachin*, the Pintail duck, and K.Pr. 35, which certainly refers to an aquatic bird generally. **-bövᵘ** -बांवू । पक्ष्यूरुः f. the thigh of such a bird (e.g. the leg of a cooked fowl). **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु । पक्षिपोतः m. the young of such a bird (Gr.Gr. 131). **-thūl** -टूल् । पक्ष्यण्डम् m. the egg of such a bird. **-tīr** -तीर् । पक्षिगरुत् f. the feather of such a bird; a quill (such as is used for writing).

pichānd पिछांड्, see **pichād.**

pachānun पछानुन् । विज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pachônᵘ** पछोनु; 2 p.p. **pachãnov** पछानोव्), to perceive, know, comprehend, understand; to recognize, identify; to distinguish, discern, discriminate. **pachônᵘ-motᵘ** पछोनु-मंतु । प्रतिज्ञातः perf. part. (f. **pachöñᵘ-müsᵘ** पछांञू-मंचू), perceived, comprehended, understood; recognized, identified; discerned, discriminated.

pachiñ पछिञ् । पचिणी f. of **pachin**, q.v.

pachĕr पछर् or **pōchĕr** पोछर् । पुष्टता m. stoutness, thickness, strength (cf. **myāda-p°**, s.v. **myāda**); prosperity, thriving, success (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 60*b*, l. 22).

pachīr पछीर् । पाश्चात्यनिगडरज्जुः f. (pl. **pachēra** पछेर), the ropes or chains by which an animal's hind legs are tied, heel-ropes (cf. **pot^{u}-p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**); the peg or post to which such heel-ropes are fastened.

pachör^{i} पछोरि । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f. a heel-rope, a heel-chain, i.q. **pachīr**, q.v. (cf. **pot^{u}-p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**).

pachārĕ diñĕ पछार्य दिञ । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to fix heel-ropes or the like on an animal. **—lagañĕ** —लगञ । निरुद्धगमागमीभवन् f. pl. inf. heel-ropes to be applied; met. to become distraught by being compelled to work without intermission, not to have a moment's freedom from duty, to find oneself unable to leave one's work for a moment through fear of its going wrong.

pōchĕr पोछर् । पुष्टता m., i.q. **pachĕr**, q.v.

pachitövī पछितांवी adj. c.g. regretful, afflicted, sorrowing (Gr.M.).

pachatāwun पछतावुन् or **pachitāwun** पछितावुन् । पश्चात्तापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pacha(i)tôw^{u}** पछ(छि)तोवु), to regret (Gr.Gr. xliii).

pachyum^{u} पछिमु । पश्चाद्देशः m. the west (Śiv. 246; Rām. 516, 1681); a foreign country in the west. **—kun** —कुन । पश्चात्पार्श्वे adv. in, or into, the west; (with a verb of motion) to, or towards, the west.

pachim^{i} kin^{i} पछिमि किनि । पश्चात् पार्श्वतः adv. from the west.

pachimi kani पछिमि कनि । पश्चात्तः adv. in the west; from the west. **—kanyuk^{u}** —कन्युकु । पाश्चात्यपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **—kanic^{ü}** —कनिचू), produced in the west, of western origin.

pachimyuk^{u} पछिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **pachimic^{ü}** पछिमिचू), *western, produced or born in the west, in a westerly direction (Gr.M.).*

pĕcukh प्यचुख् (= پیچک) वसरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pĕcakas** प्यचकस्), *a reel of thread (cf.* **pana-p°**, s.v. **pan 3**); *the bottom on which thread is wound.*

pacĕl पच्यल् । पुष्टः adj. c.g. over stout, over thick, too fat.

püc^{ü}-müts^{ü} पंचू-मंचू, see **pakun** and **pacun.**

pacun पचुन् । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **poc^{u}** पंचु, fem. **püc^{ü}** पंचू; 2 p.p. **pacyōv** पच्योव; **püc^{ü}** and **pacyōv** also occur in the conjugation of **pakun**, q.v.), to become digested (esp. of indigestible food); (of property entrusted to another) to become successfully misappropriated. **poc^{u}-mot^{u}** पंचु-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. **püc^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पंचू-मंचू, which is also the perf. part. f. of **pakun**, q.v.), become digested, as ab.; become misappropriated, as ab. **pacyō-mot^{u}** पच्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **pacyē-müts^{ü}** पच्ये-मंचू), id.

pēcān पेचान् پیچان adj. c.g. turning, twisting, winding; twisted, coiled. Cf. **ash^{e}ka-p°**, p. 48*b*, l. 40.

pĕcĕñ प्यच्यञ् । पितृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a paternal uncle, (**pĕth^{a}r** or **pĕt^{a}r**, q.v.) an aunt by marriage (El. *pihchain*).

pacĕr 1 पच्यर् । पक्वता m. (of grain, fruit, etc.), ripeness; strength, fatness, plumpness, power, might, valour.

pacĕr 2 पच्यर् m. in **pacĕr - bandī** पच्यर्-बन्दी । पट्टिकावृतिबन्धः f. fencing made of boards; a method of building the walls of a house with planks fitted into grooves in the sides of perpendicular posts, see L. 371 (*pachar bandi*) for particulars. Cf. **püt^{ü}.**

pīcish पीचिश् پیچش । कुचिशूलरोगः f. twisting, contortion, writhing; intricacy, perplexity, trouble; tenesmus, colic, gripes.

pacyul^{u} पच्युलु । पट्टिकाविक्रयी m. a seller of boards.

pacyē-müts^{ü} पच्ये-मंचू, see **pacun** and **pakun.**

pacyōv पच्योव, see **pacun** and **pakun.**

picyōv पिच्योव, see **pitun.**

pad 1 पद् m. a foot (Rām. 9); a place, position, station (cf. **aṭala-p°**, p. 67*b*, l. 36; **para-p°**, s.v. **par 4**; **parama-p°**, s.v. **param**) (L.V. 10, 77–9; Śiv. 858, 1050, 1555); a quarter or line of a stanza, a verse (cf. **dada-p°**, p. 187*b*, l. 39) (L.V. 78, 84); a complete or inflected word (Śiv. 92, 1019).

pad 2 पद् । विकीर्णता f. (this word is reported to be masculine, but, from the next, it appears to be feminine), (of a fine powder) the condition of being scattered about over a considerable area. **—lagün^{ü}** —लगंञू । विकीर्णना f. inf. scattering to occur; esp. powder, etc., to be scattered in a line on a road or the like.

pad 3 पद् । पर्दना f. (sg. dat. **püz^{ü}** पंज़ू), breaking wind, a fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

pad 4 पद् । पादतलम् f. the sole of the foot; esp. the mark of the sole on the ground, a footprint.

pād पाद् । पादः, ग्रन्थभागः m. the foot; cf. **padma-p°**, s.v. **pad^{a}m** (Śiv. 169, 178, 191, 205, 433, 445, 500, etc.; Rām. 69, 193, 243, 287, 316; K. 62, 70, 75, 212, 310, etc.); a step (El.); the mark of a foot, a footprint (K. 396); a section (of a book), a chapter, part, canto. **—malān^{i}** —मलंनि । पादसेवा m. pl. inf. to shampoo the feet, stroke the feet (as a service, or in token of reverence). **—namān^{i}** —नमंनि m. pl. inf. the feet to bow; hence (impersonally) to bow or bend the feet, to show reverence (K. 494); cf. **pādi**

namun, bel. —**phalàn^{i}** —फलंनि । गमागमातिखेदः m. pl. inf. the feet to swell; met. to be utterly wearied by continual coming and going; cf. **pād^{i} ph°**, s.v. **pod^{u}**. —**raṭàn^{i}** —रटंनि । पादाभिवादनम् m. pl. inf. to grasp the feet of another (in reverence, supplication, or the like). —**siwàn^{i}** —सिवंनि । पादसेवा m. pl. inf. to show respect by touching the feet.

pāda-kamal पाद्-कमल् m. a foot-lotus, a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (K. 147, 184, 392, 460, 462, 962, 1128).

pādi namun पादि नमुन् m.inf. (used as an impersonal verb, as in **pādi nom^{u}nas**, it was bowed by him at his feet), to bow before a person's feet, to greet respectfully, prostrate oneself before another (K. 74, 583, 719, 937, 1164). **-pranām** -प्रनाम् । पादप्रणतिः m. prostration at another's feet (in reverence, etc.). —**r^{a}kh** —रख् or **pādĕ-rīkhā** पाद्य-रीखा । पादतलरेखाचिह्नविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —**r^{a}khi** —रखि), a certain mark on the sole of the foot (considered, in chiromancy, as indicating future kingship). It is a straight unbroken line from the great toe to the heel (Rām. 1263).

pādan lagun पादन् लगुन् । पादप्रणामः m.inf. to be attached to a person's feet, to prostrate oneself at another's feet (in reverence or the like). —**pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु m.inf. to fall at (a person's) feet (in reverence or the like) (K. 310, 336, 413, 839, 851, 856, 961, 1016–17; YZ. 262).

pādas lagun पादस् लगुन् m.inf. to be attached to (a person's foot), to prostrate oneself at a person's foot, to be entirely devoted to him (K. 1141). —**pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु m.inf. to fall at a person's foot (i.q. **pādan pyon^{u}**, ab.) (K. 490, 513, 681, 910, 1012, 1028).

pādĕ पाद्य, see **pādy**.

paidā پیدا or **pödā** पांदा adj. e.g. born, created, generated, produced (Gr.M., W. 129, Śiv. 1329–30); manifested, exhibited; invented, discovered; procured, acquired, earned, gained. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become produced, become born, come into existence (Rām. 1293; K.Pr. 127, 163); to become manifest, to become visible, appear, come into sight (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1627; H. ii, 1; iii, 8; x, 4, 5, 7; xii, 10; YZ. 177). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bring into being, create, make, produce (Gr.M., **gŏdañi p° k°**, to make for the first time, invent; L.V. 99; Śiv. 32; Rām. 696, 1515; H. iii, 8; vii, 4, 6, 8; xii, 7; K.Pr. 46); to manifest, make manifest. —**karan-wôl^{u}** —करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. —**karan-wājĕn** —करन्-वाज्यन्), a creator (Gr.M.). —**sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to come into being, be created (Gr.M.); to become manifest, to become visible, to appear (Rām. 388, 1357).

pĕd प्यद् । वृत्तज्ञता f. (sg. dat. **pĕz^{ü} 1** प्यज़ू; for **2**, see **pyod^{u}**), acquaintance with another's private affairs; esp. becoming cognisant of the internal arrangements of another's house (with a view to theft, house-breaking, etc.) (cf. **phēran-p°**, s.v. **phērun**, and **pyod^{u}**). —**atsün^{ü}** —अज़ंनू । व्यसनासक्तिः f.inf. after preliminary successful experience from which nothing untoward has occurred, to be encouraged to take to criminal or debauched practices. —**tsānün^{ü}** —ज़ानंनू । व्यसनोत्साहनम् f.inf. to encourage another after he has had a preliminary successful experience to adopt a criminal or abandoned life.

piḍ पीड् f., i.q. **pīḍā**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 214).

pīḍā पीडा । रोगादिबाधा f. pain, agony, suffering, distress (K. 104); a nuisance, cause of annoyance (El. *pida*); fever (El.).

pod^{u} पंदु । पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot (W. 151, K.Pr. 161); the foot (Rām. 924, 990, 1180, 1183, 1260, 1436, 1552); the foot of a camel or elephant (El.); the sole of a shoe or of a boot (cf. **paizār-p°**, s.v. **paizār**); a step (El.); a footmark, a footprint (K. 185–6). In the compound **lod^{u}-pod^{u}** the word **pod^{u}** is merely a jingle. See **lod^{u}**.

pàd^{i}-dyār पंदि-द्यार् । उपायनविशेषः m.pl. a present given to a bride by her father-in-law as she takes the seven steps round the sacred fire. At each step a coin or other valuable article is put under her foot. **-hol^{u}** -हंलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हंजू), crooked-footed, having the foot, or the sole of the foot, crooked. —**lagàn^{i}** —लगंनि । पादतलाङ्कोद्भवः m. pl. inf. footprints to appear in the dust, mud, or the like; frostbite of the sole of the foot to occur. —**phalàn^{i}** —फलंनि । गमनखेदावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. weariness from continued walking to be experienced; cf. **pād ph°**, col. *a*, l. 1. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज्यूठु । दीर्घपादः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü}** -ज़ीठू), long-footed, having feet long in proportion to the other limbs.

padi padi पदि पदि । प्रतिस्थानम् adv. at every foot, in each place; at each footprint (K. 285, 1011, 1014). —**path padi** —पथ पदि or —**pĕtha padi** —प्यठ पदि adv. step by step, by degrees (El. *padi pat padi*, W. 96). **-rāh** -राह् । बहुगमनप्रयासः m. the exertion of much coming and going (esp. when fruitless).

padĕn miṭh^{i} din^{i} पदन् मीठि दिनि । अतिप्रार्थनम् m. pl. inf. to kiss the feet, to make a very humble request to another (Rām. 1553). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् adv. on the feet; hence, standing up, erect (of a person) (Rām. 938).

põdᵘ पाँडु । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation; esp. of a shrewish woman, or woman disliked by her husband; cf. **pōn**. **—wasun —वसुन्** । योनिबाधापत्तिः m.inf. the vulva to descend, (of a foul vulva) irritation or pain to occur owing to excessive copulation.

pödā पांदा, see **paidā**.

paidal पैदल् or **pödal पांदल्** adj. c.g. walking, on foot (Gr.M.). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go on foot, to walk (Gr.M.).

padᵃm पदम् m. (sg. dat. **padmas पद्मस्**), a lotus, used in the following compounds borrowed from Skt.:—

padma-nāb पद्म-नाव(भ) m. a name of Vishṇu (Śiv. 344). **-pād -पाद्** m. a foot like a lotus, a lotus-foot (Śiv. 976, 1088); he who has feet like lotuses, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 238, 1263, 1334). **-paṭhᵃr -पथर्** m. (sg. dat. **-paṭras -पत्रस्**), a lotus-leaf (Śiv. 1432).

padmān पद्मान् f. a woman of perfect beauty. In Hindū legend there are four classes of woman, of which this is the most perfect. The Skt. form of the word is *Padminī* (K.Pr. 186).

padmāsan पद्मासन् m. a lotus-seat, a kind of throne (Śiv. 1102, 1805). Cf. **padᵃm**.

padun पदुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **podᵘ पंदु**; 2 p.p. **pazōv पज़ोव्**), to break wind, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

paḍun पडुन् (L.V. 18, 21), i.q. **parun**, q.v.

paiḍun, see **pēḍun**.

pĕdun प्यदुन् । वृत्तज्ञतया प्रवृत्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pĕdyōv प्यद्योव्**), to become cognisant of anything, to gain experience of anything; esp. to become encouraged to engage in a criminal course of action by the experience of having done it once or twice before with impunity. **pĕdyō-motᵘ प्यद्यो-मंतु** । सोत्साहीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pĕdyē-mütsᵘ प्यद्ये-मंचू**), one who is encouraged to adopt a criminal course of conduct as ab.

pēḍun पेडुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pēḍyōv पेड्योव्**), to exude, ooze, drop out (El. also *paiḍun*) (Gr.Gr. xlviii, 246). The causal of this verb is **pēḍanāwun**, not **piḍᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

pīḍun पीडुन् । कर्तनयन्त्रस्थलोहकीलवेष्टना f. (sg. dat. **pīḍanas पीडनस्**), a certain part of a spinning-wheel (? the driving-band).

pudᵃna पुदन (= پودینه, پدینه) । लताविशेषः m. mint, peppermint, *Mentha viridis*. According to El. it is much eaten as a condiment by Hindūs, and is used as a remedy in the diarrhœa of children (El. *púdinah* and *púdina*). **-caṭiñ -चटिञ्** । लताविशेषकुट्टनम् f. a pickle (chutnee) made of mint.

púdina, pudinah پودینه, see **pudᵃna**.

pēḍanāwun पेडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pēḍanôwᵘ पेडनोवु**), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude (Gr.Gr. 174).

padar पदर् پدر m. a father. **ba-dargāh-ĕ-padar** بدرگاه پدر in the palace of the father (Rām. 1511).

pādar-sᵃh पादर्-सह् or **pādᵃrⁱ-sᵃh पादॗरि-सह्** । महासिंह m. a lion (El. *pádir suh*; Gr.M., by error, **padarᵒ** Rām. 910, 1332).

padōra पदोर । अतिगमनशीलः, यायावरः m. one who is incessantly going, a vagrant. **padōri phalañĕ पदोरि फलञ** । गत्वा खेदाप्तिः f. pl. inf. to be wearied by continually going (as in searching for something lost).

paḍur पडुर् । शफम् m. (sg. dat. **paḍaras पडरस्**), the hoof of a horse, cow, or other four-footed hoofed animal (cf. **gurⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 299*a*, l. 1; **khar-pᵒ**, a kind of pear, p. 407*a*, l. 28; **khrāvi-pᵒ**, the under part of a patten, p. 416*b*, l. 9) (K. 73, of an ass); met. the foot of a human being (K.Pr. 156).

paḍar-chotᵘ पडर्-छंतु । अप्रशस्तः adj. (f. **-chütsᵘ -छंचू**), white-hoofed (a horse with one white hoof being considered unlucky); met. one who brings about or causes an unlucky omen. **-holᵘ -हंलु** । वक्रपादः adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ -हंजू**), uneven hoofed, having a damaged hoof.

paḍurⁱ pö पडुरि पां । पकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter **pa प** when written in the Śāradā character.

padōragī पदोरगी । तोच्छगतिशीलता f. a habit of much walking about; esp. a habit of gadding about to find out hidden things, the habit of a Paul Pry.

pādāsh पादाश् پاداش । दुर्गतिः m. reward, recompense; requital, retaliation, revenge; (in Kāshmīrī) trouble, distress (from any cause, such as disease, poverty, loss, grief). **—anun —अनुन्** । दुर्गत्यापत्तिः m.inf. to bring distress, to cause sudden distress (as ab.). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । दुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. distress (as ab.) to occur.

pādshāh or **pādᵃshāh पाद्शाह्** پادشاه or **pādshĕh पाद्शहे** پادشه, **pāthchāh पाथ्छाह्** (q.v.), or **pāta-shāh पातशाह्** (q.v.) m. a king, monarch, sovereign (Gr.M.; W. 140 *ᵒshāh*; Śiv. 432, *pādashāh*; Rām. 748, 927, *ᵒshāh*; 452, *ᵒshĕh*; YZ. 2, 103, *ᵒshāh*; 161, *ᵒshĕh*; K.Pr. 31, 161, 174, 209, 227, 246, *ᵒshāh*).

pādshōhī पाद्शांही پادشاهی f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. **pāthshōhī** and **pātashōhī**).

pāḍav पाँडव, i.q. **pānḍav**, q.v. (K.Pr. 47).

padavī पद्वी f. a way, road, path (cf. **param pᵒ**, s.v. **param**); position, station, rank, dignity (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518).

paidāwār पैदावार् or **pödāwār** पांदावार् پیداوار m. produce, that which is produced (Gr.M.).

pādy पाद्य m. water for washing the feet. **—arigⁱ** —अरिगि । पूजाविशेषः m. pl. worship (of a god or human being) by laving the feet and making other similar offerings. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । पादपूजाविशेषः m.inf. to offer such worship.

pādĕ-pranām पाद्य-प्रनाम् m. reverent worship as above (Śiv. 986, 1141, 1168, 1170). **-pūz** -पूज़् । पादपूजा f. the ceremony of offering this worship. **-rīkhā** -रीखा, see **pādi-rᵃkh**, p. 681*a*, l. 17. **-zal** -ज़ल् m. water which has been used for washing feet (esp. in worship or adoration) (K. 931, 1045).

pόf (? **pôphᵘ** पोफ़ु) m. a kind of wood, of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.).

pag पग् । शिरोवेष्टनम् f. a long cloth worn round the head, a turban or *pagrī* (K. 419). **—badalünᵘ** —बद्लंन्ज़ू । मैत्रीविधानम् f.inf. to exchange turbans (in token of close friendship); generally, to form a firm friendship; to change one's own turban (for a clean one). **—badalāvünᵘ** —बद्लावंन्ज़ू । मैत्रीसंयोगः f.inf. to cause (another) to exchange turbans, as ab., to form a close friendship with another; to cause a turban to be changed for a clean one.

pōg 1 पोग । नाशः m. destruction. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. destruction to occur.

pōga-küṭᵘ पोग-कंटू । विनाशनिमित्ता कन्या f. a daughter of destruction, i.e. a daughter who is fated to be the destroyer of her father or her father's family. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । विनाशनिमित्तबालकः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a son of destruction, i.e. who is fated to be the destroyer of his father or his father's family (Gr.Gr. 132).

pōg 2 पोग (? = بوق) । शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषः m. a trumpet made of buffalo-horn (used by Musalmāns). **—wāyun** —वायुन् । शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषवादनम् m.inf. to blow such a trumpet. This is done on the last night of the month of Ramazān.

pagāh पगाह । श्वः adv. on the following day, to-morrow (Gr.M.; W. 95, *paga*; Rām. 143, 165, 431; H. iii, 4; vi, 16; xii, 10; YZ. 88; K.Pr. 21, 178, 194, (*pagah*) 227); met. to-morrow, very soon (Rām. 176, 689, 1460, 1512, 1528). **-kani** -कनि । श्वःप्राये adv. about to-morrow, perhaps to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kyutᵘ** -क्युतु adj. (f. **-kitsᵘ** -किचू), for to-morrow (Gr.M.). **-tām** -ताम् or **-tāmath** -तामथ् or **-tān** -तान् or **-tānĕth** -तानेथ् । श्वः पर्यन्तम्, until to-morrow, up to to-morrow.

pagahukᵘ पगहुकु । श्वस्तनः adj. (f. **pagahücᵘ** पगह्चू), of, or belonging to, to-morrow

pāgal पागल् । उन्मत्तः adj. c.g. mad, insane. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to become mad; met. (of a person or thing) to become discarded, pushed away, sent packing, rejected (on account of some fault or flaw). **—karun** —करुन् । बहिष्करणम् m.inf. to make mad; met. to discard, reject, as ab.

pōgalad पोगलद् । विनाशलक्षणोपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pōgaladiñ** पोगलदिञ्), one who shows evident marks (such as mental aberration, starved appearance, ragged apparel, and so on) of having lost everything; a child, horse, or the like, fated to destroy his or its parents, master, or the like.

paigām پیغام or **pögām** पांगम् m. a message (Rām. 800, 1604); news, intelligence (cf. **nāma-p° anun**, p. 636*b*, l. 31) (Rām. 451, 513).

paigambar or **pögambar** پیغمبر m. a prophet, an apostle (K.Pr. 163).

pugun पुगुन् । निद्रालीनोभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **pugᵘ** पुगु (conj. 2), f. **pujᵘ** पुजू; 2 p.p. **pugyōv** पुग्योव् (conj. 3)), to fall fast asleep (esp. suddenly). **pugᵘ-motᵘ** पुगु-मंतु । निद्रालीनीभूतः perf. part. (of **pugun**, conj. 1) (f. **pujᵘ-mütsᵘ 1** पुजू-मंचू, for 2, see **pujun**), suddenly fallen fast asleep. **pugyō-motᵘ** पुग्यो-मंतु । निद्रालीनः perf. part. (of **pugun**, conj. 3) (f. **pugyē-mütsᵘ** पुग्ये-मंचू), id.

pagᵘrᵘ पगंरू । क्षुद्रप्रायशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a small turban, a little *pagrī* (such as would be worn by a boy); a man's turban (El. *pagir*).

phã फँ, for such words as **phã-wāl**, **phã-wônᵘ**, **phã-wār**, **phã-vüṭᵘ**, **phã-watun**, see under **phamb**.

phū फू m. a dog (El.). Cf. **phĕw**. Sg. dat. **phuwas** (YZ. 90).

pāh 1 पाह । विशादिमलसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **pöshᵘ** पांशू, Gr.Gr. 31), a collection of dung or human ordure (used as a manure for vegetables, while animal dung is used for grain crops) (El. *pah*, Gr.M.). **—trāvünᵘ** —त्रावंन्ज़ू । मलसंघातप्रक्षेपः f.inf. to throw such manure (on a field) (Gr.M.). **—tshunünᵘ** —छुनंन्ज़ू । क्षेत्रेषु घनीभूतमलराशीकरणम् f.inf. to spread heaps of manure (over a field). **—wahārünᵘ** —वहारंन्ज़ू । मलसंघातसंयोजना f.inf. to spread manure (on a field).

pāh 2 पाह, in **bar-pāh** (Rām. 573) for **bar-pā** برپا, see **pā**, p. 678*a*, l. 37.

pahā पहा or **pāha 1** पाह । परकीयः adj. c.g. a thing temporarily borrowed for use (and to be returned identically; i.e. not a loan of which merely the equivalent is to be returned). The same as the Persian *ʻāriyat*; cf. **atha-p°**, p. 60*b*, l. 25. **—onᵘ-motᵘ** —ओनु-मंतु । परस्मात्प्रार्थ्यस्वीकृतः perf. part. (f.

—üñ^u-müts^u —ञ्त्रू-मंचू), taken on loan, as ab. —anun —अनुन् । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय परस्मात्प्रार्थ्यस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to take on loan (for use) —dyun^u —दिनु । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय दानम् m.inf. to give on loan (for use, as ab.). —nyun^u —निनु । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय नयनम् m.inf. to take away on loan (as ab.). -pöṭh^i -पांठि or -pöṭhin -पांठिन् । प्रार्थनया ईषत्कालपरिचयार्थम् adv. on loan (for use).

pāha 2 पाह in **pāha-lara** पाह-लर । पार्श्वम् f. pl. the ribs (spoken of as a whole). Cf. **lar 2.**

pàh^i 1 पंहि in **pàh^i-pan** पंहि-पन् । संकुललोकसमाजः m. pl. a corruption of **pŏh^i-pan,** q.v., l. 49, bel. In the month of Pŏh, leaves fallen in great numbers from the trees collect on the ground. Hence, this compound is used to signify a great crowd of people collected together in order to buy some scarce but necessary commodity.

pàh^i 2 पंहि, see **poh^u.**

pahī पही । नेमिः f. (sg. dat. **pahiyĕ** पहिय, Gr.M.), the circumference, felly, or outer rim of a wheel (cf. **ratha-p°,** s.v. **ratha**); hence, a wheel (Gr.M.), the wheel to which a well-rope is attached (cf. **krīr^i-p°,** p. 475b, l. 34).

páhú, see **pôh^u.**

pŏh प्वह् or **pōh** पोह् or (L.V.) **puh** पुह् । पौषमासः, सुदायविशेषः m. (the sg. gen. of this word is **puhuk^u** पुहकु or **puhun^u** पुहनु, see bel.), N. of the tenth month of the Hindū year (December–January), the Skt. *pauṣa* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 171); a present given to the husband's relations by a bride's relations on the birth of her first child.

pŏha-bōg^u प्वह-बोगु । सुदायभागधेयः m. the property given as the ab. present. **-gāḍa** -गाड । बलिदानविशेषः f. pl. an offering of fish and other food made to the tutelary deity of a Hindū house on a Tuesday or Saturday in the dark half of the month of Pŏh. **-gaṭa** -गट । पौषतामिस्रम् f. the darkness of the month of Pŏh. In this month the nights and sometimes even the days are particularly dark. **-nĕth** -न्यथ् । अशुद्धोर्णा f. (sg. dat. **-nĕts^ü** -न्यंचू), wool shorn in or about the month of Pŏh. It is close and rough and unsuitable for spinning. **-rāth** -राथ् f. (sg. dat. **-röts^ü** -रांचू), a night in the month of Pŏh. In Śiv. 1554, it is punning alluded to by the use of the word **paharāth,** q.v. **-tūr^ü** -तूरू । पौषशीतम् f. the cold of the month of Pŏh. It is the coldest month of the year.

pōha-kük^ür^ü पोह-कंकरू । पौषशैत्यम् f. the freezing cold of Pŏh. See **kük^ür^ü.**

pŏh^i-pan प्वहि-पन् । शीर्णपलाशसमूहः m. pl. the (fallen) leaves of Pŏh. In this month the ground is covered with great masses of withered fallen leaves; met. anything withered like these leaves; cf. **pàh^i-pan,** col. *a*, l. 11, and **puhun^u wāv** (L.V. 83) (Śiv. 1208; Rām. 206, 1634). **-poṭ^u** -पटु । अतिस्थूलोर्णपटः m. a large thick warm blanket. In the month of Pŏh a whole family will sleep under one. **-tshaṭh** -छट् । पौषमासिकतीव्रवातः f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭ^i** -छटि), the freezing cold wind-blasts of the month of Pŏh. **-wunar** -वुनर् । पौषनीहारः f. the fog of the month of Pŏh.

pōh^i-pan पोहि-पन् । शीर्णतावस्था m., i.q. **pŏh^i-pan,** ab.

pūhi पूहि । पौषप्राये adv. in the month of Pŏh.

puhuk^u पुहकु । पौषमाससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **puhüc^ü** पुहंचू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pŏh.

puhun^u पुहनु । पौषमासिकः sg. gen. (f. **puhüñ^ü** पुहंञ्रू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pŏh (used esp. with reference to dates in the month, but also otherwise). **puhun^u wāv,** m. the wind of Pŏh (L.V. 83).

pŏhas kani प्वहस् कनि । पौषमासप्राये adv. in about the month of Pŏh. **—kyut^u** —कितु । पौषमासे adv. in the month of Pŏh.

poh^u पंहु । प्लीहा m. the spleen (El. *pauh, poh*). **pàh^i-khünḍ^ü** पंहि-खंडू । प्लीहखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **khanjĕ** खंज्य), a piece of the flesh of the spleen.

pôh^u पोहु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of wood (it grows straight and stout from the ground, and is useful for making pestles and the like; a fibre is also made from it), the witch hazel (*Parrotia Jacquemontiana*) (El. *páhú*; ? also the *poh*, f. a bar, of El.; L. 68, 79, 81).

pūhi पूहि, see **pŏh.**

phabĕh फब्यह् । लाभः m. mercantile profit.

phabun फबुन् । फलोद्भवः, अनुकूलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phabyōv** फब्योव), to turn out well, to turn out successfully; (of a human being) to become successful, become wealthy. **phabyō-mot^u** फब्यो-मंतु । फलितीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phabyē-müts^ü** फब्ये-मंचू), turned out successfully; (of a human being) become successful, become wealthy.

phabĕr फब्यर् । फलितता m. the turning out successfully of any act or business; (of a human being) the becoming successful, becoming wealthy.

phabawun^u फबवुनु । इष्टफलोत्पादकः n.ag. (f. **phabavüñ^ü** फबवंञ्रू), one who (or that which) causes or produces a successful result.

phacĕ फच्य, see **phaṭun.**

phācĕ फाँच्य, see **phāṭun.**

phĕcĕ फ्यच्य, **phĕci** फ्यचि, see **phĕṭ^ü 1** and **2.**

phŏcĕ फ़्च्य, see **phüṭ^ü 2.**

phucĕ फुच्य, see **phuṭun.**
phũcᵘ फूँचू, see **phũkun.**
pihchain, see **pĕcĕñ.**
phacakh फचख् in the following:—**phacakh-pholᵘ** फचख्-फलु । उपहासचूर्णः m. a packet of powder given as a joke to another, under the pretence that it is a different powder which he asks for, a kind of 'sell'.
phucᵘ-mütsᵘ पुचू-मंच़ू, see **phukun.**
phacĕr फच्यर् । भग्नता m. the condition of cracking, bursting, splitting, the condition of being cracked. (Cf. **dam-phᵒ**, p. 216*b*, l. 5.)
phucĕr फुच्यर् । भग्नत्वम् m. the condition of being burst, broken.
phacyōv फच्योव्, see **phakun** and **phaṭun.**
phācyōv फाँच्योव्, see **phāṭun.**
phucyōv फुच्योव्, see **phukun** and **phutun.**
phũcyōv फूँच्योव्, see फूँकुन्.
phaid फैद् or **phöd** फांद् । स्वर्णबिन्दुः m. a small bead or stud of gold or silver fastened on to an ornament.
  phöda-lāgay फांद-लागय् । बिन्दुयोजनकर्म f. beading, the condition of being studded with such beads (on an ornament), a bead-pattern; the work of applying beads. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । बिन्दुसंदापना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the soldering or otherwise fastening of such beads in a pattern or an ornament.
phaida फैद, **phöda** फांद, see **phöyida.**
phĕd फ्यद् । क्षुद्रमांसखण्डम् m. a very small lump of flesh; met. a small thin penis.
phidā फिदा فدا m. a ransom, redemption, sacrifice; consecration, devotion; devoting oneself (to save another); adj. c.g. devoted (to), sacrificed or dying (for). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to become a ransom (for), be sacrificed (for), be devoted (for or to).
phúd (El.) m. the tail of a bird. Cf. the next.
phūdⁱ फूदि । उपहासः f. ridicule, derision; the head-feathers or crest of a bird (Śiv. 1812).
phĕdurᵘ फ्यदुरु । क्षुद्रकठोरमांसखण्डम् m. a small piece of hard tripe, tough even after cooking.
phĕdᵘrᵘ फ्यद्रू । क्षुद्रखण्डम् f. a small thin strip of meat or vegetables, tough even after cooking.
phūdᵃr फूदर् । उष्णीषः f. a turban (as worn on the head). —**wālũnᵘ** —वालंनू । अनादरविधानम् f.inf. to bring down (another's) turban, i.e. to dishonour or disgrace him publicly. —**wasũnᵘ** —वसंनू । अनादरावाप्तिः f.inf. to be publicly dishonoured or disgraced.
phadᵃrun फद्रुन् । शाकलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phadᵃranas** फद्रनस्), a certain vegetable with a long stem, said to be very hard to chew. **-hyuhᵘ** हिहु । दुश्चर्व्यः adj. (f. **-hishᵘ** -हिशू), like this plant; hence, generally, tough, hard to chew even after cooking, and then fit to be eaten only after being cut up into small pieces.
phōg फोग । उत्सवविशेषः m. the spring festival among village people, in which, in order to celebrate the beginning of agricultural operations, bonfires of straw and the like are lighted in the fields.
phagahorᵘ फगहरु । लताविशेषः m. a certain medicinal shrub. Its leaves are given to cows in order to induce a plentiful flow of well-flavoured milk.
phāgᵃnⁱ फाग्निं adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Phāgun. —**gögᵃjⁱ** —ग्वग्जि । फाल्गुनिकमूलकम् f. turnips of Phāgun, i.e. turnips dug up in the autumn, and stored in a pit till that month.
phāgun 1 फागुन् । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. **phāganas** फागनस्), N. of the twelfth month of the Hindū year (= February–March), in Skt. *Phālguna* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 167, 171). **phāganunᵘ rĕth** फागनुनु र्‍यथ । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. **phāgananis rĕtas** फागननिस र्‍यतस), the month of Phāgun.
phāgun 2 फागुन् । शून्यत्वम् (sg. dat. **phāganas** फागनस्), emptiness. —**zyonᵘ** —ज्योनु । शून्यतोद्भवः m.inf. emptiness to be born (of a house or the like becoming empty or deserted of its inmates, owing to death or misfortune).
phãgun फाँगुन् । शिशुमार्जाररोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phõgᵘ** फोँगु; 2 p.p. **phãjyōv** फाँज्योव्, this verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle), (of a baby) to wail, whimper, pule; (of a cat) to mew.
phõgra फाँग्र । अतिनिःस्वः adj. c.g. absolutely without means, penniless (of one who has to incur some great expense, e.g. on a marriage, and has no means with which to carry it out). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । निःस्वीभवनम् m.inf. to become penniless as ab. —**karun** —करुन् । निःस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to render penniless (e.g. by gambling, warfare, swindling, or the like).
phõgragī फाँग्रगी । निःस्ववृत्तिः f. impecuniosity, straits (for money, etc.), as in **phõgra,** q.v.
phãgawun फाँगवुन् । रोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phãgowᵘ** फाँगवु), to cause (a baby) to wail, to make it wail; (of a baby) to wail, pule.
phᵃh 1 फह् । कुक्षिविभेदः m. splitting or cutting open (a fish, fruit, or the like). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । मध्यविदारणम् m.inf. to split open (a fruit, etc.), to rip up the belly (of a man or other animate being).
phᵃh 2 फह् । विरोधः m. secret anger, resentment (esp. when excited by another's calumny, traducing, etc.).
phāh फाह । औष्ण्यम्, भरणम् warmth (esp. that caused by putting one limb against another) (K.Pr. 60, 171,

204, 228); supporting, cherishing (of a child, etc., who has lost his natural supporters). —**barun** —बरुन् । भरणाप्तिः m.inf. (of a child or other who has lost his natural supporters) to gain support. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । आस्वेदनम् m.inf. (of a bird) to keep (eggs) warm, to sit on eggs (to hatch them) (K.Pr. 117, 121); to support, cherish (one who has lost his natural supporters).

phāha-büṭhü फाह-बंठू । औष्ण्याश्रयः f. (sg. dat. -bachĕ -बछ), 'a warmth-hearth'; hence, a warm embrace; (allusively) the private parts of a woman. **-dār** -दार् । औष्ण्योत्पादकः adj. c.g. producing warmth, warm (of a garment or the like). **-kŏkürü** -क्रकंरू । उष्णासक्तिः f. 'a warming (i.e. sitting) hen', warming oneself, keeping oneself warm in plenty of wraps. **-kūṭhürü** -कूठंरू । उष्णकोष्ठकम् f. 'a warmth-closet', a heated room, a room kept warm. **-laṭur** -लटुर् । औष्ण्याश्रयः m. 'a warmth-stick' (*quasi*, a stick burning and giving warmth); hence, a warm or loving embrace. **-laṭürü** -लटंरू । औष्ण्याश्रयः f., id. (allusively) the male organ of generation.

phēh फेह । ईप्साखेदः m. anxious thirst or longing for something lost, disappeared, or unobtainable, just when it is required. —**barun** —बरुन् । संतापः m.inf. to suffer such longing. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । खेदाविष्कारः m.inf. to display such longing.

phih फिह । भेदः m. (in buying and selling, bartering, or the like) a difference or misunderstanding (between the parties as to amount, number, or the like, of the subject of the transaction). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । भेदसंशोधनम् m.inf. to settle such a difference or misunderstanding. —**karun** —करुन् । भेदोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause such a difference or misunderstanding; esp. (for the purpose of cheating) to cause such a misunderstanding to occur (e.g. between the amount apparently and actually sold). —**pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । भेदापातः m.inf. such a difference or misunderstanding to arise. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । भेदावशेषः m.inf. such a difference (in counting, measuring, etc.) to remain unadjusted (owing to mistake, carelessness, or the like). —**thawun** —थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. deliberately to allow such a difference to remain unadjusted.

phohᵘ फंहु or **phôhᵘ** फोहु, an impalement-post used in the following. The word has not been noted as used in the nominative singular:— **phahi** (or **phāhi**) **dyunᵘ** फहि(फाहि)दिनु । शूलारोपणवधदण्डः m.inf. to impale (H. v, 10). —**dyutᵘ-motᵘ** —दितु-मंतु । शूलमारोप्यहतः perf. part. (f.—**ditsü-mütsü** —दिच़ू-मंच़ू), one who has been impaled, one who has been executed by impalement. **-kūṭᵘ** -कुटु । वध्यपाशस्तम्भः m. an impalement-post. —**lagun** —लगुन् । शूले वधदण्डानुभवः m.inf. to suffer impalement (as a judicial punishment or otherwise).

phuh 1 फुह । आविकामिक्षा m. cheese made from ewe's milk.

phuh 2 फुह f. in **phuh karüñü** फुह करंञू । क्रमसंचयः f.inf. to save up, gradually to accumulate, little by little to save up the surplus after one's daily expenditure.

phahm फह्म فہم m. understanding, conception, perception, apprehension, intellect, intelligence, sense. Cf. **kam-ph°**, p. 442*b*, l. 18 (W. 110, *fahm*).

phᵃhun 1 फहुन् or **phuhun** फुहुन् । कुक्षिविदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph°hᵘ** फंहु or **phuhᵘ** फुहु; f. **phühü** फंहू or **phuhü** फुहू; 2 p.p. **phᵃhyōv** फह्योव् or **phuhyōv** फुह्योव्), to split open the belly (e.g. of a fish or fowl for cleaning), to cut open (a fruit or the like). Cf. **phāshun** and **phᵃh 1.**

ph°hᵘ-motᵘ फंहु-मंतु or **phuhᵘ-motᵘ** फुहु-मंतु । विदारितकुक्षिः perf. part. (f. **phühü-mütsü** फंहू-मंच़ू or **phuhü-mütsü** फुहू-मंच़ू), having the belly split, cut open, as ab.

phᵃhan-wôlᵘ 1 फहन्-वोलु or **phuhan-wôlᵘ 1** फुहन्-वोलु । मध्यविभेदकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who splits open bellies, etc., as ab.

phᵃhun 2 फहुन् or **phuhun 2** फुहुन् । पीडोद्भवः, अन्तःकोपोद्भवः m. the experience of severe pain (in some part of the body, from a wound, burning, etc.); inward wrath, secret anger, inward hostility (against some one); see Gr.Gr. 192. In both cases the pain or wrath must be felt by a man (Gr.Gr. 120); see **phᵃhüñü**. **phᵃhan-wôlᵘ 2** फहन्-वोलु or **phuhan-wôlᵘ 2** फुहन्-वोलु । विरोधापादकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who excites hostility or who fans already existing hostility (e.g. by calumniating, traducing, or the like).

phāhun फाहुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phôhᵘ** फोहु, f. **phöshü** फांशू, K. 738), i.q. **phᵃhun 1,** q.v., noted only in the **phöshü** of K. 738.

phᵃhüñü फहंञू or **phuhüñü** फुहंञू । तीव्रपीडानुभवः, अन्तःकोपः conj. 1 [1 p.p. f. **phühü** फंहू or **phuhü** फुहू; 2 p.p. f. **phᵃhyēyĕ** फह्येय or **phuhyēyĕ** फुह्येय. This verb is impersonal, the logical subject being put in the dative, thus **phᵃhi-y** फहिय्, there will be inward anger to thee, i.e. thou wilt be inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 203). In tenses capable of expressing gender they are always put into the feminine, thus **phᵃhān chĕ-s** फहान् छ्यस्, there is inward anger

to him, he is inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182); **ph^{ü}h^{ü}s** फंहूस्, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 215); the verbal noun or infinitive may be either masculine or feminine (Gr.Gr. 192). Thus **ph^{a}hun 2** फहुन् (q.v.) or **ph^{a}h^{ü}ñ^{ü}** फहुंञू, inward anger, the former referring to the anger of a man, and the latter to that of a woman (Gr.Gr. 120). The causal of this verb is **phuhanāwun**, not **phuh^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)].

Severe pain to be felt in some part of the body, to be painful, to ache (Gr.Gr. 188, 215, 248); inward wrath or hostility to be felt, secret anger to burn within one (against some one). —**diñ^{ü}** —दिञू। (कोप-)विरोधोत्साहनम् f.inf. by calumny or the like to urge on one who already has an inward anger against a person to still further anger; to add fuel to the flame of hostility. —**lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू। कोपोत्तेजनायोगः f.inf. inward wrath or hostility to be further increased (by calumny, opposition, or the like). —**ph^{a}h^{ü}ñ^{ü} diñ^{ü}** —फहुंञू दिञू। पौनःपुन्येनकोपोत्साहना f.inf. again and again to add fuel to the flame of a person's wrath or hostility.

phahor^{u} फहंरु or **phohur^{u}** फंहुरु। परुषः adj. (f. **phaḥ^{ü}r^{ü}** फहंरू), hard, rough, rugged (cf. **atha-ph^{o}**, p. 60*b*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 138); harsh, abusive, severe, cruel, stern.

phahar-gāsa फहर्-गास m. madder (*Rubia cordifolia*) (El. *phaharghás*).

phah^{a}ra-kāḍ फहर-काँड्। अतिकर्कशः adj. c.g. (of straw, vegetable stalk, etc.) rough or coarse-stemmed; (of hair) coarse, rough. **-wāv** -वाव्। संघर्षणवस्तु m. a file, a rasp (El. *phihrawáo*) (H. v, 10).

phŏhür^{ü} फ़्होंरू, **phuh^{a}r 1** फुहर्, or **phuh^{ü}r^{ü} 1** फुहंरू। भिस्सटा f. the burnt scum or sediment adhering to the sides and bottom of a cooking-pot; burnt bread (El. *phuhur*, Gr.Gr. 17, *ph^{u}hur^{u}*, m., K.Pr. 35); the scab (of a wound); a crust of dirt or the like (cf. **l^{a}cha-phŏharĕ**, p. 506*b*, l. 31). —**bĕhüñ^{ü}** —ब्यहंञू। दग्धिकास्थितिः f.inf. such burnt scum or sediment to form; a scab to form. —**lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू। दग्धमण्डस्थितिः f.inf. such scum or sediment to form on the edge or sides of a cooking-pot.

pŏhari-chal फ़्हरि-छल्। भिस्सटादीर्घखण्डम् f. a strip of such burnt scum or sediment. **-khünḍ^{ü}** -खंडू। भिस्सटाखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a bit of this scum or sediment. **-khāv** -खाव्। भिस्सटाभोजी c.g. one who is in the habit of eating this scum (used met. to express one who eats worthless or mean food). **-kōka** -कोक। हेयभोजी m. a foster-brother (Turkī كوكه) of this scum; hence, esp. an orphan child given bad food by his protectors, and otherwise treated with contumely. **-ŏok^{u}** -च़ंकु। भिस्सटाधोभागः m. a mark or skin of this scum on the inside of the bottom of a pot; the part of a pot covered with this scum. **-waguw^{u}** -वगुवु। अतिविस्तीर्णभिस्सटाखण्डम् m. a mat of this scum, a large surface-skin of this scum; met. a kind of mat made of fine grass.

phuh^{a}r 2 फुहर् or **phuh^{ü}r^{ü} 2** फुहंरू or **phuhür^{ü}** फुहंरू। प्रत्नधनसंचयः f. inherited wealth (cf. **prōn^{u} ph^{o}**, s.v. **prôn^{u}**). —**āsüñ^{ü}** —आसंञू। सहायसंपत् f.inf. inherited wealth to exist; met. (in a battle or the like) firm allies and other help to exist.

phaharan फहरन्। पारुष्यम् f. (sg. dat. **phaharüñ^{ü}** फहरंञू), harshness, roughness, hardness; harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharun फहरुन्। परुषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phaharyōv** फहर्योव्), (of something smooth or soft) to become hard, rough, rugged; (of a person's nature) to become harsh, cruel, stern.

phaharĕr फहर्यर्। पारुष्यम् m. hardness, harshness, roughness (cf. **atha-ph^{o}**, p. 60*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 138); (of disposition) harshness, cruelness, sternness.

phaharawāv फहरवाव्, **phihrawáo**, see **phah^{a}ra-wāv**, col. *a*, l. 30

phaharāwun फहरावुन्। परुषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaharôw^{u}** फहरोवु), to make (something smooth or soft) hard, rough, rugged; to render (a person's disposition) hard, stern, cruel. **pharôw^{u}-mot^{u}** फहरोवु-मंतु। परुषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phaharöv^{ü}-m^{ü}ŏ^{ü}** फहरांवू-मंञू), made hard, etc., as ab.

phĕhis फ्यहिस्, **phihis** फिहिस्, see **phyoh^{u}**.

ph^{a}hawun^{u} फहवुनु। पीडोत्पादी n.ag. (f. **ph^{a}havüñ^{ü}** फहवंञू), (a part of the body) which causes great pain (owing to a wound or a burn, etc.), smarting.

phauj फौज् فوج or **phōj** फोज् m. or f. an army (El. m.; Rām. 693, 793, 854, 859, 1100, 1396, Śiv. 482, f.; Rām. 1440, 1444, m.); a flock, herd, troop (Śiv. 1860) **phōj-dar-phōj** फोज्-दर्-फोज् فوج در فوج adv. in troops, in multitudes (Rām. 570). **phōja - lashkar** फोज-लश्कर्, for فوج و لشكر f. army and host, a mighty host (Rām. 695).

phŏj^{ü} फ़्ंजू, see **phŏlun.**

phüj^{ü} फंजू, see **phol^{u} 2** and **phalun 1** and **2.**

pahöj^{ü} पहांजू। पशुपालस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife (El. *pahaj*), see **pahôl^{ü}**.

pah^{ü}j^{ü} पहंजू, see **pahul^{u}**.

phijāh फिजाह्, see **jajā phijāh**, p. 372*a*, l. 33.

phŏj^{ü}-müŏ^{ü} फ़्ंजू-मंञू, see **phŏlun.**

phüj^{ü}-müŏ^{ü}, see **phalun.**

phŏjĕr फ़्ज्यर्। विकसितत्वम् m. blossoming, blooming, expansion (of a flower, etc.); (of good qualities,

beauty, etc.) blooming, coming to perfection, progress towards completion.

phajyōv फज्योव्, see **phalun.**

phãjyōv फाँज्योव्, see **phãgun.**

phŏjyōv फ़ज्योव्, see **phŏlun.**

phāka फाक ﻓﺎﮎ । अनशनम् m. poverty, want, destitution; starvation, abstention from food, fasting (religious or due to sickness); fasting, a fast (cf. **pĕtᵃra-phᵒ**, s.v. **pĕtur**) (K.Pr. 9, 28, 199). **—bāna** —बान । व्रतपात्राणि m.pl. vessels in which the necessary food on a fast day is cooked. **-bata** -बत । व्रतान्नम् m. the (dainty) food eaten after the conclusion of a fast. **-dorᵘ** -दॊरु । धृतव्रतः, दृढव्रतः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ̈** -दॖरू), one who is firm in a fast, one who goes through a fast unflinchingly; one who has undertaken a fast. **—darun** —दरुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम् m.inf. to undertake a fast, to fast (in a religious sense). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । अनशनम् m.inf. to fast, to abstain from food (as a religious exercise or on account of illness). **-hotᵘ** -हॊतु । अनशनबाधितः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ̈** -हॖचू), fasting, starving. **-khĕn** -ख्यन् । व्रतादेरनु भोजनम् m. the eating of (dainty) food after the conclusion of a fast. **—karun** —करुन् । अनशननियमः m.inf. to go without food, to fast (from want or ill-health). **—lagun** —लगुन् । अनशनापातः m.inf. fasting (owing to want of food) to be experienced, starvation to be felt. **-phākh** -फाख् । निरन्तरव्रतागमः f. (sg. dat. **-phāki** -फाकि), fast on fast, the occurrence of one religious fast immediately following another. **—thawun** —थवुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम् m.inf. to undertake a (religious) fast. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । व्रती m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who fasts (as a religious exercise).

phākay फाकय् । विना भोजनविधानम् adv. without food, without making arrangements for food (e.g. when going on a journey).

phàkⁱ फकि adj. c.g. emitting a stench, stinking. **phàkⁱ gatshun** फकि गछुन् । मनोहतीभवनम् m.inf. to become stinking; met. (of some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection) to become detested, to become abandoned with disgust. **—karun** —करुन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to abandon with disgust (some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection), to acquire detestation for.

phĕkⁱ फ्यकि, **phĕki** फ्यकि, see **phyokᵘ 1 and 2.**

phŏka फ़क । अन्तःसुषिरः adj. c.g. hollow, apparently full but empty (Śiv. 1310). **—basta** —बस्त । भस्त्रा f. a hollow skin, the skin bag used by iron-workers as a bellows; a flatulent woman, a woman whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. **—baṣtūrᵘ** —बंस्तूरु or **—bŏstūrᵘ** —बुस्तूरु । उच्छ्वसितचर्म m. or उच्छ्वसितचर्मा adj. m. a skin (bag) filled with air; a man whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. **—dam** —दम् । पुटपाकः m. to cook or steam in a tightly closed vessel, digest, seethe. **—damölⁱ** —दमॊलि । अतिधमनम् f. puffing and blowing (e.g. to revive a dying fire). **—ḍūnᵘ** —डूनु । बुद्बुदः m. a hollow walnut; hence, a bubble (in the water); a bubble, foam (Śiv. 1774–5). **—drāv** —द्राव् । अग्नितापशुद्धः adj. c.g. cleansed or purified by fire (of gold or the like). **—mĕtsᵘ̈** —म्यचू । मृद्विशेषः f. a kind of whitewash or distemper which, after drying, comes off at a touch; cf. **-sĕph,** bel. **—nĕcyuwᵘ** —न्यचिवु । असमर्थबालकः m. a useless, worthless, feckless son, one who is ready to follow any advice that comes. **—nôrᵘ** —नोरु । धमननालिका m. the pipe of a blacksmith's bellows. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । अग्नितापशुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to issue from the fire, (of gold or the like) to issue from cleansing fires, to be purified by fire. **—pholᵘ** —फलु । सुषिरफलम् m. an empty grain or fruit, a berry apparently good and solid, but hollow, an artificial grain or berry (made of glass or the like). **—sĕph** —स्यफ् । श्वेतमृद्विशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-sĕpi** -स्यपि), 'hollow chalk,' the chalk used for mixing with water to form the ink used by children in schools for writing on their blackboards employed as slates. After writing, when dry, the writing is obliterated by merely blowing on it. Cf. **-mĕtsᵘ̈,** ab.

phökⁱ फांकि । प्रदेशविशेषोद्भवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Phākh Pargana.

phúk, see **phyokᵘ 1.**

phūkī फूकी f. blowing, puffing (K.Pr. 18).

phukᵘ फुकु m. the blowing a fine stream of liquid from the mouth, i.q. **phukh** (q.v.) (K. 152–3). **phukⁱ trāwànⁱ** फुकि त्रावंनि । कल्पितवृत्तख्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to spread abroad untrue and invented stories.

pahāka पहाक in **nahāka-pahāka,** a jingle of **nahāka,** q.v. Cf., however, **pahākh.**

puhukᵘ पुहुकु, see **pŏh.**

phŏkaddam फ़कद्दम m. (a jingle of **mŏkaddam**), a subordinate officer of a **mŏkaddam,** q.v. (K.Pr. 231).

phakh फख् m. (sg. dat. **phakas** फकस), an evil smell, a stench, a stink (cf. **ös-phᵒ**, p. 46*b*, l. 14; **dᵃha-phᵒ** or **dᵃhi-phᵒ**, p. 198*a*, l. 36; *b*, l. 26; **günzᵘ̈-phᵒ**, p. 293*b*, l. 17; **gᵃsa-phᵒ**, p. 307*a*, l. 23; **kanzan-phᵒ**, p. 460*a*, l. 30; **krāran-phᵒ**, p. 476*a*, l. 24; **phàrⁱ-phᵒ**, s.v. **phorᵘ 1**; **prāna-phᵒ**, s.v. **prān 2**; **rahna-phᵒ**, s.v. **rahun**) (Gr.Gr. 135; K.Pr. 65, 125, 221, 240). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम्

m.inf. to raise a stink, to give out a stink (owing to rottenness); met. to publish a scandal (against some one); (when some member of one's own family is detained in some distant place) to utter consoling words without going to look for him, to talk without taking action. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् ।** दुर्गन्धवातनिःसृतिः m.inf. to emit a stink, to fart. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन् ।** दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a stink to rise (e.g. from rotten flesh, a corrupt wound, or burning matter). **—yunᵘ —यिनु ।** दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a stink to come or arise, as ab. (H. ii, 4); (in making gifts or distributing alms) a bad name to arise owing to the exhibition of niggardliness.

phaka-gānd फक-गांद् । तीव्रदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. **-gönzᵘ** -गांज़ू), a bad stink, a horrible stench. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । मलोत्सर्गनाडी m. the rectum. **-phorᵘ** -फरु । मलिनकुक्षिः m. a stench-belly, i.e. a belly full of filth (owing to indigestion or the like); as adj. (f. **-phürᵘ** -फरू), one who has such a belly; (in f.) a woman who is addicted to unnatural vice. **-ṭōcᵘ** -टॉचू । फलविशेषः f. a kind of wild pear, acrid in taste, evil smelling, small, and juiceless, which is looked upon as food for monkeys; met. a woman with such qualities. **-ṭōjᵘ** -टॉजू । फलविशेषः f., id. **-tsēr** -त्सेर् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of wild apricot, small, acrid, and evil smelling. **-zodᵘ** -ज़ड़ु । गुदम् m. the anus (used in abuse). **-zyurᵘ** -ज़िरु । दुर्गन्धिजीरकः m. a kind of small aniseed with an evil smell, used medicinally for boils, etc.

phakas wurun tulun फकस् वुरन तुलुन् । कलङ्काविष्करणम् m.inf. to raise the cover from over a stink; hence, to reveal one's own or another's secret bad conduct. **—wurun tshunun —वुरन् छुनुन् ।** कलङ्कगोपनम् m.inf. to put a cover on a stink, to put a stop to scandal about one's own or another's bad conduct.

phākh फाख् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phākas** फाकस्), N. of a pargana, or fiscal division, in Kashmīr on the north side of the Vēth (Jehlam) River, close to Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 452).

phĕkh फ्यख् । चूर्णः f. (sg. dat. **phĕki** फ्यकि), powder, dust (cf. **mardi-** or **marēdi-ph°**, p. 589*b*, l. 50; **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 2; **nīli-ph°**, p. 670*b*, l. 36); hence, a very small amount of anything (cf. **dā-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 2).

phĕka-dawāh फ्यक-दवाह् । चूर्णात्मौषधम् m. powder-medicine, medicine in the form of powder or dust. **-nūn** -नून् । लवणविशेषः m. powdered salt, salt powder. **-wād** -वाद् । अंशवृत्तिकः m. one employed in a business dealing with very small quantities, a petty dealer.

phŏkh फुख् । मुखश्वासवातप्रसारणम्, प्रोत्साहः m. (sg. dat. **phŏkas** फुकस्), a puff or blow of breath from the mouth (cf. **pīra-ph°**, s.v. **pīr** 1) (Gr.Gr. 123, Gr.M., Śiv. 1847); breath (El.; K.Pr. 11, *phukh*); a blowing out, a swelling out with air (cf. **āma-ph°**, p. 26*b*, l. 50); a breath, emptiness, nothingness (cf. **phuñᵘ ph°**, s.v. **phuñᵘ**) (L.V. 41); incentive, stimulus (cf. **achⁱ-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 1); cf. **phukār**. **—āsun —आसुन् ।** प्रोत्साहसंपत्तिः m.inf. to incite, stimulate enmity, instigate a quarrel. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु ।** मुखवातेन धमनम् m.inf. to blow up a fire with the mouth; to puff, to blow (off dust) (Gr.M.); to incite or stimulate to a quarrel; to swell up (of the skin of the body); to blow out (a light). **—khasun —खसुन् ।** शीतबाधानुभवः m.inf. cold to be suffered (owing to insufficient covering or the like). **—ladun —लदुन् ।** प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to incite, stimulate. **—lagun —लगुन् ।** प्रोत्साहाप्तिः m.inf. incitement or stimulus to be felt; (of a light) to be blown out.

phukh फुख् । आध्माननालिका, मुखपृषत्सेकः m. (sg. dat. **phukas** फुकस्), a blow-pipe; the blowing of a fire (Gr.Gr. 123); blowing a fine stream of drops of water out of the mouth (done to cloth to take out a crease) (cf. **phukᵘ**).

phūkh फूँख् । आघ्राणम् f. (sg. dat. **phūki** फूँकि), smelling, taking a smell (of something) (Gr.Gr. 125). **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यञ्ञू ।** गन्धग्रहणम् f.inf. to take a sniff (at something), to take a quick smell (at something).

phūki phērun फूँकि फेरुन् । उपकण्ठतोगमनम् m.inf. to go about with a sniff; hence, to come from near (any person or thing, as if merely to take a sniff at a thing and come away) (used in forbidding). **—pakun —पकुन् ।** गूढतयोपकण्ठागमनम् m.inf. quietly to go near (any person or place, as if to smell it) (esp. used in forbidding).

pahākh पहाख् । आरण्यप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **pahāki** पहाकि), a grazing ground high in the mountains, to which cattle are sent in the hot season.

pĕhökh प्यहॉख्, see **pyonᵘ**.

phākhta फाख्त فاخته । रागविशेषः f. a dove; adj. e.g. dove-colour, fawn-colour.

phūkhĕthᵘ फूँख्यथ । धनादिबलम् f. (sg. dat. **phūkhĕtsᵘ** फूँख्यंचू), power (due to possession of money, property, allies, or the like).

phakal फकल । दुर्गन्धिः adj. e.g. one who gives forth an evil stench, stinking (of a human being, or of his clothes, etc.); esp. one who habitually breaks wind.

phikal (? spelling and gend.), a certain fibre plant, *Carex sp.* (L. 68, *fikal*).

phŏkal फ़कल् । प्रोत्साहक्षत् adj. c.g. one who incites, instigates, or stimulates (esp. another to a quarrel).

phakalad फकलद् । दुर्गन्धः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phakaladiñ** फकलदिञ्), (of a human being) one who gives forth an evil smell (esp. one whose breath smells, or whose clothes give forth a bad smell) (Gr.Gr. 135); stinking (of over-ripe fruit, or over-kept food), rotten.

phākalad फाकलद् । अनश्नन् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phākaladiñ** फाकलदिञ्), one who is fasting (for want of food or as a religious exercise) (K.Pr. 154).

phakun फकुन् । दारिद्र्य-(असामर्थ्य-)ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phokᵘ** फकु; 2 p.p. **phacyōv** फच्योव्), to state one's poverty or inability (e.g. in giving charity, to have to stop while the giving is in progress owing to insufficient means or supplies); to spit out after chewing (Gr.Gr. xlix).

phĕkĕn फ्यक्यन्, see **phyokᵘ** 1 and 2.

phŏkun फ़कुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phŏkᵘ** फ़कु), to blow (of the wind) (El.).

phukun फुकुन् । अग्निसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phukᵘ** फुकु, 2 p.p. **phucyōv** फुच्योव्), to blow upon from the mouth (cf. **phūkun**); esp. to blow up a fire in this way (Gr.Gr. 122, K.Pr. 131); to clean rice, etc., from chaff by blowing on it. **phukᵘ-motᵘ** फुकु-मतु । आध्मातः perf. part. (1 p.p. **phucᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फुचू-मंच़ू), (of a fire) blown up from the mouth; (of rice, etc.) cleaned from chaff, as ab.

phūkun फूँकुन् । गन्धग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phūkᵘ** फूँकु, f. **phūcᵘ** फूँचू; 2 p.p. **phūcyōv** फूँच्योव्), to smell (something), inhale (a scent) (Gr.Gr. 125); used met. in **mad phūkun**, to breathe forth pride, to display arrogance (cf. **phukun**) (K. 1052); to bellow (as a bull) (K.Pr. 49). **phūkᵘ-motᵘ** फूँकु-मतु । आघ्रातः perf. part. (f. **phūcᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फूँचू-मंच़ू), smelt (e.g. a flower).

phakīr फकीर् فقیر (often pronounced **pakīr** पकीर्) । भिक्षुः, संयमी m. (f. **phakⁱrōñᵘ** फकिरांञ़ू, q.v.), a man who is indigent, a beggar, a poor man (L. 234); a religious mendicant, ascetic, devotee, fakeer (cf. **chŏka-phᵒ**, p. 150*b*, l. 28; **damāli-phᵒ**, p. 219*b*, l. 21; **phalⁱ-phᵒ**, p. 694*b*, l. 12) (H. i, 2; ii, 1–3, 9; iii, 1; x, 7–9, 12, 14; K.Pr. 15, 30, 167). **-bāpār** -बापार् । दरिद्रवद्वृत्तिः m. business like that of a beggar; esp. (at a wedding of rich people), giving a mean dowry, etc. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू । दरिद्रजाता f. a beggar's daughter; a woman who lives in a state of poverty. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दरिद्रजन्मा m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a beggar's son, a man living in a state of poverty. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । अक्षविशेषः m. a bead on fakeer's rosary. **-pöthᵃr** -पांथ्र् । दरिद्रव्यवहारः m. conduct of a beggar; conduct like that of a beggar, (of one who is not poor) niggardly conduct at a festival or the like. **-tulukᵘ** -तुलुकु । भिक्षुपात्रम् m. a beggar's begging dish; as adj. (f. **-tulücᵘ** -तुलंचू), one who, though rich, is ever proclaiming his or her poverty.

phakīrī फकीरी فقیری । संयमः f. poverty, beggary; the life of a religious mendicant, fakeerhood (H. x, 9, 14). **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यञ़ू । संयमनिष्ठा f.inf. to adopt the life of a religious mendicant.

phikir फिकिर् فکر or **phikirᵘ** फिकिरु । चिन्ता f. thought, consideration, reflection (El. *fikr*); opinion, notion, idea, imagination; counsel, advice; care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, grief, sorrow (cf. **potᵘ phᵒ**, s.v. **potᵘ**) (Śiv. 112; Rām. 126, 1368; H. xii. 5, 20). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ़ू । विवेकासक्तिः f.inf. to think (upon), to consider, reflect (upon), ponder (H. xii, 19, 24); to turn the attention (to), take thought (of); to make provision (for); to think how (to do anything), to plan, scheme, contrive; to be thoughtful or anxious (about), be concerned, anxious. **—pĕñᵘ** —प्यञ़ू । चिन्ताकुलीभवनम् f.inf. anxiety to be felt. **—rōzüñᵘ** —रोज़ंञ़ू । चिन्तावेशः f.inf. anxiety to stay (in a person), anxiety to fill a person. **—thavüñᵘ** —थवंञ़ू । भरणचिन्तनम् f.inf. to feel anxiety as to the support of one's family.

phikira karañĕ फिकिर करञ । मनसि चिन्तनम् f. pl. inf. to make considerations, to think over things.

phikiri aṭsun फिकिरि अच़ुन् । हृदयंगमीभवनम् m.inf. to enter into thought, to be meditated upon, to be familiar to one's thoughts, to become well known. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go into anxiety, to become anxious (H. viii, 10; xii, 4). **—khasun** —खसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend into the thought, to become pleasing to the mind, to be charming. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । बोधापातः m.inf. to fall into the thought, to come under consideration. **—tarun** —तरुन् । ज्ञानविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to pass over into the thought, the advice of another to be received in the mind. **—tārun** —तारुन् । बोधविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to pass over some fact or instruction into another's thought.

phikiran gaṭshun फिकिरन् गछुन् । व्यग्रतया चिन्तनम् m.inf. to go into anxieties, to meditate anxiously. **—lagun** —लगुन् । चिन्तासक्तिः m.inf. to fall into anxieties.

phukār फुकार् । निःश्वासवातः m. a puff or blow of breath from the mouth; a hiss, a bubbling up of steam (Gr.Gr. 123); a swelling up with wind (cf. **āma-phᵒ**,

p. 26*b*, l. 50); met. angry speech (Gr.Gr. 123); display of pride; cf. **phŏkh.** —**anun** —अनुन् । ईषत्पाकः m.inf. to bring hissing, to cook gently, to simmer (something, dat.). —**dyunu** —दिनु । त्वगुच्छोथः m.inf. to swell up (of the skin of the body); to show pride, be consequential; to simmer (something, dat.) gently. —**trāwāni** —त्रावंनि । अतिगर्वाविष्कारः m. pl. inf. to let out hisses, to show overweening pride. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पाकेन मलनिःसारः m.inf. after simmering something, to pour off the water together with the scum and other impurities.

phikirdār फिकिर्दार् فكردار । बोधयुक्तः adj. e.g. thoughtful, intelligent, discriminating (e.g. a child who is acute in distinguishing between what is proper and what is improper).

phukārun फुकारुन् । कोपयुतमदालापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phukôru** फुकोरु), to puff out the breath, to speak in anger or overweening pride (Gr.Gr. 123); to bubble up (of steam) (Gr.Gr. 123); to simmer (food). **phukôru-motu** फुकोरु-मंतु । ईषत्पाचितः perf. part. (f. **phukörü-müţsü** फुकांरू-मंचू), uttered in anger or overweening pride; (of food) gently simmered.

phākirönü फकिरांनू । दारिद्र्योपहता f. (f. of **phakīr** फकीर्, q.v.), a female beggar; a female ascetic, a female fakeer.

phākiruth फकिरथ् । भिक्षुत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **phākiratas** फकिरतस्), the condition of a beggar, mendicancy; asceticism (voluntarily undertaken by one who has hitherto led the life of a householder).

phukārawunu फुकारवुनु । समदकोपेनालपन् n.ag. (f. **phukāravüñü** फुकारवंनू), one who puffs out his breath, one who speaks in anger or in overweening pride.

phākirözü फकिरांज़ू । भिक्षुत्वम् f. beggary, the condition of a beggar, mendicancy.

phukoṭu फुकटु । बुद्बुदः, विस्फोटः m. a bubble; a boil or other swelling. —**khasun** —खसुन् । शोथविस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. a boil or other swelling to rise.

phakath फकथ् فقط । केवलम् adv. only, solely, merely, simply, and no more (Śiv. 71, 543, 745, 752).

phukawunu फुकवुनु । उच्छ्वासेन दीपयन्, दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **phukavüñü** फुकवंनू), one who blows on a weak fire with the mouth so as to make it burn up; a fire, brazier, or the like, which is being blown up in this manner.

phal 1 फल् । फलम्, प्रयोजनम्, ग्रहचारादिकफलम्, शाकुनिकम्, गवान्नम् m. fruit (including grain) (cf. **naba-ph°**, p. 619*a*, l. 13; **nika-ph°**, p. 627*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 72; Gr.M.; L.V. 86; Śiv. 182, 591, 1212, 1291, 1297, 1550, 1573, 1784, 1813, 1914; Rām. 1364, 1512; K. 178, 219, 226, 979; H. ix, 9; YZ. 394; K.Pr. 10, 187, 190); produce, crop, yield (cf. **nav-ph°**, p. 664*b*, l. 30; **phāli-ph°**, p. 694*b*, l. 15; **potu-ph°**, s.v. **potu**) (Rām. 27); a result, fruit, consequence (Śiv. 1511, 1585, 1748, 1795, 1828; Rām. 437, 505–6; K. 717, 775, 849, 1061–3); hence, reward, recompense, meed, retribution (cf. **darma-ph°**, p. 244*b*, l. 30; **karma-ph°**, p. 471*b*, l. 35; **pŏnĕ-ph°**, s.v. **pŏñ**; **pāpa-ph°**, s.v. **pāph**) (Śiv. 228, 627, 667, 1241, 1536; Rām. 1642; K. 528, 841, 1096); aim, object, purpose; an inference (from something said) (Gr.M.); use, good, profit, benefit, advantage (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1159, 1182; K. 317, 671); interest on capital; the kernel of a fruit, grain after being husked (cf. **ālishi-ph°**, p. 25*b*, l. 11; **hĕma-ph°**, p. 33*a*, l 49; **hĕli-ph°**, p. 364*b*, l. 6); the outcome or answer of a sum, of an astrological calculation, riddle, etc. (Śiv. 524); the outcome, or fulfilment, of an omen, dream, portent, or the like (K. 676); mixed oilcake, grain, and chaff, used as cattle-fodder (cf. **-dal, -pholu,** and **-ţhaţhüjü**, bel.); boiled rice, together with the water in which it has been boiled; the materials of which colours are formed (El.) (cf. **-goru**, bel.). **-dal** -दल् । फलसमूहः, गवान्नम् m. mixed oilcake, grain, chaff, etc., given to cattle as fodder. **-dānd** -दांद् । बीजवृषः m. a bull kept for breeding purposes, a stud bull. —**dyunu** —दिनु । गवां बुसाद्यात्मभोजनखादनम् m.inf. to feed cows on the mixed fodder described ab. **-gunu** -गुनु । फलज्ञापकपञ्चविशेषः m. an almanac showing the lucky and unlucky days, etc., of the year. **-goru** -गोरु । पाचितवनमुद्गादिविक्रेता, रागविक्रेता m. a seller of cooked food consisting of wild vetch and other grains seasoned with salt and fried in oil; a dye-seller, a man who sells dyes for cloth. **-gāri-wān** -गंरि-वान । रागद्रव्यापणः m. a dye-seller's shop. **-hondu** -हंडु m. a fruit-ram, a large ram fattened on fruit (L.V. 77). **-hār** -हार् । फलात्मकं भोजनम् m. a diet consisting wholly of fruit (to the exclusion of grain) adopted on fast-days (cf. **ala-phal-hār,** p. 22*b*, l. 24); according to El., the Hindū name for the cooked water-chestnut (cf. **gāri-ph°**, p. 298*a*, l. 1). **-höri** -हांरि । फलाहारी m. one whose diet consists of fruit alone. **-hār-wôlu** -हार्-वोलु । फलान्नभोजी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who (owing to a fast, vow, or the like) eats fruit only (esp. with ref. to such a person when eating in company with others who have no restrictions as to food). **-kulu** -कुलु । फलवृक्षः m. a fruit-tree (K.Pr. 168). **-kaţh** -कठ् । मेदुरमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaţas** -कटस्), a fruit-ram, a ram fed on

grain, a fatted ram. **-lunḍ^{ü}** -लंडू । फलभरितशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लंज्य), a fruit-laden bough. **-phol^{u}** -फलु । फलसमूहः m. a small amount of any grain (L.V. 86); a pile of mixed grain, chaff, etc., for cattle fodder. **-phrēȿar** -फ्रेत्सर् । प्रशस्तफलोत्पत्तिः m. the coming of a fortunate and happy result (from some auspicious cause). **-phryūst^{u}** -फ्र्यूस्तु or **-phryūȿ^{u}** -फ्र्यूत्सु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. **-phrīȿ^{ü}** -फ्रीत्सू or **-phrüȿ^{ü}** -फ्रूत्सू), (of some auspicious cause) producing a happy and fortunate result. **-sēr 1** -सेर् । सेटकमितद्रव्यम् m. anything weighing a full seer (two pounds). **-sēr 2** -सेर् adj. c.g. one who has wealth and grain to his full satisfaction (cf. **phala-sēr**, bel.). **-sör^{ü}** -सांरू । धान्यसस्यफलसंग्रहः f. collection of grain; esp. bringing it home from the threshing floor. **-ṭhaṭhüj^{ü}** -ठठंजू । बुसपाचिका f. a trough or similar vessel at which cattle are fed, a cattle-manger. The food consists mainly of grain and chaff mixed with water. **-ȿand^{a}r** -त्संद्र् । प्रकाशमानचन्द्रः m. a bright moon. **-zyun^{u}** -ज़्युनु । फलवार्क्षेन्धनम् m. firewood cut from a fruit-tree. It is used for cooking.

phala-barith फल-बरिथ् adj. c.g. full of fruit, bearing much fruit (K. 223); fertile (El.). **-dāta** -दात । कर्मगुणपरीचकः m. one who tests another's work and praises it, thereby encouraging him to further exertions. **-gŏb^{u}** -ग्वबु । फलभारयुतः adj. (f. **-gŏb^{ü}** -ग्वबू), having great results (e.g. a business, action, portent, or the like). **-gŏbĕr** -ग्वब्यर् । फलभारवत्त्वा m. the condition of having great results (as ab.). **-gon^{u}** -गंनु । घनफलः adj. (f. **-gün^{ü} 1** -गंन्यू, for 2, see **phal 2**), giving heavy produce (e.g. a field), bearing a heavy crop. **-gañĕr** -गञर् । फलनिरन्तरत्वम् m. the condition of bearing a heavy crop (as ab.). **-mūl** -मूल् । फलमूलम् m. fruit and roots (as offered together in religious ceremonies). **-pur^{u}** -पुरु । फलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-pur^{ü}** -पुरू), full of produce, full cropped (e.g. a field, a tree, or the like); (of some business or work) having rich results. **-purn** -पुर्न् । फलपूर्णः adj. c.g., id. **-prāpath** -प्रापथ् । फलोपगमः f. (sg. dat. **-prāpüȿ^{ü}** -प्रापंत्सू), the ripening or coming into existence of a result. **-pūrĕr** -पूर्यर् । अन्ततः पूर्तिः m. the final settlement of a quarrel, discussion, or the like; the final resulting of any action. **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । फलहीनः adj. (f. **-rüȿh^{ü}** -रंछू), fruitless, barren (of a field, tree, action, etc.) (Śiv. 167, 1539); as adv. fruitlessly, without result. **-raȿhar** -रछर् । फलहीनता m. barrenness, etc., as ab. **-sēr** -सेर् । फलतृप्तः m. (of a field, tree, etc.), satiated with fruit or produce, bearing plenteous fruit; satisfied with (i.e. having a full amount of) wealth, property, offspring, etc., or with the duties connected with them (cf. **phal-sēr 2**, ab.). **-sost^{u}** -संस्तु । फलसहितः adj. (f. **-süȿh^{ü}** -संछू), having plenteous fruit; esp. when the fruit is manifest. **-sasȿar** -सस्त्सर् or **-saȿhar** -सछर् । फलसाहित्यम् m. plenteous of manifest fruit, as ab. **-sôw^{u}** -सोवु । फलसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), rich in fruit, bearing plenteous fruit, fruitful, fertile (Gr.M.). **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । फलाढ्यत्वम् m. richness of fruit. **-sāway** -सावय् । फलाढ्यता f., id. **-ȿhor^{u}** -छ्रंरु । फलहीनः adj. (f. **-ȿhür^{ü}** -छ्रंरू), bearing no fruit (of a field, tree, action, business, etc.); (of fruit-bunch, legume, or the like) having no fruit (fair outside, but empty of fruit). **-ȿharĕr** -छ्र्यर् । फलशून्यता m. the condition of bearing no fruit, as ab. **-ȿor^{u}** -त्संरु । बहुफलः adj. (f. **-ȿür^{ü}** -त्संरू), bearing much fruit. **-ȿarĕr** -त्सर्यर् । फलवाहुल्यम् m. the condition of bearing much fruit. **-wāl** -वाल् । त्याज्यकणः f. the chaff and other refuse thrown away in winnowing rice. **-wāl hĕñ^{ü}** -वाल् ह्यंञू । उत्पवनसंस्कारः f.inf. to winnow rice, etc., to clean rice by winnowing. **-wôlu 1** -वोलु (for **2**, see **phal 2**) । अन्नविक्रयी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्, K. 178), a fruit-seller (K. 178); a grain-seller; one who experiences the result of former actions, or that which causes such results. **-vĕȿar** -व्यत्सर् । फलोपेतता m. (of some action, conduct, etc.) the condition of bearing fruit (as in the next). **-vyot^{u}** -व्यंतु । फलभरितः adj. (f. **-vĕȿ^{ü}** -व्यंत्सू), (of some act, conduct, etc.) bearing fruit, having inevitable results, big with results. **-zĕchĕr** -ज़्यछ्यर् । विस्तृत-(दीर्घ-)फलत्वम् m. the condition of having far-reaching results. **-zyūth^{u} 1** -ज़्यूठु (for **2**, see **phal 2**) । दीर्घफलः (f. **-zīth^{ü}** -ज़ीठू), bearing a great quantity of fruit; having far-reaching results; having long-lasting results.

phal 2 फल् । खण्डिका f. a strip, a flake (L. 462, *fal*, a piece; W. 121); a long piece of timber (split off a log or standing tree from end to end); a strip, or piece, of fish similarly flaked off. **-wöl^{i}-zad** -वांलि-ज़द् or **phala-wöl^{i}-zad** फल-वांलि-ज़द् । मूढवृत्तिः, दुर्गतप्रायः adj. c.g. living and acting like one stupefied or witless (in apparel, speech, conduct, etc.), as though smitten by extreme poverty.

phala-gün^{ü} 2 फल-गंन्यू । विभेदितखण्डः f. a long piece of wood which has been split off from a post, or long piece of flesh which has been cut off from a fish. **—karañĕ** —करञ । अत्याहतिः f. pl. inf. to make a long strip or piece of wood cut from a post, or of fish split into two or three lengths; met. to flog or drub anyone, esp. an unruly child or dog. **—tulañĕ** —तुलञ । अत्याहननम् f. pl. inf. to raise splinters (in

cutting or shaping wood) (H. vii, 14); to raise long pieces, to raise weals, to flog a naughty child with a birch rod or the like. **-wôl^u 2** -वोलु m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), (a tree, post, etc.) of which a part has been split off. **—walañĕ** —वालञ । खण्डशो विभेदनम् f. pl. inf. to split off long pieces from a standing tree or the like; to beat or drub a standing person. **-wöl^i-zad** -वॊलि-ज़द्, see **phal-wöl^i-zad,** ab. **-zyun^u** -ज़्युनु । विभेदितेन्धनसमूहः m. firewood consisting of long split logs. **-zyūṭh^u 2** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घखण्डः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^ü** -ज़ीठू), split into long planks or beams; firewood consisting of long split logs.

phal 3 फल् । फालः m. the metal tip of an arrow (cf. **kāna-ph°,** p. 449*a*, l. 18); the blade of a mattock or the like. Cf. the next.

phāl 1 फाल् । फालः, तप्तश्यस्त्रगोलः m. a ploughshare (cf. **ala-ph°,** p. 23*a*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1531); the metal blade of a mattock or the like (cf. **liwañĕ-ph°,** p. 542*a*, l. 9, and **phal 3**); a red-hot lump of iron. **-hyuh^u** -ह्युहु । अतितप्तः adj. (f. **-hish^ü** -हिशू), hot, burning hot (like a red-hot lump of iron).

phāla-waṭh फाल-वठ् । आघातशिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), a large block of stone used as an anvil.

phāl 2 फाल् فال । फलादेशः m. an omen, augury, presage; enchantment, spell; a good omen (El. *fāl*) (Śiv. 1748); a portent (Rām. 744). **—wuchun** — वुछुन् । फलादेश-परीक्षणम् m.inf. to seek the explanation of an omen (from an astrologer or the like).

phĕl फ्यल् । विषविस्फोटः m. a certain poisonous kind of boil, a carbuncle, a bubo or cancer (cf. **dada-ph°,** p. 187*b*, l. 42; **ḍamb^i-ph°,** p. 218*a*, l. 17; **kāñi-ph°,** p. 460*b*, l. 40). **—phaṭán^i** —फटंनि । अनेकविष-विस्फोटोद्भवः m. pl. inf. [...] op of carbuncles to appear on a person. **—phaṭun** फटुन् । विस्फोटविभेदः m.inf. a carbuncle to burst. **—pyon^u** —प्योनु । विषस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. a carbuncle to appear (on a person).

phĕla-cār फ्यल-चार् । विस्फोटपीडा m. 'the wringing of a carbuncle', the agony caused by it before it bursts or is opened. **-dag** -दग् । विस्फोटव्यथा f. the pain of a carbuncle. **-gŏg^aj^i** -ग्वग्जि or **-gŏg^üj^ü** -ग्वग्जू । विस्फोटमूलम् f. the core of a carbuncle, the hard knotty lump felt inside one. **-gar** -गर् । विस्फोटग्रन्थिः m. a bubo-like swelling in the armpit, hollow of the knee, or similar place, that accompanies a carbuncle; cf. **gaṇḍ.** **-grūṭ^ü** -ग्रूटू । विस्फोटाधारश्वयथुः f. (sg. dat. **-gracĕ** -ग्रच), the hard core of a boil, etc. **-gāsa** -गास । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain medicinal plant; the long leaves are applied to bubos, etc., to hasten the ripening. **-hākh** -हाख् । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable described as having a long thick stalk and thorny leaves. **-hot^u** -हतु । विस्फोटबाधितः adj. (f. **-hüts^ü** -हचू), suffering from a carbuncle. **-wöd^ü** -वांडू । विस्फोटभिषक् m. a carbuncle doctor, a man whose profession it is to cure boils and the like.

phĕlas dĕl khĕwawun^u फ्यलस् दल् ख्यववुनु । दुर्लभ्यचुद्रवृत्तिः n.ag. (f. **—khĕwavüñ^ü** —ख्यववंञू), 'one who would eat the skin of a carbuncle,' one who leads a miserly life and is filled with foul desires, a mean swindler (cf. K.Pr. 169, where it is wrongly translated).

phēl फेल् فعل m. an act, action, deed; esp. a shameful deed, a crime (Gr.Gr. 21); a trick (Gr.Gr. 21). **—bāz** -बाज़् فعل باز । अकार्यकरणशीलः adj. e.g. one (esp. a boy) who habitually and openly does evil actions, mischievous, naughty; a cheat. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अकस्मादकार्यसंपत्तिः m.inf. an evil action or crime suddenly to happen. **—karun** —करुन् । अकार्यकरणम् m.inf. to commit a crime.

phọ̆l^u फ़्लु adj. (f. **phŏj^ü** फ़ुंजू) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of फ़ुलुन् q.v., used —• as an adj.), as in **aḍa-phọ̆l^u,** half-blown, p. 11*b*, l. 29, and Rām. 1266; so **nĕha-phŏl^u,** and adv. **nĕha-phŏli,** at the blossoming from sleep; at dawn (p. 625*a*, l. 47).

phol^u 1 फ़ंलु । फलम्, गुल्फमणिबन्धास्थि, शिरस्त्रादिप्रान्ते, योजनीयखण्डान्तरम्, गूढसंबन्धः grain (the generic term) (El. *phaul, phol, phul*; L. 460, *phul*) (L.V. 86); a small bone of the wrist or ankle (cf. **phĕk^i-ph°,** s.v. **phyok^u 1**); a kind of silk braid used to ornament the edge of a cap or similar piece of apparel (cf. **aṭa-ph°,** p. 56*a*, l. 25, and **phāl^i-wār,** bel.); a secret connexion between two people (e.g. by religion, qualities, or actions), close intimacy (W. 142);

a single grain (cf. **bata-ph°,** p. 137*a*, l. 40; **cana-ph°,** p. 172, l. 27; **dön^ü-ph°,** p. 223*b*, l. 11; **rats̱a-ph°,** s.v. **rats̱h**) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 255, 367–8; Rām. 12, 1456; K. 178, 1144; K.Pr. 4, 168, 217); a single fruit (of a bunch) (K.Pr. 255); any single small round object, e.g. a pearl (cf. **caphkāl^i-ph°,** p. 173*b*, l. 35; **dūra-ph°,** p. 239*a*, l. 1; **ḍōtha-ph°,** p. 258*a*, l. 4; **haṭi-ph°,** p. 356*a*, l. 42; **kana-ph°,** p. 449*a*, l. 29; **kañi-ph°,** p. 461*b*, l. 24; H. xii, 15, a pebble; **lĕz^ü-ph°,** p. 508*b*, l. 34; **lāla-ph°,** p. 522*a*, l. 29; **māli-ph°,** p. 565*a*, l. 49; **nika-ph°,** p. 627*b*, l. 29; **nīl^i-ph°,** p. 670*b*, l. 27; **phŏka-ph°,** p. 688*b*, l. 20; **phakīr-ph°,** p. 690*a*, l. 50; **phōta-ph°,** s.v. **phōta**; **pīra-ph°,** s.v. **pīr 1**; **pita-ph°,** s.v. **pita 2**; **ranga-ph°,** s.v. **ranga 2**) (Śiv. 474, 1094, 1314;

Rām. 1653; K. 1143; YZ. 75, 213; K.Pr. 78, 95, 233); a pearl, in the sense of something delicate and beautiful (cf. **danda-ph°**, p. 224*b*, l. 48; **khŏra-ph°**, p. 409*b*, l. 24; **khōra-ph°**, p. 410*b*, l. 6); a small coin, a bit (K.Pr. 238); the pupil of the eye (cf. **lāla-ph°**, p. 522*a*, l. 30; **manĕ-ph°**, p. 585*b*, l. 50) (Rām. 1105, 1423); a small lump of flesh or the like (cf. **māz-ph°**, p. 614*b*, l. 48; **nūna-ph°**, p. 641*a*, l. 1; **ñĕñĕ-ph°**, p. 644*a*, l. 43; **nāṭi-ph°**, p. 660*b*, l. 24) (K.Pr. 73, a lump of manure); a small collection of grains or the like, a small quantity of anything; esp. of things which, like grain, consist of great numbers of small articles (cf. **arga-ph°**, p. 43*a*, l. 16; **öṭi-ph°**, p. 53*a*, l. 34; **athi-ph°**, p. 66*a*, l. 5; **bēcha-ph°**, p. 79*b*, l. 35; **basi-ph°**, p. 131*b*, l. 1; **bàṭhi-ph°**, p. 141*b*, l. 35; **byöli-ph°**, p. 151*a*, l. 1; **haka-ph°**, p. 326*a*, l. 37; **hāra-ph°**, p. 344*b*, l. 20; **khanḍa-ph°**, p. 402*b*, l. 49; **mãgayĕ-ph°**, p. 552*b*, l. 40; **mŏnga-ph°**, p. 578*b*, l. 12; **mardi-ph°**, or **marēdi-ph°**, p. 589*b*, l. 48; **mŏchĕ-ph°**, p. 604*b*, l. 38; **mĕtsi-ph°**, p. 609*a*, l. 9; **mĕwa-ph°**, p. 611*a*, l. 35; **māyā-ph°**, p. 612*b*, l. 30; **phacakh-ph°**, p. 685*a*, l. 4; **pröpini-ph°**, s.v. **pröpyunu**; **pŏyĕ-ph°**, s.v. **pŏyĕ**; **tŏmala-ph°**, s.v. **tŏmul**; **tsañĕ-ph°**, s.v. **tsañ** (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

It will be observed that this word may mean either 'a single grain or other article' or 'a small quantity of such'. It often happens that, compounded with the same word it may take either sense, so that the meaning of the whole is in doubt. Thus, **dachĕ-ph°**, a single grape, and a small collection of grapes, p. 185*b*, l. 46; **dã-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 5; **kara-ph°**, p. 466*a*, l. 12; **kàshi-ph°**, p. 480*a*, l. 36; **lāyĕ-ph°**, p. 543*b*, l. 3; **macāma-ph°**, p. 548*a*, l. 22; **mahā-ph°**, p. 548*a*, l. 22; **mŏkhta-ph°**, p. 561*a*, l. 15; **makāyi-ph°**, p. 563*b*, l. 6. The plural **phàli** फंलि is not used to indicate a small amount, but indicates indefinitely 'grains', 'small round articles', etc. (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

pholu barun फंलु वरुन् । विवदसूचनम् m.inf. to tell tales (against some one), peach (against). —**ḍalun** —डलुन् । अस्थिविशेषभ्रंशः m.inf. to dislocate the wrist or ankle. —**phyotu** —फ्यंतु । धनद्रव्यसमुच्चयः m. 'braid and embroidery'; met. a secret collection or store of precious metals or valuables (Gr.Gr. 95). —**wāṭun** —वाटुन् । संबन्धविधानम् m.inf. to mount a pearl or other round jewel in its setting; to set a dislocated wrist or ankle; to form an intimacy with some powerful person for one's own protection.

phàli-bŏngar फंलि-बुंगर् । काचकटकविशेषः f. a kind of glass bangle (see **bŏngar**) studded with coloured beads. **-chula** -छुल । कणमर्दनम् m. the act of rubbing by hand from the cob the seeds of Indian corn or the like. **-chŏmba** -छुम्ब । कणमर्दनम् m. the act of beating Indian corn, legumes, etc., with a stick or flail to release the grains from the cobs or pods; cf. **chŏmb**. **-kŏküru** -कुकूरु । अतिक्षुद्रवृत्तिः f. a miserly or niggardly woman (*quasi*, a woman who, although rich, feeds herself as a hen picks up grains). **-maköyi** -मकांयि । मर्दितगवधुसमूहः f. Indian corn freed from the cob. **-phakīr** -फकीर् । अतिदरिद्रः m. (f. **-phàkirönu** -फंकिरांञ्रू), a poor miserable beggar, who supports himself by the few grains of food received in begging. **-phal** -फल् । संपूर्णतोपेतः adj. c.g. (of something formerly incomplete) quite complete. **-phala** -फल । संपूर्णतया adv. completely, entirely. **-söru** -सांरू । फलशः संग्रहणम् f. taking away and collecting grain by grain or little by little (esp. when this is done secretly). **-soriñ** -सांरिञ् । अभिप्रायान्वेषणम् f. getting into close intimacy with some one in order to worm out his secret intentions. **-satsan** -सत्सन् । सूचीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-satsünu** -सचंञ्रू), a kind of pin with a large shining head. Musalmān women adorn their head-dress (**kasāba**, q.v.) with it (El. *phalsatsan*). **-wād** -वाद् । फलक्रमवृत्तिकः m. (rice, etc.) dealt with or distributed grain by grain or in very small quantities. **-wār** -वार् । खण्डविशेषः m. a coloured silk braid used as a border of a cap or similar article of apparel.

phali phali bāwoṭu फलि फलि बावटु । अतिधृष्टः m. 'an armlet on every ankle and wrist'; hence, a naughty disobedient child. **phali wasith bata** फलि वसिथ् वत । ईषत्तरलभक्तम् m. soft boiled rice (in which the grains are not separate).

pholu 2 फंलु adj. (f. **phüju** फंजू) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of **phalun 1** and **2**, q.v., used —° as an adj.), (of a garment) worn out, ragged. Cf. **aḍa-ph°**, p. 11*b*, l. 26; **kana-ph°**, p. 448*a*, l. 21).

phul फुल् । (सुधा)रसभेदः f. a kind of salt used for seasoning tea. It comes from the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains carbonate and sulphate of soda, with a little chloride of sodium (K.Pr. 39). —**khasünu** —खसंञ्रू । अतिस्थौल्यापत्तिः f.inf. 'the salt to rise', (of a living being) quickly to become stout and fat. —**ladünu** —लदंञ्रू । अतिमांसलतापत्तिः f.inf. to gain stoutness or fatness (owing to the accession of wealth or the like).

phūl m. *Verbascum thapsus* (El.).

phula फुल m. a measure of rice straw. The handful of stalks cut at one time by the sickle is **bŏḍ**ᵘ, q.v. 2 **bŏḍ**ᵘ = 1 **tsaph** (q.v.), and 4 **tsaph** = 1 **phula.** Near the river, where straw is sold for consumption, the handful is **tsaph,** and 2 **tsaph** = 1 **phula.** In each case 12 **phulas** = 1 **kuru** (q.v.). See L. 328.

phulai फुलै (Gr.Gr. 22), see **phulay.**

phulᵘ फुलु । नेत्रविन्दुः m. cataract (of the eyes).

phulⁱ **pĕni** फुलि प्यनि । नेत्ररोगविशेषोद्भवः m. pl. inf. cataract to occur (in a person's eyes).

phuli-chŏkh फुलि-छूख् । अल्पपाकः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छूकस्), a slight boiling of vegetables. **-gañĕr** -गञर् । संततिवाहुल्यम् m. abundance of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.). Cf. **phulayĕ-gañĕr,** s.v. **phulay.**

pahôlᵘ पहोलु । जावालः m. (f. **pahöj**ᵘ पहांजू, El. *pahaj*), a goatherd, a shepherd (as found in the hill country. He spends the summer there, with his family and dogs, until driven down to the valleys by the snows of winter) (El. *pohol, pŏhul, puhul,* and *púhul*; L. 464, *pohl*) (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 172, 249, *pohol*ᵘ).

pahölⁱ**-bāy** पहांलि-वाय् । (जावाल)पशुपालस्त्री f. his wife.

pahulᵘ पहुलु । साश्रिः, साश्रिवर्तुलः adj. (f. **pah**ᵘ**j**ᵘ पहुजू), possessing corners, cornered; globular, but possessing corners.

phaulād फौलाद्, **phōlād** फोलाद् فولاد, i.q. **pŏlād,** q.v.

phôlūda फोलूद (= فالوده) । मण्डम् m. a kind of flummery (given as a food to invalids).

phaladār फलदार् । विशिष्टफलोपेतः adj. c.g. fruitful, possessing fruit (lit. and met.); (of firewood) producing many split sticks (cf. **phal 2**).

phalhār फल्हार्, see p. 691*b*, l. 38.

phalakh फलख् । अवलम्बनरज्जुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phalakas** फलकस्), a kind of sling fastened as a punishment to a naughty child's feet, by which he is hung head downwards. **—tsaṭán**ⁱ —चटनि । अतिकोपाविष्कारः m. pl. inf. to abuse in a rage (a person or a business).

phulkörⁱ फुलकांरि । सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः f. flowered or embroidered cloth.

phŏlⁱ**la** फ़ुलिल । पुष्परसतैलविशेषः m. oil impregnated with essence of flowers by steeping them in it, scented oil (K.Pr. 159). **-kangañ** -कंगञ् । सुगन्धतैलविशेषाक्तकेशप्रसाधनशीला f. a comb impregnated with scented oil; a woman who is in the habit of combing her hair with scented oil. **-wŏḍ** -व्रड् । पुष्पसुगन्धिततैलविशेषपरिमलितशिरस्का f. a head, the hair of which is impregnated with scented oil; a woman whose hair is so impregnated.

phulⁱ**lad** फुलिलद् । नेत्रविकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phul**ⁱ**ladiñ** फुलिलदिञ्), one who is afflicted with cataract of the eyes.

phŏllun फ़ुल्लुन्, see **phŏlun.**

phŏllanāwun फ़ुल्लनावुन्, see **phŏlanāwun.**

phŏllawunᵘ फ़ुल्लवुनु, see फ़ुलवुनु.

pahlmund (?**pah**ᵃ**l-mŏnḍ**ᵘ पहल्-म्वंडू), ? f. *Pyrethrum sp.*, a certain medicinal plant. The root (**mŏnḍ**ᵘ) is said to be good for toothache (L. 76).

phalönⁱ फलांनि (= فلان) । अमुकः m. (f. **phalöñ**ᵘ फलांञ्जू), such a, such-and-such, a certain (man); such a man, such a one, so-and-so, such a thing (El. *falán, falányi*).

phalun 1 फलुन् । सत्फलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phol**ᵘ 3 फंलु (for 1 and 2, see s.vv.), f. **phüj**ᵘ फंजू; 2 p.p. **phajyōv** फज्योव्), to bear fruit (Gr.Gr. 205, L.V. 66); to bear good or plentiful fruit, have a good yield; to have a good result, turn out successfully (e.g. arrangements for defence against injury); to have a good outcome or fulfilment (of an omen, dream, portent, or the like).

pholᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **1** फंलु-मंतु । सुफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phüj**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ **1** फंजू-मंचू), that which has borne fruit (esp. good fruit), as ab.

phalith gatshun फलिथ् गछुन् । फलितीभवनम् m.inf. to bear fruit or results at once or after a very short time.

phalun 2 फलुन् । विभेदः, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 2 (p.p. as in **phalun 1.** The causal of this verb is **phālanāwun,** q.v.), to be split from top to bottom, to be split (of a tree-trunk, log, or the like); to be divided into calculated shares, distributed, shared among several people (Gr.Gr. 205); to be split (by use), to become worn out (of e.g. a garment, a metal dish, or an ornament) (cf. **atha phalán**ⁱ, p. 60*b*, l. 30; **pād phalán**ⁱ, p. 681*a*, l. 1; **phĕk**ⁱ **phalán**ⁱ, s.v. **phyok**ᵘ) (Gr.Gr. 174, 205); to become worn away (e.g. the edge of a tool) (K.Pr. 195).

phálⁱ **phál**ⁱ **mahārāza** फंलि फंलि महाराज़ । अतिदृढः m. wearing out and wearing out (and still) royal; hence (of some garment, ornament, or the like) in good condition though much used.

pholᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **2** फंलु-मंतु । विभागेनाप्तः, जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phüj**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ **2** फंजू-मंचू), split; divided, shared, a shared portion (of something divided); worn out, as ab.

phalan-hār फलन्-हार् । सुभेद्यः, दृढः n.ag., c.g. easily split; that which stands wearing out, (of a garment, carpet, vessel, ornament, or the like) that which lasts a long time, lasting, strong, durable.

phŏlun **फ़्लुन्** or **phŏllun** **फ़्लुन्** । **विकास:** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **phŏl^{u}** **फ़्लु** or (Śiv. 54) **phŏll^{u}** **फ़्लु**, f. **phŏj^{ü}** **फ़्जू** (Śiv. 1684, 1686) or **phŏjj^{ü}** **फ़्ज्जू** ; 2 p.p. **phŏjyōv** **फ़्ज्योव्**. The causal of this verb is **phŏl(l)anāwun, phŏl^{a}run, phŏl^{a}rāwun,** or **phŏl(l)awun,** qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174)], to expand (of a flower), to blossom, to burst forth in bloom, to flower (cf. **pōsh phŏlān^{i}**, s.v. **pōsh 1; pushĕ ph°**, s.v. **pushĕ**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 46; Śiv. 54 (*phŏll°*), 132, 167, 267, 491, 555, 1025, 1157 (*ll*), 1180, 1270, 1536 (*ll*), 1571, 1573, 1686, 1744, 1760 (*ll*); Rām. 93, 647, 678, 1025, 1777; K. 250; YZ. 46; K.Pr. 138, 256); to bloom, flourish (El. *phulun*; Gr.Gr. (*phŏll°*), 174, 205; Rām. 204; YZ. 170); to bloom, to become filled with joy (Rām. 1431; K. 94, 100, 1016, 1141); (of light, dawn, etc.) to bloom forth, i.e. to begin to shine (cf. **gāsh phŏlun,** p. 308*b*, l. 18) (Śiv. 1684; Rām. 92, 295, 679, 1257, 1636; K. 79; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2); (of a work begun) to turn out successfully; to bloom out, to become fine and handsome; (of a man or the like) to be prosperous and popular (with much wealth and many children) (cf. **ḍambi-ph°**, to blossom from the belly; hence, to have good children, p. 218*a*, l. 20) (K.Pr. 157). **phŏl^{u}-mot^{u}** **फ़्लु-मतु** or (Śiv. 498) **phŏll^{u}-mot^{u}** **फ़्लु-मतु** । **विकसित:** perf. part. (f. **phŏj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **फ़्जू-मंचू**, Śiv. 1727) (of a flower) expanded, (of a plant) in full bloom (Śiv. 44, 498, 1727); successfully accomplished, as ab.; become prosperous, as ab.

phālanāwun **फालनावुन्** । **विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम्, संकलनया विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phālanôw^{u}** **फालनोवु**), causal of **phalun 2,** to split (a tree, log, or the like) from top to bottom, to tear; to divide into calculated shares, to distribute a number of articles in proper proportions; to wear out (a garment, etc.) by long use. **phālanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** **फालनोवु-मतु** । **विभेदित:, जीर्णित:, संकलनविभाजित:** perf. part. (**phālanöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **फालनांवू-मंचू**), split; properly shared out; caused to be worn out, as ab.

phŏlanāwun **फ़्लनावुन्** or **phŏllanāwun** **फ़्लनावुन्** । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏlanôw^{u}** **फ़्लनोवु**), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Śiv. 26 (*phŏllanāwun*), 1809); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). **phŏlanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** **फ़्लनोवु-मतु** । **विकाससमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **phŏlanöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **फ़्लनांवू-मंचू**), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.); made popular, as ab.; made fine and handsome, as ab.

phal^{a}r **फलर्** । **क्षुद्रखण्डिका** f. a small split off piece of timber (dim. of **phal 2,** q.v.).

phŏl^{a}ran **फ़्लरन्** । **विकासना** f. (sg. dat. **phŏl^{a}rüñ^{ü}** **फ़्लरंञ्‌ञू**), expansion (of a flower), causing to blossom; making (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by adorning it, etc.); spreading out (things collected in a mass).

phŏl^{a}run **फ़्लरुन्** । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏl^{o}r^{u}** **फ़्लंरु**), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.); to cause a man to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, ornament, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). **phŏl^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** **फ़्लंरु-मतु** । **विकाससमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **phŏl^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **फ़्लंरू-मंचू**), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.); made popular, handsome, etc., as ab.; caused to prosper, as ab.; spread out, as ab.

phŏl^{a}rāwun **फ़्लरावुन्** । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏl^{a}rôw^{u}** **फ़्लरोवु**), i.q. **phŏl^{a}run,** q.v. **phŏl^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** **फ़्लरोवु-मतु** । **विकासित:** 1 p.p. (f. **phŏl^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **फ़्लरांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **phŏl^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. **phŏl^{a}run.**

phulsel m. *Virburnum stellulatum* (El.).

phalsatsan (El.), i.q. **phal^{i}-s^{a}tsan,** p. 694*b*, l. 22.

phulaṭh **फुलठ्** । **गदाविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **phulaṭi** **फुलटि**), a kind of club with a thick head bound with leather, an Indian club. **phulaṭa-böz^{i}** **फुलट-बांज़ि** f. wielding, or practising with, Indian clubs (K. 947).

phālav **फालव्** । **आपणकपाटसमूह:** m. the shutters of a shop as a whole, a complete set of shop-shutters. **—dyun^{u}** **—दिनु** । **आपणकपाटनिरोध:** m.inf. to close the shutters of a shop, to shut up shop, to stop the traffic of one's shop (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 1248). **—lagun** **—लगुन्** । **खिलीभवनम्** m.inf. the doors of a shop to be shut; met. a house to become empty and deserted by its inhabitants. **-püt^{ü}** **-पंटू** । **आपणद्वारपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pachĕ** **-पच्य**), a single shutter, one of the boards which form a set of shop-shutters.

pholwā **फ्ल्वा**, i.q. **phol^{u} 1** with suff. of indef. art. *Cf.* **bata-ph°**, p. 137*a*, l. 41.

phalawun **फलवुन्** । **विभेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phalow^{u}** **फलंवु**), to split a post or log; cf. **phalun 2.** **phalow^{u}-mot^{u}** **फलंवु-मतु** । **विभेदित:** perf. part. (f. **phalüv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **फलंवू-मंचू**), split (by some one).

phalawun^{u} 1 **फलवुनु** । **सुफलितीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **phalavüñ^{ü}** **फलवंञ्‌ञू**), that which bears good fruit (lit. and met.)

phalawunᵘ 2 फलवुनु । संभवद्विभेदः, सुजीर्णीभवन्, चिरपरिचयार्हः n.ag. (f. **phalavüñü** फलवंञ्), that which is easily split, that which is ready or fit for being split; that which becomes worn out; that which stands wearing out, that which lasts long. Cf. **phalan-hār**, s.v. **phalun 2.**

phālawun फालवुन् । विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phālowᵘ** फालवु), to tear, rend, split, cleave (wood) (cf. **atha ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 33); to wear out (clothes by wearing them). Cf. **phalun 2,** of which this is the causal.

phālowᵘ-motᵘ फालवु-मतु । विभेदितः, जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phālüvü-müṭsü** फालवू-मंच़्), split, cloven (by some one); worn out (by some one).

phālavith dyunᵘ फालविथ् दिनु । विभज्य वितरणम् m.inf. to divide out, share out; to give after wearing out, i.e. to borrow clothes, wear them out, and then return them.

phailwān फैल्वान् adj., e.g. strong, brave, valiant, valorous (El., Gr.M.); i.q. **pahalwān,** q.v.

phŏlawun फ़्लवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏlowᵘ** फ़्लवु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1020); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to expand, distend (something) (Gr.M.); to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass); causal of **phŏlun,** q.v. **phŏlowᵘ-motᵘ** फ़्लवु-मतु । विकाससमापादितः perf. part. (f. **phŏlüvü-müṭsü** फ़्लवू-मंच़्), caused to blossom; made popular, fine, handsome, etc. (as ab.); spread abroad (of things collected in a mass).

phŏlawunᵘ फ़्लवुनु or **phŏllawunᵘ** फ़्लवुनु । विकसन् n.ag. (f. **phŏlavüñü** फ़्लवंञ्), (a flower, etc.) which blooms, one which is in full bloom (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 225 (*phŏllawunᵘ*)); one who blooms out, one who becomes fine and handsome, one who is prosperous and with a large family; (of a work) one which turns out successfully; (of luck, fate, or the like) blooming, fortunate, happy (K. 311). The phrase **gāsh phŏlawunᵘ** or **phŏlawani gāshĕ,** is used adverbially to mean 'immediately on the blossoming of light', i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M.; Rām. 1105, 1109).

pahalwān पहल्वान् پہلوان or **pahālwān** पहाल्वान् । मल्लः m. (f. **pahālwöñü** पहाल्वांञ्, q.v.), a hero, champion (Rām. 492, 530, 1402, *pahal°*); an athlete, wrestler; a stout sturdy fellow (YZ. 93, *pahlawān*); brave. Cf. **phailwān.**

pahālwönī पहाल्वांनी । मल्लवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwönil पहाल्वांनिल् । मल्लवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwöñü पहाल्वांञ् । मल्लस्त्री f. the wife of a professional wrestler, the wife of an athlete, etc. Cf. **pahālwān.**

phūlwörī फूल्वांरी m. the white rose (*Rosa brunonis*) (El.).

phalāwaṭh फलावठ् । यथेष्टलाभः f. (sg. dat. **phalāwaṭi** फलावटि), the successful gaining of the intended result of any action or course of conduct. **—pĕñü —**पेंञ् । यथेष्टलाभप्राप्तिः f.inf. such an intended successful result to occur without any difficulty or inconvenience to the performer.

phalwöyⁱ फल्वायि । वातूलावस्थः adj. c.g. one who is distraught, crazy, driven mad (e.g. by grief, loss, poverty). **—gaṭshun —**गछुन । उन्मत्तावस्थितीभवनम् m.inf. to become crazy, as ab.

phalay फलय्, also written **phalai** फलै । फलावसरः f. (of fruits) the season of fruiting, (of grains) harvest time.

phulay फुलय्, also written **phulai** फुलै । विकासः f. blossoming, blooming (cf. **bādam-ph°**, p. 86*b*, l. 15; **dā-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 9; **gördölⁱ-ph°**, p. 300*b*, l. 25; **pōshĕ-ph°**, s.v. **pōsh 1**) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 56); the spring time (El. *phulai*; Śiv. 181, 1720, 1727); the ripening of a small-pox pustule, or the like. **—lagüñü —**लगंञ् । विकाससमागमः f.inf. blossoming to come on, the blossom-season (i.e. spring) to begin; small-pox pustules to begin to ripen.

phulāyĕ-gonᵘ फुलय-गनु । बहुपुष्पादिमान् adj. (f. **-güñü** -गंञ्), thick blossoming; met. one who has many children, grandchildren, etc. **—ganĕr —**गनर् । बहुपुत्रपौत्रवत्त्वम् m. abundance of descendants, the having many sons, daughters, and grandchildren; cf. **phuli-ganĕr,** p. 695*a*, l. 13. **-dār** -दार् । पुष्पचित्राङ्कितः m. (of a cloth) marked or embroidered with representations of flowers, flowered. **-motᵘ** -मतु । विकासिचित्तः adj. (f. **-müṭsü** -मंच़्), one who is devoted to blossoming, one who makes a practice of wasting his time in enjoying the season of flowers; one whose mind blossoms, one who has a rapturously joyful heart. **-rang** -रंग् । अचिरनाशः m. the nature of blossoming; hence, transientness, evanescence, impermanence. **-sāl** -साल् । पुष्पविकासनिमित्तभोजनम् m. a picnic in the flower-season.

pham फम्, see **phamb.**

phamb फंब् (cf. پنبه) । तूलः m. (as the first member of a compound this word may become **phẵ** फँ or **pham** फम्), cotton wool (cf. **dōnĕ-ph°**, p. 231*b*, l. 10;

dĭgi-ph°, p. 267b, l. 8; **jaga-ph°**, p. 371a, l. 34; **khaphari phamb tsanun**, p. 406a, l. 14; **phāṭila-ph°**, s.v. **phāṭila**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1610; H. viii, 6, 13; K.Pr. 167); the wool of the Ladākī goat (cf. **bŏṭa-ph°**, p. 138b, l. 24; **kĕli-ph°**, p. 436a, l. 38; **phĕri-ph°**, s.v. **phyūru 2**) (L. 465, *pamb*; Rām. 717, 1014, 1613); cotton-like down of plants, catkins (cf. **phrasta-ph°**, s.v. **phrast**); birds' down or the like (cf. **braga-ph°**, p. 120a, l. 27).

phã-wāl फँ-वाल् or **pham-wāl** फम-वाल् । राङ्कवोर्णावाल: m. the coarse hair found in cotton wool and discarded before spinning; the coarse hair found mixed in the soft wool of the Ladākī goat, and similarly discarded before spinning. **-wônü** -वोञ्जु । राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयी m. a seller of the wool of the Ladākī goat. **-vüṭü** -वंटू । राङ्कवोर्णासमुच्चय: f. a light bale of Ladākī wool (weighing eight to twelve pounds). **-watun** -वतुन् । तूलपत्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-watanas** -वतनस्), a square sheet of cotton wool (about a span across. It is so prepared after having been opened out and picked clean by the fingers).

pham-phĕran फम-फ्यरन् । तूलवस्त्रम् m. a Kāshmīrī coat (see **phĕran**) wadded with cotton wool (and worn in winter, a quilted coat). **-pan** -पन् m. shawl-thread (El.).

phamba-üṭü फम्ब-अ़टू । तूलखण्ड: f. a long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. **-māl**, bel.). **-dagala** -दंगल् । सतूलास्तरणम् m. a wadded quilt or coat (stuffed with cotton wool). **-dĩji** -डोँजि or **-dĩjü** -डोँजू । तूलगोलक: f. a ball of cleaned cotton wool. **-dār** -दार् । सतूल: adj. e.g. stuffed with cotton wool, wadded, quilted. **-dastār** -दस्तार् । राङ्कवोर्णशिरोवास: m. a kind of cap made of *pashmīna*, i.e. the cloth made from Ladākī wool. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । तूलपुत्तलिका m. a doll made of cotton wool. **-dyũgu** -ड्युँगु । तूलगोल: m. a large ball of cleaned cotton wool (Śiv. 589, K.Pr. 136). **-māl** -माल् । तूलमाला f. a necklace of cotton wool, i.e. the long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. **-üṭü**, ab.). **-sīrü** -सीरू । तूलप्रसृति: f. (at the time of spinning) the piece of cleaned cotton wool (about ten or twelve inches long) held in the hand (cf. **-tŏmbu**); a certain bird (Śiv. 1011, 1694). **-thŏs** -थ्वस् । तूलमुष्टि: f. as much cleaned cotton wool as can be taken up by the fingers. **-thŏsu** -थ्वसु । तूलसमूह: m. as much cotton wool as would form the wick of a lamp or the like. **-tŏmbu** -त्वंबु । शुद्धतूलखण्डम् m. the piece of cotton wool held in the fingers of the left hand at the time of spinning (cf. **-sīrü**, ab.). **-ṭūpi** -टूपि । सतूलशिरस्त्रम् f. a cap wadded or quilted with cotton wool. **-tāsa** -तास । तूलपात्रविशेष: m. the covered earthen pot in which cleaned cotton wool is kept. **-tsöryunu** -च़ारिनु । तूलावकर: m. the refuse left in cleaning cotton wool.

phĕmb फ्यंब् । खेद: f. the distress displayed by a nursling child when crying (e.g. for its nurse, etc.); distress felt by oneself when calling out, lamenting, or speaking, and failing to get an answer, or one's demand satisfied. **—barüñü** —वरंञू । बहुखेदानुभव: f.inf. to experience such distress (e.g. when experienced by a child crying for its nurse, or by a starving or lamenting person whose requests are disregarded). **—khārüñü** —खारंञू । आक्रन्दादावुपेक्षादिना खिन्नीकरणम् f.inf. to distress a person, as ab. **—khasüñü** —खसंञू । अतिखेदापत्ति: f.inf. such distress to arise.

phūman फूमन् m. *Leucas cephalotis* and *aspera* (El.).

phŏmphalun फोंफलुन्, see **phõphalun**.

phamwār फंवार्, see **phãwār**.

phan 1 फन् । स्फटा m. a snake's expanded hood.

phan 2 फन् । सूक्ष्मपाशविशेष: m. a noose, snare, trap, gin (for small birds). Cf. **phand**.

phanā फना فنا m. mortality, frailty, destruction, death; as adj. passed away, departed, deceased, defunct; non-existent, extinct; cf. **phanöyi**. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away, vanish; to cease to be, to die. **—karun** —करुन् । विनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy, cause to perish, cause to vanish.

phān फान् m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

phīna फीन । फेन: f. froth, foam, scum; foam or froth from the mouth. **—anüñü** —अनंञू । खेदापादनम् f.inf. to bring froth to a person's mouth; hence, to distress a person by putting him to some difficult and exhausting work. **-lŏṭhu** -ल्वठु । फेनसंदोह: m. a clot or lump of foam or froth (on water or issuing from the mouth). **—yiñü** —यिञू । खेदापत्ति: f.inf. foam to come; distress to come, as ab.

phônu फोनु m. in **phöni-kôlu** फोनि-कोलु । खिलीभवनम् m. (of an abandoned house or the like), emptiness, desolateness; (of a person) ruined, poverty-stricken. Cf. **phuñu**.

pahān पहान् । किञ्चित् adv. somewhat, a little, used with adjectives and adverbs, as in **bodu-p°**, somewhat big, p. 85a, l. 3; so **brõth-p°**, p. 128a, l. 34; **dūr-p°**, p. 238b, l. 32; **kam-p°**, p. 442b, l. 19; **kôshuru-p°**, p. 481b, l. 43; **nĕbar-p°**, p. 620b, l. 28; **narm-p°**, p. 651b, l. 22; **nyūru-p°**, p. 673b, l. 32; **path p°**, s.v. **path 3** (El. *pahan*; H. x, 7; xii. 6).

pĕhön प्यहांन्, see **pyonu**.

pihan पिहन् f. (sg. dat. **pihüñü** पिहंञू), the act of grinding. **—karüñü** —करंञू । असकृत्पेषणम् f.inf.

to do grinding, to keep on urging an unwilling or careless worker.

pihonᵘ पिहॅनु । तोदनविशेषः m. an ox-goad, the *painā* of Hindōstān (K.Pr. 219, wrongly translated 'yoke').

pihun पिह्न् । पेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuhᵘ** पिहु, f. **pishᵘ** पिशू, Gr.Gr. 210; 2 p.p. **pishyōv** पिश्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to grind (grain, etc., in a mill) (Gr.Gr. 31, Gr.M., L. 460); met. to thrash, beat, pound, thwack, goad (cf. **dāda-p°**, p. 187*b*, l. 13). **—karun —करुन् ।** अतितोदनम् m.inf. to beat (in the way of school correction with a light rod), to give a flogging (to a schoolboy or the like).

pihⁱ pihⁱ ƫhunun पिहि पिहि छुनुन् । असकृद् वाङ्ख्येन शिक्षणम् m.inf. persistently to teach (a stupid or inattentive pupil), to repeat a lesson to him over and over again so as to impress it on his memory.

pihan-wôlᵘ पिहन-वोलु । पेषणाजीवी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one whose profession is that of grinding (corn, etc.), a miller.

pyuhᵘ-motᵘ पिहु-मंतु । पिष्टः perf. part. (f. **pishᵘ-müƫsᵘ** पिशू-मंचू), ground (in a mill).

puhunᵘ पुह्नु, see **pōh**.

phūncᵘ फूंचू, **phūncᵘ-müƫsᵘ** फूंचू-मंचू, **phūncyōv** फूंच्योव्, see **phūkun**.

phand फंद् فند । छलम्(माया) m. artifice, deceit, fraud (Rām. 435, 702, 1150); deceiving by magic; falsehood (cf. **canj-phanj**, p. 173*a*, l. 31) (Śiv. 277); a foolish or unprofitable speech, vain words; working a puppet-show or the like. **phanda-wôlᵘ** फंद-वोलु । व्याजकृत् m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), a swindler, deceiver.

phanḍa फंड । आघातः m. a striking, thwacking, beating, bastinado (with fist, sand bag, or stick) (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 36). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु ।** आहननम् m.inf. to drub, thrash, beat, bastinado (with fist, club, or sand bag). **—khyonᵘ —ख्यनु ।** आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer such a drubbing. **—karun —करुन् ।** आहननम् m.inf. to drub, bastinado, as ab. **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु ।** आघातापातः m.inf. such a drubbing or bastinado to befall (a person).

phanḍⁱ फंडि or **phünḍᵘ** फंडू । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **phanjĕ** फंज्य), a calamity, disaster, misfortune (e.g. resulting from royal displeasure, pillage, imprisonment, or the like). **—yinᵘ —यिनू ।** विपत्संनिपातः f.inf. such a disaster suddenly to occur.

phĕnḍ फ्यंड् in **phĕnḍa-shōjᵘ** फ्यंड-शोजू । गोमायुशाविका f. a female jackal cub. Cf. **phĕnḍᵘrᵘ**.

pahand (? spelling and gender), a certain medicinal plant, used as a diuretic (L. 75).

phindakh, findakh फिंदख् (= فندق) m. (sg. dat. **phi(fi)ndakas** फिंदकस्), the nut of the *Corylus avellana* (El.).

phandal फंदल् । मायावी adj. c.g. false, deceitful, fraudulent; one who exhibits magical tricks, or who works a puppet-show.

phīnalad फीनलद् । खिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phīnaladin̄** फीनलदिन्), covered with foam; having froth issuing from the mouth; distraught with extreme and exhausting labour; (of a work or business) causing such distress.

phandun फंदुन् । छलनम् m. (sg. dat. **phandanas** फंदनस्), the act of defrauding, cheating, etc.

phanḍun फंडुन् । आहननम् m. (sg. dat. **phanḍanas** फंडनस्), the act of beating, thwacking, bastinadoing; beating a carpet or the like to expel the dust.

phandri (? spelling) f. a barren buffalo (L. 360).

phĕnḍᵘrᵘ फ्यंड्रू । युवती f. a fair maiden, a pretty unmarried girl. Cf. **phĕnḍ**.

phŏngᵘ फ़ुंगु । निःसारः adj. (f. **phŏnjᵘ** फ़ुंजू), wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy, or powerful, but really worthless). Cf. **phōnsa**.

phŏngil फ़ुंगिल् । अप्रसाधितकेशा f. a woman with uncombed or untidy hair (esp. one habitually so).

phāngun फांगुन्, see **phāgun**.

phungun फुंगुन् । अपर्याप्तिभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phungᵘ** फुंगु; 2 p.p. **phunjyōv** फुंज्योव्), to become uncompleted, to be left unfinished; (in gambling) to be beaten by the other side; to miss the mark (in shooting). **phungᵘ-motᵘ** फुंगु-मंतु । अपर्याप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phunjᵘ-müƫsᵘ** फुंजू-मंचू), uncompleted, left unfinished; unsuccessful (in gambling, shooting, etc.).

phŏngra फ़ांग्र, see **phōgra**.

phungur फुंगुर् । वातादेर्मोचा m. (sg. dat. **phungaras** फुंगरस्), a short violent gust of wind or the like.

phŏngragī फ़ांग्रगी, see **phōgragī**.

phāngawun फांगवुन्, see **phāgawun**.

phanj फंज्, see **canj-phanj**, p. 173*a*, l. 31.

phanjĕ फंज्य, see **phanḍⁱ**.

phŏnjᵘ फ़ुंजू, see **phŏngᵘ**.

phunjᵘ-müƫsᵘ फुंजू-मंचू, **phunjyōv** फुंज्योव्, see **phungun**.

phūnkh फूंख्, see **phūkh**.

phūnkhĕth फूंख्यथ्, see **phūkhĕth**.

phūnkun फूंकुन्, see **phūkun**.

phānun फानुन् । निःशेषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phônᵘ**; 2 p.p. **phānōv** फानोव्), to empty entirely (a dish or

the like), to carry away everything; to deprive a person of all his property; cf. **phöñᵉran**. **phônᵘ-motᵘ** फोनु-मंतु । निःशेषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phöñᵘ-müsᵘ** फांञू-मंचू), emptied entirely, deprived of all property, as ab.

pahanun पहनुन । अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pahonᵘ** पहंनु), to wear handsome clothes, be decked out, adorned. **pahonᵘ-motᵘ** पहंनु-मंतु । आभूषितः perf. part. (f. **pahüñᵘ-müsᵘ** पहंञू-मंचू. This word is mostly used in the f., as applied to a woman), dressed in fine clothes, decked out.

phánsi, see **phũsⁱ**.

phōnsa फोनस । निःसारः adj. c.g. wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy or powerful, but inwardly worthless). Cf. **phŏngᵘ**.

phônūs फोनूस فانوس । काचमयदीपावरणपात्रम् m. a glass shade (of a candlestick, etc., hanging lamp, etc.) (Rām. 1659).

phīnṭh फींठ, see **phīṭh**.

phānṭun फांटुन, see **phãṭun**.

phēnṭun फेंटुन, **phīnṭun** फींटुन, see **phēṭun**.

phīntun फींतुन, see **phĩtun**.

pihanāwun पिहनावुन । संचूर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pihanôwᵘ** पिहनोवु), to cause to be ground (in a mill, etc.), to get ground; causal of **pihun**, q.v. **pihanôwᵘ-motᵘ** पिहनोवु-मंतु । पेषितः perf. part. (f. **pihanövᵘ-müsᵘ** पिहनांवू-मंचू), got ground, that which one person has caused another to grind.

phanöyⁱ फनांयि (= فنا) । विनाशः f. total destruction, i.q. **phanā**, q.v. **phanāyi-mŏgulᵘ** फनायि-म्वगुलु । विनाशापातः m. 'a Mogul of destruction', total destruction (esp. of property which has been collected together), total loss of one's life's savings.

phĕnzār फ्यज़ार् । विलापः m. great lamentation (for something lost, damaged, or the like, in the hope that someone will be moved to restore it or make the loss good); cf. **zār 1**. —**baránⁱ** —बरंनि । विलापोपेतदुःखानुभवः m. pl. inf. to utter loud lamentations, as ab. —**dinⁱ** —दिनि । विलापासक्तिः m. pl. inf. to give forth such lamentations, to continue making them without cessation.

phuñᵘ फुञु in **phuñᵘ phŏkh** फुञु फ़ुख् । शून्यता m. (sg. dat. —**phŏkas** —फ़ुकस), uninhabited, desolate, tenantless, deserted (e.g. a house or some place, such as a holy site, frequented only at certain seasons). —**phŏkh gatshun** —फ़ुख् गछुन । सर्वनाशः m.inf. to become desolate, deserted, utterly destroyed (of a house or the like). Cf. **phônᵘ**.

phöñᵉran फांञ्रन । निःशेषीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **phöñᵉrüñᵘ** फांञ्रंञू), the act of emptying entirely (e.g. a vessel); entirely emptying a person (of wealth, property, etc.), depriving (him) of all property. Cf. **phãinun**.

phuñuṭᵘ फुञुटु । विस्फोटः m. a boil (on the body); a nodosity or lump on a tree.

phāñōv फाञोव्, see **phānun**.

phĕph-tĕng फ्यफ्-त्यंग् । उद्धताविनीतप्रायबालकः m. a naughty, impudent, disobedient boy.

phŏph फ़ुफ् (sg. dat. **phŏphi** फ़ुफि), f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (Rām. 734).

phophᵘ फंफु । लोहलः adj. (f. **phüphᵘ** फंफू), speaking indistinctly, lisping, spluttering, of stumbling or stammering speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phapha-kār फफ-कार् । लोहलः adj. c.g., i.q. **phophᵘ**. **-karawunᵘ** -करवुनु । अतितप्तः adj. (f. **-karavüñᵘ** -करवंञू), spluttering with heat, bubbling up (in boiling), pouring out steam, boiling hot.

phuphᵘjᵘ फुफंजु or **phuphüjᵘ** फुफंजू । शिरः f. (dim. of **phuphulᵘ**), a small head of man or beast (cf. **hēri-phᵒ**, p. 345*b*, l. 41; **kala-phᵒ**, p. 435*a*, l. 25).

phuphulᵘ फुफुलु । शिरः m. the head of man or beast.

phõphalun फँफलुन । क्रियायोग्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **phõphaˡyōv** फँफल्योव्), to be fit for any work, to be fit for use (Gr.Gr. li).

phaphĕr फफ्यर् । लोहलता m. inarticulateness, stammering, impediment in speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phĕphur फ्यफुर् । विस्फोटः m. (sg. dat. **phĕpharas** फ्यफरस), a boil (on the body), an abscess, a pimple (cf. **khashĕrⁱ-phᵒ**, p. 419*b*, l. 10; **pāka-phᵒ**, s.v. **pākh 1**; **pĕta-phᵒ**, s.v. **pĕth 2**) (El.; W. 144, *phephara*, pl. nom.; L. 458, *fafar*; K.Pr. 111).

phĕphar-dag फ्यफर्-दग् । विस्फोटपीडा f. the pain of a boil or abscess; similar pain caused by a cut, distress of mind, or the like. **-vĕphar** -व्यफर् m. (? pl.) an abscess, a pimple (El. *phephar-wephar*).

phĕpharlad फ्यफर्लद् । विस्फोटबाधितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phĕpharladiñ** फ्यफर्लदिञ्), afflicted by a boil or boils.

phaphᵃran फंफ्रन । लोहलवद्वृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phaphᵃrüñᵘ** फंफ्रंञू), stammering (esp. when put on by one who does not naturally stammer), imitation of stammering.

phipharan फिफरन । सभयव्यग्रता m. anxiety and fear as to illness or grief overwhelming some beloved son, friend, etc. **phipharánⁱ lagánⁱ** फिफरंनि लगंनि । सभयचिन्तोद्विग्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. such anxiety to occur.

phŏphaturᵘ फ़ुफतुरु adj. (f. **phŏphatᵃr** फ़ुफतर् or **phŏphatᵘrᵘ** फ़ुफतंरू), bearing the relationship of a paternal aunt **(phŏph)** (Gr.Gr. 132). —**bôyᵘ**

—वोय़ु m. a paternal cousin, the son of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

phŏphat^{a}r bĕnĕ फ़ुफतर् ब्यञ f. a female paternal cousin, the daughter of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

ph^{a}r 1 फ़्र् or **phar 1** फर् । मिथ्यालापः m. false talk, esp. a cock-and-bull story, a tall yarn (intended to cause laughter or astonishment) (K.Pr. 219). —**trāwun** —त्रांवुन् । उत्पिञ्जवार्ताप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to tell publicly a cock-and-bull story, to spin a yarn. —**wanun** —वनुन् । मिथ्यावृत्तभाषणम् m.inf. to tell such a story.

ph^{a}r 2 फ़्र् m. in **ph^{a}r-ph^{a}r** फ़्र्-फ़्र् । शब्दानुकरणम् onomat. m. the sound caused by burning leaves or paper. **ph^{a}ra-ph^{a}ra gatshun** फ़्र-फ़्र गछुन् । पर्णदाह-तुल्यबाधा m.inf. the sound of blazing leaves to occur; a burning sensation to be felt inside the body.

phar 2 फर् । द्यूतस्थानम् m. a gambling house, a gambling den.

pharas bĕhun फरस ब्यहुन् । द्यूतगोष्ठीसमाश्रयणम् m.inf. to haunt a gambling house, to be addicted to visiting gambling parties, to associate with gamblers. —**bĕhawun^{u}** —ब्यहवुनु । द्यूतगोष्ठ्यामासज्जमानः n.ag. (f. **bĕhavŭñ^{ü}** ब्यहवंञ्), a spendthrift who wastes his property in gambling houses. —**byūṭh^{u} - mot^{u}** —ब्यूठु-मंतु । द्यूतगोष्ठ्यां समासक्तः perf. part. (f.—**bīṭh^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —बीठू-मंचू), one who is engaged in playing dice in a gambling house; hence, a reckless spendthrift.

phar 3 फर् in **mǟch-phar,** p. 547*b*, l. 9, q.v.

phēra फेर । भ्रमः m. (sg. abl. **phēri 2** फेरि; for **1,** see **phīr^{ü}**), moving about, roaming, wandering, strolling (cf. **dōri-ph^{o},** p. 239*b*, l. 26); turning round, circular motion, rotation; turning round, change (cf. **nāwa-ph^{o},** s.v. **nāv 1**) (Śiv. 61); an error, mistake, blunder. **-dār** -दार् । सशङ्कः adj. c.g. doubtful, suspicious, hesitating; containing errors (in a calculation or the like). —**gēra** —गेर । परित आवरणम् m. walking round and round (some place or thing), surrounding on all sides. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. a mistake to occur. **-kôl^{u} mēlun** -कोलु मेलुन् । भ्रान्तिसमापातः m.inf. a mistake to happen (at the start of any action), to make a wrong start; cf. **phira-kôl^{u} mēlun,** s.v. **phir.** **-kôl^{u} gatshun** -कोलु गछुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. a mistake to arise. —**karun** —करुन् । गमागमवृत्तिः, भ्रमविधानम् m.inf. to do coming and going, to walk backwards and forwards; to cause mistakes, lead wrong (in calculation), cheat a person in accounting. —**pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । विवादाश्रयसंयोगः m.inf. a cause of dispute, due to a mistake, to arise between two people. **-rost^{u}** -रोस्तु । निर्बाधः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü}** -रंछू), unobstructed (by error, inconsistency, ignorance, or the like). —**thawun** —थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. to settle a discrepancy (in a calculation). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an obstruction to occur (in some business).

phēri drāv फेरि द्राव् । विक्रयवृत्तौ निपुणः adj. c.g. (of a boy) come home from wandering about; passed through (the circle of business); hence, one who has become skilled in commercial pursuits. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । पालनसंचारः m.inf. to go on the round, to go round and round a field or garden of ripe produce in order to watch it.

phĕr^{i} फ्यरि, **phĕri** फ्यरि, see **phyor^{u}.**

pheri in **aki pheri** (W. 95) for **aki phiri,** see **phyur^{u} 1.**

phir फिर् m. (sg. abl. **phira 1** फिर), inversion, used in the following:— **phir-phyār** फिर्-फ्यार् । विपरीतवृत्तिः m. constant or repeated change; change, reversal; inconsistency, alternations, vicissitudes (e.g. in the attitude of a king to his subordinates or in the conduct of an office). **-phyār gatshun** -फ्यार् गछुन् । विपर्ययसमापातः m.inf. such reversal of conduct, etc., to occur. **-phyār karun** -फ्यार् करुन् । वैपरीत्येन विनाशनम् m.inf. to reverse a policy, to undo the work of policy of a public officer.

phira-kôl^{u} फिर-कोलु । व्यत्ययः m. (owing to forgetfulness or inattention) the wrong reversal of any action, upsetting an arrangement. **-kôl^{u} mēlun** -कोलु मेलुन् । विपरीतप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. such reversal of action to come into existence, to make a wrong beginning; cf. **phēra-kôl^{u} mēlun,** s.v. **phēra.** **-kath** -कथ् । साङ्केतिकोक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), talking (in the presence of outsiders) a secret language; esp. the peculiar argot used for stage directions by **bāḍs** (see p. 82*a*, l. 16) or strolling singers and actors (L. 313, *phirkat*). **-mahārĕñ** -महार्यञ् । प्रथमागता वधूः f. a bride when she has first come to her husband's house. **-mahārāza** -महाराज़ । द्विरागमनिमन्त्रितवरः m. a bridegroom when he has first come to the bride's house to take her away to his own house. (This takes place some time after the marriage ceremony.) **-mal** -मल् । शोकमलम् m. the uncleanness of garments, head, etc., adopted by a woman after a death in the family, mourning (L. 263 *phir mal*). **-mal kaḍun** -मल् कडुन् । शोकमलापहरणम् m.inf. to put off such uncleanness (by washing, bathing, etc.), to go out of mourning. **-mal thawun** -मल् थवुन् । शोकमालिन्यधारणम् m.inf. to put on or wear such uncleanness, to go into mourning. **-mala-wājĕñ** -मल-वाज्यञ् । धृतशोकमला f. a woman who is in such mourning. **-mot^{u}** -मंतु । उन्मत्तकल्पः adj. (f. **-müts^{ü}** -मंचू), one who acts contrary

to all established custom, one who acts like a [illegible]atic. **-sāl** -साल्। वरस्य प्रथमनिमन्त्रणम् m. the first invitation after a marriage given to the bridegroom by the bride's relations (L. 258, *phirsal*). **-sāl mahārāza** -साल् महाराज़ । प्रथमनिमन्त्रितवरः m. the bridegroom invited to such a feast. **-thurⁱ** -थुरि । विपरीताचरणः adj. c.g. one who does things the reverse way, one who acts contrary to custom. **-thurⁱ pöṭhⁱ** -थुरि पॉठि or **-thurⁱ pöthin** -थुरि पॉठिन् । विपर्ययेण adv. in a reversed manner, upside down, back to front. **-thurᵘ 1** -थुर् । व्यतिक्रमः m. reversal, inversion, in wrong order. **-thurᵘ 2** -थुर् । विपरीताचरणः adj. (f. **-thurᵘ** -थुरू), one who does something in the reverse direction, one who is accustomed to act contrary to custom. **-thurᵘ karun** -थुर् करुन् । (द्विरागमादि-)गतागतवृत्तिः m.inf. to do reversing (Śiv. 1477), esp. (of a bride) to take the first journey to her husband's house and to return thence to her parents' house. **-thurĕr** -थुर्यर् । विपरीतत्वम् m. reversal of any action or thing; reversal of the seasons, unseasonableness of the seasons of the year. **-wörᵘ** -वॉरू । पात्रपरिवर्तना, धान्यादिपरिवर्तननौका f. transfer of the contents of one vessel to another; transfer of the contents (e.g. grain) of a large cargo-boat into small boats, unloading into barges. **-wārĕ-dānĕ** -वार्य-दान्य । परिवर्तितधान्यम् m. grain transferred from a cargo-boat to small boats; met. grain which has been dirtied and become dusty or become damp, and which has been turned upside down out of a heap. **-wārĕ-hönzᵘ** -वार्य-हॉंज़ू । धान्यविक्रयिनाविकः m. a boatman who buys rice from a large cargo-boat, and sells it in small boats. **-wārĕ-hānzañ** -वार्य-हाञ्ज़न् । नौकासु परिवर्तितधान्यविक्रयिस्त्री f. his wife. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । अपशकुनम् f. an ill omen. **-zang lagüñᵘ** -ज़ंग् लगंज़् । दुर्निमित्तापातः f.inf. an ill omen to come.

phira 2 फिर । व्यावृत्तिवृत्तिः m. anything or action which is reversed; one who acts contrary to established custom.

phiri फिरि, see **phirᵘ** 1 and **phyurᵘ 1.**

phirᵘ फिरू f. a time, turn, used in the ablative **phiri,** (so many) times [as in **aki phiri** (p. 20*a*, l. 43) one time, once (K. 680, 918); once upon a time; **phiri aki,** once again, once more (K. 572); **dŏyi phiri,** twice (K. 27); **dŏyimi phiri,** at the second time (YZ. 13); **pöntsi phiri,** five times (see **pānts**); **trayi ph°,** thrice (K. 63); **sadāhi ph°,** seventeen times (K. 570, 999); **biyĕ ph°,** at another time, once again (K. 565); **yimi ph°,** this time (K. 577); **kaïsi ph°,** now and then (p. 390*a*, l. 4); **kütsi ph°,** how many times? i.e. very many times (Gr.M.); (see **kütⁱ**, p. 485*a*, l. 26) (Gr.M.).]

phirᵘ 2 फिरू f. of **phyurᵘ**, 1 p.p. of **phirun,** q.v.

phīrᵘ फीरू । वस्त्रकणिका f. (sg. abl. **phēri 1** फेरि; for 2, see **phēra**), a coarse kind of shawl thread (El.), knots or the like of this thread embroidered into cloth.

phorᵘ 1 फॊरू । उदरम् m. the belly, the intestines generally (cf. **phaka-ph°**, p. 689*a*, l. 16); met. the whole body (cf. **phürᵘ** 2). —**sādun** —सादुन् । शरीरप्रतिकृतिविधिः m.inf. to accomplish a body, i.e. to perform the funeral obsequies over an artificial body made of flour, etc., when a Hindū has died, but his body cannot be found.

pharⁱ-buzᵘ फॆरि-बुज़् । दग्धकुक्षिः adj. (f. **-buzᵘ** -बुज़ू), one whose belly is burnt, esp. one whose belly is accidentally burnt by contact with a burning *kāngrī* or portable brazier. **-buzay** -बुज़य् । कुक्षिदाहः f. the burning of the belly, as ab. **-dôdᵘ** -द्रोदु । अपत्योत्कण्ठा m. belly-grief, i.e. longing for offspring. **-dag** -दग् । कुक्षिपीडा f. pain in the belly (esp. that owing to starvation). **-dag tulüñᵘ** -दग् तुलंञ् । बुभुक्षाबाधोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a man (e.g. a client, a servant) or an animal to suffer the pangs of hunger. **-kāgᵘrᵘ gatshüñᵘ** -काँग्रू गछंञ् । कन्यादुर्गतप्रत्यागमात्संतापापत्तिः f.inf. a burning brazier to enter the belly, i.e. the pain to be felt by a married woman's parents when, owing to the death of her husband or the like, and consequent destitution, she has to return to their house; (when a person brings a charge of theft) the tables to be turned (by the accused falsely accusing the charger with the crime). **-phakh** -फख् । कुक्षिदुर्गन्धः, कुत्सितापत्यम् (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), a belly-stink, an evil smell in, or arising from, the belly; (as the child of such-and-such a mother), a wicked, ill conducted, child. **-wōv** -वोव् । क्षुद्बाधा f. pain in the belly caused by insufficient food being given to a very hungry person; the pain felt by a very hungry person at the sight of food which is denied to him. **-wōv tulüñᵘ** -वोव् तुलंञ् । क्षुद्बाधोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause such pain to be felt, to starve or insufficiently feed a person, to let a man starve in the midst of plenty. **-wōv wŏthüñᵘ** -वोव् व्वथंञ् । अतिक्षुद्बाधोपगमः f.inf. such hunger pain to arise or be felt.

phorᵘ 2 फॊरू m. ? ridicule, scoffing, joking (YZ. 121 (pl.), here translated by the Latin *merces*, but the correct meaning appears to be as ab.). Cf. **phᵃr 1.**

phur, see **phyorᵘ** and **phyurᵘ 2.**

phūr 1, see **phyūrᵘ**.

phūr 2 adj. coarse (El.). Cf. **pharyushᵘ.**

phurāo, in **basta-phurāo** (L. 463, see p. 135*a*, l. 30).

phürü **1** फंरू । भृष्टमत्स्यः f. roasted fish (El. *phar*, a kind of fish) (El.; K.Pr. 168, 242; K.Pr. 242, describes the way in which these are prepared).

pharĕ gatshañĕ फर्य गछञ । बुभुक्षाकुलीभवनम f.pl.inf. to become starved (for want of food). **—karañĕ** —करञ । अतिबुभुक्षाकुलीकरणम् f.pl.inf. to starve (a person). Cf. **phar**i**-dag**, p. 702*b*, l. 20.

phari-gāḍa फरि-गाड । भृष्टमीनाः f.pl. small fish roasted together. **-gôḍ**u -गोड़ । भृष्टमीनविक्रयी m. a seller of roasted fish. **-hönz**ü -हांज़ m. a fisherman who nets small fish for roasting (K.Pr. 168). **-tsar** -च़र् । भृष्टमीनसूदः m. a preparation of roasted fish as carried for sale in a basket on a woman's head.

phürü **2** फंरू । मृतशरीरम् f. a man's dead body, a corpse; cf. **phor**u **1**. **—gatshün**ü —गछ़्नू । शारीरकी अतिचीणता f.inf. to become a corpse; hence, met. (of an invalid) to become wasted away.

phürü **3** फंरू in **kani-phür**ü, p. 461*b*, l. 28, q.v.

pahar पहर् । प्रहरः m. a division of time consisting of three hours, an eighth part of a whole day and night, a watch (cf. **prath pahara**, s.v. **prath 2**; **patyum**u **pahar, patim paharan**, etc., s.v. **patyum**u) (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 106; Śiv. 628, 1443, 1712; K. 969; H. iii, 1; v, 8); a turn of watch, a period during which a watchman is on guard (H. viii, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13). **pahara-wôl**u पहर-वोलु । यामिकः m. a watchman, sentinel (H. viii, 8).

pahār पहार् । पार्वतीयदेशः m. a hill, mountain; a mountainous tract, 'the hills.' **pahāruk**u पहारुकु । पार्वतीयप्रदेशसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pahārüc**ü पहारंचू), of, belonging to, or born in the hill-country.

pahara पहर । यामिकः m. a watch, watchman, sentinel; a guard, a corporal and his men (K 968). **—dyun**u —दिनु । यामिकत्वासक्तिः m.inf. to be diligent in attending guard.

pahôru पहोरु । पार्वतीयप्रवहन्नदीविशेषः m. a mountain stream (deep and rapid); N. of the river of the Lolāb Valley (El. *puhór*).

pahöri पहांरि । पार्वतीयप्रदेशभवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the hills, produced in the hills.

pahörü पहांरू । कुटी f. a hut, a cottage, a hovel, a small grass or reed dwelling (cf. **dāka-p°**, p. 205*b*, l. 17; **grața-p°**, p. 304*b*, l. 48; **gāsa-p°**, p. 307*b*, l. 43; **khal-p°**, p. 396*b*, l. 50; **nar-p°**, p. 646*a*, l. 45; **nāra-p°**, p. 648*a*, l. 22; **pĕtsi-p°**, s.v. **pĕts**ü; **rĕsh**i**-p°**, s.v. **ryosh**u) (El. *páhar*; Gr.M.; K.1160, 1162); cf. **pāhür**ü and **pör**ü **2**. **pahārĕ-hond**u पहार्य-हंन्दु । कुटीसंबन्धी gen. (f. **-hünz**ü -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, a hut.

pahuru पहुरु or **pahur** पहुर् । छदिः m. (sg. dat. **paharas** पहरस्), a roof, a thatch (cf. **nāra-p°**, p. 648*a*, l. 24). **—tārun** —तारुन । छदिर्वितानम m.inf. to put on a roof, to roof (a house, etc.).

pāhürü पाहंरू f. a hut, cottage, i.q. **pahör**ü, q.v. (YZ. 477).

pŏhar 1 प्वहर् (for **2**, see **pŏhur**u) or **pŏhur** प्वहुर् । गृहपटलः m. a floor in a house above the ground-floor, i.e. the first floor, second floor, and so on. (Cf. **kön**ü**-p°**, p. 461*a*, l. 1; **kānĕni-p°**, p. 462*a*, l. 27.)

pŏhuru प्वहुरु or (Gr.Gr. 39) **pŏhar 2** प्वहर् । अतिथिः, उत्सवे निमन्त्रितः m. (f. **pahurĕñ** पहुर्यञ or **pŏharĕñ** प्वहर्यञ (Gr.Gr.)), a guest invited to some family festival, such as a wedding or the like. Such guests are invited for a stay of some days (Śiv. 830, fem.).

puhuru पुहुरु । विषधर(सर्प)विशेषः m. a scorpion (El.) (?); a kind of small and very poisonous snake inhabiting rocky ground (L. 155, *pohur*). **—āsun** —आसुन । प्रमादसंभवः m.inf. mad fury to have attacked a person. **—yun**u —यिनु । प्रमादापत्तिः m.inf. mad fury to attack a person.

puhāri**-balāy** पुहंरि-बलाय् । प्रमादोपप्लवः f. an attack of mad fury; a person who acts as if under the influence of mad fury. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । प्रमादावेशः m. an attack of mad fury (believed to be caused by the possession of a demon); a demon who causes such mad fury. **-dĕviñ** -दविञ । प्रमादोत्पादिका राक्षसी f. a female demon who causes such fury.

pharēb फरेब् فريب m. deception, deceit, fraud, trick, imposture (El. *farēb*).

phrācĕr फ्राचर । विभेदः m. the condition of having a long rent, crackedness, fissuredness, the condition of being split. Cf. **phrāth**.

pha**racyōv** फ़रच्योव्, see **ph**a**rakun**.

phardā फर्दा فردا adv. to-morrow; next day, on the morrow (H. vi, 11).

phara**d** फर्द् فرد । पत्रम m. a single (person or thing); a single sheet or piece of paper, a leaf.

phara**d**i फर्दि or **phar**ü**d**ü फर्दू (cf. فردی) । राङ्कवप्रच्छदपटः f. a roll, catalogue; (in Kāshmīrī) a wrapper of *pashmīna* cloth.

paharadar पहरदर् । यामिकः m. a watchman, sentinel.

paharadari पहरदरी । यामिकव्यवहारः f. a watchman's work, sentinel's duty, guard.

pharāgath फरागथ् فراغت । मनःस्वास्थ्यम f. (sg. dat. **pharāgüts**ü फरागंच़ू), freedom (from business, care, anxiety, etc.), leisure, ease, convenience, comfort, tranquillity (Śiv. 1304); easy circumstances, competency, affluence. Cf. **phārĕkh**.

pharhād फहांद् فرهاد । व्यभिचारिणी f. an old bawd. (So in Kāshmīrī. In Persian it is the name of a man, whose mistress was Shirīn, and who to please her dug through an immense mountain.)

pharhāngⁱ फहंगि فرنگی । सामुद्रिकानूपदेशभव: m. a Frank; a European, a Portuguese, an Englishman (K.Pr. 169 *pharhung*).

pharhongᵘ फहंगु । सामुद्रिकद्वीपविषयविशेषभव: (f. **pharhünjᵘ** फहंज्), European, of, or belonging to, Europe, etc. Cf. the preceding.

pharhath فرحت (? gender) joy, gladness (El. *forhat*).

pharj फर्ज فرج m. the anus (El.).

pharᵃj फरज् (= فرض) । फलकम् f. a shield.

phrika फ्रिक । चञ्चलमन्दस्वभाव: m. fickle, vain, worthless in character. **—shōda** —शोद । अस्थिरव्यसन:, अस्थिरकोप: m. one who is capriciously or fitfully dissolute; one who is indifferent to wrath; one whose wrath is quickly appeased. **-shūdil** -शूदिल् । अस्थिरव्यसनिता f. fitful dissoluteness; quick appeasement of wrath.

phurᵃki wanañĕ फुर्कि वनञ । सगर्वमिथ्याप्रलाप: f.pl.inf. false boasting, unfounded glorification (? cf. **phᵃr 1**).

pharkidār फर्किदार् । न्यूनाधिक्ययुत: adj. c.g. approximate, more or less. Cf. **pharkh.**

phrakh फ्रख् or **phᵃrakh** फरख् । श्वासविकार: m. (sg. dat. **phrakas** फ्रकस्), breathlessness (El. *phrĕk*), asthma (El. also has *phrak*, breath); breathlessness from fear or the like (Śiv. 1810). **—kadun** —कडुन् । उद्वेगत्याग: m.inf. to take away breathlessness, assuage an attack of asthma; met. to soothe the breathlessness due to terror or intense exertion, to relieve or release a person from such terror or exertion. **—khasun** —खसुन् । श्वासोच्छ्वासखेदोद्भव: m.inf. breathlessness to come on (e.g. from hill-climbing or the like); an attack of asthma, etc., to come on. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । उद्वेगत्याग: m.inf. to be relieved from breathlessness; hence, to be relieved from terror, intense labour, etc.

phraka-dār फ्रक-दार् । भयोद्विग्न: adj. c.g. breathless; filled with terror or anxiety (whether anticipatory or due to some occurred cause). **—drāv** —द्राव् । स्वभ्यस्त: m. issued from (i.e. successfully passed through) anxiety, i.e. one who, having passed through the initiatory and anxious preliminaries, is now well skilled in any occupation. **-hotᵘ** -हतु । तात्कालिकभयोद्विग्न: adj. (f. **-hüċᵘ** -हंचू), struck by terror (at something that has occurred). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् m.inf. to pull out from breathless exertion, i.e. by instruction or giving experience, to make (e.g. a stupid or helpless child) skilled and experienced. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । भयोत्तीर्णभवनम् m.inf. to become skilled and experienced (see **—drāv**, ab.). **-phrakh** -फ्रख् । घनश्वासविकृति: f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), severe and rapid breathlessness; terror caused by some sudden or unexpected cause (e.g. an attack by a wild beast). **-phrakh lagüñᵘ** -फ्रख् लगंञ्च । भयोद्वेगोद्भव: f.inf. such terror to be felt. **-zad** -ज़द् । भीरु: adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** ज़दिञ्), one who is terror stricken (at some task, e.g. owing to his having failed in a similar task before, or to his belief in his inability to accomplish it).

pharkh फर्ख् فرق । अन्तरम् f. (sg. dat. **pharki** फर्कि), separation, intervening space, interval; distinction, difference, discrepancy (Śiv. 647, f.; El. makes this word m.). **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछञ्च । न्यूनतापत्ति: f.inf. deficiency to occur. **—nērüñᵘ** —नेरंञ्च । अन्तरप्राप्ति: f.inf. a deficiency to issue, a discrepancy to be found. **—rōzüñᵘ** —रोज़ंञ्च । अन्तरावशेष: f.inf. a difference or discrepancy to remain as a result. **—thavüñᵘ** —थवंञ्च । अन्तरावशेषणम् f.inf. to cause a discrepancy, to prove a discrepancy; to differ (El.).

phārēkh फारेख् (= فارغ) adj. c.g. free from care, free from labour or business, at leisure, unoccupied, unemployed, disengaged (Rām. 1736). Cf. **pharāgath.**

phirākh फिराख् فراق m. separation, disunion, abandonment, departing, departure; distance, distinction; anxiety, grief, regret (on account of absence). **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । खेदानुचिन्तनम् m.inf. to recall before others former sorrows. **—lagun** —लगुन् । संतापावेशधारणम् m.inf. to bear sorrow in the heart (owing to another's hostile actions).

phrakal फ्रकल् or **phᵃrakal** फरकल् । घनश्वासविकृति: adj. c.g. one who is liable to become breathless with only slight exertion; one who is habitually liable to be terrified.

phrakalad फ्रकलद् or **phᵃrakalad** फरकलद् । घनश्वासविकृत: adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phr(phᵃr)akaladiñ** फ्र(फर)कलदिञ्), one who permanently or continually suffers from breathlessness, an asthmatic.

phrakun फ्रकुन् or **phᵃrakun** फरकुन् । घनश्वसितम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phr(phᵃr)okᵘ** फ्र(फर)कु; 2 p.p. **phra(phᵃra)cyōv** फ्र(फर)च्योव. This verb is impersonal), to breathe hard, to breathe violently, to be breathless (e.g. from extreme exertion or from terror).

pharkun फर्कुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phorkᵘ** फर्कु, f. **phürkᵘ** फर्कू, not **phürcᵘ** फर्चू), to test, put to the test, to examine, to compare, contrast.

phorkᵘ-motᵘ फर्कु-मतु । परीक्षित: perf. part. (f. **phürkᵘ-müċᵘ** फर्कू-मंचू), tested, examined; compared.

pharkan-wôlᵘ फर्कन्-वोलु । ख्यापयन, ख्यातीभवन, ख्यापनीयः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̆** -वाज्यन्), one who puts forward something for comparison, one who proclaims something as excellent, one who advertises; that of which the virtues become widely known; worthy of being widely known.

phrakanāwun फ्रकनावुन् or **phᵃrakanāwun** फ्रकनावुन् । खिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phra-(phᵃra)kanôwᵘ** फ्र(फ्र)कनोवु), to put out of breath, cause to pant; to distress, afflict (by chasing, terrifying, or the like). **phrakanôwᵘ-motᵘ** फ्रकनोवु-मतु or **phᵃrakanôwᵘ-motᵘ** फ्रकनोवु-मतु । उद्विग्नीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phra(phᵃra)kanövᵘ-müsᵘ** फ्र(फ्र)कनांवू-मंझू), put out of breath, afflicted, distressed (as ab.).

phrakawunᵘ फ्रकवुनु or **phᵃrakawunᵘ** फ्रकवुनु । उद्विग्नीभवन n.ag. (f. **phra(phᵃra)kavünᵘ** फ्र(फ्र)-कवंञू), one who pants or is out of breath; one who pants (owing to exertion, terror, or the like), one who is much agitated.

pharkāwun फर्कावुन् । परीक्षार्थप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pharkôwᵘ** फर्कोवु), to expose for testing, to expose for publication; to enquire into the meaning (of anything). **pharkôwᵘ-motᵘ** फर्कोवु-मतु । परीक्षार्थं ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **pharkövᵘ-müsᵘ** फर्कांवू-मंझू), exposed or published for examination, advertised.

pharal फरल् । मिथ्यालपनशीलः adj. c.g. one who habitually indulges in telling false stories. Cf. **phᵃr 1.**

phurīlī फुरीली f. *Deutzia staminea* (El.).

puhārⁱlad पुहंरिलद् । प्रमादाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **puhārⁱladin̆** पुहंरिलदिञ्), one who is attacked by mad fury. Cf. **puhurᵘ**.

phŏrmān फ्रमान् فرمان m. an order, command, decree (cf. **nā-phŏrmān**).

pharmöshī फर्मांशी (= فرمانشی) (in Persian), adj. c.g., excellent, strong; (in Kāshmīrī) a kind of fine paper highly glazed. It is the best quality made in the Valley. The second quality is called *Dahmashtī*, and the third quality *Kalamdönī* (p. 439*b*, l. 38) (L. 380).

phŏrmāwun फ्रमावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏrmôwᵘ** फ्रमोवु), to order, command, decree (Śiv. 637, 684, 838).

pharun फरुन् । अपहारः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phorᵘ** फरु), secret theft to occur (to some one), to have one's property pilfered (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; K.Pr. 125); secretly to help oneself to the results of another's success; to be a cause of loss or ruin (cf. **atha pharanⁱ**, p. 60*b*, l. 37, and **marg pharun**, p. 590*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Śiv. 170; Rām. 280, 1154, 1587–8; K. 551, 883; H. iv, 2); to commit a fault, be a sinner (Rām. 1702); to be a cause of want of success, to have a project spoiled.

phorᵘ-motᵘ फरु-मतु । विहितापहारः perf. part. (f. **phürᵘ-müsᵘ** फरू-मंझू), one who has secretly carried out a theft, caused loss, etc.

paran-wôlᵘ फरन्-वोलु । अपहारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̆** -वाज्यन्), one who habitually commits theft, causes ruin or loss, etc., as ab.

phĕran फ्यरन् । वसनविशेषः m. a kind of dress, the usual garment worn by Kāshmīrīs, in shape like a night-gown with wide sleeves, and worn both by men and women (the only difference being that that worn by women has wider sleeves). When made of wool it is called **lôchᵘ**, and when made of cotton it is called **pôshᵘ**, qq.v. (see El. s.v.) (cf. **mal-phᵒ**, p. 564*a*, l. 12; **marda-phᵒ**, p. 589*b*, l. 27; **pham-phᵒ**, p. 698*a*, l. 22; **phirith pheran thunun**, p. 707*b*, l. 26; **pōshĕ-phᵒ**, s.v. **pōsh 1**; **pata phᵒ**, s.v. **path 3**) (Gr.M.; L. 464; W. 3; K. 270, 272–3; YZ. 8, 126, 194, 440, 462; K.Pr. 126, 129, 169, 180, 204). **-janda** -जंद । पटच्चरम् m. an old patched *phĕran*. **-jōr** -जोर् । वसनयुगमम् m. a double *phĕran*, i.e. two, one inside the other, sewn together. The outer is usually of woollen cloth and the inner of cotton. **-palav** -पलव् । क्षुद्रवसनम् m. a worn out, too small, *phĕran*. **—pairāwun** —पैरावुन् m.inf. to put clothes on (a person, dat.), to clothe (Gr.M.). **-shikhurᵘ** -शिखुरु । छिन्नभिन्नवसनम् m. a rag of a *phĕran*, a dirty tattered *phĕran*. **-züṭᵘ** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णवस्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **zacĕ** ज़च्य), a tattered *phĕran*.

phērun फेरुन् । संचारः, विलोमीभवनम्, अवकाशाप्तिः, विस्त्रीभवनम्, पश्चात्तापोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phyūrᵘ 1** फ्यूरु, f. **phīrᵘ** फीरु; 2 p.p. **phēryōv** फेर्योव, for **phyūrᵘ 2**, see s.v. The transitive form of this verb is **phirun**, q.v.), to return, come back (to a place) (cf. **pānas phᵒ**, s.v. **pāna**); **path phᵒ**, s.v. **path 1** (L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1709, 1790, 1836; Rām. 207, 946, 1577; K. 208, 359, 515, 633, 646, 882–3, 1018); to come back (to one's senses) (L.V. 89; K. 413, 659, 663); (with **path-kun**) to go back, retreat (Rām. 1345); to revolve, go round (cf. **carkh phᵒ**, p. 174*b*, l. 29; **lari phᵒ**, p. 529*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 21, 174, 204, 207; Śiv. 1828; K. 563); to wander about, ramble, travel about (cf. **bölⁱ phᵒ**, p. 104*a*, l. 20; **dēra phᵒ**, p. 236*b*, l. 16; **nayĕn phᵒ**, p. 670*a*, l. 2; **phūki-phᵒ**, p. 689*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; Śiv. 586, 598, 889, 948, 999, 1024, 1082, 1181, 1388, 1428, 1440, 1450, 1571, 1682, 1862; Rām. 44, 456, 550, 641, 1424, 1427, 1559, 1693; K. 106, 122–3,

146, 149, 151, 186, 195, 208, 217, 282, etc. ; H. i, 2 ; ii, 5 ; YZ. 40, 89, 541–2) ; to be tossed up and down, put down and taken up (cf. **ḍūgi ph°**, p. 195*a*, l. 9) ;

to walk round (anything) (cf. **ȧnd**^{i} **ph°**, p. 31*b*, l. 23 ; **charka ph°**, p. 174*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 322, 1166, 1567, 1609 ; Rām. 88, 1077, 1333, 1339) ;

to be reversed, turned back to front, inverted (cf. **atha phērȧn**^{i}, p. 60*b*, l. 41 ; **duba phērun**, p. 183*a*, l. 23 ; **döv ph°**, p. 362*a*, l. 25 ; **man ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 204 ; Rām. 278, 315) ; to be done backwards ; to turn oneself (towards, *kun*), to become at length favourable (to, *kun*) (Rām. 1275) ; **lari** (or **larĕ**) **ph°**, to roll over (see p. 529*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1236, 1286) ; to have one's back turned to something, to be turned away (from, dat.) (**pot**^{u} **ph°**, to desist (from), see **pot**^{u}) (Rām. 843 ; H. v, 4) ; to be reversed (of a wish), a wish to work contrariwise (Rām. 847) ; to turn from a promise, break a promise (K.Pr. 256) ; to be turned back (e.g. the edge of a cutting tool) (cf. **dāra phērañĕ**, p. 235*b*, l. 8) ;

to be circulated, to spread abroad, spread over (something) (cf. **nījĕr ph°**, p. 627*a*, l. 16 ; **nāma-pögām ph°**, p. 636*b*, l. 33) (Rām. 632, K. 924) ; to come into action as a change, begin to take effect (cf. **maitun ph°**, p. 607*b*, l. 13 ; **nas-ṭsüṭ**^{ü} **phērüñ**^{ü}, p. 654*b*, l. 14 ; **prañĕr ph°**, s.v. **prañĕr** ; **pay ph°**, s.vv. **pay 1** and **2**) (Rām. 1363, 1763 ; K. 474, **murṭshā phērüñ**^{ü}, swooning to come on) ;

(of a tool, weapon, etc.) to be plied (Rām. 919) ; to be upset (of liquid) over anything (K.Pr. 11) ;

to cease from work, take a holiday (L.V. 12) ;

(of food) to go bad, become corrupt, to rot (Gr.Gr. 204) ; to become changed (cf. **ȧch**^{i} **phērañĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 2 ; **mañĕ phērañĕ**, p. 586*a*, l. 1 ; **marwāna ph°**, p. 595*a*, l. 4) ; regret to arise (cf. **lōṭh p°**, p. 537*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 204 ; Śiv. 574–5, 838, 841 ; H. viii, 1, 7, 10).

phērun thōrun फेरुन् थोरुन् । स्वेच्छयेतस्ततःसंचरणम् m.inf. to saunter about (instead of doing one's duty), to play truant (Śiv. 326). Cf. **phyur**^{u} **thur**^{u}, s.v. **phyur**^{u} **1**.

phēran-dŏh फेरन्-द्वह् । अवकाशदिनम् m. a day on which no work is done, an office holiday. **-kal** -कल् । संचारव्यसनम् f. (esp. of a child) wasting one's time running about (instead of going to school, etc.), playing truant, idling (when one should be at one's lessons). —**pĕd** —प्यद् । संचरणानुरागः f. (sg. dat. —**pĕz**^{ü} —प्यज़ू), a liking or propensity for playing truant, as ab. **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who wanders about ; one who turns back (from something begun) ; one who breaks his promise, one who (when the time comes) does not adhere to an agreement, one who changes his mind.

phīr^{i} **phīr**^{i} फीरि फीरि freq. part., used as adv. again and again (Śiv. 1222, Rām. 1168, K. 1129).

phīrith फीरिथ् conj. part. having turned, etc., often used as adv. in the sense of 'back again', 'over again', as in **āv phīrith tayār karana,** (the house) was rebuilt (Gr.M. ; L.V. 51, 89 ; Śiv. 1035) ; back again, in return (K. 822) ; often used in reporting a conversation, to mean 'in reply' ; see **phīrith dapun**, bel. (K. 1105) and **pot**^{u} **phīrith**, s.v. **pot**^{u}. —**anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring back (Gr.M.). —**dapun** —दपुन् m.inf. to speak back, to speak in reply, to answer (Śiv. 80 ; Rām. 356, 360, 681, 811 ; K. 581 ; H. iii, 1, 8 ; v, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, etc.). —**dyun**^{u} —दिनु m.inf. to give back, return, refund (Gr.M., K. 770). —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to turn back, go away from (a place), return home (Rām. 484, 953, 1004, 1179, 1566 ; K. 685, 864) ; to retreat ; to turn away from ; to become hostile (cf. **atha phīrith gaṭshȧn**^{i}, p. 61*a*, l. 1) (H. iv, 3). —**ladun** —लदुन् m.inf. to send back (e.g. a message in reply) (H. x, 3). —**nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth back again (H. x, 14 ; xii, 19). —**sōzun** —सोज़ुन् m.inf. to send back, to send home (Rām. 304). —**wanun** —वनुन् m.inf., i.q. —**dapun,** ab. (Śiv. 394, Rām. 1385 ; H. v, 2, 4 ; x, 7). —**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to come down again (e.g. after going upstairs) (H. iii, 9). —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् m.inf. to rise back again, equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (H. viii, 6 ; x, 2, 6 ; xii, 11). —**yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come back, return, come home (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 97 ; Rām. 1541 ; K. 226, 308, 391, 706, 1060 ; H. ii, 3 ; v, 1, 4, 10 ; viii, 10 ; YZ. 138, 178, 416) ; to pay a circuit of visits, to go from house to house (**prath garas**) (K. 147).

phyūr^{u}**-mot**^{u} फ्यूरु-मतु । परिनिवृत्तः, विज्ञतिमापन्नः, उज्जीवनापन्नः perf. part. (f. **phīr**^{ü}**-müṭs**^{ü} फीरू-मंछू), turned back, inverted, crooked ; returned, come back, come home ; one who has changed his mind ; turned (to), inclined (to, *kun*) ; gone bad (of food, etc.) ; come back (to life). —**hyon**^{u} —ह्योनु m.inf. to take back (El.). —**yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come back, return (El.).

phiran फिरन् । व्यावर्तनम्, पायसविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phirüñ**^{ü} फिरंञू), inversion or turning upside down (of things piled up in a heap) ; a certain dish of spices, almonds, flour, etc., cooked in milk ; altering, changing by substitution (cf. **nāwa phiran**, p. 665*b*,

l. 35). Generally, as a verbal noun, in all the senses of **phirun**, q.v. —**dinũ**^{u} —दिन्नू । निम्नोर्ध्वीकरणम् f.inf. to turn upside down or turn inside out (e.g. paddy turned out for drying, or a garment exposed for airing).

phirun फिरुन् । परिवर्तनम्, आसत्याधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyur**^{u} फिरु; for 2, see s.v. El. shows this verb as intransitive; but it is really the transitive form of **phērun**, q.v.), to turn round, cause to go round, whirl (cf. **lari ph°**, p. 529b, ll. 26 and 31; **nila phirān**^{i}, p. 633b, l. 8) (Śiv. 52, 1750; H. vii, 18); to cause to wander about, to cause to flow over (Śiv. 1213, 1644); to circulate (news, etc.) (cf. **nāma-pōgān ph°**, p. 636b, l. 36) (Rām. 679); to toss up and down (cf. **ḍūgi ph°**, p. 195a, l. 6); to promote, advance, produce, devise (Śiv. 1855); to repeat, perform repeatedly, practise diligently (cf. **pŏrān phirān**^{i}, s.v. **pŏrān**) (Śiv. 798, 1612);

to turn over (pages) (Gr.Gr. 14, Gr.M.); to turn over (beads in a rosary) (Śiv. 102, 1314); to turn over (e.g. clothes in the wash) (L.V. 103); to cause to walk round, to cause to circumambulate; to pour from one vessel to another (cf. **gali ph°**, p. 283a, l. 31) (Gr.M., Śiv. 969, Rām. 513);

to reverse, turn back to front, invert, turn upside down, move (something) backwards and forwards (cf. **atha ph°**, p. 60b, l. 45; **buth**^{u} **ph°**, p. 142a, l. 6; **duba ph°**, p. 183a, l. 25; **mŏkh ph°**, p. 559b, l. 34; **man ph°**, p. 572a, l. 15; **nam ph°**, p. 635a, l. 39) (Rām. 148, 330, 847; K. 146; H. iii, 5; YZ. 259); (with **pot**^{u}) to turn some one back; to reverse, cancel, make void (L.V. 107; Śiv. 600, 708, 1013; Rām. 790); to repeal, revoke, reverse (a law, custom, or the like); to turn aside (**zĕv phirüñ**^{u}, to turn aside the tongue, to change the line of conversation, change the subject of a talk, K. 1108); to change some thing or quality into another (cf. **prañĕr ph°**, s.v. **prañĕr**); to turn (a garment, etc.) inside out (cf. **nāl ph°**, p. 632a, l. 49; **nor**^{u} **phirith**, p. 649a, l. 16) (K.Pr. 169); to do a thing backwards (cf. **bŏḍ**^{u} **ph°**, p. 84a, l. 24; **dana-kin**^{i} **ph°**, p. 22a, l. 38);

to ply (a tool such as scissors, etc.) upon an article (L.V. 103, Śiv. 1870); to weave (grass shoes) (K.Pr. 123); to cause to surround (cf. **ganḍ phirun**, to cause knots to surround (a person, dat.), to bind, fetter, shackle, K. 816; **pālang ph°**, s.v. **pālang**);

to complain, to deplore, bewail, fret over memories of past times, to call to memory (in sorrow), to tell a tale of past woes (cf. **lōṭh ph°**, p. 537b, l. 47; **nĕdāg phirān**^{i}, p. 622b, l. 27).

phirun pyon^{u} फिरुन् प्युनु । खेदावशेषः m.inf. to fall upside down; fretting to occur, painful memories of past woes to recur. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औत्सुक्यावशेषखेदः m.inf. deep regret at want of success to be felt and to continue, to feel disappointed at the non-satisfaction of a longing.

phir^{i} **phir**^{i} फिरि फिरि freq. part. turning (some one) back again and again (K. 140); turning (some one or something) backwards and forwards, or round and round (K. 150). **phir**^{i} **phir**^{i} **ṭshunun** फिरि फिरि छुनुन् । अतिसंपदागमपात्रभावः m.inf. to be a receptacle of good fortune, to be full of prosperity.

phiran-wōl^{u} फिरन्-वोलु । सूचयन् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who inverts; one who points out clues; one who laments to another, one who complains or tells a tale of woe; one who speaks reproachfully.

phirith dyun^{u} फिरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to repay (El.). —**karun** —करुन् । वैमुख्यसमापादना, प्रत्यारोपः, प्रतिक्रिया m.inf. to reverse, to turn back to front or upside down; to bring a counter accusation; to return (a favour, an injury, etc.). —**nyun**^{u} —निनु । सर्वापहारः m.inf. to turn upside down and take away (the contents), to take away the entire contents of anything, to empty. —**phĕran ṭshunun** —फ्यरन् छुनुन् । आक्षेपप्रत्यारोपः m.inf. 'to put on the coat back to front'; hence, to bring a counter accusation. —**thawun** —थवुन् । वैमुख्येन निवेशनम् m.inf. to put down upside down or back to front, to reverse. —**ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to put on (a garment) inside out, back to front, or otherwise reversed; to insist on plenteously making over (something to somebody) (cf. **phŏti phŏti phirith ṭshunun**, s.v. **phŏt**^{u}). —**yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to return, come back (W. 86, probably incorr. for **phīrith yun**^{u}, p. 706b, l. 32).

phyur^{u}**-mot**^{u} फिरु-मतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phir**^{u}**-mŭts**^{u} फिरू-मंचू), turned back or stopped from some journey, work, etc.; reversed, turned upside down; turned (of a garment, with the clean side out); emptied out (of some vessel); turned over (of the pages of a book); turned inside out (of a garment, etc.); repealed, reversed (of a law, rule, custom, or the like); (in fem.) translated 'slut' in K.Pr. 169.

phōrun फोरुन् । अङ्गस्फुरणम्, वाक्प्रसारः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **phūr**^{u} फूरु. The causal of this verb is **phōranāwun**, not **phūr**^{a}**rāwun**, Gr.Gr. 174), to throb, quiver, palpitate, twitch (cf. **ach**^{i} **phōranĕ**, p. 8b, l. 4; **bul**^{i} **bul**^{i} **phōrüñ**^{u}, p. 106a, l. 30) (Gr.Gr.

174, 206) ; a sound, or speech, to be uttered (K. 510) ; to gabble, jabber, speak rapidly, declaim profusely ; to utter some sound inadvertently or unintentionally (Śiv. 287, 1331) ; to utter unintelligible or indistinct sounds (e.g. as when a dumb man tries to speak) (cf. **d^{a}da ph°**, p. 187*b*, l. 35).

phĕringistān फ्यरिंगिस्तान् فرنگستان m. Europe (El.).

phēranāwun फेरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēranôw^{u}** फेरनोवु), to turn (some one or something), to turn round, to circulate ; to cause to wander, to set wandering (Rām. 1321, K. 132).

phiranāwun फिरनावुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phiranôw^{u}** फिरनोवु), to cause to turn round (Gr.M.) ; to circulate (a notice or the like) (Gr.M., K. 404) ; to cause to wander about (cf. **hat^{a}ri hat^{a}ri ph°**, p. 359*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 1026, 1625, 1861) ; to cause (a horse) to go in a circle, to exercise (a horse) by lunging, or to exercise a horse generally (K. 948) ; to surround (El.). **phiranôw^{u}-mot^{u}** फिरनोवु-मतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phiranöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** फिरनॊवू-मचू), caused to turn round, etc., as ab.

phariñ^{ü} फरिञ्ञू, see **pharyun^{u}**.

phūriñ फूरिञ् । प्रस्फुरणम् f. quivering, palpitation ; sexual fury, rut, wild desire for sexual intercourse (cf. **phurish**) ; angry or impertinent contradiction.

pahurĕñ पह्रर्यञ् or **pŏharĕñ** प्वहर्यञ् । गृहागता f. of **pohur^{u}**, p. 703*b*, l. 12.

pharphar फर्फर् فرفر ? m. haste, hurry, quickness, expedition. **—karān** —करान् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. hurriedly, hastily.

pharphár^{i} फर्फरि । निरर्गलभाषी adj. c.g. a gabbler, one who speaks rapidly and without restraint, a jabberer.

phuraphura फुरफुर । औत्सुक्यम् m. longing, ardent desire. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कर्मप्रवृत्ती अत्युत्कण्ठोद्भवः m.inf. longing to engage in any work to occur, zeal to be shown.

pharphosh^{u} फर्फोशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. (f. **pharphüsh^{ü}** फर्फुशू or **pharphásh^{i}** फर्फशि), heedless, careless, unobservant, off-hand, scatter-brained.

phirār फिरार् فرار । अकिञ्चनः m. flight, running away, absconding ; (in Kāshmīrī) reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's possessions and family. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निःस्वीभवनम् m.inf. to become reduced to poverty, as ab. **—karun** —करुन् । अकिञ्चनीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to poverty, as ab.

phirör^{i} फिरॉरि فرآري । अकिञ्चनः adj. c.g. absconded, fugitive, runaway, escaped, a runaway ; (in Kāshmīrī) i.q. **farār**, q.v.

phrás^{i} फ्रसि, see **phrast**.

phrēsa फ्रेस, see **phryūst^{u}**.

phrūs^{u} फ्रूसु or **phrūst^{u}** फ्रूस्तु (Gr.Gr. 19) or (q.v.) **phryūst^{u}** फ्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः adj. (f. **phrūts^{ü}** फ्रूचू or **phrūtsh^{ü}** फ्रूछू), praiseworthy, commendable ; bearing good fruit, auspicious, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (El. *phrúts*).

phāras, see **pāras**.

phiris फिरिस्, see **phyur^{u} 1**.

phörsī फॉर्सी فارسي f. the Persian language (El. *phārsi* ; K.Pr. 146, *phársi*) ; as adj. c.g. Persian (El. *fársi*).

phöris फॉरिस्, see **phöryus^{u}**.

pharsh or **phar^{a}sh** फर्श् فرش । विशिष्टास्तरणम् m. a carpet, mat, floor-cloth (Śiv. 965, 1084 ; Rām. 571) ; a mattress, bedding (Śiv. 575, 1825) ; **pharsh-ĕ-ārām**, a mattress of peace, a couch of happiness (Rām. 1060).

phár^{i}shĕ फरिश्, **phár^{i}sh^{ü}** फरिशू, **phárish^{ü}** फरिशू, see **pharyush^{u}**.

pharōsh फरोश् فروش m. a seller. Used —° (as in **lāl-ph°**, p. 522*a*, l. 21) (H. xii, 3).

phör^{i}-shö फॉरि-शॉ । षकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī cerebral *ṣa* ष.

phurish फुरिश् f. desire for sexual intercourse, lustfulness (esp. when constantly possessing a person), satyriasis, nymphomania ; cf. **phūriñ**. **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगञ्जू । व्यवायेच्छा f.inf. such lustfulness to possess a person (male or female).

phár^{i}shĕr फरिश्यर् । पारुष्यम्, दुर्भिक्षम् m. roughness, ruggedness, hardness (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 138) ; harshness, cruelty, unkindness ; hardness, difficulty in being understood, intricacy ; famine, want due to scarcity, hard times, dearth. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to raise a famine (by not taking precautions against want of rain or other agricultural calamities, allowing too free export of grain, or other causes of the high price of food). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. a famine suddenly to come on (due to failure of crops).

phrös^{i}lyuw^{u} फ्रॉसिलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **phrös^{i}liv^{ü}** फ्रॉसिलिवू), made of poplar wood. Cf. **phrastuw^{u}**.

pharāsīum or **farāsīum** (? فراسيون) m. *Salvia moorcroftiana* (El. *farásium* and *farásium*, by which is probably meant the Ar.-Prs. *farāsiyūn*, translated in the dictionaries by 'wild leek').

phörisis फॉरिसिस्, see **phöryus^{u}**.

phrast फ्रस्त् or **phrasth** फ्रस्थ् । वृक्षविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phrastas** फ्रस्तस्. In some compounds this word takes the forms **phrásⁱ** and **phrásⁱtⁱ**) the Italian poplar (*Populus nigra*, El.; L. 79, 81; Śiv. 1553). Its loppings are used to provide winter fodder for cattle (L. 70). Cf. **dŏda-ph°**, p. 189*b*, l. 42, and **kābulī ph°**, p. 382*a*, l. 30.

phrásⁱ-zyunᵘ फ्रंसि-ज़्युनु । इन्धनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-zinis** -ज़िनिस्), firewood made from the poplar.

phrasta-mŏnḍᵘ फ्रस्त-म्वंडु । वृक्षविशेषस्थाणुः m. the trunk of the poplar tree. **-mura** -मुर । वृक्षविशेषमञ्जरी f.pl. the catkins of the poplar. **-phamb** -फंब् । वृक्षविशेषपक्वपुष्पसमुच्चयः m. the cotton-like ripened catkins of the poplar. **-pan** -पन् । वृक्षविशेषपर्णानि m. the leaf of the poplar.

phrásⁱtⁱ-mūr फ्रंसिति-मूर् । वृक्षविशेषशाखा m. a branch of a poplar tree.

phrastukᵘ फ्रस्तुकु । वृक्षविशेषसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **phrastücᵘ** फ्रस्तंचू), of, or belonging to, the poplar.

phrēsta फ्रेस्त, see **phryūstᵘ**.

phrūstᵘ फ्रूंस्तु, see **phrūsᵘ**.

phursath फुरसथ् فرصت । अवसरः f. a time, opportunity, occasion (Rām. 488, 691); freedom (from), leisure, convenience (H. xii, 17); respite, reprieve, rest, ease (Rām. 663). **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञ्जू । अवसरावाप्तिः f.inf. an opportunity to occur.

phrastuwᵘ फ्रस्तुवु or **phrásⁱtyuwᵘ** फ्रंसितिवु । वृक्षविशेषमयः adj. (f. **phrastüvᵘ** फ्रस्तंवू or **phrásⁱtivᵘ** फ्रंसितिवू), made of poplar wood. Cf. **phrösⁱlyuwᵘ**.

phrásⁱtyuwᵘ फ्रंसितिवु, see **phrastuwᵘ** फ्रस्तुवु.

phrita फ्रित । त्वङ्नालिका m. the pipe or tube of the entire bark of a long tree-branch. **-paiwand** -पैवंद् । त्वक्संसृष्टिवन्द्रा m. a parasitic creeping plant on the bark of a tree.

phröṭⁱ फ्रांटि । अनुगतिः f. continually following another till the completion of some work (e.g. an employer following his servants to keep them up to work). **—diñᵘ** —दिञ्जू । अनुगमनवृत्तिः f.inf. (in cultivation or the like) to follow the plough, etc.; to go behind workers (to see that they work properly). **—mārüñᵘ** —मारंञ्जू । गूढानुगमनम् f.inf. to follow workmen, as ab. (esp. when done secretly).

phrôtᵘ फ्रोतु । अज्ञतया मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. **phröbᵘ** फ्रांचू), one who (like a lunatic) does nothing in the usual way, an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin (cf. **bula-ph°**, p. 105*a*, l. 47; **jina-ph°**, p. 375*a*, l. 16; **phuṭᵘ-ph°**, s.v. **phuṭᵘ**). Cf. **phyôtᵘ**.

phrôṭᵘ 1 फ्रोटु । कृषिखननम् m. a single ploughing or digging of a field (before sowing). **phröṭⁱ dinⁱ** फ्रांटि दिनि । क्षेत्रकृष्टिकर्म m. pl. inf. to prepare (a field) for sowing, by more than one ploughing or digging.

phrôṭᵘ 2 फ्रोटु adj. (f. **phröṭᵘ** फ्रांटू), rent, torn, fissured, cracked, broken (cf. **phuṭᵘ ph°**, s.v. **phuṭᵘ**). See **phrāṭh** and **phrāṭun**.

phrötⁱgī फ्रांतिगी । मौढ्यम् f. stupid boorishness (cf. **phrôtᵘ**).

phrath फ्रथ् or **phrith 1** फ्रिथ् । छिन्नभिन्नोपानत् m. (sg. dat. **phratas** फ्रतस्), an old worn-out shoe (cf. **kōshi-ph°**, p. 480*b*, l. 16; **pulahārⁱ-ph°**, s.v. **pul**; **paizār-ph°**, s.v. **paizār**).

phraṭh फ्रठ् । अकस्माद्घातः m. (sg. dat. **phraṭas** फ्रटस्), a sudden death (not in the ordinary course of nature) (e.g. from a deadly weapon, or a terrifying sight or news). **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । अज्ञाताघातः m.inf. to slay (a man or beast) unawares. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । मृत्यवस्थातुल्यनिश्चेष्टीभवनम् m.inf. sudden death to occur; to be struck senseless (as if suddenly killed). **—karun** —करुन् । मरणावस्थातुल्यनिश्चेष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to cause sudden death; to cause (a person) suddenly to fall senseless (as if struck by sudden death); violently, or severely, to reproach (K. 1105).

phraṭa-mār फ्रट-मार् । अज्ञाताहतिः m. sudden death, slaying (another) suddenly and unawares. **—marun** —मरुन् । अकस्मान्मृतिः m.inf. to die a sudden death. It is believed that when a person dies a sudden death in battle, his corpse sometimes still retains some spark of life and acts, for a certain time, as if alive. **-māz** -माज़् । अज्ञातमृतकमांसम् m. the flesh of an animal killed unawares (and not in the way of ordinary slaughter). **-tam** -तम । क्षणात् विनाशः m. instantaneous death (e.g. from a lightning-stroke). **-tam gaṭshun** -तम गछुन् । आकस्मिकक्षणिकविनाशापत्तिः m.inf. sudden death (as if from a lightning-stroke) to occur.

phrāṭh फ्राठ् । दीर्घविभेदना f. (sg. dat. **phrāṭi** फ्राटि), a long rent, a crack, fissure, split (cf. **dāda-ph°**, p. 187*b*, l. 18, where the word is m.). Cf. **phaṭān phrāṭān**, s.v. **phaṭun**.

phrāṭa gaṭshañĕ फ्राट गछञ । विभेदनोद्भवः f.pl.inf. scratches to occur (on the body, foot, etc., on a metal or wooden surface, or the like). **-zad** -ज़द् । भङ्गीयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭazadiñ** फ्राटज़दिञ्), scratched, marked with scratches.

phrith 2 फ्रिथ् (for 1, see **phrath**) । प्रसवः m. (sg. dat. **phritas** फ्रितस्), a fœtus, a child in the act of coming into birth, just-born offspring. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । गर्भमोचनम् m.inf. to release the fœtus, (of a woman)

to be in childbed (and in the act of bringing forth), to be giving birth to.

phurath फुरथ् । तीक्ष्णा बुद्धिः, पाटवम् (sg. dat. **phurüċü** फुरंचू), quick intelligence, brightness, sharpness; activity, quickness, alertness, nimbleness.

paharāth पहराथ् । पात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **paharöċü** पहरांचू), a kind of large high-edged metal cauldron or pot. (Śiv. 1554, with pun on **pōha-rāth**, a night in the month of Pōh.)

phrāṭal फ्राटल् । दीर्घविभेदनोपेतः adj. c.g. possessing a crack, cracked by nature, found to be cracked (and hence rejected). Cf. **phrāṭh**.

phrāṭalad फ्राटलद् । विभेदनाङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭaladiñ** फ्राटलदिञ्), cracked or scratched, covered with scratches, having many scratches (cf. the next).

phrāṭilad फ्राटिलद् । विभेदनोपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭiladiñ** फ्राटिलदिञ्), scratched or cracked, marked with one single scratch (cf. the preceding).

phrāṭun फ्राटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phrôṭu** फ्रोटु), to split, divide, cause a fissure (in something) (cf. **phaṭān phrāṭān**, s.v. **phaṭun**). See **phrāṭh** and **phrôṭu**.

phrāṭyömü फ्र्यांमू or (Hindū) **phrāṭyômü** फ्र्योमू । धिक्कारः m. outspoken reproach, verbal censure. Cf. **phraṭh**.

phrēċa फ्रेच, see **phryūstu**.

phröċü फ्रांचू, see **phrôṭu**.

phrīċü फ्रीचू, **phrüċü** फ्रूचू, see **phrūsu** or **phrūstu**, and **phryūstu**.

phrēċhě फ्रेछ्य, sg. dat. and pl. nom. of **phrūċhü**, see **phryūstu**.

phrūċhü फ्रूछू, see **phryūstu**.

phrāċar फ्राचर् । उन्मत्तकल्पत्वम् m. acting like a lunatic (i.e. doing everything wrongly and contrary to custom), boorishness. Cf. **phrôṭu**.

phrēċar फ्रेचर् or **phrēċhar** फ्रेछर् । प्रशस्तता m. the condition of bearing good fruit or results, excellence of quality (in that the results are excellent), excellent fruitfulness (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 6; **phal-ph°**, *p. 692a, l. 5*); good fortune (El. *frētsar*); cf. **phrūsu** and **phryūstu**. —**dyunu** —दिनु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादनम् m.inf. to produce good fruit, to cause excellent fruitfulness to occur; to be produced as excellent fruit, excellent fruit to result. —**lagun** —लगुन् । प्रशस्ततासंभवः m.inf. good results to come.

pharaċüru फरचंरू । संभ्रमवृत्तिः f. a hurrying woman, one in agitated hurry.

phurċar फुर्चर् । चातुर्यम् m. dexterity, skilled alertness. Cf. **phurath**.

phrôwu फ्रोवु in the following :— **phrôwu zālun** फ्रोवु ज़ालुन् । उत्सवविशेषः m.inf. according to tradition, in old times the inhabitants of Kashmīr had every winter to leave the country for six months in the possession of demons. Before departing they set their houses on fire and left them in ashes. This is commemorated at the present day in the Anantanāg Pargana by lighting bonfires at the end of the month of Öshid (in Skt. Āśvina = September–October). This phrase is used to imply the lighting of these bonfires. Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 710.

pharawunu फरवुनु । अपहर्ता n.ag. (f. **pharavüñü** फरवंञू), one who steals, a pilferer; one who secures the results of another's work; one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils another's project.

phērawunu फेरवुनु । भ्रमणशीलः, निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **phēravüñü** फेरवंञू), one who wanders about (Śiv. 160, 1755; Rām. 96, 1255); one who habitually reverses his conduct, etc., or turns back; one who avoids doing work to which he has agreed; one who goes on vacation.

phirawun फिरवुन् । परिभ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phirowu** फिरंवु), to cause to go round, to circulate (cf. **atha ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 10) (Śiv. 983); to whirl (something) (Rām. 739); to cause to wander far; to cause to be reversed or turned upside down (**potu ph°**, to turn some one back); to cause to be surrounded (cf. **pālang ph°**, s.v. **pālang**); to circulate (a proclamation or the like) (Rām. 89, 1554); to bring into action (as a change); to cause to come into existence (as a change) (cf. **pay ph° 1** and **2**) (s.vv. **pay 1** and **2**); to disobey, refuse to carry out an order. **phirowu-motu** फिरंवु-मंतु । परिभ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **phirüvü-müċü** फिरंवू-मंचू), caused to revolve, caused to wander far, caused to turn upside down, etc.

phirawunu फिरवुनु । परिवर्तयन् n.ag. (f. **phiravüñü** फिरवंञू), one who causes to revolve (cf. **nila-phirawani**, p. 633*b*, l. 8); one who causes to wander far; one who causes to reverse, who turns (something) upside down; **potu ph°**, one who causes (another) to turn back; one who is disobedient.

pharyād फर्याद् فریاد or **phariyād** फरियाद् m. a complaint (El. *faryád*, f.; Rām. 338, 939); pitiful lamentation (to another) (Rām. 1491, 1496). —**dyunu** —दिनु m.inf. to weep aloud, to complain (El. f., Rām. 417); to bring a complaint in a court of justice (H. x, 2); to call for help, cry for redress (Rām. 381; H. vii, 22); to utter a challenge (Rām. 491). —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to complain (El. f.); to lament (Rām. 1356, 1540). —**lāyun** —लायुन्

m.inf. to lament (Rām. 183, 465, 1536). **—tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise an outcry, to cry out in terror, fear, grief, or the like (Rām. 445). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to utter laments (Rām. 875).

pharyödī फर्योदी فریادي or **phār^{i}yödī** m. a complainant, a plaintiff (El. *faryódi*, a defendant, a probable slip of the pen); a petitioner, a complainer (Rām. 675).

pharyun^{u} फरिनु । अपहारकः m. (f. **phariñ^{u}** फरिञ्), one who commits secret thefts, a pilferer (Gr.Gr. 120, K.Pr. 132); one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils work undertaken or a project.

phariñ^{u} phö फरिञ् फो । फकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the Nāgarī letter **pha** फ.

phöryus^{u} फोरिसु । पारसिकविद्या m. (sg. dat. **phörisis** फोरिसिस), Persian teaching (commencing with the learning of the Persian alphabet and going on to the study of Persian language and literature). **phöris-wôl^{u}** फोरिस्-वोलु । पारसिकविद्याभिज्ञः m. one who is acquainted with Persian or Persian literature.

pharyush^{u} फरिशु or **phāryush^{u}** फरिशु । कर्कशः adj. (f. **phār^{i}sh^{ü}** फरिशू or **phārish^{ü}** फरिशू), rough, rugged, hard (lit. and met.) (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 64*a*, l. 13); harsh, cruel, unkind, (of language) cutting; hard, difficult to understand, intricate; difficult (to do) (K.Pr. 136, *parisui* for *pharyushuy*). **phār^{i}shĕ-kād hyuh^{u}** फरिशे-काँड् हिहु । अतिकर्कशः adj. (f. **-kād hish^{ü}** -काँड् हिशू), (of a vegetable) tough and rough (even after cooking). **-kāl** -काल् । दुर्भिक्षावसरः m. hard times, dearth, scarcity.

phryūst^{u} फ्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादकः adj. (f. **phrūts^{ü}** फ्रूचू, **phrīts^{ü}** फ्रीचू, or **phrūsh^{ü}** फ्रूछू; sg. dat. **phrēsě** फ्रेस्य or **phrēshě** फ्रेछ्य; m. sg. obl. **phrēsa** फ्रेस, **phrēsta** फ्रेस्त, **phrēta** फ्रेच, or **phrēsha** फ्रेछ), praiseworthy, commendable (cf. **atha-phr°**, p. 61*a*, l. 17); bearing good fruit, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (cf. **phal-ph°**, p. 692*a*, l. 7); cf. **phrūs^{u}** or **phrūst^{u}** and **phryūts^{u}**. **phrēsa-(phrēsta-** or **phrētsa-)kul^{u}** फ्रेस-(फ्रेस्त- or फ्रेच-)कुलु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. **-kuj^{i}** -कुजि or **-kuj^{ü}** -कुजू), a producer of good fruit, (a son, daughter, servant, etc.) a credit to his family, one who employs successfully property inherited or in his charge.

phryūts^{u} फ्यूचु i.q. **phryūst^{u}**, q.v.

pharzand फरज़ंद فرزند m. a son (El.; Rām. 1302, 1349, 1736).

ph^{a}s फ़्स । रोषः m. hidden rage in one person or in a body of persons, caused by opposition; general discontent or dissatisfaction; secret disaffection. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । रोषोद्भवः m.inf. such disaffection to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । रोषापादनम् m.inf. to cause, or be a cause of, such disaffection.

phās फास् । विभेदः m. a splitting open, tearing open; mutual hostility (esp. when secret), discord (Gr.Gr. 148). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । विभेदनम् m.inf. to split open (e.g. a fish for cleaning). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause mutual hostility (by slandering, etc.), to set at odds, embroil.

phis 1 फिस् । शङ्का m. doubt, hesitation (esp. when endeavouring to act according to another's private advice).

phis 2 फिस् m. in **phis-phis** फिस्-फिस् । मन्दसरोषालापः m. muttered rapid angry speech, angry mumbling (esp. in answer to one who is remonstrating); whispering (Gr.Gr. 13). **-phis-gŏtsur^{u}** -फिस्-ग्वचुरु । मन्दसरोषालापी adj. (f. **-phis gŏts^{ü}r^{ü}** -फिस् ग्वचूरू), one who habitually mutters when angry, as ab.; cf. **gŏts^{ü}r^{ü}**. **-phis lagun** -फिस् लगुन् । सरोषमन्दालापप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. muttering in anger, as ab., to be started.

phis 3 फिस् । लघुशिश्नेन्द्रियम् f. a child's penis (El., Gr.Gr. 13).

phīs फीस् । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance; the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel; cf. **phash 1.** **—karun** —करुन् । सुवेशविधानम् m.inf. to dress elegantly (esp. when one is poverty-stricken, but does not want the fact to be publicly known), to dress oneself up. **—wālun** —वालुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to strip off fine clothes; met. publicly to dishonour (a person), to abuse publicly.

phös^{i} फोसि । पाशः f. a noose (Śiv. 504, pl. nom. **phös^{i}** for **phāsě**, m.c.); esp. a hangman's noose (K.Pr. 29). Cf. **phūs^{i}**.

phāsi dyun^{u} फासि दिनु । पाशवधः m.inf. to execute by hanging, to hang (a criminal) (Gr.M.). **—lagun** —लगुन् । पाशवधानुभवः m.inf. to suffer death by hanging (in process of law, or by suicide, or accidentally, or by murder).

phūs फूस् m. old dry grass or straw (cf. **gās-ph°**, p. 307*b*, l. 1); rubbish, litter.

phūs^{i} फूसि । शिरस्त्राणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phōsě** फोस्य), a kind of cap, made of leather lined with wool, and peaked. According to tradition this is the kind of cap that in ancient times was worn by Yĕchs or Kobolds. It is believed that if anyone can find a Yĕch's cap and put it under a millstone, the Yĕch becomes his servant (K.Pr. 141). **—band gatshün^{ü}** —बन्द् गछूनू । अत्यन्ताधीनीभवनम् f.inf. 'the Yĕch's cap

to be fastened under a millstone'; hence (owing to falling into poverty) to become utterly dependent, to lose one's independence.

phū̃sⁱ फूँसि । पाशः f. a noose (El. *phā̃si*) (cf. **nāga-phº**, p. 624*a*, l. 33) (Rām. 702–4); esp. a hangman's noose. Cf. **phösⁱ**.

phasād फसाद् فساد m. corruptness, unsoundness, wrongness, wickedness, viciousness, depravity, iniquity (Rām. 1497); disorder, disturbance, mischief, violence, waste, ruin, sedition, rebellion, war; disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, quarrelling, quarrel, brawl. **—karun** —करुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to start a quarrel over some special cause (between oneself and someone). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to begin a quarrel (with someone). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । विरोधोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel or dispute to arise over some special cause.

phasāda-gorᵘ फसाद्-गॊरु । विरोधोत्पादकः m. (f. **-garin̄** -गरिञ्), a quarrel-manufacturer, one who sets people quarrelling (by insinuations, slander, or the like).

phasödⁱ फसॊदि فسادي । विरोधोत्पादकः adj. c.g. wicked, vicious, mischievous; factious, seditious, rebellious, turbulent, quarrelsome; a vicious or mischievous person, one who sets others quarrelling (by slander or the like); a turbulent fellow, a quarrelsome person, a brawler (Rām. 678).

phash 1 फश् । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance, the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel (cf. **masta-phº**, p. 601*a*, l. 1); cleanness, brightness (Gr.Gr. 134); cf. **phīs**. **-gash** -गश् । वेशपरिशीलना m. devotion to elegant apparel, etc., foppishness.

phash 2 फश् । प्रकम्पनवायुः, उन्मादः m. a violent wind-storm, a cyclone; madness, lunacy, eccentricity, craziness (cf. **mātⁱ-phº**, p. 602*a*, l. 46; **pitᵃrⁱ-phº**, s.v. **pitur 2**) (Gr.Gr. 135).

phash 3 फश् । मार्जनम्, लोपः, अङ्गमर्दनम् m. sweeping, sweeping away (dust, etc.) (cf. **duwan-phº**, p. 262*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 119); wiping out (writing, a painting, etc.); erasure (cf. **atha-phº**, p. 61*a*, l. 22, and **phēsh**); wiping out, dispersing (a crowd), dissipating (anything collected); 'leeping,' plastering (the ground with mud or cowdung) (cf. **brā̆d-phº**, p. 119*b*, l. 11; **liwan-phº**, p. 542*a*, l. 24); stroking, rubbing the limbs, rubbing (to allay itching, etc.) (cf. **kashĕn-phº**, p. 481*a*, l. 47; **mŏṭhi-phº**, p. 604*b*, l. 1) (K.Pr. 111); slightly applying anything, slightly performing any operation (cf. **lahawan-phº**, p. 516*a*, l. 47). **—anun** —अनुन् । विनाशः m.inf. to wipe out; destroy; to stop some work. **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । विनाशनम् m.inf. to sweep (away dirt, etc.), to wipe out, erase; to wipe out, destroy, dissipate, as ab.; to plaster (the ground); to stroke; to brush (the hair) (cf. **phash 1** and **masta-phº**, p. 601*a*, l. 1). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to rub (dat.) (Rām. 1293, 1367). **—phash dyunᵘ** —फश् द्युनु m.inf. to give rubbings (to), to keep rubbing (dat.) (Rām. 910).

phashĕ-kônᵘ फश-कोनु । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction, wiping out of existence (cf. **kônᵘ 1**). **-nāv** -नाव् । विनाशः f. 'a boat of destruction', wiping away, dissipating or destroying a collection of articles.

phāsh फाश् فاش । परुषवाक् adj. c.g. spread abroad, divulged, apparent, manifest, palpable, gross; (in Kāshmīrī) subst. m. abuse (esp. abuse charging a respectable woman with unchastity). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to divulge (dat.) (Rām. 194; H. xii, 7). **—paranⁱ** —परनि । दुर्वाक्यपरिभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to abuse (esp. to abuse a man by making charges against his female relatives) (Rām. 965).

phēsh फेश् । लोपः m. licking; wiping out, erasing (writing, a painting, etc.) (cf. **atha-phº**, p. 61*a*, l. 24, and **phash 3**); putting a stop to any work which is on the point of success. **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । लोपविधानम् m.inf. to wipe out, as ab.; to put a stop to any work on the point of success; to lick (cf. **phēshun**) (Rām. 398, 1174, 1393). **—lagun** —लगुन् । लुप्तीभवनम् m.inf. wiping out, as ab., to occur (to anything); (of some work on the point of being successfully completed) to be completely stopped.

phish फिश् in **kānⁱ-phish**, p. 147*b*, l. 5; i.q. **phyushᵘ 2**, q.v.

phoshᵘ फशु । प्रमादी adj. (f. **phüshᵘ** फशू), mad, eccentric, blundering, one who does things the wrong way, even when previously warned, one who acts contrary to custom; crazed; cf. **phash 2**. **phāshⁱ-pöthᵃr** फशि-पाथ्‌र् । उन्मत्तवृत्तिः m. acting like a mad man, eccentricity; crazy conduct.

phöshᵘ फांशू, see **phāhun**.

phashĕl फशल् । वेशासक्तः adj. c.g. one accustomed to wearing fashionable clothes, a dandy, a fop, well-dressed (Gr.Gr. 134).

phĕshĕl फ्यशल् or **phĕshil** फ्यशिल् । अप्रशस्तः adj. c.g. unlucky, bringing or indicating bad luck, ill-omened, sinister, detrimental (cf. **pōna-phº**, s.v. **pōn**) (K.Pr. 96). **—buthᵘ** —बुथु । अप्रशस्तदर्शनम्, अनिष्टफलसूचकदर्शनः m. an unlucky face, i.e. the sight of something unlucky (seen the first thing in

the day); a man with an unlucky face (the sight of which brings bad luck); cf. **buth^{i}-ph^{o}**, p. 142*b*, l. 34. **—kād^{a}r —काँद्र् । अप्रशस्तफलसूचकः** m. 'a baker who bakes ill-luck', one who at inopportune times (e.g. on a festive occasion) talks about unlucky subjects. **—kādaryun^{u} wān —काँदर्युनु वान् । अप्रशस्तफलसूचिसमाजः** m. an assembly or party of people engaged in ill-omened talk; a country full of such people, or a place where such people assemble. **—küṭ^{ü} —कंटू । अप्रशस्तकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **—kacĕ —कच्य**), an ill-omened daughter, a daughter who brings bad luck. **—kaṭh —कठ् । अप्रशस्तबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **—kaṭas —कटस्**), a son who brings bad luck. **—zang —ज़ंग् । अप्रशस्तशकुनम्** f. an ill omen, an omen prognosticating bad luck.

phashĕlad फश़लद् । सोन्मादः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phashĕladiñ फश़लदिञ्**), one who is mad, lunatic, eccentric, silly, crazy, one who acts contrary to custom in a crazy way (Gr.Gr. 135); one who is taken in, made a fool of (at a dinner party by making away with his food, drink, or the like); cf. **phash 2.** **—gatshun —गछुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be taken in, as ab. **—karun —करुन् । वञ्चितीकरणम्** m.inf. to take in a guest, as ab.

phĕshun फ्यशुन् or **phēshun फेशुन् । ओष्ठलेहः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyosh^{u} फ्योशु** or **phyūsh^{u} फ्यूशु**; 2 p.p. **phĕshyōv फ्यश्योव्** or **phēshyōv फेश्योव्**), to lick the lips (in thirst, fear, anxiety, etc.); to do this as a habit (cf. **atha phēshán^{i}**, to bite or wring the hands in token of regret, p. 61*a*, l. 27) (Rām. 1708); to be much distraught (indicating the fact, as ab.), to be tantalized.

phŏshun फ़ुशुन्, see **phŏshüñ^{u}**.

phēshĕnāwun फेशनावुन् । आतुरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēshĕnôw^{u} फेशनोवु**), to distress a person, to make a person distraught, esp. to tantalize; cf. **phĕshun**. **phēshĕnôw^{u}-mot^{u} फेशनोवु-मतु । आतुरीक्षतः** perf. part. (**phēshĕnöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} फेशनांवू-मंचू**), tantalized, etc., as ab.

phŏshüñ^{u} फ़ुशंञ् or (Gr.Gr. 174) **phushüñ^{u} फुशंञ् । अन्तःकोपः** conj. 1. (This verb is impersonal, and the person by whom anger is felt is put in the dative; moreover, when the verbal form is capable of expressing gender, it is put into the feminine. Thus **phŏshān chĕs**, there is inward anger to him, i.e. he is inwardly angry; **phŏshĕs**, there will be inward anger to him, he will be inwardly angry; **phŏsh^{ü}s**, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 203, 215). The infinitive, however, may take also the m. form **phŏshun फ़ुशुन्**, the fem. form referring to the wrath of females (Gr.Gr. 120, 192). The 1 p.p. f. is **phŏsh^{ü} फ़ुशू**) inward anger to be felt (but not exhibited), secret resentment to be felt, secret umbrage to be taken; cf. **ph^{a}sun**. **phŏsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} फ़ुशू-मंचू । अन्तःकोपाविष्टः** perf. part. f. secret wrath felt (by some one, dat.).

phashĕr फश्यर् । उन्मत्तकल्पता m. acting like a lunatic, acting (even when warned) against custom, craziness, eccentricity.

phish^{ü}r^{ü} फिशरू । प्रस्राववाहिनाडी f. the urethra.

phŏsh^{e}rāvüñ^{u} फ़ुशरावंञ । अन्तारोषाविष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (this verb is a feminine impersonal, and is treated like **phŏshüñ^{u}**, q.v. The 1 p.p. f. is **phŏsh^{e}röv^{ü} फ़ुशरांवू**), inward anger to be caused to be felt by (dat.) a person, as in **phŏsh^{e}rāwān chĕs**, inward anger is caused to be felt by him, i.e. so-and-so causes him to be inwardly angry. **phŏsh^{e}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} फ़ुशरांवू-मंचू । अन्तःकोपसमुत्पादना** perf. part. f. that by which inward anger has been caused to enter, that which has produced inward anger (used impersonally in the f.).

phishis फिशिस्, see **phyush^{u}**.

phēshĕwun^{u} फेशवुनु । ओष्ठलेहनासक्तः n.ag. (f. **phēshĕvüñ^{u} फेशवंञ्**), one who exhibits distress or tantalization by licking his lips (cf. **phĕshun**).

phisk फिस्क فسق m. vicious or immoral conduct, sin, iniquity, impiety; immorality, adultery, obscenity, impudence. **phiska-palav फिस्क-पलव । अपर्याप्तवसनम्** m. 'a garment of indecency', a garment too small (not sufficient to keep the body warm, or doing so only with difficulty).

ph^{a}sakár^{i} फसकरि । विक्लथा विस्रस्तः adj. c.g. (of some solid food) decayed (so that at a touch it will fall to pieces), rotten. **—gatshun —गछुन् । विस्रस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become decayed (as ab.), to go bad. **—karun —करुन् । विस्रस्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to spoil food (by ignorantly treating it so that it decays or goes bad).

phīsal फीसल् । वेशपरिशीलनोपलचितः adj. c.g. well-dressed, elegant, fashionable.

phasāna फसान فسانه m. a tale, fiction, romance; (false) vaunting, gasconade, rodomontade (Rām. 1405).

ph^{a}sun फसुन् । रुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ph^{a}syōv फस्योव्**), inward anger to be felt, secret resentment to be experienced. Cf. **phŏshüñ^{u}**.

phasun 1 फसुन् । (बद्धो)निरुद्धीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phos^{u} फंसु**; 2 p.p. **phasōv फसोव्**), to be (or become) noosed, ensnared, entrapped, caught (Gr.Gr. 205); to be entangled, to stick (as in mud, or a narrow passage). The causal of this verb is **phasanāwun**

or phasᵃrāwun (Gr.Gr. 174). **phosᵘ-motᵘ 1** फसु-मतु । निबद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phüsᵘ-müsᵘ** फंसू-मंचू), noosed, ensnared, caught; entangled, stuck, as ab.

phasun 2 फसुन् । विभिन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phosᵘ** फंसु; 2 p.p. **phasōv** फसोव्), to become opened, split open, dismembered, made tender (e.g. by pounding or by cooking), to be boiled to rags. **phosᵘ-motᵘ 2** फंसु-मतु perf. part. (f. **phüsᵘ-müsᵘ** फंसू-मंचू), broken up, made tender, as ab.

phasanâwun फसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phasanôwᵘ** फसनोवु), i.q. **phaṣᵃrāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

phsar फ़सर् । दाहापच्या चर्मोत्कृत्तिः f. a broken skin or blister caused by burning, scalding, or the like. **phsara wasañĕ** फ़सर वसञ । दाहापच्या चर्मविस्रंसोद्भवः f. pl. inf. blisters or breakings of the skin to be caused by burning, scalding, or the like.

phāsᵃr फासर् । विरोधोत्पादकः m. (f. **phösᵃrĕñ** फासर्यञ्), one who causes hostility between mutual friends (by slander or the like), one who sets people at odds, an embroiler (Gr.Gr. 148). Cf. **phās.**

phīsurᵘ फीसुरु । सुवेशविधानशीलः m. (f. **phīsürᵘ** फीसरू), one who is in the habit of wearing fine clothes, a fop, dandy, exquisite.

phaṣᵃran फसरन् । बद्धीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **phaṣᵃrüñᵘ** फसरंञू), noosing, entangling, catching, trapping; entangling (a person in some unpleasant work or business), inveigling, involving, implicating.

phᵃsᵃrun फ़सरुन् । सरोषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phᵃsᵒrᵘ** फ़सरु), to cause a person to be inwardly wrathful, to fill with inward anger (by opposing him, by non-compliance, or the like).

phaṣᵃrun 1 फसरुन् । बद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣᵒrᵘ** फंसरु), to noose, entangle, catch, trap (Gr.Gr. 7); to entangle (a person in some unpleasant work or business), to inveigle, involve, implicate; cf. **phösᵃrun, phösᵃrāwun. phaṣᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** फसरु-मतु। बद्धीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phaṣᵘrᵘ-müsᵘ** फसरू-मंचू), entangled, etc. (by some one); inveigled, involved, etc. (by some one).

phaṣᵃrun 2 फसरुन् । विभिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣᵒrᵘ** फसरु), to make tender by cooking, to boil to rags. **phaṣᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 2** फसरु-मतु perf. part. (f. **phaṣᵘrᵘ-müsᵘ** फसरू-मंचू), boiled to rags, etc., as ab.

phösᵃran फासरन् । विरोधना f. (sg. dat. **phösᵃrüñᵘ** फासरंञू), mutual hostility (roused between friends by slander or the like). Cf. **phās.**

phösᵃrun फासरुन् । आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phösᵒrᵘ** फासरु), i.q. **phaṣᵃrun 1,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 1); esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to ascertain the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over. **phösᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** फासरु-मतु । आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phösᵘrᵘ-müsᵘ** फासरू-मंचू), i.q. **phaṣᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 1,** q.v.; won over to the other side, as ab.

phösᵃrĕñ फासर्यञ् । विरोधोत्पादिका f. of **phāsᵃr,** q.v.

phisarāray फिसराराय् f. whispering, in **kānᶦ-phisarāray,** p. 448*b*, l. 21.

phᵃsᵃrāwun फ़सरावुन् । अन्तारुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phᵃsᵃrôwᵘ** फ़सरोवु), i.q. **phᵃsᵃrun,** q.v.

phaṣᵃrāwun फसरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣᵃrôwᵘ** फसरोवु), i.q. **phaṣᵃrun 1,** q.v. (cf. **atha phᵒ,** p. 61*a*, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 174).

phösᵃrāwun फासरावुन् । आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phösᵃrôwᵘ** फासरोवु), i.q. **phaṣᵃrun 1,** q.v.; esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opposite party over to one's own side (in order to learn the opponents' secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. **phösᵃrun, phaṣᵃrāwun, phāsawun. phösᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** फासरोवु-मतु । अनुवर्तिताम् (आयत्तताम्) आपादितः perf. part. (f. **phösᵃrövᵘ-müsᵘ** फासरावू-मंचू), i.q. **phösᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **phösᵃrun,** q.v.

phĕsta फ्यस्त, **phĕstis** फ्यस्तिस्, see **phyostᵘ.**

phāsawun फासवुन् । विभेदनम्, आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāsowᵘ** फासवु), to split open, tear open; to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to learn the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. **phösᵃrāwun. phāsowᵘ-motᵘ** फासवु-मतु । विभेदितः, आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phāsüvᵘ-müsᵘ** फासवू-मंचू), split open, etc., as ab.; won over, as ab.

phta फ़त in **phta-phta** फ़त-फ़त । क्षुद्रखण्डानि m. scraps, small bits (of something worn out or gone bad); cf. **phuta. phta-phta gatshun** फ़त-फ़त गछुन् । क्षुद्रखण्डशश्छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. (worn-out garments or food gone bad) to become small scraps, break up into little pieces. —**karun** —करुन् । क्षुद्रखण्डशतश्छेदनम्, विलासविधानम् m.inf. to tear, or break up (clothes, food, etc.) into small scraps; met. to put on a false appearance of enjoyment (by painting oneself, anointing, decorating oneself, wearing ornaments, etc.). Cf. **phiṭa.**

phaṭa फट m. in the following:— **phaṭa-phaṭa āsun** फट-फट आसुन् । अत्यभिमानोद्भवः m.inf. great pride to occur (on account of some small amount of wealth, knowledge, talent, or the like), to have an overweening opinion of oneself, to give oneself airs

for a petty reason, to show foolish pretensions, be puffed up. **-phaṭa karun** -फट करुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भावनम् m.inf. to show such unfounded pride. **-phaṭa karawunᵘ** -फट करवुनु । उद्भवद्यौवनावयवः n.ag. (f. **-phaṭa karaviinᵘ** -फट करवंञ्), one who shows such pride (esp. said of a young fellow full of self-conceit); (of a clever fellow), one who prides himself on some newly-acquired knowlege. **-phaṭa lagun** -फट लगुन् । अतिमदोद्भवः m.inf. such pride to be felt (by a person unworthy of showing it).

phāta फात in **phāta-kŏnḍal** फात-क्रंडल । दुर्गतवृत्तिः f. a draggle-tail woman, a sloven, a slut, a dowdy (a dirty woman who habitually acts like a beggar woman, going about in dirty worn-out clothes, even if she need not). **phāta-müṭsᵘ** फात-मंचू । दरिद्रवृत्तिः f., id. **-phākⁱrŏñᵘ** -फंकिरांञू । दुर्गतवृत्तिः f., id.

phatú, see **phŏtᵘ**.

phĕtⁱ फ्यति, see **phyotᵘ**.

phĕṭᵘ 1 फ्यंटू । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः f. (sg. dat. **phĕci** फ्यचि), so much fine powder as can be taken up by the finger-tips, e.g. a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 218); cf. **phyoṭᵘ** and **phyokᵘ 2.** **phĕci ṭsᵘṭsᵘ** फ्यचि चूँचूँ । चुद्रवृत्तिकः m. great wealth which should be employed liberally, but which is employed in beggarly pinches.

phĕṭᵘ 2 फ्यंटू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phĕci** फ्यचि), bad news, false scandal, scandalous gossip, calumny, evil report provoking mutual quarrelling, mutual fear, pain, distress, grief, or interfering with success (cf. **khŏda-ph°**, p. 392*b*, l. 8). **—pĕñᵘ** —प्यञ्ञू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिश्रुतिः f.inf. such false information to be heard. **—trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावंञ्। दुष्प्रवृत्तिख्यापनम् f.inf. to spread or whisper such false information, to utter scandalous gossip. **—ṭshunüñᵘ** —छुनंञू । दुर्वार्तया विरोधाद्यापादनम् f.inf. to cause fear, pain, distress, grief, quarrelling, injury to another's work, etc., by such false scandal.

phiṭa फिट in the following:— **phiṭa phiṭa lagun** फिट फिट लगुन् । मदाविष्टी-(चीवी-)भवनम् m.inf. intoxication or excitement caused by the obtainment of some specially fine garment, ornaments, good quality, or the like, or by the obtainment of some extraordinary thing. Cf. **phta** and **phiṭun.**

phōta फोत (? cf. فوطه) । काचमुक्ता m. an artificial pearl (made of powdered glass melted down) (according to El. a kind of composition of which necklaces are made) (Śiv. 1310; YZ. 24, 27). **-dörᵘ** -दांरू । काचमुक्ताभूषितपुत्रिका f. a child's doll decked with imitation pearls; cf. **dörᵘ 4.** **-gorᵘ** -गरु । काचमणिशिल्पी m. (his wife **-gārⁱ-bāy** -गरि-बाय्; a woman who follows the profession is **-gürᵘ** -गंरू), a maker of imitation pearls. **-lar** -लर् । काचमुक्तायष्टिः f. a string of artificial pearls. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । काचमुक्ताफलम् m. a single artificial pearl. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । काचमणिविक्रयी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an itinerant seller of artificial pearls.

phŏṭᵘ फ़ुटु । कण्डोलः m. a large basket (El. *phaut*, a basket lined with *bójpatr*, i.e. **burza,** birch-bark) (cf. **dājĕ-ph°**, p. 202*b*, l. 37; **dā-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 16; **hurⁱ-ph°**, p. 347*a*, l. 1; **mĕtsi-ph°**, p. 609*a*, l. 10) (El. *phatú*; Gr.Gr. 27, 37; W. 128, 142; Śiv. 1615; Rām. 621; YZ. 258, *photi*; K.Pr. 36, 119).

phŏṭⁱ-bāgay फ़ुटि-बागय् । कण्डोलैर्विभागः f. division by basketfuls. **-dandᵘrᵘ** -दंद्रू । कण्डोलप्रान्तावृतिः f. the edge of a basket. **-kāgᵃr** -काँगर् । हसन्तिकाविशेषः f. a large kind of *kāngrī*, or portable brazier, surrounded by basketwork. **-kōñᵘ** -कांञू । शाखाविशेषः f. the withy from which baskets are made, the basket-withy; cf. **kōñᵘ 2.** **-mēn** -मेन् । कण्डोलमानम् f. (sg. dat. **-mīñᵘ** -मीञू), measuring (grain, etc.) by basketfuls. **-palav** -पलव् । कण्डोलक्रयनिमित्तकवसनम् m. old clothes, which are exchanged with basketwork-sellers in exchange for their goods. **-sörᵘ** -सांरू । कण्डोलसंवहः f. conveying grain in baskets from the field to the house or the like.

phŏti phŏti muhim फ़ुति फ़ुति मुहिम् । अतिदारिद्र्यापातः m. the sudden fall of poverty (esp. on a rich person). **—phŏti phirith ṭshunun** —फ़ुति फिरिथ् छुनुन् । अतिसंपदागमः m. the sudden accession of wealth to a poor man (lit. (fate) to give in basketfuls).

phŏṭᵘ फ़ुट्ट or **phoṭᵘ 1** फंट्ट । अतिपाकः, प्रसूतिपाकः m. extreme cooking, cooking with the application of much or prolonged heat, intense boiling, boiling down to a small compass; esp. the extreme boiling down of food prepared as a regimen for a lying-in woman, for the first ten days after the child's birth. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रसवपाकप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to do boiling down, as ab.

phŏṭⁱ-(or **phaṭⁱ-**)**bata** फ़ुटि-(फंटि-)बत । अतिपक्कजलसाधितौदनम् m. rice boiled down to a third or fourth of the original quantity (used as a regimen for lying-in women and invalids). **-pākh** -पाख् । अतिपाकः m. (sg. dat. **-pākas** -पाकस्), boiling food down as a regimen, as ab. **-trēsh** -त्रेश् । अतिपक्कपानीयम् f. drinking water boiled down till it is reduced in quantity as ab. (given to the same people). **-wôñᵘ** -वोञू । अतिपक्कजलम् m., id.

photᵘ 2 फंट्ट । आश्वासनम् m. consolation, condolence, sympathetic language, comfort, encouragement. **phaṭⁱ dinⁱ** फंटि दिनि । आश्वासनम् m.pl.inf. to console; to encourage.

phoṭu 3 फटु adj. (f. **phüṭü 1 फटू**; for **2**, see s.v.) (properly the p.p. of **phaṭun**, q.v., but used as an adj. —°), split, cracked, broken (cf. **aḍa-ph°**, p. 11*b*, l. 32; **kana-ph°**, p. 448*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 9, 10, 209); sunken in water, drowned (cf. **kŏla phäṭi gatshun**, p. 437*b*, l. 23).

phäṭi फटि used as adv. in the following:— **dam phäṭi gatshun**, p. 216*b*, l. 7; **dam phäṭi karun**, id., l. 11; **kŏla phäṭi gatshun**, as ab.

phuta फुत in **phuta-phuta फुत-फुत । चुद्रखण्डानि** m. tiny pieces (such as the result of the crumbling of decayed leaves or paper); cf. **phta**. **-phuta gatshun -फुत गछुन् । चुद्रखण्डशोभवनम्** m.inf. to crumble, as ab. **-phuta karun -फुत करुन् । वेशविधानम्** m.inf. to crumble (something), as ab.; met. to adorn oneself (as a lover, male or female, before an assignation).

phuṭa फुट f. a morbid swelling, in **dŏda-phuṭa**, p. 189*b*, l. 46; i.q. **phuṭh 1**, q.v.

phuṭu 1 फुटु m. a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**); i.q. **phuṭh 1**, q.v.

phuṭu 2 फुटु adj. (f. **phuṭü 1 फुटू**, sg. dat. **phucĕ फुच्य**), (properly 1 p.p. of **phuṭun**, q.v.), broken, used —° as in **banda-ph°**, p. 111*a*, l. 23; **daṇdari-ph°**, p. 226*a*, l. 49; **hĕnga-ph°**, p. 339*a*, l. 46; **lanjĕ-ph°**, p. 526*a*, l. 30; **nala-ph°**, p. 632*a*, l. 29. **—phrôṭu —फ्रोटु । भग्नद्रव्यसमुदायः** m. a pile of broken pieces, a rubbish-heap.

phuṭü 2 फुटू । वलिः f. (sg. dat. **phucĕ फुच्य**), a fold, plait, pucker, crease (all with idea of the beginning of a break); a wrinkle (El.); met. doubt or suspicion raised by a mystery heard in conversation. —° a broken piece of anything, something broken (cf. **aina-ph°**, p. 30*b*, l. 9; **kalama-ph°**, p. 440*a*, l. 1; **kangañi-ph°**, p. 457*a*, l. 18; **kangävi-ph°**, p. 457*a*, l. 35; **käri-ph°**, p. 467*a*, l. 4; **lĕjĕ-ph°**, p. 517*a*, l. 5).

phüṭü 2 फटू (for **1**, see **phoṭu 3**) **। पटलकोष्ठिका** f. a little cupboard under the roof of a house, an attic-closet (used as a store-room). **phŏcĕ फ्वच । पचद्वारोर्ध्वभागस्थानम्** f.pl. an open space or niche over a window or side door of a house (in which firewood is kept to dry).

phuṭadār फुटदार् । भङ्गियुतः adj. c.g. (of something in metal) full of cracks or deep scratches (likely to end in cracks); (of cloth, paper, etc.), covered with creases (liable to cause tears); (of a conversation or the like) filled with intricacy or covert allusions (and leaving a shade of doubt or suspicion).

***phaṭh* फठ्** in **phaṭh-kār फठ्-कार् । धिक्करणम्** m. reproach, censure, vocal blame. **—kārun —कारुन् । धिक्करणम्** m.inf. to reproach, censure. **—kôru-motu —कोरु-मतु । धिक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **—körü-mütsü —कोरू-मंचू**), reproached, censured.

phāṭh फाठ् m. (sg. dat. **phāṭas फाटस**), in **phāṭh karun फाठ् करुन् । विभेदनम्** m.inf. to split (something), to tear asunder down the middle (something long, such as a wooden post or the like).

phatah फतह् (فتح) or **phatah फतह्** or **phatih फतिह्** m. victory, conquest, triumph (El. *fatah*); used as a proper name; esp. derisively as a pompous title (K.Pr. 169). So **phatih pharăngi**, 'Mr. Englishman,' a caricatured Englishman (K.Pr. id.). **-kaḍal -कदल्** m. N. of a bridge over the Jehlam in Śrinagar (El.); **-mand -मंद** فتحمند adj. c.g. victorious, triumphant (El. *fatahmand*).

phith फिथ् in the following:— **phith phith lagun फिथ् फिथ् लगुन् । अनुचितप्रवृत्तौ अत्युत्सुकत्वम्** m.inf. yearning or attempting to do some impossible action to be experienced (esp. of a child trying to walk before it can do so).

phĩṭh फीँठ् । आघातः f. (sg. dat. **phĩṭi फीँटि**), a severe blow or stroke (from a stone or stick suddenly hurled); esp. a blow on the eye or other part of the body from such a thing as the edge of a shawl suddenly thrown up, or a finger or stick suddenly thrust out. **—dĩñü —दिञू । आहननम्** f.inf. to give such a blow. **—lagüñü —लगंञू । आघातापातः** f.inf. such a blow to be received.

phŏṭh फ्वठ् । पाकगुलिका m. (sg. dat. **phŏṭas फ्वटस**), a lump occurring in a dish of boiled rice or the like (due to bad cooking, as each grain should be separate).

phŏṭa-ras फ्वट-रस । असम्यक्पाकः m. bad cooking (in which lumps as ab. are produced). **-sas -सस । असंयुक्तरसदाली** m. dāl- or pease-pottage badly cooked (with lumps in it). **-wãgun -वाँगुन् । दुर्वृत्तबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wãganas -वाँगनस**), a naughty bold boy.

phōth फोथ् (= فوت) m. (sg. dat. **phōtas फोतस**), death. **—gatshun —गछुन् । विनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. destruction or bringing to naught to occur. **—karun —करुन् । विनाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy, bring to naught (a thing, quality, business, etc.).

phuṭh 1 फुठ् f. (sg. dat. **phuṭi फुटि**), a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. **phuṭa** and **phuṭu**, also **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**.

phuṭh 2 फुठ् f. (sg. dat. **phuṭi फुटि**), breakage, a crease, crack, split, flaw (Gr.Gr. 126); discord, dissension, feud; cf. **phūṭh**. **—atsüñü —अच़ञू । वव्युद्भवः** f.inf. a crack to come, a crease to appear (in leather, paper, or the like); the seeds of dissension between mutual friends to come into existence. **—dĩñü —दिञू ।**

वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease between the nails (in a paper, or the like, preparatory to tearing it). —hĕnᵘ —ह्यनू । वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease (for folding). -kara -कर । परिशेषः m. the remainder, what remains over. —tsānūñᵘ —त्सानंन्नू । वलियोजना f.inf. to form a crease (in cloth, paper, or the like, by drawing between the finger-nails); (by calumny or the like) to plant a seed of dissension between two mutual friends.

phuṭa-wād फुट-वाद् । क्षुद्रसंकलनः m. very small coin or the like (esp. when employed in making large payments). **-wôṭᵘ** -वोट्टु । भङ्गसंधुपेतः, भग्नद्रव्यम् adj. (f. **-wöṭᵘ** -वाटू), joined after a break, that of which the cracks have been repaired; small coins, small change; a collection of broken useless things (dishes, ornaments, etc.).

phūṭh फूठ m. (sg. dat. **phūṭas** फूटस), discord, dissension, split, quarrel, feud; cf **phuth 2.** **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । विरोधापातः m.inf. dissension to arise or take place (between or among), to be divided (in opinion, etc.). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । विरोधप्रेरणा m.inf. to sow discord (between or among), to set by the ears.

phōṭhakh फोठख् । संचयपूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phōṭaki** फोटकि), the having succeeded in accumulating everything that one wants, complete well-being, full prosperity, affluence.

phaṭhkürᵘ फठ्कक्रू । लवण(रस)विशेषः f. sulphate of alumina, alum.

phuṭᵃjⁱ फुट्ज़ि or **phuṭᵘjᵘ** फुट्ज़ू । पोटलिका f. (f. of **phuṭulᵘ**, q.v.), a small bundle (of clothes or the like) (Gr.Gr. 35); a packet, a parcel, a bundle (cf. **buhᵃrⁱ-phᵒ**, p. 96*b*, l. 28; **burza-phᵒ**, p. 130*b*, l. 47; **dā-phᵒ**, p. 230*b*, l. 20; **khanḍa-phᵒ**, p. 403*a*, l. 1; **nāsti-phᵒ**, p. 659*a*, l. 5) (Gr.M.).

phōṭka फोट्क । निर्धनः m. a poverty-stricken man (in spite of his being industrious and apparently well-to-do).

phāṭⁱla फतिल (= فتيله) । वर्तिकाविशेषः m. a thick kind of lamp-wick (made of cotton rolled between the palms of the hands). **-khōbᵘ** -खूबु । शिरस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of quilted cap worn in the cold weather, in which the quilting is stuffed with wick-like rolls of cotton; cf. **-ṭūpⁱ**, bel. **-koshᵘ** -कशु । वर्तिकासाधकः m. one whose profession it is to make the cotton-rolls for these hats. **-phamb** -फम्ब् । वर्तिकातूलः m. cotton suitable for making lamp-wicks; cotton which is obtained by teasing out a lamp-wick. **-ṭūpⁱ** -टूपि । शिरस्त्रविशेषः f., i.q. **-khōbᵘ**, ab.

phuṭal फुटल । वलियुतः adj. c.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered.

phuṭulᵘ फुटुलु । बद्धद्रव्यम् m. a large parcel, a large package (cf. **nāsti-phᵒ**, p. 659*a*, l. 6); (a small bundle is **phuṭᵃjⁱ**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35). **phuṭᵃlⁱ khasanⁱ** फुट्लि खसंनि । श्वयथूद्भवः m.pl. inf. 'bundles to rise', i.e. swellings, lumps, or intumescence to rise on the body (from disease, a beating, etc., or the swelling of the eyelids from weeping).

phuṭilad फुटिलद् । आपन्नवलिकः adj. c.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered; (of a conversation or the like) full of mystery, containing covert or indirect meaning.

phaṭun फटुन् । विभिन्नीभवनम्, उद्भेदः, निमज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phoṭᵘ** फटु, f. **phacĕ** फच्य, Gr.Gr. 209; 2 p.p. **phacyōv** फच्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to be torn, to be split, to crack, burst, break, be torn, be rent (cf. **ȧchⁱ phaṭaňĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 8; **atha phaṭȧnⁱ**, p. 61*a*, l. 32; **bôgᵘ phaṭun**, p. 132*a*, l. 5; **gagᵘ̈rᵘ phaṭūñᵘ**, p. 280*a*, l. 25; **lāy phaṭūñᵘ**, p. 543*a*, l. 29; **naphᵃts phᵒ**, p. 645*b*, l. 15; **phĕl phᵒ**, p. 693*a*, l. 35; **pōna phaṭūñᵘ**, s.v. **pōna**) (Gr.Gr. 30, 171, 204, 209, 225; Gr.M.; W. 142; K. 381, 1114; H. x, 12; YZ. 150; K.Pr. 80, 170); to show the mark of a crack (between two pieces joined together); to burst forth in large numbers (e.g. a crop of boils) (cf. **phĕl phaṭȧnⁱ**, p. 693*a*, l. 33); to sprout, shoot, germinate (cf. **ḍambi phᵒ**, p. 218*a*, l. 25; **lĕmbi pampōsh phᵒ**, p. 524*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 204, W. 146, Śiv. 1023); to burst open (as corn in roasting); to burst forth, spout out (as through an opened aperture) (K. 195, 237; K.Pr. 165, 255); to burst (with joy, pride, or the like) (cf. **pīṭhi phᵒ**, s.v. **pīṭh**); to be immersed, to sink, drown, be plunged (into) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10, 204; Gr.M.; Śiv. 707, 1569, 1833; K. 488); to be plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct, or the like); to be stuck (in mud) (Gr.M.).

phaṭun lāyĕkh फटुन् लायख् । विनिपाताहः adj. (f. **phaṭūñᵘ lāyĕkh** फटंन्नू लायख्), (used in reproach or cursing) worthy of being split or drowned, fit to be destroyed.

phāṭⁱ phāṭⁱ nērun फंटि फंटि नेरुन । धृष्टीभवनम m.inf. to become bold, impudent, rude, insolent; to become profligate, abandoned.

phoṭᵘ-moṭᵘ फटु-मंतु । निमग्नः perf. part. (f. **phüṭᵘ-mütsᵘ** फटू-मंचू), split, cracked; sprouted; plunged (into deep water), drowned (K. 488); met. plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct).

phaṭān phrāṭān फटान् फ्राटान् । (बद्धलविवादावनन्तरम्) अन्ततः adv. splitting (the difference); hence, finally, ultimately, at the end of it all (u.w. vbs. indicating the conclusion or arbitrament of a quarrel, dispute, or the like). Cf. **phrāṭh.**

phaṭith bĕhun फटिथ् ब्यहुन् m.inf. to burst and collapse (e.g. an over-full sack) (K.Pr. 158). —**drāmotᵘ** —द्रामतु । प्रस्फुटितः, नियमाग्रयादेः बहिर्भूतः perf. part. (f. —**drāmüṭsᵘ** —द्रामंचू), sprouted, germinated; sprouted, issued forth, become manifest, become famous; issued forth (from rule), gone beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । उद्भिद्य स्फुटनम् m.inf. to sprout, germinate; to sprout, issue forth, become manifest, become famous (Śiv. 25); to burst forth, issue forth violently (Rām. 728, 1406, 1613); to issue forth (from rule), to go beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । प्रस्फुटनम् m.inf. to burst open (e.g. a full bag or case from a sudden blow); to burst, pop (as grain in roasting); to burst forth, become dissipated, fling oneself into debauchery; to burst forth, be thrust out (**āyĕs phaṭith zĕv,** his tongue burst forth (from his mouth, when knocked down senseless), Rām. 483); to put out (the tongue in thirst, fatigue, shame, etc.) (Rām. 1091).

phāṭun फाँट्न् । अन्तरग्निदाहेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phõṭᵘ** फोंटु, f. **phõṭü** फाँटू, dat. **phãcĕ** फाँच्य; 2 p.p. **phãcyōv** फाँच्योव), to clean the interior by the application of fire (e.g. of a vessel which has formerly contained clarified butter, oil, or other greasy substance). **phõṭᵘ-motᵘ** फोंटु-मतु । अन्तर्दाहेन शोधितः perf. part. (f. **phõṭü-müṭsᵘ** फाँटू-मंचू), cleaned out by fire, as ab.

phẽṭun फेँट्न् or **phĩṭun** फीँट्न् । क्षुद्रशिरोवेष्टनम् m. sg. dat. **phẽ(phĩ)ṭanas** फेँ(फीँ)टनस्), a kind of small turban (esp. one meagre and worn out) (cf. **dastār-ph°**, p. 256*b*, l. 26) (K.Pr. 119); a small cloth (cf. **dajĕ-ph°**, p. 203*a*, l. 37). Cf. **phĩtun.**

phitna फितन فتنه m. discord, conflict, civil war, revolt, revolution, mutiny. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to revolt (El.).

phitnī फितनी m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.). Cf. **kokan-bēr.**

phiṭun फिट्न् । मदोल्लासः m. (sg. dat. **phiṭanas** फिटनस्), the feeling of intoxication or pride felt by the wearing of fine dress, ornaments, etc., in public, coxcombery, foppery. Cf. **phiṭa.**

phĩtun फीँतुन् । क्षुद्रखण्डम् m. a small piece of cloth, leather, paper, etc., cut or torn off from the main piece (cf. **dajĕ-ph°**, p. 203*a*, l. 40). Cf. **phẽṭun.**

phĩtánⁱ gaṭshánⁱ फीँतंनि गछंनि । क्षुद्रच्छेदीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become torn into small pieces. —**karánⁱ** —करंनि । क्षुद्रखण्डशो विभेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or tear into small pieces, as ab., to cut or tear up into fragments.

phuṭun फुट्न् । भङ्गः, ग्रसनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phuṭᵘ** फुटु, f. **phuṭü** फुटू, dat. **phucĕ** फुच्य; 2 p.p. **phucyōv** फुच्योव. Its causal is **phuṭanāwun** फुटनावुन् or **phuṭᵃrāwun** फुट्रावुन्, Gr.Gr. 174), to be broken, smashed, broken down (cf. **bāna phuṭánⁱ**, p. 109*b*, l. 49, and p. 110*a*, l. 21; **khōr phuṭun,** p. 410*a*, l. 11; **lyolᵘ ph°**, p. 544*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 126, 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 919, 933, 1659; K.Pr. 239); to burst out or forth, gush out; to be dispersed, be separated, detached; (of a limb) to be dislocated (cf. **khōr ph°**, p. 410*a*, l. 11; **nakh phuṭánⁱ,** p. 628*a*, l. 31) (Rām. 545, 779); to be tamed, brought low (e.g. a haughty person by grief), to be broken in (of a formerly naughty child or animal) (cf. **naphᵃṭs ph°**, p. 645*b*, l. 18) (K.Pr. 174); to be reduced, allayed, assuaged (e.g. a fever); to be broken, rendered useless, destroyed (cf. **parĕ phuṭañĕ,** s.v. **parĕ**).

phuṭᵘ-motᵘ फुटु-मतु । आत्मभङ्गः perf. part. (f. **phuṭü-müṭsᵘ** फुटू-मंचू), broken, smashed; burst forth; tamed, brought low, broken in; allayed, assuaged. **phuṭan-hār** फुटन-हार् । सुभङ्गः n.ag. e.g. that which is easily broken, fragile.

phaṭĕng फट्यंग m. an apricot (El., borrowed from Ladakhī *pha-tiṅ*).

phutang फुतंग । व्यथा m.pl. intense irritation, formication, fierce itching (necessitating scratching). —**tulánⁱ** —तुलंनि । तोदनम् m. pl. inf. to cause itching, to rouse itching. —**wŏthánⁱ** —व्रथंनि । व्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. such itching to arise.

phāṭanāwun फाटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāṭanôwᵘ** फाटनोवु), to cleave, to split (El., Gr.Gr. 171); to plunge into, to immerse, drown (something) (Śiv. 1755). Cf. **phāṭawun** and **phaṭun.**

phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭanôwᵘ** फुटनोवु), i.q. **phuṭᵃrun** and **phuṭᵃrāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 204).

phatapāla फतपाल । निःसारः m. sapless, pithless, outwardly fine or prosperous but worthless within.

phŏtᵃr फ्वतर् or **phŏtüᵃrü** फ्वतॣ । लघुकण्डोलः f. a kind of small wicker basket (cf. **dājĕ-ph°**, p. 202*b*, l. 39; **dã-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 6, 37; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1247).

phutūra फुतूर (= فتور) m. languor, weakness, infirmity; defect, imperfection, unsoundness; coolness; discord, quarrelling, quarrel, row, riot. **phutūra tulun** फुतूर तुलुन् । कलहोत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise discord; bring about quarrelling (by slander, causing opposition, or the like). —**wŏthun** —व्रथुन् । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. quarrelling or discord to arise.

phuṭᵃran फुट्रन । अधिक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **phuṭᵃrüñᵘ** फुट्रंञ्), uttering reproof or the like (against some ill-conducted person), breaking in (a boor to good manners) (Gr.Gr. 121). —**karüñᵘ** —करंञ् । विनयनम् f.inf. to reproach, discipline (an unruly child).

phuṭᵃrun फुट्रुन् or **phuṭarun** फुटरुन् । विभेदनम्, विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭᵒrᵘ** फुट्रु), to break, smash (something) (cf. **hĕng phuṭarânⁱ**, p. 339a, l. 34; **khōr phuṭᵃrun**, p. 410a, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 121, 204; L.V. 26; Rām. 140, 552, 738; K. 350, 758, 825; K.Pr. 92, 139); to dislocate (a limb or the like) (H. ii, 11; xii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 57); to break (something) open (Rām. 405, K. 461); to disperse, separate, detach; to tame, break in (to good manners) (cf. **hāṭh phᵒ**, p. 358a, l. 8); to allay, assuage (e.g. a fever); to break with, give up (cf. **bāna-khörᵘ phuṭarüñᵘ**, p. 109b, l. 39); to exchange a coin or other money of high value for several of low value, to get small change for a bank-note or coin of value; to break or disobey (a command) (Rām. 1209, 1753).

phuṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ फुट्रु-मंतु । विभेदितः, शिथितः, विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **phuṭᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फुट्रु-मंछ़्), broken, smashed, dislocated; dispersed, separated; tamed, broken in; (of a fever, or the like) assuaged (by something); (of money of large value) turned into small coin, turned into small change.

phuṭᵃrith ṭshunun फुट्रिथ छ़ुनुन् । भञ्जनम् m.inf. to smash (something).

phitrāsālyūn फित्रासाल्यून् m. *Prangos pabularia* (El. *fitrásályún*). It is looked upon as a cure for rot in sheep (El.).

phatᵃrath फत्रथ् (= فترت) । क्लेशः f. (sg. dat. **phatᵃrüṭsᵘ** फत्रंछ़्), languor, debility; (in Kāshmīrī) weariness, distress, trouble, worry (preceding, or during the carrying out of any work or business, and so rendering its completion difficult). —**anüñᵘ** —अनंञ् । खेदापादनम् f.inf. deliberately to cause such trouble or weariness. —**yiñᵘ** —यिञ् । खेदापत्तिः f.inf. such trouble or weariness to be incurred (e.g. in searching for something lost, whether it be found or not).

phatᵃrüṭsᵘ-dār फत्रंछ़्-दार् । दुःसाध्यः adj. e.g. (of a work or business) full of worry, difficult to accomplish without much labour.

phuṭᵃrāwun फुट्रावुन् or **phuṭarāwun** फुटरावुन् । भेदनम्, भञ्जनम्, विनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭᵃrôwᵘ** फुट्रोवु), i.q. **phuṭᵃrun**, q.v., in all its meanings; to break, smash, shiver, shatter (cf. **dĕkas dūnⁱ phuṭarāwânⁱ**, p. 205a, l. 18, and **hāṭh phuṭarāwun**, p. 358a, l. 12) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 126, 1531, 1807; K. 824; YZ. 484; K.Pr. 87, 171, 187); to break (something) open, to burst (something) open (Gr.M.). **phuṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** फुट्रोवु-मंतु । भञ्जितः perf. part. (f. **phuṭᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फुट्रांवू-मंछ़्), i.q. **phuṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **phuṭᵃrun** (K.Pr. 11).

photuwā फतुवा = فتوى m. a notification of the law in or respecting a particular case; a decree, judgment, award, decision; an order, command (H. ii, 7, *photuwāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

phaṭawunᵘ फटवुनु । विभेदनार्हः, उद्भिद्यमानः, निमज्जन् n.ag. (f. **phaṭavüñᵘ** फटवंञ्), that which is being split; that which is ready to be split, or which is fit to be split; that which is sprouting, shooting, germinating (of a seed or the like); that which is plunged or being plunged into water; he who is plunged into disgrace (by bad conduct or the like); sinkable, of high specific gravity, that which will not float, heavy.

phāṭawun फाटवुन् । विभेदनम्, बाधनम्, निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāṭowᵘ** फाटोवु), to cause to burst, to burst (something), to split (cf. **bôsᵘ phᵒ**, p. 132a, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 164); (of clouds of smoke, extreme heat) to distress (a person by compelling him to hold his breath); to plunge (something into water). Cf. **phāṭanāwun.**

phāṭawan-wād फाटवन्-वाद् । मौनेन बाधनम् m. causing annoyance by remaining silent, holding one's tongue in spite of entreaties.

phāṭowᵘ-motᵘ फाटोवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, श्वासनिरोधविबाधितः, निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. **phāṭüvᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फाटंवू-मंछ़्), split (by some one); distressed (by having to hold one's breath); plunged (by some one into water).

phiṭawunᵘ फिटवुनु । मदेनोल्लसन् n.ag. (f. **phiṭavüñᵘ** फिटवंञ्), one who swaggers about in public (proud of one's fine clothes, high position, or the like), a fop, coxcomb.

phuṭawunᵘ फुटवुनु । भज्यमानः n.ag. (f. **phuṭavüñᵘ** फुटवंञ्), splitting, being broken, being smashed; easily broken, fragile; being broken in, being tamed, being brought to order, learning manners.

phĕṭsᵘ फ्यछ़् । दीर्घदशा f. a fringe (esp. when long) of a turban, shawl, or the like; (when whiskers and moustache are lacking) a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (cf. **dāri-phᵒ**, p. 238a, l. 29). Cf. **phaṭsh** and **phĕṭsh.**

phiṭsᵘ फिछ़् । विस्मृतिः f. forgetfulness (of past times or occurrences).

phĕṭsadār फ्यछ़दार् । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. fringed (of a turban, shawl, or the like), having long fringes; wearing long-fringed apparel.

phatsh फछ् । निःसारसूक्ष्मपटः, लघुश्मश्रु f. (sg. dat. **phatsi** फचि), weak, thin, fine, easily torn cloth, fine muslin (with holes in it like net); a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers) (cf. **phĕts^{ü}** and **phĕtsh**); the smaller of the two holes into which walnuts are thrown in the children's game called **mīri mīri phatsh.** The larger hole is called **mīr** (cf. **mīr 2** and (for an account of the game) K.Pr. 142, Śiv. 1015).

phĕtsh फ्यछ् । लघुश्मश्रु f. (sg. dat. **phĕtsi** फ्यचि), a thin, tail-like, scraggy beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers). Cf. **phĕts^{ü}** and **phatsh.**

phatsal फचल् । तनुश्मश्रुः m. one whose face has no hair on it except for a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard.

phĕtsal फ्यचल् । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. (of a cloak, turban, or the like) fringed, possessing a long fringe; (of a human being) wearing long-fringed clothes.

phĕtsun फ्यचुन् noted only in the compound **natsun phĕtsun**, p. 663*b*, l. 27, q.v.

phitsun फिचुन्, see **phitsüñ^{ü}.**

phitsüñ^{ü} फिचुंञू । विस्मृत्युद्भवः cong. 1 (1 p.p. f. **phits^{ü}** फिचू; this verb is conjugated impersonally in the feminine, and the person who forgets is put in the dat., as in **phitsān chĕs** फिचान् छ्यस्, there is forgetting to him, i.e. he forgets; so **phits^{ü}s,** he forgot), forgetting to occur; hence, with subject in dat., to forget (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 192, 203, 215). According to Gr.Gr. 120, 192, the infinitive of this verb may also be masculine. Thus, **phitsun** फिचुन्. **phits^{ü}-müts^{ü}** फिचू-मंचू । संपन्नविस्मृतिः perf. part. f. forgetting having occurred, forgotten (of something fem.).

phĕts^{a}r फ्यचर् । लघुदीर्घश्मश्रु (शिखा) f. a small, thin, tail-like beard (shaped like a fringe, cf. **phĕts^{ü}**); a lock of hair left on the top of the head (the rest being shaved), a topknot.

phĕtsawun फ्यचवुन् । अप्रत्यक्षहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phĕtsow^{u}** फ्यचंवु), to take secretly, carry off secretly (Gr.Gr. li).

phitsawun^{u} फिचवुनु । विस्मरन् n.ag. (f. **phitsavüñ^{ü}** फिचवंञू), *one who is forgetful, absent-minded.*

phĕw̃ फ्यँव् । उपहासशब्दानुकरणम्, मृगजन्तुविशेषः m. *making a sound indicating ridicule (with the intention of making some one angry); a certain hunting animal which is said to follow a lion and to indicate its passage by a low growl, ?a porcupine* (cf. **lōh** and **pŏtsha-lôw^{u}**; but El. *phú*, a dog, and *loh*, a fox).

pihawun^{u} पिहवुनु । पेषणकृत् n.ag. (f. **pihavüñ^{ü}** पिहवंञू), *one who is grinding (wheat, etc.), a grinder, a miller.*

pihawañ पिहवञ् । पेषणभृतिः f. *wages paid for grinding, a miller's fee.*

phāwār फँवार् । उच्चैर्जलप्रवहणनालिकात्मयन्त्रम् m. a syringe or pipe for distributing a high shower of water from a ground-level reservoir in a garden, etc. **—wŏthán^{i}** —व्वथंनि । उच्चैर्धाराप्रवहणम् m. pl. inf. a shower of water from such a machine to spout out; (blood) to spout out (from a wound, etc.).

phuwas फुवस्, see **phū.**

phöyida फांयिद فائدہ, or **phaida** फैद or **phöda** फांद m. profit, advantage, benefit, good, avail, utility (K.Pr. 219, *pháidah*); gain, yield, interest (on money); El. *faida*. **-mand** -मंद् فائده مند adj. c.g. profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful, efficacious (El.). **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü}** -रंशू), useless, profitless, unavailing, of no use (El.).

phyāh फ्याह् m. in **phyāh barun** फ्याह् बरुन् । अत्यभीप्साकुलतानुभवः m.inf. to feel anxiety or solicitude (in the desire to prevent some apprehended evil) (K. 286). **—din^{i}** —दिनि । अत्यभीप्साकुलीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become filled with such solicitude.

phyoh^{u} फ्यंहु or **phyuh^{u}** फिहु । हिमुकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phĕhis** फ्यहिस् or **phihis** फिहिस्), a kind of paddle or broad spade used for removing snow from house-roofs, or for scraping up mud in the streets.

phyok^{u} 1 फ्यंकु । स्कन्धाङ्गम् m. (sg. dat. **phĕkis** फ्यकिस्), the shoulder (El. *phúk, phyuk, pyuk*) (Gr.M.); the shoulder of a garment.

phĕk^{i}-ör^{ü} फ्यकि-ओंरू । स्कन्धाधारिका f. a circlet of rope or the like put on the shoulder to support a burden carried thereon. **-dajal** -दजल् or **-dajĕl** -दज्यल् । स्कन्धे योजितखण्डकः adj. c.g. (of a garment) patched on the shoulder. **—gŏgal gatshán^{i}** —ग्वगल् गछंनि । स्कन्धभारक्लेशानुभवः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to become turnips, the shoulders to become blistered from carrying a heavy burden. **-gav** -गव । जीर्णछिन्नस्कन्धभागः m. a garment of which the shoulder is tattered and torn (cf. **gāv 1**). **-hol^{u}** -हंलु । वक्रस्कन्धः m. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हंजू), (of a person, a picture, a garment) crooked shouldered. **-phol^{u} 1** -फंलु । स्कन्धास्थि m. the round bone of the shoulder; a shoulder of mutton. **-phol^{u} 2** -फंलु adj. (f. **-phüj^{ü}** -फंजू), broken shouldered; shoulder-weary. **—phalán^{i}** —फलंनि । स्कन्धखेदः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be split, pain in the shoulder due to frequently carrying heavy burdens to be felt. **-palav** -पलव् । स्कन्धभागिकखण्डम् m. the coat of the shoulder, i.e. the skin over the shoulder; the piece of cloth that forms the shoulder of a garment; a pad placed on the shoulder for carrying burdens. **-tsum^{a}ṭh** -चुमठ् । स्कन्धत्वङ्मर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **tsum^{a}ṭi** चुमटि), a pinch or nip on the bare shoulder. **-tsünd^{ü}** -चंडू । स्कन्धचपेटिका f. a slap

on the bare shoulder. This used to be a school punishment inflicted on one boy by another at the teacher's order. —**wasàn^{i}** —वसंनि । स्कन्धखेदः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be sore from carrying a heavy burden, the shoulders to be lowered or bowed from this cause. **-wāṭh** -वाठ । स्कन्धसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस), the sewing of the shoulder-piece on to a garment, the shoulder-seam (by which a separate piece of cloth is added).

phĕkĕn-hond^{u} shrapun phyārĕn फ्यक्यन्-हंन्दु श्रपुन् फ्यार्यन । स्वीयस्य स्वोपकाराय भवनम् m. the digestion of the strainings (cf. **phyôr^{u}**) (to become the property) of (one's own) shoulders; hence, any thing, action, or employment done by oneself to result only to one's own profit (even though undertaken for another).

phĕkyuk^{u} फ्यक्युकु । स्कन्धसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **phĕkic^{ü}** फ्यकिचू), of, or belonging to, the shoulder (of the body, or of a garment).

phyok^{u} 2 फ्यंकु । चूर्णसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **phĕkis** फ्यकिस्), a pinch (of any powder or the like. It is taken up between the tips of the fingers) (cf. **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 8). Cf. **phĕṭ^{ü} 1, phyoṭ^{u}**, and **pyuk^{u}**. **phĕki phĕki dawāh** फ्यकि फ्यकि द्वाह् । अतिरोचकीभवनम् m. medicine by pinches (i.e. taken over and over again); hence, some one or something which gives delight (e.g. a wife, son, servant, relation, or the like, who arrives at the right time just when he or she is wanted or expected, or any material object similarly come to hand).

phyāphrihāray फ्याफ्रिहारय् । वियोगाक्रन्दः f. loud and continued lamentations at some one's absence. Cf. **phyāh**.

phyār 1 फ्यार् । चालनजलम् m. strained water, the dirty water squeezed out of something that has been washed, or the water strained off after cooking (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 124). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अज्ञात्वा अकार्यनिष्पत्तिसमापातः m.inf. refuse water to come into existence; met. something to turn out wrong, a wrong result (causing disappointment) unexpectedly or owing to some mistake to come from any action. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । ईषत्पाकयोजनया जलनिःसारणम् m.inf. to pour or strain off the water (in which food has been cooked). —**karun** —करुन् । अकार्यविधानम् m.inf. to make refuse water; hence, to perform some improper work causing disappointment by its results. —**nīrith gatshun** —नीरिथ् गछुन् । अवाच्यगुह्योक्तिसंभवः m.inf. straining water to issue forth; met. some one's secret or opinions to be let out (with deplorable results) in the presence of his enemy (esp. when done ignorantly). —**nīrith tsalun** —नीरिथ् त्सलुन् । अवाच्यवदनसंभवः m.inf. unseasonable or objectionable words suddenly and unexpectedly to be uttered or divulged. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । जलनिःसारणम् m.inf. to strain off, or wring out, water (after cooking or washing).

phyār 2 फ्यार् । एडमूकः (अनेलमूकः) m. (f. **phyör^{ü}** फ्यांरू), one who is deaf and dumb (cf. **matsa-ph°**, p. 602*b*, l. 12). **phyāra-katha** फ्यार-कथ । एडमूकभाषा f.pl. the talk of a deaf and dumb person (i.e. speaking on the fingers or by gestures); similar nonsense (even if distinct) uttered by one who is not deaf and dumb.

phyār 3 फ्यार् m. in **phir-phyār** (see **phir**), apparently a jingle-word.

phyor^{u} फ्यंरु । बिन्दुः, चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **phĕris** फ्यरिस्), a drop or spot (of any liquid) (cf. **àsh^{i}-ph°**, p. 47*b*, l. 46; **cyū-ph°**, p. 179*a*, l. 18; **mas-ph°**, p. 585*b*, l. 38; **pā-ph°**, s.v. **pôñ^{u}**; **ras-ph°**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**) (Rām. 845, 1189, 1334, 1562); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añĕma-ph°**, p. 37*b*, l. 8; **dŏda-ph°**, p. 189*b*, l. 50; **m^{a}tra-ph°**, p. 605*b*, l. 21; **pāka-ph°**, p. 725*b*, l. 12; **pā-ph°**, s.v. **pôñ^{u}**) (Śiv. 1210); a round spot (esp. when intended as a mark of identification) (cf. **àch^{i}-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 14); a point (El. *phur*); cf. **phyūr^{u} 2**. —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । चिह्नविन्यासः m.inf. to put a spot, to mark with a spot for identification; to mark spots in a written paper in order to indicate a passage to be cancelled.

phĕr^{i}-wād फ्यरि-वाद् । बिन्दुवृत्तिः m. one who deals with liquid articles in drops, one who serves out by drops.

phĕri phĕri फ्यरि फ्यरि । बिन्दुशः adv. drop by drop.

phyôr^{u} फ्योरु adj. (f. **phyör^{ü}** फ्यांरू), 1 p.p. of **phyārun**, q.v., used —° as adj., strained, having the refuse water poured off (cf. **aḍa-phyôr^{u}**, p. 11*b*, l. 37; **phĕkĕn-hond^{u} shrapun phyārĕn**, p. 721*a*, l. 11).

phyör^{ü} फ्यांरू, see **phyār 2** and **phyôr^{u}**.

phyur^{u} 2 फिरु (for 1, see **phirun**) । व्यतिक्रमः, परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **phiris** फिरिस्; abl. **phiri** फिरि, cf. **phir^{ü} 1**), reversal of motion, inversion (cf. **dōrĕ-ph°**, p. 237*a*, l. 1; **mūla-ph°**, p. 567*a*, l. 38; **man-ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 17; **mañĕ-ph°**, p. 586*a*, l. 3; **nama-ph°**, p. 635*b*, l. 43; **nāwa-ph°**, p. 665*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1834); reversal (of habit, nature, hopes, etc.) (cf. **achĕn-pacĕ-phyur^{u}**, p. 9*a*, l. 17; **khis^{i}-ph°**, p. 429*a*, l. 4); turning (something) away or backwards (cf. **buth^{i}-ph°**, p. 142*b*, l. 40); confusion, doing something

in wrong order (e.g. in distribution of anything, giving to the wrong person, changing one's speech by directing it to a new person, or changing the direction of one's glances) (cf. **ach^{i}-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 17; **atha-ph°**, a slip of the hand, p. 61*a*, l. 37); making a mistake in counting (and having to do it over again), or counting backwards (cf. **grünz^{ü}-ph°**, p. 303*b*, l. 39); disarranging order (e.g. of the leaves of a book); disarrangement, wrong order (cf. **khrāwa-ph°**, p. 416*a*, l. 40);

turning (clothes inside out) (K.Pr. 258, *phur*); turning (a box or vessel) upside down; turning over (the leaves of a book) (K. 951); doing something backwards and forwards (cf. **dōri-ph°**, p. 237*a*, l. 31); doing (something) backwards or back again (cf. **gaza-ph°**, p. 318*b*, l. 16); repetition, doing something over again (cf. **āla-ph°**, p. 22*b*, l. 2);

change, exchange (of one thing for another) (cf. **pacĕ-ph°**, s.v. **püt^{ü}**); change (of place or the like) (cf. **jāyĕ-ph°**, p. 380*a*, l. 17); wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyūr^{u} 3** and **kōca-ph°**, p. 383*a*, l. 28);

returns (in business) (cf. **lacha-ph°**, p. 506*b*, l. 47; **paĩsa-ph°**, s.v. **paĩsa**).

phyur^{u} gatshun फिरु गछुन् । विपर्ययापत्तिः m.inf. reversal to occur; esp. (in any action, such as counting, studying, teaching, giving, going, etc.) in forgetfulness of the right order to do it in the wrong order. **—kadun** —कडुन् । व्यतिक्रमशोधनम् m.inf. to set (things out of order) in order. **—karun** —करुन् । व्यतिक्रमापादनम् m.inf. to set in disorder (e.g. by interrupting a calculation, reading, lessan, etc., or by disarranging the order of the leaves of a book). **-thur^{u}** -थुरु । गतागतवृत्तिः m. simultaneous coming and going of people (e.g. mutual friends) between two places (e.g. their respective homes). **-thur^{u} karun** -थुरु करुन् । विवाहावसरे वधूवरयोः, शोकावसरे संबन्धिनाम्, अन्योन्यगृहगतागतम् m.inf. to make such mutual visits (e.g. the customary interchange of visits between the two families immediately after a wedding, or between relations after the death of a relation). Cf. **phērun thōrun**, p. 706*a*, l. 38.

phyūr^{u} 1 फ्यूरु, see **phērun**, as adj. —°, cf. **rasa-phyūr^{u}**, that of which the juice has returned, revivified, s.v. **ras**.

phyūr^{u} 2 फ्यूरु (for 1, see **phērun**) । कण्टकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phīris** फीरिस्; abl. **phēri** फेरि), a kind of thorn (? apparently like those round a thistle flower); a drop, a spot, a small lump (cf. **phyor^{u}**; **ash^{i}-ph°**, p. 47*b*, l. 48; **mas-ph°**, p. 595*b*, l. 38; **m^{a}tra-ph°**, p. 605*b*, l. 21; **pā̃-ph°**, s.v. **pôn̄^{u}**; **ras-ph°**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**) (El. *phūr*, K.Pr. 244); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añĕma-ph°**, p. 37*b*, l. 11; **dŏda-ph°**, p. 189*b*, l. 50).

phēri-dār फेरि-दार् । स्थूलबिन्दुग्रथ्युक्तः adj. c.g. (of new woollen cloth or the like), full of knots or lumps of wool. **—nērun 1** —नेरुन् । स्थूलबिन्दुंशापगमावस्थानम् m.inf. such knots to disappear (from new woollen cloth); hence, to show signs of wearing out, to look worn. **-phamb** -फम्ब् । स्थूलबिन्दूपादानराङ्कवोर्णा m. the kind of wool which produces cloth full of these knots, i.e. the wool from which *pashmīna* cloth is made.

phyūr^{u} 3 फ्यूरु m. wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyur^{u} 2**, col. *a*, l. 20 ab.). **phēri nērun 2** फेरि नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth a-saunter, to wander through bye-lanes selling things, to go out hawking.

phyur^{u}-mot^{u} फिरु-मंतु, see **phirun.**

phyūr^{u}-mot^{u} फ्यूरु-मंतु, see **phērun.**

phyāran फ्यारन् । उत्पावनम् f. (sg. dat. **phyārüñ^{ü}** फ्यारंञ्), straining off, filtering.

phyārun फ्यारुन् । रसनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyôr^{u}** फ्योरु), to strain off, filter (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1032); to pour off superfluous water (from things soaked, boiled, etc.).

phyôr^{u}-mot^{u} फ्योरु-मंतु । उत्पावितः, निःसारितचालनजलः perf. part. (f. **phyör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** फ्यांरु-मंचू), strained, filtered; (of the liquid) strained off, filtered off (from something).

phyāran-dāj^{i} फ्यारन्-दंजि or **-düj^{ü}** -दंजू । उत्पावनपटः f. a piece of muslin through which a liquid is filtered, a filtering cloth.

phyörin^{i} bôn^{u} फ्यांरिनि बोनु । उत्पावनपात्रम् m. a vessel for filtering, a strainer. **-wôn^{u}** -वोनु । चालनजलम् m. water which has been strained off, percolated water.

phyāray फ्यारय् । रसोत्पावनकर्म f. pouring a liquid off from the dregs, or (vice versa) the pouring off of superfluous liquid from something being soaked, straining off, filtering.

phyosh^{u} फ्यंशु or **phyūsh^{u}** फ्यूशु, see **phĕshun** or **phēshun.**

phyush^{u} 1 फिशु । ओषधिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phishis** फिशिस्), a certain medicinal root (used for making plasters for wounds, boils, or the like).

phyush^{u} 2 फिशु or **phish** फिश् m. in **kan-ph°**, p. 447*b*, l. 5, the getting of something into the ear. ? Cf. **pyush^{u}**, a flea, a small particle, or ? cf. the preceding.

phyost^{u} फ्यंस्तु । रिक्ताशयः m. (sg. dat. **phĕstis** फ्यस्तिस्), one who (in conduct or any business) is wanting in

profoundness, wanting in vigour, empty-headedness.
phĕsta-kākan̄ फ्यस्त-काकञ्। मूढबुद्धिः f. a woman who
by age or position is entitled to respect, but who is
really silly, unpleasing in appearance, and indolent.
phyot^{u} फ्यंतु। कौशेयपुष्पम् m. (sg. dat. **phĕtis** फ्यतिस),
a kind of puffed out flower in silk-embroidery (cf.
phol^{u}-ph°, p. 694*a*, l. 43).
phĕt^{i}-dār फ्यंति-दार्। कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितः adj. c.g.
embroidered with such flowers. **-khọ̆b^{u}** -खंबु।
कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः m. a quilted cap embroidered
with such flowers. **-kalapush^{u}** -कलपुशु। कौशेय-
पुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः m. a kind of cap embroidered with
such flowers worn by newly born babies. **-kū̃sh**
-कूँश्। कौशेयपुष्पितोपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of shoe
(see **kū̃sh**) ornamented with such flowers (worn by
brides, etc.). **-lāgay** -लागय्। कौशेयपुष्पयोजनाशिल्पः
f. the art of making such flowers, flower-embroidery.
-pulahor^{u} -पुलहरु। कौशेयपुष्पिततृणोपानत् m. grass
shoes ornamented on the toes with these flowers.
-ṭūp^{i} -टूपि। कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः f. a quilted cap
so ornamented. **-wȭka** -वॉँक। कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितकेश-
बन्धनीसमूहः f.pl. the long plaited tresses hanging down
a woman's back when so ornamented.
phyoṭ^{u} फ्यंटु। सूक्ष्मचूर्णः m. as much fine powder as can
be lifted between the tips of the fingers, a pinch of
dust (cf. **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 9). Cf. **phĕt^{ü} 1**
and **phyok^{u} 2.**
phyôt^{u} फ्योतु। असंमाहितः, मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. **phyöts^{ü}**
फ्यांचू), an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech,
gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid
boor, a Tony Lumpkin, one who (like a lunatic) does
everything the wrong way and contrary to custom.
Cf. **phrôt^{u}** and **phyāts͡h.**
phyöts^{ü} फ्यांचू, see **phyôt^{u}.**
phyāts͡h फ्याछ्। मूढवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phyātsi** फ्याचि),
a rude, clumsy, ignorant woman, incoherent and
crack-brained or eccentric in speech or action. Cf.
phyôt^{u}.
phyātsa-kŏnḍal फ्याच़-क्वंडल्। असंबद्धाचरण-
भाषणशीला f., i.q. **phyāts͡h. -kŏnḍul** -क्वंडुल्। मूढवृत्तिः
m. a man who acts in this way. **-katha** -कथ।
असंबद्धप्रलापाः f.pl. incoherent words, nonsensical
babbling.
phyātsar फ्याच़र्। मूढवृत्तिः m. eccentric conduct (marked
by incoherence of speech and action, etc.).
phöz फांज़् or **faiz** فیض। फलम् m. overflowing, abundance,
plenty; beneficence, munificence, liberality, bounty,
grace, charity; good, benefit, profit. **—nērun**
—नेरुन्। फलोद्भवः m.inf. profit (from anything begun)
to result, the fruits of one's work to issue.

phöza-wôl^{u} फांज़-वोलु। लाभोत्पादकः m. (f. **-wājĕn̄**
-वाज्यञ्), producing good results, fruitful, profitable
(of a work or business, or of a person).
phazīhath फज़ीहथ् فضیحت f. disgrace, shame, ignominy,
infamy. **—karün̄^{ü}** —करंञू f.inf. to disgrace, put to
shame, rebuke (El.). Cf. **phūzĕth.**
phaz^{a}l फज़ल् فضل m. excess, exuberance; increase, gain;
superiority, excellence; a free gift, grace, bounty,
favour. **—banun** —बनुन्। विनाशापाते रक्षागमः
m.inf. mercy to come into existence (i.e. in the
immediate presence of calamity), salvation to come,
to be saved by the skin of the teeth. **—karun**
—करुन्। परिपालनम् m.inf. to be gracious (to), to show
mercy or favour (to), to deal bountifully (with); to
save (a person) faced by immediate calamity, to save
by the skin of the teeth.
phūzĕth फूज़्यथ् (= فضیحت) f. disgrace, shame,
ignominy; abuse. **—khĕn̄^{ü}** —ख्यंञू। भर्त्सनानुभवः
f.inf. to eat abuse, to experience abuse, to be
abused. **—karün̄^{ü}** —करंञू। अतिभर्त्सना f.inf. to
abuse (a person). **—pĕn̄^{ü}** —प्यंञू। भर्त्सनाप्तिः f.inf.
abuse to fall (on a person), to be subjected to a
scolding (by a superior or schoolmaster).
pȧj^{i} पंजि, see **püj^{ü}.**
pij (? spelling and gender), a kind of deer, the Goral,
Cemas or *Nemorhaedus goral* (L. 115).
pij^{ü} पिजू, see **pilun.**
pŏj^{i} प्वजि, **pŏj^{ü}** प्वंजू, see **pọ̆l^{u}.**
pôj^{u} पोजु। नीचः adj. (f. **pöj^{i}** पांजि or **pöj^{ü}** पाजू),
mean, vile, contemptible, a low fellow, a vile wretch
(Gr.Gr. 144).
pöj^{i}-küṭ^{ü} पांजि-कटू। नीचकन्या f. the daughter of
a low fellow. **-kaṭh** -कठ। नीचपुत्रः m. (sg. dat.
-kaṭas -कटस), the son of a low fellow.
pöj^{ü} 1 and 2 पांजू, see **pôj^{u}** and **pālun.**
pöj^{ü} 3 पांजू। (तैल)द्रोणः f. a certain measure of weight
employed for measuring liquids (such as oil, etc.).
It is used —°, and indicates a weight of six seers or
twelve pounds (cf. **gĕv-p°**, p. 316*b*, l. 8).
pājĕ-nör^{ü} पाज्य-नांरू। द्रोणमापकपात्री f. a vessel
used for measuring this amount of oil, etc. **-wād**
-वाद्। द्रोणक्रमसंख्यानम् m. measuring (oil, etc.) by
pöj^{ü}s.
puj^{u} पुजु। पुज्जिष्ठः m. (f. **pujĕn̄** पुज्यञ्, q.v.), a butcher
(of sheep or goats) (El. *púj*; W. 114, *puz*; K.Pr.
68, 173).
puj^{i}-bāy पुजि-बाय्। पुज्जिष्ठस्त्री f. his wife; cf.
pujĕn̄. -wān -वान्। मांसापणः m. a butcher's shop
(W. 114, *puz-wān*; K.Pr. 178).
puj^{ü} पुजू, see **pugun** and **pujun.**

püjü 1 पंजू or **pāji** पंजि । विशालकण्डोलः f. a large broad open basket (the largest of all the baskets made in the valley. It is used for carrying rice) (cf. **buthi-p°**, p. 142*b*, l. 44; **dachĕ-p°**, p. 185*b*, l. 48; **dã-p°**, p. 231*b*, l. 26; **gūri-p°**, p. 299*b*, l. 10; **khāri-p°**, p. 410*b*, l. 48) (El. *pāj*; L. 314, 458; K.Pr. 48, 64, 76); met. 'a basket full (of disease)', used —° to indicate some disease affecting the entire body, as in **bāda-pāji**, p. 82*a*, l. 9.

pajĕ-bāgay पज्य-बागय् । कण्डोलविभाजना f. dividing up (e.g. a pile of grain) by large basketfuls. **-sörü** -सांरू । कण्डोलैरपहरणम् f. carrying off and collecting in large baskets (as when grain is carried away from the threshing-floor). **-tala nirith gatshun** -तल नीरिथ् गछुन् । शीघ्रतया प्रोन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. to emerge from under a basket, as if a person doubled up and hidden under a basket were suddenly to stand up and show himself; hence, met. to appear like a Jack-in-the-box, suddenly to spring up and become tall. **-tal rūdu-motu** -तल् रूदु-मतु । अन्तःस्थितः perf. part. (f. **-tal rūzü-mütsü** -तल् रूज़ू-मंच़ू), remaining under the basket; hence (of mutual hate, wrath, etc.), deliberately remaining concealed (i.e. biding the time for vengeance). **-tal rōzun** -तल् रोज़ुन् । अन्तःस्थितिः m.inf. to remain under a basket, (mutual hate, wrath, etc.) to remain concealed, as ab. **-tal thowu-motu** -तल् थवु-मतु । गूढे स्थापितः perf. part. (f. **-tal thüvü-mütsü** -तल् थंवू-मंच़ू), (of anger, means of vengeance, or the like) deliberately hidden, as ab. **-tal thawun** -तल् थवुन् । गूढरत्तणम् m.inf. to put under a basket; met. to conceal one's hatred or wrath, biding the time for wreaking vengeance.

püjü 2 and **3** पंजू, see **polu** and **palun.**

pöjigī पांजिगी । नीचता f. vileness, meanness (of caste, condition, occupation, nature, or the like) of a person.

pujigī पुजिगी । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a butcher (see **puju**); conduct like that of a butcher.

pujil पुजिल् । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or hereditary calling of a butcher.

paijāma पैजाम or **pöjāma** पांजाम (= پاجامه) । अधरीयवासः, जङ्घाच्छादनवासः m. trousers, long drawers (cf. **khashĕri-p°**, p. 419*b*, l. 12; **pāṭi-p°**, s.v. **poṭu** 2) (Śiv. 789, *paijyāma*; K.Pr. 95, 219); cf. **pājiwôru**. **-band** -बंद् । नीवी m. the string by which drawers are fastened round the waist, a trousers-string. **-dūrü** -डूरू । नीवी f., id. **-gĕgürü** -ग्यगंरू । अधरवस्त्रोर्ध्वभागः f. the upper part of a pair of drawers round the waist and thighs.

pijü-mütsü पिजू-मंच़ू, see **pilun.**

pöji-mütsü पांजि-मंच़ू or **pöjü-mütsü** पांजू-मंच़ू, see **pālun.**

pujü-mütsü 1 and 2 पुजू-मंच़ू, see **pugun** and **pujun.**

pujun पुजुन् । रोचकीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **puju** पुजु), (of work done by some one else) to be pleasing, to suit one's wishes, to satisfy. **puju-motu** पुजु-मतु । इष्टपूरकीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pujü-mütsü 2** पुजू-मंच़ू; for 1, see **pugun**) that which (when done by another) has become satisfactory.

pujĕñ पुज्यञ् । सौनिकी f. a female butcher, a woman who lives by the sale of mutton or goat's flesh; the wife of a male butcher (El. *pújain*); a woman whose conduct is that of a butcher woman. Cf. **puju.**

pöjipônu पांजिपोनु । नीचवृत्तिः m. vile conduct (esp. when a respectable person acts like a vile person); lowness of position in a household (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **pôju.**

pŏjĕr प्वज्यर् । निःसारत्वम् m. worthlessness, the condition of being withered, worn out, or wanting in substance.

pajaran पंज़रन् । आवेध्य सीवनम् f. (sg. dat. **pajarüñü** पंज़रंञू), felling a hem (in sewing).

pajarun पंज़रुन् । आवेध्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pajoru** पंज़रु), to fell a hem (in sewing) (Gr.Gr. 7). **pajoru-motu** पंज़रु-मतु । आवेध्य स्यूतः perf. part. (f. **pajürü-mütsü** पंज़रू-मंच़ू), (of cloth, etc.) felled and hemmed.

pajarāwun पंज़रावुन् । आवेध्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pajarôwu** पंज़रोवु), i.q. **pajarun,** q.v. **pajarôwu-motu** पंज़रोवु-मतु । कृतावेध्यस्यूतिः perf. part. (1 p.p. **pajaröwü-mütsü** पंज़रांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **pajoru-motu**, see **pajarun.**

pājiwôru पाजिवोरु । अधरवस्त्रम् m. trousers, long drawers (i.q. **paijāma,** q.v.).

pajyōv पज्योव्, see **palun.** **pājyōv** पाज्योव्, see **pālun.**

paka 1 पक, see **pakh 1.**

paka 2 पक । दृढबुद्धिः adj. c.g. determined, obstinate, stubborn, obdurate. **-mŏndu 1** -म्वंडु (for 2, see **pakh 1**) । कठोरचित्तः m. 'an obstinate block', hard-hearted, grumpy, cruel, pitiless.

pakúá, see **pakūwā.**

pika पिक in **pika-dān** पिक-दान् । निष्ठीवनपात्रम् m. a spittoon.

piki पिकि, see **pyuku.**

poku पंकु । पक्कः 1 p.p. (f. **pücü** पंचू), ripened, matured; (of something originally soft) hardened, solidified, become firm, become substantial (cf. **mŏla-p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 30). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become ripe, to ripen, mature; to have ripened fruit, to be fruitful, to have the consequences or necessary results, to yield its inevitable fruit (e.g. according to the doctrine of transmigration of souls, the actions in a former life bear their fruit in the present life). **—tab** —तब् m. high fever, fever when the temperature is high and the pulse rapid.

Fever below about 102° is called **khām tab**, q.v. p. 400*a*, l. 23.

pôk^{u} पोकु adj. (f. **pöc^{ü}**) cooked, used —°, as in **ada-pôk^{u}**, half-cooked (p. 11*b*, l. 43).

pökī पांकी پاکی । शुद्धिः f. purity, cleanness (natural or artificial); sanctity.

pakh 1 पख् m. the act of walking, used in special senses in the following:— **paka-mȯnd^{u} 2 पक-म्वंडु** (for 1, see **paka 2**) । मेषाजजङ्घा m. (the lower part of the leg, including the hoof, (of a sheep or goat) a trotter; cf. **pāca**. **paka-mönd^{i}-būr^{u} पक-म्वंडि-बूरू** । मेषाजखुराग्रभागः f. the hoof end of a trotter (used for making broth). **paka-mönd^{i}-ras पक-म्वंडि-रस** । मेषाजजङ्घारसविशेषः m. trotter-broth. **paka-pakh पक-पख्** । निरन्तरगमागमः f. (sg. dat. **-paki** -पकि), continual coming and going, going backwards and forwards (till one is weary). For the gender of this word, see Gr.Gr. 75.

pakh 2 पख् । पक्षपातः m. (sg. dat. **pakhas** पखस्), the act of taking a side, partisanship, party spirit (cf. **pöntsa-pokh^{u}**, s.v. **pānts**). **pakha-tshyon^{u} 1 पख-छ्योंनु** adj. (f. **-tshĕn^{ü}** -छ्यंनू), (of a person) deserted by one's party, left helpless.

pakh 3 पख् । गरुत् f. (sg. dat. **pakhi** पखि), the wing (of a bird) (cf. **gōṭha-p°**, p. 311*b*, l. 45; **kāwa-p°**, p. 495*a*, l. 17; **pöntsa-pokh^{u}**, s.v. **pānts**) (El. m.; Śiv. 351, 1011, 1064, 1640, 1687, 1752, 1783; Rām. 531; H. viii, 7; YZ. 38, *pāk*, see **pākh 4**; K.Pr. 35); a feather (El. f.).

pakha-dünz^{ü} पख-दूंज़ू । पक्षमूलमांसम् f. the flesh at the root of a fowl's wing. **-mūl** -मूल् । पक्षमूलम् m., id. **-pūstīn** -पूस्तीन् । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of warm overcoat. **-tshyon^{u} 2** -छ्योंनु । छिन्नपक्षः adj. (f. **-tshĕn^{ü}** -छ्यंनू), (of a bird) having the wings cut off; (of a cloak or the like) having one side cut off. **-tsoṭ^{u}** -च़ंटु । भिन्नपक्षः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ^{ü}** -च़ंटू), (of a bird, or something having wings) having the wings cut off; a piece cut off a wing. **-wör^{ü}** -वांरू । स्थूलगरुन्मांसम् f. the flesh at the root of the thick, plump wing of a fowl. **-wāv 1** -वाव् । पक्षवातः m. the air or wind created by the movement of a bird's wings. **—yinĕ** —यिन । सोत्साहीभवनम् f. pl. inf. wings to come, encouragement to be felt, courage to be mustered, (after impediment or the like) to feel ready to undertake work (owing to the cessation of impediment).

pakha पख । महाव्यजनविशेषः m. a large fan, a punkah (Gr.M.). **-wāv 2** -वाव् । व्यजनवातः m. the wind caused by the motion of a punkah. **—wāyun** —वायुन् m.inf. to put a fan in motion, to fan (K. 928, 980, 1132).

pākh 1 पाख् । पूयः m. (sg. dat. **pākas** पाकस्), matter, pus.

pāka-cār पाक-चार् । पूयक्लेशः m. the wringing of pus, the pain or torture from a gathering full of pus before it bursts, the pain of an unopened ripened boil, etc. **-dag** -दग् । पूयबाधा f., id. **-dȯg^{u}** -डुंगु । अङ्गुल्यग्रविस्फोटः m. a whitlow full of pus. **-digan** -दिगन् or **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । पूयधारा f. a flow of pus, the stream of ripe pus issuing from an opened boil, wound, or the like. **-dusur^{u}** -डुसुरु । पूयविस्फोटः m. a boil or carbuncle full of pus. **-lala** -लल । पूयसंघातः f. a lump of thickened pus. **-phĕphur** -फ्यफुर् । पूयविस्फोटः m. a boil full of pus. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्योरु or **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूरु । पूयबिन्दुः m. a drop, or bead, of pus. **-raz** -रज़् । पूयप्रवाहः f. a flow of pus. **-shĕl** -श्यल् । पूयनाडी m. a string of clotted pus. **-ṭhisor^{u}** -ठिसरु or **-ṭhusur^{u}** -ठुसुरु । पूयविस्फोटः m. a scabby sore or pimple full of pus.

pākuk^{u} 1 पाकुकु । पूयसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pāküc^{ü}** पाकंचू), of, or belonging to, or connected with pus.

pākh 2 पाख् । पाकः m. (sg. dat. **pākas** पाकस्), cooking or dressing food (esp. by boiling) (cf. **hând^{i}-p°**, p. 337*b*, l. 37; **mönd^{i}**, p. 574*b*, l. 31; **phöṭ^{i}-p°**, p. 715*b*, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 122; Śiv. 1020; K.Pr. 4, 219). **pākh dyun^{u} पाख् दिनु** । क्वथनम् m.inf. to cook something by boiling (K.Pr. 40); to cook (some work), i.e. a worker to annoy a person by delaying the completion of his task, to ca' canny. **pākh lagun पाख् लगुन्** । परिपाकावस्थितिः m.inf. to be in a condition of cooking, to be being cooked; to be completely cooked; to be annoyed by delay in the execution of some work.

pāka anun पाक अनुन् । सम्यक्क्वथनम् f.inf. to cook thoroughly (esp. by boiling). **-dār** -दार् । सुपाकः adj. c.g. well-cooked. **-dor^{u}** -दरु । पाकेनापि अमृदूभवन्, दुष्पाकः adj. hard to cook, tough in spite of cooking. **—drāmot^{u}** —द्रामतु । संपन्नपाकः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüts^{ü}** —द्रामचू), issued from cooking, that of which the cooking is finished, ready cooked. **-drāv** -द्राव् । संपन्नपाकः adj. c.g., id. **—kadun** —कडुन् । पाकसंस्करणम् m.inf. to draw out from cooking, to dish up cooked food. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । परिपाकनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. to issue from cooking, to have its cooking completed, to be ready cooked. **-rost^{u}** -रस्तु । पाकहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü}** -रंछू), uncooked, raw, not fully cooked, badly cooked. **-rashar** -रछर् । परिपाकन्यूनता m. uncookedness, rawness. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । पाकावस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to become fully cooked; (of a boil or the like) to be fully ripe (cf. **pākh 1**).

pākuk^{u} 2 पाकुकु । पाकसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pāküc^{ü}** पकंचू), of, or belonging to, or connected with cooking.

pākh 3 पाख् پاک । शुद्धः adj. c.g. pure, clear, clean, holy, spotless, hallowed, blameless, innocent (cf. **nēka-p°**, p. 629*b*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 771; YZ. 221; K.Pr. 162, 199); undefiled, unpolluted, immaculate, free (from) (H. v, 10). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । शुद्धिपरिपालनम् m.inf. to remain pure, to keep oneself undefiled.

pākh 4 पाख्, i.q. **pakh 3**, a wing (noted only in YZ. 38, where possibly it is a misreading).

pȧkhi पंखि adv. in **ȧndi-pȧkhi** अंद्रि-पंखि, outside and near by, here there and everywhere (p. 31*b*, l. 31). Cf. **pakh 2**, **pokhu**, and **pakhach**.

pĕkh प्यख्, see **pyonu**.

pokhu 1 पंखु । संबन्धः m. relationship, kinship, connexion, kin (cf. **bada-mātāmāl-p°**, p. 82*b*, l. 20; **ōra-p°**, p. 42*a*, l. 4; **mātāmāl-p°**, p. 607*a*, l. 36); esp. a person's relatives (on one side, the father's, or on the other side, the mother's, each set being so described as a body); cf. **pach 2**. **pȧkhi-wôlu** पंखि-वोलु । बहुसंबन्धसहाययुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), one who has numerous relations, one who belongs to a great family (and hence has many allies); one who has many friends (with a like result).

pakhyuku पखिकु । संबन्धभावः sg. gen. (f. **pakhicü** पखिचू), of, or belonging to, or connected with kinship; esp. (with regard to a person belonging to one side of a family) belonging to the other side (e.g. a person belonging to the paternal kin would so refer to a person belonging to the maternal kin).

pokhu 2 पंखु adj. (f. **püchü** पंछू), an adjective formed from **pakh 2** and **3**, used —°, as in **pöntsa-p°**, s.v. **pānts**.

põkh पाँख् m. (sg. dat. **pōkas** पाँकस), mud, a slough (L.V. 74).

põkhī पाँखी m. a bird (El. *pánkhi*). Cf. **pankhi**.

pakhucu पखुचु । खण्डः m. a small piece of cloth or the like (for patching), a patch; cf. **pakhash 2**.

pakhaca-wāth पखच-वाट् । खण्डयोजना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस), the joining of a patch, patching.

pakhücü पखंचू । कर्तनयन्त्रपक्षः m. the radial-like spokes of the large wheel of a spinning wheel (**yĕndar**, q.v.). This wheel consists of a large number of spokes issuing close together as radials from the hub. Two of these wheels are side by side on the same axle, and are further connected together by a string running alternately round the end of one spoke to the end of the corresponding spoke on the opposite wheel, and so back again, till all the spokes are connected each with its opposite number. The whole thus forms one broad wheel of which the circumference is formed by the numerous strings crossing from spoke to spoke. Round this circumference is passed the driving band, which, when the large wheel is revolved, turns the small wheel on which the thread is spun (cf. **kônu 1**) (Śiv. 1014).

pakhicü पखिचू, see **pakhyuku**, col. *a*, l. 23 ab.

pakhach पखछ्, **paksh** पक्ष्, or **pakhash 1** पखश् (for 2, see s.v.) m. (sg. dat. **pakchas** पकछस), a wing; a feather (cf. **mōr-p°**, s.v. **mōr**); a flank, a side; the fin (of a fish) (cf. **gāḍa-pakhash**, p. 276*b*, l. 21); a party, class, faction; kinship, relationship, a person's relatives (on one side or the other, as we say 'the father's side', 'the mother's side') (cf. **ōra-paksh**, p. 42*a*, l. 4); the half of a lunar month, a fortnight (consisting of fifteen lunar days); the side of an argument, position, opinion, thesis; partiality, assistance, protection, defence; the wheel of a vehicle (cf. **pakhücü**) (L.V. 26).

pȧkhidār पंखिदार् or **pakhidār** पखिदार् । पक्षेण आगतः, संबन्धी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pȧkhidārĕñ** पंखिदार्यञ्), one who is a member of one side or other (paternal or maternal) of a family; (at a festival or the like) a guest who has arrived as a member of or connexion (as family priest or the like) with one or other side of the family. —**mūtrunu** —मूँत्रुनु । पक्षसंबन्धिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a person on the ground of his connexion (as priest or the like) with one side of a family.

pȧkhidōrī पंखिदोरी । पक्षसंबन्धः f. the mutual connexion between the members of the two sides of a family.

pakhal 1 पखल् । देशविशेषः f. N. of a country to the north-west of Kashmīr. It was known to Musalmān historians by the name of Pakhlī, and was defined as the hill country between Kashmīr and the Indus (RT.Tr. II, 434).

pakhal 2 पखल् । पक्षयुक्तः adj. c.g. feathered, possessing feathers (of something not naturally feathered, e.g. a dress embroidered with feathers); (of a fish or the like) possessing fins of a special kind.

pākhāna पाखान (= پای خانہ) । पुरीषोत्सर्गस्थानम् m. a privy, a necessary.

pakhanḍ पखंड् or **pakhānḍ** पखांड् । दम्भः m. a religious hypocrite, one who puts on the airs of a pious person, one who hypocritically wears the dress or sectarian marks of a religious mendicant. The same as **pākhanḍ**, **pakhanḍi**, etc., qq.v. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । व्याजप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to play the hypocrite, to counterfeit one's appearance (e.g. pretending to be ill when one is in good health or putting on assumed piety).

pākhanḍ पाखंड् । पाखण्डः m. a hypocrite, a sham religious mendicant or the like. The same as **pakhanḍ, pakhānḍ, pakhånḍi**, etc., qq.v.

pakhånḍi पखंडि, **pākhånḍi** पाखंडि, or **pakhönḍi** पखोंडि । पाखण्डः, पाखण्डवृत्तिः, दम्भी m. a hypocrite, one who deceitfully pretends to be a religious mendicant, or other religious person. Cf. **pakhanḍ, pakhānḍ, pākhanḍ.**

pākhoru पाखरु । दारुविशेषः m. the Himalayan honeysuckle (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*, El.) (L. 461, *pakhir phul*).

pŏkhur प्वखुर् or **pŏkhuru** प्वखुरु । उलूखलमध्यरन्ध्रम्, लतावेदिः m. (sg. dat. **pŏkharas** प्वखरस), the inner bowl of a mortar (for pounding); an irrigation basin round a garden plant or tree (cf. **hĕndawan-p°**, p. 338*b*, l. 24).

pŏkhüri प्वखृरू । वापी f. (sg. dat. **pŏkhrĕ** प्वख्रे), a large masonry well, generally with steps down to the water (the *bāoli* of India). **pŏkhri-bal** प्वख्रि-बल् or **pŏkhari-bal** प्वखरि-बल् । खातस्थानम् m. the land immediately round such a well, or round any similar large square water-hole near a village; the N. of a popular well and bathing-place on the east side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (p. 344*a*, l. 44) near Śrīnagar (Gr.Gr. 165).

pōkhuru पोँखुरु or **pūkhuru** पूँखुरु । गुह्यकूलम्, कटिप्रोथः m. one of the buttocks, one side of the nates. **—dyunu —दिनु** । यायातथ्येन निर्वाहणम्, शनैःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. (of a cripple who cannot move otherwise) to drag oneself along the ground on the buttocks, to wear one's buttocks away in this manner; met. (of one who is powerless or poverty-stricken) somehow or other, or very slowly and with great difficulty, to carry out some duty or business.

pōkhüri पोँखृरू or **pūkhüri** पूँखृरू । योनिकूलभागः, कटिप्रोथः f. one side of the buttocks, one of the nates, i.q. **pōkhuru**; the inner side of a woman's buttocks, one on each side of the vulva. **—dinü —दिनू** । यथातथा निर्वाहणम्, मन्दं मन्दं निर्वाहणम् f.inf., i.q. **pōkhuru dyunu**, ab., q.v.

pōkhrāj पोखराज् m. a topaz (El.).

pakhash 1 पखश् m., i.q. **pakhach**, q.v.

pakhash 2 पखश् m., i.q. **pakhucu**, a small piece of cloth, a patch (cf. **kan-p°**, p. 447*b*, l. 11; **nāla-p°**, p. 632*b*, l. 32).

pŏkhta प्वखत پختہ or **pŏkta** प्वकत । पक्वः adj. c.g. baked dressed, cooked (cf. **dam-p°**, p. 216*b*, l. 16); baked (as brick, etc.) (Śiv. 1033); thorough (Gr.M.); ripe, matured, mature (Śiv. 1112, 1778; H. vi, 15); complete (El. *pukhta*); shrewd, knowing, expert, thoroughly informed (Rām. 1518, 1583); firm, strong, solid, well-built; (of a throw of dice or the like) successful (Rām. 298). **—kār —कार्** پختہ کار । दृढाभिज्ञानः, दृढः adj. c.g. of firm, sound, or solid workmanship; thoroughly skilled, firmly grounded (in the theory and practice of anything); omnipotent, the Creater (Rām. 1041; YZ. 75, 213). **—karun —करुन्**, m.inf. to accomplish (El.). **—pāĩsa —पैँस** or **—pōsa —पाँस** । पणविशेषः m. a certain copper coin, the 'pucka pice', the quarter of an anna (cf. **khām pāisa**, p. 400*a*, l. 14). **-pāĩsunu -पैँसुनु** or **-pōsunu -पाँसुनु** । पणविशेषमूल्यः adj. (f. **-pāĩ(pō)sünü -पैँ(पाँ)सनू**), costing, or worth, a quarter of an anna. **—rŏpay —र्वपय्** । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषः m. a certain silver coin, the rupee current in India, worth sixteen annas, as compared with the **khām rŏpay** (p. 400*a*, l. 19). **—rŏpayĕ-hondu —र्वपय-हन्दु** । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषमूल्यः adj. (f. **—rŏpayĕ-hünzü —र्वपय-हंज़ू**), costing, or worth, one of these rupees.

pŏkhtagī प्वखतगी پختگی । परिपक्वता f. ripeness; maturedness, thoroughness, strength, solidity, firmness; shrewdness, knowingness, expertness.

pŏkhtun प्वखतुन् । पक्वीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pŏkhtyōv** प्वखत्योव्), to become ripe; to become mature, thorough, solid, firm; to become shrewd, knowing, expert. **pŏkhtyō-motu** प्वखत्यो-मतु । पक्वीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pŏkhtyē-müṭü** प्वखत्ये-मंच़ू), become ripe; become mature, solid, firm; become expert.

pŏkhtāwun प्वखतावुन् । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pŏkhtôwu** प्वखतोवु), to make ripe; to make solid, firm; to confirm (a person in an appointment). **pŏkhtôwu-motu** प्वखतोवु-मतु । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pŏkhtövü-müṭü** प्वखतावू-मंच़ू), made firm, made solid; confirmed (in an appointment).

pakhyāg पख्याग् । यज्ञविशेषः m. the sacrifice (*yāg*) of the lunar fortnight (*pakh*, for *paksh*, see **pakhach**), (amongst Hindūs) a sacrifice performed on the day of the new and full moons. **—thawun —थवुन्** । यज्ञविशेषासेवनम् m.inf. to carry out this sacrifice throughout one's life, to make a practice of performing it. **-woru -वरु** । यज्ञविशेषनिमित्तकः पुरोडाशः m. an oblation-cake offered at this sacrifice.

pakhyuku पख्युकु, see **pokhu 1**, p. 726*a*, l. 23.

pākalad पाकलद् । पीडाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pākaladiñ** पाकलदिञ्), one who is afflicted with a purulent gathering, one who suffers as if he had such a gathering; met. one who becomes easily enraged (e.g. by a mere word); (of a rag, lint, or the like) fouled with pus.

pakōnī पकांनी m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.). Cf. **pukāna.**

pakun पकुन् । गमनम्, चलनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pokᵘ** पोकु, f. **pücᵘ** पचू ; 2 p.p. **pacyōv** पच्योव), to go, tread, proceed, progress, advance (cf. **brūh brūh pᵒ**, p. 120*b*, l. 21 ; **nēri pᵒ**, p. 673*b*, l. 45 ; **phūki pᵒ**, p. 689*b*, l. 34 ; **pawa pᵒ**, s.v. **pav**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 111, 178, 183–4, 204 ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 19 ; Śiv. 654, 724, 732, 805, 879, 917, 1626, 1654, 1829, 1834, 1861, 1867 ; Rām. 42, 231, 319, 440, 778, 861, 870, etc. ; K. 147, 417, 1008 ; H. v, 7 ; viii, 7 ; YZ. 407 ; K.Pr. 84) ; to walk, travel (cf. **brörⁱ pᵒ**, p. 125*b*, l. 43) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 1309 ; Rām. 946, 1047, 1195, 1225, 1250, etc. ; K. 533, 1125, 1158, 1160 ; H. iii, 1, 2 ; x, 1, 4 ; xii, 2, 7) (*pathar pakun*, to go on foot, L. 460) ; to come along (Śiv. 1442, 1481, 1666 ; Rām. 365) ; to go (to, dat.), to reach, achieve, gain (Śiv. 717, 1027, 1474) ;

to flow, run (as a stream, a pen) (cf. **dāl pakünᵘ**, p. 210*a*, l. 20 ; **dāth pakun**, p. 257*a*, l. 19) (Rām. 357, 948, 1543 ; K. 586 ; YZ. 132, 417 ; K.Pr. 17) ; to be let loose (as the bowels) (cf. **bād pᵒ**, p. 82*a*, l. 4 ; **dasth pakānⁱ**, p. 256*a*, l. 45) ; to blow (as wind) ; to sail (as a ship) (Gr.M. ; L.V. 107 ; Śiv. 1801, 1806) ; to fly along (as a bird) (Śiv. 1810) ; to go, be in motion (of a watch or the like) (Gr.M.) ; to set out, start (Śiv. 634, 728 ; Rām. 1099) ;

to be current, be in vogue, to pass (as a coin) (Gr.M.) ; to be in operation, be in force ; to conduct or comport oneself, to behave (**nasīhütsᵘ-mūjub pakun**, to follow advice ; cf. **parda pᵒ**, s.v. **parda**) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1067) ;

to go on well, to flourish, thrive (as a business) (cf. **bözⁱ pakünᵘ**, p. 152*b*, l. 44 ; **langar pakun**, p. 527*a*, l. 28) (Gr.M.) ; to carry on, to support oneself, to live comfortably (cf. **dam pᵒ**, p. 216*b*, l. 14) ; (in the market) the sale of goods to flourish, the market to be hot, (of something inferior) to be successfully sold (cf. **mŏla pᵒ**, p. 566*a*, l. 33) ; (of goods in the market) to be on sale (K.Pr. 173, *pachai*, i.e. *pacĕy*) ;

to walk about, walk around (Śiv. 1400–1, 1494, 1497) ; to go on, continue (from some past time), to be transmitted or handed down ;

to pass, work, serve, answer, be of avail ; to try tricks or pranks, to practise trickery or deceit.

pokᵘ-motᵘ पोकु-मतु । चलितः, संपन्नविक्रयः perf. part. (f. **pücᵘ-mütsᵘ** पचू-मंचू), gone, started, etc. ; (of a road) gone over, travelled over ; sold well in the market, got rid of by sale, sold (in spite of faults).

pakan-pūrᵘ पकन्-पूरु । पादगमनारम्भः m. the beginning of walking, first steps (e.g. of a baby, or a convalescent sick person, or a person recovering from a broken leg). **-pāy** -पाय् । नियोगशक्तिः m. privilege, right, authority, discretion, will, pleasure. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । द्रुतविशिष्टगतिकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who goes, one who proceeds ; esp. one who goes fast, one who habitually walks hurriedly ; one who is at the point of death, moribund.

pakān (or poet. **pakan**) **gatshun** पकान् (पकन्) गछुन् m.inf. to go on foot (Gr.M., Śiv. 845) ; to hasten (to, **pĕth**), to set forth, go along (Śiv. 321, 686, 699, 1097, 1627 ; Rām. 121, 141, 201, 205, etc. ; K. 414, 433) ; to flow (of a liquid) (Rām. 109).

pakanī पकनी impers. fut. part. it is to be gone, one must go (Gr.Gr. 111).

paköniy पकॉनिय् । अविलम्बितमेव adv. immediately on going ; hence, immediately, on the spot.

pakith gatshun पकिथ् गछुन् । संभवसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be at once accomplished, (of some difficult task) to be easily and successfully accomplished.

pukāna पुकान m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.). Cf. **pakönī**.

pakanbēd m. *Gentiana* root (El.).

pākanun पाकनुन् । पक्वीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pākanyōv** पाकन्योव), (of a boil or the like) to become ripe ; (of grain being roasted for popcorn) to become completely cooked. **pākanyō-motᵘ** पाकन्यो-मतु । पक्वीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pākanyē-mütsᵘ** पाकन्ये-मंचू), (of a boil or the like) ripened ; (of popcorn) completely roasted.

pakanāwun पकनावुन् । संप्रवर्तना m.inf. (1 p.p. **pakanôwᵘ** पकनोवु), to cause to move or go (YZ. 100) ; to put in motion, set a-going (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 1885 ; H. xi, 14) ; to drive (an animal) (H. xi, 8) ; to stir, agitate (with a spoon or the like) ; to propel (a boat) (Śiv. 1804–5, 1830) ; to hasten, urge, impel, propel, drive (Gr.Gr. 176 ; K. 298, 986, 1125) ; to cause to flow or run (e.g. a stream of liquid) ;

to promulgate, to put in force, put in operation ; to make current, give currency to, put in circulation, issue (as coin, etc.) ; (in a market) to cause the sale of goods to flourish, to cause certain goods to be in great demand (cf. **mŏla pᵒ**, p. 566*a*, l. 86) ; to discharge, fire (an arrow, bullet, etc.), to shoot, to throw (a dart, stone, etc.) ;

to originate, introduce, bring into use ;

to cause to go on well, to cause to flourish, keep in good working condition (cf. **bözⁱ pakanāvünᵘ**, p. 152*b*, l. 14) ; to support (another), carry on (another's) household affairs, keep him comfortably off.

pākanāwun पाकनावुन् । पाचनम् m.inf. to cook, to cause to cook (El.). **pākanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** पाकनोवु-मतु । संपादितपाकः perf. part. (**pākanöv^{ü}-müš^{ü}** पाकनावू-मंचू) cooked, dressed, boiled (by some one).

pākañār पाकञार् । पक्कता m. the condition of being thoroughly cooked, maturity, ripeness; the trade, business, or occupation of cooking.

pakīr पकीर्, see **phakīr**.

pekri gāḍ f., see **pik^{o}ṭ^{u}**.

paik^{a}rĕ, pök^{a}rĕ पै(पां)कर्य f.pl. or **paikár^{i}, pökár^{i}** पै(पां)करि, m.pl. پی کَرِ । निगडः chains (for the legs of convicts), shackles, gyves, fetters (K. 36, 90, 366, 461). **pök^{a}rĕ gatshañĕ** पांकर्य गछञ । निरुद्धगतिकीभवनम् f. pl. inf. fetters to be imposed; met. (owing to want of assistance) household cares to confine one to the house (so that one can never get out), to be a slave to household cares.

pökār पांकार् پیکار । पिष्टकविक्रयी m. a pedlar, a hawker; (in Kāshmīrī) an itinerant hawker of bread. **-bāy** -बाय् । पिष्टकविक्रयिस्त्री f. his wife.

pököri पांकारी پیکاری । पिष्टकविक्रयिता f. the business or profession of an itinerant hawker of bread.

pōkur पोकुर् (? spelling) m. (pl. nom. **pōkar** पोकर्), a conical shaped heap of weeds and mud used as the soil for the floating islands on the Ḍal Lake (L. 344).

paksh पच्, see **pakh^{a}ch**.

pik^{o}ṭ^{u} पिकटु । चुद्रबालकः m. (f. **pik^{ü}ṭ^{ü}** पिकटू), a very small child (esp. a suckling); ? a certain large fish (L. 158, *pikút* or *pekri gāḍ*).

pŏkta प्वक्त, see **pŏkhta**.

pakūwā m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El. *pakúá*).

pakawun पकवुन् । साधनायत्तता m. (sg. dat. **pakawanas** पकवनस्), docility, readiness to accomplish orders.

pākawun पाकवुन । पचनम् conj. 1 (p.p. **pākow^{u}** पाकवु), to cook, dress victuals (esp. by boiling) (cf. **payith pākavith**, s.v. **payun**) (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 1717). **pākow^{u}-mot^{u}** पाकवु-मतु । क्वथितः perf. part. (f. **pākü̆v^{ü}-müš^{ü}** पकवू-मंचू), cooked (by boiling).

pakawun^{u} पकवुनु । चलन् n.ag. (f. **pakavüñ^{ü}** पकवञ्), one who goes, one who proceeds (K.Pr. 47, of a river flowing on; Śiv. 239 (id.), 538; H. x, 11; K.Pr. 99); one who is going, one who is at the point of death, moribund; that (esp. something inferior) which is being successfully sold, that for which there is a great demand in the market (cf. **mŏla p^{o}**, p. 566*a*, l. 39); one who successfully supports himself, one who carries on his livelihood.

pakawunuy पकवुनुय् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. immediately on starting; hence, quickly, speedily.

pakawañ पकवञ् । गमनभृतिः f. wages for going, wages of a messenger.

paikaiy पैकैय् (cf. پیک) adv. running at full speed (K. 825).

pökīzagī पांकीज़गी پاکیزگی । शौचाचारः f. cleanliness, purity; chastity.

pal 1 पल् । उपलः m. (sg. abl. **pala 1** पल), a great stone, a boulder, a globular rock (cf. **āra-p^{o}**, p. 41*a*, l. 45; **nāga-p^{o}**, p. 623*b*, l. 47; **nīla-p^{o}**, p. 634*a*, l. 9; **nūna-p^{o}**, p. 641*a*, l. 6) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1463; Rām. 413, 795; H. xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 134). **—chāwán^{i}** —छावनि । महाकलहः m. pl. inf. to fling boulders; met. to have a violent quarrel (esp. when accompanied by mutual abuse).

pala-har पल-हर् । उपलयुद्धम् f. a boulder-quarrel, i.e. a quarrel in which the two parties fling boulders at each other (K.Pr. 134); met. a violent quarrel including gross mutual abuse (esp. between former friends). **-mönz^{ü}** -मांज़ू । ओषधिविशेषः (शैलेयम्) f. a certain medicinal plant growing in rocky ground. It is internally used in herpes (L. 75). **—pôñ^{u} ḍalun** —पोञु डलुन् । असंमानना m.inf. to disapprove of (mentally object to) another's request or order. **-tala ponz^{u} hyuh^{u}** -तल पंज़ु हिहु । अकस्मादुत्थायी m. 'like a monkey from under a rock', i.e. one who suddenly and unexpectedly or hurriedly rises up, or wakes up (e.g. one busily occupied or immersed in thought who is suddenly faced with something to be done at once).

palan pôñ^{u} dyun^{u} पलन पोञु दिनु । निरर्थप्रयासः m.inf. 'to water rocks', i.e. to make useless efforts.

pal 2 पल् । पलम् m. (sg. abl. **pala 2** पल), a certain weight, the twentieth part of a seer, i.e. four *tōlās* (say two ounces) (Gr.Gr. 147, YZ. 404, K.Pr. 224); anything weighing this amount.

pala pala पल पल । प्रत्यंशम् adv. *pal* by *pal*, bit by bit (u.w. vbs. of seeing, examining, etc.). **—pala k^{a}nun** —पल कुनुन । सर्वथा निन्दितीकरणम् m.inf. to sell *pal* by *pal*; met. to lose no opportunity of giving a bad name (to a person of good reputation).

pal 3 पल् m. flesh (used in offering to a god), —° in **al-pal**, wine and flesh, i.e. two of the five things offered in the Kaula, or left-handed, worship of Śiva, the expression being employed to indicate all the five, which are wine, flesh, fish, special attitudes, and sexual intercourse. In Skt. these are called the five '*m*'s', as the name of each (*madya*, *māṁsa*, *matsya*, *mudrā*, *maithuna*) begins with that letter (cf. **al-pal**, p. 25*a*, l. 11) (L.V. 10).

pala 3 पल । **लक्ष्यम** m. a goal, butt, destination (esp. in alluding to a place, or the like) (cf. **baḍi-pº**, p. 85*b*, l. 34) (K.Pr. *pallah*). **-bodᵘ 1** **-बॊडु ।** **सुदूरगम्यमार्गो ग्रामप्रदेशादिः** m. a village or country which is very distant. **—karun —करुन् ।** **लक्ष्यीकृत्य नियमनम्** m.inf. to make a goal, to be determined in one's goal (esp. when the goal is a place, even when it is distant or difficult).

pala 4 पल । **दशाभागः** m. the ornamental edge of the cloth of a turban. **-bodᵘ 2** **-बॊडु ।** **विशालदशाभागः** adj. (f. **-büdᵘ** **-बॊडू**), possessing a wide fringe of this kind.

pāl 1 पाल् m. a protector, in **khitra-pāl**, etc., qq.v. (Śiv. 179, 391, 1147, 1221; **lūka-pāl**, p. 519*b*, l. 27); a shepherd (El.). **-gām** **-गाम्** m. the shepherd's village. N. of a village romantically situated at the head of the Lĕdᵘrᵘ ('Liddur') Valley.

pāl 2 पाल् f., in **pāl gatshüñᵘ** **पाल् गछ़्ञू** f.inf. pain to be experienced (K.Pr. 75).

pail पैल् or **pöl पॉल् ।** **पूयः** m. white pus (of a boil or the like), purulent matter.

paila-dag पैल-दग् । **पूयबाधा** f. the pain caused by accumulated pus in a yet unopened sore. **-digiñ** **-दिगिञ् ।** **पूयधारा** f. a flow, a stream, of pus.

pĕlⁱ प्यलि, see **pyolᵘ**.

pilⁱ पिलि, see **pyulᵘ 1** and **2**.

pŏlᵘ प्वलु । **अदृढः** adj. (f. **pöjⁱ** **प्वजि** or **pŏjᵘ** **प्वजू**), weak, infirm (cf. **atha-pº**, p. 61*a*, l. 41).

polᵘ 1 पॊलु । **वृहत्पिटः** m. a kind of large wide-open basket (cf. **dā-pº**, p. 230*b*, l. 29; **gūrⁱ-pº**, p. 299*b*, l. 13); used met. in **chala-pº**, a basket of fragments; hence, mutual recriminations (p. 161*a*, l. 11). Cf. **püjᵘ**.

pálⁱ-sörᵘ पलि-सॊरु । **पिटशोऽपनयनम्** f. carrying away by basketfuls, transporting in baskets.

pali āsun पलि आसुन् । **संचयसंभवः** m.inf. to become gradually collected (of wealth, goods, etc.). **—karun —करुन् ।** **संचयनम्** m.inf. gradually to collect, as ab.; esp. to collect and hoard up what remains over and above after necessary expenditure, to save up. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** **संचितीभवनम्** m.inf. (of what remains over after proper expenditure) to be saved up. **—thawun —थवुन् ।** **गोपनम्** m.inf. to put in a basket; hence, to conceal (either material things, or secrets, statements, facts, or the like). **—ta pathari —त पथरि ।** **इतस्ततोऽभिव्याप्य** adv: in the basket and on the floor; hence, scattered everywhere, here and there, above and below (u.w. ref. to signs, clues, etc.).

polᵘ 2 पॊलु adj. (f. **püjᵘ 2** **पॊजू**; for **1**, see s.v.), used **—º**, weighing a *pal* (see **pal 2**) or the twentieth part of a seer, or four *tōlās* (each weighing about half an ounce) (cf. **aiṭha-pº**, p. 66*b*, l. 32).

pöl पॉल्, another spelling of **pail**, q.v.

pölⁱ पॉलि । **पल्ली** f. a hut.

pul पुल् । **तृणम्** m. straw (such as rice-straw, etc); (pl.) straw shoes (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 111).

pula-horᵘ पुल-हॊरु । **तृणपादुकायुग्मम्** m. a 'straw-pair', i.e. a pair of straw shoes, worn by Kāshmīrīs on the mountains (El.) (cf. **dĕlⁱ-pº**, p. 267*b*, l. 48; **gāsa-pº**, p. 307*b*, l. 45; **phĕtⁱ-pº**, p. 723*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 81; L. 251; K.Pr. 123, 154, 248, 260). **-hárⁱ-khŏr** **-हॊरि-ख्वर् ।** **एकमात्रतृणपादुका** m. a man's foot wearing a straw shoe; a single straw shoe. **-hárⁱ-khôrᵘ** **-हॊरि-खोरु ।** **एकतृणपादुका** m. a single straw shoe. **-hárⁱ-madun** **-हॊरि-मदुन् ।** **तृणपादुकाधारणशीलः** adj. (f. **-hárⁱ-madüñᵘ** **-हॊरि-मदॗञू**), a hero (or heroine) who habitually wears straw shoes (used, esp. in ridicule, with reference to a rich person who wears such). **-hárⁱ-phrath** **-हॊरि-फ्रथ् ।** **छिन्ना तृणमयपादुका** m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** **-फ्रतस्**), an old, worn-out, broken straw shoe. **-hárⁱ-zütᵘ** **-हॊरि-ज़ॗटू ।** **जीर्णतृणमयपादुका** f. (sg. dat. **-hárⁱ-zacĕ** **-हॊरि-ज़च्य**), an old, worn-out rag of a grass shoe. **-paitav** **-पैतव् ।** **सन्नाहसामग्री** f. 'straw shoes and puttees', travelling baggage (collected by an intending traveller, such as shoes, puttees, drawers, and the like).

pulan atsun पुलन् अचुन् । **कुच्छितीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to take to straw shoes', i.e. to be reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's savings; to become discouraged, disheartened (cf. **pŏlun**). **—pyonᵘ —प्यॊनु ।** **चित्तसंकोचापत्तिः** m.inf. 'to fall into straw shoes', i.e. (of a generous person) to become miserly. **—wātun —वातुन् ।** **दरिद्रीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to arrive at straw shoes', (of some wealthy or famous person) to become poverty-stricken, to lose one's reputation, and so on.

pulāo, see **pŏlāv**.

pŏlād प्वलाद् or **phōlād फोलाद्** فولاد **।** **मृदुलोहविशेषः** m. steel (Gr.M.; Rām. 431, 635, *phōlād*).

pŏlödⁱ प्वलॉदि, **pōlödⁱ पोलॉदि**, or **phōlödⁱ फोलॉदि** (= فولادي) **।** **लोहविशेषमयः** adj. c.g. of steel, steel (Rām. 19, 974, 1607, **pōº**).

pŏlāduwᵘ प्वलादुवु । **शस्त्रविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **pŏlādüvᵘ** **प्वलादॗवू**), made of steel (H. v, 4).

pula-horᵘ पुल-हॊरु, see l. 5 ab.

palakh पलख् پلک **।** **निमेषमात्रकालः** m. (sg. dat. **palakas** **पलकस्**), the eyelid, eyelash; a moment, instant, the twinkling of an eye. **palakas-manz** **पलकस-मंज़ ।** **अत्यल्पकालतः** adv. in the twinkling of an eye, in an instant, in a moment.

pālakh 1 पालख् m. (sg. dat. **pālakas** **पालकस्**), a guardian, a protector (K. 54, 185).

pālakh 2 पालख् । पालङ्कीशाकम् f. (sg. dat. **pālaki** पालकि), spinach (El., who makes the word m.) (cf. **nadārⁱ-p°**, p. 623*a*, l. 40).

pölikh पांलिख् । शिविका f. (sg. dat. **pöliki** पांलिकि), a kind of litter or sedan, a palankeen (K. 221, 298).

púlla (? spelling) m. *Rubus tiliaceus* (El.).

palim पलिम् । तैलमलम् f. the sediment of oil.

palana पलन or (L.V. 14) **palān** पलान् (= پالان) । पल्ययनकम् m. a saddle (of a horse), a riding-pad (on an elephant), a pack-saddle, or the like (cf. **khar-p°**, p. 407*a*, l. 29).

pālan पालन् (Śiv. 488) or **pālanā** पालना । रक्षणम् f. protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (Śiv. 100, 287, 488, 662, 1137, 1193, 1254, 1470, 1534, 1560, 1587, 1697, 1888).

pālanī पालनी । रक्षणार्हः impers. fut. part. worthy to be protected, cherished, etc., as in the preceding.

palun पलुन् । गुप्तदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **polᵘ** पंलु, f. **püjᵘ** पंजू; 2 p.p. **pajyōv** पज्योव्), to give privately.

pālun पालुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôlᵘ** पोलु, f. **pöjᵘ** 1 पांजू (L.V. 62), for **2**, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **pājyōv** पाज्योव्), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (Gr.Gr. 31; Śiv. 418, 977, 1391, 1723, 1758; Rām. 300, 1122, 1431, 1509; K. 320, 584, 743); to take care of, guard, maintain (a thing, a quality, a promise, a command, a course of conduct, etc.), carefully to follow (instructions, etc.) (L.V. 62; Śiv. 285; Rām. 154, 291, 1601, 1687, 1711; K. 67, 280, 519, 522, 719, 782, 828); **pūzā pālüñᵘ**, to carry out worship completely, to worship (K. 337, 1042); **pazun pālun**, see **pazun 1**; **salām pālüñᵘ**, to make a bow, salute reverently (H. xii, 16); **pôlᵘ-motᵘ** पोलु-मंतु । पोषितः perf. part. (f. **pöjᵘ-müṭsᵘ** पांजू-मंचू), protected, cherished, taken care of, as ab.

pilan पिलन् । प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **pilüñᵘ** पिलंञू), arriving at, reaching to (esp. something lofty, the end of a difficult task, or a high place) (Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 257).

pilun पिलुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pyulᵘ** पिलु, f. **pijᵘ** पिजू. According to I.K. this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **pilyōv** पिल्योव्. The causal of this verb is **pilawun** पिलवुन्, **pilanun** पिलनुन्, or **pilanāwun** पिलनावुन्, Gr.Gr. 171), to arrive, reach to, reach up to, succeed in accomplishing, to be able to do (e.g. something high up or at a distance, the accomplishment of a difficult task or business, the mastery of some branch of learning, and so on) (cf. **nazar pilüñᵘ**, p. 676*a*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 13, 121; Śiv. 785; K.Pr. 170). **pyulᵘ-motᵘ** पिलु-मंतु । पर्याप्तः, प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **pijᵘ-müṭsᵘ** पिजू-मंचू), one who has arrived, one who has mastered (something difficult), one who has reached (something high up), and so on, as ab.

pŏlun प्वलुन् । कुण्ठितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pŏlyōv** प्वल्योव्), to become weak, weakened, infirm, disheartened, discouraged (cf. **pulan aṭsun**, p. 730*b*, l. 25); (of a tool) to become blunted by over-use.

pŏlan-wôlᵘ प्वलन्-वोलु । कुण्ठितीभवन् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is discouraged or disheartened, one who feels that he is defeated.

pŏlyō-motᵘ प्वल्यो-मंतु । कुण्ठितीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **pŏlyē-müṭsᵘ** प्वल्ये-मंचू), weakened, discouraged, blunted, etc., as ab.

palang पलंग् । पर्यङ्कः m. a bedstead, a bed (in the English sense, with legs) (Rām. 519, 705; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 13; x, 5, 7, 8, 12). **-khūrᵘ** -खूरु । पर्यङ्कपादः m. the leg of a bedstead. **-wār** -वार् । पर्यङ्कमितास्तरणम् m. bedclothes (fitting the bed as regards size).

pālang पालंग् । पाशबन्धनविशेषः m. a method of tying up a person as a punishment, in which his neck is bowed down between his legs, and his ankles and also his wrists tied together. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । दृढबन्धनविशेषः m.inf. to tie up in this manner. **—phirawun** —फिरवुन् । दृढबन्धनविशेषः m.inf., id.

pilanun पिलनुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilonᵘ** पिलनु), to cause to arrive, to cause to reach, to cause to succeed in accomplishment, to cause to reach up to, to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 228); to convey (to a person or place); cf. **pilun**, **pilanāwun**, and **pilawun**. **pilonᵘ-motᵘ** पिलनु-मंतु । ग्राहितः perf. part. (f. **pilüñᵘ-müṭsᵘ** पिलंञू-मंचू), caused to arrive, etc., as ab.; conveyed.

pālanāwun पालनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pālanôwᵘ** पालनोवु), to cause to be protected or cherished; to cause to be guarded, maintained (a thing, promise, etc., as in **pālun**), to obey carefully (an order) (K. 724). Causal of **pālun**, q.v., in all its meanings.

pilanāwun पिलनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilanôwᵘ** पिलनोवु), i.q. **pilanun** and **pilawun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171, W. 139); to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 7); cf. **pilun**. **pilanôwᵘ-motᵘ** पिलनोवु-मंतु । ग्राहितः perf. part. (f. **pilanövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** पिलनांवू-मंचू), i.q. **pilonᵘ-motᵘ** (s.v. **pilanun**) and **pilowᵘ-motᵘ** (s.v. **pilawun**), qq.v.

pŏlürᵘ प्वलुरु । असारमांसलः adj. (f. **pŏlürᵘ** प्वलंरू), weak, infirm, etc., inside (but stout and plump externally), plump but unsubstantial.

pĕlis प्यलिस, see **pyolᵘ**.

pilis पिलिस, see **pyulᵘ** 1 and **2**.

palāsh पलाश् । पलाश: m. N. of a tree, *Butea frondosa*.

pulasty पुलस्त्य् m. N. of an ancient Indian sage (in Skt., *Pulastya*), one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā. His son was Viśravas. Viśravas had one son, Vaiśravaṇa, by his wife Dēvavarṇinī, and by another wife, Kaikasī, three sons, Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa, and Vibhīṣaṇa, and one daughter, Śūrpanakhā. Kaikasī was of demon (Rākṣasa) origin, and her children were all Rākṣasas. Of her three sons, Vibhīṣaṇa was pious. The others acted fully up to their demon origin. Their half-brother, Vaiśravaṇa, was also named Kubēra, and was the god of wealth. The above is the account given in the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa (VII; ii ff.), but in the Kāshmīrī Rāmāyaṇa (622 ff.) Pulastya is not the grandfather, but the father of all these, and all, including Vaiśravaṇa, are borne by Kaikasī. On the other hand, in 611 Vaiśravaṇa is referred to as Pulastya's grandson. In Rām. 622 the word is spelt Pulastē m.c.

paluṭᵘ पलुटु adj. melted, deliquesced, in **paluṭᵘ gatshun** पलुटु गछुन् । असिद्धि: m.inf. to become deliquesced; hence, to be unaccomplished, to be a failure. Cf. **palaṭun.**

pilith पिलिथ । कदाचित् adv. at any time, at all, ever.

palṭan पल्टन् f. a battalion, a regiment (El., Gr.M., L. 402); an army (Rām. 857).

palaṭun पलटुन् or **palᵃṭun** पलटुन् । क्लिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **palaṭyōv** पलट्योव्. According to some, this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **palotᵘ** पलटु. See Gr.Gr. 206. Cf. **paluṭᵘ**, which is only another form of **paloṭᵘ**), to melt, deliquesce, become moist, damp (cf. **atha palᵃṭānⁱ**, p. 61*a*, l. 43). **palaṭyō-motᵘ** पलट्यो-मतु । क्लिन्नीभूत: perf. part. (f. **palaṭyē-müṭsᵘ** पलट्ये-मंचू), become moist, become damp, deliquesced.

palav* 1** पलव् । वस्त्रम् m. covering of the body, clothes, a garment, coat (cf. **dāmāna-pᵒ**, p. 219*b*, l. 50; ***löchⁱ-pᵒ p. 507*b*, l. 13; **mal-pᵒ**, p. 564*a*, l. 14; ***murⁱ-pᵒ***, p. 588*b*, l. 42; **mâtⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 603*a*, l. 9; ***möta-pᵒ***, p. 604*a*, l. 26; ***māz-pᵒ***, p. 614*b*, l. 49; ***nakha-pᵒ***, p. 628*b*, l. 11; **namda-pᵒ**, p. 638*a*, l. 1; ***pōbᵃri-pᵒ***, p. 678*b*, l. 24; ***phēran-pᵒ***, p. 705*b*, l. 25; ***phiska-pᵒ***, p. 713*b*, l. 28; **phŏtⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 715*b*, l. 20; ***potᵘ pᵒ***, s.v. **potᵘ**; **rūda-pᵒ**, s.v. **rūd**; ***rĕka-pᵒ***, s.v. ***rĕkh***; ***rōt-pᵒ***, s.v. **rāth 1**; **rawa-pᵒ**, s.v. **rawa**) (*K.Pr. 151*); met. the skin (*as covering the body*) (cf. **phĕkⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 720*b*, *l. 44*); *a piece of cloth, a rag* (cf. **rata-pᵒ**, s.v. **rath**). *—dalav* —दलव् । वस्त्रादिकम् m. clothes and the like (i.e. clothes, quilts, and other baggage). **—tulânⁱ** —तुलंनि । चर्मोत्कर्षणम् m. pl. inf. to gird up the clothes (K.Pr. 224); to tear off the skin, to flay (wholly or partially).

palav 2 पलव् m. discouragement, a feeling of defeat (i.q. **pŏlun**, q.v.), in the following:— **palav dyunᵘ** पलव् दिनु । कुण्ठितीकरणम् m.inf. to discourage, dishearten, defeat. **—dith gatshun** —दिथ् गछुन् । अकृतार्थीभूयापयानम् m.inf. (of a number of people assembled in the hope of something being accomplished) to go away unsuccessful or disheartened (owing to the expectation not being fulfilled).

pilav पिलव् । उपपटलम् m. an upstairs veranda, a covered balcony (supported below by pillars in the open air) (cf. **potᵘ pᵒ**, s.v. **potᵘ**). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । उपपटलोत्थापनम् m.inf. to erect such a veranda.

pŏlāv प्वलाव् پلاو । भक्तविशेष: m. a dish made of rice boiled in soup with flesh, spices, etc.; a *pilao* (cf. **gāzᵃri-pᵒ**, p. 319*a*, l. 16; **khāgari-pᵒ**, p. 394*a*, l. 1) (El. *pulâo*; W. 121, *pulāv*; Śiv. 1824; H. ii, 3; vi, 2; K.Pr. 112, 163).

pālawunᵘ पालवुनु । पालनकृत् n.ag. (f. **pālavüñᵘ** पालवंञू), one who protects, takes care of (Śiv. 857, 1171, 1253, 1255, 1411, 1552); one who protects, cherishes; one who adheres to religion, a vow, or the like.

pilawan पिलवन् । पर्यापणा f. (sg. dat. **pilavüñᵘ** पिलवंञू), the causing (of a thing) to arrive elsewhere; sending (a thing) to some destination or recipient; the causing to reach, the distance to which (something) may be made to reach, the reach (of anything) (cf. **atha-pᵒ**, p. 61*a*, l. 45). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । हस्ताहस्त्यवलम्बना f.inf. to send (a thing) on by means of several people passing it from hand to hand.

pilawun पिलवुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilowᵘ** पिलवु), to cause (a thing or news) to reach a person (sending it by some one), i.q. **pilanun** and **pilanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.; to hold out (something) to a person (W. 139, *pilanāwun*; K.Pr. 127). **pilowᵘ-motᵘ** पिलवु-मतु । ग्राहयित्वा प्रापित: perf. part. (f. **pilüvᵘ-müṭsᵘ** पिलवू-मंचू), (a thing or news) sent from one person to another through a third person. Cf. **pilonᵘ-motᵘ** (s.v. **pilanun**) and **pilanôwᵘ-motᵘ** (s.v. **pilanāwun**).

pilawunᵘ पिलवुनु n.ag. (f. **pilavüñᵘ** पिलवंञू), that which can be reached to from below (cf. **atha-pᵒ**, p. 61*a*, l. 47).

pŏlawunᵘ प्वलवुनु । असारतया कुण्ठितीभवन् n.ag. (f. **pŏlavüñᵘ** प्वलवंञू), one who has become weakened, discouraged, disheartened; that which is blunted or worn out by use.

pālawan̄ **पालवन्** । **पालनभृतिः** f. the hire or cost paid for taking care (of any person or thing), or for maintaining religious practices, a vow, or the like.

pālavith **पालविथ्**, a jingle of **ālavith,** see p. 26*a*, l. 42.

palyun^{u} **1** **पलिनु** । **पलपरिमाणम्** m. a weight (used in scales) for weighing a *pal* of four *tōlās* or two ounces (cf. **pal 2**) (Gr.Gr. 147).

palyun^{u} **2** **पलिनु** । **पलमितः** adj. (f. **palin̄**^{ü} **पलिनू**), weighing a *pal* (as in the preceding); (of cloth or the like) so much as can be woven from a *pal* weight of thread.

pal^{i}**yār** **पलियार्** । **प्राचीनम्** f. a fence, a wall, a hedge, railings (cf. **khal-p°**, p. 397*a*, l. 2; **kând**^{i}**-p°**, p. 455*a*, l. 28) (Gr.M.).

pulyuw^{u} **पुलिवु** । **तृणमयः** adj. (f. **puliv**^{ü} **पुलिवू**), made of straw (e.g. a rope, a bed, a mat, or the like).

pālēz **पालेज़्** پاليز or **pālēza 1** **पालेज़** । **करञ्जादिचेत्रम्** m. a field of melons or cucumbers (cf. **hĕndawan-p°**, p. 338*b*, l. 27).

pālēza 2 **पालेज़** (= فالج) । **अर्धाङ्गरोगः, मलबन्धविकारः** m. hemiplegia; constipation. **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । **अर्धाङ्गरोगोद्भवः** m.inf. an attack of hemiplegia to come on.

pal^{a}**zun** **पंलज़ुन्** । **उपयोगः** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **pal**^{o}**z**^{u} **पंलज़ु**, 2 p.p. **pal**^{a}**zōv** **पंलज़ोव्**), i.q. **palazun,** q.v. (cf. **atha pal**^{a}**zān**^{i}, p. 61*a*, l. 50). **pal**^{a}**zan-wôl**^{u} **पंलज़न्-वोलु** । **कार्योपयोगी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄** **-वाज्यन्**), useful, serviceable.

palazun **पलज़ुन्** । **उपयुक्तीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **paloz**^{u} **पलोज़ु**. According to some this verb is of the 3rd conj., with a 2 p.p. **palazōv** **पलज़ोव्**, see Gr.Gr. 206), to be, or become, useful, serviceable, helpful (Gr.Gr. 206, 226). **paloz**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **पलोज़ु-मंतु** । **उपयोगमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **palüz**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} **पलूज़ू-मंछू**), become useful, become serviceable, become helpful.

pal^{a}**zawun**^{u} **पंलज़वुनु** । **उपयोगी** n.ag. (f. **pal**^{a}**zavün̄**^{ü} **पंलज़वंनू**), he who, or that which, is useful, serviceable, helpful.

pām **पाम्** । **उपालम्भः** f. censure, denunciation, reproach, a rebuke; taunting; putting to shame (esp. on some public occasion), dishonouring (an honoured person, by reproaching him for former misdeeds) (Śiv. 1112; Rām. 683, 1038, 1062, 1154, 1778; YZ. 19, 371; K.Pr. 115, 119 (read *pāma nai*), 163, 250). **—lagün̄**^{ü} **—लगंनू** f.inf. censure to be attached (to, dat.), to be blamed, to be publicly censured (Rām. 339, 1060).

pāma daga **पाम दग** । **निन्दाघातः** f.pl. disclosing former misdeeds (up to now hidden) by public reproaches, public taunting. **— din̄ĕ** **— दिन्य** । **कलङ्कख्यातिपूर्वपरिभाषणम्** f. pl. inf. to use public reproaches to another (in the course of abuse), to taunt publicly (W. 139, K.Pr. 107). **—hĕn̄ĕ** **—ह्यन्य** । **परिभाषणाश्रयीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to be a victim of public reproaches or censure, to be publicly taunted. **—pām** **—पाम्** । **परस्परनिन्दनम्** f. mutual reproaches, mutual taunting. **—rōzan̄ĕ** **—रोज़न्य** f. pl. inf. censures to remain to a person, a person (dat.) to get a bad name or an evil reputation (H. x, 3). **-watur**^{u} **-वतुरु** । **निरन्तरपरिभाषणम्** m. a flood of abusive taunts (K.Pr. 259, *pāmatur*).

pāman lagun **पामन् लगुन्** । **निन्दोक्तिपात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become subject to public taunts.

pĕma **प्यम**, see **pyon**^{u}.

pamb **पंब्**, for **pam** (see **pampōsh**) in the following :—

pamba-hākh **पंब-हाख्** । **आरण्यशाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** **-हाकस**), the stalk of wild rhubarb (which grows on the mountains surrounding Kashmīr) (El., L. 72). **-lŏkh**^{a}**r** **-ल्वखर्** । **बीजकोशः, विषस्फोटविशेषः** f. the nut-case of the lotus (El.); a kind of violent poisonous tumour or boil (in the middle of the back below the shoulders). **-lŏkh**^{a}**r pĕn̄**^{ü} **-ल्वखर् प्यंनू** । **विषविस्फोटविशेषरोगोद्भवः** f.inf. such a tumour or boil to attack a person. **-sar** **-सर्** । **पद्मबीजसरः, सरोविशेषः** m. a lake full of lotuses (and hence bearing a fine crop of lotus seeds); a certain marsh or lagoon lying to the south of the Wŏlur lake (the ancient Pampāsaras) (RT.Tr. vii, 940; II, 481-2). **-tsālan** **-त्सालन** । **ओषधिमूलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-tsālün̄**^{ü} **-त्सालंनू**), wild rhubarb (which grows abundantly on the mountains of Kashmīr). The dried root is sold in the bāzārs, and when triturated and mixed with oil, is used as an application to wounds and ulcers. The stalk, which is eaten by Hindūs and Musalmāns, is **pamba-hākh** ab. (El.). It is used by dyers in the preparation of orange and gold dyes (L. 68, *pamb tsallan*).

pambuch **पंबुछ्** । **पद्मबीजम्** m. (sg. dat. **pambachas** **पंबछस**), the nut of the lotus. It is eaten as a delicacy by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (El., L. 72, Śiv. 1801). According to L. 76, it is the lotus plant itself (*Nelumbium speciosum*) which is used medicinally as a nervine tonic.

pambach-dĕl' **पम्बछ्-द्यल्** । **पद्मबीजोर्ध्वतनत्वक्** m. the outer bark of the lotus nut. **-gūj**^{i} **-गूजि** । **कमलबीजसारः** f. the kernel of the lotus nut. **-hūn**^{u} **-हूनु** । **पद्मबीजान्तराङ्कुरः** m. the nucleus-shoot of the kernel of the lotus nut (cf. **hūn**^{u} **2**). **-künd**^{ü} **-कुंडू** । **कमलबीजत्वक्** f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ** **-कंज्य**), the hard shell of the lotus nut. **-māl** **-माल्** । **पद्मबीजस्रक्** f. a garland made of lotus nuts.

pumbar, pōmbᵘ**r**ᵘ **पोंबॖरू**, or **pōmbür**ᵘ **पोंबरू**, see **pō̃b**ᵘ**r**ᵘ.
pāmūkh m. *Verbena officinalis* (El.).
pīmpiñ पींपिञ्, see **pī̃piñ**.
pámpúr, pômpur पोंपुर्, see **pō̃pur.**
pömpar पांपर्, see **pō̃par.**
pömpárⁱ पांपरि, see **pō̃párⁱ**.
pömpur पांपुर्, see **pō̃pur.**
pampōsh पंपोश् । पद्मम् m. the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*) (cf. **lĕmbi-p°**, p. 524*b*, l. 21) (L. 72; W. 3; Śiv. 26, 44, 54, 57, 167, 180, 187, 189, etc.; Rām. 93, 186, 533, 548, 1095, 1494, 1632; K. 1, 59, 926–7, 1176; YZ. 96, 152; K.Pr. 138); a lotus-flower (Gr.M.). The lotus grows abundantly in the Kashmīr Valley. The seeds, stalks, and roots are eaten. It blooms in August and September. The nuts (**pambuch**) are regarded as a great delicacy. The stalks (**nador**ᵘ) ripen in October. The broad leaves are used as plates (El.). The word is really a compound of **pam** and **pōsh**. **Pam** also takes the form **pamb**, q.v.

pampōshĕ-barᵃ**g पंपोश-वरग् । पद्मपत्रम्** m. the lotus leaf. **-düj**ᵘ **-दंजू । पद्मिनी** f. a lake or lagoon full of lotuses in full bloom. **-dal -दल् । पद्मपत्रम्** m. the lotus leaf. **-ḍal -डल् । पद्मषण्डम्** m. a lake full of lotuses. **-wöj**ᵘ **-वांजू । पद्मकर्णिकाङ्गुलीयकम्** f. a ring made of the hollowed pericarp of a lotus; a gold ring of similar shape. **-wath**ᵃ**r -वथर् । पद्मपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **wat**ᵃ**ras वतरस्**), a lotus leaf.

pamsal (? spelling and gender), a certain wild plant which is used for food (L. 72). ? the same as **pamba-tsālan**, p. 733*b*, l. 27.
pĕmotᵘ **प्यमतु**, see **pyon**ᵘ.
pēmotᵘ **पेमतु**, another spelling of **pyēmot**ᵘ **प्येमतु**, for which, see **pyon**ᵘ.
pāmatur, see p. 733*b*, l. 10.
pamwörⁱ पंवांरि । असंबद्धभाषी m. one who habitually *talks nonsense (disconnected or useless speech, or without any connected thread of thought), a babbler, a silly chatterbox.*

pan 1 **पन् । बलिविशेषः** m. *(sg. abl.* **pana 1 पन**), *N. of a certain offering, consisting of flowers, scents, fruit, roots, etc., followed by cakes smeared with clarified butter, made by Hindū married women to Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa) and other gods at the passing of the sign Leo, in the fourth and following lunar days of the bright half of the month of Bādᵃrapĕth (Bhādrapada) or August–September.* **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु । बलिविशेषविधानम्** *m.inf. to make this offering.*

pana-sāth पन-साथ् । बलिदानविशेषोपयोगी मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas -सातस्**), the auspicious moment for making this offering. **-tsöṭ**ᵘ **-च्वटू । बलिविशेषनैवेद्यापूपः** f. the buttered cake offered on this occasion.

pan 2 पन् । अंशः m. (sg. abl. **pana 2 पन**), a very small portion of anything, a particle, scrap, shred.

pana pana gatshun पन पन गछुन् । प्रत्यंशं छेदः m.inf. to become cut up into scraps (e.g. of a cloth cut up into shreds). **—pana karun —पन करुन् । प्रत्यंशं विभेदनम्** m.inf. to cut up into tiny pieces, to shred (cloth, paper, etc.).

panan gatshun पनन् गछुन् । प्रत्यंशमभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to go into scraps, i.e. (of some circumstance, news, story) to master every individual item. **—wātun —वातुन् । प्रत्यंशज्ञप्तिः** m.inf. to ascertain every item or particular (e.g. of some task about to be undertaken).

pan 3 पन् । सूत्रम् m. (sg. abl. **pana 3 पन**), a thread, thread, sewing thread (cf. **ôm**ᵘ **p°**, p. 27*a*, l. 28; **öṭⁱ-p°**, p. 68*a*, l. 48; **ḍēјĕ tālⁱ p°**, p. 202*b*, l. 2; **ganḍa-p°**, p. 289*b*, l. 9; **krāla-p°**, p. 470*b*, l. 21; **löz**ᵘ**-p°**, p. 508*b*, l. 26; **lĕtha-p°**, p. 537*b*, l. 27; **māli-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 50; **pham-p°**, p. 698*a*, l. 24; **pöṭⁱ-pana-dāv**, s.v. **pôṭ**ᵘ) (L.V. 106; Śiv. 474, 1014, 1217; K.Pr. 11, 87, 162).

pana-dījᵘ **पन-डीँजू । सूत्रगुलिका** f. a small-sized ball of thread (cf. **-dyūg**ᵘ, bel.). **-dāv -दाव् । सूत्रतन्तुः** f. so much thread as is put into a needle at one time, a needleful of thread (cf. **pöṭⁱ-pana-dāv** s.v. **pôṭ**ᵘ) (K.Pr. 208). **-dyūg**ᵘ **-ड्यूँगु । सूत्रगोलः** m. a large-sized ball of thread; cf. **-dīj**ᵘ, ab. **-ganḍ -गंड् । सूत्रसमूहः** m. a skein or hank of thread. **-kôn**ᵘ **-कोनु । सूत्रगुलिका** m. the ball of thread as it is wound on the spinning-wheel. **-kãñ**ᵃ**r -काञ्र् । सूत्रगुलिका** f. id., but of small size. **-kŏth -क्वथ् । सूत्रतन्तुसमूहः** f. (sg. dat. **-kŏtsh**ᵘ **-क्वछू**), a skein or hank of thread. **-lar -लर् । संयोज्यसूत्रतन्तुः** f. a thread to be twisted with another thread in order to strengthen the latter, a strand (of a cord). **-mil**ᵃ**r -मिलर्** or **-milür**ᵘ **-मिलरू । सूत्रतन्तुसमूहः** f. a bundle or skein of thread. **-pĕcukh -प्यचुख् । सूत्रवेष्टनगुलिका** m. (sg. dat. **pĕcakas प्यचकस्**), a reel of thread.

pan 4 पन् । पर्णम् m. (sg. abl. **pana 4 पन**), a leaf (esp. of a tree) (cf. **dat**ᵃ**rⁱ-p°**, p. 259*a*, l. 21; **kābayĕ-p°**, p. 382b, l. 47; **nāgar-p°**, p. 625*a*, l. 12; **páhⁱ-p°**, p. 684*a*, l. 11; **pōhⁱ** (or **pōhⁱ**)**-p°**, p. 684*a*, l. 49; **phrasta-p°**, p. 709*a*, l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 83; Śiv. 505, 1039, 1208, 1651; Rām. 189, 206, 1634; K.Pr. 82, 162, 175); green vegetables (used as food) (cf. **an-pan**, p. 29*b*, l. 32) (K.Pr. 205, *pani*, as if from *pon*ᵘ).

pana-barg पन-बर्ग् । पत्रम् m. a single tree-leaf (Śiv. 994). **-bata** -बत । ओदनविशेषः m. rice boiled till it is soft and easily digestible. **-chönu** -छ्वांनू । जीर्णतया चैत्रम् f. 'leaf-sifting', leanness (from disease, sorrow, etc.), gauntness (*quasi*, the condition of withered leaves blown from trees). **pana-chathar** पन-छ्यथ़् । पर्णच्छत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-chaṭaras** -छ्वतरस), a leaf parasol, an umbrella made of leaves. **-ḍēr** -डेर् । पर्णराशिः m. a pile of withered leaves. **-könu** -कांञू । पर्णसमूहः f. a small bundle of leaves. **-lündu** -लंडू । पत्रपूर्णशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लंज्य), a leafy bough. **-lang** -लंग् । पर्णस्कन्धः m. a leafy trunk or main bough of a tree. **-moru** -मंर् । पर्णशाला m. a leaf cottage. **-mări hĕni** -मंरि ह्यंनि । गुप्तस्थानाश्रयणम् m. pl. inf. to take leaf huts; hence (owing to sorrow, worry, or religious reasons) to take to a secret, solitary abode. **-pŏpur** -पॉपुर् । पतङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **pŏparas** पॉपरस), a species of moth, whose favourite resting-place is the leaf of some tree, where it gives forth a prolonged and very shrill noise (El., Śiv. 1685). **-tulu** -तुलु । पर्णसमूहः m. a collection of leaves. **-ṭsanĕ** -च़न । पर्णशान्ताङ्गारसमूहः f.pl. leaf-charcoal, the charcoal of burnt leaves. **-waṭhar** -वंथ़् । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **waṭaras** वंतरस), the leaf of a tree; a leaf (L. 461, *panwatr*). **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । पर्णसमूहः m. a few leaves, a small bundle of leaves.

pana 5 पन, a jingle of **dana** in **dana-pana**, p. 221*b*, l. 49; cf. also **dáni-páni**, p. 222*a*, l. 32. The word is probably connected with **pan 2**, q.v.

pān 1 पान् । देहः m. (gen. **pānuku** पानुकु), the human body (Gr.Gr. 91; Gr.M.; W. 31; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 240, 285, 362, 1057, 1287; Rām. 240, 358, 636, 672, 946, etc.; K. 111, 167, 214, 272, 291, 298, 448, 506, etc.; H. iii, 4; vii, 24–5 (met.); YZ. 42, 170, 200, 234, 267; K.Pr. 15, 252); the body of an animal (K. 380); esp. one's own body, self (cf. **pāna**) (Śiv. 156, 205, 227, 330, 351, etc.; Rām. 181, 207, 664, 998, 1281, etc.; K. 60, 150, 246, 250, 278, 283, 292, 511, etc.; YZ. 18) (**panunu pān**, see **panunu**); met. a man's own personality (cf. **panani pānücu khabar**, consciousness of one's own existence, p. 391*a*, l. 20; **nīṭsa-pān**, p. 674*b*, l. 22) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 7, 62, 71, 82, 85); bodily existence (cf. **bāla-p°**, youth, the youthful state, youthfulness, p. 104*b*, l. 6, and Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843; Rām. 1469; K. 264; H. vii, 11, 15). **—gālun** —गालुन् m.inf. to cause one's body to melt, to serve a person (dat.) with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person (Rām. 1281, 1458); to strive earnestly for any particular object (Rām. 1545). **—mārun** —मारुन् । स्वदेहविघातः m.inf. to kill one's own body, to commit suicide (Rām. 165, 387, 404, 440, 646, etc.; YZ. 16, 48); cf. **pāna-môru**, p. 736*a*, l. 3. **-parudu** -पऱदु m. one who has changed his mode of living, or gone for change of air (used of sheep and cattle) (L. 459, *pánporaḍ*). **—razi khārun** —रज़ि खारुन् m.inf. to mount oneself on a rope, to hang oneself, to commit suicide by hanging (Rām. 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

pānuku पानुकु । स्वदेहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (**pānücu** पानंचु), of, or belonging to, one's own body.

pānas 1 पानस्, sg. dat., used as adv. in such phrases as **nanga pānas**, with a naked body (K. 273).

pān 2 पान् । तमालपत्रम् m. the betel leaf, *Piper betel* (K. 977). **pāna-bīr** पान-बीर् m. a preparation of areca nut and spices rolled up in a betel leaf for chewing, a betel roll or quid. It is commonly presented by one person to another as a token of civility. It is also given in confirmation of a pledge or the like or as a challenge taken up by him who accepts it (K. 977, 982).

pān 3 पान् m. drinking, drink (cf. **mada-pān**, p. 548*b*, l. 1). **-dach** -दछ् f. a kind of grape. According to El., s.v. *dach*, it is the same as *ḍūnu-dach*, see p. 223*b*, l. 47.

pāna पान । स्वयम् refl. pron. (for the gen. of this word, **panunu** पनुनु, q.v. s.v. is used. The ag. or instr. sg. is **pāna** पान, Gr.Gr. 91), self, oneself (cf. **pānas ṭshĕpa dāwanĕ**, p. 263*a*, l. 47; **had pānas karun**, p. 322*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 91, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 26, 69, 278, 1151, 1189, etc.; Rām. 75, 81, 83, 223–8, etc.; K. 89, 124, 203–5, etc.; H. vii, 15; x, 1, 6; YZ. 196, 220; K.Pr. 164).

Like the corresponding Hindōstānī pronoun, *āp*, this word can refer to any person in either number (Gr.Gr. 91). Thus: I myself (L.V. 31, 44, 60, 61; Rām, 877, 1033, 1307, etc.; K. 849; H. vii, 15; K.Pr. 4); we ourselves (K. 861); thou thyself (L.V. 44, 66; Rām. 22, 235, 647, 1124, etc.; K. 69, 385, 560, 1063; H. xii, 11, 25); you yourselves; he himself (L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 304, 316, etc.; K. 39, 46, 49, 50, 196, 283, etc.; H. i, 1; ii, 5; vi, 4, etc.); she herself (Rām. 1015, 1030, 1034, 1077, etc.; K. 66, 928–9; H. v, 9–11; vii, 1; xii, 7); they themselves (K. 292; H. iii, 8; viii, 3, 8; x, 12).

pāna-gări पान-गंरि । स्वाधीनगार्हस्थ्या f. a woman who is her own mistress, i.e. who herself is mistress of the house. **-khŏdi 1** -खुदि । स्वतन्त्रः adj. c.g. self-dependent, independent, acting on one's own authority.

-khŏdi 2 -खुंदि । स्वातन्त्र्येण adv. independently, on one's own authority. -môru -मोरु । स्वात्मघातः m. killing oneself, suicide; cf. pān mārun, p. 735a, l. 50. -môru ṭshunun -मोरु छुनुन् । स्वदेहविघातप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to engage oneself in committing suicide, to make arrangements for suicide. -röchi 1 -रांछि । स्वात्मरक्षा f. self-protection. -röchi 2 -रांछि । स्वयं रक्षकः adj. c.g. one who protects himself (or herself, or his or her property). -warzukh -वर्ज़ुख् । स्वार्थापेची adj. (f. -warzücü -वर्ज़ुंचू), selfish, self-interested, self-seeking. -yĕṭshukh -यछुख् । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. (f. -yĕṭshücü -यछुंचू), self-interested, self-seeking, self-centred, egotistical, selfish.

pöni-pān पांनि-पान् (K. 164) or pöni-pāna पांनि-पान refl. pron. one's own self, one's very self (as in mahnivi pöni-pānas güli löyü, the man shot himself, Gr.M.) (L.V. 60; Śiv. 983, 1843; Rām. 714, 1429, 1668; K. 955; YZ. 162, 219–20). —pānas —पानस dat. used as adv. amongst (them-, etc.) selves, each other, mutually (K. 204, 286, 312; YZ. 121). -pānay -पानय्। सर्वथा स्वयमेव adv. of himself (herself, itself), voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord (K. 742); refl. pron. myself, thyself, himself, etc. (Rām. 583, 1194).

pānas 2 पानस । स्वैरम adv. for oneself, to oneself (K. 155, 372, 374, 400, 406, 544, 580, etc.); hence, without opposition, unconstrainedly, of one's own free will, spontaneously (K. 75, 77, 1155; H. vi, 4; vii, 2); in adverbial phrases, such as zinda-pānas (I shall leave thee alone) alive (K. 560). —aṭsun —अचुन m.inf. to go into one's own house, to enter one's home (K. 748). —bĕhun —ब्यहुन् m.inf. to sit in one's own house, to stay at home (K. 632); to sit down free from duty, to rest after finishing one's work (H. viii, 8). —gaṭshun —गछुन् m.inf. to go without opposition, to go (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 20, 118, 142, 311, 612, 632, 665, etc.; H. iii, 8; v, 9; viii, 3; K.Pr. 161, 163). —hyonu —ह्योनु m.inf. to take with oneself, to take home, to carry off to one's own home (Rām. 1143*i*). —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth on one's own business, to go away (without impediment), to set out on one's way home (K. 729, 934, 939; H. xii, 6). —nyunu —निनु m.inf. to bring home, take home (K. 894). —phērun —फेरुन् m.inf. to return home (K. 837). —rōzun —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain safely at home (K. 363, 376). —ṭsalun —चलुन् m.inf. to run away home (K. 559). —wātun —वातुन् m.inf. to arrive home safely (K. 256). —yunu —यिनु m.inf. to come without opposition, to go, or come (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 76, 391, 495, 667, 706, 1113, 1155); to set out home (H. xii, 12). —yĕṭshawunu —यछवुनु n.ag. (f. —yĕṭshavüñü —यछवंञू), one who wishes for himself, selfish.

pānasüy पानसूय् adv. i.q. pānas, but emphatic (K. 883; H. vii, 3); of oneself, spontaneously (K. 78).

pānay पानय् । स्वयमेव (refl. pron.) he himself (etc. in all three persons and both numbers) (Gr.Gr. 169; L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 34, 151, 168, 462, 561, etc.; K. 16, 37, 264, 338, 362, 730, etc.; H. vii, 1; x, 12; YZ. 167, 220; K.Pr. 157, 182); (adv.) of himself, of herself, of itself, etc., spontaneously (El. *pánai*; Śiv. 67, 159, 162, 284, 495, 554, 631, 651, etc.; Rām. 146, 299, 541, etc.; K. 69, 70, 269, 328, 577, 580, etc.). —pāna —पान adv. of one's own accord, spontaneously (K. 742).

pānyō pānyō पान्यो पान्यो । स्वस्वीयसाधनबुद्धिः m. (of a number of persons engaged in common business) the working of each person selfishly for his own interests. —pānyō lagun —पान्यो लगुन् । स्वीयस्वीयार्थसाधना m.inf. (of a number of persons) each to pursue his own interests.

pani, see pan 4.

pāni पंनि, see pana 5 and ponu, 1, 2, and 3.

pĕn प्यन्, see pyonu.

pēn पेन् । लेपरसः f. (sg. dat. pīñü 1 पीञू; for 2, see s.v.), starch or size (put on threads before weaving or on cloth after weaving. It is applied with a brush in order to strengthen the warp (K.Pr. 171)); a similar liquid applied to iron implements (such as knives, swords, etc., to strengthen them); a horrible mixture of salt, pepper, soot, etc., forced as a punishment into a person's mouth; a dose of salt put into an animal's mouth as a medicine (cf. nūna-pēn, p. 641*a*, l. 8). —dīñü —दिञू । (वस्त्रादेः)रसविशेषलेपः, मुखपूरणा f.inf. to size thread or cloth; to apply liquid to an iron instrument, as ab.; to force salt, pepper, soot, etc., into a person's mouth as a punishment. —hĕñü —ह्यञू । लेपमार्जना f.inf. to clean off, or wash off, the size from cloth. —kaḍüñü —कडंञू । लेपमार्जनम् f.inf. to pull out the size, i.e. to wash cloth so as to remove the size put on the warp before weaving. —khārüñü —खारंञू । रसलेपयोजना f.inf. to apply the strengthening liquid to a newly-made iron implement.

pĕna-kam प्यन-कम् । सूत्रलेपविशेषः m. size applied to cloth, as ab. -kam karun 1 -कम करुन् (for 2, see pyonu), to apply size, as ab. -kônu -कोनु । तानकीलः m. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to

putting it on to a loom for weaving (cf. kôn^u 2). -küṭ^ü -कंटू । तृणलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -kacĕ -कच्य) a certain long-leaved water-grass, the juice of which is used as an eye-medicine.

pīñ^ü dyun^u पीञू दिनु । लिप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to insert a remedy (such as ointment, etc.) into the orifice of a wound (as if salt was being put into a cow's mouth). —lāgun —लागुन् । लेपयोजना m.inf. to apply to an unhealthy wound a bandage smeared with ointment, etc.

pĕna प्यन, see **pēn** and **pyon^u**.

pĕn^i प्यंनि, **pĕni** प्यनि, see **pyon^u**.

pen^i (W. 145), see **pĕñ^ü**.

pīn पीन् । प्रसवः m. childbirth, delivery, confinement, bearing a child (cf. buḍa-p°, p. 85a, l. 50; pot^u pīn, s.v. pot^u); cf. pīñ^ü. —dyun^u —दिनु । प्रसवोद्भावः m.inf. to give birth.

pīna-pyāwal पीन-प्यावल् । संपन्नप्रसवा f. a woman who has brought forth children, a matron.

pīnuk^u पीनुकु or pyūnuk^u प्यूनुकु । प्रसवसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. pīnüc^ü पीनंचू), of, or belonging to, a birth (cf. buḍa-p°, p. 85b, l. 1). This word is often used with ordinal numerals, as in dŏy^{i}mi pyūnuk^u, of the second birth (e.g. connected with a woman's second labour), and so on.

pōn पोन् । अपानम् m. the anus (cf. g^{a}sa-p°, p. 307a, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 22); the female private parts generally (cf. kŏ-pōn, p. 463a, l. 45); cf. pōd^u. —ṭsaṭanāwun —च़टनावुन् । व्यभिचारणम् m.inf. to induce another (male) to have sexual intercourse with oneself, or to commit an unnatural offence with oneself.

pōna-bachĕ 1 पोन-बछ्य । योनिकूले f.pl. 'the banks of the anus', the elevated parts on each side of it. -gŏṭs^{ü}r^ü -ग्वच़ूरू । अधरीयवस्त्रम् f. trousers, long drawers. -kôn^u -कोनु । योनिव्यभिचारी m. one who (esp. a boy) is accustomed to cause another (male) to commit an unnatural offence with him. -kōñ^ü -कांञू । व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman who is habitually unchaste. -phĕshil -फ्यशिल् । दुर्भगा, कुप्रजा f. (of a woman) one who has an ill-omened vulva, one who is habitually unchaste; a woman who bears a vicious child.

pōnuk^u पोनुकु । योनिसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. pōnüc^ü पोनंचू), of, or belonging to, the anus or the vulva.

pōna पोन । विपादिका f. a blister or fissure on the sole of the heel; a fissure or frost-crack in hand or foot (Gr.Gr. 22, *pōn*). -bachĕ 2 -बछ्य । विपादिकोन्नत्यम् f.pl. the banks or elevated flesh on each side of such a fissure. —gatshüñ^ü —गछंञू । पादस्फोटरोगोद्भवः f.inf. such a fissure to occur. —phaṭüñ^ü —फटंञू । विपादिका f.inf. such a blister to burst.

poni, see **pôn^u**.

pön^i पांनि, see **pāna**.

pon^u 1 पंनु । मध्यकीलः m. a wedge (esp. for splitting wood) (cf. dāra-p°, p. 235a, l. 36) (K.Pr. 164, 204); a peg (for pegging something down) (L.V. 66); (in carpentry) a piece inserted to strengthen a joint. —pyon^u 1 प्यंनु m.inf. (in a boat or the like) the joining piece to fall (out), the planks to become apart.

pon^u 2 पंनु । दुःखम् m. grief, sorrow, mourning (e.g. on the death of a dear one) (cf. baba-p°, p. 77a, l. 13; dahyul^u p°, p. 202a, l. 17); cf. pànd^i. —pyon^u 2 —प्यंनु । दुःखशोकापातः m.inf. grief, etc., to befal (cf. pŏtra-pon^u pyon^u, s.v. pŏth^{a}r).

pàn^i nērun पंनि-नेरुन् । (भोग-)निरर्थीभवनम् m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple (cf. pànd^i nērun).

pon^u 3 पंनु । ताम्रादिधात्वन्तरसंयोजितसंदानकस्वर्णरसः m. jeweller's solder, the metal mixture used in soldering together the various parts of ornaments.

pàn^i-kasar पंनि-कसर् । भूषणार्थसांदानिकी न्यूनता f. the metal (of the ornament) which is lost in the processes of soldering (and which is part of the goldsmith's profit). -mal -मल् । सांदानिकमलम् m. the impurity due to soldering (i.e. when a gold ornament is melted down, the base metal found in the product, due to the presence of solder). -wāṭh -वाठ् । ताम्रादियोगेन संदापना m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाटस्), the soldering parts of an ornament together; the marks of soldering at a junction of two pieces of metal.

pôn^u पोनु m. a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns denoting general relationship, state, condition (Gr.Gr. 144; cf. bĕnūñ^ü-pôn^u, p. 114a, l. 35; bĕn^{a}za-p°, p. 115a, l. 9; bat^{a}ñĕ-p°, p. 145a, l. 16; dāsa-p°, p. 252a, l. 2; kŏlayĕ-p°, p. 442a, l. 21; kanjar-p°, p. 457b, l. 24; so (Gr.Gr. 144) dāyĕ-p°, nursehood; pöj^i-p°, lowness of position; pāñir^i-p°, the occupation of a water-carrier (pāñur^u); parzan-p°, the occupation of a personal servant (parzun 1); pāyĕch^i-p°, the conduct, condition, or occupation of an outcaste Brāhmaṇa (pāyuch); vĕsa-p°, comradeship, K.Pr. 102). When the relationship is intimate, tôn^u 2 (q.v.) is used instead of pôn^u.

pöin, see **pôn^u**.

pun m. a carpenter's chisel (El., cf. **pon^{u} 1**); a monkey (El., cf. **ponz^{u}**).

pun^{u} पुनु । पुण्यम्, मृतदिवसभोजनम् m. religious merit (acquired by the performance of religious actions) (Śiv. 1737); rectitude (El. *pūn*); solemn meals eaten during the first ten days after the death of an old and respected member of a Hindū family; see —**ranun**, bel. **-dān** -दान् । पुण्यनिमित्तदानम् m. a religious or pious gift; making religious or pious gifts. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु । मृताहसंघिभोजनम् m.inf. to eat the solemn meals after a death, as ab. **-pratāph** -प्रताफ् । पुण्यबलम् m. (sg. dat. **-pratāpas** -प्रतापस्), prosperity, power, beauty, or the like, the result of virtuous actions. —**ranun** —रनुन् । मृतस्य पुत्रादीनां भोजनोपायनम् m.inf. to cook (i.e. provide) the funeral meal. When an old and respected Hindū dies, it is customary for all neighbours who are related to him to provide food and cooking for the family of the deceased. This goes on for ten days after the death, and is called by the above words.

panca पंच card., i.q. **pānts**, q.v., of which it is the Skt. form, used only in a few borrowed Skt. expressions, such as **panca-yind^{i}**, the five *indriyas*, or organs of sense (L.V. 79). Cf. **pants**.

panch पंछ् । पञ्चजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancas** पंचस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **pancāyĕth**, q.v.; cf. **põch.** —**karun** —करुन् । पञ्चजनतासंघट्टनम् m.inf. to assemble the members of such a body.

painch, pönch पांछ्, see **põch.**

panc-patri (? spelling) f. the N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Geranium sp.*, said to be good for wounds caused by a burn (L. 76, *panchpatri*. We should expect the word to be spelt **pönts-pat^{a}r** or **-pat^{ü}r^{ü}**).

pancāyĕth पंचायथ् । पञ्चमहाजनी m. (sg.dat. **pancāyĕtas** पंचायतस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **panch,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

pand पंद् m. *Loranthus longiflorus* (El.).

panḍa 1 पंड । तीर्थपुरोहितः m. a minister or priest who officiates at a Hindū sacred place, and lives upon the offerings of pilgrims.

panḍa 2 पंड । आधारस्तम्भः m. a pillar or columnar support. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to elevate (some sunk-down house or the like) on struts or supports; met. to support or console some afflicted or depressed person. —**karun** —करुन् । पृष्ठे धारणम् m.inf. to lift up a heavy load on to the back. This is done with the help of an iron support. **-nür^{ü}** -नंरू । आधारदण्डभुजः f. the cross beam on the top of a columnar support, the capitol of a pillar. —**tsôn^{u}-mot^{u}** —च़ोनु-मंतु । उत्थापिती गेहादिः perf. part. (f. —**tsön^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —चांनू-मंचू), (of a sunken house) raised up and supported on struts; (of some one afflicted or distressed) helped, comforted. —**tsānun** —च़ानुन् । आभुमोत्थापनम् m.inf. to introduce supports, to elevate or support a falling house or the like by the introduction of pillars or struts; to give help to some one afflicted or sick.

pånd^{i} पंदि । सविषादम् adv. sorrowfully, dejectedly, with disappointment, full of regrets, regretfully (u.w. vbs. indicating achievement and the like) (K.Pr. 204); cf. **pon^{u} 2.** —**kadun** —कडुन् । भोगमनु खेदापादनम् m.inf. to draw out sorrowfully, i.e. to distress a person who has been enjoying himself, to turn another's pleasure into sorrow. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । भोगोत्तरं खेदापत्तिः m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple. Cf. **pån^{i} nērun,** p. 737*b*, l. 17.

pāndu पांडु m. N. of the putative father of the five Pāndavas (see **pāndav**). He was the husband of their mothers, Kuntī and Mādrī. The former had three sons,—Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna,—by the gods, Dharma, Vāyu, and Indra respectively. Mādrī had two sons—Nakula and Sahadēva—by the two Aśvins. **pāndu-rāza** पांडु-राज़ m., id. (K. 539, 540).

pĕnd प्यंद् । कन्दुकम् f. (sg. dat. **pĕndi** प्यंदि), a ball (for playing with) (L. 458, *pind*). **pĕndi gindun** प्यंदि गिन्दुन् । गेन्दुकक्रीडनम्, तद्वदवस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to play at ball; met. to be tossed about like a ball, to be subject to the vicissitudes of fortune, to have ups and downs.

pĕnḍ प्यंड् । पिण्डः m. a round mass, a lump (cf. **lŏpta-p°,** p. 529*a*, l. 37); esp. the *piṇḍa*, or ball or lump of rice, etc., offered to the manes at Hindū obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas (cf. **pŏtra-p°,** s.v. **pŏth^{a}r**). —**chapån^{i}** —छपंनि । पिण्डप्रक्षेपः m. pl. inf. to make an offering of these lumps by casting them into a river, lake, or the like.

pĕnḍa-dān प्यंड-दान् । पिण्डनिवापविधिः m. the ceremony of making these offerings. **-milawan** -मिलवन् । सपिण्डीकरणम् f. the joining of these cakes, the ceremony of joining together the three portions of cakes, representing respectively the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the sacrificer. **-myul^{u}** -मिलु । शारीरसापिण्ड्यम् m. 'union of these *pĕndas*', close blood-relationship. **pĕnḍa-tsår^{i}-wör^{ü}**

प्यंड-त्रंरि-वांकू । पिण्डार्थभक्तस्थाली f. a cooking-pot for the preparation of these *pĕṇdas*.

pĕṇḍu पेंडू । वेदिः, निवासभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **pĕṇjĕ** पंज्य), a house-altar (cf. **agana-p°**, p. 16*b*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 55); a person's home, one's own home; in composition this word often indicates intimacy (temporary or otherwise).

pĕnji-bôju प्यंजि-बोज़ु । सहचरः m. (f. **-bājĕñ** -बाज्यञ्), 'a sharer in the same altar'; hence, a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee. **-chamb** -छम्ब् । अकस्मान्निपातः m. (like the sudden fall of a victim on an altar) a crashing fall, sudden and unexpected destruction. **-chamb gatshun** -छम्ब् गछुन् । अकस्मान्निपातापत्तिः m.inf. sudden and unexpected fall (i.e. destruction) to occur (e.g. with reference to the fall of a person from a high office) (K.Pr. 227). **-chamb karun** -छम्ब् करुन् । अकस्मान्निपातनम् m.inf. suddenly and unexpectedly to throw down a person (e.g. cast him down from some high office). **-tsāṭh** -त्साट् । सहचरः m. (sg. dat. **-tsāṭas** -त्साटस्), 'a pupil at the altar,' a fellow-plotter, a conspirator. **-yār** -यार् । वेदिसखा m. a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee. **-yāraz** -यारज़् । वेदिसख्यम् f. boon companionship, as ab. (esp. when the companionship is casually contracted and is only temporary, as when, e.g. a couple of people join forces in a gaming house).

pind पिंद् । प्लवः (पक्षिविशेषः) f. (sg. dat. **pindi** पिंदि), a certain waterfowl, the Indian Little Grebe, *Tachybaptes albipennis* (L. 123). **pindi-ṭhūl** पिंदि-टूल । प्लवाण्डम् m. its egg.

pŏnd प्वंद् । क्षुतम् f. (sg. dat. **pŏndi** प्वंदि), a sneeze, sneezing (cf. **martsa-p°**, p. 594*b*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 126, 134; K.Pr. 143). **—pĕñu** —पंञू । क्षुतोद्भवः f.inf. a sneeze to take place (esp. at the beginning of any work, for which it is a very bad omen). **—trāvüñu** —त्रावञू । क्षुतनिरासः f.inf. to sneeze.

pŏnda-nāsth प्वंद्-नास्थ् । क्षुतौषधिः f. (sg. dat. **-nāsti** -नास्ति), snuff, which is used to cause sneezing; esp. when made of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, used as a snuff for headache (L. 76, *punda nást*). **—pŏnd** —प्वंद् । बहुलक्षुतोद्भवः f. sneeze on sneeze, a violent fit of sneezing, or a number of people sneezing at the same time.

pôndu पोंदु, see **pōdu**.

pandāh पंदाह् । पञ्चदश card. (pl. dat. **pandāhan** पंदाहन्), fifteen (Gr.Gr. 76).

pandōhi पंदांहि, the form taken by **pandāh** as a multiplicative, as in **kāh pandōhi akh hath ta pōntsahaiṭh**, eleven fifteens are a hundred and sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 86).

pandāhan-hondu पंदाहन्-हन्दु । पञ्चदशसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzu** -हुंज़ू), of, or belonging to, fifteen; costing fifteen (rupees, pice, etc.).

pandōhyumu पंदांहिमु । पञ्चदशः ord. (f. **pandōhimü** पंदांहिमू), fifteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

pĕndulu प्यंदुलु । अङ्गसंकोचापत्तिः m. shrinking together of the parts or limbs (of anything), shrinking into a ball (cf. **gōjĕ-p°**, p. 281*b*, l. 3).

pŏndal प्वंदल् । क्षुतविकृतियुक्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from an attack of sneezing (Gr.Gr. 126).

pŏndun प्वंदुन् । क्षुतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pŏṇḍu** प्वंडु; 2 p.p. **pŏnzōv** प्वंज़ोव्). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles, as in **pŏṇḍun**, it was sneezed by him, i.e. he sneezed) to sneeze (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M., L.V. 46).

pindāra पिंडार । गर्वः m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, contempt for others. **—anun** —अनुन् । मदोद्भवः m.inf. to show contempt. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । गर्वाविर्भावः m.inf. contempt to be displayed. **—khasun** —खसुन् । गर्वारोहः m.inf. contempt to arise, i.e. to be felt (e.g. for another's actions), want of consideration (for another's labours) to be shown.

pindōri पिंडोरि । गर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. haughty, arrogant, contemptuous.

punḍarikh पुंडरीख् m. (sg. dat. **punḍarikas** पुंडरीकस्), N. of a demon, in Sanskrit usually called Pauṇḍraka, who claimed that he, and not Krishna (Skt., *Kṛṣṇa*) was the real Krishna. He was killed by Vāsudēva, the latter (K. 867 ff.).

pàṇḍith पंडिथ् । पण्डितः m. (sg. dat. **pàṇḍitas** पंडितस्; his wife is **pàṇḍitöñu** पंडितांञू, q.v.), a pandit, a man learned in Sanskrit and similar Hindū studies (cf. **pàri-p°**) (Gr.Gr. 39, 142; W. 17, *pundit*; L.V. 3; Rām. 85, 1587; K. 944, 990, 991); a Kāshmīrī Brāhman, a man of the Brāhman caste (cf. **pŏnasan-p°**, p. 742*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 240). **pàṇḍith-bāy** पंडिथ्-बाय् । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pundit's lady, the wife of an influential and well-to-do pandit. **-dachin** -दछिन् । पण्डितदक्षिणा f. a pandit's fee. **-koṭu** -कटु । पण्डितपुत्रः m. the son of a pandit (esp. a worthy son), a son of pandits, i.e. a worthy young pandit.

pàṇḍithgī पंडिथगी । पण्डितवृत्तिः f. the condition or profession of a pandit.

pàṇḍitil पंडितिल् । पण्डितंमन्यता f. acting as a pandit (even if not learned), thinking oneself to be a pandit (Gr.Gr. 142).

pàṇḍitöñu पंडितांञू । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pandit's wife (Gr.Gr. 39; W. 17, *punditöñi*).

pàṇḍitözu पंडितांज़ू । पाण्डित्यम्, पाण्डित्योपयोगिनी विद्या (जीविका) f. panditship, the learning which constitutes

a man's right to be called a pandit (Gr.Gr. 143); the profession of a pandit (i.e. teaching and the like), a paṇḍit's livelihood.

pāṇḍav **पांडव्** m. a Pāṇḍava, one of the five heroes of the Skt. *Mahābhārata*. Their mothers' names were Kuntī and Mādrī (L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 710, 853; K. 533, 537, 541–2, 546, 689, 699, 1001, 1011, 1017; K.Pr. 47, 243) See **pāṇḍu.**

pĕṇḍav **प्यंडव्** । **वेदिका** m. a sacrificial altar or piece of high ground used as such (cf. **ạg^{a}na-p°**, p. 16*b*, l. 42) (K. 372, 1037). Cf. **pĕṇḍ^{ü}.**

pinga **पिंग** । **प्रियङ्गुः** f. a kind of small millet, *Panicum italicum* (El. also *pingi*; L. 330, 337, *ping, panicum miliaceum*; K.Pr. 87). **-hyol^{u}** **-ह्युलु** । **प्रियङ्गुमञ्जरी** m. a head of the seeds of this millet. **-tūj^{i}** **-तूजि** । **प्रियङ्गुतण्डुलम्** f. the husked seed of this millet.

pingi-kāṭh **पिंगि-काठ्** । **प्रियङ्गुतृणनालम्** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas** **-काठस्**), its stalk. **-rôch^{u}** **-रोछु** । **प्रियङ्गुरक्षादण्डम्** m. a kind of scarecrow used in a field of this millet for the purpose of frightening away birds. It is a post stuck in the ground, with a number of black rags fastened at its top. **-wŏgra** **-व्वग्र** । **प्रियङ्गुभक्तविशेषः** m. a porridge or gruel of this millet from which the water in which the grains have been cooked has not been strained off. **-wāṭh** **-वाठ्** । **प्रियङ्गुभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** **-वाटस्**), a porridge of this millet from which the water in which it has been cooked has been drained off.

pangrai (? spelling and gender), in *aree-ṭsar pangrai* (L. 463), the first of the four weedings of a rice field (? **pana-grāy**).

pānigrah **पानिग्रह्** m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage (K. 666).

pānigrahan **पानिग्रहन्** m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage; **pānigrahanas yiñ^{ü}**, (of a woman) to become wedded (K. 774).

pangath **पंगथ्** । **पङ्क्तिः, संततिः** f. (sg. dat. **pangüts^{ü}** **पंगंचू**), a line, file, line of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like; a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; a body of fellows (such as people of one caste or of one religion, or a body of students, or the like). Cf. **pank^{a}th.**

panāh 1 **पनाह्** (= پهن) । **परिणाहः** m. width, breadth (of cloth, etc.) (El. *panah*, Gr.M.). **-sôw^{u}** **-सोवु** । **विशिष्टपरिणाहः** *adj.* (f. **-söv^{ü}** **-सांवू**), (of cloth or the like) specially broad, fine and broad.

panāh 2 **पनाह्** پناه । **शरणम्** m. protection, defence, shelter, shade, asylum, refuge. **—mangun** **—मंगुन्** । **शरणागमनम्** m.inf. to seek protection (from), to beg for an asylum; to pray for deliverance (from); to avoid, eschew; to implore mercy; to surrender at discretion.

panāhdār **पनाह्दार्** । **विशिष्टपरिणाहः** adj. c.g. (of a cloth, surface of land, or the like) specially wide, fine and wide, very wide (Rām. 741, K.Pr. 204).

pinhān **पिन्हान्** پنهان adj. c.g. secret, hidden, concealed (H. vii, 10).

punahsund **पुनह्सुंद्** (K. 198–9) said to be a corruption of the Skt. **punaḥ santu,** may they be again, i.e. may you have more and more (children). Cf. **pŏnasond^{u}.**

panj **पंज्** پنج card. five. A Persian word used in the following:— **—mewa** **—म्यव** (= پنج میوه) । **पञ्चफली** m. 'the five fruits' (almonds, coconuts, pistachios, *jalgōza* (q.v.), and dates). **-shĕmba** **-शंब** پنج شنبه m. Thursday (W. 107).

panja **पंज** پنجه । **पञ्चसंख्यात्मकः, अङ्गुलिपञ्चकसंघः** m. an aggregate of five; a five (in cards, on dice, or the like); the hand with the five fingers extended (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 2) (Gr.M.); the paw or claw of beast or bird (Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 601, 697–8, 703; H. xii, 16–17). **—dyun^{u}** **—दिनु** । **पञ्चकाघातः** m.inf. 'to give the five', i.e. to strike with the five fingers, to scratch with the five finger-nails or (of a wild beast) to tear with the claws. **-ts̄oṭ^{u}** **-च़ंटु** । **छिन्नपञ्चशाखः** adj. (f. **-ts̄üṭ^{ü}** **-च़ंटू**), one whose fingers, toes, or claws have all been cut off (of man, beast, or bird).

panjī **पंजी** f. a bird's talon (El.); the five fingers (El. *panjih*, cf. **panja**; W. 114, *panji*).

pĕnji **प्यंजि**, see **pĕṇḍ^{ü}.**

pinj f. a wheel (El.).

panjāb **पंजाब्** m. N. of the Land of the Five Rivers, the Panjāb (Rām. 1198).

panjölī **पंजांली** f. a yoke (El.).

púnjan m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

panjara **पंजर** پنجره । **पञ्जरः, चित्रकवाटः** m. a cage (Gr.M., Rām. 19, K.Pr. 167); a lattice door, a door of ornamental lattice-work, a lattice window-shutter, a window (YZ. 563); lattice-work (L. 461, *pinjara*); a skeleton (cf. **panzur**). **-bīn** **-बीन्** । **गवाक्षपटान्तशाखा** f. the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double lattice door or double window-shutter when shut. **-chān** **-छान्** । **गवाक्षपञ्जरशिल्पी** m. a lattice carpenter. **-kör^{i}** **-कांरि** । **अतिक्षीणता** f. emaciation, extreme leanness. **-kör^{i} gatshün^{ü}** **-कांरि गछ़ुनू** । **कारावासानुभवः** f.inf. to become an emaciated skeleton; hence, to become imprisoned (the result of which is emaciation), to have a dwelling which is like a prison. **-körī** **-कांरी** । **चित्रपञ्जरशिल्पः** f. a lattice-worker, a man

who makes lattices. **-pot^{u} -पंटु । एको गवाचपटः** m. one leaf of a lattice door. **-tākh -ताख्** پنجرہ طاق **। गवाचपटयुगलम्** m. a pair of window-lattices.

panjīr पंजीर् । भच्यविशेषः f. a dainty dish composed of five (*pan*) ingredients (clarified butter, honey, areca nut, cumin-seed, etc.) (L. 259, *panjiri*), caudle. It is consumed in the house of a rich man on the occasion of a son's birth.

pankhī पंखी m. a bird (El. *pánkhi*) (K. 969).

pānakh पानख् । पानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pānakas पानकस्**), a kind of drink (made up of honey, sugar, cloves, nutmeg, pepper, cardamom, musk, saffron, sandal, etc.) used in religious worship (Śiv. 231).

pinakh पिनख् । तन्द्री f. (sg. dat. **pinaki पिनकि**), intoxication, stupor, drowsiness.

pank^{a}th पंकथ् । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. **pank^{ü}ts^{ü} पंकच़ू**), a line, file, line (of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like); a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; cf. **pangath**. **—navün^{ü} —नवंनू । संततिविस्तारः** f.inf. descendants to multiply, the having many descendants. **—tshĕnün^{ü} —छ्यनंनू । संततिनाशः** f.inf. descendants to be cut off, a family to die out.

pankaz पंकज़् m. a lotus (Śiv. 1326, 1741).

pīnal पीनल् । गर्भधारणशीला f. (of a woman) normally pregnant, in the family way; one who has just borne a child.

pōnal पोनल् । विशिष्टयोनिः adj. c.g. one who has an anus (esp. one marked by some peculiarity).

pàn^{i}lad पंनिलद् । संदानाङ्कितः adj. c.g. possessing the mark of a union or repair (of some article, such as a vessel, an ornament, or a board).

punim^{ü} पुनिमू (often written **punim पुनिम्**) or **pūnim पूनिम् । पौर्णमासी** f. the day of the full moon (cf. **kāwa-p^{o}**, p. 495*a*, l. 21) (Śiv. 209, 526). **-dŏh -दह । पूर्णिमायाम्** adv. on the full-moon day or **-dŏha -दह** (Śiv. 740; Rām. 400, *dŏh*). **-hond^{u} -हंन्दु । पूर्णिमासंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, or produced on the day of the full moon (Śiv. 525, 1042, 1574; Rām. 1771). **-tsand^{a}r -च़न्द्र्** or **-tsandrama -च़ंद्रम । पार्वणचन्द्रः** f. the moon of the full-moon day (Śiv. 692; Rām. 406, *-dra*; 312, 543, *-drama*); met. a king or other great man who is a bounteous and fortunate ruler.

panun^{u} पनुनु । स्वकीयः adj. (f. **panün^{ü} पनंनू**), of, or belonging to, self, own (one's, his, etc.). This word, like the Hindī *apnā*, always refers to the subject of the sentence (Gr.Gr. 91, 141, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 624, etc.; Rām. 220, etc.; H. x, 6; xi, 10; K.Pr. 163, 164). According to grammarians, this word is looked upon as the gen. of **pāna**, q.v.; my own (L.V. 3, 82, 85, 104; Śiv. 41, 73, 178, 341, etc.; Rām. 91, 234, 299; H. iii, 1; iv, 7; vii, 21–2, 26; x, 12; xii, 22; K.Pr. 163); our own (Śiv. 83, 1279, 1752; H. x, 12); thine own (L.V. 55, 57; Śiv. 161, 481, 486, 630, etc.; Rām. 13, 15, 17, 43–4, etc.; H. ii, 9, 11; iii, 2, 9; v, 1, 10; vi, 6, etc.; YZ. 81, 189; K.Pr. 163); your own (H. x, 1); his own (L.V. 45; Śiv. 123, 902, 904–5, etc.; Rām. 78, 107, 220, 239, etc.; K. 210, 241, 378, etc.; H. ii, 5, 7, 11; v, 1, 4, 9, etc.); her own (Rām. 1319; K. 271, 643; H. iii, 2, 4; v, 5, 8–10, 12, etc.; YZ. 76, 249; K.Pr. 164); their own (Śiv. 1030, 1356; Rām. 711, 1397, 1424, 1536; H. v, 10; viii, 1, 5, 11; x, 5; xii, 8). **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to become one's own, to become independent (Rām. 1148). **—pān —पान् । स्वात्मा** m. one's own body, one's own self (cf. **panani pānüc^{u} khabar**, p. 391*a*, l. 20) (Gr.M.; L.V. 62, 82, 85; Śiv. 235, 278, 362, 492, 578, 1211; Rām. 401, 499, 824, 1135, 1422, 1453, 1536, 1703; K.Pr. 86). **—pān rachun —पान् रछुन्** m.inf. to keep one's own self, to keep one's temper, to make the best of a difficulty, to show stoicism.

panáni pāna पनंनि पान । स्वयमेव adv. of one's own self, spontaneously; in one's own person (Śiv. 651, 1280).

panañĕ jāyĕ पनञ जाय adv. in one's own place; hence, secretly, privately (Rām. 1579).

punun पुनुन् । सफलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pun^{u} पुनु**) to come true (of a blessing, curse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 206). **pun^{u}-mot^{u} पुनु-मंतु । सफलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **puñ^{ü}-müts^{ü} पुञू-मंचू**), come true (as ab.).

pānañār पानञार् । आत्मीयता m. the feeling of self, i.e. the looking upon another as equivalent to oneself (as in friendship or the like), loving sympathy (Gr.Gr. 141, K. 1080)

pánúr, see **pāñur^{u}**.

pŏnarwas प्वनर्वस् । पुनर्वसुनचत्रम् m. N. of the seventh lunar mansion or lunar asterism, known in Sanskrit as 'Punarvasu' (Śiv. 1550).

pĕnas प्यनस्, see **pyon^{u}**.

pinas पिनस् । कर्णीरथः f. a palanquin for ladies.

pāṇsa, pāñsah, see **paisa**.

pañsah, see **pantsāh**.

pŏnason^{u} प्वनसंनु । आभ्युदयिकविशेषः m. N. of a ceremony performed by women on the occasion of the dyeing of the bridegroom's or boy's feet, etc. (performed at a Hindū wedding, the ceremonial tonsure, investment with the sacred thread, or the like).

pŏnasan-bata प्वनसन्-वत । भक्तविशेषः m. the boiled rice distributed to the guests before this ceremony. **-pàndith** -पंडिथ् । आभ्युदयिकव्यवहाराभिज्ञः m. (sg. dat. **-pànditas** -पंडितस्), the superintendent (i.e. the expert person who arranges the details) of this ceremony.

pŏnasondᵘ प्वनसंन्दु । आभ्युदयिकभाषणम् m. the auspicious compliment uttered by a guest at the **pŏnasonᵘ** (q.v.) ceremony. Cf. **punahsund,** and **shōkh ta pŏ°,** s.v. **shōkh.**

pūntᵘ पूंतु, see **pūtᵘ.**

pīnth पींथ् or पीन्थ्, see **pīth.**

pōnth पोंथ्, see **pōth.** **pònth** पांथ्, see **pōth.**

pònthan पांथन्, **pònthun** पांथुन्, see **pōthan, 1, 2, 3.**

pŏnēthᵃr प्वनेथर् । पुनर्विवाहः m. (sg. dat. **pŏnētᵃras** प्वनेतरस्), (of a man) a second, or later, marriage.

pŏnētᵃrⁱ-kŏlay प्वनेतरि-क्वलय् । पुनर्विवाहसंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of a man's second (or later) marriage. She is generally supposed to be bold and arrogant, and this word is mostly used with an allusion to these qualities. **-kār** -कार् । पुनर्विवाहव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for, or ceremony of, such a marriage. **-mahārāza** -महाराज़ । पुनर्विवाहयोगिवरः m. the bride-groom of such a marriage.

pŏnētᵃrukᵘ प्वनेतरुकु । पुनर्विवाहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pŏnētᵃrücᵘ** प्वनेतरंचू), of, or belonging to, a second (or later) marriage.

pōntal पोंतल्, see **pōtal.**

pōnṭal पोंटल्, see **pōṭal.**

paintre, see **pòntsatrᵃh.**

pīntᵃr पींतर् or पीन्तर्, see **pītᵃr.**

pīnturᵘ पींतुरु or पीन्तुरु, see **pīturᵘ ¹.**

pŏnēturᵘ प्वनेतुरु । पुनर्विवाहयुतः adj. m. a man who has made a second (or later) marriage.

pántraṭ, see **pã-traṭh,** s.v. **pônᵘ.**

pántsádar, see **pã-tsādar,** s.v. **pônᵘ.**

paiṅtsah, see **pūntsᵃh.**

paintsahyum, see **pūntsᵃhyumᵘ.**

pāntsawuh (El.), i.q. **pūntsᵃh,** q.v.

pantsa पञ्च or पञ्च, the Kāshmīrī form of the Sanskrit word *pañca*, i.q. **pānts,** five, q.v., occurring in Sanskrit compounds, such as the following:— **pantsa-daiwath** पञ्च-दैवथ् m. (sg. dat. **-daiwatas** -दैवतस्), (among Hindūs) a certain group of five gods (Dharma, Indra, Vāyu, and the two Aśvins, who were the fathers of the five Pāṇḍavas. The first three begot, respectively, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna on Kuntī, and the last two Nakula and Sahadēva on Mādrī) (K. 537 ff.); cf. **diwatā.** **-mŏkh** -म्वख् the equivalent of Skt. *pañca-mukha*, five-faced, a title of the god Shiwa (Śiva) (Śiv. 516, 1567). **-stavī** -स्तवी f. N. of a certain hymn of praise (Śiv. 1498). **-tatŏ** -तत्व m.pl. the equivalent of the Skt. *pañca-tattva*, the five elements taken collectively, i.e. earth, air, heat or light, water, and ether, as a group, i.e. the whole of creation (Śiv. 1033); cf. **pònts tŏth,** l. 14 bel.

pānts पाञ् or **pònts** पांञ् or **pãtsh** पाँछ् or **pōtsh** पाँछ् । पञ्च card. five (Gr.Gr. 11, 76, 83; Gr.M.; L.V. 77, 95; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 516, 710, 853, 914, 1520; Rām. 1768; K. 1011; H. viii, 10; x, 1, 2, 6, 14); a collection of five things, a five. **—hath** —हथ् । पञ्चशती card. (pl. dat. **—hatan** —हतन्), five hundred (Gr.M., K. 824); five pice (cf. **hath,** p. 357*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 85). **—tŏth** —त्वथ् m.pl. (Śiv. 1498, 1831), i.q. **pantsa-tatŏ,** l. 6 ab.

pòntsa-bôgᵘ पांञ्च-बोगु । पञ्चभागकः adj. (f. **-böjᵘ** -बांजू), consisting of five portions or shares. **-dolᵘ** -दुलु । पञ्चवारदलितः, पञ्चभागोपेतः adj. (f. **-düjᵘ** -दंजू), (of paddy or the like) pounded (i.e. husked) five times; (of a board or the like) shaved or smoothed five times; (of a field or the like) consisting of five parts. **-dôrᵘ** -दोरु । पञ्चपक्षकः adj. (f. **-dörᵘ** -दांरू), possessing five side-doors or five windows. **-gan** -गन् or **-gunᵘ** -गुनु । पञ्चगुणितः adj. (f. **-günᵘ** -गंञू), fivefold, multiplied by five (W. 105, *pantsguṇ*). **-gorᵘ** -गरु । पञ्चगेहीयः adj. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गंरू), (of a place, village, or the like) consisting of five houses. **-grishᵘ** -ग्रिशु । पञ्चदुर्ग्रहयोगः f. a conjunction of five unlucky planets (**grah** 2); met. a sudden attack of calamities (such as terror from foes, disease, etc.) all round one. **-grishᵘ mēlünᵘ** -ग्रिशू मेलंञू । परितो विघातापत्तिः f.inf. to be surrounded by calamities. **-grishᵘ wŏthünᵘ** -ग्रिशू व्वथंञू । परितो विघ्नबाधोत्पत्तिः f.inf. calamities to arise all round one. **-gavy** -गव्य् । पञ्चगव्यम् m. the five products of the cow (i.e. milk, butter, clarified butter, urine, and cowdung, used in purificatory ceremonies). **-khorᵘ** -खरु । पञ्चभारोत्पत्तिकः adj. (f. **-khürᵘ** -खंरू), (of a field) capable of bearing a crop of five **khorᵘ,** each of two sheaves (see **khorᵘ** 3) (a **lôwᵘ** is as much paddy in stalk as can be grasped in the hand; six **lôwᵘ** = one **gĕḍᵘ,** or sheaf; two **gĕḍᵘ** = one **khorᵘ.** The amount of grain in a **lôwᵘ** is about three seers); a load of paddy equivalent to five **khorᵘ.** **-khôrᵘ** -खोरु । पञ्चखारीकः adj. (f. **-khörᵘ** -खांरू), (a field) producing, or (a load) of, five **khārs,** or ass's loads (see **khār** 3). **-kôlᵘ** -कोलु । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. **-köjᵘ** -कांजू or **-köjⁱ** -कांजि), occurring five times, occurring at five separate periods. **-köshⁱlad** -कांशिलद् । पञ्चदिवसोपवासी m. (f. **-köshⁱladiñ** -कांशिलदिञ्), one who fasts, or does not eat, for five days (cf. **köshⁱlad**).

-lor^{u} -लरु । पञ्चयष्टिकः adj. (f. -lür^{ü} -लरू), (of a rope, string, garland, or the like) consisting of five strands. -mon^{u} -मनु or -moñ^{u} -मञु । पञ्चाढकः adj. (f. -müñ^{ü} -मञू), weighing five **man** (of one and a half seers, or three pounds) each; a stone or other weight used for weighing that amount; cf. **man 3.** -môs^{u} -मोसु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. -mös^{ü} -मांसू), of five months, five months old; produced after five months. —nö —नां । पञ्चाङ्कः m. the figure 5 in the Śāradā character. -poch^{u} -पंछु । पञ्चपाक्षिकः adj. (f. -püch^{ü} -पंछू), of, or belonging to, five lunar fortnights, e.g.: (of grain or the like) growing in five fortnights; (of a human being) born after five fortnights; the obsequial oblation performed on the expiry of five fortnights (after a death); and so on. -pokh^{u} -पंखु । पञ्चपक्षकः adj. (f. -püch^{ü} -पंछू), possessing five wings; possessing five people on one's side, possessing five allies; (of a feast or the like) attended by members of five sets of relatives. -pūr^{u} -पूरु । पञ्चपुरः adj. (f. -pūr^{ü} -पूरू), (of a house) possessing five stories, five-storied; so, (of an ornament or the like) consisting of five pieces one above the other; (of the guests at a feast or the like) in five groups (graded one above the other according to precedence in honour); cf. **pōr 1.** -pūsh^{u} -पूशु । पञ्चपुष्पकः adj. (f. -pūsh^{ü} -पूशू), (of a plant) bearing five blossoms; (of an ornament or figured cloth) decorated with five knobs, rosettes, figured flowers, or the like; cf. **pōsh.** -pǒt^{u} -प्वतु । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. -pöts^{ü} -प्वंचू), possessing five sons. -pǒth^{o}r^{u} -प्वथ्रु or (Gr.Gr. 75) -pŏtur -प्वतुर् । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. -pŏth^{ü}r^{ü} -प्वथ्रू), id. -pat^{a}r -पतर् or -pat^{ü}r^{ü} -पत्रू f., see **panc-patri.** -pôw^{u} -पोवु । पञ्चपादमितः, पञ्चवितस्तिकः (f. -pöv^{ü} -पांवू), weighing five quarters (of a seer); measuring five spans; a weight for weighing five quarters (of a seer); cf. **pāv.** -rong^{u} -रंगु । पञ्चरागः, पञ्चप्रकारकः adj. (f. -rünj^{ü} -रंजू), of five colours; five-coloured; of five different kinds. -rŏpayyun^{u} -र्वपयिनु । पञ्चरौप्यमूल्यकः adj. f. -rŏpayiñ^{ü} -र्वपयिञू), costing five rupees, worth five rupees; earning wages of five rupees. -rot^{u} -रंटु । पञ्चव्यूतिततः, पञ्चसमाधिकभागः adj. (f. -rüṭ^{ü} -रंटू), cloth of which the warp is in five different equal sets of thread; exchanged for something five times its weight. -ryot^{u} -र्यतु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. -rēts^{ü} -र्यंचू), of, or belonging to, five months. -shot^{u} -शंतु । पञ्चशत्यः adj. (f. -shüts^{ü} -शंचू), of, or belonging to, five hundred (e.g. a cloth with a warp of five hundred threads, or a person whose wages are five hundred). -shětyun^{u} -शत्युनु । पञ्चशतमूल्यः adj. (f. -shětiñ^{ü} -शतिञ), worth, or costing, five hundred; having wages amounting to five hundred. -syūr^{u} -स्यूरु । पञ्चसेटकमितः adj. (f. -sīr^{ü} -सीरू), weighing five seers (of, nominally, 2 lbs. each); a weight (for weighing) amounting to five seers. -trok^{u} -त्रकु । पञ्चद्रौणिकः adj. (f. -trüc^{ü} -त्रंचू), weighing or measuring five *trakhs* (of 9½ lbs. each); (of a field or the like) bearing grain amounting to five *trakhs.* -wahur^{u} -वहुरु । पञ्चवार्षिकः adj. (f. -warish^{ü} -वरिशू), of, or belonging to, five years, five years old. -taran -तरन् f. (sg. dat. -tarüñ^{ü} -तरंञू), N. of a certain river of Kashmīr, probably the same as the *Pañca-taraṅgiṇī* of Sanskrit literature, the joint name of five streams on the route to Amarnāth (see RT.Tr. II, 409) (Śiv. 516). -wokh^{u} -वखु । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. -wüch^{ü} -वंछू), occurring or used five times (a day or the like). -wôr^{u} -वोरु । पञ्चावरणः adj. (f. -wör^{ü} -वांरू), possessing five coverings; (of an action or business) done five times.

pöntsi पांन्चि । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, five by five (as in **pöntsi mŏhari,** for five *mohars* each, Śiv. 1285). **—laṭi** —लटि । पञ्चवारम् adv. five times. **—phiri** —फिरि । पञ्चवारम् adv., id. **—pöntsi** —पांन्चि । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, in fives, five by five. **—ranga** —रंग । पञ्चप्रकारेण adv. in five manners, in five different ways, in five kinds. **—vizi** —विज़ि । पञ्चवेलम् adv. at five times in a single period.

pöntsan-hond^{u} पांन्चन्-हन्दु । पञ्चसंबन्धी gen.pl. (f. -hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, five; costing five (rupees, etc.).

pünts^{i}-pöntsaway पूंन्चि-पांन्चवय् । समयमेव पञ्चकम् card. a complete group of five, even all five, the entire five.

pöntsay पांन्चय् card. only five (Gr.Gr. 83).

pünts^{i} पूंन्चि, see ab.

pantsāh पन्चाह् । पञ्चाशत् card. fifty (El. *pánsah* and *pántsah*; Gr.Gr. 78, 84; Gr.M.); a collection of fifty things, a fifty.

pantsöh^{i} पन्चांहि, the form taken by **pantsāh,** fifty, as a multiplicative, as in **kāh pantsöh^{i} pönts hath ta pantsāh,** eleven fifties (are) five hundred and fifty (Gr.Gr. 86). **pantsāhan-hond^{u}** पन्चाहन्-हन्दु । पञ्चाशन्मूल्यकः (f. -hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू) of, or belonging to, fifty; costing, or worth, fifty rupees; receiving wages amounting to fifty (rupees, etc.).

pīntsh पींछ् or पीन्छ्, see **pītsh.**

pūntshu, see **pūntshuw^{u}.**

pūntsh^{ü} पून्छू, for **pūtsh^{ü}** पूँछू, see **pŏtsh.**

pünts^{a}h पूंन्चह or **pünts^{ü}h** पूंचुह, also written **pūts^{a}h** पूँचह । पञ्चविंशतिः card. twenty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintsah* or *pántsawuh*); a collection of twenty-five things, a twenty-five.

pöntsahaiṭh पांज़्हैठ् । पञ्चषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **pöntsahaiṭhan** पांज़्हैठन्), sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a group of sixty-five, a sixty-five.

pöntsahaiṭhukᵘ पांज़्हैठुक् । पञ्चषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöntsahaiṭhücᵘ** पांज़्हैठ्चू), of the sixty-fifth (year).

pöntsahaiṭhan-hondᵘ पांज़्हैठन्-हंन्दु । पञ्चषष्टिवेतनः(मूल्यः) pl. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, sixty-five; costing, or worth, sixty-five; receiving wages amounting to sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsahaiṭhyumᵘ पांज़्हैठिमु or **pöntsahūṭhyumᵘ** पांज़्हूंठिमु । पञ्चषष्टितमः ord. (f. **pöntsahai(hū)ṭhimᵘ** पांज़्है(हूं)ठिमू), sixty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pöntsahaiṭhyunᵘ पांज़्हैठिनु or **pöntsahūṭhyunᵘ** पांज़्हूंठिनु । पञ्चषष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **pöntsahai(hū)ṭhiñᵘ** पांज़्है(हूं)ठिञू), costing sixty-five (rupees, etc.); having a salary (etc.) of sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsahatyumᵘ पांज़्हतिमु ord. (f. **pöntsahatimᵘ** पांज़्हतिमू), five hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). Cf. **pānts hath,** p. 742*b*, l. 11.

pūntshuwᵘ पून्छुवु । षोडशकपर्दिकामाचधनम् m. 'a twenty-fiver', i.e. a certain monetary value, the fourth part of a 'hundreder' (*hath*) (p. 357*b*, l. 3) or pice, and equal in value to sixteen cowries, the *pūntshu* of RT.Tr. II, 311–12, q.v. (K.Pr. 56 (*púntshuv*), 80 (*puntshú*), 216 (*puntshi*)). —**bar** —बर् । पादधटकमितः adj. c.g. weighing the fourth part of a *tōlā* (which is equal to about half an ounce). This is principally used with reference to such things as saffron, musk, spices, or the like.

pantsöhyumᵘ पज़्ांहिमु । पञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (**pantsöhimᵘ** पज़्ांहिमू), fiftieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pūntsᵃhyumᵘ पूंज़्हिमु or **pūntsᵘhyumᵘ** पूंज़ूहिमु । पञ्चविंशतितमः ord. (f. **pūntsᵃhimᵘ** पूंज़्हिमू or **pūntsᵘhimᵘ** पूंज़ूहिमू), twenty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintsahyum*).

pöntsokᵘ पांज़्कु or **pöntsukh** पांज़ुख्; also written **pȫtsokᵘ** पाँज़्कु, **pȫtsukh** पाँज़ुख् । पञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. **pöntsakas** पांज़्कस् or **pȫtsakas** पाँज़्कस्), a group of five (esp. used as an astrological term with reference to the heavenly bodies) (cf. **dratha-pȫtsukh,** p. 250*a*, l. 7; **kara-pöntsokᵘ**, p. 465*b*, l. 33).

pantsāl पज़्ाल् । पर्वतविशेषः m. N. of a celebrated pass and (by extension) of a mountain range on the south of the Valley of Kashmīr, the *Pañcāla* of Skt. and the Pīr Panjāl of Europeans. Also called **Pöntsāl** (El. *panzāl*) (see RT.Tr. II, 396 ff.; Śiv. 1637, 1681); N. of an ancient country in India, the Pañcāla of Skt. literature. —**kāv** —काव् or **pöntsāl kāv** पांज़्ाल् काव् । काकविशेषः m. (f. **-kövin** -कॉविन्), a certain large and powerful bird looked upon as a kind of crow. It is said to be black in colour and to be able to kill a weak man or animal; met. a dark-natured, greedy, cruel man (or, f., woman).

pantsölⁱ पज़्ालि । पञ्चालपार्वतीयः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the Pantsāl range; of, or belonging to, the country of India known as Pañcāla.

pīntsal पींज़ल् or पीज़ल्, see **pītsal.**

pöntsāl पांज़्ाल् । पर्वतविशेषः m. the Pantsāl range and pass. See **pantsāl.**

pöntsam पांज़्म (also written **pȫtsam** पाँज़्म) । पञ्चमी f. (sg. dat. **pöntsᵘmᵘ** पांज़्मू or **pȫtsᵘmᵘ** पाँज़्मू), the fifth lunar day of the light or dark fortnight of any luni-solar month (cf. **basma-pȫtsam,** p. 133*a*, l. 44) (Rām. 1768); a group of five (cf. **ongᵘji-pᵒ,** p. 33*b*, l. 28). **pöntsᵘmᵘ-hondᵘ** पांज़्मू-हंन्दु । पञ्चमीभवः sg. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, belonging to, born on, or existing on the fifth lunar day of either the light or dark fortnight of a luni-solar month.

pöntsanamath पांज़्नमथ् । पञ्चनवतिः card. (pl. dat. **pöntsanamatan** पांज़्नमतन्), ninety-five (Gr.Gr. 80); a collection of ninety-five things, a ninety-five. **pöntsanamatukᵘ** पांज़्नमतुकु । पञ्चनवतितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöntsanamatücᵘ** पांज़्नमतच्), of, belonging to, or born in the ninety-fifth (year).

pöntsanamatyumᵘ पांज़्नमतिमु । पञ्चनवतितमः ord. (f. **pöntsanamatimᵘ** पांज़्नमतिमू), ninety-fifth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pöntsashīth पांज़्शीथ् । पञ्चाशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **pöntsashītan** पांज़्शीतन्), eighty-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of eighty-five things, an eighty-five. **pöntsashītukᵘ** पांज़्शीतुकु । पञ्चाशीतितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöntsashītücᵘ** पांज़्शीतच्), of, belonging to, or produced in the eighty-fifth year. **pöntsashītan-hondᵘ** पांज़्शीतन्-हंन्दु । पञ्चाशीतिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, eighty-five (men, etc.); costing, or worth, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsashītyumᵘ पांज़्शीतिमु । पञ्चाशीतितमः adj. (**pöntsashītimᵘ** पांज़्शीतिमू), eighty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 79).

pöntsashītyunᵘ पांज़्शीतिनु । पञ्चाशीतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **pöntsashītiñᵘ** पांज़्शीतिञू), worth, or costing, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsasatath पांज़्सतथ् । पञ्चसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **pöntsasatatan** पांज़्सततन्), seventy-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of seventy-five things, a seventy-five. **pöntsasatatukᵘ** पांज़्सततुकु । पञ्चसप्ततितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöntsasatatücᵘ** पांज़्सततच्), of, or belonging to, the seventy-fifth (year). **pöntsasatatan-hondᵘ** पांज़्सततन्-हंन्दु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यकः pl. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ**

-हंङ्), of, or belonging to, seventy-five; worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsasatatyum^{u} पांङ्सततिमु । पञ्चसप्ततितमः adj. (f. **pöntsasatatim^{ü} पांङ्सततिमू**), seventy-fifth (Gr.Gr.79).

pöntsasatatyun^{u} पांङ्सततिनु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यः adj. (f. **pöntsasatatiñ^{ü} पांङ्सततिञ्**), worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsatöji पांङ्तांजी । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a collection of forty-five things, a forty-five. **pöntsatöjihyuk^{u} पांङ्तांजिहिकु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **pöntsatöjihic^{ü} पांङ्तांजिहिचू**), of, or belonging to, the forty-fifth year.

pöntsatöjihi पांङ्तांजिहि । पञ्चचत्वारिंशद्वर्षवयस्कः adv. at forty-five years of age.

pöntsatöj^{i}hyum^{u} पांङ्तांजिहिमु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **pöntsatöj^{i}him^{ü} पांङ्तांजिहिमू**), forty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pāntsatr^{a}h पाङ्त्रह or **pöntsatr^{a}h पांङ्त्रह । पञ्चत्रिंशत्** card. thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintre*). **pöntsatr^{a}huk^{u} पांङ्त्रहकु । पञ्चत्रिंशत्सांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **pöntsatr^{a}hüc^{ü} पांङ्त्रहचू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in the thirty-fifth year.

pöntsatr^{a}hyum^{u} पांङ्त्रहिमु । पञ्चत्रिंशः ord. (f. **pöntsatr^{a}him^{ü} पांङ्त्रहिमू**), thirty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77).

pöntsawanzāh पांङ्वज़ाह् । पञ्चपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-five (El. *pánts tah pántsah*; Gr.Gr.78). **pöntsawanzāhuk^{u} पांङ्वज़ाहकु । पञ्चपञ्चाशसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **pöntsawanzāhüc^{ü} पांङ्वज़ाहचू**), of, or belonging to, the fifty-fifth (year). **pöntsawanzāhan-hond^{u} पांङ्वज़ाहन्-हंन्दु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्संबन्धी** gen. pl. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंङ्**), of, or belonging to, fifty-five; worth, or costing, fifty-five (rupees, etc.); earning wages amounting to fifty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsawanzöhyum^{u} पांङ्वज़ांहिमु । पञ्चपञ्चाशः ord. (f. **pöntsawanzöhim^{ü} पांङ्वज़ांहिमू**), fifty-fifth (Gr.Gr.78).

pöntsaway पांङ्वय् । समयाः पञ्च card. even all five (cf. **pünts^{i} p^{o}**, p. 743*b*, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 85, Śiv. 1831).

pūntsyum^{u} पूङ्मु । पञ्चमः ord. (f. **pūntsim^{ü} पूङ्मू**), fifth (El. *pántshyum*, *pántsum*, or *pántsyum*; Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 181, 1153, 1279; H. x, 1, 6).

pāntsazany पाङ्ज़न्य् or **pāntsazañ पाङ्ज़ञ्** m. N. of the conch of Krishna (Śiv. 709, 782, 796; K. 491, 492, 495).

pēnawun पेनवुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**pēnow^{u} पेनवु**), to size or starch (thread, cloth, etc.); to rub liniment (on to a painful part of the body, etc.); cf. **pēn**. **pēnow^{u}-mot^{u} पेनवु-मतु । विहितलिप्तिसंस्कारः** perf. part. (f. **pēnüv^{ü}-müts^{ü} पेनवू-मचू**), (of cloth, etc.) sized, starched; rubbed with liniment.

pīnawun पीनवुन् । प्रसवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīnow^{u} पीनवु**), (of a midwife) to deliver a woman in child-birth, to bring a woman's children into the world; (cf. **prasun**). **pīnüv^{ü}-müts^{ü} पीनवू-मचू । प्रसविता** perf. part. f. (of a woman) one who has given birth to a child.

panavüñ^{ü} पनवंञ् । भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम् f. the deceiving a milch-cow (by letting its calf suck her for an instant so as to start the milk flowing, and then removing the calf unknown to her and going on milking her by hand); met. cheating a human being by means of this character.

pānavüñ^{ü} पानवंञ् (K. 252), **pānawöñ^{ü} पानवांञ्**, or (Rām. 429, m.c.) **pānawöñī पानवांञी । अन्योन्यम्, परस्परेण** adv. mutually, reciprocally (El. *pánawuin*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1244; Rām. 81, 94, 429, 453, 1092, 1635; K. 103, 297, 477, 567, 808, 810, 1019, 1078, 1081; H. viii, 1, 2; xi, 19; xii, 25 (*pānawöñ*); x, 1 (*pānavüñ*); YZ. 254).

panwār पनवार्, a jingle of **anwār**, in **anwār panwār**, p. 36*a*, l. 34.

pīnaway पीनवय् । प्रसवनभृतिः f. a midwife's fee.

puny पुन्य् or (as in Skt.) **पुण्य** m. (Śiv. 1159), i.q. **pōñ** (the Skt. form of the word).

pūnāyĕ पूनाय in **pūnāyĕ wātun पूनाय वातुन् । अत्यन्तहीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become utterly destitute.

panzĕ पञ्ज्य m. the wound made by an animal's claw (cf. **panja**) (K. 678).

ponz^{u} 1 पंङ् । वानरः(मर्कटविशेषः) m. (f. **pünz^{ü} पंङ्**) the Bengal monkey (cf. **pala-tala ponz^{u} hyuh^{u}**, p. 729*b*, l. 25) (El. *pun* and *ponz*; L. 108, *Innuus rhesus* or *Macacus rhesus*; Rām. 331, fem.; K.Pr. 166, 173, 238); in K.Pr. 149, translated 'squirrel' (?); (in Rām. and K., according to commentary) a bear (Rām. 466, 778, 794, 931, 965, 983, 990, 1003, 1070; K. 155). As the final part of a compound, this word is sometimes employed in a depreciatory sense, to indicate something useless or confused. Cf. **laṭa-p^{o}**, p. 537*a*, l. 16, and **r^{a}kha-p^{o}**, s.v. **r^{a}kh**.

pánz^{i}-ong^{u}j^{i} पंङ्-अंगुजि । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. "monkey-finger", N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cattle medicine. **-pŏṭh -प्वठ । ओषधिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-pŏṭi -प्वटि**), a certain medicinal plant growing in the hills and used as a remedy for herpes, etc. See **pŏṭh**. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । मर्कटाजीवी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a monkey-man, a man who lives by exhibiting trained monkeys.

ponz^{u} 2 पंङ् । पञ्चकम् m. a group of five, a five (Gr.Gr. 83, W. 104). In the plural, **pánz^{i}**, it is used as a multiplicative, as in **sath pánz^{i} pāntsatr^{a}h,** seven

fives (are) thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). **ponzwāh khaṇḍā** पंञ्ज़ाह खंडा m. about five, but a little less than five, nearly five (Gr.Gr. 83).

panzagôm^{u} पञ्ज़गोमु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of an important village lying to the north-east of Śrīnagar, described as about eight miles from the Ḍal lake, on the lower slopes of the hill-country.

panzāha पञ्ज़ाह । पञ्चशततन्तुकः adj. c.g. (a cloth) of which the warp consists of five hundred threads.

panzāl, see **pantsāl**.

pānzāl पांज़ाल्, incorr. for **pā̃-zāl** (p. 748*a*, l. 43).

panzul^{u} 1 पञ्ज़ुलु । पाञ्चालिका m. a doll, puppet, in **āḍiji-p°**, p. 14*a*, l. 40.

panzul^{u} 2 पञ्ज़ुलु m. in **gōjĕ-panzul^{u}**, i.q. **pĕnzul^{u}**, q.v.

pĕnzul^{u} प्यञ्ज़ुलु । पूर्णफलसारः m. a complete kernel of a walnut or similar nut (in which the kernel is in sections joined together).

panzur पञ्ज़र् m. a skeleton (cf. **kāñi-p°**, p. 460*b*, l. 42, and **panjara**).

panz^{ü}r^{ü} पञ्ज़्रू । पञ्चशूलः f. a five-pronged fish-spear.

pinzur^{u} पिञ्ज़रु । दौहित्रीसुतः m. a great-grandson, the son of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzur^{u}**, p. 751*a*, l. 50).

pinzur^{ü} पिञ्ज़्रू or **pinzür^{ü}** पिञ्ज़्रू । दौहित्रीसुता f. a great-granddaughter, the daughter of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzür^{ü}**, p. 751*b*, l. 2).

pānzashun^{u} पाञ्ज़शुनु । द्रोणार्ध-(त्रिसेटक-)मितः adj. (f. **pānzashiñ^{ü}** पाञ्ज़शिञ्ज़्), that which, when weighed or measured, amounts to a **pānzuw^{u}** or six pounds (= three seers) (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which will hold that amount or in which that amount may be cooked.

pānzuw^{u} पाञ्ज़ुवु । द्रोणार्धम् m. six pounds weight or measure of something (= three seers) (El. *pánzú*; Gr.Gr. 147; K.Pr. 136, 165). Cf. **man 3.**

ponzwāh पंञ्ज़्वाह, see ab., l. 1.

pānzavyun^{u} पाञ्ज़विनु m. the weight of a **pānzuw^{u}**, q.v., or six pounds (El.). Cf. **pānzashun^{u}**.

pȧñ^{i} पंञि । शुष्कशाकविशेषः f. turnips and similar roots dried (by people of the hill country) and kept for consumption in winter (cf. **pan 4**). **-hur^{ü}** -ह्रू । शुष्कशाकविशेषसमुदायः f. a mass of these roots as cooked in soup. **-thaph** -थफ् । शुष्कशाकमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), a handful of these dried roots.

pañi-tsar पञि-च़र् । शुष्कशाकविशेषरज्जुः m. a rope of these dried roots (as stored in rope form for keeping).

pĕñ^{ü} *1* प्यञ्ज़्, see **pyon^{u}**.

pĕñ^{ü} 2 प्यञ्ज़् f. the cleaning or sizing brush applied by weavers to the warp before weaving or to the finished cloth. See **pēn** (W. 145, *pent*).

pīñ^{ü} 2 पीञ्ज़् (for 1, see **pēn**) । प्रसूता f. (of a woman) having had a child, used —° with numerals, as in **du-pīñ^{ü}**, having had two children; **tr^{a}-pīñ^{ü}**, having had three children; **tsu-p°**, having had four children; **pāntsa-p°**, having had five children, and so on. Cf. **pīn**.

pŏñ प्वञ् । पुण्यम् m. a virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works (L.V. 62, 79; Śiv. 995, 1579, 1653; K. 848-9). Cf. **puny**. **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. a virtuous act to be attached to a person, the merit of a virtuous act to be achieved (by, dat.) (Rām. 172). **—zēnun** —ज़ेनुन् । पुण्योपार्जनम् m.inf. to earn merit by performing good works.

pŏñĕ-hyūn^{u} प्वञ-ह्यूनु । पुण्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīñ^{ü}** -हीञ्ज़्), wanting in the results of good works (in former lives), hence, leading an unfortunate life; fixed in wicked conduct, a habitual sinner. **-môl^{u}** -मोलु । पुण्यमयः m. 'a father of good works', i.e. a holy man, himself holy, and influencing others towards good works. **-mot^{u}** -मंतु । पुण्याचारः adj. (f. **-mütsh^{ü}** -मंच़्), 'mad after good works,' one who is devoted to good works. **-mō̃t^{u}** -मोँतु । पुण्यफलोत्पादकः m. that which produces the unending results of good works (e.g. fasting on the proper days, visiting and bathing at holy spots, worshipping gods, etc.). **-phal** -फल् । सुकृतफलम् m. the ripened fruit of virtuous actions (in former lives or in the present life). **-sost^{u}** -संस्तु । पुण्योपेतः adj. (f. **-sütsh^{ü}** -संछ़्), one who has many good results of virtuous actions; an action or conduct which produces the results of virtuous acts. **-sôw^{u}** -सोवु । महापुण्यसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), id. **-wān** -वान् । अर्जितपुण्यः adj. c.g. one who has earned the results of many good actions (in a former life or in the present one) (Śiv. 320).

pôñ^{u} पोञ्ज़ु । जलम् m. (sg. dat. **pöñis** पांञिस्. When the word is the first member of a compound it takes the form **pā̃** पाँ (Śiv. 338, 983), and when it is the second member of a compound it takes the form **wôñ^{u}** वोञ्ज़ु, see Gr.Gr. 73, 74; Śiv. 1309, 1522); water (El. *póin*) (cf. **kul^{u}-pĕṭh pôñ^{u} khārun**, p. 438*b*, l. 35; **kranjali pôñ^{u} sārun**, p. 474*a*, l. 48; **āra-wôñ^{u}**, p. 41*b*, l. 1; **busari-w°**, p. 134*b*, l. 39; **chūla-w°**, p. 161*a*, l. 36; **chalin-w°**, p. 161*b*, l. 15; p. 270*b*, l. 2; and p. 516*b*, l. 42; **dyāra-w°**, p. 271*a*, l. 12; **gandakh-w°**, p. 290*a*, l. 36; **ganga-w°**, p. 292*a*, l. 6; **graka-w°**, p. 301*b*, l. 42; **grim^{i}ta-w°**, p. 303*a*, l. 14; **hāra-w°**, p. 344*a*, l. 30; **khŏḍa-w°**, p. 392*b*, l. 15; **khāha-w°**, p. 394*a*, l. 25; **khāra-w°**, p. 408*b*, l. 38; **kȧnḍ^{i}-w°**, p. 455*a*, l. 8; **krīr^{i}-w°**, p. 475*b*, l. 39; **mal-w°**, p. 564*a*, l. 39; **mili-w°**,

p. 566*a*, l. 2 ; **mār-w°**, p. 587*a*, l. 31 ; **mashka-w°**,
p. 597*a*, l. 39 ; **mĕtsi-w°**, p. 609*a*, l. 14 ; **nāga-w°**,
p. 624*a*, l. 43 ; **nījĕ-w°**, p. 626*b*, l. 49 ; **nali-w°**,
p. 633*b*, l. 5 ; **nalka-w°**, p. 634*b*, l. 21 ; **nambali-w°**,
p. 637*b*, l. 30 ; **nūna-w°**, p. 641*a*, l. 33 ; **nar-w°**,
p. 646*a*, l. 49; **nörija-w°**, p. 650*b*, l. 48; **phŏṭ**^{i}**-w°**,
p. 715*b*, l. 45 ; **phyörin**^{i}**-w°**, p. 722*b*, l. 34 ; **palan**
pôñ^{u} **dyun**^{u}, p. 729*b*, l. 31 ; **parawan pôñ**^{u}
shrapun, s.v. **parav** ; **pashpan-w°**, s.v. **pashpun** ;
pot^{u}**-w°**, s.v. **pot**^{u} ; **rūda-w°**, s.v. **rūd** ; **vĕtha-w°**,
s.v. **vĕth**) (L.V. 24, 42, 47, 106 ; Śiv. 24, 27, 191,
239, 240, 331, 338, 349, 499, 506, 1309, 1522, 1711 ;
Rām. 74, 93, 233, 562, 596, 605, 623, 779, 780, 787,
789, 790, 795, 1175, 1178, 1502, 1517, 1784 ; YZ. 124,
346 ; K.Pr. 31, 115, 134, 165, 224, 234, 250, generally
spelt *poni*). This word is chiefly used by Hindūs
(El., Gr.M.). —**könz**^{ü} —कांज़ू । जलादिकम् m. water
and congee, a quantity of water or the like, a
quantity of liquid. —**ladun** —लदुन् । जलादिना
शिरःकेशसंमार्जनम् m.inf. to wash (the hair of the
head). —**yun**^{u} —यिनु । जलास्रावः, मुखतो जलनिःसृतिः
m.inf. water to come, i.e. a flood to rise in a river or
the like ; water to pour from the mouth, salivation
to occur.

pā-aṭh पाँ-अठ् । जलप्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. **-aṭas** -अटस्),
a flood of water, a rush of water from a height.
-bubur -बुबुर् । जलबुद्बुदः m. a bubble in water
(Rām. 987). **-buka** -बुक । जलोच्छ्वासः m. water-foam.
-bāna -बान । जलपात्रम् m. a water-vessel. **-bar**
-बर् । जलद्वारम् m. a water-door, a door for admitting
water ; a door opening on to a river. **-bor**^{u} -बंरु ।
जलप्रस्रावमार्गः m. a water-drainhole, an aperture for
drawing water from an irrigation channel. **-baran**
-बरन् । जलानयनाल्पद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **barüñ**^{ü} बरंञू),
a small door for admitting water ; a small door
opening on to a river. **-busar** -बुसर् । तप्तजलप्रवाहः
f. a stream of boiling water. **-batukh** -बतुख् ।
जलवर्तकः m. (sg. dat. **-batakas** -बतकस्), a water-
duck, a duck that always lives on water (never
flying) ; met. a man who always lives on the water,
a boatman, a sailor. **-chūl** -छूल् । निर्झरः m. a water-
fall, a cascade (Śiv. 983 ; Rām. 674, *pā-chulō*, m.c.).
-dag -दग् । जलनिपातः f. 'a water-blow', the fall of
water from a height. **-ḍŏg**^{u} -डुंगु । अङ्गुल्यग्रविस्फोटभेदः
m. 'a water-whitlow', a boil containing water, a blister
on the finger. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । जलधारा f. a thin
stream of water. **-daka** -दक । जलप्रवाहनिपातः m.
'a water-push', a violent and swift fall of water
from a height. **-dara** -दर । जलकुल्याविशेषः m. an
(artificial) irrigation channel. **-dār** -दार् । जलधारा
f. a stream of water (e.g. from a pipe, or from a
jar, etc.). **-dör**^{ü} -दांरू । जलोच्छ्वासमार्गः f. a source
(of a spring or the like). **-dŏtsh** -दुछ् । जलाञ्जलिः
f. (sg. dat. **dŏtshi** दुछि), water held in a cup formed
by the joined palms of the hands. See **dŏtsh.**
-gaḍa -गड । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुविशेषः m. a water-jar, a
ghaṛā full of water. **-güḍ**^{ü}**wa** -गंडूव । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुः
m. a small jar of water. **-gāg**^{ü}**r**^{ü} -गागंरू ।
जलपूर्णगर्गरी f. a water-jar, pitcher, gugglet filled
with water. **-gol**^{u} -गंलु । जलपूर्णमुखकुहरम् m. a
mouth full of water ; a mouthful of water, a draught
of water (Gr.M.). **-gara** -गर । प्रपा m. a water-
cistern. **-grŏkh** -ग्रुख् । जलनिगरणम् m. (sg. dat.
-grŏkas -ग्रुकस्), a gulp of water, the amount of
water gulped down in one swallow. **-graṭa** -ग्रट ।
जलघरट्टः, पेषणयन्त्रचालनौचित्यमितं जलम् m. a water-
wheel (working a mill or the like) ; sufficient water
to work such a wheel. **-grāy** -ग्राय् । जलेन मार्जनम्
f. water-splashing, the splashing of water (of a river
or the sea) on a bank or on the shore ; washing
(clothes and the like) in water only. **-gŏtsh** -ग्वछ् ।
शम्बूका f. a freshwater mussel or similar bivalve
(looked upon as a variety of the pearl-oyster).
-hõgiñ -हाँगिञ् । जलशुक्तिः f., id. ; an oyster-shell full
of water. **-han** -हन् or **-hanā** -हना । जलमात्रम्
f. a small amount of water, a little water, a
trickle of water ; some water (Gr.M.). **-hēr** -हेर् ।
जलसोपानपद्धतिः f. a staircase or ladder leading from
the bank of a river into a house (or the like).
-kŏla gatshañĕ -क्वल गछ्ञ । जलप्रसारः f. pl. inf. 'to
become watercourses', to become splashed all over
with water, to become wringing wet. **-k°t**^{u} -कतु ।
जलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. **-k**^{ü}**ts**^{ü} -कंचू), damp with water.
-k^{a}**tsar** -कचर् । जलक्लेदः m. dampness (from water).
-k^{a}**y** -कय् । जलकुम्भविशेषः f. a kind of water-jar
(properly, a water-churn). **-lōṭa** -लोट m. a water-
pot (Rām. 1178). **-lav** -लव् । जलसेकः f. sprinkling
with water. **-lawa** -लव । जलासेकः f., id. **-mŏkhta**
-म्वख्त । कृत्रिममुक्ता m. a false pearl, an imitation
pearl (Śiv. 338). **-malukh** -मलुख् । जलतरङ्गः m.
(sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), a water-wave. **-malür**^{ü}
-मलंरू । जलकुम्भी f. a large kind of water-jar. **-maṭh**
-मठ् । जलपूर्णमहाघटः m. (sg. dat. **maṭas** मटस्),
a large filled globular water-jar. **-nör**^{ü} -नांरू ।
जलकुम्भिका f. a small kind of earthen water-jar.
-noṭ^{u} -नंटु । जलघटः m. a water-jar. **-phyor**^{u} -फ्यंरु ।
जलबिन्दुः m. a drop of water (Rām. 845, 1189, 1374,
1562) ; met. a very small amount of water. **-phyūr**^{u}
-फ्यूरु । जलबिन्दुः m., id. ; met. a dying plant which
has been revived by watering. **-pôrut**^{u} -पोरुतु ।

जलविनिमयनिमित्तो विकारः m. 'marking the date by water'; hence, illness caused by change of air and water; cf. **pôrut^u**. **-r^akh** -रख्। रेखामात्रजलम् f. (sg. dat. **-r^akhi** -रखि), a mere line of water, the trickle of water left in a drying up stream; a mark made by a line or streak of water. **-sahlāb** -सहलाब्। जलाप्लावः m. a flood or inundation; a great volume of water. **-shīn** -शीन्। जलहिमम् m. watery snow, half-melted snow; sleet. **-shŏy** -श्वय्। पादक्षालनम् f. (as a medicinal act) to bathe the feet in bran and water; a similar foot-bath of cold water mixed with the juice of willow-leaves. **-sör^ü** -सांरू। जलसंग्रहः f. gradually collecting water (carrying it and storing it). **-sörĩ** -सांरिञ्। जलसंभृतिः f. the similar collection of a large quantity of water. **-saruph** -सरुफ्। जलसर्पः m. (sg. dat. **-sarpas** -सर्पस्), a water-snake. **-sár^ipĩ** -संरिपिञ्। जलसर्पिणी, विस्फोटविशेषः f. a she water-snake; a kind of blister or swelling containing liquid. **-swād** -स्वाद्। जलास्वादः m. the flavour of (a particular kind of) water. **-thomb^u** -थम्ब्। जलमुष्टिः m. a handful of water. **-trakh** -त्रख् m. (sg. dat. **-trakas** -त्रकस्), a certain measure of water, equivalent to six Kāshmīrī seers, or about 12 lbs. weight (cf. **man 3**, p. 572*b*, l. 39, and **trakh**) (Gr.Gr. 74). **-traṭh** -त्रठ्। जलतडित् f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), water-lightning, lightning accompanied by heavy rain, a water-spout. Such water is said to be hot and bad-smelling (El. *pántrat*). **-ṭsādar** -त्रादर्। जलनिपातः f. a sheet of water, water falling from a height in a sheet, a waterfall (El. *pántsádar*). **-ṭshal** -छ्ल्। जलयन्त्रम् m. a mill worked by a stream of water; a machine for propelling water, a syringe. **-ṭsāl** -त्राल्। जलप्रसृतिः f. a handful of water, water contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. **-wath** -वथ्। जलमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a water-path, a path through water or wet ground; a passage for admitting or letting out water. **-yĕch** -यछ्। जलयक्षः, महाब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-yĕchas** -यछस्), a water demon; a Brāhmaṇ who attends funerals and memorial ceremonies (who accepts mean fees). **-yĕchĩ** -यछिञ्। जलपिशाची f. a female water-demon. **-zāl** -ज़ाल्। शीतलाविशेषः f. a slight disease involving a crop of small boils, something like small-pox, (?) chicken-pox.

pāñĕ-wôñ^u पान्न-वोञु। जलप्रायः m. (of a tract of country) partly covered with water, and partly dry.

pün^u पंञ़ f. a hedge (round a garden or the like) (L.V. 63).

pāñul^u पाञुलु। जलक्लिन्नः m. watery (esp. of food or the like), sloppy, naturally full of water.

pun^ü-müṭs^ü पुञ़-मंञ़, see **punun**.

pāñĕr पाञर्। स्वत्वम् m. selfness, treating another as oneself. Cf. **pāna**.

pāñur^u पाञुरु। जलवाहकः m. (f. **pāñĕrĕñ** पाञर्यञ्, a female water-carrier; his wife is **pāñir^i-bāy**, bel.); a water-carrier (Rām. 583; K.Pr. 145, *pánúr*).

pāñir^i-bāy पाञिरि-बाय्। जलवाहिस्त्री f. a water-carrier's wife. **-pôn^u** -पोनु। जलवाहितावृत्तिः the occupation or profession of a water-carrier. **-paisa** -पैंस। जलवाहिद्रव्यम् m. a water-carrier's earnings; met. very humble earnings.

pāñir^igī पाञिरिगी। जलवाहिता f. the occupation of a water-carrier.

pāñĕrĕñ पाञर्यञ्। जलवाहिका f. a female water-carrier. Cf. **pāñur^u**.

pīpa पीप m., a cask, a barrel (the Portuguese *pipa*, borrowed through Hindōstānī *pīpā*) (Gr.M.).

pop^u पपु। पक्वः adj. (f. **püp^ü** पंपू), (of fruit, grain, or the like, or met.) ripe, mature (cf. **aḍa-p°**, p. 11*b*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 8, 138; K.Pr. 119, *pup*).

papa-sag पप-सग्। परिपाकसेकः m. the final watering of a field of corn, etc., just before the grain is ripe (L. 463, *popasag*). **-ṭsēr** -च्रेर्। पक्वचिराफलम् f. a ripe apricot.

pöpī पांपी। कृतपापः adj. c.g. sinful, wicked, a sinner, a criminal (Gr.M.; Rām. 260, 493, 501, 651, 849, 1363, 1505, 1513, 1516).

pāph पाफ्। पापम् m. (sg. dat. **pāpas** पापस्), sin, vice, crime, wickedness, fault, transgression, guilt (cf. **līph-p°**, p. 528*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 280; L.V. 62; Śiv. 13, 101, 105, 170, 195, 199, 238, 257, etc.; Rām. 29, 53, 60, 172, 239, 241, 297, etc.; K. 12, 329, 848–50, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1174). **—khārun** —खारुन्। दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to cause a crime to mount (on a person), to convict (a person) of some crime, to prove him guilty; to bring a charge of sin or crime (against a person). **—khasun** —खसुन्। पापारोपः m.inf. sin to mount (on a person), to be stained by sin, to commit sin, to sin (Rām. 1181, 1238, 1596, 1619); a sin, or crime, to be charged (against a person). **—warzun** —वर्ज़ुन् m.inf. to abandon sin, to be freed from sin (Rām. 1620). Cf. **pāpa-warzan**, bel.

pāpa-bŏd पाप-बुद्। पापमतिः f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz^ü** -बुज़ू), an evil mind, a depraved intellect; esp. an evil thought or intention which assails a person hitherto free from such. **-bŏḍ^u** -बुड्। पापनिमग्नः adj. (f. **-bŏḍ^ü** -बुडू), sunk in sin, plunged in sinfulness,

ungodly, depraved. —**bŏḍun** —वुडुन् । पापनिमग्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be plunged in sin, to be utterly depraved. **-drav** -द्रव् । पापात्मभोजनम् m. food, the eating of which is sinful (e.g. certain spiced meat) (El. *pápadráo*, flesh, mutton). **-drāv** -द्राव् । गतदोषः adj. c.g. issued from sin, released from the consequences (such as scandal or disease) of sin. **-dash** -दश् f. a skirt of sin, a fringe of sin, **pāpa-dashi-sūty atha-shĕr gatshun,** accidental contact with a fringe of sin to occur (Rām. 230). **-haran** -हरन् m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1164). **-phal** -फल् । पापोदर्कः m. the fruit of sin, the consequences (such as disease, etc., or punishment in a future life) of sin. **-rost^{u}** -रोस्तु । पापविहीनः adj. (f. **-rūsh^{u}** -रूशू), sinless (of a person, action, etc.). **-warzan** -वर्ज़न् । पापायोगः f. (sg. dat. **-warzūñ^{u}** -वर्ज़ुन्यू), becoming disjoined from sin, abandonment of sin; cf. **pāph warzun,** ab. **-vyot^{u}** -व्योतु । दोषयुक्तः adj. (f. **-vĕts^{u}** -व्यचू), full of sin, full of faults.

pāpuk^{u} पापुकु । पापसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pāpüc^{u}** पापचू), of, or belonging to, sin, or produced by (or resulting from) sin.

pŏph प्वफ् । पितृस्वसा f. (sg. dat. **pŏphi** प्वफि), a father's sister, a paternal aunt (L. 458, *pop*; Śiv. 1445; K. 537, 1015; YZ. 76). **-pör^{i}** -पॉरि । पितृस्वसृवात्सल्यम् m. the sacrifice of an aunt, i.e. the great love shown by a paternal aunt to her nephew (i.e. love so great that she is ready to sacrifice herself for him).

pŏpha-hash प्वफ-हश् f. a husband's or wife's paternal aunt (K. 1016); cf. **māsa-hash,** p. 596*a*, l. 25. **-nāñ** -नाञ् । पितामहस्वसा f. a paternal grandfather's sister, a paternal great-aunt.

pôph^{u} पोफु, see **póf.**

paphlú m. *Marsilea quadrifolia* (El.).

pŏphatur^{u} प्वफतुरु adj. (f. **pŏphat^{a}r** प्वफतर् or **pŏphat^{u}r^{u}** प्वफतरू), descended from, or related through, a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132). Used in the following:— **pŏphatur^{u} bôy^{u}** प्वफतुरु बोयु । पितृष्वस्रीयः m. the son of a father's sister, a cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). —**zömiyĕ** —ज़ॉमिय । भर्तृपितृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता m. the husband of a husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side.

pŏphat^{a}r (or **pŏphat^{u}r^{u}**) **bĕñĕ** प्वफतर् (प्वफतरू) ब्यञ । पितृष्वस्रीयी f. a father's sister's daughter, a female cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). —**bāy^{i} kākañ** —बंयि काकञ् । पितृष्वस्रीयपत्नी f. the wife of a father's sister's son, a female cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —**zām** —ज़ाम । भर्तृपितृष्वस्रीची (sg. dat. **zöm^{u}** ज़ॉमू or (among Paṇḍits) **zōm^{u}** ज़ोमू), a woman's husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's female cousin of this description.

pŏphuw^{u} प्वफुवु । पितृभगिनीभर्ता m. the husband of a father's sister, a paternal uncle by marriage.

pipij^{u} पिपिजू । पिप्पली f. long pepper, *Piper longum*.

pipal पिपल् in **pipal-kul^{u}** पिपल्-कुलु । पिप्पलवृक्षः m. the holy fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

pāpalad पापलद् । रूढपापः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pāpaladiñ** पापलदिञ्), admittedly sinful, guilty, faulty (of quality, tribe, action, person, etc.).

papun पपुन् । परिपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **papyōv** पप्योव्), to become ripened or matured, to ripen (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 92; Śiv. 255, 1315; H. ix, 9); to be ripe (of fruit) (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 119); to become baked (of food, pottery, or the like) (Rām. 1446).

papan-pāṭh पपन्-पाठ् । सम्यक्परिपाकः m. (of a crop of grain or the like) the being well ripened (i.e. with no blight or other fault), healthy and full ripeness.

papyō-mot^{u} पप्यो-मतु । परिपाकमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **papyē-müts^{u}** पप्ये-मंचू), ripened, become ripe.

pĕpanz प्यपंज़् m. in the following:— **pĕpanz ta paran karāṇ^{i}** प्यपंज़ त परन् करंनि । अतिप्रार्थनविनयः m. pl. inf. humbly to fall at a person's feet and to crave something or coax him to do something. **pĕpanza paran** प्यपंज़ परन् । सान्त्वना m.pl. craving and coaxing, as ab.

pīpiñ पीपिञ् । वाद्यभेदः f. a kind of musical instrument, blown into at one end through a narrow mouthpiece (cf. **martsa-p°,** s.v. **marts**); a frog-shaped earthenware musical instrument, used by children as a toy. Cf. **shīna-p°.**

papar 1 पपर् । पूपविशेषः m. a kind of thin cake made of grām, flour, and spices, fried crisp.

papar 2 पपर् । स्कन्धपृष्ठभागो m. (of a human being, etc.) the upper part of the back of the shoulders.

papĕr पप्यर् । पक्वता m. the condition of being ripe (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.), ripeness (Gr.Gr. 138).

pip^{u}r^{u} पिप्रू । अत्यनुवृत्तिः f. persistent pursuit, unremitting pursuit, unceasing urging or imploring. —**gandūñ^{u}** —गंडुन्यू । निरन्तरानुवर्तनम् f.inf. persistently to importune.

pōpar पाँपर् । प्रदेशविशेषः (पद्मपुरम्) m. N. of a town in Vihī Pargana in Kashmīr (the ancient Padmapura) (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 1180). The surrounding country is well known for producing fine crops of saffron (Rām. 1092, K.Pr. 180). **-wuḍar** -वुडर् । पद्मपुरीयमवस्थलम् f. the plateau near this town, famous for its saffron-crocus crops.

pōpari पॉँपॅरि । पद्मपुरभवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Pōpar. —**kŏng**—क्कंग् । पद्मपुरीयकुङ्कुमम m. saffron grown on the Pōpar plateau.

pōpur पॉँपुर् or **pōpur** पॅँपुर् (also written -**pur**ᵘ -पुरु) । पतङ्गः, शलभः m. a moth (El. *pómpur, popur, pámpúr*) (cf. **dachĕ-p°**, p. 185*b*, l. 49; **pana-p°**, p. 735*a*, l. 17) (Śiv. 1685, 1777; Rām. 1071). Its attraction to a flaming light and consequent death are proverbial.

pōpari-gath पॅँपॅरि-गथ् । शलभवत् मतिः f. (sg. dat. -**güṭs**ᵘ -गॅच्रू), the sudden death of a moth (in a flame, into which it is believed to be absorbed by excess of love) (K.Pr. 128); met. (out of excessive love for another) offering oneself as a sacrifice for him.

popᵘ**ran** पंपुरन् । परिपक्वीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **pop**ᵘ**rüñ**ᵘ पंपुरंञ्रू), the making (something) ripe, ripening (something) (e.g. treating an unripe fruit by rubbing it).

popᵘ**run** पंपुरुन् । पक्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pop**ᵘ**r**ᵘ पंपुरु), to cause to become ripe, i.e. to rub or otherwise treat an unripe fruit so as to ripen it (cf. **pop**ᵘ**rāwun**). **pop**ᵘ**r**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ पंपुरु-मंतु । पक्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pop**ᵘ**r**ü**-müṭs**ᵘ पंपुरू-मंच्रू), made ripe in this way.

paparāray पपरारय् । सशब्दनिरन्तरपातः f. continued fall (e.g. rain) accompanied by noise, the pattering of rain. So also used with reference to continued breaking of wind, or the continued sounds made by shampooing.

popᵘ**rāwun** पंपुरावुन् । पक्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pop**ᵘ**rôw**ᵘ पंपुरोवु), to ripen an unripe fruit by rubbing or otherwise treating it (cf. **pop**ᵘ**run**); met. to 'ripen' a person's body by giving him a thorough drubbing so as to cause festering sores (which 'ripen'). **pop**ᵘ**rôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ पंपुरोवु-मंतु । पक्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pop**ᵘ**röv**ü**-müṭs**ᵘ पंपुरांवू-मंच्रू), ripened, as ab.

pĕpās प्यपास् । पिपासा m. thirst. —**hyon**ᵘ —ह्यंनु । पिपासाविष्कारः m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to be parched with thirst. —**lagun** —लगुन् । पिपासोद्गमः m.inf. thirst to arise or be felt.

papay पपय् । पाककालः f. the time of ripening, the season of ripening, esp. (of grain-crops) harvest-time.

papiyĕ पपिय । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of cuckoo.

popay (? spelling and gender), a certain bramble yielding an edible fruit, *Rubus saxatilis* (L. 73, *popai*).

prai, see **pray**.

pᵃ**r** पर्, see **p**ᵃ**rp**ᵃ**r**.

par 1 पर् । दारुमयकूटम m. a wooden mattock or hoe (for digging up) (Śiv. 1856); an axe (K.Pr. 231).

para-dab पर-दब् । उद्वेगः (खनित्राघातः) m. a blow of a hoe; met. a crashing calamity. -**ṭsünḍ**ᵘ -च्रंडू । खनित्रघनाघातः f. (sg. dat. **ṭsanjĕ** च्रंञ्य) id.

par 2 पर् ﺮﭘ m. a pinion, feather, wing (cf. **bombura-par**, p. 108*a*, l. 31) (El., Gr.M., W. 146, L.V. 99, K.Pr. 46; Rām. 411, 532–3, 779; YZ. 558).

par 3 पर् m. a foot (of man, bird, or beast) (i.q. **pair**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1752; Rām. 409; H. ix, 1).

paran pyō-motᵘ परन् प्यो-मंतु । पादयोः प्रणतः perf. part. (f. —**pyē-müṭs**ᵘ —प्ये-मंच्रू), fallen at a person's feet. —**pyon**ᵘ —प्यंनु m.inf. to fall at a person's feet, to show great reverence (Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, 940, 984, 1044, 1143*b–d*, 1689, 1701; K. 496). —**tāñ pāwun** —ताञ् पावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to fall at another's feet, to cause a person to prostrate himself in reverence (Rām. 1552). —**tal** —तल् adv. under the feet (e.g. of people taking refuge under a god's feet) (Śiv. 1179; Rām. 506, 940, 988, 1219).

par 4 पर् । परः adj. c.g. one who is other than oneself, someone else, another (Gr.Gr. 153; L.V. 5, 7; Śiv. 1211, 1241, 1561, 1856; K. 468; K.Pr. 255); highest, greatest, pre-eminent, supreme (Śiv. 1856); (as subst., m.) He who is Supreme, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 59); as adv., thereupon, thereafter (Rām. 563); —° having anything as the highest object, engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to (Śiv. 20, *prakrĕti-par*, cf. **prakrath**). -**bŏd** -ब्वद् । परसंमतिः f. (sg. dat. -**bŏz**ᵘ -ब्वज़ू), someone else's opinion, an opinion contrary to one's own. -**b**ᵃ**h**ᵃ**r**ⁱ -बहॅरि or -**buh**ᵒ**r**ᵘ -बुहरु । वाह्याभ्यागतः m. (his wife is **par-buh**ᵃ**r**ⁱ**-bāy** पर्-बुहॅरि-वाय्), a settler from a foreign country, one who has come from a distance and settled in a certain place. -**balāy** -बलाय् । परकीयबाधा f. damage caused by another's fault. -**bŏz**ᵘ **gaṭshun** -ब्वज़ू गछुन् । परबुद्ध्यनुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another's opinion (esp. when it leads to disaster). -**buz**ⁱ -बुज़ि or -**buzy** -बुज़्य् । परसात् adv. into the hands of another. -**dag āsün**ᵘ -दग् आसंनू । परकीयदया f.inf. excessive love or sympathy to be exhibited habitually to others. —**dana** —दन । परस्वम् m. another's property (whether in one's own possession on trust or not). -**dīn** -दीन् m. a foreign religion (W. 111). -**dāruk**ᵘ -दारुकु । परगेहोद्धारकः adj. (f. -**dārüc**ᵘ -दारंचू), one who habitually rescues or helps others (esp. to his own loss). -**hāṭsh** -हाछ् । पराभियोगः f. blaming a person with an offence committed by another. -**hāṭsh yiñ**ᵘ -हाछ् यिञ् । पराभियोगलिप्तिः f.inf. to become subject to a charge of an offence committed by another. -**hāṭsi lagun** -हाछि लगुन् । पराभियोगयोगः m.inf. to become entangled in a charge of an offence committed by another. -**khāv 1** -खाव (for **2**, see s.v.) । परान्नभुक् m. one who eats another's food (owing to poverty, greed, or the like). -**kij**ⁱ -किजि or -**kij**ᵘ -किजू ।

परकीयगर्वः f. 'another peg', i.e. (in a quarrel) calling attention to another's insolence; cf. **par-lānz**, bel. **-küj^{u} gatshun** -कंजू गछुन् । परेच्छानुवर्तनम् m.inf. to go according to another's wishes, to follow another's desires (esp. when this causes loss); cf. the next and **para-küj^{u} gatshun**, bel. **-kal** -कल् । परैषणा f. another's longing; longing for another's possessions or condition; cf. **para-kal**, bel. **-kal atsüñ^{u}** -कल् अचंञू । लोभोद्भवः f.inf. longing for another's goods to enter; to be filled with ardent covetousness or with envy of another's condition. **-kana bōzun** -कन बोज़ुन् । सूचनया श्रवणम् m.inf. to listen through another ear, to obtain information at second hand. **-lānz** -लांज़् । परकीयबाधा m. 'another rod', harm caused by another's fault; the worry and distress caused by having to support another's family; cf. **par-kij^{i}**, ab. **-mahanyuw^{u}** -महन्युव् m. a stranger (W. 111). **-māz** -माज़् । परसंबन्धः m. 'other flesh', i.e. the relationship between the respective children of co-wives; hence, enmity such as ordinarily exists between such people. **-pŏrush** -प्वरुश् । जारः m. the paramour of a woman. **-tshath** -छ्रट । परदोषाद्दुःखोत्पातः f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi** -छ्रटि), 'another's blizzard', i.e. suffering for another's crime. **-tsūr** -चूर् । अविदितचौरः m. an outside thief, i.e. a thief, not of the household, who comes from outside and steals. **-wŏpakōrī** -व्वपकोरी । परोपकरणशीलः adj. c.g. kind to others, beneficent, benevolent (Śiv. 1051). **-warzukh** -वर्ज़ुख् । परकार्यसाधकः m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas** -वर्ज़कस् ; f. sg. nom. **-warzüc^{u}** -वर्ज़ॖचू), one who habitually does other peoples business or work to the damage of his own. **—zĕv** —ज़्यव् । अधोजिह्विका f. 'an extra tongue', a swelling under the tongue, which is looked upon as a second tongue produced by disease.

para-küj^{u} gatshun पर-कंजू गछुन् । परसंमतानुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another's advice (esp. with bad results); cf. **par-küj^{u} gatshun**, ab. **-kal** -कल् । परप्रीतिः f. affection for outsiders, instead of for one's own people; cf. **par-kal**, ab. **-pad** -पद् m. the highest position, the supreme place, the abode of the Supreme Deity, final beatitude (Śiv. 1050, 1659). **-tshyon^{u}** -छ्यंनु । विगतसहायः adj. (f. **-tshĕñ^{u}** -छ्यंञू), cut off from others' help or from others' consolation.

paruk^{u} परुकु । परसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. **parüc^{u}** परॖचू), of, or belonging to, another.

par 5 पर् adj. distant, remote, used ∘— in the following nouns of relationship. **-dĕd** -ब्यद् । विमाता f. a step-mother (used esp. in reference to her hatred to her step-son). **-pinzur^{u}** -पिन्ज़ुरु । प्रदौहित्रः m. the daughter's son of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-grandson. **-pinzür^{u}** -पिन्ज़ॖरू । प्रदौहित्री f. the daughter's daughter of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-granddaughter. **-putur^{u}** -पुतुरु । प्रपौत्रः m. the son of a son's son, a great-grandson. **-put^{ü}r^{ü}** -पुतॖरू । प्रपौत्री f. the daughter of a son's son, a great-granddaughter. **-zur^{u}** -ज़ुरु । प्रदौहित्रः m. the son of a son's daughter, a great-grandson. **-zür^{ü}** -ज़ॖरू । प्रदौहित्री f. the daughter of a son's daughter, a great-granddaughter.

par 6 पर् conjnct. but, still, yet (W. 100).

pār 1 पार् । उपानत्तलम् m. the sole of a shoe.

pār 2 पार् । (हानि)दोषः m. a reputation for faultiness or for being defective (e.g. of some article because it is damaged, or of some person by calumny, etc.). **—anun** —अनुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to blame (a person on good grounds or in calumny, or some act on the ground that it does not turn out satisfactorily, and so on). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । गर्हापत्तिः m.inf. (of some action or business) reputation or censure for defects to be acquired.

pār 3 पार् m. the further bank, or opposite shore or side (of a river, lake, etc.); the end or limit of anything, termination, conclusion, the utmost limit or extent or reach (cf. **dāra-p°**, p. 236*a*, l. 43). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । उत्तीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. to go to the opposite shore, to cross over, to go through or over or across or to the end (Śiv. 1793); to master completely, be thoroughly versed in.

pāra pyon^{u} पार प्यंनु । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. to come just when wanted and exactly as wanted, to become perfectly suitable.

pār 4 पार् m. the act of reducing to fragments, used —∘ as in **putsa-pār** पुत्र-पार्, see **putsa**. Cf. **pāra 1**.

para पर । पूर्त्यै अपेक्षितः (अपूर्णः) adj. c.g. incomplete, not completely full; that portion which is required to complete an amount, a required make-weight; cf. **pārsang**. **—pyō-mot^{u}** —प्यो-मंतु । पूर्त्यै सापेक्षीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—pyē-müts^{ü}** —प्ये-मंचू), (of some action) uncompleted by some portion; (of a man) one who has lost his helper, requiring a helper. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । पूर्तिशेषापेक्षासंभवः m.inf. the necessity for a portion to complete something uncompleted to occur.

pāra 1 पार بارٕ m. a piece, a fragment. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become in fragments, to be broken or torn to pieces (Rām. 163, 996, 1221). **-han** -हन् f. a little piece (YZ. 476). **—karān^{i}** —करॉनि m. pl. inf. to make fragments (of something, dat.), to rend, tear to pieces (Rām. 221, 253, 527, 911).

—pāra —पार پارہ پارہ adj. c.g. and adv. in pieces, in fragments (YZ. 57). **pāra pāra gatshun** पार पार गछुन् । निरन्तरच्छिद्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become smashed, or broken, to pieces (Rām. 478); to become full of holes. **pāra pāra karun** पार पार करुन् । सच्छिद्रीकरणम् m.inf. to break, or smash to pieces; to make full of holes; to tear to pieces (Rām. 1143*j*).

pāra 2 पार m. a shortened form of **pargana,** q.v. (El.).

pāra 3 पार in **zāra-pāra,** see **zār 1.**

parĕ पर्य f.pl. in **parĕ phuṭañĕ** पर्य फुटञ । बलनाशः f. pl. inf. (in the execution of some work) power to be destroyed (i.e. loss of resources, helpers, support, etc.). —**yiñĕ** —यिञ । बलोद्भवः f. pl. inf. power (as ab.) to come.

parī 1 परी । समीचा f. discrimination, acting after close and thorough inspection.

parī 2 परी پری f. a fairy (Rām. 328, 331, 352, 520, 570, 654, 863, 1073, 1175; H. iii, 7, 8; xii, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 25; K.Pr. 50). **parī-zāth** परी-ज़ाथ् (= پری زاد) or (Rām. 1033) **pariyĕ-zāth** परिय-ज़ाथ् । दिव्यस्त्री f. (sg. dat. **-zötsᵘ** -ज़ांचू), a woman of the fairy tribe, a fairy, or fairy-like woman (Rām. 408, 1033).

pair पैर a foot, in **pairi path pairi** पैरि पथ पैरि adv. step by step (El.).

paira पैर or **pöra** पांर or (Rām. 1146) **pör** पांर् । भयम m. fear, terror, agitation. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । संभ्रमोद्भवः m.inf. such fear or terror to fall (upon a person); **kŏṭhĕn pör pyonᵘ,** agitation to fall to the knees, the knees to shake (from fear, rage, etc.), to be unable to stand steady (from this cause) (Rām. 1146).

pēr 1 पेर् । उपद्रवः m. a calamity (esp. a hostile attack or incursion). **pēra yunᵘ** पेर यिनु । अपवादोद्भवः *m.inf.* to become subject to scandal or evil report (whether true or false). Cf. **pīr 3.**

pēr 2 पेर् । भक्ष्यगुलिकाविशेषः f. a ball or lump of leavened dough; a kind of sweetmeat made of curds.

pīr 1 पीर् پیر । मन्त्रशक्तियुतः, उपदेष्टा (गुरुः) m. an old man (cf. **rēshⁱ-p°,** s.v. **ryoshᵘ**); a saint (Muslim), a holy man (W. 155; H. v, 8 · vi, 13); a spiritual guide or father (Muslim) (cf. **bē-pīr,** p. 162, l. 29) (L. 270; W. 22; K.Pr. 170–1, 181, 189, 196–7, 212, 246, 252); a magician (hardly to be distinguished from the preceding); a founder or head of a religious order (Muslim); Monday (W. 107). **-manī** -मनी । गुरुभावना f. respect paid to a spiritual teacher (or similar revered person). **-manī gōr-manī** -मनी गोर्-मनी । गुर्वाचार्यसंमानना f. such respect paid to a Muslim or Hindū spiritual preceptor (or to a similar revered person). **-marad** -मरद् پیر مرد । वृद्धः c.g. an old person (man or woman) (L. 458, *piri mard*); cf. **mard. -murīdī** -मुरीदी پیر مریدی f. discipleship of a saint, the following of the profession of religion (Musalmān) (L. 308). **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । मन्त्रसाधकसुतः m. the son of a magician or religious teacher (who, by his father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has acquired exceptional virility); a boy descended from such a magician or religious teacher. **-parast** -परस्त् پیرپرست adj. and subst. c.g. a saint-worshipper, one who habitually spends his time worshipping saints (L. 286).

pīra-üṭᵘ पीर-ऊंटू । मन्त्रिणां परस्परसमवायः f. (sg. dat. **-acĕ** -अच्य), a meeting of heads of a religious order (for worship, etc.); a meeting of magicians (for incantations, etc.). **-böcⁱ-baṭh** -बांचि-बठ् । साधकसंसृष्टिव्यवहारः f. (sg. dat. **-böcⁱ-baṭi** -बांचि-बटि), the occupation of a number of heads of a religious order, or of magicians, for a common object (cf. **bāca-bath,** p. 79*b*, l. 32). **-bôgᵘ** -बोगु । गुरुविभागः m. the share (given to) a religious teacher (out of property). **-böjⁱ-bath** -बांजि-बठ् । साधकानामन्योन्यवृत्तिसंसृष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-böjⁱ-baṭi** -बांजि-बटि), the partnership of spiritual teachers or magicians (e.g. in disciples, servants, or the like). **-bāy** -बाय् । साधक-(गुरु)-स्त्री f. (a female *pīr* is **pīröñᵘ,** q.v.) the wife of a spiritual teacher or magician. **-drāl** -द्राल् । मन्त्रसाधकमध्यवर्ती m. a magician's broker, a go-between between him and his clients. **-gand** -गंड् । साधकाग्रहः m. the persistence of a magician (in uttering spells), the obstinate utterance of some spell till its results become apparent. **-gurᵘ** -गुरु । साधकसंबन्ध्यश्वः m. a religious teacher or magician's horse (well treated, groomed, and fed, quiet and willing); any horse with the above characteristics. **-kūrᵘ** -कूरू । मन्त्रसाधककन्या f. the daughter of a magician or religious teacher (who, through her father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has attained to exceptional physical vigour); a girl descended from such a magician or religious teacher. **-lĕkh** -ल्यख् । गुरुविषयगालिवाक् f. (sg. dat. **-lĕki** -ल्यकि), abuse directed against a person's spiritual teacher. **-phŏkh** -फ़ुख् । मन्त्रसाधकमुखनिःश्वसनम् m. (sg. dat. **phŏkas** फ़ुकस्), the breathing of a magician or religious teacher (e.g. as when called to an epileptic or person suffering from demoniacal possession, he cures him by breathing over him with appropriate spells). **-pholᵘ** -फलु । मन्त्रसाधकलक्ष्म m. the bead (of crystal, coral, precious stone, or the like) worn on the neck or elsewhere by a magician or religious teacher as a sign of his vocation. **-röchⁱ** -रांछि ।

गवरचा f. the protection of (i.e. afforded by) a spiritual teacher or magician (in the way of a spell, charm, blessing, or the like). **-stān** -स्तान् । शक्तिमत्साधकाधिष्ठानम् m. the head-quarters of a magician or spiritual teacher (where he gives forth his blessings and his curses); a place rendered holy by the presence of such a person or by his being buried there. **-wān** -वान् । साधकाश्रयस्थानम् m. the head-quarters of a magician or of a spiritual teacher, to which epileptics, persons possessed of demons, or the like, resort to be cured by him. **-war** -वर् । मन्त्रसाधकानुग्रहः m. the boon or blessing conferred by a spiritual teacher. **-wara** -वर । साधकशीलः adj. c.g. a person who habitually blesses or curses by charms, spells, or the like (esp. when in trances). **-wörᵘ** -वांरु । साधक-(गुरु-)जनसमाश्रयः f. a place where a number of magicians or religious teachers have assembled.

pīr 2 पीर् or **pīrᵘ 1** पीरु । पीठम्, पीठिका, वंशपरम्परा f. a square four-legged stool (also used as a small table, El.) (Gr.Gr. 62, *pīrᵘ*; Gr.M. *pīrᵘ*; Śiv. 1016); the preface (of a book); a pedigree, a race or generation of progenitors or descendants.

pīri-bāgay पीरि-बागय् । वंशशाखाविभागः f. dividing out or forming a branch of a pedigree. **-dūrĕr** -दूर्यर् । सापिण्ड्यदूरता m. distance of relationship. **-gaṇzᵃran** -गंज़रन् । वंशसापिण्ड्यविचारः f. (sg. dat. **-gaṇzᵃrünᵘ** -गंज़्रंञू), calculation of a pedigree, ascertainment of relationship (as required in marriage arrangements). **-kãgᵃr** -काँग्र् । वंशपीठिकालिपिः f. a written pedigree. **-woturᵘ** -वंतुरु । पुरुषसंततिपत्त्रम् m., id.

pīr 3 पीर् । अभियोगः f. a criminal charge (esp. when made to an official). **—yinᵘ** —यिन्रू । अभियोगारोपः f.inf. such a charge (true or false) to be made. Cf. **pēra yunᵘ**, p. 752*a*, l. 33.

pīr 4 पीर् । अचोटखण्डम् f. a half walnutshell (cf. **dūnⁱ-pīr**, p. 224*a*, l. 20) (El. a nut, m.). **pīri-cöṭᵘ** पीरि-चौटु । संकुचितमुखः m. walnutshell-mouthed, one with a mouth shut together like the two halves of a walnutshell facing each other; met. one who keeps his counsel, sparing of words, close-mouthed, taciturn.

pīrī पीरी پیری । वृद्धत्वम्, संमानम् f. old age, senility, decrepitude; the status or condition of a Muslim saint or spiritual guide; honour, reverence (paid to a person as though he were a spiritual guide).

pīrᵘ 1 पीरु f. a stool, a low table, i.q. **pīr 2**, q.v. in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 62) (cf. **danda-pīrᵘ**, p. 224*b*, l. 50).

pīrᵘ 2 पीरु, see **pyūrᵘ**.

pŏr प्वर्, see **pur 1**.

pōr 1 पोर् । (गृह)पुरम् m. the floor or story of a house (cf. **gāna-p°**, p. 288*a*, l. 37; **kañi-p°**, p. 461*b*, l. 30; **kȫnⁱ-p°** or **kȫñiyĕ-p°**, p. 461*a*, ll. 7, 9; **kuṭhⁱ-p°**, p. 489*b*, l. 25; **lari-p°**, p. 531*b*, l. 8; **nāra-p°**, p. 648*a*, l. 29) (Śiv. 738, 1246, 1567, 1645; K.Pr. 34); a house, residence, abode, palace (Rām. 740).

pōra-thodᵘ पोर-थंद्ध । प्रोन्नतपुरः adj. (f. **-thüzᵘ** -थंज़ू), (of a house or the like) possessing lofty stories. **-pōr karünᵘ** -पोर् करंञू । पुरारोपणनिर्मितिः f.inf. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), to build story on story of a house.

pōr 2 पोर् in the following:— **pōr dith yunᵘ** पोर् दिथ् यिनु । मरणं विस्मृत्य वर्तनम् m.inf. (esp. of some one in rude health) to act as if certain of long life, to conduct oneself as if forgetting the ultimate certainty of death; such a certainty to be felt. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दीर्घजीविताशा-संभवः, -निश्चयः m.inf. a hope for a long life to arise, or to be certain.

pōr 3 पोर् in **pōr rūzith gaṭshun** पोर् रूज़िथ् गछुन् । पार्श्वबन्धविकारः m.inf. rheumatism of the sides, pleurodynia, to occur and become chronic. Cf. **pôrᵘ**.

pōr 4 पोर् m. direction, point of the compass, i.q. **pôrᵘ**, q.v. (Śiv. 515). Cf. **potᵘ pōr**, s.v. **potᵘ**.

pôrᵘ पोरु । पार्श्वम्, शरीरपार्श्वम् m. a side (of man, beast, river, etc.) (cf. **okᵘ-p°**, p. 19*a*, l. 30; **khôwurᵘ p°**, p. 425*b*, l. 20); direction (cf. **pōr 4** and **āra-pôrᵘ**, p. 44*a*, l. 47) (Gr.M.). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । अर्धाङ्गविकारोद्भवः m.inf. palsy to attack half the body, an attack of hemiplegia to come on (cf. **pōr 3**).

pāri पारि, adv. from (a certain) direction (cf. **aki p°**, p. 20*a*, l. 46); at or by the side. **āsun** आसुन् । सहायसंभवः m.inf. to be at a person's side (of a friend, master, or the like), to be at hand to assist. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । सहायीभवनम् m.inf. to remain or continue at hand as a helper.

pöri 1 पांरि adv. in (a certain) direction (cf. **aḍi p°**, p. 13*b*, l. 32; **aki p°**, p. 20*a*, l. 48; **ami p°**, p. 54*b*, l. 46; **brūṭhⁱ p°**, p. 128*b*, l. 46; **amiy p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 46; **brūṭhⁱ p°**, p. 128*b*, l. 10; **patimⁱ p°**, s.v. **patyumᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. *tsöwā-pöri*, m.c., in all directions, 1052, 1504, 1891); (like **pāri**) from (a certain direction) (cf. **dachinⁱ p°**, p. 186*a*, l. 37; **khōwᵃrⁱ p°**, p. 425*b*, l. 10; **patimⁱ p°**, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 159); beyond (Gr.Gr. 151). **—lagun** —लगुन् । प्रीत्या उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. (out of love and affection) to be ready to offer one's own self (as a sacrifice) for a person, to devote oneself to a person (cf. **pörⁱ 2**) (Śiv. 628, 1343, 1502; YZ. 173). **—pörⁱ** —पांरि । प्रतिपार्श्वतः adv. on every

side, close up to and round about (used to signify affection, with verbs of union, looking at, devoting oneself to, and the like). —**pŏrⁱ lagun**. —**पॉरि लगुन्** m.inf. to devote oneself (as ab.) continually to a person, to offer oneself over and over again (as a sacrifice) for a person (Śiv. 190, 215, 417, 961, 1261, 1517; Rām. 511, 938, 1131, 1635; K. 3, 45, 54, 93, 101, 126, 158, etc.).

pāryukᵘ **पॉर्युकु । पारभवः** sg. gen. (f. **pāricᵘ** **पारिचू**), of, or belonging to (a certain) side or direction (cf. **ami pº**, p. 54*b*, l. 50; **amiy pº**, p. 55*b*, l. 1; **khōwari pº**, p. 425*b*, l. 20); (with reference to a river, mountain, or the like) of, or belonging to, the far side, of beyond.

pŏr **पॉर्**, **pŏra** **पॉर**, see **paira**.

pŏrⁱ 2 **पॉरि** f. a sacrifice (El. *pāri*); hence (cf. **pŏrⁱ lagun**, l. 3 ab.) —°, one who is ready to offer herself as a sacrifice (for some one), i.e. who shows intense love (for a person) (cf. **mās-pº**, p. 596*a*, l. 18; **pōph-pº**, p. 749*a*, l. 25); (as interjectional postposition) blessings (on, dat.) (K.Pr. 86, *pārī*).

pŏrⁱ 3 **पॉरि । जम्बुकादिगेहा** f. the hole of a jackal, fox, or similar animal.

pŏrᵘ 1 **पॉरु** in **ŏrᵘ-pŏrᵘ**, p. 42*a*, l. 42, q.v. Cf. **āra-pôrᵘ**, p. 44*a*, l. 47.

pŏrᵘ 2 **पॉरु** f. a hut (H. xii, 2). Cf. **pahŏrᵘ**.

pur 1 **पुर्** or **pŏr** **प्वर्** m. a city, district, country. Used —°, as in **Shōnita-pŏr**, the N. of a city (K. 790, 818); **Sŏrgā-pŏr**, the city, or land, of heaven (K. 771).

pur 2 **पुर्** پر adj. c.g. full, full of, complete, abounding in, very, exceeding (cf. **nanda-pº**, p. 641*b*, l. 22) (W. 153), used °—, as in **pur-cīn** **पुर्-चीन** adj. c.g. full of curls (YZ. 5). **-khumār** **-खुमार्** (YZ. 269) or **pūrᵘ-khumār** **पूरु-खुमार्** (H. v, 2) (for پرخمار) adj. (of a loved one) full of languishment (YZ. 269). **-masāl** **-मसाल् । उपस्करपूर्णः** adj. c.g. (of some dish of food) full of spices, spicy.

pura 1 **पुर** in **pura-gūlᵘ** **पुर-गूलु । अखण्डितफलसारः** m. (pl. dat. **gōlĕn** **गोल्यन**), an entire kernel of a walnut.

pura 2 **पुर । सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** m. a piece of fine cloth or muslin (as might be used for a turban, a bandage, or for straining liquids). **-dūjᵘ** **-दूजू । सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. a piece of such cloth (esp. when square). **-dāv** **-दाव् । सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. narrow, string-like, strip of such cloth. **-līr** **-लीर् । सूक्ष्मपटजीर्णखण्डः** f. an old worn-out piece of such cloth. **-lāṭh** **-लाठ । एकवेष्टनमितः सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** **-लाटस**), a single twist of a turban made of this fine cloth.

pura 3 **पुर । चतुष्कम्** m. a square on a chessboard or the like.

pūr 1 **पूर् । पङ्क्तिक्रमः** m. an arrangement in sets, series, or gradations of a number of things (e.g. plucking fruit, etc., as they ripen, set by set, what ripens first, first, and what ripens later, later); the arrangement in order (of precedence, or rank) of a number of people (e.g. the allocation of seats at a dinner). For examples, see below. **pūrukᵘ** **पूरुकु । क्रमस्थितिसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pūrücᵘ** **पूरुचू**), of, or belonging to, a series (e.g. of collecting crops as they ripen, or the order of guests at a public meeting or at a dinner). Thus, **gŏḍaňiki pūrücᵘ kapas,** the cotton of the first series, i.e. the cotton which ripened first, and was first plucked; **dŏyimi pūrücᵘ kapas,** the cotton which is next plucked, owing to its having ripened somewhat later; **gŏḍaňiki pūrücᵘ sālarĕň,** a lady guest among those invited to sit down to eat in the first row.

pūr 2 **पूर्**, i.q. **pūra** and **pūrᵘ 5,** qq.v. (cf. **bar-pūr,** p. 125*b*, l. 1), full, complete (Śiv. 326, 875, 893); full, fulfilled (Śiv. 785); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 424, 692).

pūr 3 **पूर्** f. of **pūrᵘ 4** used as adj., in **pūr dĕsh** **पूर् दश । पूर्वा दिक्** f. the eastern quarter.

pūra **पूर । पूर्णः** adj. c.g. full, i.q. **pūrᵘ 5,** q.v. **-pāṭhⁱ** **-पाठि । संपूर्णतया** adv. fully, completely; in full manner, regularly (Gr.M.). **—sapadun** **—सपदुन्** m.inf. to become full; to be completed (of a period of time) (Gr.M.); to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, etc.) (Gr.M.); to be confirmed (of news) (Gr.M.).

pūrⁱ 1 **पूरि** f. fullness, completeness, completion; fulfilling, accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety. **—pĕňᵘ** **—प्यनु । पूर्णतोद्भवः** f.inf. completion to be accomplished.

pūrⁱ 2 **पूरि** f. any small thing (esp. a powder) wrapped up in paper or leaves (cf. **nāsti-pº**, p. 659*a*, l. 11).

pūrⁱ **पूंरि** f. manner of walking, gait (cf. **kukili-pº**, p. 433*a*, l. 24, and **pūrᵘ 1**).

purᵘ **पुरु । पूरितः(पूर्णः)** adj. (f. **purᵘ** **पुरु**), (of a vessel) full, filled up (Gr.M.); full, complete (cf. **phala-pº**, p. 692*a*, l. 36); (of a fruit or the like) full, plump, filled out.

pūrᵘ 1 **पूरु । पादः** m. (pl. nom. **pūrⁱ** **पूंरि**; ag. **pairiv** **पैरिव्**, L.V. 38, cf. **pair**), the foot (cf. **okᵘ-pūrᵘ**, p. 19*a*, l. 34; **kāwa-pº**, p. 495*a*, l. 24) (Gr.M., L.V. 38); a pace, footstep (cf. **nakha-pº**, (El., p. 628*b*, l. 14; **pakan-pº**, p. 728*b*, l. 1) (El., Gr.Gr. 30, Śiv. 1634). **— kadun** **— कडुन । शनैः पादक्रमः** m.inf. to walk slowly on foot. **—ṭhaharun** **—ठहरुन । पादस्थैर्यापत्तिः** m.inf. the foot

to become firm; met. to become firmly established in any post or position of authority. **—thaharāwun —ठहरावुन् ।** पादस्थिरीकरणम् m.inf. to make (a person's) foot firm, i.e. to establish or strengthen (a person) in any position of authority. **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise the foot, to take a step, to step (**—tulanukᵘ sadāh,** a sound of a step, a footfall, Gr.M.); esp. to step out, quicken one's pace. **—tārun —तारुन् ।** क्रमेण यापना m.inf. to cause to go along step by step; met. (in some action) to accomplish by degrees, to cause (something) gradually to advance towards completion.

pūrⁱ trāwānⁱ पूरि त्रावनि । पादक्रमः m.pl.inf. to throw forward the feet, i.e. to advance lightly and gently, to walk coquettishly.

pūrᵘ 2 पूरु । ग्रामः m. a small village, a hamlet (cf. **nanda-p°**, p. 641*b*, l. 12); a quarter, or portion, of a larger town (cf. **kamāngar-p°**, p. 445*a*, l. 40).

pūrᵘ 3 पूरु । अपूपः(घृतपक्वः) m. a kind of cake fried in clarified butter (cf. **gāri-p°**, p. 298*a*, l. 6).

pūrᵘ 4 पूरु । पूर्वा दिक् m. (cf. **pūr 3** पूर्), the east, the eastern quarter (El. *púr*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1412, 1589; Rām. 518); cf. **purb.** **-kun** -कुन् । पूर्वदिग्भागे adv. towards the east, eastwards (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, looking, or the like).

pūrⁱ kinⁱ पूरि किनि । पूर्वस्यां दिशि adv. in the eastern quarter, in the east (Rām. 1681).

pūri-kani पूरि-कनि । पूर्वदिग्भागात् adv. from the eastern quarter, from the east (Śiv. 692, Rām. 1121). **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । पूर्वदिग्भवः adj. (f. **kanicᵘ** कनिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the east.

pūryukᵘ पूर्युकु । पूर्वदिग्देशभवः sg. gen. (f. **pūricᵘ** पूरिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the east or in an eastern country.

pūrᵘ 5 पूरु । पूर्णः adj. (f. **pūrᵘ** पूरू, often written **pūr** पूर्), full (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 5; **lĕka-p°**, p. 518*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; Rām. 554); complete, perfect (Śiv. 673, 1211, 1685, 1834; Rām. 33); satisfied (cf. **achⁱ-p°**, p. 8*b*, l. 20) (K.Pr. 84); fulfilled, accomplished; entire, whole, total, undivided, undiminished, unbroken, uncut (K.Pr. 239); exact, precise, just, sufficient, enough; true, standard, up to the mark; (of a date, day, night) passed, completed, elapsed (Rām. 560); full (of the moon); cf. **pur 2, pūr 2** and **pūra.** **—dyunᵘ —द्युनु ।** याथातथ्येन निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to complete entirely, to finish thoroughly. **-khumār** -खुमार्, see **pur-khumār,** p. 754*a*, l. 34. **—nērun —नेरुन् ।** स्थिरीभावः m.inf. to turn out to be complete (e.g. when measuring or weighing); to turn out to be thorough (e.g. friendship in the hour of trial). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** प्रतिश्रुतपालना m.inf. to remain complete; to keep a promise or resolve.

pūri dĕna पूरि द्यन । संपूर्णकाले adv. on the full day, at the full time, when the full time is come (esp. with reference to a pregnant woman, or an action completed at the required time). **-dĕnukᵘ** -द्यनुकु । संपूर्णकालिकः sg. gen. (f. **-dĕnücᵘ** -द्यनचू), of, or belonging to, the full time (e.g. an action completed up to time, or a child born after the full period of pregnancy).

pūrᵘ 6 पूरु in **nēkh-pūrᵘ**, p. 629*b*, l. 14, q.v.

pūrᵘ 7 पूरु, the form which **pōr 1** takes when used as an adjective, as in **pönsa-pūrᵘ**, p. 743*a*, l. 19.

pürᵘ पॅरू f. reading, studying, in **likha-p°**, p. 518*b*, l. 11, q.v.

probᵘ 1 प्रबु । असंबद्धवेशः adj. (f. **prübᵘ** प्रबू), one who (owing to simplicity or ignorance) dresses badly, a sloven, one who is unkempt, one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of his person, or who wrongly puts clothes on the right parts. Cf. **prabākar.**

probᵘ 2 प्रबु(भु) m. a lord (Śiv., voc. *prabō*, 880); the Supreme Deity (L.V. 64).

parb पर्ब् । पर्वतिथिः m. one of the lunar days of the four changes of the moon, viz. the eighth and fourteenth of each lunar fortnight, and the days of the full and new moon; any particular occasion of the year (e.g. when the sun enters a new sign).

parba-dŏh पर्ब-द्वह । पर्वदिवसः m. the solar day corresponding to one of the above. **-dĕn** -द्यन् । पर्वदिवसः m., id. **-kāl** -काल् । पर्वनिहा m. the time or period of one of these changes.

purb पुर्ब or (Śiv. 246) **pūrab** पूरब । पूर्वदेशः m. an eastern land, a country lying to the east. Cf. **pūrᵘ 4.**

purbⁱ पुर्बि or **puribⁱ** पुरिबि । पुनर्भूपतिः m. a Brāhmaṇ who marries another's widow. Such a man is put out of caste by his fellow-Brāhmaṇs. **-bāy** -बाय् । पुनर्भूजातिकी स्त्री f. the wife of a man descended from such a Brāhmaṇ.

pūrbī पूर्बी adj. c.g. eastern, oriental (Gr.M.).

prābⁱgī प्राबिगी । असम्यग्वेशता f. (of dress) slovenliness, unkemptness, wearing the wrong clothes on the wrong parts of the body or the right clothes wrongly put on.

prabākar प्रबाकर् । असम्यग्वेशः m. one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of the body (e.g. wearing a shoulder-cloth on his head and so on), or who, wearing them in the right situations, puts them on wrongly, a sloven. Cf. **probᵘ 1.**

prabāth प्रबाथ् । प्राह्णः m. (sg. dat. **prabātas** प्रबातस्), the early dawn (technically, a hour before sunrise), sunrise, day-break (according to El. morning from sunrise to nine o'clock) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 352, 1333, 1358, 1413, 1465, 1542, 1549, 1641, 1702; Rām. 1109; K. 79, 782; K.Pr. 176 *prabhát*).

prabötⁱ प्रबॉति adv. at dawn, in the early morning (K. 270, 801).

prabātan प्रबातन् or **prabātas** प्रबातस् । प्रभातकाले adv. during the dawntide, at dawn, early in the morning (cf. **prath prabātan, prath prabātas**, s.v. **prath**) (*prabātan*, Śiv. 163; Rām. 143, 575, 585, 884, 1264–5, 1640; *prabātas*, Śiv. 1009, 1883; Rām. 73, 622). **prabātan** (or **prabātas**) **bögⁱ** (or **bögin**) प्रबातन् (प्रबातस्) बॉगि (बॉगिन्) । प्रातःकालप्राये adv. at about dawn.

parbath पर्बथ् or **parbuth** पर्बुथ् । पर्वतः m. (sg. dat. **parbatas** पर्बतस्), a mountain, a hill, a mountain range (Gr.M.; Śiv. 428, 664, 917, 962, 1136, 1221, 1302; Rām. 314, 457, 464, 471, 474, 480, 500, etc.); esp. the hill known as 'Hāra-parbuth' (p. 344*a*, l. 44, q.v.) near Śrīnagar (Śiv. 952, 1179, 1500, 1505, 1510; K. 182, 322, 326–7, 390, 434, 597, 629, 631, 887).

parca पर्च پرچہ । पत्रखण्डम् m. a slip of paper, a scrap of paper. —**wālanⁱ** —वालनि । परितःखण्डनम् m. pl. inf. to bring down strips, to cut off all round the end of a garment or the like so as to shorten it.

parcun पर्चुन । बन्धनयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **parcanas** पर्चनस्), the clasp of an earring or the like. **parcan-wôlᵘ** पर्चन्-वोलु । कुण्डलाग्रम्, तद्वस्तुविशेषः m. the male, or hooked, member of such a clasp; a certain carpenter's tool (? a kind of chisel). **parcan-wöjⁱ** पर्चन्-वॉजि or **-wöjᵘ** -वॉजू । कुण्डलसंबन्धनच्छिद्रम् f. the female member, or hole, of such a clasp.

prācyōv प्राच्योव्, see **prāṭun.**

parda पर्द پردہ । आवरणम् m. a curtain, screen, veil, cover (cf. **áchⁱ-p°**, p. 8*b*, l. 22) (Śiv. 1807; YZ. 32, 159); screen, shelter, pretext; seclusion, concealment; secrecy, privacy, modesty. —**karun** —करुन् । पापबाधादिगूहनम् m.inf. to conceal, hide, draw the curtain or screen over (H. vi, 4); (out of affection, etc.) to hide, or conceal, another's misconduct; (of some threatened misfortune or the like) to be stopped. —**pakun** —पकुन् । निःस्वत्वे निर्वाहः m.inf. (in poverty, bankruptcy, or the like) to carry on one's occupation (household affairs, rule of a kingdom, or the like) without divulging one's necessities. **-pūshī** -पूशी پردہ پوشي । निन्द्यादिगुप्तिः f. concealment (of a blemish, poverty, etc.); conniving at (a fault or offence); keeping one's secret; preserving confidence; warding off a threatened danger. —**rachun** —रछुन् । निन्द्यादिगोपनम् m.inf. to conceal a thing (from), to keep one's secret, conceal (another's misconduct); to relate a matter in such terms as to be understood by part only of the hearers, to give obscure hints; to ward off a threatened danger. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । निन्द्यादेरख्यातिः m.inf. concealment to abide, i.e. concealment (of another's misconduct, one's own poverty, bankruptcy, etc.) to subsist (Rām. 1246). —**thawun** —थवुन् । पापादिगूहनम् m.inf. to hide another's misconduct. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । निन्द्यादिख्यापनम् m.inf. to raise the curtain; to unveil, expose, lay bare, reveal. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । निःस्वीभावख्यातिः m.inf. to become unveiled, etc.; to be revealed, exposed, laid bare; (esp. a merchant's poverty) to be exposed (by rival merchants).

parād पराद् परार्धसंख्या card. a particular high number, 100,000,000,000,000,000. **parādi parād** परादि पराद् । समग्रतया adv. in millions on millions, all of it all together, entirely, completely.

parudᵘ परुदु । परः (परसंबन्धी) adj. (f. **parᵘzᵘ** परुज़ू or **parüzᵘ** परॖज़ू), different from oneself, alien, foreign, a stranger, foreigner, someone else, a person with whom one has no connexion (cf. **pān-p°**, p. 735*b*, l. 3) (L.V. 92; Rām. 469, 687, 813, 1060, 1062; K.Pr. 43, 101, 165); of, or belonging to, or connected with, another (Gr.Gr. 153); an enemy (K.Pr. 166).

pārodᵘ पारॉदु or **pārudᵘ** पारुदु । पारदः m. (sg. dat. **pāradas** पारदस् or **pāradis** पारदिस्), mercury, quicksilver (El. *párádú, párúd*) (Śiv. 1555, K.Pr. 165).

pārad-kān पारद्-कान् or **pārådⁱ-kān** पारॅदि-कान् । पारताकरः f. a quicksilver mine.

pāradyukᵘ पारदिकु । पारतसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pāradicᵘ** पारदिचू), of, or belonging to, quicksilver; coated with, or amalgamated with, quicksilver.

pardadār पर्ददार् پردہ دار । सावृतिः adj. c.g. furnished with a veil or screen (of a doorway), furnished with a permanent 'purda'; confidential, secret.

pardadörī पर्ददॉरी پردہ داري । गूहनोपेतता f. the being furnished with a screen, (of some misconduct, blame, misfortune, or the like) the being provided with concealment.

pradakhĕn प्रदख्यन् or **pradĕkhĕn** प्रदेख्यन् । प्रदक्षिणम् m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented towards the object circumambulated, a reverential salutation performed by such circumambulation (Śiv. 322, 1136, 1161, 1221, 1505, 1622).

pradān प्रदान् । मुख्यः adj. c.g. chief, principal, preeminent, main, best, most eminent (Śiv. 1659, 1768); (as subst.) a chief person, a person of eminence (K. 24).

parādīn परादीन् । पराधीनः adj. c.g. subject to another, dependent on another, not independent (Śiv. 1791).

pradūsh प्रदूश् । प्रदोषकालः m. evening, nightfall, the first part of the night (Śiv. 1724).

paradēs परदेस् m. (Śiv. 542), i.q. **pardīshī,** q.v. Cf. also **pardīsh.**

pardīsh पर्दीश् or **paradīsh** परदीश् m. a foreign country (Gr.M.; W.111, *pardēs*; Rām. 421; K.Pr. 180).

pardīshī पर्दीशी adj. c.g. a foreigner, a traveller from a foreign country (El. *pardeshi*, a traveller).

pradyumn प्रद्युम्न् m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Pradyumna (K. 734, 736, 739, 745, 746, 789, 820).

pāradyuw^{u} पारदिवु । पारतमयः adj. (f. **pāradiv^{ü}** पारदिवू), consisting of quicksilver, made of quicksilver.

prīg प्रीग् । स्रोतःप्रदेशः f. a place in level ground (generally at the foot of a mountain) where water naturally springs up or exudes from the earth, a spring.

prūg प्रूग् । सुदायावसरः m. (on the occasion of a marriage) the time fixed for the presentation by the bride's father and his people of the customary presents to the bridegroom and his family. **—ladun** —लडुन् । नियतावसरिकसुदायप्रेषणम् m.inf. to send these presents.

prūga-lod^{u} प्रूग-लंडु । नियतावसरेषु सुदायप्रदानम् m. the sending of these presents.

prūguk^{u} प्रूगुकु । सुदायावसरसंबन्धी sg. gen. (**prūgüc^{ü}** प्रूगंचू), of, or belonging to, the occasion of these presents.

pīragī पीरगी । मन्त्रसाधकवृत्तिः f. the condition, state, occupation, or profession of a Muslim spiritual teacher or of a magician (cf. **pīr 1**).

pargana पर्गन پرگنہ । पुरगणः (अनेकग्रामसमूहः) m. a subdivision of a district consisting of a number of villages, a 'pergunnah', about equivalent to an English barony (H. xi, 5, *pargan*, m.c.).

pargāra पर्गार (= پرگار) । कर्काटकः (यन्त्रात्मलेखनी) m. a pair of compasses.

prāgāsh प्रागाश् m. moonshine (El. *prágásh*); met. beauty like that of the moon (YZ. 376).

prah प्रह् f. (sg. dat. **prahi** प्रहि), love, affection, adoring love (L.V. 83, 105).

prāh प्राह् । भूताद्यावेशः m. possession by a demon (believed to cause fainting, madness, fury, fever, etc.) (cf. **dŏda-p°**, p. 190*a*, l. 2). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषोत्पत्तिः m.inf. fury (as if due to possession by a demon) to arise (Rām. 1383). **—karun** —करुन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषमोहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to enrage, fill with fury, cause delusion (from opposition, terror, seeing a ghost) (as though possessed by a demon). **—pōthan** —पाँथन् । भूताद्यावेशः m. possession by a demon (inducing fever, delusion, miscarriage) of a baby or of a pregnant woman passing haunted places by night.

prāha-hot^{u} प्राह-हंतु । भूतावेशग्रस्तः adj. (f. **-hütsh^{ü}** -हंचू), possessed by a demon, as ab. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यंतु । भूतावेशव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-vĕtsh^{ü}** -व्यंचू), full of demoniacal possession. **-zīr^{ü}** -ज़ीरू । भूताविष्टवृत्तिः f. 'a demoniacal shove', conduct like that of one who is possessed by a demon, raging furious conduct (of one who is sane). **-zīr^{ü} gatshüñ^{ü}** -ज़ीरू गछंञू । भूताविष्टवद्वृत्त्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. demoniacal possession to occur; raging fury (like the conduct of one so possessed) to arise.

pröh^{i} प्रांहि, see **höh^{i} na pröh^{i}**, p. 325*a*, l. 18, and cf. **prāh.**

prahlād प्रह्लाद् m. N. of a celebrated prince, the son of the demon (*daitya*) Hiraṇyakaśipu. He was devoted to the god Viṣṇu, and when persecuted by his father was rescued by that deity under the form of the Man-lion incarnation (Śiv. 446, 857, 1593; K. 828–9).

prāhalad प्राहलद् । भूतावेशाकुलः adj. (as subst., f. **prāhaladiñ** प्राहलदिञ्), one who is afflicted by demoniacal possession.

prahāray प्रहारय् f. in **pyā-prahāray,** see **pyā.**

prhāṭ (El.), a misprint for *phráṭ*, i.e. **phrāṭh,** q.v.

purōhith पुरोहिथ् m. (sg. dat. **purōhitas** पुरोहितस्), a family priest, a domestic chaplain, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a family (Rām. 308; K. 142, 615, 617).

parhēz परहेज़् پرهيز । पथ्यसेवनम् m. abstaining from, keeping aloof from, abstention (Rām. 29, 37); abstemiousness (Gr.M.); caution, moderation (Gr.M.); a regimen (for an invalid) (Rām. 871, met.).

parhēzadār पर्हेज़दार् । पथ्योपयुक्तः adj. c.g. (of food for an invalid) suitable for a regimen.

parhēzalad पर्हेज़लद् । पथ्यासेवी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **parhēzaladiñ** पर्हेज़लदिञ्), subject to a regimen, on invalid diet.

pröj^{i} प्रांजि or **pröj^{u}** प्रांजु । यवादिबुसम् f. chaff and chopped straw (of barley, wheat, etc.) (cf. **al^{i}shi-p°**, p. 25*b*, l. 12) (El. *práj* or *prej*, straw).

prāji-bôr^{u} प्राजि-बोरु । यवादितृणसंसृष्टमृल्लेपविशेषः m. a load of chaff and chopped straw; plaster mixed with chaff, etc. **-kĕsür^{ü}** -क्यसंरू । यवबुसम् f. chaff (of barley, wheat, or the like). **-kāṭh** -काठ् । यवतृणनालम् f. straw (of barley, wheat, etc.). **-lôw^{u}** -लोवु । यवादितृणबन्धनी m. a bundle or sheaf of straw. **-thôp^{u}** -थोपु । यवगोधूमतृणमुष्टिः m. a handful of straw. **-ṭūp^{i}** -टूपि । यवतृणमयोष्णीषः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭōpĕ** -टोप्य), a cap of straw.

parki पर्कि । पचत् adv. last year.

pūrakh पूरख् m. (sg. dat. **pūrakas** पूरकस्), a certain practice in Yōga ascetic contemplation. It consists in closing the right nostril and inhaling through the left (Śiv. 987, 1414).

prakh^{a}chĕr प्रंख्चर् or **prakh^{a}căr** प्रंखचार् । प्रत्यचत्वम् m. perceptibility, ocular proof (Rām. 61, K. 45); explicitness; standing face to face.

prakh^{o}ṭ^{u} प्रंखट्टु or **prakhoṭ^{u}** प्रखट्टु । प्रकाशः adj. (f. **prakh^{ü}ṭ^{ü}** प्रखट्), clear, visible, manifest, evident (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1402; Rām. 308, 940; K. 122, 128, 777); vivid, perspicuous; (as adv.) manifestly, visibly (K. 1112, 1165), i.q. **prakaṭh,** q.v. **prakh^{a}ṭi-pöṭh^{i}** प्रंखंट्टि-पांठि or **-pöṭhin** -पांठिन् । प्रकाशरूपेण adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakh^{a}ṭun प्रंखट्टन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakh^{a}ṭyōv** प्रंख्ट्योव), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible, i.q. **prakaṭun,** q.v. **prakh^{a}ṭyō-mot^{u}** प्रंख्ट्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **prakh^{a}ṭyē-müts^{ü}** प्रंख्ट्ये-मंचू), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view.

prakh^{a}ṭāwun प्रंखटावुन् । प्रकाशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakh^{a}ṭôw^{u}** प्रंखटोवु), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose, manifest (K. 449). **prakh^{a}ṭôw^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रंखटोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **prakh^{a}ṭöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रंखटांवू-मंचू), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

parkhāv 2 पर्खाव् (for **1,** see p. 750*b*, l. 48) । परीचणम् m. assaying, testing (a precious metal or the like).

parkhāwun पर्खावुन् । परीचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parkhôw^{u}** पर्खोवु), to test, assay (a precious metal); to cause to be inspected, to have or get (a thing) tested, tried, proved (K. 953). **parkhôw^{u}-mot^{u}** पर्खोवु-मंतु । परीचितः perf. part. (f. **parkhöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पर्खांवू-मंचू), tested, assayed.

parkhöy^{i} पर्खांयि । परीचा f. test, assay, examining, examination by comparison with a standard.

prakhyôp^{u} प्रख्योपु । प्रसिद्धः adj. (f. **prakhyöp^{ü}** प्रख्यांपू), renowned, famous, celebrated, notorious, well-known (Gr.M.).

prakhyôt^{u} प्रख्योतु adj. (f. **prakhyöts^{ü}** प्रख्यांचू), i.q. **prakhyôp^{u},** q.v. (Gr.M.).

parkôl^{u} पर्कोलु । छेदः m. a long tear or rent (in cloth, the skin, or the like). **parköl^{i} wasán^{i}** पर्कांलि वसंनि । परितश्छिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. tears to descend, i.e. to be rent from top to bottom and all round.

prakār प्रकार् । रीतिः m. fashion, manner, mode, kind, description (Gr.M., Śiv. 1577, K. 12); species (El.).

prakāra प्रकार adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami p^{o},** p. 54*b*, l. 48; **amiy p^{o},** p. 55*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 955).

prakör^{i} प्रकांरि । हेतुना adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami p^{o},** p. 54*b*, l. 49; **amiy p^{o},** p. 55*a*, l. 49) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1050, K. 200); with the genitive of a personal or similar pronoun, it indicates cause, as in **myön^{i} p^{o},** because of me, on account of me.

prākara प्राकर । गृहनिर्मितिः m. the building of the upper stories of a house. **—karun** —करुन् । गृहनिर्मितेर्भारनिम्नता m.inf. the ground floor walls, etc., of a house to settle (evenly) in consequence of the weight of the upper stories. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यनु । गृहनिर्मितेर्भारेण नम्रीभवनम् m.inf., id., but the settlement is uneven.

prākār प्राकार् m. in Śiv. 1018 translated in the comm. by *antaḥsthiti* or 'inmost position', but the word may also be looked upon as the equivalent of **prākāra,** q.v.

prākāra प्राकार । वरणः m. the four outer walls of a house from ground to roof.

prakram प्रक्रम । प्रदक्षिणम् m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented to the object circumambulated, i.q. **pradakhĕn,** q.v.

prakaran प्रकरन् । प्रसङ्गः m. an introduction, preface (of a book or the like).

prakrĕti प्रकृति f. the Skt. form of **prakrath,** q.v. **-par** -पर् adj. c.g. devoted to (the true knowledge of) primal matter, one who is able to distinguish between primal matter and the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 20).

prakrath प्रकथ or **prakrĕth** प्रकृथ् । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. **prakrüts^{ü}** प्रकृचू, often written प्रकृचू), (of a human being or the like) temperament, nature, constitution, health (Gr.M.; L.V. 57; Śiv. 932, 1013, 1056, 1350, 1483, 1551, etc.; Rām. 366, 943); (in Śaiva philosophy) primal matter (Skt. *prakṛtiḥ*) as opposed to spirit, primitive non-intelligent being (L.V. 25); ignorance, want of true knowledge (Rām. 40); the personified energic power of the Supreme, His *Māyā* or illusive power (Śiv. 27); cf. **prakrĕti. prakrüts^{ü}-hond^{u}** प्रकृचू-हंन्दु । स्वभावयुक्तः sg. gen. (f. **prakrüts^{ü}-hünz^{ü}** प्रकृचू-हंज़ू), of (so-and-so's) nature, bearing the same nature (as so-and-so, gen.) (Śiv. 1425).

prakāsh प्रकाश् । प्रकाशः m. light, lustre, splendour, glory, brightness, sunshine, ray (cf. **nitra-p^{o},** p. 662*b*, l. 13) (L.V. 4, 6, 9, 35, 82; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 108, 157, 226, 249, 347, 657, 1660, etc.; Rām. 59, 219, 295, 679, 1043, etc.; K.Pr. 201).

parikshith परीचिथ् m. (sg. dat. **parikshitas परीचितस्**), N. of a celebrated king, grandson of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna. It was to him that it is said that the Bhāgavata Purāṇa was first recited by Śukadēva. The Kali Yuga, i.e. present, or iron, age, is said to have commenced with his reign in 3102 B.C. (K. 5, 9).

prakaṭh प्रकठ् । प्रत्यच: adj. c.g. clear, visible, manifest, evident (Śiv. 991, 1275; Rām. 1642, 1688, 1705, 1710); vivid, perspicuous; i.q. **prakhᵒṭᵘ**, q.v. **prakaṭⁱ-pöṭhⁱ प्रकटि-पांठि** or **-pöṭhin -पांठिन् । प्रकाशरूपेण** adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakaṭun प्रकटुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakaṭyōv प्रकट्योव्**. According to others this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **prakoṭᵘ प्रकंटु**), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible; i.q. **prakhᵃṭun**. **prakoṭᵘ-moṭᵘ प्रकंटु-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूत:** 1 perf. part. (f. **prakūṭᵘ-mūtsᵘ प्रकंटू-मंचू**), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view. **prakaṭyō-moṭᵘ प्रकट्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशमुपपन्न:** 2 perf. part. (f. **prakaṭyē-mūtsᵘ प्रकट्ये-मंचू**), id.

prakaṭāwun प्रकटावुन् । प्रकटीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakaṭôwᵘ प्रकटोवु**), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose. **prakaṭôwᵘ-moṭᵘ प्रकटोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशीकृत:** perf. pass. (1 p.p. **prakaṭöv**ᵘ**-mūtsᵘ प्रकटांवू-मंचू**), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

pīril पीरिल् । साधकता f. the exercise of the functions of a Musalmān spiritual guide, the profession or practice of a magician.

prālab प्रालब् for **prālabd** in the following:— **prālab phērun प्रालब् फेरुन । देशान्तरगत्यापात:** m.inf. one's fate to change, i.e. to find oneself, after long residence in one country, under the necessity of migrating to another. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन । अवस्थान्तरापत्ति:** m.inf. one's fated hour to arise (e.g. to be at the point of death, to fall from high office, to be compelled to leave one's home, or the like).

prālaba-bodᵘ प्रालब-बंडु । महाभाग्य: adj. (f. **-būdᵘ -बंडू**), one whose fate is very great, a very fortunate person (endowed with wealth and success). **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । सद्भाग्य:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a lucky person (endowed with wealth, virtue, health, honour, happiness, success, etc.).

prālabukᵘ प्रालबुकु । प्रारब्धकर्मसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **prālabūcᵘ प्रालबंचू**), of, belonging to, connected with, or the result of, one's fate.

prālabd प्रालब्द् or **prālab** (q.v.) **प्रालब् । प्रारब्ध:** m. a person's fate in this life (the result of actions in former lives) (El. *prálabad*). Cf. **prārabd.**

pērilad पेरिलद् । दोषयुक्त: adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pēriladiñ पेरिलदिञ्**), of ill repute, with tarnished reputation, debased, defiled; debasing, defiling.

paralūkh परलूख् or **parilūkh परिलूख् । परलोक:** m. (sg. dat. **para(ri)lūkas पर(रि)लूकस्**), the other world, the next world, the future state (Gr.M.; W. 111, *parilok*; L.V. 75, *paralōkh*; K. 424, 1106); often contrasted with **yiha-lūkh,** this world, q.v. **parilūkas-pĕth परिलूकस-प्यठ् । परलोकनिमित्तम्** adv. for the next world, with a view to the next world (e.g. making gifts to the poor to earn salvation, etc.).

pralamb प्रलंब् m. N. of a certain demon, in Skt. *Pralamba* (K. 251).

pralay प्रलय् । प्रलय: m. dissolution, destruction, annihilation (Rām. 1235); the destruction of the whole universe at the end of an age (Śiv. 203, 854); general destruction, any extensive devastation (Rām. 1601, K. 909). **—gatshun —गछुन् । विनष्टीभवनम्, प्रलयावस्थोद्भव:** m.inf. utter destruction (e.g. in one moment, of one's entire possessions and family) to occur.

pralayĕ-kāl प्रलय-काल् । प्रलयसमय: m. a time of general destruction (e.g. the time of a devastating conflagration, inundation, or the like).

prīm प्रीम । प्रेम m. love, affection, tender regard (Gr.M.; Śiv. 45, 194, 231, 491, 527, etc.; Rām. 1232; K. 82, 510, 512, 514). **—barun —बरुन । प्रेमप्रवर्तना** m.inf. to entertain love (for), bear love (to), cherish (K. 523, 1139). **—gatshun —गछुन । प्रेमोद्भव:** m.inf. love to occur, love to arise.

prīmukᵘ प्रीमुकु । प्रेमप्रवर्तित: sg. gen. (f. **prīmūcᵘ प्रीमंचू**), of, or belonging to, affection, (of conduct) inspired by love. **—bata —बत । प्रीतिभोजनम्** m. food of affection, i.e. food (on some festive occasion) received from a friend; the loving support afforded by a parent, husband, son, etc.; a happy, prosperous, peaceful life.

prīmī प्रीमी । स्निग्धस्वभाव: m. affectionate, tender, sympathetic, loving.

param परम् or (L.V. 77) **paramu परमु** adj. c.g. highest, best, most excellent (Śiv. 496); chief, principal, supreme (L.V. 58); most distant.

parama-ākāsh परम-आकाश् m. (in Śaiva philosophy) the supreme Ether (Śiv. 1558). **-ānand -आनन्द्,** see **paramānand.** **-ātma -आत्म,** see **paramātma.** **-dām -दाम्** m. the supreme abode, i.e. final beatitude (Śiv. 1659). **-gŏr -ग्वर् । गुरोर्गुरु:** m. the spiritual teacher of a person's spiritual teacher, a *guru's guru*, a grandfather in religion. **-gath -गथ** f. (sg. dat. **-gūtsᵘ -गंचू**), the way of the Supreme,

final beatitude (L.V. 103; Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1864). **-gyönī** -ज्ञांनी adj. c.g. one who has the supreme knowledge (Śiv. 109). **-hams** -हंस । संन्यासी m. a Hindū ascetic of the highest order; a religious man who has subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; a title of Shiva (Śiv. 1019). **—pad** —पद् m. the supreme position; hence, final beatitude (L.V. 10, 77–79); met. the Supreme Deity, in whom (on gaining final beatitude) the soul is absorbed (L.V. 10, 77, 79). **—padavī** —पदवी f., i.q. **-gath**, ab. (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518, etc.). **-shĕkhᵃth** -शंखथ् f. (sg. dat. **-shĕkhᵘtsᵘ** -शंखुत्सु), i.q. **-shĕktⁱ** (Śiv. 9, 53, 665, 1503, 1659). In Śiv. 9 the Sanskrit feminine *paramā* is used for *param*. **-shĕktⁱ** -शंक्ति f. (sg. dat. **-shĕkti** -शक्ति or **-shĕktiyĕ** -शक्तिय), (in Śaiva philosophy) the energic power of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 103, 436, 495, 663, 850, 891, etc.). **-shĕnkar** -शंकर् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 233). **-shiv** -शिव् m. the Supreme Śiva, a title of Śiva in his transcendent form (Śiv. 37, 187, 189, 246, 271, 322, 329, 362, 876, etc.). **-sthān** -स्थान् m. the place of the Supreme, i.e. the condition of final beatitude (Śiv. 1659).

param-brahm परं-ब्रह्म m. (an expression borrowed direct from Skt., in which language its gender is neuter), the Supreme Bráhma, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 233, 361, 904, 1130, 1424; K. 437).

pramān प्रमान् । संमतः m. a rule, sanction, standard, authority, judgment, opinion (either general or of a single person); proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case (Gr.M.).

parmāna पर्मान् । परिमाणम् m. measure, capacity, weight, length, extent; a weight (for weighing) (cf. **gāḍa-p°**, p. 276*b*, l. 22; **khārⁱ-p°**, p. 411*a*, l. 10) (El. *parmān*, K.Pr. 23); cf. **parimān. -wörᵘ** -वोरु । परिमाणाधारपात्रम् f. a pile of weights; a dish or bowl for holding weights.

parimān परिमान् m., i.q. **parmāna**, q.v. (cf. **dĕna-p°**, p. 22*b*, l. 45).

parmandᵃj पर्मन्द्ज् । आमाशयान्त्रमूलम् f. the rectum.

paramānand परमानन्द् m. 'supreme felicity', N. of the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 43, 156, 226, 274, 362, 444, 1315, 1320, 1424, 1654, 1823).

parmāntshun पर्मान्छुन् । द्विरागमोत्सवः m. (sg. dat. **parmāntshanas** पर्मान्छनस्), the ceremony of the second entrance, i.e. of the first visit after marriage, or else the visit previous to cohabitation, of a newly-married couple to the bride's father's house (Śiv. 56, *paramātshun*; K.Pr. 167). According to El. (*paramántsun*) this word means 'the third day after marriage'. See L. 269 ff.

parmāntshan-bôgᵘ पर्मान्छन्-बोगु । द्विरागमसुदायः m. the present given to the bridegroom by the bride's parents, etc., on the occasion of this festival. **-ḍuḍa** -डुड । द्विरागमभोजनावसरे अनिमन्त्रितः स्वयमभ्यागतः m. an uninvited guest who sponges at the feast of this festival at the house of the bride's father. **-mahārĕñ** -महार्यन् । द्विरागमवधूः f. the bride on this occasion. **-mahārāza** -महाराज़ । द्विरागमवरः m. the bridegroom on this occasion.

paramārᵃth परमार्थ् m. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about the Supreme (Śiv. 286, 929, 969).

paramēsh परमेश् m., i.q. **paramēshŏr**, q.v. (K. 876).

paramēshŏr or **paramēshwar** परमेश्वर् । परमेश्वरः m. the Supreme Deity (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 157, 234, 387, 486, 621, 850, 929, 1139, 1167, 1414).

paramēshŏrī परमेश्वरी f. the wife of **Paramēshŏr**, q.v. (Śiv. 1167).

paramātma परमात्म or (Śiv. 306) **parama-ātma** परम-आत्म m. the Supreme Self, the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 162, 169, 235, 237, 284, 922, etc.; K. 508).

paramātshun परमाछुन्, see **parmāntshun**.

parmūzun पर्मूज़ुन् । परिमार्जनम् m. (sg. dat. **parmūzanas** पर्मूज़नस्), wiping off; esp. after making offerings to gods or demigods on certain Hindū festivals, the emptying of the remains in the vessels that had contained the offerings over the roots of some plants, on to a river bank, or other suitable place (cf. **ḍulᵘ-p°**, p. 212*b*, l. 6).

prān 1 प्रान् । प्राणः m. (sg. abl. **prāna 1** प्रान), the breath of life, the breath (as inspired into and expired from the lungs) (Gr.Gr. 162; Śiv. 42, 984, 1014, 1059, 1156, 1591; K. 168, 195; K.Pr. 187); the life, the living principle (of a person) (Gr.M.; L.V. 89, 90; Śiv. 49, 164, 237, 312, 435, 452, 473, 520, 776, etc.; K. 505); (in pl.) (in Śaiva philosophy) the five vital airs of the body, which it is necessary to keep under control. These five are called in Skt. (1) *prâṇa*, or air exhaled from the lungs through the mouth and nose, (2) *apâna*, the downward flowing air expelled through the anus (cf. Śiv. 1027, 1682), (3) *udāna*, that which rises from the throat and enters the head, (4) *samāna*, that which has its seat in the cavity of the navel, and is essential to digestion, and (5) *vyāna*, that which is diffused through the whole body (L.V. 101; Śiv. 306, 516, 597, 1082, 1291, 1437, 1513, 1547, etc.; Rām. 3, 19, 1468). **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । उज्जीवनम् m. pl. inf. 'to give breaths', to bring to life, to restore to life (met. and fig.). **—diwawunᵘ** —दिववुनु । उपस्थितमरणकालः n.ag. (f. **—diwavüñᵘ**

—द्विवंचू), that which brings a dying person to life, a revivifying (medicine, act, speech, etc.); one who is giving (up) his breath, one who is at the point of death; (as adv.) (done, spoken, etc.) in a person's last moments, when at the point of death. —dyunu —दिनु । मृतिः m.inf. to yield one's death, to expire, to breathe one's last, to die. —gālun —गालुन् m.inf. to destroy (so-and-so's) life, to slay (Rām. 1486). —hĕni —ह्यनि । श्वत्याघातः m. pl. inf. to gasp (from extreme pain); to take another's breaths, i.e. to beat him till he is like one dead. —harun —हरुन् m.inf. to abandon one's life, to lose one's life, to die (Rām. 624, 1182). —hyonu —ह्योनु m.inf. to take another's life, to kill, slay (Rām. 1238). —kaḍāni —कड्डनि m. pl. inf. to tear out (a person's) breaths, to slay violently (K. 68, 110, 225, 1026). —kaḍun —कडुन् m.inf., id. (K. 254, 820). —khĕcāni —खँचनि । प्राणक्लेशः m. pl. inf. to draw breaths (with difficulty), to gasp (when suffering from severe pain, or when at the point of death), to emit the death rattle. —khasun —खसुन् । मरणावस्थावाप्तिः m.inf. 'the vital breath to rise', to be at the point of death, to be near death. —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. the vital breath to go forth, the point of death to approach, to expire, to feel at one's last gasp (from terror or the like) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427; K. 450). —sandārāni —संदारनि । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. pl. inf. the breaths to be resuscitated, to be revived (esp. by some small remedy) (cf. Śiv. 1048, 1753); cf. prāna-sandār, -sandāran, bel. —ṭhīkāni —ठीकनि । आयुरवाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the breaths to stand firmly, (of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, or suddenly brought near to death) to be suddenly revived and brought to perfect health.

prāna-danḍ प्रान-दंड् । मारणदण्डः m. a breath rod, an impalement post, or other rod for executing an offender (as a judicial punishment). **-dāran** -दारन् । संजीवनम् f. (sg. dat. -dārūnu -दारंनू), coming to life (of a sick person recovering, or a starving person relieved by a little food). **-ganda-gand** -गंड-गंड् । प्राणमात्रावशेषः m. nothing left but breath, the condition of one who is so lean as to be hardly alive. **-laṭh** -लथ् f. (sg. dat. -lati -लति), a mere breath, a spark of life (Gr.Gr. 162). **-sandār** -संदार् । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. resuscitation of breath, the coming to life of a sick, starving, or thirst-parched person (by receiving suitable medicine, food, or drink); cf. prān sandārāni, ab. **-sandāran** -संदारन् । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m., id. **-wövu** -वांवू । प्राणबाधा f. difficulty of breathing.

prān 2 प्रान् । पलाण्डुः m. (sg. abl. **prāna 2** प्रान), an onion, *Allium sp.* (cf. **baḍa-p°**, p. 82*b*, l. 27; **ganḍa-p°**, p. 239*b*, l. 18) (L. 72, 75, 346, 462; L.V. 89, 90, 101; YZ. 121). According to El. it is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

prāna-bagāra प्रान-बगार । पलाण्डूपस्कारः m. fried onions (as a seasoning). **-bazyunu** -बज़्युनु । स्नेहपक्वपलाण्डुसंसर्जनम् m. cooking some dish with fried onions. **-dĕl** -दल् । पलाण्डुत्वक् m. onion-skin, the peel of an onion, or of its stem. **-gab** -गब् । पलाण्डुङ्कुरम् m. an onion-sprout. **-gögaji** -ग्वग्जि or **-gögujiu** -ग्वगुंजू । पलाण्डुमूलिका f. an onion bulb, an onion. **-khāv** -खाव् । पलाण्ड्वाशी m. an onion eater, one who habitually eats quantities of onions. **-kuji** -कुजि or **-kuju** -कुजू । पलाण्डुलता f. the onion plant (K.Pr. 8, 27). **-mŏndu** -म्वंडू । पलाण्डुमूलिका f. (sg. dat. -mŏnjĕ -म्वंज्य), an onion bulb, an onion. **-musheckh** -मुश्ख् । पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. -mushkas -मुश्कस्), the smell of an onion. **-phakh** -फख् । पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), the stink of an onion.

prāna 3 प्रान, see **prônu**.

pronu प्रंनु । श्वेतः, निर्मलः adj. (f. **prūñu** प्रंञ्), white (cf. **aḍa-p°**, p. 11*b*, l. 46) (El. *prun*, so K.Pr. 226); (of something washed) clean, pure (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 6) (K.Pr. 169, *prĕni* for *prūñu*); (of water) clear, not turbid; as subst., m. a kind of white rice (L. 463, *prun*; Śiv. 1032). —**bata** —बत । शुक्लभक्तम् m. white boiled rice.

prani kanji प्रञि कंजि । श्वेतत्वक्कः adv. white skinned, white shelled (esp. of unhusked rice or the like, with the inner grain of some other colour). Cf. **künḍu 1**.

prônu प्रोनु । पुराणः adj. (f. **prönu** प्रांञू), old, ancient, aged, of olden time (cf. **aḍa-p°**, p. 11*b*, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 12, 13, 140; Gr.M.; L.V. 63; Śiv. 943, 1506, 1545; Rām. 1547, 1768; YZ. 476; K.Pr. 159, 252); worn out, laid aside; old, of former time, former (H. vi, 11; viii, 5; K.Pr. 156); obsolete, old fashioned (Rām. 594); former, what has occurred previously (Gr.M., Śiv. 257, K. 44); (in fem.) **prönu**, an old woman (K.Pr. 208). —**hyuhu** —ह्युहु । जीर्णः adj. (f. **prönu hishu** प्रांञु हिशू), worn out, old. —**sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to be old (El.).

prāna-wôru प्रान-वोरु । प्रततया जीर्णीभूतः adj. (f. -**wöru** -वांरू), old, worn out. **-mọndu** -म्वंडु । प्रतस्थाणुः m. an old broken off tree-stump (lying on the ground, foul and dirty).

prāni kāla प्रानि काल । प्राक्तनसमये adv. in olden time, in former days. **-köli** -कांलि । प्राक्तनकाले adv.,

id. —kālukᵘ —कालुकु । प्राचीनसमयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kālücᵘ —कालंचू), of, or belonging to, olden time.

prönⁱ kölⁱ प्रांनि कांलि । प्राचीनकाले adv. in ancient times, in olden days.

prānĕ katha प्रान्न कथ । इतिहासाः f.pl. tales of old, ancient histories. **—wati pakun** —वति पकुन् । परम्पराचारसेवनम् m.inf. to walk on the old road, to follow ancient customs.

prāni mönji gāsa khyonᵘ प्रान्नि म्वंजि गास ख्युनु । प्राचीनसंचयोपभोगः m. to eat grass of the old root, i.e. to live upon one's former savings. **—pūṭsi** —पूत्सि । प्राचीनप्रकारेण adv. in the ancient manner, after the olden ways. **—pūṭsi-hondᵘ** —पूत्सि-हंन्दु । प्राचीनकालप्रकारः sg. gen. (f. —pūṭsⁱ-hünzü —पूत्सि-हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, olden custom, of the ancient manner.

prönᵘ phuhürᵘ प्रांनु फुहंरु । प्राचीनसंचयः f. old savings, money formerly saved. **—puy** —पुय् । पुराणसृष्टिः f. ancient offspring, the creation of olden times; old established bodily health and strength.

prönī प्रांनी । जन्तुः m. that which breathes, a living or sentient being, a living creature, animal, man (as endowed with breath) (Śiv. 442, 1059, 1591).

prun, see **pronᵘ**.

paran परन् m.pl. in **pĕpanza paran**, p. 749*b*, l. 26.

parana परंन । मार्जनपटः m. a towel (for wiping the limbs or body after washing or bathing).

parān परान् । त्वरितम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, directly.

pāran पारन् । व्रतसमापनम् m. concluding a fast, eating or drinking after a fast, breakfast. **pāran-ḍūnⁱ** पारन्-डूनि । विवाहस्वीकृतिफलप्रयोगः m.pl. the walnuts of conclusion of the fast; (at the conclusion of a marriage ceremony) the ten walnuts taken from the bride by the bridegroom, and the ten walnuts taken from the bridegroom by her father. They indicate the assent of both sides to the marriage.

pārān पारान् । पारायणम् m. reading through, perusal, thorough study (K. 8).

parāni, etc., incorr. for **prönᵘ**, see **prônᵘ**.

parun पठन् or (L.V. 18, 21) **paḍun** पड़ुन् । पठनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **porᵘ** पंरु), to read out, repeat, recite (cf. **nikāh pᵒ**, p. 629*b*, l. 31; **nā-sazā pᵒ**, p. 659*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 106–7, 114–16, 178, 191, 197, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 11, 800–1, 1115–17, 1131, 1164, 1498–9, etc.; Rām. 1140; K. 485, 568, 666; K.Pr. 166) (**parun warun**, a jingle, to read and the like (Gr.Gr. 95); **parun zānun**, to know how to read (Gr.Gr. 187)); to read (to oneself), peruse (Rām. 842, 854; K. 644, 955; H. xii, 18, 23); to mutter a spell, etc.) (Śiv. 211, 1760; Rām. 1298); to recite (praise, pious words, entreaty, abuse, etc.) (cf. **phāsh parânⁱ**, p. 712*b*, l. 20) (L.V. 18, 21; Śiv. 27, 163, 209, 354, 356, 378, etc.; Rām. 182, 214, 259, 367, 964–5, 1455, etc.; K. 1038–9; H. vi, 17; vii, 4; xii, 1; YZ. 111, 121, 175, 262); to learn, study (L.V. 36; Śiv. 59, 248, 707, 758, 1171; Rām. 101, 993; K. 487, 1082; H. viii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 174); to make out, decipher.

porᵘ-motᵘ पंरु-मंतु । अधीती perf. part. (f. **pürᵘ-müṭsᵘ** पंरू-मंचू), (of a book or the like) read, studied; one who has studied, i.e. who has finished his studies and has completed his education, well-read (K.Pr. 173); one who has mastered some particular branch of knowledge.

paran-bāgi परन्-बागि । अध्ययननिमित्तम् adv. for the sake of learning, for learning (e.g. a teacher's fee). **-bāna** -बान । अध्ययनभाग्यम् m. the good fortune of study, the excellent results of education. **-grākh** -ग्राख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a reader, one who reads (Gr.Gr. 106); i.q. the next. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । विशिष्टाध्यायी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a reader, a student (W. 112); one who has studied, an expert (on learning), esp. an expert in charms for curing diseases, expelling demons, or the like (Gr.Gr. 106). **-vizü** -विज़ू । अध्ययनकालः f. the time of study, school-hours.

paranay परनय् neg. conj. part., not having read (Gr.Gr. 111).

pārun 1 पारुन् । केशवेणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôrᵘ** पोरु), to tie the (already combed) hair, to plait or otherwise arrange the hair (cf. **mas pᵒ**, p. 595*b*, l. 30) (Gr.M.; L. 459, to comb; YZ. 223). **pörᵘ-müṭsᵘ** पांरू-मंचू । वेष्टिता f. perf. part. (a woman) whose hair is plaited or otherwise done up.

pārun 2 पारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôrᵘ** पोरु), to finish, accomplish, complete (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1915); to arrange, make completely ready (H. iii, 7, a bed; YZ. 29, 267); esp. to finish or complete a fast (cf. **dāran pᵒ**, p. 247*a*, l. 4, and **pāran**).

pārun 3 पारुन् । पणीकरणविशेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôrᵘ** पोरु), to throw dice or a coin (e.g. for an omen, to decide a question, or in gambling, to toss for an innings or the like).

páṛun, see **paryunᵘ**.

pairun पैरुन् or **pörun** पांरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pürᵘ** पूरु, f. **pürᵘ** पूरू; 2 p.p. **pairyōv** पैर्योव्; conj. part. **pūrith** पूरिथ्), to wear (clothes), to put on (clothes,

ornaments, etc.) on oneself or on another (Gr.M.; L.V. 76; Śiv. 1388, 1438, 1440, 1447, 1597; Rām. 182, 214, 654; K. 29, 85, 97, 183, 422–3, 650; H. v, 10; x, 2, 9; YZ. 373, 541); to adorn, ornament (El. *perun*) (cf. **masnad pairān^{i}**, p. 600*a*, l. 27) (K. 420, 637, 843, 913, 928, 984); to put (a saddle on a horse), to saddle (H. xi, 9).

pirun पिरुन् । प्रवयाम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyur^{u}** पियु्), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. **piranun. pyur^{u}-mot^{u}** पियु्-मंतु । प्रोतः perf. part. (f. **pir^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पिरू-मंचू), strung, as ab.

pīrun पीरुन् । स्निग्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pīryōv** पीर्योव्), to be, or become, smooth, slippery, or (from cooking, corruption, etc.) greasy, slimy. **pīryō-mot^{u}** पीर्यो-मंतु । सुस्निग्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pīryē-müts^{ü}** पीर्ये-मंचू), become smooth or slimy (e.g. from corruption); become greasy or soft and slimy from cooking.

pŏrān प्वरान् or **purān** पुरान् । पुराणम् m. a book of ancient history, legendary and traditional, a *Purāṇa* (Śiv. 671, 758, 1763; K. 8, 944, 991). **—phirān^{i}** —फिरंनि । अनुभूतवृत्तज्ञापनम् m. pl. inf. to tell at length one's adventures or life history.

pōrun पोरुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pōryōv** पोर्योव्. Although of the third conjugation, this verb has **pōranāwun** पोरनावुन् (not *pūr^{a}rāwun पूररावुन्) for its causal, Gr.Gr. 174; cf. also **pōrawun**) to be, or become, sufficient, efficacious, adequate, competent (e.g. of a tool, a medicine, etc.); to be a match for, to be able to conquer (in warfare, disputation, wealth, resources, etc.); to become dry (of something moist) (Gr.Gr. xlviii) (cf. **pōrawun**). **pōryō-mot^{u}** पोर्यो-मंतु । समर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pōryē-müts^{ü}** पोर्ये-मंचू), become efficient (e.g. a blunt tool which has been sharpened, or a medicine about which there were doubts of its taking the desired effect, and so on); (a weak person who has gained strength and) become a match (for some person powerful in force, wealth, etc.).

pörun पांरुन्, see **pairun**.

purn पुर्न् । सदाचारपूर्णः m. a man who is full of good conduct, a well-conducted man; as adj. = **pūrṇ** (cf. **phala-p°**, p. 692*a*, l. 39).

pūrn पूर्न् (Śiv. 1658, 1667) or **pūran 1** पूरन् adj. e.g. full, filled up (Śiv. 1667); full, complete (Śiv. 212, 1594, 1658, 1756; K. 458); full (of the moon) (K. 280); **—°** filled with, full of (K. 329, 1174).

puran पुरन् । भूमानविशेषः, खलप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **purüñ^{ü}** पुरंञू), a certain measure of land, nine cubits (of 36 fingers) broad, and twenty-two cubits long; a level bit of land (of no particular measurement) attached to a house, a courtyard, or the like (cf. **nāra-p°**, p. 648*a*, l. 31; **pot^{u} p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**) (K.Pr. 251 *purnih-pĕth* for *purüñ^{ü}-pĕth*). **purüñ^{ü}-pĕth hāwun** पुरंञू-प्यठ् हावुन् । अपयानम् m.inf. to leave a place in order to avoid meeting an expected person, to decamp, take to one's heels, make off.

purān पुरान्, see **pŏrān**.

pūran 2 पूरन् (for **1**, see **pūrn**) m. one who fills, one who fulfils, completes (Śiv. 987, 1414).

pūran 3 पूरन् । पूरणा f. (sg. dat. **pūrüñ^{ü}** पूरंञू), filling, filling up.

pūranā पूरना । पूर्तिः f. fullness, completion, completeness (Śiv. 1474); satisfaction, satiety.

pūrun पूरुन् । संभरणम्, भाग्याप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūr^{u}** पूरु्), to fill, fill up (Gr.M., Śiv. 1474, K. 590, K.Pr. 155); to complete, supply what is wanting (Gr.M.); to satisfy (Gr.M.; Rām. 4; K. 339, 574, 768, 1002); to fulfil, carry out, complete (a promise) (K. 278); to become full (Śiv. 533); to be enough, to suffice; to be successful, to gain the desired result of any course of conduct; to reap one's fate; (in Yōga philosophy) to fill oneself (with breath), to inhale breath in the process of ecstatic meditation (L.V. 37).

pūranī पूरनी । पूरयितव्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. that which has to be filled up (e.g. a hollow in the ground which it is wished to fill up).

pūr^{u}-mot^{u} पूरु्-मंतु । पूरितः perf. part. (f. **pūr^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पूरू-मंचू), filled, filled up; completed, having that which was wanting supplied; filled, replete, satisfied; and so on for the other meanings of the verb.

paranda परंद پرند or **parinda** परिंद m. a winged creature, a bird (Rām. 545, 779); a kind of long light boat with forty or fifty paddlers. (In the front is a raised seat covered with a canopy in which four persons can sit) (El.; L. 381, 382).

prang प्रंग् । पर्यङ्कः m. a couch, a seat, throne (cf. **pōshĕ-p°**, s.v. **pōsh 1**) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1147, 1713; K. 339, 924, 936, 1047, 1130; H. xii, 18); a bed (K.Pr. 154); the finial of a shrine (L. 460); cf. **paryōkh. pranga-khūr^{u}** प्रंग-खूरु् । पर्यङ्कपादः m. the leg of a bedstead.

purnih, see **puran**.

paurānikh पौरानिख् । पौराणिकः m. (sg. dat. **paurānikas** पौरानिकस), a person well versed in ancient histories, a reciter of such, a bard-historian.

pranām प्रनाम् । प्रणतिः m. bending, bowing; a bow, a respectful or reverential salutation, prostration,

obeisance (cf. **pādi-p°**, p. 681*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 860, 986, 1141, 1168, 1170).

pranun प्रनुन् । श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pranyōv** प्रन्योव्), to be or become white; to become white, to become clean (of something washed); to become clear, to lose turbidity; to flow (El.). **pranyō-mot^{u}** प्रन्यो-मंतु । शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pranyē-müts^{ü}** प्रन्ये-मंच़ू), become white; become clean, clear.

prānun प्रानुन् ।-प्रतनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prānyōv** प्रान्योव्), to be, or become, old, become worn out (Rām. 994). **prānyō-mot^{u}** प्रान्यो-मंतु । पुरातनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **prānyē-müts^{ü}** प्रान्ये-मंच़ू), become old; worn out.

prinan प्रिनन् । उपालम्भः m. reproaching, blaming, censure, casting blame upon.

prinun प्रिनुन् । उपालम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryun^{u}** प्रिनु; 2 p.p. **priñōv** प्रिञोव्), to reproach, blame, censure, to cast blame upon (Rām. 163; K.Pr. 173, *prĕnun*); to become beneficial (to), to cause improvement (to) (Śiv. 1873). **pryun^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रिनु-मंतु । उपालब्धः perf. part. (f. **priñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रिञू-मंच़ू), reproached, censured.

piranun पिरनुन् । प्रवयणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piron^{u}** पिरंनु), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. **pirun**. **piron^{u}-mot^{u}** पिरंनु-मंतु । कृतप्रवयणकर्मा perf. part. (f. **pirüñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पिरंञू-मंच़ू), strung (as ab.).

pranāsh प्रनाश् । विनाशः m. destruction, vanishing, disappearance.

prānth प्रान्थ् f. edge, margin, border, end, extremity (cf. **ach^{i}-p°**, p. 8*b*, l. 25).

prūnts प्रून्छ् । पर्णोत्सदेशः m. (sg. dat. **prūntshas** प्रून्छस्), N. of a country to the west of Kashmīr, commonly known as Pūnch; the ancient Parṇōtsa (RT.Tr. II, 433; K.Pr. 68). **-wāla** -वाल । पर्णोत्सदेशवर्ती adj. c.g. a man of Prūntsh; something made in or coming from Prūntsh.

prūntshuk^{u} प्रून्छुकु । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः sg. gen. (f. **prūntshüc^{ü}** प्रून्छ्चू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, Prūntsh.

prūntsh^{i} प्रून्छि । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः adj. c.g. born in, or produced in, Prūntsh.

pranav प्रनव् । ओंकारः m. the name of the mystical or sacred syllable Ōm (L.V. 76; Śiv. 1556, 1594, 1751, 1760).

paranāwun परनावुन् । अध्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paranôw^{u}** परनोवु), to cause to read (Gr.M., Śiv. 1749); to teach (Gr.M., K. 486); to have spells recited for the expulsion of a demon or the like (Śiv. 126). **paranôw^{u}-mot^{u}** परनोवु-मंतु । अध्यापितः perf. part. (f. **paranöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** परनोवू-मंच़ू), caused to be read; caused to read, taught.

pōranāwun पोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōranôw^{u}** पोरनोवु), causal of **pōrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

paranāwawañ परनाववञ् । अध्यापनवेतनम् f. the fee paid to a teacher.

pranay प्रनय् । विनयः m. confidence, intimacy; fond regard, affection, love (Śiv. 1342); (in Kāshmīrī) refinement, gentlemanly bearing, modesty, affability, courtesy.

pranayĕ-vĕtsar प्रनय-व्यच़र् । विनययुक्तत्वम् m. thorough refinement, etc. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यंतु । विनयादिसच्छीलयुक्तः adj. (f. **-vĕts^{ü}** -व्यंचू), thoroughly refined, gentlemanly, modest, affable, courteous.

prānāyām प्रानायाम् । प्राणाभ्यासः m. restraining or suspending the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way through the nostrils, during the mental recitation of the names and attributes of some deity.

prinzun प्रिज़ुन् । प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryunz^{u}** प्रिज़ु, 2 p.p. **prinzōv** प्रिज़ोव्), to urge, incite to greater effort, encourage to action, prompt (e.g. when a teacher incites a pupil to study, or a master urges on a servant engaged in some task). Cf. **prīrun** and **prūrun**.

prinzan-wôl^{u} प्रिज़न्-वोलु । प्रेरणशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an inciter, prompter, as ab.

pryunz^{u}-mot^{u} प्रिज़ु-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prinz^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रिज़ू-मंच़ू), incited, encouraged (in any work on which one is engaged).

prinzath प्रिज़थ् । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. **prinzüts^{ü}** प्रिज़ंच़ू), urging, incitement, encouragement (offered to one engaged in some work, so as to induce him to greater efforts).

prinzawun^{u} प्रिज़वुनु । प्रेरकः n.ag. (f. **prinzavüñ^{ü}** प्रिज़वंञू), one who urges or incites to greater efforts (another who is engaged in some work).

pīröñ^{ü} पीरांञू । साधकभूता, आचार्या f. a female Musalman teacher; a female magician, a sorceress. Cf. **pīr 1.**

prañĕr प्रञर् । श्वेतता, निर्मलता m. whiteness; cleanness, pureness; clearness, freedom from turbidity.

—gatshun —गछुन् । श्वेततोद्भवः m.inf. whiteness or cleanness to come into existence (e.g. a coloured article fading into white, or a dirty article being washed white). **—phērun** —फेरुन् । श्वेततापत्तिः m.inf., id. (as a change from some other colour, or from dirt). **—phirun** —फिरुन् । श्वेततापरिणामः m.inf. to whiten, bleach, make white or clean (from some other colour or from dirt); to become white or clean (as ab.).

prāñĕr प्राञर् । प्राचीनत्वम् m. oldness, worn-outness (Gr.Gr. 141); antiquity, the belonging to olden time.

praṇ^{e}ran प्रंन्रन् । श्वेततापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **praṇ^{e}rüñ^{ü}** प्रंन्रंञू), whitening, cleansing, the process of making white or clean; making clear, removing turbidity.

praṇ̃^{e}run प्रंञ्रुन् । श्वैत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **praṇ̃^{o}r^{u}** प्रंञ्रु), to make white, whiten; to make clean, to cleanse (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. **praṇ̃^{e}rāwun. praṇ̃^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रंञ्रु-मंतु । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **praṇ̃^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** प्रंञ्रू-मंच़ू), whitened, cleansed, cleared.

pröṇ̃^{e}ran प्रांञ्रन् । पुराणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **pröṇ̃^{e}rüṇ̃^{ü}** प्रांञ्रंञ्), making old; rendering obsolete; wearing (something) out.

pröṇ̃^{e}run प्रांञ्रुन् । पुराणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pröṇ̃^{o}r^{u}** प्रांञ्रु), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. **pröṇ̃^{e}rāwun. pröṇ̃^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रांञ्रु-मंतु । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pröṇ̃^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** प्रांञ्रू-मंच़ू), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

praṇ̃^{e}rāwun प्रंञ्रावुन् । श्वेतता-(निर्मलता-)पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **praṇ̃^{e}rôw^{u}** प्रंञ्रोवु), to make white, whiten; to make clear, remove to clean (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. **praṇ̃^{e}run. praṇ̃^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रंञ्रोवु-मंतु । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **praṇ̃^{e}röv^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** प्रंञ्रांवू-मंच़ू), whitened, cleaned, cleared.

praṇ̃^{e}rawun^{u} प्रंञ्रवुनु। श्वेततोत्पादकः n.ag. (**praṇ̃^{e}ravüṇ̃^{ü}** प्रंञ्रवंञ्), one who whitens or cleans, a whitener, a cleaner, a fuller.

pröṇ̃^{e}rāwun प्रांञ्रावुन् । पुराणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pröṇ̃^{e}rôw^{u}** प्रांञ्रोवु), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. **pröṇ̃^{e}run. pröṇ̃^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रांञ्रोवु-मंतु । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pröṇ̃^{e}röv^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** प्रांञ्रांवू-मंच़ू), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

priṇ̃ōv प्रिञोव्, see **prinun.**

pröpin^{i} प्रांपिनि, see **pröpyun^{u}.**

pȧr^{i}-pȧṇḍith पंरि-पंडिथ् । अवाप्तपाण्डित्यः m. (sg. dat. **-pȧṇḍitas** -पंडितस्), a semi-learned man, a man who is not deeply learned, but who has a great reputation for learning, or who, in his own immediate circle, is looked upon as learned.

pröpinis प्रांपिनिस्, see **pröpyun^{u}.**

prapanṭsh प्रपंछ् । विस्तारः m. (sg. dat. **prapanṭsas** प्रपंच़स्), development, diffusion, amplification, expansion (Śiv. 1728); prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness (in style or composition).

paripāph परिपाफ् । पापसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **paripāpas** परिपापस्), the whole collection of a certain person's faults or sins (esp. in cataloguing such when making a formal accusation) (Rām. 1592).

p^{a}rp^{a}r पर्पर् or **parpar** पर्पर् । अनुलापः, बहुजल्पनम् m. prating, prattle, jabbering, gabbling, talking incessantly (esp. without sense, or when in a rage); cf. **prāth.** —**karun** —करुन् । बहुभाषणम् m.inf. to prattle, chatter; esp. to keep prating in a muttering tone. —**lagun** —लगुन् । बहुभाषितप्रवृत्तिः, अनुलापप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. to start chattering or jabbering; esp. (in an access of insanity) to chatter nonsense. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । अनुलापासक्तिः m.inf. be in the habit of prating.

parpȧr^{i} पर्पंरि । बहुजल्पनशीलः m. (f. **parpür^{ü}** पर्पंरू), a prater, a chatterer, one who habitually and continually talks nonsense.

parāpar परापर् । परापरः adj. c.g. transcending the transcendent (see **par 4**), an epithet of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1659).

paripūrn परिपूर्न् or **paripūran** परिपूरन् । परिपूर्णः adj. c.g. filled (Gr.M.); full (of a flood or tide) (Gr.M.); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 1574).

prāpath प्रापथ् । प्राप्तिः, आकस्मिकलाभः f. (sg. dat. **prāpüṭs^{ü}** प्रापंच़ू), obtaining, acquisition (Śiv. 1216); sudden or unexpected gain or profit (e.g. discovering a hidden treasure, more than the expected profit in a business transaction, and so on) (cf. **phala-p^{o}**, p. 692*a*, l. 40); (what one has received from fate, i.e.) a person's natural fate, fortune, luck (K. 1090); disposition. —**pĕṇ̃^{ü}** —प्यंञ् । इच्छोद्भवः f.inf. (of someone formerly badly conducted) the personal character to change, and a taste for good conduct to arise in an individual.

pröpyun^{u} प्रांपिनु । नैवेद्यम् m. (sg. dat. **pröpinis** प्रांपिनिस्), an offering or oblation of food to a god (Hindū) (cf. **ag^{a}na-p^{o}**, p. 16*b*, l. 44; **bal-p^{o}**, p. 103*b*, l. 3; **ḍul^{i}-p^{o}**, p. 222*b*, l. 20; **hēri-p^{o}**, p. 345*b*, l. 48; **hur^{i}-p^{o}**, p. 347*a*, l. 6; **khira-p^{o}**, p. 409*a*, l. 37; **kala-hērĕ-p^{o}**, p. 434*b*, l. 47); the sacrificial formula which accompanies such an oblation. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । नैवेद्यनिवेदनविधिः m.inf. ceremonially to perform such an oblation (K. 307).

pröpin^{i}-brôhmun प्रांपिनि-ब्रोह्मुन् । नैवेद्यमन्त्रपाठकः (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas** -ब्रांह्मनस्), the Brāhmaṇ who recites the appropriate sacrificial formulas at such an oblation. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । नैवेद्यभागः m. the portions of fruit, flour, etc., which remain over after such an offering is finished. **-wôlu** -वोलु । नैवेद्यनिवेदकः m. the person who makes this oblation.

pröpinyuk^{u} प्रांपिन्युकु । नैवेद्यसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pröpinic^{ü}** प्रांपिनिचू), of, belonging to, or connected with such an oblation; (of fruit, flour, etc.) of, or belonging to, the portion of the offering remaining over after the oblation is finished.

parpūz पर्पूज़् । इतस्ततश्छिन्नीभवनम् m. the condition of being, or becoming, full of holes (e.g. in a worn cloth, or worn-out vessel).

prôrᵘ प्रोरु adj. (f. **prör**ᵘ प्रांरू), of, or belonging to, the year before last (cf. **pröryus** and **parus**) (El. *prór*, last year's; Gr.Gr. 158).

parur, see **parus.**

pērĕr पेर्यर् or **pīrĕr** 1 पीर्यर् । स्निग्धता m. greasiness, sliminess, slipperiness; smoothness.

pīrĕr 2 पीर्यर् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age, oldness (of the human body).

pōrĕr पोर्यर् । ईषत्शुष्कता m. partial dryness, nearly complete dryness (e.g. that of drying grass, clothes drying in the sun, or the like); drying up (of a flow of blood, pus, or the like, becoming cured). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । शोषापत्तिः m.inf. dryness to come on, to begin to dry. **—hyon**ᵘ —ह्युनु । उल्लाघीभवनापत्तिः m.inf. to take drying up, (of a wound or sore) to begin to get well.

purĕr पुर्यर् । सारवत्ता m. the possessing of a complete kernel, fullness (of a nut or the like); (of a man) the quality of sagacity combined with wealth.

pūrĕr पूर्यर् । पूर्णता m. fullness, completeness (cf. **atha-p**°, p. 61*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 157); completion (cf. **phala-p**°, p. 692*a*, l. 42); satisfaction, content. **—karun** —करुन् । पर्याप्ततोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to make fullness, to be completed; (of some mercantile transaction) to have results surpassing expectation; to fulfil a promise, etc. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । यथावत्पालना m.inf. fullness to issue, to keep a promise; (weight) to be completed, (measure) to be filled up, weight to be adjusted.

prārabd प्रारब्द् । प्रारब्धकर्म m. what is begun; hence, fate, destiny (Śiv. 100, 764, 1015, 1766, 1790, 1795, 1801, 1914). Cf. **prālab, prālabd.**

prāráki प्रार्‌कि, see **pröryus.**

prārun 1 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôr**ᵘ प्रोरु), to await, expect, look out for, lie in wait (for, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L. 464, *parārun*; W. 125, *prārān gatshanas*, expecting to go; L.V. 83; Śiv. 2, 178, 1081, 1176, 1439, 1610, 1914; Rām. 1394, 1483, 1768; K. 20, 241, 347, 654, 679, 721, 797; H. ii, 10; v, 6, 11; YZ. 39, 43, 137, 143, 275, 279, 344, 490).

prôrᵘ**-mot**ᵘ प्रोरु-मंतु । प्रतीक्षितः 1 perf. part. (f. **prör**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ प्रांरू-मंचू), awaited.

prārun 2 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prāryōv** प्रार्योव्), to wait, remain patiently (vb. intr.) (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 415, 971, 1395, 1466, 1684; Rām. 244, 1488, 1721). Gr.Gr. 206 wrongly marks this verb as conj. 2, confusing it with **prārun 1.**

prāran-wôlᵘ प्रारन्-वोलु । कालक्षेपसहनः n.ag. (f. **prāran-wājĕñ** प्रारन्-वाज्यञ्), one who awaits, one who is patient by nature.

prāryō-motᵘ प्रार्यो-मंतु । विहितप्रतीक्षः 2 perf. part. (f. **prāryē-müts**ᵘ प्रार्ये-मंचू), one who has waited, one who has been patiently expecting.

prīran प्रीरन् । प्रेरणम् f. (sg. dat. **prīrüñ**ᵘ प्रीरंञू), the act of sending, dispatching (a message, etc.); dispatching (a person); setting (a servant or the like) to work.

prīranā प्रीरना । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. **prīranāyi** प्रीरनायि), i.q. **prīran,** q.v.

prīrun प्रीरुन् । चोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryūr**ᵘ प्र्यूरु), to send, dispatch; to impel, instigate, incite; to order, direct. Cf. **prinzun** and **prūrun.**

prīran-wôlᵘ प्रीरन्-वोलु । नायकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a dispatcher, sender; an inciter, urger; an overseer.

pryūrᵘ**-mot**ᵘ प्र्यूरु-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prīr**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ प्रीरू-मंचू), sent, dispatched; impelled, incited; ordered, directed.

prūrun प्रूरुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prūr**ᵘ प्रूरु), to send (a message, or the like, giving a person orders, or summoning him to receive instructions, or the like); cf. **prinzun** and **prīrun.** **prūr**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ प्रूरु-मंतु । अनुप्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prūr**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ प्रूरू-मंचू), sent for, summoned, etc. (as ab.); one appointed as an overseer.

prāranāwun प्रारनावुन् । प्रतीक्षायणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prāranôw**ᵘ प्रारनोवु), to cause a person to await, set a person waiting (for someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 1634, 1671). **prāranôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ प्रारनोवु-मंतु । प्रतीक्षार्थं चोदितः perf. part. (f. **prāranöv**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ प्रारनांवू-मंचू), one who is caused to await, as ab.

prörⁱsukᵘ प्रांरिसुकु, see **pröryus.**

prārawunᵘ प्रारवुनु । प्रतीक्षमाणः n.ag. (f. **prāraviüñ**ᵘ प्रारवंञू), one who awaits, one who waits for (someone or something) (Śiv. 1173).

pröryus प्रांर्युस । परारि adv. in the year before last (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani** -कनि । परारिप्रायकाले adv. about the year before last.

prāráki प्रार्‌कि । परारिवर्षे adv., i.q. **pröryus.**

prörⁱsukᵘ प्रांरिसुकु । परारिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **prörⁱsüc**ᵘ प्रांरिसुचू), of, belonging to, or happening in, the year before last.

prās प्रास । सुदायांशप्रतिदानम् m. the return (as is customary) of a certain portion of the gift sent by a young woman's father to her husband's people on various festive occasions (cf. **durⁱbata-p**°, p. 240*b*, l. 34); the portion of the gift so returned. **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । सुदायांशप्रत्यर्पणम् m.inf. to return this portion (according to custom) to the giver. **—nyās** —न्यास ।

प्रत्यर्प्यसुदायांशादि: m. the amount so returned together with the presents given to the servants, etc., who accompanied the original present.

prāsa-dyār प्रास-द्यार् । प्रत्यर्प्यसुदायधनम् m.pl. the money actually given to the original giver of this present as representing the value of the portion of the gift that should be returned. **-hāra** -हार । प्रत्यर्प्यसुदायांशधनम् f.pl., id.

pārsā पार्सा پارسا adj. c.g. abstemious, temperate, continent.

pāras पारस् m. a touchstone (for testing precious metals or gems); the philosopher's stone (converting base metal into gold by its touch) (Śiv. 1556, K.Pr. 184).

parisuī, see **pharyushᵘ**.

parus परुस् । परुत् adv. last year (El. also *parur*) (Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). [Authorities differ as to the meaning of this word. I.K. (iv, 119, 151) translates it by *parāri*, 'the year before last.'] **-kani** -कनि । परुत्प्राये adv. about last year.

parsukᵘ पर्सुकु । परुद्वार्षिक: adj. (f. **parsucᵘ** पर्सुचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, last year.

prasād प्रसाद् । प्रसाद: m. favour, kindness, graciousness, condescension (Gr.M., Śiv. 1591). **—karun** —करुन् । अनुग्रहविधानम् m.inf. to show favour (to), show grace (to) (Śiv. 655, 1337, 1441, 1740); to show favour by presenting to someone handsome garments, ornaments, or the like (Śiv. 1089). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् । अनुग्रहावाप्ति: m.inf. favour or grace to be experienced; a handsome present to be made to a person.

paurush पौरुश् adj. c.g. relating to a man, human; manly, virile. **paurushĕ-sūkᵃth** पौरुश-सूकथ् m. N. of a celebrated hymn in the Ṛg Vēda (X, 90), called in Skt. *puruṣa-sūkta* (K. 5).

pŏrush प्वरुश् or **purush** पुरुश् । पुमान् m. (sg. dat. **pŏrashĕs** प्वरशस्), a man, a male human being (*vir*) (cf. **mūla-pᵒ**, p. 567*a*, l. 40; **par pŏrush**, p. 751*a*, l. 22) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1825); a man (*homo*) (Śiv. 20, 102, 1045, 1338, 1404); the Original Male, the Supreme Being, God (Śiv. 1119, 1277, 1415, 1544, 1594; Rām. 1652; K. 89, 360, 633, 751, 809, 1061).

pŏrashĕ-kār प्वरश-कार् । पराक्रम: m. manly work, virility, heroism, ability to do hard work or difficult work, human effort (Śiv. 1791). **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महनिवु । पुरुषमूर्ति: m. a male human being; an image of a man.

praṣhᵉn प्रंशन् (also written **prashn** प्रश्न) । प्रश्न: m. a question, query, inquiry, interrogation (Gr.M.; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653; K. 9); cf. **prashun**. **—karun** —करुन् । अनुयोग: to question, inquire, interrogate. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । भाविफलपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make an inquiry into the future, to look for omens, consult a prophet, seer, diviner, or the like.

praṣhᵉna pyonᵘ प्रंशन प्युनु । दैवफलोद्भव: m.inf. to fall out from an inquiry into the future, the result of an invited prediction to show itself, a prognostication to come true. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । प्रश्नपृच्छक:, प्रश्नाभिज्ञापक: m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an inquirer from a seer, one who consults a diviner; one who is consulted by such an inquirer, a seer, diviner, prophet.

prashᵉnⁱ pyonᵘ प्रंशनि प्युनु । कर्मफलरूपेणाभिव्यञ्जनम् m.inf. the results of one's fate to manifest themselves.

prashun प्रशुन् । प्रश्न: m. (sg. dat. **prashĕnas** प्रशनस्), a question, inquiry, etc., i.q. **prashᵉn**, q.v.

prāshun प्राशुन् । अशनप्रथमारम्भ: m. (sg. dat. **prāshĕnas** प्राशनस्), eating, feeding; esp. the first giving of food to a newly-born child (cf. **ana-prᵒ**, p. 30*a*, l. 3).

parēshān परेशान् پریشان or (Rām.) **paraishān** परैशान् adj. c.g. dispersed, scattered; dishevelled, tossed (as hair) (Rām. 183, YZ. 65); amazed, distracted, perplexed, distressed (Rām. 1021). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to scatter, to perplex, puzzle (El.).

parāshĕr पराशर् m. N. of a celebrated sage, the father of Vyāsa, in Skt. Parāśara (K. 1038).

pŏrᵃshārth प्वर्शार्थ । पौरुषम् m. (sg. gen. **pŏrᵃshārthas** प्वर्शार्थस्), any one of the four principal objects of human life (virtue, prosperity, love, and final beatitude); human effort or exertion, human vigour.

purushōttam पुरुषोत्तम् m. the Highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. *puruṣōttama* (K. 1041).

prasan प्रसन् c.g. or (L.V. 65) **prasonᵘ** प्रसंनु (f. **prasüñᵘ** प्रसंञू) । प्रसन्न: adj. pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed, satisfied, content (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 102, 309, 384, 691, 1184); cheerful, happy, gay, glad, merry; cf. **prasand**. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । संतुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become pleased, satisfied (Śiv. 355-6, 358, 1127; K. 427, 965). **-mana** -मन adj. c.g. of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रसादावस्थत्वम् m.inf. to remain pleased, to continue satisfied (Śiv. 480; Rām. 1572, 1742). **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make pleased, to oblige (a person) (Gr.M., Śiv. 584).

prasun प्रसुन् । प्रसव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pyāv** प्याव, f. **pyāyĕ** प्याय (Gr.Gr. 230, 236; K.Pr. 158). The causal of this verb is **prasawun** प्रसवुन्, **prasanāwun** प्रसनावुन्, or **pīnawun** पीनवुन् (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.) to bear, bring forth offspring, give birth (to), be delivered (of), be in travail (cf. **gāv prasüñᵘ**, p. 316*a*, l. 35) (El.; Gr.Gr. 110, 171, 241 (incorrectly translated 'to be

born'); W. 149; Rām. 629, 633; K. 46, 785; K.Pr. 31, 158, 174, 231, 260).

prasani atsun प्रसनि अत्सुन् । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter child-bearing or begetting, to reach a child-bearing or begetting age, to reach the age of puberty; to be engaged in child-bearing.

prasan-wājĕn̄ प्रसन्-वाज्यञ् । समीपप्रसवा n.ag. f. a woman who is approaching the time of labour; a woman who is of a child-bearing age.

pyā-motᵘ प्या-मंतु । जातात्मजः perf. part. (f. **pyā-mütsᵘ** प्या-मंच़ू), one to whom a child has been born (esp. one who has quite lately had a child) (Gr.Gr. 110).

prasand प्रसंद्, i.q. **prasan,** q.v., in **man-p°,** q.v. The word is formed by conflation of **prasan** and the Persian *pasand*. **—ākh** —आख् interj. welcome (lit. thou hast come happily) (El.). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to be, or become, happy (El., Śiv. 44).

prasandatöyī प्रसंदतांयी f. joy (El. *prasandatái*).

prasang प्रसंग । प्रसङ्गः m. a topic, a subject of discussion; treating, explaining, discussing (a future course of conduct). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । प्रकरणारम्भणम् m.inf. to raise or start such a discussion. **—wŏthun** —वथुन् । प्रस्तावोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a discussion to arise, or be started.

pārsang पार्संग् پارسنگ । तुलामानवैषम्यम् (न्यूनपूर्त्यपेचा) m. the amount of difference in weight between the contents of the two pans of a pair of scales, a make-weight (K.Pr. 63); an equipoise (K.Pr. 216); the filling up of a deficiency (in making gifts, eating, etc.). Cf. **para.**

prasannatā प्रसन्नता । निर्मलता f. happiness, joy (Gr.M.); clearness, brightness, limpidity, pellucidity, transparency.

prasanāwun प्रसनावुन् । प्रसावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasanôwᵘ** प्रसनोवु), to cause a child to be born, to cause a woman to bear a child, (by medical means) to make a woman who has no children to bear one (cf. **prasawun** and **pīnawun,** Gr.Gr. 171).

pursish पुर्सिश् پرسش । सुप्रबन्धः f. asking, questioning, inquiry; (in Kāshmīrī) good government (of a kingdom).

parast پرست adj. and subst., e.g. an adorer, worshipper (cf. **pīr-parast,** p. 752*b*, l. 9).

prastᵘrᵘ प्रस्तरू । कुङ्कमशुल्कः f. the tax on saffron (El. has *prastar* m., the close watch of the saffron growing near Pámpúr). **prastᵃrĕ-bal** प्रस्तर्य-बल् । कुङ्कमशुल्कस्थानम् m. the post where the official guardians of the saffron crop reside, where the tax is collected, and where smugglers are punished.

prasawun प्रसवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasowᵘ** प्रसवु. Causal of **prasun,** q.v. Cf. **prasanāwun** and **pīnawun**), i.q. **prasanāwun,** q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 171).

prasawunᵘ प्रसवुनु । प्रसूयमानः n.ag. (f. **prasavün̄ᵘ** प्रसवंञू), a man who is occupied in begetting children (either in the act, or habitually addicted to it); (f.) a woman in the act of bearing a child, or who is in the habit of bearing children.

protᵘ प्रंतु । वेष्टनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a large reel for winding thread, etc. Cf. **prütsᵘ.**

prātⁱ-dündᵘ प्रंति-डंडु । वेष्टनयन्त्रमध्यदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. **-kambᵘrᵘ** -कंबरू । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the cross-bar of this reel.

prôtᵘ 1 प्रोतु m. *Marlea begonifolia* (El.).

prôtᵘ 2 प्रोतु । स्वयं प्राप्तः adj. (f. **prötsᵘ** प्रांचू), that which has come of itself, that which comes spontaneously (e.g. wealth which comes without exertion).

prutᵘ प्रुतु । लज्जितः m. ashamed, put to shame; a miser (K.Pr. 47, *prut*). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । लज्जितीभवनम m.inf. to be ashamed, become put to shame.

partau, see **partav.**

pārŏtī or **pārwatī** पार्वती f. N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himâlaya, having been Satī in a former birth (Śiv. 101, 111, 436, 486, 869, 1139; Rām. 1585).

pŏrôṭᵘ प्वरोटु, see **pŏrāṭh.**

pôrutᵘ पोरुतु । पट्टिकाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pōratas** पोरतस्), a kind of tray covered with fine sand on which children who are learning the alphabet trace the forms of letters with the fore-finger; the marking off (with a stylus) of dates on an almanac performed by astrologers for their calculations (cf. **chalan-p°,** p. 161*a*, l. 27; **pā-p°,** p. 747*b*, l. 50).

pratigyā प्रतिज्ञा f. a resolution, resolve (Gr.M.); a promise, oath (K. 719). **—karün̄ᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to resolve (Gr.M., Rām. 627).

prath 1 प्रथ् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **-pratas** -प्रतस्), a hit, a blow, a knock, thwack (cf. **buthⁱ-pr°,** p. 142*b*, l. 46; **lōri-pr°,** p. 531*a*, l. 13; **mŏkha-pr°,** p. 560*a*, l. 17). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दण्डाद्याघातः m.inf. to hit, thwack, beat (with a stick or the like).

prath 2 प्रथ् a distributive particle, sometimes governing the abl. and sometimes the dat. (Gr.Gr. 158; Gr.M.; Śiv. 197, 365, 1042, 1119, 1126, 1427, 1546; Rām. 348, 617, 771, 1350, 1734; K. 294, 421, 436, 459, etc.). As in some of the following, it governs either the dat. or the abl. without difference of meaning, and sometimes it is simply compounded (Gr.M.).

prath akhāh प्रथ् अखाह् । प्रत्येके (सर्वे एव) adj. (sg. dat. **—akis** —अकिस्), each one, everyone (Śiv. 1544).

—akis —अकिस् । सर्वान् (सर्वेभ्यः) acc. or dat. of the
preceding; as adv. one by one (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 712).
—dŏha —दह । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, each day,
daily (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 95; K. 426; H. viii, 1).
When an emphatic **y** is added, **prath** is dropped.
Thus **dŏhay** not **prath dŏhay** (Gr.Gr. 158).
—dŏhuk^{u} —दहकु । प्रतिदिवससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f.
—dŏhüc^{ü} दहंचू), of, or belonging to, or produced on,
every day. **—jāyĕ** —जाय or **—jāyi** —जायि adv.
in each place, everywhere (Śiv. 1190, 1534; Rām. 34,
105, 108, 472, 1108 *f*, 1715–6; K. 862). **—kā̃h**
—काँह or **—kũh** —कुँह or **—kū̃h** —कूँह । सर्वे (प्रत्येके)
pron. indef. each one, everyone (cf. p. 389*b*, ll. 47 ff.)
(Śiv. 1216, 1460; Rām. 1496; K. 271 (f.), 292 (f.),
409, 711, 785, 988, 998, 1064; K.Pr. 208). **—kē̃h**
—कैँह (cf. id.), each thing, everything (K. 519).
—kun —कुन् । प्रतिपार्श्वम् adv. in every direction.
—kuni —कुनि । प्रतिद्रव्यम् adv. everywhere (Gr.M.),
on each (every) thing, at each (every) thing (Śiv. 306,
1281, 1757). **—kunyuk**^{u} —कुन्युकु । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी
sg. gen. (f. **—kunic**^{ü} —कुनिचू), of, or belonging to,
each (thing) (Śiv. 1546). **—kaīsi-hond**^{u} —कैँसि-हन्दु ।
प्रत्येकसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **—kaīsi-hünz**^{ü} —कैँसि-हंज़ू),
of, or belonging to, each man (or other human being)
(K. 204). **—kāťshāh** —काँछ्राह indef. pron. each man,
each one, everyone (Śiv. 357). **—mahanivis**
—महनिविस adv. man by man (Gr.Gr. 158).
—mahanyuw^{u} —महनिवु m. every man (El.).
—pahara —पहर adv. at each watch (Gr.Gr. 158).
—prabātan —प्रबातन् adv. each morning (Śiv.
—prabātas —प्रबातस adv., id. (Rām. 73).
163). **—ranga** —रंग adv. of every kind (Gr.M.; Śiv. 849,
—ranga —रंग adv. of every kind (Gr.M.; Śiv. 849,
1185). **—rĕta aki phiri** —र्यंत अकि फिरि adv. once
a month. **—sub**^{a}**h** —सुब्ह or **—sub**^{a}**has** —सुब्हस
adv. every morning (also written **—suba** —सुब).
—shāyĕ —शाय् । प्रतिस्थानम् adv. in every place
(Śiv. 242, 271, 1238, 1332; K. 924, 940). **—sāta**
—सात । प्रतिमुहूर्तम् adv. at each (every) moment
(Rām. 582). **—sātuk**^{u} —सातुकु । प्रतिमौहूर्तकालिकी
sg. gen. (f. **—sātüc**^{ü} —सातंचू), of, or belonging to,
each (every) moment. **—tarafa** —तरफ adv. in all
directions (Śiv. 812). **—taraha** —तरह adv. of
every kind. **—tarahuk**^{u} —तरहुकु adj. (f. **—tarahüc**^{ü}
—तरहंचू), of every kind. **—vēla** —वेल । प्रतिवेलम्
adv. at each (every) time. **—vēluk**^{u} —वेलुकु ।
प्रतिवेलसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **—vēlüc**^{ü} —वेलंचू), of, or
belonging to, each (every) time. **—warihĕ** —वरिह्य
adv. every year, yearly (Gr.Gr. 158). **—vizi** —विज़ि ।
प्रतिवेलम् adv. at each (every) time (Gr.Gr. 158,
K. 575). **—vizi-hond**^{u} —विज़ि-हन्दु । प्रत्येककालिकः
sg. gen. (f. **—vizi-hünz**^{ü} —विज़ि-हंज़ू), of, or
belonging to, each (every) time. **—zanāni** —ज़नानि
adv. woman by woman (Gr.Gr. 158).

prathuy प्रथुय् adv., i.q. **prath 2,** but more emphatic, as in **prathuy tīrthan,** (going) to every single holy place (L.V. 36).

prāth प्राथ् in **prāth-prāth** प्राथ्-प्राथ् । वृथाभाषणम् m. jabbering, gibbering, talking nonsense or inarticulately (esp. of a person in a rage speaking without thought); cf. **p**^{a}**rp**^{a}**r.** **prāth-prāth lagun** प्राथ्-प्राथ् लगुन् । वृथाजल्पनप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. such nonsense-talk to begin.

prith प्रिथ् in **prith-prith** प्रिथ्-प्रिथ् । सनिष्ठीवजल्पनम् m. unlimited prating accompanied by the copious issue of saliva from the mouth, spluttering talk. Cf. **pritun.**

prīth 1 प्रीथ् । मृतः, प्रेतः m. (sg. dat. **prītas** प्रीतस्), one who has just departed, one just dead, deceased; the spirit of a deceased person, a departed spirit, a ghost, goblin, demon spirit, spook.

prīta-brôhmun प्रीत-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतान्नभुक् ब्राह्मणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas** -ब्रांह्मनस्), an outcaste Brāhmaṇ who eats the offerings made at the obsequial rites to the manes. **-bata** -बत । प्रेतान्नम् m. the food eaten by the relations at the obsequial meals during the twelve days following a death. **-būzan** -बूज़न् । मृतार्थभोजनम् m. food eaten at obsequial ceremonies during the year after a person's decease; eating food unsuitably mixed (e.g. milk with fish, clarified butter with honey, and so on) (i.e. the sort of food which only ghosts would eat). **-nör**^{ü} -नांरू । प्रेततर्पणकुम्भः f. a pot for holding liquids offered to the spirit of a deceased during the year following his death. **-ťsoḍ**^{u} -च़ंडु । प्रेतकुम्भविशेषः m. a jar for holding mixed food offered on such occasions; met. the belly of a man who inordinately eats food of mixed kinds. **-ťsor**^{u} -च़ंरु । प्रेतान्नम् m. food offered to ghosts. **-ťsår**^{i}**-wör**^{ü} -च़ंरि-वांरू । प्रेतार्थभक्तस्थाली f. a pot for holding such food.

prīth 2 प्रीथ् । प्रेम, प्रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **prīti** प्रीति (K. 606)), friendliness, friendship, liking, fondness (for), regard, affection, love (K. 606). **—gaťshün**^{ü} —गछंञ्ञू । स्नेहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. love or affection to arise.

pārthī पार्थी or **pārthī-pūzā** पार्थी-पूज़ा । पार्थिवलिङ्गपूजनम् f. (among Hindūs) the worship of the Pārthiva-linga. These diminutive *lingas* are made of clay taken from the foot of the Ta<u>kh</u>t hill. The usual number worshipped at one time are eleven, or 111, or 1,100. They are thrown into the river on the evening of the same day (see RT.Tr. ii, 128, note) (Śiv. 740, i.q. **pārthiwa-pūzā,** Śiv. 209).

pirth, in **pirth-paiwand** (? spelling), m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **barga-paiwand,** p. 120*a*, l. 44.

pŏrāṭh प्वराठ् or **pŏrôṭ**ᵘ प्वरोटु । घृतपक्वपूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pŏrāṭas** प्वराटस् or **pŏrōṭis** प्वरांटिस्), a cake made with butter or *ghī*, and of several layers, like pie-crust.

purath पुरथ् । पूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **purüts**ᵘ पुरंच़ू), filling; fullness, completion, completeness; accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety.

pūrith पूरिथ् conj. part. of **pairun** and **pūrun,** qq.v.

prathakh प्रथख् । भिन्नतया adv. severally, separately; differently, distinctly.

prātaḥ-kāl प्रातः-काल् । प्रभातसमयः m. (This word is borrowed direct from Sanskrit, with the spelling of that language), morning-time, dawn. Cf. **prātas.**

prathun प्रथुन् । ख्यातीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prathyōv** प्रथ्योव्), to become famous, well-known. **prathyō-mot**ᵘ प्रथ्यो-मतु । प्रथितीभूतः perf. part. (f. **prathyē-müts**ᵘ प्रथ्ये-मंच़ू), become famous, well-known.

pratihath प्रतिहथ् । प्रत्याख्यातः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **pratihatas** प्रतिहतस्), spoken ill of (on account of bad conduct), branded with reproach. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become ill spoken of, to get a bad character. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad character. **—sapadun** —सपदुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of general censure.

prĕthwī पृथ्वी, **pruthwī** पृथ्वी, **prathivī** प्रथिवी, or **pruthivī** पृथिवी । पृथिवी f. the wide world, the earth (Śiv. (**pruthwī**) 1304, (**pruthivī**) 125, 200, 324, 856, 928, 1251; Rām. (**prĕthwī**) 64, 69; K. (**pruthivī**) 5, 24, 1149); earth, land, ground, soil.

pārthiv पार्थिव् in **pārthiwa-pūzā** पार्थिव-पूज़ा, i.q. **pārthī-pūzā,** s.v. **pārthī,** q.v. (Śiv. 209).

pruthiwônᵘ पृथिवोनु adj. (f. **pruthiwöñ**ᵘ पृथिवांञ्), of, or belonging to, the earth (L.V. 52).

pratijñā प्रतिज्ञा, a learned spelling of **pratigyā,** q.v.

pratakh प्रतख् । गृहात् निराकृतिः m. (sg. dat. **pratakas** प्रतकस्), expulsion (of a wife, son, or other member) *from the family* (usually for some fault, and resulting *in the expelled person losing all rights as a member of the family*). **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । दायात् निराकरणम् *m.inf.* to expel (a son, wife, or the like) from the *family* (for bad conduct, etc.), to turn out of the house (*so that the evicted person loses his inheritance or share in the estate*). **—lagun** —लगुन् । निराकृत्यनुभवः *m.inf.* such expulsion to happen to a person, to be so expelled. **-nāma** -नाम । निराकरणलेखपत्रम् m. a formal document declaring and effecting such expulsion. **-zad** -ज़द् । निराकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्), one who is so expelled by the head of his family.

pratĕkh प्रत्यख् or **pratĕksh** प्रत्यक्ष् adj. c.g. visible, present, in sight (Śiv. 346, 351, 808, 1243, 1441).

pratakhlad प्रतख्लद् । निराकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pratakhladiñ** प्रतख्लदिञ्), one who is expelled from the family; esp. a family or sub-clan, the ancestor of which has been expelled from the original family or clan.

pratimā प्रतिमा f. an image, statue, figure, idol (Śiv. 890, 1742; K. 878, 881–3).

prāṭun प्राटुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôṭ**ᵘ प्रोटु; 2 p.p. **prācyōv** प्राच्योव्), to dig, to plough (Rām. 1428). **prāṭan-wôl**ᵘ प्राटन-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who digs or ploughs, a ploughman (cf. **butarāth p°,** p. 145*b*, l. 8).

pritun प्रितुन् । अतिनिष्ठीवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prityōv** प्रित्योव्), to be salivated, to have an excessive flow of saliva (cf. **prith**).

pratāph प्रताफ् m. (sg. dat. **pratāpas** प्रतापस्), splendour, brilliancy (K. 657); dignity, majesty, glory (K. 7); prosperity (cf. **pun**ᵘ **p°,** p. 738*a*, l. 12).

parātpar परात्पर् । परात्परः m. He who is Supreme over the Supreme, the Ultimate Supreme, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 928, 1588).

prātas प्रातस् adv. at dawn, early in the morning (K. 28, 203, 229, 379, 405, 592, 1155, 1163). Cf. **prātaḥ-kāl.**

prītuth प्रीतुथ् । प्रेतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **prītatas** प्रीततस्), the conduct of a goblin, acting like a demon (such as habitual uncleanliness, habitual bad conduct, habitual annoying, eating unlawful food, or the like).

partav, partau پرتو m. light, ray, beam, sunbeam (YZ. 176).

par-tawa पर्-तव m. the sound of a footstep, a footfall (H. xii, 15). Cf. **par 3.**

pritawunᵘ प्रितवुनु । निष्ठीव्यन् n.ag. (f. **pritavüñ**ᵘ प्रितवंञ्), one who suffers from salivation, one from whose mouth there is an excessive flow of saliva.

prötsᵘ प्रांच़ू, see **prāts.**

prütsᵘ प्रंच़ू । सूत्रवेष्टनयन्त्रम् f. the spike forming part of a spinning-wheel on which the thread is wound (El. *prats* and *prits,* Śiv. 1875). Cf. **prot**ᵘ and **pösh**ᵘ.

pratsi-dan प्रत्रि-दन् । वेष्टनयन्त्रत्सरुः m. the handle of such a reel. **-ḍünd**ᵘ -डंडू । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. **-kamb**ᵘ**r**ᵘ -कंब्रू । वेष्टनयन्त्राङ्गम् f. a cross-bar of this reel.

prats प्रछ् । प्रहेलिका, पूजनारम्भसंकल्पविधिः f. (sg. dat. **pratsi** प्रछि), a question; a riddle, enigma, conundrum (Śiv. 1873); a vow made at the beginning of a religious

ceremony. **praṭsa-praṭh** प्रत्स-प्रछ्‌ । प्रश्नवाङ्बम f. question on question, the asking of many hard questions (e.g. in a legal discussion, an examination, or the like).

prāṭh प्राछ्‌ or **pröṭsᵘ** प्रांत्सू । सृक्कणी f. (sg. dat. **prāṭsi** प्रात्सि), the corner of the mouth (cf. **dŏda-prāṭsa**, p. 190*a*, l. 8; **kaṭa-pröṭsᵘ** and **kaṭa-prāṭh-hyuhᵘ**, p. 487*a*, ll. 9, 14; **rata-prāṭsa**, s.v. **rath**); the folded edge of folded paper or the like. **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यञ्‌ । प्रान्तभागच्छेदनम् f.inf. to cut the pages (at the folded edges) of a book; to cut the crooked edge of a piece of cloth.

prāṭsa-hajĕr प्रात्स-हज्यर्‌ । सृक्कणीवक्रता m. crookedness or unevenness of the corners of the mouth. **-holᵘ** -हंलु । वक्रसृक्कणीकः adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ** -हंजू), one, the corners of whose mouth are crooked or uneven. **—ṭsaṭañĕ** —त्सटञ । सृक्कणीच्छेदः f. pl. inf. to cut the corners of the mouth; to pull food out of a hungry or greedy child's mouth. **—wahārañĕ** —वहारञ । सहासजल्पनम् f. pl. inf. to open the corners of the mouth; to gabble words mixed with laughter. **—yiñĕ** —यिञ । सृक्कण्याघातः f. pl. inf. sores to come at the corners of the mouth.

priṭh प्रिछ्‌ । व्यवहाराभिज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **priṭhi** प्रिछि), a question, inquiry (Gr.Gr. 126); recognition of the consequences of some business which is begun.

priṭhagörᵘ प्रिछ्गांरु । सभाजनम् f. inquiry, interrogation, inquisition, investigation, examination (El. *pritsagár*, *prutsagár*); welcoming (a guest, a friend). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । अभिप्रायाभिज्ञानार्थप्रश्नादिकर्म f.inf. to make inquisition, to investigate (Gr.Gr. 126, K. 996).

priṭhun प्रिछुन्‌ । अनुयोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryuṭhᵘ** प्रिछु; 2 p.p. **priṭhōv** प्रिछोव्‌), to ask, inquire, question, interrogate (El. also *pratshun* and *pritsun*) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Rām. 238, 427, 439, 450, 540, 597, 753, 1056, etc.; K. 284, 289, 317, 503, 609, 956, 1040, 1133, 1135, 1142; H. xii, 1; YZ. 59, 81, 391; K.Pr. 30, 132, 173, 260); to ask advice (K. 1033); to ask about, inquire about (Śiv. 1457; Rām. 111, 313, 823, 893, 895, etc.; K. 535, 584, 839, 858, 931, 946, 1003, 1162; YZ. 14, 143; K.Pr. 71).

priṭhⁱ priṭhⁱ sōdāh प्रिछि प्रिछि सोदाह्‌ । संमत्या व्यवहरणम् m. to carry on work continually taking people's advice.

priṭhan-wôlᵘ प्रिछन्‌-वोलु । अनुसंधाता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्‌), one who asks, inquires; an investigator, examiner; a superintendent; one who shows proper respect (asking another's welfare, etc.); one who is in the habit of previously inquiring as to the result of any proposed action.

pryuṭhᵘ-motᵘ प्रिछु-मंतु । पृष्टः perf. part. (f. **priṭhᵘ-müṭsᵘ** प्रिछू-मंत्सू), asked, inquired from; asked about, inquired about.

priṭhiṣh प्रिछिश्‌ । सुन्यायविवेकः f. just discrimination on the part of a judicial officer (founded on careful inquiry and thorough investigation of both sides of the story). **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । समालोचनापत्तिः f. just discrimination to be shown by a judicial officer.

priṭhawunᵘ प्रिछवुनु । पृच्छन् n.ag. (f. **priṭhavüñᵘ** प्रिछवंञू), one who asks (in all the senses of **priṭhun**, q.v.) (K. 1148); esp. an inquirer as to the future, one who consults an oracle or the like, or who consults omens.

prāṭsal प्रात्सल्‌ । कुत्सितसृक्कणीकः adj. c.g. one, the corners of whose mouth are ugly or diseased.

parṭsun पर्त्सुन् m. (sg. dat. **parṭsanas** पर्त्सनस्‌), recognition (L.V. 58), i.q. **pörⁱzān**, q.v.

praṭsanḍ प्रत्संड्‌ । तीव्रता m. vehemence, violence, excessive heat, stiflingness (esp. of heat or of an epidemic) (Śiv. 905, 917); (as adj.) vehement, powerful (Gr.M.).

praṭsar प्रत्सर्‌ । परिशीलनम् m. constant practice, application (to any work); constant use (of any thing, e.g. a dish, an ornament, or a garment).

praṭsarukᵘ प्रत्सरुकु । परिचयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **praṭsarücᵘ** प्रत्सरंचू), of, or belonging to, constant use, in constant use.

praṭsaras lagun प्रत्सरस लगुन्‌ । कार्यव्यापारासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to begin to be brought into constant use (esp. of something which, owing to its value or rarity, should be used only occasionally, but for which no substitute is available; e.g. employing the best dinner service, or one's best clothes, for everyday use). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन्‌ । कार्यवृत्तावासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be (improperly, as ab.) in everyday use. **—thawun** —थवुन्‌ । कार्यवृत्तौ प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to put into everyday use (something not used, or only occasionally used, before).

praṭsār प्रत्सार्‌ । प्रवर्तनम् m. the being in currency, prevalence, general use, general acceptance (as correct). **—karun** —करुन्‌ m.inf. to spread abroad (knowledge or the like) (Gr.M.).

pariṭsar परित्सर्‌ । कर्मदक्षता m. dexterity, cleverhandedness, expertness, proficiency (in any work or employment). **—āsun** —आसुन्‌ । कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवसंभवः m.inf. such dexterity, etc., to be achieved or to exist. **—thawun** —थवुन्‌ । कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवाभ्यासविधानम् m.inf. to give dexterity, to teach a person to be dexterous, etc., as ab.

praṭsᵃran प्रंत्सरन्‌ । परिचायनम् f. (sg. dat. **praṭsᵃrüñᵘ** प्रंत्सरंञू), bringing into use (e.g. a vessel, dish, or

garment); beginning to make use of, after a course of necessary instruction (e.g. a child or a horse).

pratsārun प्रज्ञारुन् । प्रवर्तितीकरणम् m. (sg. dat. **pratsāranas** प्रज्ञारनस्), the making current or prevalent, bringing into general acceptance (as correct).

paritsay परिज्ञय् । परिज्ञानम् m. recognition, experience, discernment. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । परिज्ञानसंभवः m. recognition to exist, to be generally recognized.

prawa प्रव । किरणसमूहः f.pl. rays of light, sunshine, brilliancy (El. *prau, prauwa, prauwah*; Rām. 542). —**lagaňĕ** —लगञ । किरणैः संतप्तीभवनम् f. pl. inf. rays to come into contact (with the eyes), to be dazzled. —**wŏthaňĕ** —व्वथञ । किरणप्रादुर्भावः f. pl. inf. rays to arise, i.e. to issue (e.g. from a source of light, from a jewel, a mirror, or (met.) from a lovely face). **prawa yiňĕ** प्रव यिञ । किरणसंतापः f. pl. inf. rays to come, to be dazzled.

priwa प्रिव । प्रीतिः f.pl. affection, loving devotion, tender love (e.g. shown to a father, master, or other protector). —**gatshaňĕ** —गछञ । हार्दोद्भवः f. pl. inf. affection, love to arise (for a protector, cherisher, master). —**pĕňĕ** —प्यञ । प्रीत्यागमः f. pl. inf. such affection to fall, i.e. to be felt. —**rōzaňĕ** —रोज़ञ । प्रीत्यवशेषः f. pl. inf. such affection to continue (even after the reason for this affection had disappeared).

parwā पर्वा پروا or **parwāh** पर्वाह् m. care, concern, anxiety, vexation (El.); fear, terror (Śiv. 777 °*wā*, 1302 °*wāh*). Cf. **bē-parwā** and **parwāy**.

parav परव् । लघुशरावः m. a drinking goblet. **parawan pôňu shrapun** परवन् पोञ्‌ श्रपुन् । सर्वजीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. the water to evaporate from the cups; hence, to become dried up, to be thoroughly cooked, (of food in the belly) to be thoroughly and entirely digested, (of money, etc.) to be wasted away, entirely spent, and so on.

pairiv पैरिव् (or **pöriv** पॉरिव्), see **pūru 1**.

pairavī पैरवी or **pöravī** पॉरवी پیروی f. following, pursuit. —**karüňü** —करुञ्‌ f.inf. to follow after (in order to take care of), to protect (H. i, 1).

pūrv पूर्व् adj. c.g. former, of former times (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 1801).

prawād प्रवाद् m. a proclamation, a crying out. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make proclamation (L.V. 89).

pūrwādi पूर्वादि in **pūrwādi-mŏkh** पूर्वादि-म्वख् । पूर्वमुखः adj. c.g. facing the east, turned to the east. **-mŏkhī** -म्वखी । पूर्वदिशमनु adv. facing the east, eastwardly.

prawāh प्रवाह् m. the stream, current, of a river (Gr.M.).

parwāh पर्वाह्, see **parwā**.

pūrwakh पूर्वख् adv. preceded by; hence, in accordance with, according to. A word borrowed from Skt. and used occasionally —°, as in **vĕdi-pūrwakh**, according to due rite, ritely (K. 971).

prāwun प्रावुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôwu** प्रोवु), to obtain, get, acquire, receive, attain, accept, reach (cf. **dŏh prāwáni**, p. 199*b*, l. 41; **jīth prāvüňü**, p. 378*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 23; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; Śiv. 20, 55, 102, 452, 496, 646, 884, 997, 1058, 1098, 1197, 1246, etc.; Rām. 347; K. 1154; YZ. 515); to pick up, earn, gain, reap, receive (Gr.M.); to come across, suffer (a misfortune, etc.) (Gr.M.); to procure, secure (cf. **rūzī pr°**, s.v. **rūzī**) (Śiv. 1506, Rām. 1646); to clothe (oneself), don (El., YZ. 22). **prôwu-motu** प्रोवु-मतु । अवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **prövü-mütsü** प्रांवू-मंछू), obtained, gained, etc.

parwāna 1 परवान پروانه m. a warrant, sanction (in writing), order, pass, passport.

parwāna 2 परवान پروانه m. a moth, a butterfly (YZ. 16, 193).

parawunu परवुनु । अध्येता n.ag. (f. **paravüňü** परवंञ्‌), a reader, a student, an industrious student, bookworm (W. 112); one who recites, a reciter (Śiv. 1519).

pairāwun पैरावुन् or **pörāwun** पॉरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pai(ö)rôwu** पै(पॉ)रोवु, to put (clothes, etc., dir. obj.) on another person (dat.) (cf. **phĕran p°**, p. 705*b*, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1725, 1821); to adorn (oneself or another) (Śiv. 1632, Rām. 662 *pairawun*). Cf. **pairun**.

pairawunu पैरवुनु (also written **pörawunu** पॉरवुनु) n.ag. (f. **pairavüňü** पैरवंञ्‌), one who puts on clothes; one who adorns (Śiv. 516).

pōrawan पोरवन् f. (sg. dat. **pōravüňü 1** पोरवंञ्‌) in **pōrawan lāgüňü** पोरवन् लागंञ्‌ । विबाधनम् f.inf. to worry, harass, importune. —**wād** —वाद् । असकृद्विबाधनम् m. repeated worrying, worrying over and over again, persistent importuning.

pōrawun पोरवुन् । विबाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōrowu** पोरोवु), to make dry, to remove the moisture from something damp (cf. **pōrun**); to oppress, distress, trouble, annoy, molest, abuse, importune. **pōrowu-motu** पोरोवु-मतु । विबाधितः (वा ईषच्छोषितः) perf. part. (f. **pōrüvü-mütsü** पोरंवू-मंछू), dried (of damp cloth, green vegetables, or the like); harassed, etc.

pōrawunu पोरवुनु । समर्थीभवन् n.ag. (f. **pōravüňü 2** पोरवंञ्‌), effective, efficient, efficacious (e.g. a tool, a weapon, a medicine, etc.); a match for, one who is able to conquer an opponent, etc.; (of fresh grain, damp cloth, or the like) becoming dried (by the application of heat, etc.).

pörāwun पांरावुन्, see **pairāwun.**

pūrawun^{u} पूरवुनु । पूर्तिकृत्, पूरणीयः n.ag. (f. **pūravüñ^{u}** पूरवंञू), a filler, one who fills; one who completes by supplying what is missing; something which must necessarily be filled, or be completed.

prāwanāwun प्रावनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prāwanôw^{u}** प्रावनोवु), to cause to obtain, to endow (a person with wealth, etc.); to grant (Śiv. 19, 1000, 1066, 1088, 1551, 1635, 1648, 1654, 1679, 1781, 1876).

prāwanīy प्रावनीय् । प्राप्यः adj. c.g. about to be obtained, fit to be obtained, worthy to be obtained (K. 321).

parawañ परवञ् । पाठवेतनम् f. wages paid for studying, a present or fixed allowance made to an industrious student, a scholarship (Gr.Gr. 129).

pōravüñ^{u} 3 पोरवंञू । विबाधना f. harassing, worrying, teasing, importuning. **—hĕñ^{u}** —ह्यञू । बाधोद्भवः, बाधोद्भावः f.inf. worrying, harassing, etc., to occur; to worry, harass, importune.

pūrawañ पूरवञ् । पूरणवेतनम् f. payment or wages for filling, or for fulfilling, completing, etc.

parwar پرور adj. c.g. a cherisher as in **nafs-parwar,** a cherisher of self, a selfish person (K.Pr. 150).

parwarī پروری f. cherishing, as in **hunar-parwarī,** cherishing of art, fondness for art (K.Pr. 150).

pariwār परिवार् । परिवारः m. a train, retinue, attendants, followers (collectively) (Śiv. 909; K. 762, 784, 786, 873, 940, 1006).

parward पर्वर्द् پرورد adj. c.g. used at end of compounds, fostered, nourished, cherished, bred, reared, brought up (cf. **nāz-parward,** Rām. 609, p. 675*a*, l. 37).

parwardigār पर्वर्दिगार् پروردگار m. the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence, an epithet of the Deity (H. i, 11).

parwarish पर्वरिश् پرورش f. fostering, support (Gr.M.).

pravruth प्रवृथ् । प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **pravrĕts^{u}** प्रवृत्सू), conduct, behaviour; active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. to **nivruth,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1860).

prawās प्रवास् । प्रवासः m. living abroad or away from home; foreign residence, travelling, journey.

prawös^{i} प्रवांसि । अनुभूतप्रवासखेदः adj. c.g. a sojourner abroad, one who lives away from home, a traveller; one wearied by much travelling to and fro.

pravīsh प्रवीश् । प्रवेशः m. entrance, ingress, penetration (L.V. 2, *pravēsh*).

prövish प्रांविश् or **prövīsh** प्रांवीश् । नवगृहप्रवेशबलिविधिः f. the ceremony of entering a newly built house (at a propitious instant, and with sacrificial ceremonies), a house-warming (Rām. 609).

prövishĕ-sāth प्रांविश-साथ् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्), the propitious moment for entering a new house. **-tān** -तान् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशे समर्च्यः स्थूणाविशेषः m. a pillar set up in the north-east part of the house, representing the gods of the cardinal points, to whom worship is offered on this occasion.

pārwatī पार्वती, i.q. **pārötī,** q.v.

parwāy परवाय् (= پروا) m. care, anxiety, fear, terror (Rām. 104, 208, 484, 576, 578, 844, 1049, 1276, 1488; K. 521); inclination, desire, affection, i.q. **parwā,** q.v.

parwāz पर्वाज़् پرواز ? f. flying, flight. **parwāz tul,** take wings and fly! (L. 99, K.Pr. 46).

pray 1 प्रय् or (Śiv. 1851) **priyā 1** प्रिया । प्रीतिः, रुचिः f. affection, tender love (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 585, 662, 714, 772, 915, 1571; Rām. 731); zest, wish, desire, liking (Rām. 1485). **—āsüñ^{u}** —आसंञू । प्रीतिसंभवः f.inf. affection, tenderness, to exist (K. 515). **—gatshüñ^{u}** —गछंञू । प्रीत्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. affection, tenderness, to arise. **—thavüñ^{u}** —थवंञू । प्रीतिधारणम् f.inf. to hold, or feel, affection (for).

pray 2 प्रय् f. a receipt (El. *prai*).

prāyĕ 1 प्राय in the following:— **prāyĕ bĕhun** प्राय ब्यहुन् । निष्कार्यीभवनम् m.inf. (of a woman in labour) to crouch (for delivery) in the lying-in room; hence, met. to sit crouching like a lately delivered woman, to sit idle and workless, to be out of employment.

Cf. **prasun,** 2 p.p. **pyāv,** f. **pyāyĕ.**

prāyĕ 2 प्राय adv. generally, as a rule, for the most part, almost entirely (Gr.M.).

priy प्रिय्, i.q. **priyā 2,** q.v. (K. 287, 919).

priyā 1 प्रिया, see **pray 1.**

priyā 2 प्रिया, f. a beloved woman or goddess (Śiv. 51).

This is a word borrowed direct from Sanskrit.

pāray 1 पारय् । घोषणा f. proclamation, public announcement (Gr.M.). **—diñ^{u}** —दिञू । साधारणे राजाज्ञादिख्यापना f.inf. to make proclamation by beat of drum.

pāray 2 पारय् f. tying or plaiting the hair (cf. **mas-p°,** p. 595*b*, l. 32).

paröy^{i} परांयि । परः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, another, another's; other, another, strange, foreign; alien, extraneous.

paröyī परांयी । परता f. otherness, foreignness, distinction.

prāyĕcĕt^{i} प्रायच्चेति । कृतपापः adj. c.g. one who expiates, one who has sinned, and who is therefore bound to expiation.

prāyĕcĕth प्रायच्चथ् । पापाचरणम् m. (sg. dat. **prāyĕcĕtas** प्रायच्चतस्), atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; a thing that demands expiation, a sinful act, a sin. **—khasun** —खसुन् ।

पापक्लिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. (need for) atonement to arise, to become defiled by sin, to become a sinner. **—karun —करुन् ।** पापविधानम्, पापनिष्कृतिव्रताचरणम् m.inf. to do expiation, perform penance (for a sinful act); to perform a sinful act (such as demands expiation).

prayāg प्रयाग् । नदीसंगमस्थानम् m. a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamunā, near Allahabad (Śiv. 627, 1172); hence, a confluence of any two rivers; N. of an island at the confluence of the rivers Vĕth (Jehlam) and Sindhu in Kashmīr (RT.Tr. II, 329; K.Pr. 173).

prayūg प्रयूग् । प्रयोगः m. a usual form, general usage; esp. the proper practice or carrying out of the prescribed ceremonial of a religious rite.

prayūga-wôl^u प्रयूग-वोलु । प्रयोगवृतः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the skilled priest engaged for the due carrying out of a religious ceremonial.

prayūgas bĕhun प्रयूगस् ब्यहुन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to be devoted to or continually employed in duly carrying out religious ceremonials (whether for oneself or for others).

paryŏkh पर्योख् m. (sg. dat. **paryŏkas** पर्योकस्), a bed, a couch (L.V. 73). Cf. **prang.**

prayĕm प्रयम् or (Śiv. 51) **priyĕm** प्रियम् । प्रेमा m. love, affection (for human beings, animals, or things), tender regard, kindliness (Śiv. 51, 70, 103, 181, 207, 239, 267, 276, 377, 380, 395, etc.); met. a love, a loved one, a beloved (Rām. 1428). **—barun —बरुन् ।** प्रीत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to experience love, to become devoted to (esp. to a thing, or to an action) (Śiv. 1174; Rām. 1524, 1701). **—thawun —थवुन् ।** प्रीतिवृत्तिः m.inf. to be in love with, to be fast friends with; esp. to feel affection (for a thing or action).

prayĕma-pāth^ar प्रयम-पाथर् । प्रीत्याश्रयः c.g. a vessel of affection, an object of extreme affection, that which is dearly loved. **-rost^u** -रोस्तु । प्रेमहीनः adj. (f. **-rüċh^ü** -रूछ्), loveless, devoid of love, feeling distaste (for); (of some action or employment) engaged in without love, distasteful. **-ratshar** -रछर् । प्रेमहीनता m. the condition of being devoid of love, a feeling of distaste; (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with distaste. **-sost^u** -सोस्तु । प्रेमयुक्तः adj. (f. **-süċh^ü** -सूछ्), full of love, eagerly devoted to any work; (of some work) engaged in with much love. **-sastar** -सस्त्सर् or **-satshar** -सछर् । प्रेमयुक्तत्वम् m. the condition of being eagerly devoted (esp. to some work); (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with much love. **-vyot^u** -व्योतु । प्रेमपूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. **-vĕċ^ü** -व्यचू), one who is of a loving or affectionate disposition.

prayĕmuk^u प्रयमुकु । प्रीतिवर्तितः sg. gen. (f. **prayĕmüc^ü** प्रयमंचू), of, or belonging to, love, done out of affection or as a token of affection.

prayĕmī प्रयमी । प्रेमयुक्तचित्तः m. full of love, of an affectionate disposition.

priyĕm प्रियम्, see **prayĕm.**

pöryum^u पॉरिमु । पारविदेशभवः adj. (f. **pörim^ü** पॉरिमू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the country beyond (cf. **öryum^u-p°**, p. 45*b*, l. 46); (in Kāshmīrī) of, or produced in, the country beyond the mountains, i.e. in the Panjāb (Gr.Gr. 151). **—ḍaba —डब ।** समुद्गकविशेषः m. a kind of small box or casket imported from the Panjāb.

pörim^ü al पॉरिमू अल् । अलाबुफलविशेषः f. a kind of large pumpkin. **—hand —हंद् ।** घ्यन्दाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pörimi handi** पॉरिमि हंदि), a kind of chicory or endive imported from the Panjāb. **—kūñ^ü —कंञू ।** शिलाविशेषः f. a kind of coloured stone. **—nāsth —नास्थ ।** नस्यविशेषः (sg. dat. **—nāsti —नास्ति**), a kind of snuff imported from the Panjāb.

pryun^u प्रिनु, see **prinun.**

prayun प्रयुन् । रुचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **proy^u** प्रयु), (of a thing, work, food, etc.) to be liked, to be pleasant, to be thought nice, to be highly appreciated (gen. of person pleased) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 876, 878, 1086; Rām. 592). **proy^u-mot^u** प्रयु-मतु । रोचकीभूतः perf. part. (f. **prüy^ü-müċ^ü** प्रयू-मचू), (of a thing, etc., as ab.) liked, found nice.

paryun^u पर्यिनु । तितउः m. a sieve, sifter, strainer, riddle. According to El. such is made of a broad wooden hoop with a bottom of perforated sheepskin (L. 464, *párun*, Śiv. 1527, K.Pr. 166).

parin^i chān परिनि छान् । तितउना उत्पूतिः f. (but **chān 2** is m.), sifting in a sieve. **—chöñ^ü —छॉञू ।** तितउना उत्पवनम् f., id. **—chöñ^ü lagüñ^ü —छॉञू लगंञू ।** उत्पवनवत् वर्षणम् f.inf. sieve-sifting to begin; met. a light shower (*quasi*, water sent down through a sieve) to begin. **-tsar** -त्सर् । परितश्छिद्रीभवनम् m. the being covered with small holes (like a sieve), the being worm-eaten or similarly damaged.

parinin^i zād^i gatshān^i परिनिनि ज़ादि गछनि । देहे परितः छिद्रोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become the holes of a sieve; met. (of a person beaten) to have the whole body covered with holes or wounds.

parāyĕn परायन् m. the principal, or highest, object, the chief aim (Rām. 1729).

prayānand प्रयानंद् m. a saddle (El.).

pryunz^u प्रिन्ज़ु, see **prinzun.**

pryūr^u प्र्यूरु, see **prīrun.**

prayās प्रयास m. in **prayās karun** प्रयास् करुन् । आयसनम् m.inf. to put (a person) to great labour (for the accomplishment of some task).

prāyĕshcith प्रायश्चिथ् m. (sg. dat. **prāyĕshcitas** प्रायश्चितस्), atonement, expiation (Gr.M.). The Skt. form of **prāyĕcĕth**, q.v.

prayŏth प्रय्वथ् card. (pl. dat. **prayŏtan** प्रय्वतन्), one million (Gr.Gr. 80).

prayĕth^{a}n प्रयथ्न् । प्रयत्नः m. (sg. dat. **prayĕtnas** प्रयत्नस्), effort, exertion, persevering effort, striving.

prayŏtyum^{u} प्रय्वतिमु ord. (f. **prayŏtim^{ü}** प्रय्वतिमू), millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pryutsh^{u} प्रिछु, **pryutsh^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रिछु-मतु, see **pritshun.**

prayĕwun^{u} प्रयवुनु । रोचकः n.ag. (f. **prayĕvüñ^{ü}** प्रयवंञू), that which pleases, pleasant, agreeable, satisfactory (cf. **dilas pr^{o}**, p. 211*a*, l. 12) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1265).

prayūzan प्रयूज़न् । प्रयोजनम् m. use, need, necessity; (in Kāshmīrī, usually) aim, object, intention, meaning, (of some business, advice, speech, or the like) (Gr.M. *prayōzan*). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । अर्थोत्पत्तिः m.inf. the object or intention (of any act or the like) to be achieved.

praz प्रज़् । संततिः, प्रजा f. progeny (of so-and-so), sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc. (of so-and-so); the subjects (of a king), the population of a ruler's realm (Rām. 1108*c*).

prazā प्रज़ा । प्रजा f. (sg. dat. **prazāhi** प्रज़ाहि), the people (collected together on any occasion) as a whole, the whole population of any tract; a subject or the subjects of a realm (Gr.M. where it is incorrectly written **prazāh,** and shown as masc.) (Śiv. 883, 885, 1240, 1491).

par^{ü}z^{ü} पर्ज़ू, **parüz^{ü}** परंज़ू, see **parud^{u}.**

pīröz^{ü} पीरांज़ू । साधकवृत्तिः f. the profession, occupation, or status of a **pīr,** q.v.

purz पुर्ज़् بُرز । पटमार्जनविशेषः m. nap (of cloth); (in Kāshmīrī) a kind of size (composed of lime, barley meal, and sulphur) used for finishing, *pashmīna* or woollen cloth after it has come from the loom. **-gar** -गर् । पटमार्जनशिल्पी m. (f. **-gar-bāy** -गर्-बाय is his wife, but **-garīñ** -गरिञ् is a woman who follows the profession) a *pashmīna*-finisher.

purza-gor^{u} पुर्ज़-गरु । पटमार्जनशिल्पी m. a *pashmīna*-finisher (El.).

purzadār पुर्ज़दार् । संपन्नमार्जनसंस्कारः adj. c.g. (*pashmīna* cloth or the like) which has undergone the process of finishing.

prazāh, incorr. for **prazā,** q.v.

prazạlun प्रज़लुन् or **prazalun** प्रज़लुन् । दीप्तिमद्भवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **prazol^{u}** प्रज़ोलु), to shine, give forth light or brilliancy, to be set alight, become lighted (L.V. 4; Śiv. 314, 500, 666, 1147, 1200, 1346, 1501, 1536, 1538, 1657; Rām. 23, 1012, 1071; YZ. 181). **prazol^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रज़लु-मतु । दीप्तः perf. part. (f. **prazüj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रज़ंजू-मंचू), become shining, become brilliant.

prazalāwun प्रज़लावुन् । दीप्तिमत्ताविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazalôw^{u}** प्रज़लोवु), to cause to shine, make brilliant, illuminate (Śiv. 738, 836, 1881); to cause to be fine and beautiful, to dress up in fine clothes. **prazalôw^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रज़लोवु-मतु । द्योतितः perf. part. (f. **prazalöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रज़लांवू-मंचू), cause to shine, make brilliant; dressed up in fine clothes.

prazạlawun^{u} प्रज़लवुनु । प्रज्वलन् n.ag. (f. **prazạlavüñ^{ü}** प्रज़लवंञू), shining, brilliant (Śiv. 513, 657, 1706; Rām. 204, 1225, 1257, 1264); glorious, dressed in fine clothes; brilliant, beautiful (of a person) (Rām. 520, 1291, 1297).

parzun 1 पर्ज़ुन् । दासः m. (sg. dat. **parzanas** पर्ज़नस्), a servant, a personal attendant, retainer (Skt. *parijana*) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 104). **parzan-bāpār** पर्ज़न्-बापार् । दासव्यवहारः m. the duties of a personal servant. **-bāy** -बाय् । दासस्त्री f. the wife of a personal servant. **-kār** -कार् । दासवृत्तिः m. the occupation of a personal servant. **-küt^{ü}** -कंटू । सेवकपुत्री f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), his daughter, esp. the daughter of a good servant. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दासपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), his son, esp. the son of a good servant. **-pôn^{u}** -पोनु । दासवृत्तिः m. the occupation of a personal servant. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । दासदासीयुतः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a man who has several personal servants (indicating his wealth).

parzun 2 पर्ज़ुन् m. (sg. dat. **parzanas** पर्ज़नस्), recognition (cf. **parzanun, prazanun**). **parzan** (or **parzanas,** K. 397) **yun^{u}** पर्ज़न् (पर्ज़नस्) यिनु, m.inf. to come to recognition, to recognize (K. 397, 458).

pör^{i}zān पांरिज़ान् or (Śiv.) **pörīzān** पांरीज़ान् । परिज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **pör^{i}zön^{ü}** पांरिज़ांञू), thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance (El. *parzán*); testing, putting to the test; recognition; power of recognition, consciousness (Rām. 1173); cf. **partsun.** **—āsüñ^{ü}** —आसंञू । संपरीक्षणानुभवसंभवः f.inf. thorough putting to the test to occur; recognition to occur. **—gatshüñ^{ü}** —गछंञू । परिज्ञानावाप्तिः f.inf. accurate information to occur, to gain accurate information (Śiv. 1890). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । परिज्ञानप्रयत्नः f.inf. to take measures for obtaining accurate information (Śiv. 23., 1046).

pör^{i}zönī **पॉरिज़ॉनी** f. knowledge of the truth, recognition of the truth, knowledge of God (Rām. 10, 1683); recognizing, recognition (Rām. 1566); recognition, familiarity, intimacy (Rām. 1095).

parzan-gī **पर्ज़न्-गी । दासभावः** f. the condition of a personal servant.

prazanun **प्रज़नुन् । उपलक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazon^{u}** **प्रज़ॊनु**, 2 p.p. **prazanõv** **प्रज़ञोव्**), to recognize, to ascertain after testing (El. *parzanun, parzun*). This verb also takes the forms **parzanun, parzānun, prazanāwun,** and **parzanāwun,** with the same meaning.

prazon^{u}-mot^{u} **प्रज़ॊनु-मॊतु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **prazün^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **प्रज़ॖन्ॖ-मॖच़ॖ**), recognized.

prazanana yun^{u} **प्रज़नन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be recognized; esp. to be, or become, visible to one with imperfect sight, to be visible to a partly blind person, to be recognizable.

parzanun **पर्ज़नुन् । उपलक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzon^{u}** **पर्ज़ॊनु**; 2 p.p. **parzanõv** **पर्ज़ञोव्**), to recognize, etc., i.q. **prazanun** (K. 459, 583, 595; YZ. 434). **parzon^{u}-mot^{u}** **पर्ज़ॊनु-मॊतु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **parzün^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **पर्ज़ॖन्ॖ-मॖच़ॖ**), recognized, etc., i.q. **prazon^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **prazanun,** q.v.

parzānun **पर्ज़ानुन्,** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzôn^{u}** **पर्ज़ोनु**; 2 p.p. **parzãnõv** **पर्ज़ाञोव्**), to recognize (L.V. 7, 14, 46); i.q. **prazanun,** q.v.

prazanāwun **प्रज़नावुन् । उपलक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazanôw^{u}** **प्रज़नोवु**), to recognize, etc., i.q. **prazanun,** q.v. (YZ. 479). **prazanāwana yun^{u}** **प्रज़नावन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. pass., i.q. **prazanana yun^{u},** q.v., s.v. **prazanun. prazanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** **प्रज़नोवु-मॊतु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **prazanöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **प्रज़नॉवॖ-मॖच़ॖ**), i.q. **prazon^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. id.

parzanāwun **पर्ज़नावुन् । उपलक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzanôw^{u}** **पर्ज़नोवु**), i.q. **prazanun,** q.v. to recognize (*Rām. 394, 426, 1254, 1467*; *H.* viii, 9, 10; x, 5, 12; xii, 2); to recognize, understand, grasp the meaning of (Gr.M.; Śiv. *350, 522, 958, 1065, 1175, 1193,* etc.). **parzanāwana yun^{u}** **पर्ज़नावन यिनु । उपलक्षितीभवनम्** m.inf. pass., i.q. **prazanana yun^{u},** q.v., s.v. **prazanun. parzanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** **पर्ज़नोवु-मॊतु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **parzanöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **पर्ज़नॉवॖ-मॖच़ॖ**), i.q. *prazon^{u}-mot^{u}*, q.v., *s.v. id.* **parzanāwan-wôl^{u}** **पर्ज़नावन्-वोलु । उपलक्षणनिपुणः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), one who is skilled in recognizing or testing, an expert.

parzanöz^{ü} **पर्ज़नॉज़ॖ । सेवकता** f. service as a personal attendant.

prazāpath **प्रज़ापथ्** m. (sg. dat. **prazāpatas** **प्रज़ापतस्**), (in Hindū mythology) one of the ten demigods or lords of created beings first created by Brahmā (cf. **dakshĕ p°**, p. 209*a*, l. 39) (Śiv. 33, 40, 65, 76, 86, etc.; Rām. 594).

prāzāpath **प्राज़ापथ् । राजा, ब्रह्मा-प्रजापतिः** m. (sg. dat. **prāzāpatas** **प्राज़ापतस्**), (a corruption of the preceding, but with special meanings), the ten lords of creation, as ab.; the god Brahmā; a king (as lord of his subjects). Cf. **praz.**

pārizāth **पारिज़ाथ्** m. (**pārizātas** **पारिज़ातस्**), (in Hindū legend) N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (it was in possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna) (Śiv. 497, 1553; Rām. 602; K. 583, 772–3, 775, 777, 924, 970).

parāzay **पराज़य् । अभिभवः** m. defeat (e.g. in battle, in a disputation, or in a game).

pas **पस** پس adv. after, behind; at length, in fine, finally; then, therefore, thence (W. 100).

pās 1 **पास्** پاس **। गौरवम्** m. (sg. abl. **pāsa 1** **पास**), watching, guarding; observance, consideration, attention to, regard, respect, sake, sense, deference (Śiv. 592, 1315, 1467, 1670, 1745). According to El. it is used with names of God, meaning 'for the sake of'; so W. 97, *pāsa*, Śiv. 1257. **—bōzun** **—बोज़ुन् । मानरक्षणम्** m.inf. to show respect (to), to treat with honour. **—gatshun —गछुन् । गौरवापत्तिः** m.inf. respect to occur, respect to be achieved. **—karun —करुन् । चान्तिविधानम्** m.inf. to make respect, to cause a man to behave decently; to treat a person politely, to grant politely (Rām. 161). **—pyon^{u} —प्यॊनु । दयोद्भवः** m.inf. compassion to be shown (to a poor man in difficulties); politeness or patience to be shown (on the intercession of some honourable person). **—wuchun —वुछुन् । सहनम्** m.inf. to bear patiently (another's fault).

pāsa-wôl^{u} **पास-वोलु । गौरवसहायोपेता** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), one who has many respectful adherents.

pās 2 **पास्,** i.q. **pāsa 2,** in **ās-pās,** p. 51*a*, l. 26 (Śiv. 1441). **—karun —करुन् । पक्षपातविधानम्** m.inf. to do side, to make side (upon, **pĕṭh,** a person), i.e. to protect (a person) (Rām. 538, 1038, 1184); (in a dispute) to take sides, to show partiality.

pāsa 2 **पास । पार्श्वम्, पृष्ठम्** m. a side, direction (cf. **pot^{u} p°,** s.v. **pot^{u}**); the back or reverse of a paper or the like; the page of a book (Gr.M.).

pāsa 3 **पास । पाशकः** m. a die, dice (oblong in shape and rolled out of the hand in playing).

pāsa 4 पास (= پاس), i.q. **pās 1,** q.v. in **hissa-pāsa,** p. 354*b*, l. 1.

paisa पैंस or **pōsa** पौंस । पणः m. a certain copper coin, a pice (cf. **dŏbal p°,** p. 183*b*, l. 18; **khām p°,** p. 400*a*, l. 14; **pŏkhta p°,** p. 727*b*, l. 8) (El. *pãnsah*) (Gr.M.; W. 146 *pāṇsa*; H. vii, 25–6; YZ. 402; K.Pr. 106, 145); cash, money (cf. **pāṇirⁱ-p°,** p. 748*b*, l. 11) (El.; K.Pr. 73, 164). **-phyurᵘ** -फिरु । पणात्मलाभः m. pice-exchange, (in buying and selling) profits in pice (not in large sums). **-wād** -वाद् । पणरूपा संकलना m. counting by pice (and not by large sums; used with reference to the passing of money, or in giving, receiving, or counting profits). **-waisa** -वैंस m.pl. pice and the like, pice etc.

paisā-khanḍā पैंसा-खंडा or **pōsā-khanḍā** पौंसा-खंडा । प्रायः एकपणः m. about one pice (in this, the final **ā** in each case represents the suffix of the indefinite article; see **āh 1**).

pŏsᵘ प्वंसु or **posᵘ** पसु । फेनः m. foam, froth, scum (El. *paus*); used met. in such compounds as **braga-p°,** p. 120*a*, l. 29, and **brayĕ-p°,** p. 130*a*, l. 36. **—anun** —अनुन् । भाषणखेदनम्, व्यग्रीकरणम् m.inf. to cause foam or scum to arise; met. to worry by much talking, asking many questions, much verbal urging, or the like. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to foam (El.). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । फेनोद्भवः, बहुभाषणेन खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. foam or scum to come into existence; to be worried, as ab.

pōsa पौंस, see **paisa.**

pasāb पसाब् پس‌آب । अधमरसः m. the after-juice, the second juice expressed by the addition of water to the article from which the full juice has already been expressed.

pāsbān پاسبان m. a watchman, guard, sentinel.

pāsbōnī پاسبانی f. the duty of a guard, guard, watch (K.Pr. 161).

pāsdār पासदार् پاسدار । गौरवपात्रात्मा m. (f. **pāsdārĕn** पासदार्यन्), a watchman, guard, sentinel; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is treated with respect, one whose opinion is deferred to (cf. **pās 1**).

pash पश् । पटलम् m. a thatch, roof (of a house or boat), shingle, mat cover (of a boat) (cf. **burza-p°,** p. 130*b*, l. 49; **nar-p°,** p. 646*a*, l. 46; **nāṭa-p°,** p. 660*b*, l. 15; **nāwa-p°,** p. 666*b*, l. 16; **potᵘ p°,** s.v. **potᵘ**; **pĕti-p°,** s.v. **pĕtᵘ**) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 463, *push*; 464, *pachi* (?); Śiv. 784, 1245; K.Pr. 156, 167). It is generally made with an under layer of *burza*-bark, over which is laid the thatching-grass. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । पटलास्तरणम् m.inf. to thatch (a roof or the like).

pashĕ-ganḍ hyonᵘ पश-गंड् ह्यनु । पटलयोजनबन्धः m.inf. to tie a thatch. **-gāsa** -गास । पटलतृणम् m. thatching-grass (generally laid over a layer of *burza*-bark). **-gav** -गव् । जीर्णपटलः adj. c.g. that of which the roof is gone, (a house) with a decayed roof. **-horᵘ** -हरु । नौपार्श्वपट्टिकायुग्मम् m. the pair of mats used as a thatch for a boat. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटु । पटलस्तम्भः m. the beam on which a thatch is supported. **—pĕthⁱ shīn trāwun** —प्यठि शीन् त्रावुन् । संभ्रमेण पारणम् m.inf. to shift the snow from the thatch; met. to accomplish something in a hurry, and in any order. **wŏbᵘ** ब्वु । पटलप्रकाशमार्गः m. an aperture in a thatch (for the admission of air, light, etc.).

pashukᵘ पशुकु । पटलसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pashĕcᵘ** पश्चू), of, or belonging to, a thatch (K.Pr. 2).

pashĕs khasun पशस् खसुन् । गर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to climb on to the roof (of a house); met. to become filled with haughtiness, to assume a lofty bearing.

pashĕ पश in **pashĕ-pashĕ** पश-पश । नित्यं विषादशीलता m. habitual melancholy, hypochondriasis; cf. **pashun 1.** **-pashĕ lagun** -पश लगुन् । तद्वैलसत्त्वेऽपि विषादविधानम् m.inf. habitual melancholy to be incurred, (even when one is well off) to keep in bad spirits (as if one was poverty-stricken).

pāsh पाश् । पाशः m. a noose, halter; a hangman's noose; a gin, net (L.V. 6); **—°** (after a word signifying 'hair') a mass (of hair), a braid.

pāshĕ पाश । सूक्ष्मगुणदोषख्यितिः f.pl. minute examination and criticism, careful examination of the pros. and cons. of anything (cf. **lᵃshĕ-pāshĕ,** p. 533*b*, l. 5; **raga-p°,** s.v. **rag**). **—kaḍañĕ** —कडञ । गुणदोषसंकलना f. pl. inf. (in discussing the suitability of anything, e.g. a proposed marriage) carefully to examine and criticize the pros. and cons. (cf. **lᵃshĕ pāshĕ kaḍañĕ,** p. 533*b*, l. 7; **raga-pāshĕ kaḍañĕ,** s.v. **rag**); to break (something) into small pieces (Śiv. 253).

pashu पशु m. the Skt. form of **poshᵘ,** q.v., esp. a brute, a beast, a person who is not initiated into the mysteries of the Śaiva religion.

paishĕ पैंश or **pōshĕ** पौंश card. about five (Gr.Gr. 83, Rām. 663, K. 938).

pēsh पेश् پیش m. front, fore part; adv. in front (of), before (Gr.M.; H. vi, 9, **gay pēsh-ĕ-pātashāh,** they went before the king, i.e. were taken into his presence). **-andāz** पेशन्दाज़् پیش انداز । आधारस्तम्भविशेषः m. the outer, or front, supporting beam of an outer balcony or the like; cf. **pushwān.** **—anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring before (a person, dat.), to present to a person, to cause (him) to experience (such-and-such) (H. xii, 25). **—sapadun** —सपदुन्

m.inf. to become in front, (of a case in court) to come on, be put up (Gr.M.). —**yun**ᵘ —यिनु m.inf. to come before (a person, dat.), to come to meet (a person), step forward (Gr.M.); to present (itself), to arise, occur, happen (Rām. 1395).

pēshĕs bĕhun पेशस् ब्यङ्गन् । वेश्यावृत्त्यै प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit in front (of the house), to expose oneself to public view; (met.) to take to a harlot's life. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । अग्रतो भवनम् m.inf. to go forth in front, to lead an attack, uprising, or the like. —**thawun** —थवुन् । अग्रतः(पुरस्तात्) विधानम् m.inf. to set in front, to appoint (a person) to lead an attack, to appoint a leader or (in an emergency) a dictator, to set forward a person to lead a complaint, and so on.

pēshĕ पेश़ پیشہ । वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः m. vocation, profession, craft, trade, business; custom, habit, practice; art, skill; (in Kāshmīrī) one of the side-pieces of a garment attached to the part hanging down in front. —**kamanāwun** —कमनावुन् or —**kamawun** —कमवुन् । वेश्यावृत्त्या वर्तनम् m.inf. 'to work the profession', to lead the life of a harlot, to practise prostitution. —**kamöyⁱ** —कमॉयि । वेश्याधनम् f. a prostitute's earnings. —**karun** —करुन् । वेश्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to practise prostitution.

pish, písh, pishⁱ पिशि, see **pyushᵘ**.

pishᵘ पिशू, see **pihun**.

pōsh 1 पोश़ (by Paṇdits often written पोष्) । पुष्पम्, सुम्नः m. a flower, a blossom (cf. **acha-p°**, p. 9*b*, l. 7; **agastĕ-p°**, p. 17*a*, l. 31; **ala-p°**, p. 22*b*, l. 26; **alam-p°**, p. 24*b*, l. 20; **arᵃg-p°**, p. 43*a* l. 14; **ariñĕ-p°**, p. 44*a*, l. 37; **bumbi-p°**, p. 107*b*, l. 42, and so many other names of particular flowers; also **akāli-p°**, p. 21*a*, l. 37; **naba-p°**, p. 619*a*, l. 15); (Gr.Gr. 22, 51, 163; Gr.M.; L. 460; W. 6; L.V. 42, 45, 102; Śiv. 54, 112, 113, 165, 181, 188, 373, 526, 827, 1185, 1196, 1692, etc.; Rām. 354–5, 617, 644, 647, 1043, etc.; K. 838, 1046; YZ. 31, 89, 527; K.Pr. 62, 88–9, 215); a flower in a pattern; an engraved or embossed ornament or decoration (like a flower) (cf. **caphkali-p°**, p. 173*b*, l. 35); a boss, knob, stud, bunch of ribbons, rosette (cf. **bīrbali-p°**, p. 119*a*, l. 4); a testicle, the scrotum (El.). —**khanânⁱ** —खनंनि । पुष्पचित्रोल्लिखनम् m.pl.inf. to engrave, scratch, or draw a flower-pattern. **-kar** -पोश़्कर्, see **pŏshkar**. **-köri** -कॉरि । पुष्पचित्रणा f. a flower-pattern, flower-embroidery, a tissued flower (on cloth, paper, etc.); an embroidered cloth. —***phŏlânⁱ*** —फ़्लंनि । विकासागमः m.pl.inf. flowers to bloom, blooming to occur (Śiv. 132, 267, 498, 1180, 1744, 1760; K. 250); met. blooming (of the spirits to occur), hearty health, great prosperity, or the like, to be experienced or to come about. **-ṭsöchĕ diñĕ** च़्वच दिञ । बलिविशेषः f.pl.inf. to give flowers and cakes to perform a certain Musalmān rite. It is carried out in May–June when roses are in bloom, and consists in laying roses and special cakes (see the next) on the graves of deceased relatives. **-ṭsöṭᵘ** -च़्वटू । पूपविशेषः f. a kind of cake consisting of cheese put sandwich-like between two slabs of wheaten dough and fried. —**warshun** —वर्शुन् m.inf. to shower flowers, rain flowers from above (in token of approbation, rejoicing, or the like) (K. 196, 255).

pōshĕ-bāg पोश़-बाग् । पुष्पोद्यानम् m. a flower-garden (El. *poshibág*, Śiv. 963). **-barᵃg** -बंर्ग् । पुष्पदलम् m. a flower-petal. **-chōñᵘ** -छांञू । पुष्पशीर्णनम् f. the flower-winnowing, i.e. the falling of the petals of over-blown flowers. **-chaṭhᵘrᵘ** -छंथ्रू । पुष्पमयछत्रम् f. a sunshade or umbrella made of flowers (used on festive occasions, e.g. held over a bridegroom). **-caman** -चमन् । पुष्पवाटिका m. a flower-garden. **-ḍal** -डल् । पुष्पषण्डम् m. a flower-lake, a low plain with a lake, and covered with flowery shrubs. **-ḍūrᵘ** -डूरू । पुष्पवाटिका m. a flower-bed, a flower-plot. **-dasta** -दस्त । पुष्पवृन्तम् m. a handful, or posy, of flowers (Śiv. 76). **-gŏndᵘ** -ग्वंदु । पुष्पवृन्तम् m. a flower-posy, a nosegay, bouquet (H. v, 4); (El.) a wreath of flowers, such as is donned by an old Paṇdit when getting married. **-gŏndurᵘ** -ग्वंदुरु । पुष्पवृन्तम् m., id. **-grūphᵘ** -ग्रूँफु । पुष्पगुच्छकः m. a cluster of flowers. **-kujⁱ** -कुजि or **-kujᵘ** -कुजू । पुष्पलता f. a flower-shrub, a shrub which bears flowers; a shrub covered with flowers. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । पुष्पवृक्षः m. a flower-tree, a tree which bears flowers; a tree covered with flowers. **-konḍᵘ** -कंडु । पुष्पप्रभवकण्टकः m. a flower-thorn, a thorn growing on a flower-shrub; a thorn attached to a flower. **-kōñᵘ** -कांञू । पुष्पसमूहः f. a group of flowers (e.g. in a flower-jar), a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 163). **-köri** -कॉरि । पुष्पचित्रणा f. embroidery (of a flower-pattern). **-kyomᵘ** -क्यमु । कीटविशेषः m. a flower-insect (such as a bee or the like). **-lündᵘ** -लंडू । पुष्पशाखा f. a flowery twig (Śiv. 1048). **-loṭᵘ** -लंटु । पुष्पनालम् m. the stalk or pedicle of a flower. **-mödān** -मॉदान् m. a flower-meadow, a field of flowers (H. xi, 3). **-māl** -माल् । पुष्पस्रक् f. a garland of flowers (Śiv. 659, 1165, 1690; Rām. 489; K. 423, 583, 1077; K.Pr. 70). **-motᵘ** -मंतु । पुष्पमत्तः adj. (f. **-müṭsᵘ** -मंचू), flower-mad, infatuated with flowers, a passionate lover of flowers (K.Pr. 173); met. a person who habitually dresses from head to foot in flowers or in many-coloured or richly embroidered

garments (Śiv. 189, as a term of endearment). **-mŏyā** -म्वया f. a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 165). **-nūl** -नूल् । जीवंजीवपची m. the mango-bird (El.), the 'Chakōr' or Greek partridge, the Golden Oriole (L. 117, 143, *poshnal, Oriolus kundoo*; Śiv. 469, 963, 1360, 1365, 1440, 1690, 1721, 1785, 1812; Rām. 675, 1102, 1626). **-phulay** -फुलय् । पुष्पविकासः f. the blooming of flowers (e.g. that in spring). **-phĕran** -फ्यरन् । पुष्पवासः m. a flower-garment, a garment of flowers (such as that worn by a bride). **-prang** -प्रंग् । पुष्पपर्यङ्कः m. a flower-couch, a couch or bed covered with flowers. **-pathur** -पथुर् । पुष्पसमाहारः m. (sg. dat. **-patharas** -पथरस्), a pile or collection of fallen flowers (e.g. at the foot of a flower-tree). **-pūz** -पूज़् or **-pūzā** -पूज़ा । पुष्पैः पूजनम् f. worship with flowers (e.g. scattered before, or on, the adored object) (Śiv. 51, 95, 1131, 1145, 1167, 1183, 1199; K. 391). **-rang** -रंग् । पुष्पवद्सारप्रकारः m. the manner of a flower, i.e. evanescence, impermanence, transientness. **-thal** -थल् । पुष्पस्थली f. a flower-bed. **-thôp^u** -थोपु । पुष्पवृन्तमुष्टिः m. a handful of flowers, a bouquet (such as is held in the hand), a bunch of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164). **-thür^ü** -थ्यूरू । पुष्पलता f. a flower-shrub (Śiv. 1061, 1848; Rām. 1176, 1580; H. ii, 3; YZ. 32, 66). **-thür^ü khärün^ü** -थ्यूरू खारंनू । पुष्पलताचित्रणा f.inf. to erect a flower-shrub, i.e. to draw or paint one (on a wall or the like). **-tula** -तुल । अतिलघुः adj. c.g. weighing as much as a flower, extremely light, of hardly any weight. **-tul^u** -तुलु । पुष्पसमूहः m. a bunch (esp. a fairly small one) of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tul^ür^ü** -तुलंरू । पुष्पदंशः f. a flower-bee, a kind of bee believed to bite flowers in its search for honey. **-tôn^u** -तोनु । मार्दववृत्तिः m. flowerness, acting like one who tends flowers, gentleness of disposition. **-tūr^ü** -तूरू । पुष्पशैत्यम् f. flower-coolness, the cool weather of the flower-season (i.e. spring). **-ṭūr^u** -टूरु । पुष्पकोरकः m. an unblown flower, a bud. **-ṭshür^ü** -छूरू । पुष्पपिटविशेषः f. a flower-basket, a shallow basket for holding flowers; a basket filled with flowers. **-ṭsöryun^u** -त्र्सार्युनु । पुष्पसंकरः m. the refuse (leaves, stalks, etc.) thrown away in arranging flowers. **-wör^ü** -वांरू । पुष्पवाटिका f. a small flower-garden (Śiv. 269, 963, 1028). **-warshun** -वर्शुन् । पुष्पवर्षणम् m. (sg. dat. **-warshĕnas** -वर्शनस्), a shower of flowers (from the sky) (Śiv. 508, 1146, 1188, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451, 567, 771, 874). **-waṭh^ar** -वठ्र् । पुष्पदलम् m. a flower-leaf, a petal (esp. a large one) (Gr.Gr. 74). **-zôl^u** -ज़ोलु । पुष्पचारकः m. a cluster of flower-buds or young flowers. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । पुष्पसमूहः m. a collection of flowers (esp. for offering in worship or the like) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-zār** پوشه زار or **-zāl** -ज़ाल् a place of flowers, a place where flowers grow in profusion (W. 112, *-zār*); cf. **kandi-zāl(-zār)**, p. 455*a*, l. 40.

pōshĕn-hond^u tāj पोशन्-हंन्दु ताज् m. a garland (El.).

pōsh 2 पोश् m. in **pōsh pōsh karun** पोश् पोश् करुन् । प्रोत्साहनम्, सादिकर्तृकलोकनिवारणवादः m.inf. to incite, prompt, encourage (esp. a child to his studies or the like) (cf. **pösh^iran**); (of a coachman) to shout out warnings (to people on the road to make them get out of the way).

pösh^i pösh^i पांशि पांशि । सान्त्वना m. incitement, encouragement (of a person employed in any work, in order to induce him to apply himself with diligence). **pösh^i pösh^i karun** पांशि पांशि करुन् । अश्वादिचारकाणां जननिवारणध्वनिः m.inf. (of a coachman) to shout out, as ab.

pōsh 3 पोश् پوش adj. c.g. clothed in, dressed in, wearing, used —°, as in **pōb^ari-pōsh,** one who wears a shawl. See **pōb^ür^ü**, p. 678*b*, l. 25.

posh^u 1 पशु । पशुः m. an animal of the cattle specie (such as a cow, a horse, a buffalo, or sheep), a beast (a non-human animal) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 753, 1900); esp. a beast offered in sacrifice (L.V. 63). Cf. **pashu.**

pash^i-zān पशि-ज़ान् । पशुज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-zön^ü** -ज़ांनू), the intellect of an animal, an intellect as meagre as that of a brute; knowledge regarding beasts, veterinary science. **-zāth** -ज़ाथ् । पशुजातिः f. (sg. dat. **-zöts^ü-** -ज़ांचू), the animal race, the tribe of animals.

posh^u 2 पशु adj. (f. **püsh^ü** पंशू), possessing a thatched roof, roofed, thatched, used —°, as in **ok^u-p°**, p. 19*a*, l. 37; **nar-p°**, p. 646*a*, l. 47; **pĕts^i-p°**, s.v. **pĕts^ü**. See **pash.**

pôsh^u 1 पोशु । दारुविशेषः m. (sg. ag. **pösh^i 1** पांशि), a certain kind of wood (useful for making beds and the like); a piece of furniture made of this wood. Cf. **pösh^ü.**

pösh^i-hüṭ^ü पांशि-हंटू । काष्ठविशेषः f. a piece of this wood. **-kul^u** -कुलु । लतावृक्षविशेषः m. the tree from which this wood is taken. It grows on mountain slopes. **-lünḍ^ü** -लंडू । लताविशेषशाखा f. a branch of this tree. **-nör^ü** -नांरू । वृक्षगहनमार्गः f. a long mountain path, thickly encumbered with trees. **-wan** -वन् । वृक्षविशेषोद्भववनम् m. a grove of these trees. **-zyun^u** -ज़्युनु । इन्धनविशेषः m. firewood of this tree.

pösh^i 2 पांशि (for **pösh^ü** पांशू) in the following:— **pösh^i-nāv** पांशि-नाव् f. a boat for carrying dung and

refuse (K.Pr. 16, *páshnár*); cf. **pāh 1. -wātul -वातुल् । विष्ठाद्वचण्डालः** m. (f. **-wātalas -वातलस्**), a mehtar, a low-caste man who conveys away ordure from the place where it has been deposited. **-wātüjᵘ -वातँज़ू । विट्चण्डाली** f. a woman who is so employed.

pōshĕ पाँश, see **paishĕ.**

pōshⁱ 3 पांशि, see **pōsh 2.**

pōshᵘ 1 पांशु, see **pāh.**

pōshᵘ 2 पांशू f. a kind of wood of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.). Cf. **pôshᵘ 1** and **prütsᵘ.**

push पुश् । अपूर्णत्वम् m. (but K. 166 f.), incompleteness, deficiency, insufficiency (K. 1091, K.Pr. 200); non-completion. **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु** m.inf. or (K. 166) **—pĕñᵘ —प्यञ्** f.inf. insufficiency, etc., to happen (to so-and-so), to be found insufficient for a certain purpose (K. 166); non-completion to occur (e.g. in speaking, to stop before one has finished) (Śiv. 1454).

pushĕ पुश or **पुश्च । पूर्त्यपेचितः** adj. c.g. that which is needed to complete something incomplete (cf. **pushᵘ 3**); that which requires completion, that which of a part is missing. **—phŏlun —फुलुन्** m.inf. to blossom incompletely; hence, to be not at the height of blossoming or flourishing (but to be still advancing), to blossom or flourish more and more, not to stop blossoming or flourishing (K. 100). **—pāwun —पावुन्** m.inf. to cause to be incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 28). **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु** m.inf. to turn out, to be or become, incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 533, 1597).

pūshī पूशी پوشی, f. covering, clothing, concealing, used —°, as in **parda-pūshī**, p. 756*a*, l. 47, q.v.

pushᵘ 1 पुशु । मालाकारः m. (a female garland-maker is **pushĕñ पुश्ञ्** or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) **pushöñᵘ पुशांञू**), a man who sells flowers or garlands, a florist, a *mālī* (El. *púsh*; L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312).

pushᵘ 2 पुशु (cf. پوش) m. a covering, in **kala-p°**, p. 435*a*, l. 29.

pushᵘ 3 पुशु । अवशिष्टपूरणः adj. (f. **pushᵘ पुशू**), (with regard to something incomplete) that which is suitable for, or sufficient for, supplying the deficiency, that which renders complete, that which makes up what is wanting. Cf. **push, pushĕ,** and **pushᵉrun.**

pūshᵘ 1 पूशु (for 2, see **pōshun**) adj. (f. **pūshᵘ पूशू**), the form which **pōsh 1** takes when used as an adj. —°, as in **pönts̈a-pūshᵘ**, p. 743*a*, l. 25.

pūshᵘ 2 पूशु, see **pōshun.**

pēshāb पेशाब् پیشاب m. urine, piss (El.). **pēshābukᵘ ṭhēla पेशाबुकु ठेल** m. the bladder (El.).

pashcim पश्चिम् m. the west (Śiv. 1589). Cf. **pashcyumᵘ.**

pashcātāph पश्चाताफ् । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. **pashcātāpas पश्चातापस्**), repentance, contrition, regret. Cf. **pashĕtāwun.**

pashcyumᵘ पश्चिमु । पश्चिमः adj. (f. **pashcimᵘ पश्चिमू**), behind, hindmost; west, western (Śiv. 1412); to the west of (a certain place); cf. **pashcim. —kun —कुन । पश्चिमदिग्भागे** adv. to the west, towards the west, westwards.

pashcimⁱ-kinⁱ पश्चिमि-किनि । पश्चात् adv. behind, after; from behind.

pashcimi-kani पश्चिमि-कनि । पश्चात्तः adv. from behind. **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । पाश्चात्यः** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचू**), western, of, or belonging to, the west.

pashcimyukᵘ पश्चिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **pashcimicᵘ पश्चिमिचू**), of, or belonging to, the west.

pashāḍ पशाँड् । पृष्ठभारः m. a burden (esp. a heavy one) as carried on a man's back or shoulders. **—anun —अनुन । पृष्ठे भारबन्धनम्** m.inf. to fasten a burden on to the back (usually tied on by a cloak or sheet).

pāshāḍ पाशाँड् m. a heretic, an infidel, in **pāshāḍ-hyuhᵘ पाशाँड-हिहु । अतिस्थूलाकारः** adj. (f. **-hishᵘ -हिशू**), one like a heretic; hence, a hideous, corpulent fellow.

pōshīda पोशीद پوشیده adj. c.g. concealed, hidden (El.). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to disappear (El.).

pashⁱgī पंशिगी । मूढता f. animalness, conduct (on the part of a man) like that of an animal.

pishijᵘ पिशिजु, see **pisholᵘ.**

pishĕjyār पिशज्यार् । पेशलता m. softness, tenderness, delicateness, daintiness (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 141).

pŏshākh प्वशाख (= پوشاک) m. (for gend., see W. 18; sg. dat. **pŏshākas प्वशाकस्**), clothes, raiment, attire, garments, dress (Gr.M.; W. 143; H. v, 9; viii, 9; x, 2, 4, 7, 9; xii, 6, 7; K.Pr. 173). **—pairun —पैरुन्** m.inf. to put on one's clothes, to dress (Gr.M.). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to put off a garment, to disrobe oneself (H. v, 7; x, 2).

pēshkār पेशकार् پیشکار m. a deputy, a high official, a magistrate (El.); a certain high official, a prime minister (H. vi, 11).

pēshkörī पेशकारी پیشکاری f. the office of a *pēshkār*, q.v.; a chief secretaryship, the office of prime minister (Rām. 511).

pŏshkar प्वश्कर् or **pōshkar पोशकर्** (as if from **pōsh**) । **तीर्थविशेषः, औषधिविशेषः, रत्नम्** m. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the hills about 40 miles west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 476); N. of a celebrated place

of pilgrimage near Ajmere in India (Śiv. 627); a species of medicinal plant, a species of *Ligularia* (El.); a certain precious stone, said to be a kind of ruby.

pēshĕl पेशल् । पेशशाली adj. c.g. sportive, coquettish, modest and charming.

pishol^{u} पिशॊलु or **pishul**^{u} पिशुलु । पेशलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **pishilis** पिशिलिस ; f. **pishüj**^{ü} पिशॊजू or **pishij**^{ü} पिशिजू), tender, delicate, smooth, soft (of woollen goods, El.) (Gr.Gr. 141, L. 464).

pishĕlun पिशलुन् । पेशलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pishĕlyōv** पिशल्योव्), to become soft, tender, delicate; to become appeased; to become affectionate. **pishĕlyō-mot**^{u} पिशल्यो-मतु । पेशलीभूतः perf. part. **pishĕlyē-müts**^{ü} पिशल्ये-मंचू), become soft, appeased, etc.

pishĕlāwun पिशलावुन् । पेशलीकरणम्, खेदापादनम् (1 p.p. **pishĕlôw**^{u} पिशलोवु), to make soft, tender, delicate, to soften; to appease; to make (a person) soft, i.e. to tantalize an expectant recipient or the like, by repeated delays, by causing him to come unsuccessfully again and again, and so on. **pishĕlôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} पिशलोवु-मतु । पेशलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pishĕlöv**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} पिशलॊवू-मंचू), softened; appeased; tantalized, as ab.

pashm पश्म् پشم m. shawl-wool (mostly imported from Ladakh, and exported in large quantities to India) (El.).

pashmīna पश्मीन پشمينه । राङ्कवपटः m. a fine soft kind of woollen cloth. The wool is brought from Tibet and manufactured in Kashmīr (K.Pr. 167); cf. **puy 1**. **-sond**^{u} -सन्दु । राङ्कवमयः adj. (f. **-sünz**^{ü} -संज़ू), (of a garment, etc.) made of this cloth. **pashmīnuk**^{u} पश्मीनुकु । राङ्कवसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pashmīnüc**^{ü} पश्मीनंचू), of, or belonging to, this cloth (e.g. a price connected with it, or the cost of making it).

pashēmān पशेमान् پشيمان or (wom.) **pēshēmān** पेशेमान् (K.Pr. 214) adj. c.g. penitent, sorry, remorseful, contrite (Rām. 1460; K.Pr. 13, 214). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to repent (El.).

pish^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} पिशू-मंचू, see **pihun**.

pashun 1 पशुन् । विषादः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh**^{u} पॊशु), to grieve (about), to bewail, regret (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1255; Rām. 1484, 1610, 1696; K.Pr. 156); to be sorry (L. 464, Rām. 1708); to be filled with regret, to be miserable (Rām. 825). **pashĕn-bāna** पशन्-बान । विषादाश्रयः m. a vessel of regrets, one who is full of regrets at the sight of another's misfortune; one who is ever a cause of regret, one who habitually is a source of sorrow.

pashun 2 पशुन् । (दारुणः)तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh**^{u} पॊशु), to shave or plane (wood, with a plane, adze, or the like); cf. **pashĕwun**. **—dyun**^{u} —दिनु । तक्षणेन समीकरणम् m.inf. to plane smooth.

pashun 3 पशुन् conj. 1, to see (L.V. 20, 59); conj. 3, to be seen, to be recognized (as so-and-so) (L.V. 16). This is an old word, noted only in L.V.

pĕsh^{ĕ}**n** प्यश्न् । समयविशेषः m. early mid afternoon (i.e. about 1.30 or 2 p.m.) (K.Pr. 176, *pĕshin*). **pĕshnuk**^{u} प्यश्नुकु । कालविशेषसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pĕshnüc**^{ü} प्यश्नंचू), of, or belonging to, this time. **pĕshnan bög**^{i} (or **bögin**) प्यश्नन् बॊगि (बॊगिन्) । समयविशेषावसरे adv. in about the early mid afternoon. **pĕshnas bög**^{i} (or **bögin**) प्यश्नस् बॊगि (बॊगिन्) । कालविशेषप्रायावसरे adv., id. **pĕshnas-kani** प्यश्नस-कनि । कालविशेषप्रायावसरे adv., id.

pōshun पोशुन् । पर्याप्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pūsh**^{u} **2** पूशु; for **1**, see s.v.), to be sufficient (e.g. of food or the like for a large party, or of means for accomplishing an object) (K.Pr. 44, 233); (of a journey) to be completed over the whole area intended; to be accomplished without interruption, to be carried on successfully without interruption; (of something used) to last without being worn out; to be competent, to gain a victory, to get the upper hand, to prevail (Gr.Gr. 205, 252; Gr.M.; Śiv. 278; Rām. 644, 659, 941, 956; K. 31, 242, 328, 357, 361, 363, 434, 448, 575, 578, 616, 641, 826, 1019; K.Pr. 73, 173). **pūsh**^{u}**-mot**^{u} पूशु-मतु । पर्याप्तीभूतः, समर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pūsh**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} पूशू-मंचू), completed, etc., as ab.; become victorious (K. 679). **pōshĕn-hār** पोशन्-हार् । पर्याप्तिभवन n.ag. c.g. (of food, etc.) sufficient to go all round (among a number of people); lasting, not being worn out; one who is prevailing. **-pāy** -पाय् । सामर्थ्यम् m. means of success, strength, competence, ability, force, power to succeed (Rām. 1580, K. 570). **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । सामर्थ्योपेतः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who prevails, one who is victorious.

pōshun^{u} पोशुनु । अधित्यकाप्रदेशः m. a mountain table-land.

pashānḍ पशांड्, see **pashāḍ**.

pāshānḍ पाशांड्, see **pāshāḍ**.

páshnáv, see **pôsh**^{u} **2**.

pashĕnāwun पशनावुन् । विषण्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashĕnôw**^{u} पशनोवु), to cause to grieve, to cause to bewail, to cause to regret, to disappoint (e.g. a child who longs for some dainty) (K. 365). **pashĕnôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} पशनोवु-मतु । विषादमवापितः perf. part. (f. **pashĕnöv**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} पशनॊवू-मंचू), disappointed, etc., as ab.

pōshĕnāwun पोशनावुन् । पर्यापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pōshĕnôwᵘ पोश़नोवु), to cause something (e.g. food provided for a number of persons) to last out and be sufficient, to cause available materials to be sufficient for the accomplishment of the work for which they are employed or the like. **pōshĕnôwᵘ-motᵘ** पोश़नोवु-मंतु। पर्याप्तित: perf. part. (f. **pōshĕnövᵘ müšᵘ** पोश़नांवू-मंचू), (of food, materials, etc., as ab.) made to be sufficient.

pashĕnāwawunᵘ पश़नाववुनु । विषादविधापी n.ag. (**pashĕnāwavüñᵘ** पश़नाववंञू), one who causes another to lament (e.g. by reminding him or her of past sorrow).

pushĕñ पुश़ञ् or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) **pushöñᵘ** पुश़ांञू, see **pushᵘ 1.**

pashpa पश़्प। अङ्गसंधिनाड्य:, पार्श्वास्थीनि f.pl. the muscles of a joint; the ribs. **-horᵘ** -हंरु। पार्श्वयुगमम् m. the pair of sets of ribs (right and left), the two sides of the body of a man or beast.

pŏshpadanth प्वश़्पदन्थ् (also written पुष्पदन्थ्) m. (sg. dat. **pŏshpadantas** प्वश़्पदन्तस), a N. of an attendant of Śiva said to be the author of the hymn called *mahimna-pār* (p. 554*b*, l. 48), and, hence, in Śiv. 867, identified with Śiva himself; N. of the elephant of the north-west quarter. One of these two is said to have offered his tusks to Śiva in place of a flower-offering (Śiv. 52).

pushpakh पुश़्पख m. (sg. dat. **pushpakas** पुश़्पकस), N. of the car of Kubēra, which was carried off from him by Rāvaṇa, and from the latter by Rāma (Rām. 937). In Skt. *puspaka.*

pashpun पश़्पुन् । प्रस्रवज्जलादि conj. 2 (1 p.p. **poshpᵘ** पंश़्पु. According to Īśvara-kaula, see Gr.Gr. xlv, this verb is of the 3rd conj. with 2 p.p. **pashpyōv** पश़्योव), to ooze out, drip, exude, perspire (cf. **lānath pashpüñᵘ**, p. 528*a*, l. 9) (Gr.M., Rām. 1178).

poshpᵘ-motᵘ पंश़्पु-मंतु । प्रच्युत: perf. part. (f. **püshpᵘ-müšᵘ** पंश़्पू-मंचू), oozed out, exuded.

pashpan-bāna पश़्पन्-बान । स्रावपात्रम् m. an ooze-vessel, a filter; the vessel in which filtered liquid is collected. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । संस्रवज्जलम् m. water of oozing, dropping water, exuding water.

pashpāwun पश़्पावुन् । प्रस्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashpôwᵘ** पश़्पोवु), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude, to filter (a liquid), to drain out the dregs (K.Pr. 87). **pashpôwᵘ-motᵘ** पश़्पोवु-मंतु । प्रच्यावित: perf. part. (**pashpövᵘ-müšᵘ** पश़्पांवू-मंचू), (of dregs) oozed out, (the last few drops) strained out, filtered out; (of a vessel containing liquid to be filtered or the like) emptied out by oozing or gradual leaking.

pashpawunᵘ पश़्पवुनु । प्रस्रवन् n.ag. (f. **pashpavüñᵘ** पश़्पवंञू), that which oozes out, exuding, leaking out.

pashpay पश़्पय् f. the act of dropping or oozing (cf. **rūda-pº**, s.v. **rūd**).

pöshⁱran पांशिरन् । प्रोत्साहनम् f. (sg. dat. **pöshⁱrüñᵘ** पांशिरंञू), inciting, encouragement (e.g. encouraging a child in its studies, or a person to apply himself to some work with diligence). Cf. **pōsh 2.**

pushᵉran पुश़रन् । समर्पणा f. (sg. dat. **pushᵉrüñᵘ** पुश़्रंञू), making over, granting, entrusting, conveying (Rām. 143); (with regard to something incomplete) the filling up of a deficiency, the adding of something required to cause an increase, the completion of the requirements of some person in need.

pushᵉrun पुश़रुन । समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pushᵒrᵘ** पुश़्रु), to make up a deficiency, to add something required to cause an increase, to supply the requirements of a person in need; (of means) to be sufficient to complete any work; to supply, make over (to a person) (Gr.M.; Rām. 141, 735); to entrust, consign, give in charge (Gr.M.; Śiv. 483; Rām. 135, 137–8, 509; K. 623, 683, 687, 691, 738, 773, 1006; YZ. 537); to surrender (El.); to devote (a thing to a certain person or purpose) (Gr.M.; L.V. 61, *pushĕrun*; Śiv. 493; Rām. 151). Cf. **pushᵘ 3.**

pushᵒrᵘ-motᵘ पुश़्रु-मंतु । समर्पित: perf. part. (f. **pushᵘrᵘ-müšᵘ** पुश़्रू-मंचू), given or made over to supply a deficiency, as ab.; (of all the requirements for some work) got completely together.

pushᵉraṇ-wād पुश़रन्-वाद् । समर्पणातिव्याप्ति: m. 'a completion-reply', i.e. giving more than is sufficient for completion.

pushᵉrith šhunun पुश़रिथ् छुनुन । बलादर्पणम् m.inf. to insist on making something over or on supplying means to an unwilling recipient.

pushᵉrāwun पुश़रावुन् । समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pushᵉrôwᵘ** पुश़रोवु), i.q. **pushᵉrun,** q.v. (Gr.M.); to make over (to a person) (cf. **path pº**, s.v. **path 3**) (Rām. 256); to devote (something to a person or thing) (Rām. 181, 664).

pushᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ पुश़रोवु-मंतु । समर्पित: perf. part. (f. **pushᵉrövᵘ-müšᵘ** पुश़रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **pushᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **pushᵉrun.**

pushᵉrövith šhunun पुश़रांविथ् छुनुन । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf., i.q. **pushᵉrith šhunun,** see id.

pishis पिशिस, see **pyushᵘ.**

pŏshta प्वश़्त or **pōshta** पोश़्त । दिष्ट्या, आभ्युदयिकवाक्यम (properly pol. impve. of **pōshun**), (used as an exclamation of congratulation) bravo!; (as subst. m.) congratulation, words of congratulation or welcome.

pusht پشت or **pushᵉth** पुश्थ् । पृष्ठाधोभागः m. (sg. dat. **pushtas** पुश्तस्), the back (El.); the back (of a chair, etc.) (Gr.M.); the outside; support, prop, assistant; ancestors, progenitors; (in Kāshmīrī) the lower part of the spine, the part of the back about the hips (YZ. 53). **pusht-bar-pusht** पुश्त्-बर्-पुश्त् پشت برپشت adv. back to back (Rām. 920). **pusht-ĕ-pā** پشت پا m. the dorsum of the foot (El.).

pushtukᵘ पुश्तुकु । पृष्ठ्यः gen. (f. **pushtücᵘ** पुश्तचू), of, belonging to, or relating to, the back, or the parts about the hips.

pushtas rōzun पुश्तस् रोज़ुन् । सहायविधानम् m.inf. to stay at (a person's) back, to stand ready to help.

pashᵉṭh पश्ट् m. in **pashṭa-woturᵘ** पश्ट-वतुरु । ग्रहगणितपत्रविशेषः m. the page of an almanac containing the tables which show the motions of the planets.

pāshĕṭh पाश्ठ् । अत्याग्रहः adj. c.g. obstinate, tenacious, stubborn.

pushĕṭh पुश्ठ् । डोरकविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pushᵉṭi** पुश्टि), a sandal-strap, a shoe-lace (cf. **dĕlⁱ-p°**, p. 267*b*, l. 50; **khanjᵃrⁱ-p°**, p. 404*a*, l. 23).

pushᵉṭa-dyolᵘ पुश्ट-द्यलु । तृणविशेषः m. the grass from which these straps are woven.

pushᵉṭⁱ-tāla-raz पुश्टि-ताल-रज़् । कर्णभूषावलम्बिडोरकविशेषः f. a kind of jewelled chain or string of plaited gold or silver fastened to the head as a support for a heavy earring so as to take the weight off the ear.

pashĕtāwun पशतावुन् । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. **pashĕtāwanas** पशतावनस्), repentance, regret, rue, grief. Cf. **pashcātāph**.

pēshwā पेश्वा پیشوا m. a leader, a guide (El.).

pashĕwun पश्वुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashowᵘ** पशॅवु), i.q. **pashun 2**, q.v. **pashowᵘ-motᵘ** पशॅवु-मॅतु । तक्षणेन समीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pashüvᵘ-müsᵘ** पशॅवू-मॅसू), planed smooth.

pashĕwunᵘ पशवुनु । विषीदन् n.ag. (f. **pashĕvüñᵘ** पशवॅञू), one who is easily cast down, one who is ready to lament over his own misfortunes; one who is ready to lament over another's misfortunes, one who is compassionate and sympathetic. Cf. **pashun 1**.

pushwān पुश्वान् । आधारदण्डस्तम्भः m. a supporting beam of an upper-story room, projecting outside the main wall of a house, and with open air below it. Cf. **pēsh-andāz**, p. 777*b*, l. 45.

pashĕwañ पशवञ् f. a fee paid for seeing, in **mŏkha-p°**, p. 560*a*, l. 19. Cf. **pashun 3**.

pishyōv पिश्योव, see **pihun**.

pāsukh पासुख् । अधिष्ठानदेवः m. (sg. dat. **pāsakas** पासकस्), a guardian, a tutelary, deity, a deified serpent who guards hidden treasure. **pāsakⁱ-dar** पासकि-दर् । जागरूकतया गोप्ता m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), a watchful secret guardian of something hidden (*quasi*, one who acts like a guardian serpent, as ab.).

pisun पिसुन् । पाकेन बहिर्निःसृतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pisyōv** पिस्योव). The causal of this verb is **pisanāwun** पिसनावुन्, not **pisᵃrāwun** पिसरावुन्, Gr.Gr. 174), (of boiling liquid) to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174); to be spluttered from the mouth. **pisith yunᵘ** पिसिथ् यिनु । पाकोच्छ्रासोन्नमः, व्यग्रतापातः m.inf. to come to the point of boiling over; to be distracted, bewildered, perplexed, moidered.

pasand पसन्द् پسند adj. c.g. approved, preferable, choice (Gr.M.); approving, choosing (in this sense chiefly —°; cf. **khŏd-pasandī**, p. 392*a*, l. 11); fond of, as in **mŏrda-p°**, fond of the dead, i.e. speaking well of a deceased person (*de mortuis*, etc.) (K.Pr. 16); cf. **prasand**. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to be approved, chosen, to be pleasing. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to approve of (Gr.M.; H. v, 1; xii, 4). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । रुचिविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to meet the approval (of), be chosen, be selected, to please, to suit (a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). **—lagun** —लगुन् । रुचिसंयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to meet with approval.

pisanāwun पिसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pisanôwᵘ** पिसनोवु), to cause to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174).

pasār पसार् m. rest (El.). **pasāra pyonᵘ** पसार प्युनु । हीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become poverty stricken, to lose all one's possessions and power.

pasôrᵘ पसोरु m. a mean petty shopkeeper, a druggist, a grocer (cf. Hindī *pansārī*), in the following:—

pasörⁱ-bāy पसॉरि-बाय् । पामरवणिक्स्त्री f. the wife of such a petty shopkeeper. **-küṭᵘ** -कॅटू । पामरकन्या f. the daughter of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) an ill-conducted woman. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । पामरपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) a mean, ill-conducted man. **-pöthᵃr** -पॉथर् । पामरवणिग्व्यापारः m. the occupation of a mean petty shopkeeper; occupation (of some one else) similar to such. **-wān** -वान् । पामरवणिगापणः m. the shop of such a mean shopkeeper.

pasᵘrᵘ पॅसरू । प्रान्तखण्डसमूहः f. a chip, filing or the like (such as cutting from the edge of a metal plate in making a vessel). Cf. **pasᵃrun**.

pisar पिसर् پسر m. a son (Rām. 706, 811).

pasöril पसॉरिल् । पामरवणिग्वृत्तिः f. the business of a petty shopkeeper, of a druggist, of a grocer.

paṣ^a^ran पंसरन् । प्रान्ततक्षणेन समीकरणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम् f. (sg. dat. **paṣ^a^rüñ^ü^** पंसरंञ्), paring off the edges of a metal plate (for manufacture); beating out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin.

paṣ^a^run पंसरुन् । प्रान्ततक्षणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṣ^o^r^u^** पंसंरु), to pare off the edges of a metal plate (in manufacture); to beat out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin. **paṣ^o^r^u^-mot^u^** पंसंरु-मंतु । प्रान्तेषु तष्टः, कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः perf. part. (f. **paṣ^ü^r^ü^-müṭs^ü^** पंसंरू-मंचू), having the edges pared off; beaten out flat.

pasārun पसारुन् । पात्रतक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pasôr^u^** पसोरु), i.q. **paṣ^a^run,** q.v. **pasôr^u^-mot^u^** पसोरु-मंतु । कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः, कर्तनेन समीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pasör^ü^-müṭs^ü^** पसांरू-मंचू), i.q. **paṣ^o^r^u^-mot^u^,** s.v. **paṣ^a^run,** q.v.

pös^a^ran पांसरन् । धिक्कारः f. (sg. dat. **pös^a^rüñ^ü^** पांसरंञ्), abuse, censure, scolding (of a servant or naughty child) (cf. **kadañĕ-pös^a^rañĕ,** p. 386*a*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 118).

pös^a^run पांसरुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pös^o^r^u^** पांसंरु), to abuse, censure, scold (a servant, a naughty child, a wife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 118). **pös^o^r^u^-mot^u^** पांसंरु-मंतु । विनयमापादितः perf. part. (f. **pös^ü^r^ü^-müṭs^ü^** -पांसंरू-मंचू), scolded, as ab.

pös^a^rañĕ पांसरञ f.pl. abuse, blame, censure (Gr.Gr. 118).

pös^a^rāwun पांसरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pös^a^rôw^u^** पांसरोवु), i.q. **pös^a^run,** q.v.

past पस्त् پست or **pasth** पस्थ् । हीनः adj. c.g. low, depressed; low, humble; abject, mean, base, vile; (in Kāshmīrī) reduced to destitution (e.g. a country or a great person), wasted away (from disease). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । क्षीणीभवनम् m.inf. to become reduced to destitution (as ab.); to become humiliated (Rām. 925); to become utterly wasted away from sickness, to be reduced to a shadow.

pastī पस्ती پستی । हीनता f. lowness, inferiority; humility; baseness; (in Kāshmīrī) the being brought to misery (e.g. of a rich person reduced to destitution, or of a sick person reduced to a shadow). **—anüñ^ü^** —अनंञ् । हीनतापत्तिः f.inf. (with reference to some great person) destitution to take place. **—yiñ^ü^** —यिञ् । हीनतापत्तिः f.inf., id.

pōst पोस्त् پوست, or **pōsth** पोस्थ् । चर्म m. (sg. dat. **pōstas** पोस्तस्), skin, hide (esp. of a man); outer coat, rind, crust, shell, bark; a seed-capsule, a poppy-head. **—wālun** —वालुन् । अतिनिरादरः m.inf. to skin, flay, remove the outer husk (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843); to abuse, scold, chide severely, reprimand.

pōsta-byôl^u^ पोस्त-ब्योलु । सूक्ष्मबीजात्मफलसारविशेषः m. one of the seeds inside a capsule, esp. poppy seed. **-khŏkhur^u^** -खुखुरु । बीजकोशविशेषः m. the poppy-capsule, a poppy-head. **-wālay** -वालय् । अतितोदनम् f. skinning, flaying; scolding, violent chiding.

pŏstüc^ü^ प्वस्तंचू । लघुपुस्तकम् f. a small book, a booklet, a pamphlet. Cf. **pŏstukh.**

pŏstukh प्वस्तुख् or **pōstukh** पोस्तुख् । पुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat. **pŏ(pō)stakas** प्व(पो)स्तकस्), a book, volume, manuscript (cf. **burza-p°,** pp. 130*b*, l. 50, and 131*a*, l. 2) (K. 990). **pŏstakh-gāḍa** प्वस्तख्-गाड । निष्प्रयोजनपुस्तकसमुदायः f.pl. 'book-fishes', i.e. a collection of useless books.

pōstal पोस्तल् m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (El. *pōstal, pōstil*; L. 79, 80, *posthal, posthil*). Its bark was formerly used by the poor as a substitute for tea (L. 72). Cf. the next.

pūstil पूस्तिल् or **pūstyul^u^** पूस्त्युलु । दारुविशेषः m. a certain tree, Himalayan spruce (*Abies Smithiana,* El. *pústúl*); cf. the preceding. **pūstilyuk^u^** पूस्तिल्युकु । वृक्षविशेषसंभवः sg. gen. (**pūstilic^ü^** पूस्तिलिचू), of, or belonging to, or made of this wood (usually of something small). **pūstilyuw^u^** पूस्तिल्युवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (**pūstiliv^ü^** पूस्तिलिवू), made of this wood (usually of some piece of furniture).

pistān पिस्तान् پستان m. the nipple of the breast (El.).

pūstīn पूस्तीन् پوستین । चर्ममयवस्त्रविशेषः f. a fur garment, a shaggy leathern coat (cf. **pakha-p°,** p. 725*a*, l. 32).

pastür^u^ पस्तूरु । शुल्कः f. a tax, octroi-duty. **pastari-bal** पस्तरि-बल् । द्रङ्गविशेषः m. an octroi-post, a custom-house.

pasṭsar पस्त्सर् । हीनता m. humility, abjectness, destitution, want of necessaries. Cf. **past.**

pát (? spelling and gend.) *Datisca cannabina,* used to make a yellow dye (L. 68, where it is also called *waft tanj*).

pata 1 पत । संकेतः m. a sign, mark, token, clue, hint; address, direction (of a place to which, e.g., a person or letter, is directed); cf. **pay 2.** **—anun** 1 —अनुन् (for 2, see **path 3**) । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to recognize a clue, remark a clue. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । गूढवृत्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to search for a clue, etc. **—thawun** —थवुन् । संकेतस्थापनम् m.inf. to fix a clue, to establish a clue, come upon a clue after thorough search.

pata 2 पत, see **path 3.**

paṭa पट । शासनपत्रम्, परिणाहः m. a slab, tablet, plate (of metal, for inscription or engraving of royal edicts, grants, etc.); a deed, a title-deed (of land), a deed of lease; a superficies, the width (of a board, piece of cloth, or the like); **°—** a chair, a throne; a tiara,

a diadem; i.q. **path** in all its senses. **-bodᵘ -बडु** विस्तृतपरिणाहः adj. (f. **-büdᵘ** बडू), of great width, very wide. **-holᵘ -हलु । वक्रपरिणाहः** adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ -हुजू**), (of something flat) having a crooked, or uneven, width. **paṭa-rönī पट-रांनी । महिषी(महाराज्ञी)** f. a queen (decorated with a tiara), the principal wife of a king (K. 730, 1132).

paṭukᵘ पटुकु । परिणाहसंबन्धी, दानपत्रादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **paṭücᵘ पटूचू**), of, or belonging to, a title-deed; of, or belonging to, width. See also **path.**

patau पतौ, patav पतव्, or **patō पतो । अन्ततः** adv. in the end, finally, at last (Rām. 414, 879, 1314); in the end, after all, in reality (Rām. 1538, 1732); cf. **potᵘ** and **path 3.** **—lākan —लाकन्** or **—lökin —लांकिन् । पर्यन्ततः** adv. 'at the last load (**lākh**)'; hence, at last, finally (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 878; Rām. 26, 517, 879, 925, 1459, 1476, 1729). Cf. **potᵘ-lākh,** p. 786*b*, l. 30.

pĕta प्यत, see **pyonᵘ.**

pĕti प्यति, see **pyotᵘ.**

pita 1 पित m. a father (El.).

pita 2 पित । क्षुद्रः m. (of a child, or the like) little, small, puny, spare. **-pholᵘ -फलु । क्रीडनकफलकविशेषः** m. a small ball made of lac (used as a toy, being flipped at a mark with the fingers).

pīṭⁱ पीटि । सारसनम्, चर्ममयमञ्जूषा f. a military girdle, a belly-band, girth, belt; a leather portmanteau.

pitō पितो in **pitō pitō karun पितो पितो करुन् । दैन्यप्रलापार्थना** m.inf. to beg and implore for something urgently needed (as one parched with thirst begs for water).

pǫtᵘ प्वतु । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only boy-child) (cf. **lala-p°**, p. 522*a*, l. 6; **lōla-p°**, p. 523*a*, l. 17; **pönsa-p°**, p. 743*a*, l. 28); a child (Gr.Gr. 145).

potᵘ पंतु । पश्चाद्वर्तमानः adj. c.g. and adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1029); subsequent to, after, following; cf. **patau** and **path 3.** **—āgun —आँगुन् । पाश्चात्याङ्गणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-āganas -आँगनस्**), the rear courtyard of a house (used by the women-folk). **—ongᵘjᵘ —ऑंगुजू । अविनयप्रोत्साहना** f. 'the finger behind', helping and inciting (someone) to an insolent action. **—atha —अथ । हस्तपृष्ठम्** m. the back of the hand. **—bachĕ —बछ्य । गुह्यकूले** f.pl. 'the back banks', the nates. **—bĕha —ब्यह । परोक्षनिष्क्रियत्वम्** m. sitting down behind, (of an employed person) easily ceasing work when not under the observation of the employer, or (in his presence) ceasing or giving up work owing to inability to continue; a support below and behind a jar (or the like, on which it rests). **—bal —बल् । पृष्ठबलम्** m. the strength of the back, the strength which one has behind one (in some task), backing up (by supporters, friends, money, help, materials, etc.). **—bar —बर् । पाश्चात्यद्वारम्** m. a back door. **—borᵘ —बंरु । पाश्चात्यरन्ध्रम्** m. a hole in a rear wall (for admitting air, light, etc.). **—baran —बरन् । पाश्चात्यलघुद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. **-barünᵘ -बरंनू**), a lightly built back door. **—biṭh —बिठ् । परोक्षसमाजयोजना** f. an assembly behind (people's back), meeting of people unknown to their superiors (parents, respectable persons, masters, or the like). **—büṭhᵘ —बंटू । चुल्लीमुखपुरोभागः** f. the space beyond the three openings on the top of a cooking range; cf. **—bôrᵘ, bel.**

potᵘ chŏkh पंतु छ्वख् । आवसानिकमन्थनम् m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas छ्वकस्**), the final strokes in churning (by which the butter is collected). **—chalun —छलुन् । धौतानुक्षालनम्** m.inf. to do the after washing, to give the final rinsing in washing; (four or five months after a death) to perform the ceremonial washing of clothes which have been kept dirty during the period of mourning. **—chamb karun —छंब् करुन् । परोक्षनिपातनम्** m.inf. to make a precipice behind (a person), i.e. to endeavour by secret calumny, etc., to damage the actions of a person (esp. of a person who trusts the calumniator). **—chŏmba —छ्वम्ब । पाश्चात्यघर्षणम्** m. the final knocking out of grain from the ear against a post (done to the remains on the threshing floor after the whole amount on the floor has been threshed) (see **chŏmba**); met. slander of a person behind his back.

potᵘ dab पंतु दब् । पाश्चात्यनिपातः m. a knocking down from behind. **—ḍab —डब् । पाश्चात्यवातायनम्** f. a covered balcony at the back of a house. **—ḍachⁱ —डछि** or **—ḍüchᵘ —डंछू । पाश्चात्यपटलाधारदण्डः** f. the post towards the stern of a boat for supporting the mat roof; see **ḍachⁱ.** **—ḍakh —डख् । अनुसहायः** m. (sg. dat. **—ḍakhas —डखस्**), a rear support, a prop for a sloping rear wall of a house; (in any work) help given from behind; shoving back, pushing a boat backwards with a punting-pole or the like. **—ḍokhᵘ —डंखु । नौपाश्चात्यपटलः** m. the stern mat roof of a boat; help or support given from behind or subsequently. **—dal —दल् । पाश्चात्यकुट्टना** m. the last of several successive poundings (of grain) in a mortar. **—dālāna —डालान । पाश्चात्यगवाक्षसद्म** m. a covered balcony in the rear of a house. **—ḍamb —डंब् । नौपाश्चात्याधारभागः** m. the stern hold of a boat. **—ḍang —डंग् । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम्** m. hobble ropes or the like tied to the hind legs of an unruly quadruped; hobbling an animal in this way. **—dar —दर् । तुलापूर्वभरगः**

m. the back pan of a pair of scales (into which the weights are put). **—dara** —दर । पाश्चात्यभागः m. the back side of anything (e.g. the body, a house, a mountain, etc.). **—dorᵘ** —दरु । पाश्चात्यसमाजः m. the back row of a number of people collected at some entertainment. **—dörᵘ** —दारु f. a back window (K.Pr. 147). **—drāmotᵘ** —द्रामतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **—drāmütsᵘ** —द्रामचू), returned, retreated; cf. **—nērun,** bel. **—drasa** —द्रस । प्रत्याकृष्टिः m. pulling back (a person) (by the arm, by a rope, by his garment, or the like). **—dav khārun** —दव् खारुन् । आक्षेपप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to make a counter-bet, to make a counter-accusation, to make a counter-claim. **—dav karun** —दव् करुन् । प्रत्याक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to offer a counter-bet, etc., as ab. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person, ship, vehicle, etc.) back; cf. **pātⁱ dyunᵘ,** bel.

potᵘ gab पंतु गब् । नवाङ्कुरः m. a secondary shoot or sprout, i.e. a shoot sprouting from a decayed or cut-down tree. **—göbath** —गांबथ् । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **—göbütsᵘ** —गांबचू), slander behind a person's back. **—gilan gatshünᵘ** —गिलन् गछ्नू । अन्वावृत्तिः f.inf. a backward whirl to occur, i.e. a mortal relapse to occur in convalescence; a change of wish to occur (e.g. the wishing to do something which one has hitherto refused to do). **—gaṇḍ** —गंड । पाश्चात्यबन्धनम् m. (in the rope for hauling a number of tree-trunks or the like) the final knot fastened to make all tight. **—günᵘ** —गंनू । मत्स्यादिपाश्चात्यदेहभागः f. the flesh at the tail end of a fish; the similar portion at the end of a tree, a post, or the like. **—grāy** —ग्राय् । शरीरव्यावर्तना f. (in the act of walking) involuntarily turning the body round; the final rinsing of clothes in the wash. **—gas dyunᵘ** —गस् दिनु । अन्वाहतिः m.inf. to give abraiding behind, repeatedly to censure or object to.

potᵘ khal पंतु खल् । गृहसमीपवर्ती खलः m. a threshing floor behind (the house, i.e. close to the house and not at a distance). **—kharc** —खर्च् । अनुधनसहायः m. an additional contribution beyond the estimated expense (of doing anything). **—khirikⁱ** —खिरिकि । गुप्तचिन्ताव्याकुलता f. a window at the back; met. (when busily employed in any work) the mind being secretly distracted by other thoughts. **—khōrĕn** —खोर्यन् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. (with verbs of coming) on so-and-so's heels; hence, immediately, very speedily; cf. **khūrᵘ** 1 and **pātⁱ khūrⁱ,** bel. **—khash** —खश् । पृष्ठदेशगत आघातः m. a sword-cut from behind, a treacherous wound; met. the occurrence of some secret and unexpected severe loss. **—kal** —कल् । अनुचिन्ता f. subsequent anxiety, (when engaged on some work) private anxiety (about some other); anxiety as to the success of gaining some desired object. **—kamöyⁱ** —कमायि । गूढतयोपार्जनम् f. secret (additional) earnings, illicit earnings in addition to one's authorized salary. **—kana bōzun** —कन बोज़ुन् । गुप्तसंवादपरिज्ञानम् m.inf. to hear behind with the ear, to listen to some secret talk, to eavesdrop. **—körᵘ gatshünᵘ** —कारु गछ्नू । लज्जासमापातः f.inf. the neck to go back, i.e. to become disgraced by having to take to shameful work; cf. **pātⁱ körᵘ g.,** bel. **—kartūth** —कर्तूथ् । उत्तरसुदायः m. (sg. dat. **—kartūtas** —कर्तूतस्), the subsequent sending of gifts, (after a marriage) the customary gifts sent by the bride's people to her husband and his people. **—kath** —कथ् । सूचना f. (sg. dat. **—kathi** —कथि), a word behind, i.e. secret calumny, calumny behind the back of the person spoken against, slander (El. *pautkat*). **—kath karünᵘ** —कथ् करंनू । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f.inf. to utter such secret calumny. **—kyulᵘ** —किलु । कुटुम्बभरणचिन्ता m. the after nail-piercing, (in case of calamity) the additional anxiety as to the support of one's family.

potᵘ lab पंतु लब् । पाश्चात्यभित्तिः, पार्श्वम् f. the back wall of a house or the like (K.Pr. 139); the back side of a range of mountains or the like. **—lāj** —लाँज् । पश्चान्निर्वाह्याकुलता m. the last calamity, (when one is about to start on a necessary business for some far country) the final anxiety caused by the necessity of providing for one's family during one's absence. **—lākh** —लाख् । पाश्चात्यसंभारः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** लाकि), (in piling up, load by load) the final load to complete the pile; cf. **patau-lākan,** p. 785*a*, l. 14. **—lām** —लाम् । पाश्चात्योऽभिक्रमः f. the final attack (esp. on unsuspecting foes); met. at the end of a long journey, the final attack on (i.e. climb up) a difficult mountain pass. **—lār** —लार् । अन्वभिषेणनम् f. the final running, i.e. the final pursuit of a defeated army; the final rout of a defeated army. **—lās** —लास् । परोक्षे(अन्ततः) लाभः m. secret gain; ultimate gain (in any transaction); (in some transaction likely to cause loss) great ultimate gain. **—lāṭh** —लाठ् । अन्तिमवेष्टनभागः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस्), a final twist (e.g. the last twisted part of a turban); met. (near the completion of some work on which mutually all have agreed) treachery by one of the partners.

potᵘ mahārāza पंतु महाराज़ । अनुरूपवरः m. the secondary bridegroom, i.e. at a marriage, the younger brother (usually a boy) of the bridegroom, who accompanies him and is dressed in fine clothes like him, the best man (L. 261, Śiv. 967). **—nakh** —नख् । पृष्ठे उद्वहनम्

m. (sg. dat. —**nakhas** —नखस्), the back-shoulder, i.e. carrying a load on the back of the shoulder. —**nāl 1** —नाल् । वस्त्रपाश्चात्यगलः m. the back part of the collar of a garment. —**nāl 2** —नाल् m. the hind shoe of a horse or the like. —**nam** —नम् । नौपाश्चात्यायम् m. the part of a boat behind the prow; the hinder part of a boat (K.Pr. 76, *puth nam*). —**nĕnd** —न्यंद् । अन्तिमा धान्यक्षेत्रमार्जना f. (sg. dat. —**nĕndi** —न्यंदि), the third, or final, weeding of a rice-field. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to go back, return, retreat; cf. —**drāmot**^{u}, ab. —**nāv** —नाव् । आनन्तर्याभिधानम् m. a name subsequently given, a nickname, a title, a *nom de guerre*, a *nom de plume*.

pot^{u} **pachīr** पंतु पछीर् । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f. the rear tethering rope of a horse, elephant, or the like. —**pachör**^{i} —पछ्यंरि । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f., id. —**pachārĕ diñĕ** —पछार्य दिञ । निरुध्य स्थापनम् f.pl.inf. to apply such tethering ropes; met. to keep (a wife, a child, a servant, or the like) at home, not to allow her or him to go out of the house. —**phikir** —फिकिर् । परोक्षचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. subsequent distress of mind; hidden distress of mind. —**phal** —फल् । अन्तिमफलम् m. the final crop, the last crop to ripen; the final result of any action; the consequent result of any action (good or bad). —**phērun** —फेरुन् । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to turn round backwards; to desist from any work; to go back again, to go away after having paid a visit (H. xii, 19). —**phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (some one) back, as ab. —**phīrith** —फीरिथ् conj. part. as adv., again (El.); back again, in reply (with vbs. of saying) (H. x, 3, 6, 7); back again (with vbs. of motion) (K.Pr. 125). —**phīrith gatshun** —फीरिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to return, retreat (El.). —**phirawun** —फिरवुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf., i.q. —**phirun**, q.v. —**phirawun**^{u} —फिरवुनु n.ag. (f. —**phiravüñ**^{ü} —फिरवंञू), one who causes to turn back, as ab. —**phyur**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —फिरु-मंतु । प्रत्यावर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**phir**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} —फिरू-मंचू), turned back (by some one) (from going in any direction, from a work, etc.). —**phyūr**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —फ्यूरु-मंतु । निवृत्तः perf. part. (**phīr**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} फीरू-मंचू), one who has turned back; one who has desisted from any work. —**palav** —पलव् । वस्त्रपाश्चात्यभागः m. the back part of a garment. —**pilav** —पिलव् । पाश्चात्याधृतसद्म m. a balcony in the rear of a house. —**pīn** —पीन् । पाश्चात्यप्रसवः m. the last birth, the last time a woman has a child (e.g. owing to her old age, or the like); cf. —**pyūnuk**^{u}, bel. —**pōr** —पोर् । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back of anything. —**puran** —पुरन् । गृहपृष्ठस्थखण्डिलम् f. (sg. dat. —**purüñ**^{ü} —पुरंञू), the piece of ground behind a house. —**pāsa** —पास । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back of anything. —**pash** —पश् । पाश्चात्यपटलम् m. the rear thatch of a house. —**pot**^{u} —पंतु । परोक्षम् adv. privately, out of sight, secretly, behind a person's back (K.Pr. 174, *put put*). —**pav** —पव् । अन्ततो लाभः m. the final navigable channel, i.e. the achievement of profit after passing through a series of losses. —**pyūnuk**^{u} —पीनुकु । अन्तिमप्रसवोद्भवः adj. (f. —**pīnüc**^{ü} —पीनंचू), a last born child (i.e. one whose parents cannot expect to have any more, owing to old age, etc.); cf. —**pīn**, ab.

pot^{u} **röch**^{i} पंतु रांछि । परोक्षरक्षणम् f. arrangements for guarding (one's house, etc.) in one's absence. —**rikan** —रिकन् । पश्चात्तो निपतनम् f. (sg. dat. **rikūñ**^{ü} रिकंञू), a slip backwards (e.g. in walking on greasy ground); met. a secret obstruction to success. —**rikiñ** —रिकिञ् । पश्चात्तो निपातः f., id. —**rĕl** —र्यल् । पश्चाद्भागिकखण्डः f. the rear or back strip of several narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.). —**rama** —रम or —**ramb** —रंब् । पाश्चात्या अश्वोन्नतिः m. (of a horse) kicking backwards with the hind legs; backing (in a jib). —**rĕma** —र्यम । पश्चाद्भाविनी चिन्ताकुलता f.pl. subsequent anxiety of the mind (e.g. after having left home, anxiety regarding the family left behind). —**rān** —रान् । पशुपाश्चात्यजङ्घाभागः f. the thigh of the hind leg (of a horse, a sheep, or the like). —**roṭ**^{u} —रंटु । पश्चात्तो निरोधः m. stopping from behind. —**raṭh 1** —रठ् । पश्चात्तो निरोधः f. (sg. dat. —**raṭi** —रटि), id. —**raṭh 2** —रठ् । अनुतन्तुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. —**raṭi** —रटि), (when thread is given to a weaver for being turned into cloth) a subsequent supply of thread of equal weight (supplied to make the cloth stronger). —**rāth** —राथ् । रात्रिपश्चिमभागः f. (sg. dat. —**röts**^{ü} —रांचू), the latter part of the night. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold back, restrain (K. 897). —**rav** —रव् । पृष्ठतो धावनम् m. running backwards. —**ray** —रय् । रसपुष्टिमनु पाकनिष्फलता m. sterility of a crop (i.e. when a grain-crop has grown to ripeness, the ears to be empty).

pot^{u} **sab** पंतु सब । अन्तिमा पङ्क्तिः f. the back row at a meeting, a dinner-party, or the like. —**sād** —साद् । अन्तत आस्वादः m. a subsequent taste, the final taste of something eaten; counter-tasting (i.e. after taking something nasty, eating something nice to take away the taste). —**shĕhol**^{u} —शहंलु or —**shihol**^{u} —शिहंलु । आपराह्णिकी छाया m. the cool (i.e. shade) of the afternoon. —**shāph** —शाफ् । पूर्वतनः शापः m. (sg. dat. —**shāpas** —शापस्), a curse

incurred in some former life (resulting in misfortunes in the present life). —**shophᵘ** —शफु । उत्तराधिकारः m. heirship, inheritance. —**sörᵘ** —सोरु । पृष्ठतोहरणम् f. stealthy carrying off in instalments from a collection of articles (e.g. grain from some one else's pile, or money from some one else's store). —**sath** —सथ् । अनुसहायाशा f. (sg. dat. —**süṭsᵘ** —संच्रू), hope or faith in help in one's absence (e.g. to one's people when one is away from home); subsequent hope, hope or faith in help arising subsequently. —**sāth** —साथ् । पाश्चात्यसमयः m. (sg. dat. —**sātas** —सातस्), the last moment (e.g. in a period fixed astrologically); the final time (e.g. of the day, i.e. the afternoon). —**sāyĕ** —साय । पाश्चात्यछाया m. the shadow (e.g. of a tree) that falls behind (in the afternoon); help given by one behind (e.g. an elder brother, friend, or the like).

potᵘ ṭhil kaḍüñᵘ पतु ठिल् कडंञ्रू । प्रतिजयः f.inf. 'to strike (the ball) back again'; hence, in a game or fight, when nearly beaten to turn upon the opponent and beat him. —**tākh** —ताख् । पृष्ठपक्षद्वारम् m. (sg. dat. —**tākas** —ताकस्), an upper-story window in the back of a house. —**tam** —तम् । अन्तिमविश्रान्तिः m. 'the final weariness', i.e. (on a journey) the last rest taken on the way before arriving at the destination for the night; taking one's rest (in old age) after working all one's life. —**tan** —तन् । शारीरपाश्चात्यभागः f. (sg. dat. —**tani** —तनि), the back part of the body. —**ṭās** —टास् । अनुशब्दः m. a loud bang or crash from behind or occurring behind.

potᵘ ṭsaṭh पतु छ्रट् । यियासोर्गमनोत्तराह्वानम् f. (sg. dat. —**ṭsaṭi** —छ्रटि), the final shaking out of grain in a sieve or the like (in order to clear off the chaff, etc.); calling to a person by name behind his back after he has started on a journey. —**ṭsaṭh dïñᵘ** —छ्रट् दिञ्रू । यियासोराह्वानेनापशकुनसूचनम् f.inf. to call out by name to a person who has started on a journey (in order to create a bad omen). —**ṭshāy** —छाय् । पश्चात्तोऽभिज्ञानम् f. a shadow behind a person; recognizing a person going along by his appearance from behind (Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212). —**ṭsakh** —ज़ख् । परोक्षरोषः f. (sg. dat. —**ṭsakhi** —ज़खि), secret anger, anger behind the object's back. —**ṭsam** —ज़म् । पृष्ठचर्म f. the skin of the back. —**ṭsônᵘ-motᵘ** —ज़ोनु-मतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **ṭsöñᵘ-müṭsᵘ** चांञ्रू-मंच्रू), made to turn back, repelled; (of some business) ceased from, abandoned; cf. **pàtⁱ ṭsônᵘ-motᵘ**, bel. —**ṭsānun** —ज़ानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause to turn back, repel; (of some business) to cause (work) to turn back, to cease from (it), to abandon (it); cf. **pàtⁱ ṭsānun**, bel. —**ṭsôrᵘ** —ज़ोरु । चुल्लीपाश्चात्यमुखम् m. the back one of the three openings of a cooking range; cf. —**büṭhᵘ**, ab. —**ṭsūr** —चूर् । अप्रत्यक्षहरः m. one who steals in a person's absence, one who takes advantage of a person's absence to commit theft (e.g. when done by servants). —**ṭsūrᵘ gaṭshüñᵘ** —चूरु गछंञ्रू । गृह्यद्वारा हानिः f.inf. theft of things kept in the house or in a chest (esp. when committed by a member of the household) to occur. —**ṭsarṭsun** —चर्चुन् । परोक्षे छिद्रान्वेषणम् m.inf. to investigate privily, to prosecute private inquiries (regarding a person), to criticize a person (behind his back).

potᵘ vih पतु विह् । अन्ततोऽवस्थान्तरम् m. a sudden change of condition at the last moment (e.g. of an invalid's health, of a burning candle, of some crop of fruit ripening, or of some current business). —**vil** —विल् । अन्तिमावसरः f. the last moment (for doing anything). —**wān** —वान् । अन्तिमा कार्यवृत्तिः m. a shop behind, or in the rear; the final work in any action, the finishing touches. —**wôñᵘ** —वोञु । अन्तिमरसः m. the last juice (i.e. in expressing any juice, that which comes last); the latter water (i.e. in boiling food, when most of the liquid is boiled away, the water or other liquid which is added afterwards). —**wörᵘ** —वांरु । पाश्चात्यवाटिका f. a back garden, a garden in the rear of a house. —**wath** —वथ् । पाश्चात्यपन्था f. (sg. dat. —**wati** —वति), a back way, a way out (of a house, etc.) behind. —**waṭsa phēraňĕ** —वच्र फेरञ । भयाकुलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be struck senseless by terror; to be made almost senseless by shame when reproved for some fault.

potᵘ yunᵘ पतु यिनु m.inf. to come back, return (H. v, 1). —**zūn** —ज़ून् f. the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105). —**zang 1** —ज़ंग् । जङ्घापाश्चात्यभागः f. the back part of the shank, the calf of the leg. —**zang 2** —ज़ंग् । पश्चाद्भवच्छकुनम् f. (on starting on a journey) an omen to occur behind one, or immediately after one has started. —**zīrᵘ** —ज़ीरु । परोक्षोत्तेजनम्, तेजनोत्साहनम् f. a shove from behind (e.g. in pushing a boat off the shore); stimulating a person to further efforts; stimulating an angry person by abuse and the like behind his back. —**zĕv** —ज़्यव् । जिह्वामूलभागः f. the back part or root of the tongue. —**zĕv gaṭshüñᵘ** —ज़्यव् गछंञ्रू । मूकीभवनम् f.inf. the tongue to become fixed, to become dumb (e.g. when one makes a false charge, and is asked for proof, to remain silent).

pàtⁱ पति adv. and postpos. (governing either the

case of the agent or the ablative) behind, at the back of (cf. **kȧn^{i}-p°**, p. 448*a*, l. 23; **kāri-p°**, p. 467*a*, ll. 26, 29) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; Śiv. 115, 1609, *patiy*); after (in time) (cf. **kāji-p°**, p. 430*a*, l. 5) (K. 241, K.Pr. 210). —**āmot^{u}** —आमंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**āmüṭs^{ü}** —आमंचू), having turned back (from), having given up doing (some work); see —**yun^{u}**, bel. —**aṭsun** —अचुन् । प्रत्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to turn back, to give up doing (something), to abandon (one's caste or the like). —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । नौप्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to propel (a boat) backwards; cf. **poṭ^{u} dyun^{u}**, ab. —**gōmot^{u}** —गोमंतु । शान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**gömüṭs^{ü}** —गांमंचू), (of something begun or some business) turned back, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) gone out, gone cold. —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । शान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the rear, be abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) to go out, go cold (K.Pr. 11). —**khūr^{i}** —खूरि adv. immediately, very speedily (K. 814); cf. **poṭ^{u} khōrĕn**, ab. —**kin^{i}** —किनि adv. from behind (Gr.Gr. 158); behind, behind (a person's back) (K. 162, 208); afterwards, in the meantime (K. 604); privately, secretly (K. 1149). —**kör^{ü} gaṭshün^{ü}** —कांरू गछुंनू । अधरीभवनम् f.inf. to feel disgraced, to lower oneself by having to take to shameful work; cf. **poṭ^{u} kör^{ü} g°**, ab. —**kor^{u}-mot^{u}** —करु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. —**kür^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** —कंरू-मंचू), (of something begun or some business) turned back (by somebody), put in the rear, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) put out, made cold. —**karun** —करुन् । शमनम् m.inf. to turn back, put behind, put in the rear (some busy person or some work); to put out, make cold (burning coal or a brazier). —**pȧṭ^{i} brūṭh^{i} brūṭh^{i}** —पंति ब्रूंठि ब्रूंठि adv. behind and behind and before and before, at one time behind and at another time before (K. 941). —**ta brūṭh^{i} wuchun** —त ब्रूंठि वुछुन् । अतिप्रेम्णालोकनम् m.inf. to look behind and before, to look at with affection. —**ṭhor^{u}** —ठंरु । पाश्चात्यपिधानिका m. a cover behind, a hindrance or impediment which follows a person (immediately on his beginning something). —**ṭsāmot^{u}** —चामंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**ṭsāmüṭs^{ü}** —चामंचू), turned back (from some business or some work on which one is engaged). —**ṭsôn^{u}-mot^{u}** —चोनु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**ṭsön^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** —चांनू-मंचू), (of some person) caused to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); (of some business) caused to be put in the rear, caused to be abandoned; cf. **poṭ^{u} ṭsôn^{u}-mot^{u}**, ab. —**ṭsānun** —चानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); to cause (some business) to be put in the rear, to cause to be abandoned, to prevent (Gr.M.); cf. **poṭ^{u} ṭsānun**. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn back (from some business), to give up (what one is doing); to go back, dry up (of a well) (YZ. 406).

poṭ^{u} 1 पंट् । पट्टकः m. a flat board (of wood), a plank, a sheet (of glass, tin, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 34, W. 17); a leaf (of a door, window-shutter, lattice, or the like) (cf. **bar-p°**, p. 116*b*, l. 28; **dāri-p°**, p. 238*b*, l. 16; **darwāza-p°**, p. 250*b*, l. 39; **lŏka-tȧr^{i}-p°**, p. 517*a*, l. 42; **panjara-p°**, p. 741*a*, l. 1); the flat portion of anything (e.g. the sole of a shoe; cf. **paizār-pȧṭ^{i} karȧn^{i}**, s.v. **paizār**). **pȧṭ^{i}-sand** पंटि-सन्द् । श्रवणाभ्यासः f. (sg. dat. **-sünz^{ü}** -संज़ू), studying a subject by ear (and not by reading books).

poṭ^{u} 2 पंट् । और्णपटः m. woollen cloth, 'puttoo' (cf. **bŏṭa-p°**, p. 138*b*, l. 30; **rāgȧr^{i}-p°**, s.v. **rāgȧr^{i}**). For the various kinds of this cloth, see El. s.v. *paṭṭū* (Gr.Gr. 42, 57, 162; L. 370, 390, *pattu*, 462, *put*; W. 155, *paṭṭu*; Śiv. 1566; K.Pr. 31, 127, 174, 184, *puṭṭu*). —**manḍan-wôl^{u}** —मंडन्-वोलु n.ag. a cleaner of puttoo (El.). This cloth is washed by trampling it under the feet in water. Cf. **manḍun**.

pȧṭ^{i}-chal पंटि-छल् । और्णपटखण्डः f. a piece of woollen cloth. **-jŏrāba** -ज्वराब । और्णमयपादत्राणम् m. a stocking of this cloth. **-kurta** -कुर्त । और्णपटभागः m. a piece of such cloth sufficient for making a coat. **-paijāma** -पैजाम । और्णाधरांशुकम् m. drawers made of such cloth. **-thān** -थान् । और्णपटः m. a length of such cloth, woollen cloth in the piece. **-t^{a}r** -तर् f. a narrow strip of woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 162). **-ṭsādar** -चादर् । और्णप्रावरणम् f. a wrapper-sheet ('chudder') of such cloth. **-wān** -वान् । और्णपटसंतानयन्त्रम् m. a shop where such cloth is sold; a machine for stretching such cloth. **-wôn^{u}** -वोनु । और्णपटविक्रेता m. a seller of such cloth. **-wôwur^{u}** -वोवुरु । और्णपटतन्तुवायः m. a weaver of such cloth. और्णपटमयः adj. (f. **-paṭic^{ü}**) **-paṭyuk^{u}** -पट्युकु । -पटिचू), of, or belonging to, woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 57); made of such cloth.

pôṭ^{u} पोट् । कौशेयतन्तुसमूहः m. (sg. ag. **pöṭ^{i} 1** पांटि), silk (the filament) (for particulars of the silk produced in Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *pôṭ*) (L. 464); silk cloth (Gr.M., Rām. 1758); used met. for any fine thread-like substance in compounds such as **kukili-pôṭ^{u}**, 'cuckoo's silk,' a kind of grass (p. 433*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1808).

pöṭ^{i}-dāv पांटि-दाव् । कौशेयतन्तुः f. a piece of silk

thread (a yard or so long), a needle-full of silk thread. **-dôwu** -दोवु । कौशेयडोरकविशेषः m. silk thread (for embroidery or the like). **-garī** -गरी । हारादिग्रन्थनशिल्पवृत्तिः f. the profession of working in silk braid (e.g. for making necklaces or the like). **-goru** गरु । मालाग्रथनकारः m. a maker of silk braid or thread (for necklaces or the like). **-gåri-bāy** -गरि-बाय् । हारबन्धकस्त्री f. his wife. **-göṭsü** -ग्वंचू । कौशेयगुम्फः f. the silk-cocoon (El. *pāt-guts*). **-kyomu** -क्युमु । कृमिविशेषः m. the silkworm (El. *pāt-kyum*, L. 464). **-pana-dāv** -पन-दाव् f., i.q. **-dāv**, ab. (El. *pāt-pandáo*, m. silk thread). **-poshu** -पोशु । कौशेयदशाः m. a silk fringe (on a garment or the like). **-thān** -थान् m. silk-cloth in the piece, silk cloth (El.).

pāṭyuku पाट्युकु । कौशेयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pāṭicü** पाटिचू), of, or belonging to, silk.

pöṭ (? spelling) m. worship (El. probably incorrect for **pāṭh**, q.v.); manner, mode (El. probably for **pöṭhi**, q.v.).

pöṭi 2 पांटि in the following:— **pöṭi marüñü** पांटि मरंञू । इष्टाप्तिः f.inf. the object (of any action) to be obtained (esp. when dishonestly). —**mārüñü** —मारंञू । अपहृत्य परोक्षपलायनम् f.inf. to take away (another's property) or undo the result (of another's action) and abscond privately (esp. when done dishonestly).

pöṭī पांटी । पाठासक्तः adj. c.g. one who is devoted to good actions, religious duties, or reading holy books.

putu पुतु । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only son referred to in terms of affection). Cf. **pöṭu** and **pūtu**.

pūtu पूतु । पोतः, सुपुत्रः m. (sg.f. **pūtsü 1** पूचू), the young of a bird, a fledgling, a chick (cf. **khisi-po**, p. 429*a*, l. 11; **kŏkar-po**, p. 132*a*, l. 43, Gr.Gr. 131; **kōtar-po**, p. 192*a*, l. 1, and Gr. Gr. id.; **kāwa-po**, p. 495*a*, l. 28, and Gr.Gr. id.; **pachin-po**, p. 679*b*, l. 38, and Gr.Gr. id.) (Rām. 97; K.Pr. 117, 118, 195); the young of any irrational animal (cf. **chira-po**, p. 165*a*, l. 9; **dãda-po**, p. 187*a*, l. 21; **gunasa-po**, p. 293*a*, l. 18; **guri-po**, p. 299*a*, l. 2; **khar-po**, p. 407*a*, l. 31; **kaṭa-po**, p. 487*a*, l. 17, and Gr.Gr. 131; **myã-po**, Gr.Gr. 131) (Gr.M.; H. ix, 3 (young of a bee); K.Pr. 104, 166); often used —° met. to indicate something small and nice, as in **chãcĕ-po** (**chãchĕ-** is a misprint), a child's rattle, p. 158*a*, l. 25; **miñe-po**, p. 585*a*, l. 43, a kiss; **mŏñĕ-po**, p. 585*b*, l. 5, id.; **muñĕ-po**, p. 585*b*, l. 39, id., see also Gr.Gr. 131 and Gr.M.; **nila-po**, a kind of pigeon, p. 633*b*, l. 16; (m.) a son (used —° after caste-names and the like) (cf. **dara-po**, p. 234*b*, l. 49, and Gr.Gr. 131; **kaula-po**, p. 436*a*, l. 33, and Gr.Gr. id.; **lōla-po**, p. 523*a*, l. 19; **ṭiki-po**, Gr.Gr. 131; **tsūra-po**, id. Cf. **chūtsü-po**, p. 166*b*, l. 31, and **kŏ-po**, p. 464*a*, l. 47); a son, a true son, a son like his father (K.Pr. 174. In Kashmīr there are said to be three kinds of sons, a *pūtu*, a son like his father; a *sŏpūtu*, a good son; and *kŏpūtu*, a bad son); esp. a worthy son, one who is a credit to his father. In **aṭa-po** (p. 53*b*, l. 12), the name of a child's game, it is not clear whether the word **pūtu** means 'a chicken' or 'a son'.

pūti-brörü पुति-ब्रांरू । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, with fine, soft, and scented rice-grain, and a white husk with red edges. **-khĕjü** -ख्यंजू । पोतकश्रेणिः f. a procession or line of young birds or chickens. **-khash** -खश् । अयत्नाघातः m. beheading a chicken; met. an easy assault on an unresisting person. **-kŏkürü** -क्रकंरू । विस्फोटरोगविशेषः f. hen and chickens, a hen surrounded by her chickens; met. a certain disease, in which a large boil is surrounded by a number of others.

pūṭu पूँटु । गुह्यम् m. the part of the body behind the pudenda, the back part of the privities.

pŭṭü पंटू । दारुपट्टिका, वस्त्रभागः, नेत्रबन्धनी, दीर्घा बेत्रभूमिः, कुङ्कुमपुष्पमध्यमशाखा f. (sg. dat. **pacĕ 2** पच्य, Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 62; for **1**, see s.v.), a small board, a small plank, a lath, a flat piece of wood (cf. **bömi-po**, p. 107*a*, l. 10; **dŏsa-yĕndra-po**, p. 252*a*, l. 48; **gālav-po**, p. 286*a*, l. 36; **nigayĕ-po**, p. 625*a*, l. 35; **nāwa-po**, p. 666*b*, l. 18; **ranga-po**, s.v. **ranga 2**; **ringa-po**, s.v. **ringa**) (El. *pat*; Gr.Gr. 10, 72; Gr.M.; W. 17; Rām. 570); a panel, a door-leaf, or the like (cf. **linga-po**, p. 526*b*, l. 26; **phālav-po**, p. 696*b*, l. 39); a black-board, such as is used in schools or such as is used, like our slate, by children learning to write (cf. **dōja-po**, p. 203*a*, l. 7; **mashĕki-po**, p. 597*a*, l. 35); a board (as a chess-board or drawing-board) (cf. **narda-po**, p. 650*a*, l. 42; **rakha-po**, s.v. **rakh**) (Śiv. 280); a tablet (cf. **rakha-po**, s.v. **rakh**) (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 62–3, 162, 213); a long strip of cloth, such as is used in making the body of a coat, a shawl, or the like (cf. **jōra-po**, p. 377*a*, l. 16; **khēshĕ-po**, p. 418*a*, l. 7; **pūtsi-po**, s.v. **pūtsü 2**; **rāda-po**, s.v. **rād 2**); a piece of cloth, such as is used for tying a wound, or applying a medicament, a bandage (cf. **ashĕd-po**, p. 49*b*, l. 9; **dīri-po**, p. 271*a*, l. 25; **drīri-po**, p. 248*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 258); a bandage over the eyes or the like (cf. **achĕn-pacĕ**, p. 9*a*, l. 13) (Rām. 1607); a square piece of cloth, such as a towel, or bathing cloth (K.Pr. 91); a field (in

cultivation) (cf. **khāha-p°**, p. 394*a*, l. 23); the stigma of the saffron flower (cf. **kŏng-p°**, p. 456*b*, l. 20); the empty husk of a grain-plant which, owing to drought, contains no grain (cf. **dā̃-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 33). **—diñ^ü** —दिञू । नेत्रपिहितिः f.inf. to place a bandage over the eyes, to blindfold (Rām. 1184, 1607; cf. **pacĕ diñĕ**, bel. **—lagüñ^ü** —लगंञू । नेत्रनिरोधः f.inf. a bandage to be applied (to the eyes), blindfolding to occur; met. dislike to be shown to one formerly an object of affection; the habit to occur of refusing help or gifts to applicants. Cf. **pacĕ lagañĕ**, bel.

pacĕ-baran पच्य-वरन् । पट्टिकावप्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-barüñ^ü** -वरंञू), a partition made of thin planks (K.Pr. 240). **-chal** -छल् f. a piece of board (Gr.Gr. 162). **-dalav** -दलव् । पट्टिकावरणबन्धः m. the joining together of boards to form a ceiling or the cover of a pit, etc. **—diñĕ** —दिञ । पट्टिकावरणम् f. pl. inf. to join together boards (to form a roof, ceiling, cover of a pit, or the like); to blindfold oneself (to another), i.e. (of a master, etc.) to experience a feeling of hostility (to a servant, etc.); cf. **püt^u diñ^ü**, ab. **-god^u** -गंडु । वृतिद्वारम् m. an opening (or window) in a boarded partition. **-god^u dyun^u** -गंडु दिनु । पट्टिकावरणबन्धः m.inf. to build up a boarded partition. **-gor^u** -गरु । पट्टिकातक्षा m. a carpenter whose business it is to saw timber into boards. **—kūcĕ** —कूच्य or **—kōcĕ** —कोच्य । पट्टिकासमुदायः f.pl. planks and pieces, a pile of planks (ready for building). Although each member of this compound is plural, owing to the whole collective idea being plural, each may be translated as singular, 'a board and a beam' (Gr.Gr. 72). **-khŏn** -खुन् । पट्टिकासमूहः m. a bundle of laths (esp. as much as can be carried under the arm). **-khünḍ^ü** -खंडू । पट्टिकाखण्डः f. a piece of a broken board. **-kôn^u** -कोनु । पट्टिकाखण्डः m. a long thin narrow piece of board, a lath (cf. **kôn^u 2**). **-kōñ^ü** -कांञू । पट्टिकासमूहः f. a bundle of laths. **—lagañĕ** —लगञ । विमुख्यसंभवः f.pl. inf. bandages to be applied, i.q. **püt^ü lagüñ^ü**, ab., q.v. **-phyur^u** -फिरु । विनिमयेन खण्डयोजना m. change of lengths of cloth (e.g. of the main pieces of the body of a coat), taking out the worn pieces and substituting others; putting in a new piece (cf. **ach^i-pacĕ-phyur^u**, p. 9*a*, l. 17). **-tilim** -तिलिम् । पट्टिकासूक्ष्मखण्डः f. a small broken piece of board. **-tālav** -तालव् । पट्टिकापटलविशेषः m. a boarded ceiling, a ceiling made up of decorated boards or planks. **-yĕnd^ar** -यंद्र । पट्टिकामयकर्तनयन्त्रम् m. a spinning-wheel made up of two or three laths.

paṭöc^i पटांचि । पट्टिका f. a board with a handle, used by plasterers for consolidating or smoothing a plastered surface.

paṭadār पटदार् । विशालपरिणाहः adj. c.g. containing width, wide in comparison with length.

path 1 पथ् । क्षेत्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **pathas** पथस्), a certain measure of land, a piece of land of such a size that it needs one *trakh* (or about nine and a half lb.) of seed grain to sow it (cf. **dā̃-path**, p. 230*b*, l. 36). —° a level piece of land generally (cf. **bumi-p°**, p. 107*b*, l. 33; in **āra-path**, p. 41*a*, l. 46, the word is f.). —° something flat (cf. **dā̃ñĕwali-p°**, p. 232*a*, l. 8; **kan-path**, p. 447*b*, l. 13). **patha-watur^u** पथ-वतुरु । क्षेत्रमितिपत्रम् m. a memorandum showing the area (measured *path* by *path*) which has been sown.

path 2 पथ् f. a path, a way, in **amara-pathi**, on the path (leading to) immortality (L.V. 70).

path 3 पथ् । पश्चात् adv. and postpos. governing abl., behind, after (cf. **dŏha-path dŏha**, day after day, day by day, p. 200*a*, l. 22; **nāwa-path nāwa**, name by name, p. 665*b*, l. 38; **pŏtus path**, s.v. **pŏtus** (L. 458 *pat*, W. 97); after, in honour of, for the sake of (Śiv. 1421, 1685; Rām. 192, 1059, 1507, 1510, 1662); (apparently governing dat.) H. vii, 10, **path wanan**, back in the forests, deep in the forests; (as adv.) afterwards (Rām. 562, 1655); cf. **patau** and **pot^u**. **—atsun** —अचुन । निवर्तनम् m.inf. to come back, turn back, return (esp. from some work which has been given up as hopeless), desist; cf. **—tsā-mot^u**, bel. **—brōṭh** —ब्रौंठ् । पूर्वापरम् adv. backwards and forwards (cf. **path brōṭh nērun**, p. 128*a*, l. 32) (Śiv. 1790); behind and before, in all directions (Śiv. 1776); cf. **pata-brōṭh**, bel. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go backwards, retreat (Rām. 1081, 1643). **—hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take the back, retire into the background, to cease to have effect (Śiv. 1237, 1843); to be defeated, to be surpassed (Śiv. 1246). **—koḍ^u-mot^u** —कडु-मतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍ^ü-mütsü** —कंडू-मंचू), repelled, driven back; caused to desist (from any work). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person) back, repel, drive back; to cause a person to desist (from any work). **-khŏr** -खुर् or **-khōr** -खोर् । पश्चात्पदावस्था, दुर्गतिः m. 'a step back', falling from riches into poverty, reduction to indigence. **-khŏr gatshun** -खुर् गछुन् or **-khōr gatshun** -खोर् गछुन् । पश्चात्पदावस्थापत्तिः, आपदापातः m.inf. indigence (after wealth) to befall. **-kāli** -कालि । पूर्वतनसमये adv. in

the time behind, i.e. very long ago, in ancient days, in olden time (L.V. 91, K. 240). **-kāli-pĕṭha** -कालि-प्यठ adv. from ancient times (Śiv. 1653). **-kölⁱ** -कांलि । पूर्वतनसमयतः adv. in ancient days, in olden time; from ancient days, from olden time. **-kālyukᵘ** -काल्युक् । पौर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **kālicᵘ** कालिचू), of, or belonging to, olden time.

path-kun पथ्-कुन् adv. or postpos. governing the dat. or abl., behind, at the back of (cf. **atha path-kun gatshun,** p. 61*b*, l. 22, and **—thawun,** p. 61*b*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 44); after (of time or place) (cf. **ami path-kun,** p. 56*a*, l. 4, or **awa path-kun,** p. 55*b*, l. 43, thereafter, thereupon) (Śiv. 70, 311); backwards (El.); in former times, formerly (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; Rām. 230, 472; K. 347); in the rear, at the back; afterwards, at the end, finally (Śiv. 1344, 1901; H. iii, 5; v, 5, 8); behind, left behind, left over and above, remaining (Śiv. 38, 1194); backwards, in the reversed position (Rām. 634, 1168).

path korᵘ-motᵘ पथ् कंरु-मंतु । पश्चात्पदमापादितः, पराजितः perf. part. (f. **—kürᵘ-mütsᵘ** —कंरू-मंचू), left behind, left over, left remaining; left behind (by others who have gone on ahead); put back, defeated, conquered. **—karun** —करुन् । अवशेषणम्, पश्चात्त्याजनम्, पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to leave (something) over and above (in a distribution or the like); (to go ahead and) leave (some one) behind (Rām. 461); to put back, defeat, conquer. **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to follow, to pursue; to follow, to seek for earnestly (Śiv. 583); to be earnestly engaged in (dat.) (K. 67). **—pahān** —पहान् । ईषत्पश्चात् adv. a little behind, a little after (of place or time) (Gr.Gr. 94). **—phērun** —फेरुन् m.inf. to turn back, return (Śiv. 1836, Rām. 207); to turn back, retreat (Rām. 1345). **—pushᵉrāwun** —पुश्रावुन् m.inf. to entrust to (with dat.), make over to (Rām. 181, cf. 664). **—path thawun** —पथ् थवुन् । पश्चान्निगूह्य गोपनम् m.inf. to keep putting behind oneself, i.e. to abstract and keep secretly for oneself, bit by bit, the whole, or part, of some collected property, to pilfer in this way. **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a person back), restrain (K. 140, 141, 1056). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain behind, to be behind, stay behind, wait (K. 261); to come in last (in a procession or the like) (Rām. 13); to refrain (from a course of conduct) (K. 1057); to remain over and above (H. xii, 23); to stand back (El. *pat roz*, impve.), to remain, endure, continue after (Rām. 28). **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । पश्चात्स्थापनम् m.inf. to put back, keep in reserve; to put back, repel (Śiv. 861). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to leave behind, abandon; to abandon thoughts of, to forgive, treat as not having occurred (Śiv. 425). **—tsalun** —च़लुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to run back, retreat, flee from some one's presence (Rām. 1342). **—tsāmotᵘ** —च़ामंतु । (पश्चात्)प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **—tsāmütsᵘ** —च़ामंचू), come back, returned (after giving up some difficult task or the like), having desisted (from); cf. **—atsun,** ab. **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause a person to turn back or desist (from something). **—tsônᵘ-motᵘ** —च़ोनु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **—tsõnᵘ-mütsᵘ** —चांनू-मंचू), one who has been caused to desist, as ab.

pata 2 पत (for **1,** see s.v.) । पश्चात्, अनन्तरम् adv. and postpos. (governing the abl. or, in the case of an, masc. nouns in the singular, and occasionally in the case of pronouns, the dat.), behind, after (in place) (cf. **arwa-p°,** p. 45*b*, l. 39; **pyāda pata lagun,** s.v. **pyāda**) (Śiv. 80, 440, 724, 759; Rām. 1038, 1699, 1760; K.Pr. 26); after (in point of time) (**ami-p°,** p. 55*a*, l. 3; H. viii, 13; xii, 11; **amiy-p°**; p. 55*b*, l. 3; **ath-p°,** p. 55*b*, l. 22; **awa-p°,** p. 55*b*, l. 41; **khādara-p°,** p. 393*b*, l. 18; **shāma-p°,** after evening, El.) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. 131, 327, 1792; Rām. 633, 637, 876–7; K. 135–6, 190, 211, 233, 256, 281, etc.; H. x, 12; xii, 16); **tath-pata** (for **tawa-p°**), after that, thereafter (K. 377); so **tas-pata,** after that (K. 627 = **tawa pata,** K. 628); after, with reference to (Śiv. 622); after, following after (Śiv. 1436; Rām. 757; K. 5, 1031, 1035; H. (dat.) ii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18; xii, 1, 7); after, following at one's heels, close to (Śiv. 1584, 1804); as adv., afterwards (K. 587, 623, 689; H. viii, 7; xi, 18; xii, 6, 10, 25; K.Pr. 167; sometimes used distributively as in **gara-p°,** in every house (p. 295*b*, l. 2; K.Pr. 29) (cf. **prath**). **—anun 2** —अनुन् (for **1,** see **pata 1**) । गतानुसारणम् m.inf. to repeat, go over (a lesson or the like previously learnt).

pata-bodᵘ पत-बंडु । पूर्वमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. (f. **-büdᵘ** -बंडू), one who, or that which, from former or ancestral times has been and still is great (in status, reputation, prosperity, or the like). **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । पारम्परिकं महत्त्वम् m. hereditary or continued greatness, etc., as ab. **—brōṭh** —ब्रोँठ् । पश्चात्पुरः adv. from back to front; cf. **path-brōṭh,** ab. **—brōṭh wuchun** —ब्रोँठ् वुछुन् । अतिप्रेमनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at from back to front; hence, to gaze over with extreme affection. **—brōṭha** —ब्रोँठ adv. behind and before (K. 1007). **—brōṭhas wuchun** —ब्रोँठस वुछुन् m.inf. to look

backwards and forwards, to look behind and before (K. 149).

pata-ḍakha पत-डख । अनुसहायः m. a back-prop, i.e. support, help. **—dōrun** —दोरुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue. **—dōranāwun** —दोरनावुन् m.inf. to cause to run after, to set in pursuit (Śiv. 1479). **-gath** -गथ् । अनुगामी adj. e.g. going behind, following; a follower, one who obeys, one who is devoted to, obedient, faithful (to).

pata gachun पत गछुन् m.inf. to follow (Rām. 927, 930; K. 693); to follow, to go subsequently to, to go (to summon a person, dat.) (K. 690); to be devoted (to), obedient (to), faithful (to) (Śiv. 1623); to go behind (a person, dat.) (Rām. 1416).

pata-kani पत-कनि । पश्चाद्भागे adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1734, K. 985); prep. governing dat. behind (El. *darwázas patah kanyi*, behind the door; W. 97, *pathkani*; K. 609). **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । पश्चाद्भागे adv., id. **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **kanicᵘ** कनिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the rear.

pata lagun पत लगुन् । अतिप्रेरणम् m.inf. to stick behind, i.e. to urge, impel vigorously; to come up close behind (a person, dat.), to follow closely (K. 417). **-lār** -लार् । अनुविघ्नः f. pursuing after, the occurrence of impediments even while in the act of accomplishing a work (Śiv. 1795). **—lārun** —लारुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue (Śiv. 307, 1395, 1466, 1606, 1626, 1684, 1753; Rām. 334, 375; K. 163, 262, 265, 285, 662, 884); **pata pata lārun,** to follow persistently, pursue (cf. **pata pata,** bel.) (Śiv. 7, 1364, 1439, 1894; K. 417, 596–7, 629).

pata-phĕran पत-फ्यरन् । सुदायविशेषः m. a customary gift of clothes sent by her parents to a bride after she has gone to her husband's house. **—pata** —पत । अनु adv. continually after (e.g. in following after a person), dogging so-and-so's footsteps (K.Pr. 56, 57; Śiv. 7, 479, 1364, 1382, 1439, 1894; Rām. 1316, 1486; K. 185, 218, 1128; H. iii, 1, 2; viii, 9; xii, 7; YZ. 109); cf. **—lārun,** ab. and **—yunᵘ**, bel. **—pata nērun** —पत नेरुन् m.inf. to go out following (a person, dat.), to follow out behind (K. 934).

pata rōzun पत रोज़ुन् । अनुसरणम् m.inf. to keep behind a person, to remain behind (El.); to keep urging a person at work; to remain behind, to survive (L.V. 67). **—sōzun** —सोज़ुन् m.inf. to send after (a person), to send (so-and-so) to (so-and-so) (Śiv. 639). **—ṭhān karun** —ठान् करुन् । अनुगोपनम् m.inf. to cover, conceal, hide (some sin or disgrace). **-thüzᵘ thavünᵘ** -थंज़ू थवंज़ू । अहन्ताविष्कारः f.inf. to display pride, arrogance, haughtiness (whether entitled to do so or not).

pata-wath पत-वथ् । परम्परानियमेन adv. by the ancient way, conformably to rule or custom. **-wathukᵘ** -वथुकु । परम्पराक्रमायातः adj. (f. **-wathücᵘ** -वथंचू), that which has come down from former times, according to old rule or custom. **—wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to arrive behind, to come up to a person from behind, (in pursuit) to reach, overtake (the person pursued, dat.) (K. 599).

pata yunᵘ पत यिनु m.inf. to follow after, to follow (a person, dat.) (K. 235, 265, 506, 649, 1125; K.Pr. 232); **pata pata yunᵘ,** to follow along after (dat.), to keep following (K. 270). **-zīrᵘ** -ज़ीरु । अनुप्रेरणा f. a push behind; urging, impelling, encouraging.

patukᵘ पतुकु । पाश्चात्यः, आनन्तर्यः adj. (f. **patücᵘ** पतंचू), of, or belonging to, behind, of past times; of behind, of the rear of, immediately behind, immediately succeeding.

paṭh पट् । पटः m. (sg. dat. **paṭas** पटस्), a long strip of cloth as it comes from the loom, cloth in the piece; a plank (El. *paṭ*); the board on which wool is spread to have a paste of rice and water rubbed into it (El. *paṭ*); the board or plank on which the dead body of a Hindū is placed and carried away to the place of cremation (El. *paṭh*); a pavement, the floor of a flagged area (L.V. 52); i.q. **paṭa** in all its senses. **—chalun** —छलुन् । व्यवहारत्यागः m.inf. to wash the cloth; met. suddenly to give up one's business (e.g. from loss of fortune, implements, etc.). **—chalith bĕhun** —छलिथ् ब्यहुन् । व्यवहारपरित्यागः m.inf., id.

paṭa-sᵃthᵃr पट-सथ्र् । स्थूलसूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-sᵃtras** -सत्रस्), stout thread (for weaving coarse cloth). **-sᵃtra-kônᵘ** -सत्र-कोनु । स्थूलपेचवतन्तुगुलिका m. a ball of this thread.

paṭukᵘ पटुकु । पटसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **paṭücᵘ** पटंचू), of, or belonging to, cloth; see also **paṭa.**

pāth 1 पाथ् m. (sg. dat. **pātas** पातस्), alighting, descending; a shedding, discharge, granting in full (Śiv. 1036, 1492, 1535, 1553, 1556, 1748, 1798, always in the compound **shĕkti-pāth,** a shedding of power, i.e. a miraculous and gracious favour. Cf. **pacha-pᵒ**, p. 679*a*, l. 23).

pāth 2 पाथ् f. (sg. dat. **pötsᵘ** पोंचू), used —ᵒ a dish, a vessel (cf. **gahᵃna-pᵒ**, p. 281*a*, l. 10).

pāṭh 1 पाठ् । स्वाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **pāṭas** पाटस्), reciting, recitation, repeating (cf. **öhī-pᵒ**, p. 17*b*, l. 10; **bata-pᵒ**, p. 137*a*, l. 46; **rᵃtsar-pᵒ**, s.v. **rᵃtsar**) (K.Pr. 182); reading, perusal, study; studying or reciting the Vēdas, etc., worship (El. *pāṭ*) (K. 484).

—**karun** —करुन् । मन्त्रपाठाद्यध्ययनम् m.inf. to read, study; to repeat or revise a lesson; to recite or repeat charms or daily portions of the Vēdas, etc. -**pūzā** -पूज़ा । स्वाध्यायार्चनाद्याचारः f. the performance of Vedic repetitions, worship, and other pious acts.

pāṭa-wôlᵘ पाट-वोलु । अनुष्ठानासक्तः m. (f. -**wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who habitually recites charms, Vedic passages, or the like.

pāṭas bĕhun̆ पाटस ब्यहुन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for a recitation, i.e. to carry out with due formality a recitation of the Vēdas, etc.

pāṭh 2 पाट् m. in **papan-pāṭh**, p. 719*b*, l. 18. Cf. **pōṭhⁱ**.

pāṭhi पाठि, see **asĕ-ti pāṭhi**, p. 95*a*, l. 14; **hōran-p°**, p. 349*b*, l. 38. In each case it is 3 sg. fut. of a verb ***pāṭhun**, not elsewhere noted; but equivalent in meaning to **pāthun**, q.v.

paith पैथ्, see **pōth**.

pĕth 1 प्यथ्, see **pyonᵘ**.

pĕth 2 प्यथ् । पित्तम् m. (sg. dat. **pĕtas** प्यतस्), the bilious humour, bile, gall (El. *pyut*) (cf. **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । विस्फोटविकारोत्पत्तिः m.inf. the bile to exude, a crop of small red boils (believed to be due to this cause) to appear.

pĕta-kiṭurᵘ प्यत-किटुरु । नेत्रपटलविस्फोटः m. a gathering in the inner eyelid caused by the bilious humour, ? a stye. -**phĕphur** -प्यफुर् । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -**phĕpharas** -प्यफरस्), a stye on the outer eyelid.

pĕth 3 प्यथ् m. (sg. dat. **pĕtas** प्यतस्), vain talk, empty chatter, i.q. **pith**, q.v., used in the following:— **pĕth pĕth** प्यथ् प्यथ् । जल्पनप्रमादः m. delirium, garrulous madness. —**pĕth lagun** —प्यथ् लगुन् । जल्पनप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. garrulous madness to attack (a person) (consisting in repeating the same thing over and over again in and out of season).

pĕṭh प्यट् । उपरि adv. and postpos. (as adv.) on the back (cf. **atha p° thawun**, p. 61*b*, l. 16; K.Pr. 227; **bāl p° hāwun**, p. 103*b*, l. 47) (L.V. 14, 15); above, up above (Gr.Gr. 152, 155, 159; Śiv. 965, 1352); in addition, also (K.Pr. 17).

(As postpos. governing dat. and occasionally the acc.) on, upon (cf. **athas-p°**, p. 66*b*, l. 3; **chambas-p°**, p. 161*b*, l. 30; **kōñᵘ-p°**, p. 461*a*, l. 5; **mas-wūcĕ-p°**, p. 595*b*, l. 22; **nakhas-p°**, p. 629*a*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 103; Śiv. 79, 116, 125, 192, 199, 210, 324, 496, 571, 1162 (governing abl.), etc.; Rām. 89, 96, 281, 354, 444, 597, 631, etc.; K. 58, 124, 161, 267, 270, 272, 331, 339, etc.; H. iii, 1; iv, 4; viii, 13; xi, 12, 16; **athⁱ-p°**, thereupon, xii, 7); above, over (Śiv. 1603, etc.; K. 5, 905; YZ. 99, 279); on, in addition to (cf. **hani-p° han**, p. 336*a*, l. 14) (Śiv. 640, 877); at, throughout (of time) (cf. **rātas-p°**, s.v. **rāth** 1) (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 1275); (directed) at (e.g. an arrow at a mark) (Rām. 999); in a certain condition (e.g. of happiness, misery, or the like) (Rām. 754, **sŏkhas-p°**, in a state of comfort, comfortable, so 825); (engaged) on, (busy) on (Rām. 960; K. 541, 617); on the point of, at the very time of (cf. **bögis-p° wātun**, p. 91*a*, l. 23); up to, till (cf. **nasti dŏgis-pĕṭh rōzun**, to wait for a blow on the nose, p. 658*b*, l. 23); up at, close up to, in the presence of (cf. **buthis-p°**, p. 143*b*, l. 26; **khōr-pĕṭh mārun**, p. 410*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 1048, 1081, 1176–7, etc.; Rām. 462, 672; K. 88, 329, 398, 465, etc.; H. iii, 4); (with a verb of motion) to, towards, up to (cf. **dayāyĕ-p° yunᵘ**, p. 267*a*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **jāyĕ-p° anun**, p. 380*a*, l. 19; **khāhas-p°**, p. 394*a*, l. 29; **pĕtis-pĕṭh wātun**, s.v. **pyotᵘ**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 63, 86, 313, 321, 374, 393 (with acc.), etc.; Rām. 622, 719, 793, 821, 887, etc.; K. 410, 490, 679, 702, 836, 838; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; xii, 2, 6, 11, 12, 14); on, in, at (cf. **ajĕ wati p°**, p. 13*b*, l. 41; **and-p°**, p. 31*b*, l. 10; **bar-p° hūñᵘ**, p. 116*b*, l. 12; **dūri-p°**, at a distance, p. 239*b*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **purūñᵘ-p° hāwun**, p. 763*b*, l. 4) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 90, 154, 356, 1036, etc.; Rām. 564, 707, 1004, 1558; K. 810–1, 995, 1115, 1162; H. v, 11, **ḍēras-p°**, (put) into a tent); (in astrology, a star) in (a certain sign) (Rām. 1280); through, by means of (**dayāyĕ-p°**, in mercy) (Śiv. 1236); on account of, for the sake of, because of, through (cf. **nahākas-p°**, p. 625*b*, l. 44) (Śiv. 111, 1015, 1137, 1184; Rām. 292, 395, 537, 752, etc.); on, founded on, based on (cf. **bāzĕ-p° thawun** or **rōzun**, p. 113*a*, ll. 6, 10; **dushĕrtas-p°**, on doubt, hesitatingly, p. 254*b*, l. 40) (Śiv. 1596); (of anger, etc.), on, directed against (Rām. 266, 282, 1215); regarding, with reference to (cf. **parilūkas-p°**, p. 759*b*, l. 9) (K. 598, 800, 1055, 1105; H. viii, 6, 8, 11, 13); on, after (cf. **dabas-p° dusᵘ**, p. 181*b*, ll. 38, 44; **dūr-p°**, after a long time, p. 238*b*, l. 36); on to, up (or down) on to (cf. **athas-p° atha dyunᵘ**, p. 66*b*, l. 5; **daras-p° khasun**, p. 234*b*, l. 40; **khōras-p° khŏr thunun**, p. 409*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 701, 704, 785, 994, 1090, 1098, 1222, 1630, etc.; Rām. 113, 190, 203, 271, 358, 387, 397, etc.; K. 83, 118, 327; H. ii, 11; iii, 5, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 1; x, 5, 7; xii, 5, 7, 21, 24).

As stated above, this postposition ordinarily governs the dative case. Occasionally, however, it governs the accusative in the same form as the nominative.

Examples (all also given above) are **and-p°**, p. 31*b*, l. 10; **bar-p°**, p. 116*b*, l. 12 (K. 995); **dūr-p°**, after a long time, p. 238*b*, l. 36, but **dūri-p°**, at a distance, p. 239*b*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **khōr-p°**, p. 410*b*, l. 15 (K. 702).

Occasionally **pĕṭh** is used as equivalent to **pĕṭha**, in the meaning of 'from on', and governing the abl. (Śiv. 1247, Rām. 274).

pĕṭh khārun पॖठ् खारुन् । प्रोन्नयनम् m.inf. to elevate (e.g. a humble person to an honourable post, or to lift something to a higher place) (cf. **kulᵘ pĕṭh pôñᵘ khārun**, p. 438*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1392, K. 931). **-kun** -कुन् । ऊर्ध्वम् adv. up, upwards, on high; above, elevated (K. 476, 516). **—pĕṭh** —पॖठ । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम् adv. higher and higher.

pĕṭha पॖठ । आदितः, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. (as adv.) from on, from off, from above (K. 890).

(As postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen.; or (in the case of a singular masculine living being) optionally the dative) from on, from off (Gr.Gr. 48; Gr.M.; W. 98; Śiv. 1108, 1878; Rām. 562, 712; K. 84, 232, 443, 716, 985, 1008); down from (L.V. 57; Śiv. 421, 501, 508, 966, 1300, 1879; Rām. 765, 974, 1352; K. 277–8, 450; H. ii, 6; iv, 5; xii, 2); from near (Gr.Gr. 48); from the midst of (Rām. 959); from (generally) (cf. **bŏna-p°**, from below, p. 110*b*, l. 20; **buthi-p° tulun**, p. 143*a*, l. 48; **buthi-p° wŏthun**, p. 143*b*, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 98; L.V. 93; Śiv. 672, 897, 1097, 1176; K. 593, 1047; H. ii, 2; v, 7; xi, 3); beginning from, continuing from, ever since (cf. **ödⁱ-p°**, p. 14*a*, l. 1; **anda-p°**, p. 32*a*, ll. 3, 4; **ȧzⁱki-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 45; **brōṭha-p°**, p. 128*a*, l. 44; **dahi warihĕ p°**, p. 200*b*, l. 11; **kāla-p°**, p. 434*a*, l. 25; **mainay-kāla-p°**, p. 583*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340, 1553; Rām. 348, 1715; K. 244, 782, 1148); out of; on, upon (= **pĕṭh**) (cf. **rāth pĕṭha pĕñᵘ**, s.v. **rāth** 2) (K. 234; H. v, 9; x, 3, 10).

Also used with adverbs, as in **az-pĕṭha**, p. 74*a*, l. 21 (K. 63); **ȧzⁱ-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 39; **huti-p°**, p. 356*a*, l. 34; **kana-p°**, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **kati-p°**, p. 483*b*, l. 37, whence?; so **tati-p°**, thence; **yĕti-p°**, whence; **yiti-p°**, hence (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 244).

pĕṭha bŏna पॖठ बॖन adv. from above and from below, from top to bottom (L.V. 17). **-kani** -कनि । उपरि(ऊर्ध्व)भागे adv. above; on the top of (H. viii, 1); in front; (down) from the top (K.Pr. 27); pre-eminently; from the first, from the beginning (Śiv. 1716). **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । उपरि adv., id. **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । उपरितनः adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ** -कनिचू), of, or belonging to, above; upper, higher; pre-eminent, chief. **—pĕṭha** —पॖठ । उपरित उपरितः adv. superficially, cursorily, skimming the surface; attending to the chief points (in an argument, or the like), carrying out the chief things (without reference to detail), and so on. **-roṭᵘ** -रॊटु । उपरिपूरकः m. the act of stopping from above, impeding from aloft (e.g. something which prevents a rope which is being thrown or pulled up reaching the required height), something in the way above; (in weighing) that which is more than sufficient to balance, that which is over and above the correct weight or measure. **-raṭh** -रठ् or **pĕṭhⁱ-raṭh** पॖठि-रठ् । समतोधिकः, ऊर्ध्वनिरोधः f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi** -रटि), (in raising a pillar, pulling up a rope, or the like) that which prevents it reaching the top, that which is in the way above; (in supplying thread to be woven into cloth) an additional quantity (beyond the required weight) given in order to secure extra strong material. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain above, stand over (K. 74).

pĕṭhⁱ पॖठि adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from on, from above (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 19; **pashĕ-pĕṭhⁱ shin trāwun**, p. 777*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1165, 1401, 1725); on, upon, over, above (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Śiv. 205; Rām. 1078, 1172, 1613; K. 194; H. iii, 8; K.Pr. 127, written *piṭhi*); (with verbs of motion, etc.) over (e.g. jumping over something) (cf. **kala-p° wŏth**, p. 435*a*, l. 42 (Śiv. 1810; K. 187, 237; H. ii, 9). **-ḍakha** -डख । ऊर्ध्वाधारः m. a support from above (e.g. of something hanging). **-kani** -कनि, postpos. (governing abl.) over and above, in addition to (H. iii, 8). **-kinⁱ** -किनि । उपरिष्टात् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from above, from on (Gr.Gr. 159); above, superior to (K. 904); above, on the top of (Śiv. 166; Rām. 576, 578, 1118); above, over (K. 351, 842). **-kinⁱ dyunᵘ** -किनि दिनु । उपहारीकरणम् m.inf. to give from above, to give over and above; esp. to make an offering of some animal (such as a sheep or a goat) in order to ward off some calamity or some untoward event. **-kinⁱ lagun** -किनि लगुन् । प्रतिरूपेण उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to become an offering as ab.; (of some living being) to sacrifice oneself, or even offer one's life, for the salvation of others (from some calamity). **-man** -मन् । बलिदानविशेषः m. a certain kind of offering (in which, at midday on a Tuesday or Saturday, a mixture of seven kinds of cooked grain is left at a cross-roads). **-mana lagun** -मन लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to be cast away as an offering at a cross-roads,

as ab.; met. (of some living beast) to be abandoned as an offering to ward off some calamity, to be sent forth like a scape-goat. —**pĕṭhi** —प्यंठि । उपर्युपरि adv. along the top, skimming the top; superficially. —**pyonu** —प्यंनु । बलादाक्रमणम् m.inf. to fall (upon) from above; to fall upon, make a violent attack (upon a person). **-raṭh** -रठ् । तुल्यमानतोधिका f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi** -रटि), i.q. **pĕṭha-raṭh**, ab. **-wõñü** -वांञ्‌ । उपर्यर्जना, उपरिवृत्तिः earning over and above (e.g. additional wages, extra price, pay for extra work, etc.); additional work (added to other work). **-wāñuku** -वाञुक् । उपर्यर्जितसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **-wāñücü** -वाञ्चू), of, or belonging to, excess earnings or additional work, as ab.

pĕṭhuku प्यठुक् । ऊर्ध्वतनः, प्रारम्भिकः sg. gen. (f. **pĕṭhücü** प्यठ्‌चू), of, or belonging to, above, upper (cf. **bāla-p°**, p. 104a, l. 14); of, or belonging to, that which is upon (anything) (cf. **buthi-p°**, p. 143b, l. 5; **dĕka-p°**, p. 204b, ll. 16, 19; **hĕli-p°**, p. 364b, l. 18; **kŏchi-p°**, p. 383b, l. 21; **kuli-p°**, p. 439a, ll. 10, 13) (Śiv. 467); of, or belonging to, the beginning (of anything); beginning from; elevated, chief.

pĕṭham pĕṭh प्यठम् प्यठ् । पूरं पूरम् adv. on the top and again on the top, filling up and filling up, one on the top of the other, piling and piling up (u.w. vbs. of feeding, filling, inserting, or the like).

pĕṭhan प्यठन् । आरभ्य, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. from, starting from, beginning with (cf. **az-p°**, p. 74a, l. 32).

pĕṭhay प्यठय् । आदितः adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from the very beginning, from the very start, beginning from, continuing from, ever since (Śiv. 658); down on (as in sitting down on) (K.Pr. 31). **-bāna** -बान । आद्यः adj. c.g. the first, occurring at the very beginning, primitive; (as adv.) at the very beginning (of an action or condition). **-bānuku** -बानुक् । प्रथमारम्भसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **-bānücü** -बानचू), of, or belonging to, the very beginning, occurring at the very beginning.

pyoṭhus pĕṭh प्यठुस प्यठ् । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम् adv. upon and upon, one over the other, one on the top of the other.

pith पिथ् or (q.v.) **pĕth 3** प्यथ् । वृथा वादः m. (sg. dat. **pitas** पितस्), vain talk, useless chatter, irrelevant talk, twaddle, talking over and over again on the same subject; cf. **pitun**. —**lagun** —लगुन् । वृथा वादे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to engage in such talk. —**pith** —पिथ् । वृथावादशीलता m. the habit of indulging in such talk.

pīṭh पीठ् । पीठम् m. (sg. dat. **pīṭhas** पीठस्), a stool, seat, chair, bench; esp. a throne (cf. **badara-p°**, p. 88b, l. 16); the seat of a deity. Cf. **pyūṭhu**.

pīṭha-pūzā पीठ-पूजा । अत्यादरेण पूजनमानम् f. 'worshipping the throne', i.e. showing great reverence to a venerated person. **-wôlu** -वोलु । आदरपदस्थः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who occupies a throne; hence, one who is universally reverenced or looked up to.

pĩth पीँथ् or **pīnth** पींथ् or पीन्थ् । अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **pĩti** पीँति, Gr.Gr. 70), very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a bit cut off the tip of a finger-nail), anything very small, a trifle (cf. **kāri-p°**, p. 467a, l. 6). Cf. **pĩtar**, **pĩturu**, **pĩṭsh**, and **pyũtu**.

pithi पिथि, see **pyuthu**.

piṭhi पिठि, see **pyuṭhu**.

pīṭhi पीठि, see **pyūṭhu**.

píṭhi (K.Pr. 127), see **pĕṭhi** (p. 795b, l. 27).

pŏṭh प्वठ् । अन्त्रपुटः f. (sg. dat. **pŏṭi** प्वटि), the rectum (cf. **batakh-p°**, p. 144a, l. 50; **pánzi-p°**, p. 745b, l. 42); *prolapsus ani*, piles, hæmorrhoids (El.) (Gr.Gr. 16). —**wālüñü** —वालञ्‌ । पराजयखिन्नीकरणम् f.inf. 'to bring down the rectum', i.e. (in running a race or the like) to put a person to great exertions and defeat him. —**wasüñü** —वसञ्‌ । अतिश्रमोत्पत्तिः f.inf. the rectum to descend, to be exhausted by great exertions (e.g. by carrying a heavy load or running a race).

pŏṭa-gagürü प्वट-गग्रू । उत्तीर्यमाणान्त्रविशेषः f. 'a rectum-rat', prolapse of the rectum.

pȭth पाँथ्, **pōth** पाँथ्, or **paĩth** पैँथ् । पङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. **pȭtsü** पूँछ्), a row, a line (of people, trees, or the like) (cf. **rĕyĕ-p°**, s.v. **rĕy**); a line of letters (in a book); a row, or line of descent (of a family, etc.); a road (Gr.Gr. 22, *paĩth*). —**tshĕnüñü** —छ्यनञ्‌ । पङ्क्तिच्छेदः f.inf. a line (of people or things) to be broken; a line of descent to be broken, i.e. to fail for lack of descendants, a family to become extinct. —**tshŏṭüñü** —छ्वटञ्‌ । कुलतन्तुसंकोचः f.inf. a family to become extinct, as ab. —**tsaṭüñü** —चटञ्‌ । पङ्क्तिच्छेदनम् f.inf. to break a line (of people or things), to break off a line (of writing).

poṭhu पंठु । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. **püṭhü** पंठू, dat. **pachĕ** पछ्य), stout, plump and solid (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61b, l. 20); cf. **pūṭhu** and **pōthun**. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । पुष्टीभवनम्, साफल्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to become plump; (in some occupation) to gain successfully the fruits of one's labour.

pȭth पाँथ्, see **pōth**.

pöṭhi पांठि । प्रकारेण adv. in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode; used —° (cf. **budi-p°**, p. 85b, l. 22; **baṭa-p°**, p. 138a, l. 42; **bāzi-p°**, p. 153a, l. 13; **khörüv-p°**, p. 408b, l. 1; **kŏ-p°**, p. 464b, l. 14; **mushikas-p°**, p. 597b, l. 45; **rasa-p°**, s.v. **ras** (El.

pāt, pāṭh, manner; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 73, 156; K. 642; H. xii, 6, 7, 17).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adv. (cf. **āsān-p°**, p. 50*b*, l. 3; **awush-p°**, p. 71*b*, l. 43; **azān-p°**, p. 75*a*, l. 3; **baḍi-p°**, p. 84*b*, l. 37; **bĕdiwath-p°**, p. 89*b*, l. 6; **jān-p°**, p. 374*b*, l. 49; **kuni p°**, p. 390, l. 34; K. 375, 448, 616; **khāsa-p°**, p. 417*a*, l. 29; **khōsh-p°**, p. 418*b*, l. 4; **nĕsangā-p°**, p. 658*a*, l. 24; **pūra-p°**, p. 754*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 70, 285, 728, 1426; Rām. 55; K. 229, 645, 811; **kami p°**, how? 602, 607).

Often added to the agent case (cf. **bĕn[i]-p°**, separately, apart, p. 151*a*, l. 32; **nĕshīk[i]-p°**, fearlessly, p. 657*b*, l. 27; **phira-thur[i]-p°**, back to front, p. 702*a*, l. 8; **prakh[a]ṭ[i]-p°**, manifestly, p. 758*a*, l. 13; **prakaṭ[i]-p°**, id., p. 759*a*, l. 11; **pȧz[i]-p°**, truly, assuredly (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10; YZ. 237), s.v. **poz[u]**; **r[a]t[i]-p°**, well, rightly, properly, s.v. **r°t[u]**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1805, 1861, 1876; H. xii, 5).

Or with the agent of the genitive (cf. **kañĕ-hȧnd[i] p°**, like a stone) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 54, 753, 1164, 1440, 1806, 1808, etc.; Rām. 510, 1332, 1634, 1737; YZ. 34).

And so, added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anam-nĕnam-p°**, p. 34*b*, l. 23; **kĕtha-p°**, how? p. 488*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 52, 171, 240, 439, 490, 571, 683–4, 713–4, etc.; Rām. **kĕtha-p°**, 53–4, 111, 412, 621, etc.; **yitha-p°**, 59, 1007; K. **kĕtha-p°**, 9, 669, 799; H. **kĕtha-p°**, iii, 9; v, 8; viii, 5; x, 8; xii, 3, 24; **tithay-p°**, xii, 23; **yĕthay-p°**, xii, 22).

Cf. **pāṭh 2** in **papan-pāṭh** (p. 749*b*, l. 18) and **pŏṭhin.**

puth, incor. for **pot[u]**, q.v.

pūth पूथ् f. (sg. dat. **pūti** पूति), i.q. **pūtanā** (K. 180, 190).

puṭha पुठ । धृष्टः m. impudent, barefaced, esp. a barefaced swindler. —**pyon[u]** —प्योनु । वञ्चनम् m.inf. to swindle in a barefaced way.

pūth[i] पूथि । पुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. **pōthĕ** पोथ्य), a manuscript, a book (cf. **burza-p°**, p. 131*a*, l. 3; **nĕcha-patri-p°**, p. 621*a*, l. 34; **lŏkūṭ[u] p°**, a small book, a pamphlet, Gr.M.) (Gr.Gr. 24, 41, 46, 60, 115; Gr.M.; K. 955, 1082). **pōthi-gara** पोथि-गर m. or **-kuṭh[u]** -कुठु, m. a book-room, a library (Gr.M.).

pūṭh[u] पूठु । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. **pūṭh[ü]** पूठू, dat. **pōchĕ** पोछ्य), stout, plump (K. 636); stout, coarse, thick (cf. **nal-p°**, p. 631*b*, l. 44); cf. **poṭh[u]** and **pōṭhun**. **-hyuh[u]** -ह्युहु । अतिपुष्टः adj. (f. **pūṭh[ü]-hish[ü]** पूठू-हिशू), very plump, the most plump (of a number of similar persons or things).

pāthchāh पाथ्छाह m. a corruption of **pādshāh,** q.v., in compounds such as **jōgi-p°**, p. 371*b*, l. 16.

puṭhagī पुठगी । धार्ष्ट्यम् f. impudent cheating.

pōṭhakh पोठख् । संचयः f. (sg. dat. **pōṭhaki** पोठकि), lit. plumpness, fatness (Gr.Gr. 128); hence, accumulation of wealth (causing plumpness, fatness, etc.), the condition of being well-to-do. —**āsün[ü]** – आसंनू । गूढसंचयसंभवः f.inf. an accumulation to be made, esp. a private hoard to be collected.

pāthul[u] पाथुलु । उपत्यकाप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **pāthalis** पाथलिस), a low plain at the foot of a mountain, (El.) a valley. **pāthalyuk[u]** पाथल्युकु । उपत्यकास्थलभवः sg. gen. (f. **pāthalic[ü]** पाथलिचू), of, or belonging to, such a plain.

pĕṭhim[ü] प्यठिमू, see **pĕṭhyum[u]**.

paṭhān पठान् m. (f. **paṭhŏñ[ü]** पठांञू), a Paṭhān, an Afghān (W. 17). In Kashmīr, the f. is also used in a special sense. **paṭhŏñ[ü]** पठांञू । धृष्टा स्त्री f. a female Paṭhān (W. 17, **paṭhŏn[i]**); met. a bold woman (coarse in body and powerful).

paṭhun पठुन् । सिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **paṭhyōv** पठ्योव्), to be successfully completed, to end successfully, to turn out successfully (cf. **myāda p°**, p. 613*a*, l. 38); (of some previously untrained child, horse, or the like) to become well trained by proper discipline (cf. **atha p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 31). **paṭhyō-mot[u]** पठ्यो-मतु । सिद्धीभूतः, प्राप्तविनयः perf. part. (f. **paṭhyē-müs[ü]** पठ्ये-मंचू), successfully accomplished; well trained by undergoing appropriate discipline, well disciplined.

pāthun पाथुन् । संभूतिः conj. 3 [2 p.p. **pāthyōv** पाथ्योव्. This verb employs the fut. in the sense of the pres., and the past cond. in the sense of the past ind. Thus **pātha** पाथ, I am; **pāthahö** पाथहा, I was (Gr.Gr. 187). According to I.K. this verb is of the third conj. but a perf. part. **pôth[u]-mot[u]** is reported; see bel. Its causal is **pāthanāwun** or rarely, **pösh[a]rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173)] to be, to become, to come into existence (esp. when expected); cf. **pāthi.** **pôth[u]-mot[u]** पोथु-मतु । अवशिष्टतया संभूतः perf. part. (f. **pösh[ü]-müs[ü]** पांछू-मंचू), that which has come into existence (esp. as a by-product).

pethun m. a walk, a journey (El.) (? **pōthan 3,** q.v.).

pōṭhun पोठुन् । पुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pōṭhyōv** पोठ्योव्), to be, or become, plump, stout and solid, fat (Gr.Gr. 111, 128, 173, 246). **pōṭhyō-mot[u]** पोठ्यो-मतु । पुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (**pōṭhyē-müs[ü]** पोठ्ये-मंचू), become stout, etc., as ab.

pŏthan 1 पाँथन् । भूतावेशः m. (possession by a demon resulting in) convulsions (of a baby) (cf. **prāh-p°**, p. 757*b*, l. 1); frenzy, delirium (e.g. that occurring

through coming upon a cross-roads on a pitch-dark night, which is esp. liable to cause abortion to a pregnant woman, and is believed to be due to demoniacal possession). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । भूतावेशोद्भवः m.inf. such delirium to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । आवेशः m.inf. to cause demoniacal possession, as ab.

pŏthan 2 पॉथन् or **pŏthun** पॉथुन् । पथिकः m. (f. **pŏthün^ü** पॉथंनॄ), a traveller, one who is travelling, or one who is fond of travelling.

pŏthan 3 पॉथन् । दूरप्रवासः m. a difficult and distant journey, journeying to great distance (cf. **rĕyĕ-p°**, s.v. **rĕy**); foreign residence far from home. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । सुदूरप्रवासयापनम् m.inf. to traverse a long and difficult journey. **—karun** —करुन् । सुदूरप्रवासप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake, or go, on a long and difficult journey.

pŏṭhin पॉठिन् । प्रकारेण adv. (i.q. **pŏṭh^i**, q.v.) in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode (cf. **mushikas-p°**, p. 597b, l. 40; **rasa-p°**, s.v. **ras**; **r^ât^i-p°**, s.v. **r°t^u**) (Gr.Gr. 153; H. iii, 1; **ṭsuri-p°**, theft-like, secretly).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adverb (cf. **baḍi-p°**, p. 84b, l. 37; **bĕdiwath-p°**, p. 89b, l. 6; **bĕn^i-p°**, p. 151a, l. 32; **khāsa-p°**, p. 417a, l. 29; **nân^i-p°**, p. 640a, l. 23) (Rām. 1292).

Added to the agent case (cf. **pŏṭh^i**) (cf. **phirathur^i pŏṭhin**, p. 702a, l. 9; **prakh^ât^i-p°**, p. 758a, l. 14; **prakâṭ^i-p°**, p. 759a, l. 11); added to the agent case of the genitive (cf. **pŏṭh^i**) (Śiv. 277).

Added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anamnĕnam-p°**, p. 34b, l. 23) (Śiv. 576, 672, 790, 1668; Rām. 951, 1016, 1311, 1315, 1362; H. viii, 5, **yithay-p°**, in this very manner).

pāthanāwun पाथनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pāthanôw^u** पाथनोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pŏsh^arāwun**) (Gr.Gr. 173).

paṭhŏn^ü पठांनॄ, see **paṭhān.**

paṭh^ar 1 पथ्र् or **paṭ^ar 1** पंतर् । पत्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **paṭras** पंत्रस्. When the second member of a masculine compound, this word takes the form **waṭh^ar** वंथ्र्, Gr.Gr. 74; but, as will be seen below, there are a few exceptions) a leaf (of a plant) (esp. one large and broad) (cf. **bĕla-paṭh^ar**, p. 104b, l. 38; **padma-p°**, p. 682a, l. 17; **ala-waṭh^ar**, p. 22b, l. 44; **bŏnĕ-w°**, p. 115b, l. 39; **dachĕ-w°**, p. 186a, l. 16; **daṭ^ar^i-w°**, p. 259a, l. 23; **gula-w°**, p. 284a, l. 1; **kābayĕ-w°**, p. 382b, l. 49; **khĕla-w°**, p. 397b, l. 23, and Śiv. 1802; **khâr^i-w°**, p. 410b, l. 49; **muji-w°**, p. 558b, l. 20; **pampŏshĕ-w°**, p. 734a, l. 28, but **pampŏshĕ-paṭra**, K. 926; **pana-w°**, p. 735a, l. 23; **pŏshĕ-w°**, p. 779a, l. 47; **pil^i-pil^i-w°**, s.v. **pyul^u 1**; **paṭran-sag**, p. 567a, l. 49, and Śiv. 1430) (Gr.M.; L. 457; Śiv. 1430, 1541, 1802; K. 926); the leaf of a manuscript, book, or the like (Gr.M.); a leaf of paper (cf **khath-p°**, p. 422a, l. 47; **kŏshĕla-p°**, p. 481a, l. 1) (Gr.M.); a letter, an epistle (K. 643–4).

The fem. of this word is **paṭ^ar 2** पंतर् or **paṭ^ür^ü** (q.v.), and indicates a leaf not of large size. It does not change to **waṭ^ar** or **waṭ^ür^ü** in compounds.

paṭh^ar 2 पंथ्र् । निरास्तरणप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **paṭh^aras** पंथ्रस्), the floor, the bare floor (esp. of a room, house, or the like), the bare ground (cf. **dā̃-p°**, p. 230b, l. 41) (Gr.M. *pathur*; Rām. 358, 409, 712, 1368, 1371, 1436; K. 1144; K.Pr. 35, 215).

paṭh^ara kani पंथ्र कनि । अधस्तात् adv. on the floor, down below. **—kanyuk^u** —कन्युकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. **—kanic^ü** —कनिचॄ), of, or belonging to, on the floor, of down below, down at the bottom.

paṭh^ar^i पंथ्रि or **pathâri** पथंरि adv. on the ground, on the floor (cf. **pali ta pathâri**, p. 730a, l. 43) (Rām. 569).

pathar पथर् । अधः adv. down, below, at the bottom, on the floor (u.w. vbs. of sitting, putting, or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 925). **—bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् m.inf. to sit down, to crouch down (Rām. 287, 432, 801). **-kun** -कुन् । अधस्तात् adv. down, below, beneath (u.w. vbs. of looking at, putting, or the like). **—pāwun** —पावुन् m.inf. to throw down from a height to the bottom, to throw, or hurl, down to the ground (Śiv. 1626; H. iii, 9); to reduce to indigence, to overwhelm with misfortune. **—pyōmot^u** —प्योमतु । अधो निपतितः perf. part. (f. **—pyēmüts^ü** —प्येमंत्सॄ), fallen down, fallen from a height to the bottom; reduced to indigence, overwhelmed by misfortune. **—pyon^u** —प्यनु । अधः पातः m.inf. to fall from a height to the bottom, to fall down (Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; H. ii, 11; YZ. 32, 377); to be reduced to indigence, to be overwhelmed by misfortune. **—wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to descend to the ground (Rām. 1180); to fall to the ground (H. ii, 3); to dismount (from a horse or the like) (Śiv. 788).

pāth^ar पाथर् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. **pātras** पात्रस्), a vessel, pot, dish (cf. **pŏth^ar** and **pŏt^ar**); a fit or worthy person, a 'chosen vessel' (learned, well conducted, contented, merciful, courteous, and the like) (cf. **prayĕma-p°**, p. 774a, l. 34).

pathur पथुर् or **pathur^u** पथुरु । स्थण्डिलम् m. (sg. dat. **patharas** पथरस् or **patharis** पथरिस्), a levelled area (such as the floor of a room, a courtyard of a house, or

a levelled piece of ground near a house), bare ground (cf. **dā̃-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 43); the spreading or scattering here and there of things lying or thrown about on the ground (cf. **pōshĕ-p°**, p. 779*a*, l. 12).

pathărⁱ gatshun पथॅरि गछुन् । पद्गतिः m.inf. to go on the level ground, i.e. to go by land (instead of by boat), to go afoot. —**karănⁱ** —करॅनि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपणम् m. pl. inf. to make scatterings, to scatter about (e.g. to scatter hither and thither heaped up grain, and so to render it valueless). —**wöñᵘ** —वांञू । अधस्तनस्थण्डिलप्राये adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground.

pathᵘrᵘ पथ्रू f. a level piece of ground, a plateau (cf. **gŏgᵃji-p°**, p. 279*a*, l. 21; and **pathur**) (L. 460, *patri*); the spreading or scattering about of things lying or fallen on the ground, the accumulation of such in a number of small heaps (cf. **dāsa-p°**, p. 252*a*, l. 25; **dōtha-p°**, p. 258*a*, l. 5; and **pathur**).

pathᵘrᵘ पथ्रू f. a small village, a hamlet, in **āra-p°**, p. 41*a*, l. 48, q.v. (prob. the same as the preceding).

pĕthᵃr प्यथर् or **pĕtᵃr** प्यतर् । पितृव्यः m. a paternal uncle, a father's brother (El. *pitar*) (Rām. 1555). His wife is **pĕcĕñ**, q.v. **pĕtᵃra-bāpathᵃruth** प्यतर-बापथ्रथ् । पितृव्यभ्रात्रेयसंबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-bāpathᵃratas** -बापथ्रतस्), the relationship of paternal uncle and nephew.

pŏthᵃr प्वथर् or **pŏtᵃr** प्वतर् (also spelt **pu°** पु°) । पुत्रः m. a son (cf. **kŏl-p°**, p. 437*a*, l. 4; **möl̃ⁱ-p°**, p. 566*b*, l. 26; **rāza-p°**, s.v. **rāza**). (sg. dat. **pŏtras** प्वत्रस्), (Gr.Gr. 51, 72, 143; Gr.M. *putr*) (Śiv. 919; Rām. 1138; K. 488, 543, 545, 594, 620, 623, 894, 1067; YZ. 155, 464, 466; K.Pr. 91); esp. a good son, a well-behaved son.

pŏtra-bŏchᵘ प्वत्र-बॊछु । अत्यभीप्सितपुत्रः adj. (f. **-bŏchᵘ** -बॊछू), one who hungers for a son, one who longs for a son (K.Pr. 174); one who is tenderly absorbed in an only much-longed-for son, whom one fears to lose (K. 137). **-bŏchĕr** -बॊछर् । पुत्रात्यभीप्सा m. longing for a son. **-bata** -बत । पुत्रभरणम् m. 'son's boiled rice', i.e. the bringing up and supporting a son. **-bāv** -बाव् । पुत्रभवनम् m. the becoming a son, the being born as a son (to so-and-so) (K. 26–7, 95). **-dôdᵘ** -दोदु । पुत्राभीप्साखेदः m. pain for a son, intense longing for a son; the sorrow caused by having an unworthy son, or by losing a beloved son (K. 501, YZ. 417); intense love for, or anxiety concerning, a son (K. 817, K.Pr. 65). **-dag** -दग् । पुत्रमरणदुःखम् f. 'a son-blow', the grief, or pangs, caused by a son's death; the pains of travail (K.Pr. 126). **-dag pĕñᵘ** -दग् प्यञू । पुत्रदुःखापातः f.inf. the sorrow on account of a son's death to fall (on a person). **-dagal** -दगल् । अनुभूतपुत्रदुःखः adj. c.g. one who suffers from grief at the loss of a son. **-dŏkh** -द्वख् । पुत्रशोकः m. grief caused by a son's death. **-gāsh** -गाश् । पुत्रसौख्यम् m. 'son-brightness', the joy caused by the birth (or existence, or recovery from illness, etc.) of a son, or on hearing by parents praise of a son. **-kār** -कार् । पुत्रकर्तव्यता m. the duties of a son (towards his parents) (Rām. 1248). **-karm** -कर्म् । पुत्रव्यापारः m. the conduct or duties of a son (to his parents); filial conduct; the obsequial duties of a son at his parents' death; met. the filial conduct of a servant to his master, of a pupil to his master, or the like. **-māgay** -माँगय् । पुत्रभिक्षा f. prayers for a son (to a holy man, a physician, a god, or the like); prayer for a son (i.e. asking a person for a son, with a view to adoption). **-möjⁱ** -मांजि or **-möjᵘ** -मांजू । पुत्रवती f. a son's mother (K. 143); esp. a woman who is the mother of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-marun** -मरुन् m. 'a son-death', a despicable son (K. 22). **-ponᵘ pyonᵘ** -पॊनु प्यॊनु । पुत्रमरणापातः m.inf. the agony in the heart caused by the death of a son to fall (on a person), see **ponᵘ 2**. **-pĕnd** -प्यंड् । पुत्रपिण्डम् m. the ball or lump of rice offered by a son to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*; the ceremony of making this offering. **-shūkh** -शूख् m. (sg. dat. **-shūkas** -शूकस्), grief for a son (e.g. one who is dead) (K. 489). **-sath** -सथ् । पुत्राशा f. (sg. dat. **-sütsᵘ** -संचू), the hope (of bliss in this world and the next) caused by the existence or birth of a son. **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । पुत्रवत्ता m. richness in sons, the possession of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-sāway** -सावय् । पुत्रसौख्यम् m. happiness caused by the possession of a satisfactory son. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । पुत्रवदाचरणम् m. son-hood, filial behaviour, conduct of a son, or (to non-parents) like that of a son (Gr.Gr. 233). **-tandal** -तंदल् । पुत्रबाहुल्यम् f. the possession (by one person) of numerous sons. **-trēsh** -त्रेश् । पुत्रकर्तृकतर्पणादिविधिः f. libations and other obsequial ceremonies performed by a son for his father's happiness in the next world. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । जातपुत्रः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has a son, or who has just got a son, esp. a virtuous son. **-zāy** -ज़ाय् । पुत्रजन्मोत्सवः f. the birth of a son (K. 95, 102, 129); the festival on the birth of a son.

pŏthᵒrᵘ प्वथरु adj. (f. **pŏthᵘrᵘ** प्वथ्रू), one of the forms which **pŏthᵃr** (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in **pöntsa-pŏthᵘrᵘ**, possessing five sons, see p. 743*a*, l. 30. Cf. **pŏtur.**

pöthᵃr पाथर् । रूपकम् m. (sg. dat. **pöthᵃras** पाथरस्), (originally) a vessel, dish, or similar utensil (cf. **pāthᵃr**

and **pötᵃr**) ; hence, the collection or arrangement of all the utensils required for any specific purpose (cf. **hurⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 347*a*, l. 9 ; **kuna-pᵒ**, p. 453*b*, l. 8) ; a collection, or group, of people genl. (cf. **mŏnḍa-pᵒ**, p. 574*a*, l. 43 ; **matsa-pᵒ**, p. 602*b*, l. 16) ; a character in a dramatic performance, a *dramatis persona* (cf. **jūgⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 371*b*, l. 20) ; (Śiv. 1705) ; **—ᵒ** conduct such as that of the first member of the compound, the actions or conduct of such a person (cf. **barbuzⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 119*a*, l. 44 ; **bözⁱgar-pᵒ**, p. 152*b*, l. 25 ; **canaphälⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 172*a*, l. 27 ; **dŏda-shurⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 190*a*, l. 21 ; **däjⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 202*b*, l. 22 ; **dāri-dajĕ-pᵒ**, p. 238*b*, l. 23 ; **kŏ-pöthar**, p. 464*b*, l. 16 ; **mätⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 602*a*, l. 48 ; **matsa-pᵒ**, p. 602*b*, l. 16 ; **phakīr-pᵒ**, p. 690*b*, l. 1 ; **phäshⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 712*b*, l. 38 ; **pasörⁱ-pᵒ**, p. 783*b*, l. 40) ; **—ᵒ** the conduct or actions of a person following a certain (esp. the dramatic) profession (cf. **baca-pᵒ**, p. 79*a*, l. 21 ; **bāḍa-pᵒ**, p. 82*a*, l. 36 ; **darza-pᵒ**, p. 251*a*, l. 46 ; **maskhara-pᵒ**, p. 599*a*, l. 28) ; the conduct or duties, generally associated with a person, or the circumstances generally associated with any action (cf. **marda-pᵒ**, p. 589*b*, l. 30 ; **nēthᵃr-pᵒ**, p. 661*b*, l. 50). **—atsun** —अचुन् । रूपकोद्भाव: m.inf. to enter a character, to act in the character of someone else, to assume another's character. **—karänⁱ** —करंनि । निषेधाभासनम् m. pl. inf. to make pretences, to pretend refusal (e.g. when pressed to eat or take some enjoyment, and desirous of complying, to affect want of desire). **—karanāwun** —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause dramatic characters to be assumed, to arrange a dramatic representation (K. 957). **—lagun** —लगुन् । पात्रसमापात: m.inf. (when something insignificant is falsely reported to be very important or in great quantity) a great crowd (of sightseers, customers, or the like) to assemble. **—tsānun** —त्सानुन् । अनुरूपोत्कर्षविधानम् m.inf. 'to cause a character to enter', to exaggerate the virtues or vices (of any person or thing). **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । पात्रपक्षविस्तार: m.inf. (in order to cheat) to spread abroad false information regarding some inferior article, action, or the like.

pöthᵃras atsun पाथ्रस अचुन् । व्यवहारयोग: m.inf. to enter the practice (of some business), to set to work on a certain course of conduct.

paṭhᵃran पंठ्रन् । विनयप्राप्ति: f. (sg. dat. **paṭhᵃrüñᵘ** पंठ्रंञ्), cleansing, remove dirt ; the process of gutting (fishes) ; breaking in, training (esp. of some one ill-mannered).

paṭhᵃrun पंठ्रुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭhᵒrᵘ** पंठ्रु), to cleanse, remove dirt (cf. **atha pᵒ**, p. 61*b*, l. 34) ; to gut (fish) (Gr.Gr. 7) ; to break in, train, put into order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person, or animal, or disorderly thing). **paṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** पंठ्रु-मंतु । पूतीकृत: perf. part. (f. **paṭhᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** पंठ्रू-मंच़ू), cleansed ; gutted ; trained, broken in.

pīṭhᵃran पीठ्रन् । सशिक्षं प्रतिक्षेप: f. (sg. dat. **pīṭhᵃrüñᵘ** पीठ्रंञ्), criticism, admonishing, reproving, pointing out defects (including the idea of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pīṭhᵃrun पीठ्रुन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेप: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyūṭhᵒrᵘ** प्यूठ्रु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize defects, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pūṭhᵃran पूठ्रन् । पुष्टीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **pūṭhᵃrüñᵘ** पूठ्रंञ्), fattening, making fat, nourishing, making prosperous.

pūṭhᵃrun पूठ्रुन् । पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūṭhᵒrᵘ** पूठ्रु), to fatten, make fat, feed up ; to make (a business) prosper. **pūṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** पूठ्रु-मंतु । पुष्टिमापादित: perf. part. (f. **pūṭhᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** पूठ्रू-मंच़ू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pīṭharĕñ पीठर्यञ् । अत्यादरपदस्थिता f. a woman of high character and high rank.

paṭhᵃrāwun पंठ्रावुन् । विनयदानम्, क्षालनम्, साधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭhᵃrôwᵘ** पंठ्रोवु), to cleanse, remove dirt ; to gut (fishes) ; to break in, train, put in order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person or animal, or disorderly thing) ; to set oneself at, or to begin, any work ; to arrange, put in order (cf. **kakav pᵒ**, p. 433*a*, l. 2). **paṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** पंठ्रोवु-मंतु । समाप्तसंस्कारविधान: perf. part. (f. **paṭhᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** पंठ्रांवू-मंच़ू), cleansed ; (of work) set to at.

pīṭhᵃrāwun पीठ्रावुन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेप: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīṭhᵃrôwᵘ** पीठ्रोवु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction).

pūṭhᵃrāwun पूठ्रावुन् । पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūṭhᵃrôwᵘ** पूठ्रोवु), to fatten, make fat, feed up (Gr.Gr. 173) ; to make (a business) prosper. **pūṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** पूठ्रोवु-मंतु । स्थूलीकृत: perf. part. (f. **pūṭhᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** पूठ्रांवू-मंच़ू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pithis पिथिस, see **pyuthᵘ**.

piṭhis पिठिस, see **pyuṭhᵘ**.

pīṭhis पीठिस, see **pyūṭhᵘ**.

pāthshöhī पाथ्शाही (= پادشاهی) f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. **pādshöhī** and **pātashöhī**). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ् f.inf. to rule (in or over), to reign (*Rām.* 1739).

pĕṭhôwul प्यठोवुल् । अतद्वृत्तिरधिकारविधाता m. one who interferes by giving advice or instructions to those not

under his orders, one who takes upon himself authority to which he is not entitled.

pĕṭhôwulī प्यठोवुली । अतन्नावे प्रेरणाधिकारिता f. taking upon oneself authority to which one is not entitled.

pōṭhawun^{u} प्योठवुनु । पुष्टीभवन n.ag. (**pōṭhavün^{ü}** पोठवंनू), a person or thing which is gradually becoming fat, thick, strong; (of a business) becoming prosperous.

paṭhwör^{i} पट्वारि m. a village accountant, the official who keeps the village fiscal registers, a land steward (H. ix, 10). I.q. **paṭwöri,** q.v.

pĕṭhyum^{u} प्यठ्युम् । ऊर्ध्वसंबन्धी adj. (f. **pĕṭhim^{ü}** प्यठिमू), of, or belonging to, above, topmost, upper, first (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 18).

paṭ^{ü}j^{ü} पटजू । उडुपिका f. a leaf or straw mat (cf. **kh^{a}ra-p^{o},** p. 406b, l. 45; **rĕka-p^{o},** s.v. **rĕkh**) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146; K.Pr. 49, 215); any flat support (cf. **nöh^{i}-p^{o},** p. 625b, l. 16). This word is f. of **paṭul^{u},** q.v.

pŏṭ^{ü}j^{ü} प्वतजू । पुत्तलिका f. (f. of **pŏtul^{u}** प्वतुलु, q.v.), a puppet, a child's doll; an image, an idol.

pātakī पातकी । पापाचारः m. a sinner, a person who habitually commits sins.

paṭök^{i} पटांकि or **pŏṭök^{i}** प्वटांकि । काष्ठपट्टिका, वर्धकिवस्तु f. a black wooden board with a handle, used like a slate in school, on which boys write with a white ink made of chalk; a small longish board with a handle, used for flogging schoolboys; a kind of tool used by carpenters for carving large boards, a kind of broad chisel. Cf. **paṭākh, paṭös^{i},** and **pŏṭös^{i}.**

patökī पतांकी m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). Cf. **lāp.**

paṭākh पटाख् । आयुधविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **paṭākas** पटाकस), a kind of straight two-edged sword. Cf. **paṭök^{i}, paṭös^{i},** and **pŏṭös^{i}.**

pātukh पातुख् । पातकः m. (sg. dat. **pātakas** पातकस), going to hell, experiencing the tortures of hell; experiencing any evil-smelling and filthy place; suffering from any dangerous disease, trouble, or extreme poverty.

pō̃ṭakh पाँटख् f. (sg. dat. **pō̃ṭaki** पाँटकि), a small piece of wool (K.Pr. 224, *ponṭak*).

paṭal पटल् । अध्यायः m. a chapter, or section, of a book.

pātāl पाताल् । पाताललोकः m. hell (in Hinduism), the name of the lowest of the seven hells (Śiv. 246, 704, 856, 985, 1214, 1254, 1412, 1664; Rām. 21, 516, 562, 606, 924, 1009, 1106, 1716, 1725; K. 632).

pātöl^{i}-kôn^{u} पातांलि-कोनु । वक्राधःकनीनिकः adj. (f. **-kön^{ü}** -कांनू), one who squints downwards, i.e. the pupils of whose eyes are always turned downwards when they should be horizontal.

pātāluk^{u} पातालुकु । पातालसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pātālüc^{ü}** पातालंचू), of, or belonging to, hell, hellish, hell-begotten.

pat^{i}la पतिल । स्थालीविशेषः m. a kind of copper or bell-metal pot or pan with a wide mouth (the *patīla* of India), used for cooking. According to El. (s.vv. *paitila* and *patila*) it is a Musalmān vessel corresponding to the Hindū **bahugun,** q.v. It is used as a teapot.

patol^{u} पतलु or **pŏtol^{u}** प्वतलु m. a large doll (cf. **kāwa-patol^{u},** p. 495a, l. 30). Cf. **pŏt^{ü}j^{ü}** and **pŏtul^{u}.**

paṭul^{u} पटुलु । उडुपम् m. a mat made of pieces of wood and reeds built up together; a similarly made raft (for crossing a river or the like) (cf. **nar-p^{o},** p. 646a, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146). Cf. **paṭ^{ü}j^{ü}.**

pŏṭal प्वटल् । गुदान्त्रविकृतियुक्तः m. one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or from piles.

pō̃tal पाँतल् । बद्धपङ्क्तियुतः adj. c.g. (of a sheet of paper or the like) covered with ruled lines.

pō̃ṭal पाँटल् । मूढवृत्तिः m. a man who is stupid by nature, lazy and wanting in intelligence. **—gaṭhun** —गछुन् । मूढवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid, to be put to shame by exposing one's ignorance, to be defeated in a discussion. **—karun** —करुन् । निरुत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. utterly to put to silence or defeat in an argument.

pŏtol^{u} प्वतलु, see **patol^{u}.**

pŏtul^{u} प्वतुलु, **putul^{u}** पुतुलु, or **putol^{u}** पुतलु । शिलामयी मूर्तिः m. a statue (of stone), an idol, image, effigy (Gr.Gr. 145; H. iv, 6; YZ. 480; K.Pr. 29); met. a stupid, lumpish, fellow (cf. **brēṭha-p^{o},** p. 128a, l. 3). Cf. **pŏt^{ü}j^{ü}.**

putal-khāna पुतल्-खान m. a temple, or room, in which idols are worshipped (H. vi, 4).

putul^{u} पुतुलु in **l^{a}tul^{u} putul^{u},** p. 538b, l. 9. Another form of **pŏtul^{u},** q.v.

pŏṭilad प्वटिलद् । उत्तीर्यमाणान्त्रविकृतियुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **pŏṭiladin** प्वटिलदिञ्), one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or hæmorrhoids.

patau-lākan पतौ-लाकन्, see **patau.**

patim पतिम्, **patim^{ü}** पतिमू, see **patyum^{u}.**

patum (El.), for **patyum^{u},** q.v.

pitāmbar पीताम्बर् m. he who wears a yellow garment, a N. of the god Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 344, 793, 1168, 1440).

pitāmah पितामह m. a grandfather (K. 1035).

paṭan पटन् । पत्तनम् m. a quarter of a town, esp. one which has lately become inhabited; N. of an important village about fourteen miles north-west of Śrīnagar.

paṭun पटुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **paṭyōv** प्ट्योव्), to obtain the result of a task undertaken, to achieve,

succeed in one's efforts. **paṭyō-mot^{u}** पथ्यो-मंतु । पर्याप्तः perf. part. (f. **paṭyē-müṭs^{ü}** पथ्ये-मंच़ू), achieved.

pātun पातुन् in **pātun pyon^{u}** पातुन् प्यंनु । उपतापः m.inf. grief, mourning, distress, to fall (upon a person), esp. from jealousy at another's success.

pitun पितुन् । श्रान्तीभवनम् m. (sg. dat. **pitanas** पितनस्), the becoming weary in importunity or urging, unavailing urging on an unwilling worker or giver. Cf. **pīṭun.**

piṭun पिटुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuṭ^{u}** पिटु; 2 p.p. **picyōv** पिच्योव्. This verb is impersonal, e.g. **pyuṭun** पिटुन्, it was lamented by him, i.e. he lamented), to lament, bewail. **piṭani bĕhun** पिटनि ब्यहुन् । परिदेवनम् m.inf. to sit for lamentation, to bewail.

pīṭun पीटुन् । समीचाखेदाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pīṭyōv** पीट्योव्), to be wearied by another's delay, wait wearily, to be wearied by a long enquiry into some urgent work; cf. **pitun.** **pīṭyō-mot^{u}** पीट्यो-मंतु । प्रतीचया खिन्नः perf. part. (f. **pīṭyē-müṭs^{ü}** पीट्ये-मंच़ू), wearied by waiting.

pūtanā पूतना f. N. of a female demon who attempted to kill Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), but who was killed by him (Śiv. 1321, 1371, 1381, 1387; K. 105 ff.). This person is also called **pūth,** q.v.

patang 1 पतंग् m. a moth (El.); a bird; a paper kite (Gr.M.). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । क्रीडाविशेषः m.inf. to fly a kite.

patang 2 पतंग् । शीघ्रगतिः adj. c.g. swift as a bird, swift going, swift, speedy.

piṭanāwun पिटनावुन् । परितापापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭanôw^{u}** पिटनोवु), to cause (a person) to lament, to distress, to harrow, torment.

pīṭanāwun पीटनावुन् । खेदनम् (1 p.p. **pīṭanôw^{u}** पीटनोवु), to weary (a person) by causing him to wait, to keep a person dancing attendance. **pīṭanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** पीटनोवु-मंतु । खेदितः perf. part. (f. **pīṭanöv^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** पीटनोवू-मंच़ू), wearied, as ab.

paṭiñ पटिञ् । कवरी f. a braid, or fillet, of hair, worn by women in a bow-shaped form on each side of the forehead, generally worn by prostitutes (El. *paṭyini.* According to El. it is worn by Paṇḍitānīs). **paṭ^{i}ñĕ thawañĕ** पटिञ थवंञ । कवरी प्रसाधनम् f. pl. inf. to arrange hair in this fashion.

putüñ^{ü} पुतञू, in **putañĕ àch^{i} gaṭshañĕ** पुतञ अछि गछञ । चिरप्रतीचणादृष्टिश्रमः f. pl. inf. the eyes to become weary with looking for someone whose arriyal is longed for.

... टिञल् । कवरीवेशशाली adj. c.g. one who habitually wears hair braided in a bow-shape on each side of the forehead (see **paṭiñ**). This method of wearing the hair is principally adopted by dancers and prostitutes.

paṭ^{a}r 1 पंतर् । पत्रम् m. a leaf, i.q. **paṭh^{a}r 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 1430, 1541).

paṭ^{a}r 2 पंतर्, also written **paṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** पंतरू । पत्रिका, लताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **paṭri** पंत्रि), a leaf (of a plant) (not a large one) (cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-p°**, p. 279*a*, l. 23; **muji-p°**, p. 558*b*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 74); a leaf of a book; a leaf of paper (cf. **jaman-p°**, p. 374*a*, l. 36); esp. the leaf of the cinnamon shrub (El. *patra* m., but properly f.pl.) (*Cinnamomum albiflorum*). This is said to be eaten by musk-deer, and to be the cause of the production of musk. It is used in Hindū religious worship. Cf. **paṭh^{a}r 1,** of which it is the fem. in a diminutive sense. Note that, while **paṭh^{a}r** becomes **waṭh^{a}r,** when the second member of a compound word, **paṭ^{a}r,** in such a position, remains unchanged.

paṭri-kāṭh पंत्रि-काठ् । लताविशेषकाष्ठम् m. the wood of the cinnamon tree. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । लताविशेषक्षुपः m. the cinnamon shrub.

patri, see **path^{ü}r^{ü}.**

paṭôr^{u} पटोरु or **pŏṭôr^{u}** प्वटोरु । असंबद्धं(समासायोगं वा)-जल्पनशीलः adj. (f. **paṭör^{ü}** पटोरू), one who is in the habit of chattering nonsensical absurdities (e.g. to amuse or to cheat people); one who talks through his (or her) nose, one who speaks nasally (cf. **khũ̄kha-p°,** p. 395*b*, l. 22).

paṭ^{ü}r^{ü} पटरू । तरणोपायपट्टिका f. a plank over a water channel (used like a bridge); a hanging shelf.

paṭ^{ü}r^{ü} पंतरू, see **paṭ^{a}r 2.**

pĕṭ^{a}r प्यंतर्, see **pĕṭhar.**

pĕtur प्यतुर् or **pitur 1** पितुर् । पितृगणः m. (pl. nom. **pĕt^{a}r** प्यतर् or (K. 1043) **pitar** पितर्), a deceased ancestor (to whom libations are made in obsequial rites), manes (cf. **diva-p°**, p. 261*b*, l. 30) (Śiv. 116[illegible] 1430; Rām. 311; K. 1043).

pĕt^{a}ra-bög^{i} प्यतर-बोगि । पितृगणनिमित्तकः adv. for the sake of an ancestor (e.g. a libation), of, or connected with, an ancestor. **-bàkt^{i}** -बंक्ति । पितृभक्तः m. one who is devoted to (offering libations to) the manes. **-dŏh** -दह् । पितृदिनम् m. the day on which libations are offered to the manes. **-pach** -पछ् । पितृपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पछस्), the (dark) fortnight (of the month of Öshid, i.e. Skt. *Āśvina* = September–October) during which libations are offered to the manes. **-phāka** -फाक । पितृगणव्रतम् m. a fast in honour of, or on behalf of, the manes (such as that held on the anniversary of the death of an ancestor). **-shā**[illegible]

-शाप् । पितृशापः m. (sg. dat. **-shāpas -शापस**), the curse of the manes, i.e. the curse (and its consequences) incurred by a son who has neglected to offer the customary libations to the manes.

pĕtᵃri-kāgᵘrᵘ प्यतरि-काँगुरु । श्राद्धाहगणनापत्रम् f. the ancestor-brazier, a name given to the paper on which a family priest who conducts the libation-ceremonies keeps a record of the family ancestors. **-nĕmatⁱ** -न्यमति । पितृगणनिमित्तम् adv. for the sake of the manes (e.g. a libation).

pitru पितृ m. a deceased ancestor, i.q. **pĕtur,** q.v. in **pitrulūkh** deceased ancestors (Rām. 311).

piṭāra पिटार । पिटकः m. a large kind of covered basket, a portmanteau (K.Pr. 189).

pīⁿtᵃr पीँतर् or **pīntᵃr** पीन्तर् । अत्यल्पमात्रा f. a very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small. Cf. **pīth, pīturᵘ, pīsh, pyūtᵘ.**

pitur 2 पितुर् or **piturᵘ 1** पितुरु । सपिण्डः m. (pl. nom. **pitar** पितर् (Rām. 311); **pitᵃrⁱ** पितरि (K. 541); f. **pitarĕñᵘ** पितर्यञू), a near kinsman by blood, a cousin (mutual hostility is considered usual between kinsfolk) (cf. **öshorᵘ-pᵒ,** p. 49*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 144, wrongly translated 'father'; Rām. 1038, fem.; K.Pr. 119, 130, 171). **—guturᵘ** —गुतुरु । सपिण्डवर्ग्यः m. belonging to the same (or to a certain) lineage (by blood-kinship).

pitᵃrⁱ-bŏdᵘ पितरि-बॊदु । सगोत्रकर्मव्यापारः m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity, abuse, and quarrelling between relations over an inheritance or the like (Gr.Gr. 144, where it is wrongly translated 'fatherhood'); similar conduct between persons who are not related. **-hĕdun** -ह्यदुन् । सगोत्रोपहासः m. family ridicule, i.e. when the members of the same kin ridicule one another for the slightest mistake. **-hasad** -हसद् । सगोत्रविद्वेषः m. quarrelling between kinsfolk, family quarrels, backbiting among relations. **-kütᵘ** -कॖटू । सगोत्रतनया f. a daughter of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । सगोत्रपुत्रः (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस), the son of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility). **-phash** -फश् । सगोत्रकर्तृकबाधा m. a storm of harassment caused (to a person) by his kinsfolk. **-rᵃsh** -रश् । सगोत्रद्वेषः f. the natural mutual enmity between kinsfolk. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । सगोत्रव्यापारः m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity and hostility which naturally exists between them; so **pitarĕñi-tônᵘ** पितर्यञि-तोनु, with same meaning (Rām. 1778).

piturᵘ 2 पितुरु adj. (f. **pitᵘrᵘ** पितॖरु or **pitᵃr** पितर्), of, belonging to, or related through a paternal uncle (**pĕthᵃr** or **pĕtᵃr**); a paternal cousin (K. 536). Used in the following, and similar, compounds expressing relationship:— **—bēma** —बेम । पितृव्यजाधवः m. the husband of the daughter of a paternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the father's side. **—bāpathᵃr** —बापथर् । पैतृव्यपुत्रः m. the son of a cousin on the father's side, a first cousin once removed on that side. **—bôyᵘ** —बोयु । पितृव्यः m. the brother on the side of a paternal uncle, i.e. a male first cousin on the father's side (El. *pitarboi*) (Gr.Gr. 133). **—dryuyᵘ** —द्रियु । भर्तृपितृव्यः m. a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. **—dyārathᵃr** —द्यारथर् । धवपैतृव्यपुत्रः m. the son of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (male) on the father's side. **—zömiyĕ** —ज़ामिय । भर्तृपितृव्यजामाता m. the husband of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pitᵘrᵘ bĕñĕ पितॖरु ब्यञ or **pitᵃr bĕñĕ** पितर् ब्यञ । पितृव्यसुता f. a first cousin (female) on the father's side (El. *pitarbinyi*) (Gr.Gr. 133). **—bāwᵃza** —बावज़ । पैतृव्यसुता f. the daughter of a first cousin on the father's side. **—bayⁱ-(or böyⁱ-)kākañ** —बयि-(बॊयि-)काकञ । पैतृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a first cousin on the father's side (Gr.Gr. 133 *pitᵃr böyⁱ-*). **—drᵃkākañ** or **—drikākañ** —द्र(द्रि)काकञ । भर्तृपितृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. **—dyārᵃza** —द्यारज़ । भर्तृपैतृव्यजा f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. **—zām** —ज़ाम । भर्तृपितृव्यात्मजा (sg. dat. **—zömᵘ** —ज़ॊमू or **—zōmᵘ** —ज़ोमू), a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side. **—zömⁱza** —ज़ॊमिज़ । भर्तृपितृव्यजात्मजा f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pīⁿturᵘ पीँतुरु or **pīnturᵘ** पीन्तुरु । अत्यल्पमात्रः m. (sg. dat. **pīⁿtaras** पीँतरस), a very little of anything, a tiny bit (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small (generally used —ᵒ, the first member of the compound being the article, a small piece of which is referred to). Cf. **pīth, pīⁿtᵃr, pīsh,** and **pyūtᵘ.**

pŏtᵃr प्वतर्, see प्वथर्.

pŏṭôrᵘ प्वटोरु, see **paṭôrᵘ.**

pŏtur प्वतुर् adj. (f. **pŏṭᵘrᵘ** प्वतॖरु), one of the forms which **pŏthᵃr** (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in **pöñsa-pŏtur,** possessing five sons, see p. 743*a*, l. 30. Cf. **pŏthᵒrᵘ.**

pŏṭürᵘ प्वटॖरु । गुदान्त्रविशेषः f. a certain part of the anus, described as above it, and ring-formed.

pôtur^{u} 1 पोतुर् । (तुलादेः) पात्रम् m. the pan of a pair of scales (cf. **hāyĕkh-p°**, p. 364*a*, l. 45).

pôtur^{u} 2 पोतुर् । अरित्रम्, क्षेपकदण्डः (sg. dat. **pöt^{a}ris** पांत्रिस्), an oar (for rowing) (it is paddle-shaped, with a round or heart-shaped blade); the wooden part of the Kāshmīrī spade (consisting of a long handle with wooden block at one end, on which the foot is pressed in the act of digging, and into the lower end of which the iron blade is fixed) (cf. **liwañĕ-p°**, p. 542*a*, l. 10). —**dyun^{u}** —दियुन् । संचालनम् m.inf. to ply an oar, to row a boat; met. to keep a business vigorously going.

pöt^{a}ri-tŏngur^{u} पांत्रि-टुंगुर् । खनित्रविशेषः m. a kind of spade with a wide blade (used for planting vegetables).

pöt^{a}r पांतर् । पात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pötras** पांत्रस्), a cup, platter (for eating) (of earthenware or metal) (cf. **gõḍa-p°**, p. 277*a*, l. 50, and **pāth^{a}r** and **pöth^{a}r**).

pötra-mēl पांत्र-मेल् । पात्रसंयोगः m. 'union in dishes', eating together from the same platter or similar platters (e.g. owing to relationship, friendship, or common office); met. living together, partnership in earnings. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । सहपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to unite in dishes, as ab. —**milawan** —मिलवन् । सन्धिः f. union in dishes, eating from the same dish or at the same feast; met. communion of business or employment. **-pūz** -पूज़् or **-pūzā** -पूज़ा । सम्यग्भोजनम् f. 'dish-worship'; to give a feast of many dishes filled with varied food. **-ṭsāl** -च़ाल् । उच्छिष्टपात्रोत्थापनम् f. (after the conclusion of a feast) the carrying away of the dirty dishes and cleaning them; the remains of an offering (Rām. 612).

pötür^{ü} पांतूर् । शिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pöt^{a}rĕ** पांत्र्य), a kind of stone, described as occurring in large smooth slabs, used for paving temple sanctuaries and the like.

pöt^{a}rĕ-büth^{ü} पांत्र्य-बूठ् । शिलाविशेषकूलम् f. a mound (in the lowland below a mountain) which has an outcrop of this stone. **-kān** -कान् । शिलाविशेषखनिः f. (sg. dat. **-kõñ^{ü}** -कांञ्), a quarry of this stone. **-küñ^{ü}** -कूञ् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. a slab of this stone.

pöt^{a}ri-āgun पांत्रि-आँगुन् । आस्तृतविशालशिलचत्वरम् m. (sg. dat. **-āganas** -आँगनस्), a courtyard paved with slabs of this stone.

putur^{u} पुतुर् । पौत्रः m. the son of a son, (a man or woman's) grandson in the male line (Rām. 611; K. 5, 763). So **par-putur^{u}**, a great grandson, p. 751*b*, l. 5.

put^{a}r^{i}-nŏsh पुत्रि-न्वश् । पौत्रस्त्री f. such a grandson's wife (K. 832). **-sŏñ^{u}** -स्वञ् । पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वशुरः m. the father-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's father-in-law. **-sŏñĕñ** -स्वञ्ञ् । पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वश्रूः the mother-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's mother-in-law. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । पौत्रकुटुम्बयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has grandsons, a person who has descendants in the male line for at least two generations.

put^{ü}r^{ü} पुतूर् । पौत्री f. a son's daughter, a grand-daughter in the male line (a great-grand-daughter is **par-p°**, q.v., p. 751*b*, l. 6).

patraj m. leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. **pat^{a}r 2**.

paṭrakh पंत्रख् in **paṭrakh-wor^{u}** पंत्रख्-वर् । पूपविशेषः m. a kind of thin round cake of wheat-flour cooked in clarified butter, esp. used in religious offerings.

pitrulūkh पितृलूख्, see **pitru**.

paṭran पंत्रन्, see **paṭh^{a}r 1**.

paṭa-rōnī पट-रांनी, see **paṭa**.

pĕtaran प्यतरन् । पालना f. (sg. dat. **pĕtarüñ^{ü}** प्यतरंञ्), protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (children, a family, a flock, something entrusted, and so on); maintaining, carrying on, keeping up (a business or occupation made over to one by someone else).

pĕtarun प्यतरुन् or **pĕtarāwun** प्यतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕtor^{u}** प्यतोर्), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (children, a family, a herd of cattle, something entrusted, or the like) (Rām. 1589); to maintain, carry on, keep up (some business or occupation made over to one's charge), to undertake a responsibility (esp. of some difficult or impossible duty) (L.V. 61). —**pyon^{u}** —प्यनु । बलात्पालनविषयीभवनम् m.inf. a responsibility (for guarding (Rām. 981) or fostering, or for carrying on any duty) to fall upon, or be thrust upon, a person (H. ii, 5).

pĕtor^{u}-mot^{u} प्यतोर्-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **pĕtür^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** प्यतूर्-मंच़्), guarded, fostered, taken care of; (some difficult or impossible duty) for which (a person) is responsible, carried on.

pĕtaran-wôl^{u} प्यतरन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who protects, one who guards; one who carries on, or is responsible for, some duty.

piṭ^{a}ran पिट्रन् । परिदेवयनम् f. (sg. dat. **piṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü}** पिट्रंञ्), rendering a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.).

piṭ^{a}run पिट्रुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭ^{o}r^{u}** पिटर्), to render a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.). **piṭ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** पिटर्-मंतु । परिदेवितः perf. part. (f. **piṭ^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** पिटूर्-मंच़्), rendered miserable, as ab.

piṭ[a]run पीट्रन । विलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭ[o]r[u]** पीट्रु), to worry (a person) by delay, to delay the performance of any urgent work. **piṭ[o]r[u]-mot[u]** पीट्रु-मतु । विलम्बिन खेदितः perf. part. (f. **piṭ[ü]r[ü]-müth[ü]** पीट्रू-मञ्‍‍ू), worried by delay (caused by someone employed in some urgent work).

pitarĕñ[ü] पितर्यञ्ञू, see **pitur 2**; **pitarĕñi-tôn[u]** पितर्यञ्ञि-तोनु (Rām. 1778), see **pit[a]r[i]-tôn[u]** (p. 803*a*, l. 48).

piṭarĕñ पीटर्यञ् । समीचया खेदकर्त्री, खेदाप्तिः f. one who harasses another by delay in the performance of some urgent work; the being harassed, as ab.

patras पंत्रस्, see **path[a]r 1.**

pitruth पित्रुथ् । सगोत्रता m. (sg. dat. **pitratas** पित्रतस्), blood kinship (usually characterized by mutual hostility felt by the members) (Gr.Gr. *pituruth*, wrongly translated 'fatherhood', 144); the hostility usually felt between such kinsfolk. Cf. **pitur 2.**

pĕtarawun[u] प्यतरवुनु । पालयन् n.ag. (f. **pĕtaraviüñ[ü]** प्यतरवंञ्ञू), one who protects, guards, cherishes; one on whom the responsibility for performing some difficult work lies.

pĕtarāwun प्यतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕtarôw[u]** प्यतरोवु), i.q. **pĕtarun,** q.v. —**pyon[u]** —प्यंनु । अनिच्छुके पालनापातः m.inf., i.q. **pĕtarun pyon[u]**, s.v. **pĕtarun,** q.v.

pĕtarôw[u]-mot[u] प्यतरोवु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **pĕtaröv[ü]-müth[ü]** प्यतरांवू-मंञ्‍‍ू), i.q. **pĕtor[u]-mot[u]**, s.v. **pĕtarun,** q.v.

pĕtarāwan-wôl[u] प्यतरावन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), i.q. **pĕtaran-wôl[u]**, s.v. **pĕtarun,** q.v.

piṭ[a]rāwun पिट्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭ[a]rôw[u]** पिट्रोवु), to cause to lament (cf. **piṭun**).

pĕtarāwawun[u] प्यतरावंवुनु । पालनसमर्थः n.ag. (f. **pĕtarāwaviüñ[ü]** प्यतरावंवञ्ञू), i.q. **pĕtarawun[u]**, q.v.

paṭās पटास् । अनुकरणशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of something falling from a height into mud or water, splash, flop. Cf. **pŏṭās.**

patis (? spelling and gend.) *Aconitum heterophyllum*, i.q. **nar-māda**, p. 646*b*, l. 14, q.v. (L. 74).

paṭös[i] पटांसि । तक्षोपकरणविशेषः f. a certain carpenter's tool used for carving patterns on a board. Cf. **paṭök[i]**, **paṭākh,** and **pŏṭös[i]**.

pāṭös[i] पाटांसि in **pāṭös[i] gatshun** पाटांसि गछुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become gradually dissipated (of property, reputation, etc., which should be gradually amassed).

pĕtis प्यतिस्, see **pyot[u]**.

pŏṭās प्वटास् । शब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. a flop, a slapping sound, e.g. caused by a flat object falling from a height on mud or soft ground, or by a slap on the naked shoulder. Cf. **paṭās.**

pŏṭös[i] प्वटांसि । लेपाहननायुधम् f. a tool employed by plasterers for slapping and smoothing plaster which has been applied to a wall. Cf. **paṭök[i]**, **paṭākh,** and **paṭös[i]**.

pŏtus प्वतुस् or **potus** पंतुस् in **pŏtus** (or **potus**) **path** प्वतुस् (पंतुस्) पथ् । अनुक्रमेण, अन्वीक्षम्, पुनःपुनः adv. one after the other, in regular succession; again and again, repeatedly.

pātashāh पातशाह् or **pātashĕh** पातशह् (= بادشاه, بادشه) m. (the same as **pādshāh,** q.v.), a king (**pātashāh,** H. ii, 8, 10, 11; iii, 1–8; v, 7, 9, 11, etc.; **pātashĕh,** H. ii, 5, 8, 9; xii, 5, 10–14, etc.). **-bāy** -बाय् f. a king's wife, a queen (H. viii, 1–4, 6, 11–13). **-kūr[ü]** -कूरू or **-kūd[ü]** -कूडू f. a king's daughter, a princess (H. v, 2, 5, 8–10; xii, 1, 2). **-zāda** -ज़ाद m. a king's son, a prince (H. viii, 3–5, 11).

pātashĕham पातशहम् = بادشاهم interj. my king! your majesty! (H. ii, 4; v, 9; viii, 2, 6–8, 10, 13; x, 2, 6, 12; xii, 3, 19, 23).

pātashöhī पातशांही (= بادشاهي) f. (the same as **pādshöhī** and **pāth[a]shöhī,** qq.v.), royalty, sovereignty, the state or condition of a king; a kingdom (H. x, 11; xii, 19). (H. x, 2, 4, 9); —**karüñ[ü]** —करंञ्ञू f.inf. to exercise sovereignty, rule (H. viii, 12; x, 4; xii, 26).

paṭṭū m. (El.), i.q. **pot[u] 2.**

patav पतव्, see **patau.**

paṭāv पटाव् । पलायनम् m. running away secretly, absconding, decamping.

paitav पैतव् or **pötav** पांतव् (= پاتابه) । जङ्घावरणवासः f. 'puttees', a bandage for the legs on a journey, worn by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (cf. **pula-p°**, p. 730*b*, l. 21) (El. *paitawa*, L. 458, *patawa*). **paitavi-** (or **pötav-**)**hor[u]** पैतवि-(पांतव्-)हंरु । जङ्घावृतिवासोयुग्मम् m. a pair of 'puttees' (one for each leg). **-khŏr** -ख्वर् or **-khōr** -खोर् । एकमात्रजङ्घाबन्धनवासः m. a single puttee (for one leg).

pitāwul पितावुल् m. the blood-stone (El.).

patav-lākan पतव्-लाकन्, see **patau.**

paṭawun[u] पटवुनु । प्राप्यः n.ag. (f. **paṭaviüñ[ü]** पटवंञ्ञू), that which can be achieved, feasible, easy.

paṭāwun पटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭôw[u]** पटोवु), to run away secretly, abscond, decamp (this verb is treated as transitive).

piṭawun[u] पिटवुनु । परिदेवने प्रवृत्तः n.ag. (f. **piṭaviüñ[ü]** पिटवंञ्ञू), one who laments, one who bewails.

paṭwörī पट्वांरी m. an official belonging to a village, whose duty it is to keep an account of the various

crops reared by the villagers (El.; L. 400, 404, 426, 435). Cf. **paṭhwöri**.

pativrath पतिव्रथ् । पतिव्रता f. (sg. dat. **pativrati** पतिव्रति), a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife (Śiv. 668; K. 1080, 1168).

patyumᵘ पत्युम् । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **patimᵘ** पतिमू), posterior, hindermost (cf. **ami-p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 152; Rām. 13, 570; K. 187); latter, last, last of all! (El. also *patum*; Gr.M.; H. v, 8; K.Pr. 167); that which is past and done with, former, of olden time (Śiv. 425, 437, 1756; Rām. 1693). —**brūṭhyumᵘ** —ब्रूठ्युम् । पूर्वापरः adj. (f. **patimᵘ brūṭhimᵘ** पतिमू ब्रूठिमू), last and first, prior and subsequent, preceding and following; hence, met. the whole (from first to last). —**pahar** —पहर् । अपररात्रः m. the last watch (of the night), the watch before dawn (Gr.Gr. 157; Śiv. 628, 1712; K.Pr. 176). —**sāth** —साथ् m. the final moment, the last time, the hour of death.

patim paharukᵘ पतिम् पहरुकु । रात्र्यन्तिमयामसंबन्धी adj. (f. —**paharücᵘ** —पहरुचू), of, or belonging to, the last watch of the night. —**paharan** —पहरन् । रात्रिपश्चिमयामे adv. at the time of the last watch of the night, at, in, or during the last watch of the night (Gr.Gr. 157). —**paharan bögⁱ** (or **bögin**) —पहरन बांगि (बांगिन) । प्रायो रात्रिपश्चिमयामे adv. at about the last watch of the night. —**paharas** —पहरस । रात्र्यन्तिमयामे adv. at, in, or during the last watch of the night (K. 969). —**paharas bögⁱ** (or **bögin**) —पहरस बांगि (बांगिन) । प्रायो रात्र्यन्तिमयामकाले adv. at or in about the last watch of the night.

patimⁱ dŏh yinⁱ पतिमि द्वह यिनि । अन्तकालावस्थाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the last days to come, the time of a person's death to approach (Śiv. 594, Rām. 1326). —**pörⁱ** —पांरि adv. in behind, from behind (Gr.Gr. 160). -**sondᵘ** -संन्दु । पाश्चात्य-(आनन्तरिक-)संबन्धी adj. (f. -**sünzᵘ** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, what is behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pätⁱmĕn-hondᵘ पंतिम्यन-हंन्दु । आनन्तर्याणां (पाश्चात्यानां) संबन्धी adj. (f. -**hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, those things that are behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pätⁱmyukᵘ पंतिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. ***pätⁱmicᵘ*** पंतिमिचू), of, or belonging to, what is behind (esp. when inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

paṭyini, see **paṭiñ**.

pāṭyuwᵘ पाट्युवु । कौशेयमयः adj. (**pātivᵘ** पाटिवू), made of silk, silken. Cf. **pôṭᵘ**.

pāts पाँच्, see **pānts**.

pĕtsᵘ प्यच़ू । सारसतृणविशेषः f. a certain tall strong reed, or rush, growing in the Kashmīr lakes, of which matting is made (El.), the reed-mace (*Typha sp.*). A sweetmeat is made of its pollen (see **dal-nābad**, p. 210*a*, l. 5). According to El. it is *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (W. 139; L. 68, 72, 345; Śiv. 1806; K.Pr. 5, 7, 71).

pĕtsi-bŏdᵘ प्यच़ि-ब्वदु । तृणविशेषसमुच्चयबन्धः m. a bundle of these reeds (as much as can be grasped at one time in the hand). -**bani hyonᵘ** -बनि ह्योनु । तृणराशिदाहः m.inf. (fire) to seize on a stack of reeds, a stack of reeds to take fire; met. to be parched with thirst. -**dal** -डल् । तृणविशेषप्रभवचेत्रम् m. a reed lake, a lake in which this reed grows. -**kalam** -कलम् । तृणविशेषखण्डः m. a stem of this reed. -**kān** -कान् । तृणभेदोद्भववाणविशेषः m. an arrow-like stem of this reed (Śiv. 353). -**kônᵘ** 1 -कोनु । तृणविशेषलता m. a single plant or stem of this reed (**kônᵘ 2**). -**kônᵘ 2** -कोनु । तृणाच्छादनशिल्पी m. a reed mat maker (**kônᵘ 3**). -**kōñᵘ** -कांञू । सारसतृणभेदसमुदायः f. a small bundle of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 163). -**kĕsurᵘ** -क्यसुरु । सारसतृणभेदपुष्पचोदविशेषः m. the stamens (and, hence, the pollen) of the flower of this reed. -**laḍur** -लडुर् । तृणविशेषगुलिका m. (sg. dat. -**laḍaras** -लडरस्), the edible soft inside portion of the root of this reed. -**lürᵘ** -लंरू । तृणविशेषमयी कुटी f. a hut made of reed mats plastered with mud; a hut with a mat roof. -**lôwᵘ** -लोवु । ग्रथिततृणविशेषसमुदायः m. a wisp of these reeds (ready for weaving). -**mŏndᵘ** -म्वंडू । तृणविशेषमयोपधानम् f. the root of this reed; a pillow or cushion woven of this reed. -**nambal** -नंबल् । तृणविशेषोद्भवसरोविशेषः f. a marsh in which this reed grows. -**nār** -नार् । तृणविशेषाग्निः m. a fire of these reeds. -**nörᵘ** -नांरू । तृणविशेषोत्पत्तिदीर्घसारसचेत्रम् f. a long narrow canal-like lake, in which these reeds grow. -**pahörᵘ** -पहांरू । तृणाच्छादनकुटी f. a mud hut with a reed-mat roof. -**pash** -पश् । तृणमयपटलम् m. a mat roof. -**poshᵘ** -पंशु । तृणविशेषपटलः adj. (f. -**püshᵘ** -पंशू), furnished with a reed-mat roof. -**raz** -रज़् । सारसतृणमयी रज्जुः f. a rope made of these reeds (useful as a well-rope). -**tulᵘ** -तुलु । सारसतृणभेदैककाण्डम्, तृणसमूहः m. a single stalk or piece of this reed (K.Pr. 125); a small amount of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 164).

potsᵘ पंच़ु m. trust, confidence, i.q. **patsh**, q.v., used —° as in **māla-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 20; **mana-p°**, p. 572*a*, l. 35.

pŏts पाँच्, see **pānts**.

putsa पुच (cf. **pũtshi** and **putsanun**) in the following:—

putsa-pār पुच-पार । नखैः खण्डशो विधानम् m. tearing or plucking to pieces (esp. with the finger-nails) (e.g. a piece of cloth or paper, or a flower nipped to pieces, as when this is done for the purpose of collecting the nipped off leaves). **-putsa** -पुच । नखैरक्छेदनम m. tearing into tiny pieces, as ab.

pūts^{ü} 1 पूचू, see **pūt^{u}**.

pūts^{ü} 2 पूचू । स्त्रीणां शिरोवसनविशेषः f. a long piece of cotton cloth thrown over the head and allowed to fall down the back of Musalmān women, the ordinary veil worn by Kāshmīrī females (cf. **kōra-p°**, p. 466*b*, l. 27) (El. *púts*, K.Pr. 169); met. **prāni pūtsi**, adv. in the ancient manner, see p. 762*a*, l. 12.

pūtsa-rād पूच-राद् or **pūtsi-rād** पूच्रि-राद् । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रयुग्मम m. a veil-length (the veil is made of two long strips sown together side by side). **-wôwur^{u}** -वोवुरु । स्त्रीशिरःपटविक्रयी m. a seller, or maker for sale, of these veils.

pūtsi-bod^{u} पूच्रि-बंदु । शिरःपटावृतिविशेषः m. 'a veil-bundle', a particular way of wearing this veil rolled up. **-pūṭ^{ü}** -पंटू । स्त्रीशिरःपटार्धभागः f. one half of such a veil, one of the two strips that form it. **-rād** -राद् । स्त्रीशिरःपटयुग्मम m. see **pūtsa-rād**, ab.

pũts^{ü} पूँचू, see **pōth.**

patsh पछ् । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **patshi** पछि (see also **pŏtsh^{u} 1** and **2**) although the corresponding verb is **patsun**, q.v.; cf. **pots^{u}**), trust, confidence, faith, reliance, assurance, belief (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 38; **bōla-p°**, p. 105*a*, l. 21; **banda-p°**, p. 111*a*, l. 38; **māla-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 23; **mana-p°**, p. 572*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Śiv. 309, 841, 1312; K. 10); commercial credit (L. 459); respect, credit (K.Pr. 13). **—anüñ^{ü}** —अनंञू । विश्वासोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause belief, convince (Śiv. 795, 1226, 1307; Rām. 1599). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । विश्वासविधानम f.inf. to rely (on), trust (in), confide (in), believe, depend (on). **—niñ^{ü}** —निञू f.inf. to trust (El.). **—thavüñ^{ü}** —थवंञू or **—thāvüñ^{ü}** —थावंञू । विश्वासधारणम f.inf. (rightly or wrongly) to believe in, have faith in the existence of (something not evident), to be assured, certain (Gr.M.); to rely (upon), have trust (in) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1873). **—yiñ^{ü}** —यिञू f.inf. trust to come (to a person, dat.), as in **kas yiyihē patsh,** who would believe? (K. 175, K.Pr. 85). **-yĕtsh** -यछ् । विश्वासातिशयः f. trust and affection, i.e. complete trust (in), excessive trust in (cf. Śiv. 1071, **yitshi patshi sān**; so K. 10, **yĕtshi-patshi-sost^{u}**, full of affection and trust; K. 1002, 1036, 1044). **-yĕtsh anüñ^{ü}** -यछ् अनंञू । दृढविश्वासोत्पादनम f.inf. to cause complete trust (in). **—yiwawun^{u}** —यिववुनु । सविश्वासोत्पत्ति adv. in such a manner as to cause trust, persuasively.

patsha-dar पछ-दर् । विश्वासाश्रयः m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest.

patshi-dar पछि-दर् । विश्वासी m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest; trustful, confiding, suspicionless. **patshi-wôl^{u}** पछि-वोलु । विश्वासी adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), trustful, confiding.

pãtsh पाँछ्, **põtsh** पौँछ्, see **pānts.**

pitsh पिछ् । संतापः(दाहः) f. (sg. dat. **pitshi** पिछि), the pain of being scalded by boiling water, scalding; cf. **pyuth^{u}**. **—tshunüñ^{ü}** —छुनंञू । दाहोत्पादनम f.inf. to scald (a person); met. to distress a person by disgraceful abuse, by vile conduct, or the like. **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । दाहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. scalding to fall (on a person), to be scalded; met. to be distressed by another's disgraceful abuse, vile conduct, or the like.

pĩtsh पीँछ् or **pīntsh** पींछ् । अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **pĩtsi** पीँच्रि), very little of anything (esp. food), a tiny piece, something very small. Cf. **pĩth, pyūt^{u}, pĩt^{a}r, pĩtur^{u}.**

pĩtsa-kōñ^{ü} पीँच-कांञू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small bird, described as flying very high, and with a long acute call (K.Pr. 42, translated 'a small-eyed man'). **-wād** -वाद् । मात्रिकः m. very little (of anything), a minute piece, mere trace.

pĩtsi phaṭun पीँच्रि फटुन् । मात्राप्त्या मदाविष्टीभवनम m.inf. to burst for a trifle, to be filled with pride on receiving something very small or trifling. **—pĩtsi** —पीँच्रि । अल्पाल्पशः adv. tiny bit by tiny bit, scrap by scrap.

pŏtsh^{u} 1 प्वछु or **potsh^{u} 1** पंछु or **putsh^{u}** पुछु । पुच्छः, प्रान्तभागः m. (sg. abl. **patshi** पछि, see also **patsh**) the tail (of a beast or bird); the fringed edge or end of a shawl, turban, or the like (cf. **dastār-pŏtsh^{u}**, p. 256*b*, l. 28; **lõgi-potsh^{u}**, p. 512*a*, l. 6; **pöṭ^{i}-p°**, p. 790*a*, l. 12; **pŏtshur^{u}** and **pŏtsh^{ü}r^{ü}**); used —° as a kind of diminutive to indicate something short and stumpy. In this use it is sometimes spelt **puch^{u}** पुछु (cf. **shrāka-putsh^{u}**, a penknife, compared with **shrākh** (q.v.), a large knife).

pŏtsh^{u} 2 प्वछु or **potsh^{u} 2** पंछु । अतिथिः m. (sg. abl. **patshi** पछि, see also **patsh**), a guest (cf. **gör^{i}-pŏtsh^{u}**, p. 298*a*, l. 43) (El. *pauts*; L. 460, *puts*; Śiv. 1837). **—lŏtsh^{u}** —ल्वंछु । अतिथ्यादिजनः m. guests and the like, i.e. guests and other persons who deserve similar honour.

pāṭshⁱ-bāy पंछि-बाय्। अतिथिस्त्री f. a female guest, a lady guest. pāṭshⁱ-pūzā पंछि-पूज़ा। अतिथिसत्कारः f. the honour paid to a guest, the welcome given to a guest.

poṭshᵘ 3 पंछु। फेनः m. foam, froth (cf. **añema-p°**, p. 37*b*, l. 12).

pôṭshᵘ 1 पोछु। कार्पासचोलम् m. the **phĕran** (q.v.), or long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs, when made of cotton cloth is called **pôṭshᵘ**. When made of woollen stuff, it is called **lôchᵘ**, q.v. Sometimes a **pôṭshᵘ** is worn, like a shift, next the skin, with a **lôchᵘ** over it (cf. **marda-p°**, p. 589*b*, l. 33) (K.Pr. 42, 180, 181).

pöṭshⁱ-dĕlur पांछि-दलुर्। जीर्णसूक्ष्मकार्पासवस्त्रम् m. 'a bit of bark of a shift', an old worn out **pôṭshᵘ**, too small for the wearer. **-züṭᵘ** -ज़ट्। छिन्नकार्पासवस्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), a ragged **pôṭshᵘ**.

pôṭshᵘ 2 पोछु adj. scared, easily frightened, used in the following:— **—bukurᵘ** —बुकुर्। मन्दशीलः adj. a scared face, one who owing to his laziness and stupidity in work is an object of frequent scolding, etc.; one who is full of timidity (e.g. one who is scared merely when addressed in a loud voice).

pöṭshⁱ-bukurᵘ पांछि-बुकुर्। मन्दमुखः m., i.q. **pôṭshᵘ-bukurᵘ**, ab. **-buthᵘ** -बुथु। मन्दस्वभावः m., id.

pö̃ṭsh पाँछ्, see **pānṭs**.

puṭsh पुछ्। (सूत्रादि-)गुच्छः m. (sg. dat. **puṭsas** पुत्सस्), a ball of thread, or the like, as wound up on a spinning-wheel.

puṭshⁱ पुछि, see **puṭshy**.

pũṭshī पूँछी in **pũṭshī karànⁱ** पूँछी कर्नि। क्षुद्रखण्डशो विधानम् m. pl. inf. to break or smash (some hard substance) into little pieces. Cf. **puṭsa.**

pũṭshu, see **pũnṭsᵃh**.

pũṭsᵃh पूँत्सह्, i.q. **pũnṭsᵃh**, q.v. See also **ũṭsᵃh pũṭsᵃh**, p. 69*b*, l. 38, and **pawa-pũṭsᵃh pyonᵘ**, s.v. **pav**.

paṭshidār पछिदार्। संभावितफलोद्भवः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **paṭshidārĕñ** पछिदार्यञ्), that in which one may have confidence, i.e. that which ultimately fulfils expectations (e.g. a cow bought when it is not in milk, but which in due course gives plentiful milk, or a piece of land in which seed is sown, and which ultimately bears a fine crop).

pāṭshil पंछिल्। आतिथ्यम् *f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality.*

pŏṭsha-lôwᵘ प्वछ-लोवु। श्वावित(मृगभेदः) *m. a porcupine (so translated by Paṇḍits, equating it not only with Skt. śvāvit, but also with Hindī sāhī. It is believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its presence by a low growl); a fox (El. potsalo). Cf.* **lōh** *and* **phĕw.**

pāṭshⁱlözᵘ पंछिलांज़ु। अतिथिवृत्तिः f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality, entertainment (Gr.M.). **—karüñᵘ** —करञु f.inf. to entertain, to show hospitality (Gr.M.). **pāṭshⁱlāzi** पंछिलाज़ि। आतिथ्यपूर्वकम् adv. hospitably.

pöṭshᵘ-müṭsᵘ पांछु-मंचु, see **pāthun**.

pĕṭshurᵘ प्यछुर्। पशुशफनखः m. the horny part of the hoof of a cow or the like; hence, the kick (of a cow) (K.Pr. 241).

pŏṭshurᵘ प्वछुर्। पुच्छः m. the stumpy tail of a sheep, goat, or the like. Cf. **pŏṭshᵘ 1** and the next.

pŏṭshᵘrᵘ प्वछ्रु। पुच्छः f. the long tail of a cow, horse, lion, or the like. Cf. **pŏṭshᵘ 1**, and the preceding.

pöṭshᵃrāwun पांछरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pöṭshᵃrôwᵘ** पांछरोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pāthanāwun**, which like **pöṭshᵃrāwun** is the causal of **pāthun**, q.v. The form **pöṭshᵃrāwun** is, however, unusual, Gr.Gr. 173).

paṭshta पछ्त, see **paṭsun**.

pũṭshuwᵘ पूँछुवु, i.q. **pũnṭshuwᵘ**.

puṭshy पुछ्य् or **puṭshⁱ** पुछि। कृते postpos. (governing abl., or the abl. of the gen.) for, for the sake of, on account of (according to IK. II, i, 63 it is not in frequent use) (cf. **ami-p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 8; **awa-p°**, p. 55*b*, l. 44; **kami-p°**, for what? why? Gr.M.; **kāmi-p°**, for (on) business, Gr.M.; **myāni-p°**, for me, Gr.M.; **shurĕn-murĕn-handi p°**, for (your) family, Gr.M.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 584, 846, 1510, 1670; Rām. 2, 116, 765, 1073, 1361, 1458, 1649; K. 9, 642, 690, 775, 996). With the infinitive it indicates purpose, as in **karana-p°**, for the purpose of doing, in order to do; **wuchana-p°**, (desire) to see (Gr.M.).

pāṭsakh पात्सख्। सुजरः m. (sg. dat. **pāṭsakas** पात्सकस्), (of food) easily digested, digestible; (of medicine) a digestive.

pö̃ṭsukh पाँत्सुख्, see **pönṭsokᵘ**.

pīṭsal पीँत्सल्। नस्तो बिन्दुप्रवहणविकृतियुक्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from nasal catarrh, having a cold in the head. Cf. **pyũṭsᵘ**.

poṭsalo, see **pŏṭsha-lôwᵘ**.

pūṭsal पूत्सल्। धृतशिरोवसनविशेषा adj. f. a woman who wears the kind of cloth called **pūṭsᵘ**, q.v.

pö̃ṭsam पाँत्सम्, see **pönṭsam**.

paṭsun पचुन्। विश्वसनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **poṭsᵘ** पंचु; 2 p.p. **paṭsōv** पत्सोव्; in K. 34 pol. impve. written **paṭsh-ta** पछ्त), to trust, believe in, give credit to (e.g. trusting with a loan of money, or trusting a person by giving him authority, or by confiding to him a secret formula, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 27, 104);

to believe in the existence of (anything, dat.), to believe that (anything, dat.) will come into existence, or happen (K. 34); to trust (a person), i.e. to trust that he will do no harm if allowed to live, to let a person live without danger to oneself (K. 559). **—prārun** —प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to await the payment of a loan, to show patience or forbearance in such waiting; to wait patiently for the completion of some work; (in asking for a loan) to wait confidently for its being granted.

potsᵘ-motᵘ पत्सु-मतु । विहितविश्वासः perf. part. (f. **pütsᵘ-mütsᵘ** पत्सू-मत्सू), one who is trusted, as ab.

patsan-wôlᵘ पत्सन्-वोलु । विश्वासविधाता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who trusts, as ab.; (when work to be done by another is delayed) one who is patient or forbearing in awaiting its accomplishment.

pātsun पात्सुन् in **pātsun pyonᵘ** पात्सुन् प्यनु । हानिसंभवः m.inf. loss to be caused by insufficiency of materials (for any work). Cf. **pātsay.**

pētsān पेत्सान् (= پیچان) adj. e.g. twisting, winding, coiling. **mār-i-pētsān,** a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

pĕtsun प्यत्सुन् । निम्लोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pĕtsyōv** प्यत्स्योव्), (of fruit, vegetables, etc.), to become dried up, to become dry and sapless, to become desiccated (and unfit for eating, cooking, etc.). **pĕtsyō-motᵘ** प्यत्स्यो-मतु । निम्लोचमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **pĕtsyē-mütsᵘ** प्यत्स्ये-मत्सू), become dried up, as ab.

putsan पुत्सन् or (q.v.) **putsanan** पुत्सनन् । खण्डशो भिन्नीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **putsüñᵘ** पुत्संञू), the act of plucking or nipping a flower, or the like, to pieces (leaf by leaf, petal by petal, or the like; e.g. when collecting the leaves or petals).

putsanan पुत्सनन् । खण्डशो भिन्नीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **putsanüñᵘ** पुत्सनंञू), i.q. **putsan,** q.v.

putsanun पुत्सनुन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **putsonᵘ** पुत्संनु), to tear up, to pluck, or nip with the finger-nails, flowers (or anything similar) to pieces (e.g. when nipping off petals or leaves in order to collect them); cf. **putsa. putsonᵘ-motᵘ** पुत्संनु-मतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **putsüñᵘ-mütsᵘ** पुत्संञू-मत्सू), nipped to pieces, as ab.

putsanāwun पुत्सनावुन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **putsanôwᵘ** पुत्सनोवु), i.q. **putsanun,** q.v. **putsanôwᵘ-motᵘ** पुत्सनोवु-मतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **putsanövᵘ-mütsᵘ** पुत्सनावू-मत्सू), i.q. **putsonᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **putsanun,** q.v.

patsath पत्सथ । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **patsütsᵘ** पत्संचू), trust, confidence, belief (in a person, etc.).

pātsay पात्सय् । न्यूनता f. incompleteness, insufficiency, falling short of the desired result, or of the necessary quantity (for securing any result). Cf. **pātsun.**

pũtsyumᵘ पूँत्स्युमु, i.q. **püntsyumᵘ,** q.v.

pav पव् । नदीमार्गः, अभ्यासः m. the navigable channel (marked or buoyed in a shallow lake or wide river) [cf. **hāra-pav,** a buoyed channel (required) in (the rainy month of) Hār (when ordinarily the lakes are full to overflowing and hence no marked channel is needed; hence, scarcity of water in that month, p. 344*a*, l. 8); **potᵘ-pav,** p. 787*b*, l. 7; **sŏdra-p°,** s.v. **sŏdᵊr**]; met. the practised or customary way of doing anything; practice, exercise, study, the making frequent use of anything, the acquirement of dexterity in using anything (cf. **ös-pav,** p. 46*b*, l. 16; **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 40; **khŏshⁱ-p°,** p. 418*b*, l. 38; **khōwᵊrⁱ-p°,** p. 425*b*, l. 12; **rōt-p°,** s.v. **rāth 1**; **rötsᵘ-p°,** s.v. **rāth 2**); the frequent repetition of a thing, in order to fix it on the memory (cf. **kana-pav,** p. 448*a*, l. 29). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । यथेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. the navigable channel to fall before one, i.e. to be found out and available; met. in some complicated or difficult operation, to succeed in one's intention.

pawa ḍalun पव डलुन् । अभ्यासान्निपातः m.inf. to be displaced from the navigable channel, to be compelled to leave the recognized channel (on account of some obstruction or the like, and to go by some other route); (in any action or occupation) to depart from one's familiar practice. **-nēr** -नेर् । नदीमार्गगतिः f. (of a boat) going along the (recognized) navigable channel. **-nörᵘ** -नारू । महानद्यादिलघुपदवी f. a small narrow marked or buoyed navigable channel (as ab.). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण गमनम् m.inf. to follow through and come out of such a recognized navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to achieve the result by following familiar practice. **—pakun** —पकुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go along the established navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to follow familiar and easy practice. **-pũtsᵊh pyonᵘ** -पूँत्सह् प्यनु । यथेष्टलब्धिः m.inf. the expected and intended (esp. when published beforehand) result to be achieved in any work.

pawukᵘ पवुकु । स्वभ्यस्तः gen. adj. (f. **pavücᵘ** पवचू), of, or belonging to, a navigable channel, as ab.; (of any action or occupation) well practised, well learned; successfully carried out according to one's intention.

pāv 1 पाव् m. a foot, a leg, in **khara-pāv karān,** doing the legs of a centipede, i.e. in great haste (p. 407*b*, l. 8, q.v.).

pāv 2 पाव् m. a causing to fall, a felling, in **āv-pāv,** sudden death (p. 70*b*, l. 28).

pāv 3 पाव् । पादांशः, सेटकपादः, वितस्तिः, दारुकीलकविशेषः f. a quarter, the fourth part of anything (El. *páo*; W. 105, *pau*); a certain weight, a quarter of a *sēr*, i.e. about twenty tōlās or half a pound (a *sēr* being about two pounds) (Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 28, 201, 224); a span, twelve finger-breadths, the length between the point of the extended thumb and the point of the extended little finger (cf. **atha-pāv,** p. 61*b*, l. 4); something (e.g. a piece of cloth or a piece of land) measuring a span; a kind of wooden peg used for fastening the wooden beams distributed through a brick wall in order to strengthen it. **pāv-nafrē** پاو نفری, a quarter unit of cultivators in Kāshmīrī revenue terminology, i.e. a bachelor entitled to one and a half acres of irrigated land (L. 402, *pao nafre*). See **naphar.**

pāwa-gand पाव-गंड् । कीलकविशेषयोजना m. to fasten the pegs in the wooden beams, as ab. —**pāv karün̄ᵘ** —**पाव् करंञू । कीलसंघातयोजना** f.inf. to fix peg upon peg, to fix a number of pegs, as ab.

pĕv 1 प्यव्, see **pyonᵘ.**

pĕv 2 प्यव् f. a falling, (as it were an avalanche) a great quantity, used —° as in **rana-pĕv,** an immense amount of cooking, s.v. **ran.**

powᵘ पंवु । प्लीहा m. the spleen.

pôwᵘ 1 पोवु । सोपानम् m. a single step in a staircase, flight of steps, or the like (cf. **hēra-p°,** p. 345*b*, l. 8; **sām-p°,** s.v. **sām** 1) (Śiv. 61; K.Pr. 154).

pāvi पावि, sg. abl. used as adv., on or from a (high) step on a staircase; met. in a position relatively high*e* than someone or something else, exalted (cf. **bahali-p°,** p. 95*b*, l. 32). —**khasun** —**खसुन् । प्रोन्नतीभवनम्** m.inf. to climb on to a (high) step, to become exalted above one's fellows. —**pāvi wālun** —**पावि वालुन् । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring down (the staircase) step by step; to knock down (a house or the like) gradually from the top downwards; gradually to reduce a man (or something masculine) to misery, gradually to depress. —**pāvi wālün̄ᵘ** —**पावि वालंञू । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम्** f.inf., id., but with a fem. object. —**wālun** —**वालुन् । अधस्तादीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring down a person from an exalted position. —**wasun** —**वसुन् । अधरीभवनम्** m.inf. to descend from (a high) step, to be brought down from an exalted position; to be reduced from prosperity or happiness to misery, to become depressed.

pövⁱ-hēr **पाॅवि-हेर । निःश्रेणिविशेषः** *f. a step-ladder.*

pôwᵘ 2 पोवु । शृङ्खलानिरोधकीलः m. the staple to which the last link of the chain of a door is applied before applying the padlock, a padlock-staple (cf. **hŏkāli-p°,** p. 328*b*, l. 4); the eye (of a needle) (K.Pr. 190).

pôwᵘ 3 पोवु । पादसेटकमितः adj. (f. **pövᵘ पाॅवू**), measuring a quarter (of anything); weighing a quarter of a *sēr* (i.e. weighing half a pound) (cf. **ḍāy̥-p°,** p. 266*b*, l. 25; **pöntsa-p°,** p. 743*a*, l. 32); measuring a span (of twelve finger breadths) (cf. **ḍāy-p°,** p. 266*b*, l. 22); as subst., m. N. of a certain-sized jar (cf. **kānz-p°,** p. 460*a*, l. 3; **sọ̆dra-könzᵘ-p°,** s.v. **sọ̆dᵃr**) (K.Pr. 26). Cf. **pāv 3.**

pōwᵃca पोव्च । पार्श्वास्थिसमूहः f.pl. the ribs (of man or beast). —**kadañe** —**कडञ । अतिताडनम्** f. pl. inf. 'to tear out the ribs', to trounce or club a person unmercifully (esp. in the region of the ribs).

pōwal पोवल् । मुद्राविशेषः f. a small silver coin, worth two or four annas or thereabouts.

pawan पवन् । वायुः m. wind, moving air (Śiv. 983, 1825, 1869); the vital air, breath (L.V. 17, 25, 33, 37, 42; Śiv. 983, 1469, 1827, 1870; Rām. 9, 1659). —**sandyā** —**संद्या** f. N. of a sacred bathing place in Kashmīr, sacred to the goddess Sandhyā (Śiv. 1496).

pāwan पावन । पवित्रकृत् m. purifying, purificatory, purifying from sin.

pāwun पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôwᵘ पोवु**), to cause to fall, to fell, to lay low, knock down (Gr.Gr. 23, 172; Śiv. 353, 1715; Rām. 340, 376, 707, 709, 1552; K. 693, 830; H. iii, 9; K.Pr. 201, 263); to cause to lie down, to cause to repose; to put down (on to or into anything) (cf. **atha p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 43) (Śiv. 1711, 1875); to cause to fall, to bring into existence, to cause to come into existence (cf. **bājᵃr pāvᵘn̄ᵘ,** p. 98*a*, l. 24; **mal pāwun,** p. 564*a*, l. 16 (Śiv. 28, 1758; K. 552–3); **pushĕ p°,** p. 780*a*, l. 28; **shĕkh p°,** s.v. **shĕkh 2**); to let drop, let fall; **yād pāwun,** to cause memory to fall, to call to (a person's) memory (Śiv. 1002, 1822, 1909; Rām. 1630; H. vi, 11); **pathar p°,** to knock down to the ground, to fell (cf. p. 798*b*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1626). This verb is the causal form of **pyonᵘ,** q.v.

pôwᵘ-motᵘ पोवु-मंतु । अधःपातितः perf. part. (f. **pövᵘ-mütsᵘ पाॅवू-मंचू**), felled, knocked down.

pövith thawun पाॅविथ् थवुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to knock down and leave there, to bring low; to drop and abandon.

paivĕn पैव्यन् । पिण्डैक्यम् m. (a corruption of **paiwand,** q.v.), junction, connexion, intimate union, absolute oneness in bodily personality (Śiv. 643).

pĕwan प्यवन् f. (sg. dat. pĕvüñ^u प्यवंञ्), the act of falling, used —°, as in **rūda-p°**, s.v. **rūd**; **shīna-p°**, s.v. **shīn.**

pĕwān प्यवान्, see **pyon^u.**

pĕwun प्यवुन् । भोजनपाकारम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyow^u** प्यवु), to start preparations for cooking (lighting the stove and the like), to set the kitchen fire alight (K.Pr. 164).

pĕwan-vēla प्यवन्-वेल । पाकारम्भिकावसरः m. the time for beginning preparations for cooking, i.e. for lighting the cooking fire, etc., i.e. about an hour before sunset. **-wôl^u** -वोलु । अन्नपाकारम्भकृत् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), (m.) the man who lights the cooking fire, i.e. a cook; (f.) the eldest daughter-in-law or other female relative, who (for the sake of good luck) lights the cooking fire on festal occasions. **-viz^ü** -विज़ू । पाकारम्भकालः f., i.q. **-vēla**, ab. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । पाकारम्भशाकुनिकम् f. (at a wedding or similar festive occasions) the gift (of rice, money, etc.) made, for good luck, to the female member of the family who lights the cooking fire (e.g. given to the bride's father's sister or the like by the relations of the bridegroom).

piwun पिवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuw^u** पियु), to drink (noted only in L.V. 81).

paiwand पैवन्द् پیوند । वृक्षसंक्रमसंस्कारः m. junction, connexion (El.; Gr.M.); a joint, piece, patch; graft, grafting, budding (cf. **arra-p°**, p. 44b, l. 17; **barga-p°**, p. 120a, l. 44; **pirth-p°**, p. 770a, l. 1) (Śiv. 1573). Cf. **paivĕn.**

paiwand-dār पैवन्द्-दार् پیوند دار । छतसंकरसंस्कारः adj. c.g. (a stock to which a graft has been applied) grafted, budded.

paiwănd^i पैवंन्दि پیوندي । छतसंक्रान्तिवृक्षादिभवः adj. c.g. patched, pieced; grafted, engrafted (on to a stock); produced from, or borne by, a grafted tree.

pāwanāwun पावनावुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 to cause to be felled (by a third party), to cause to be dropped (e.g. into a river or the like); to cause a loss (by a third party) in a business or the like (K.Pr. 87); to cause another to fall into prison or the like. **yād p°**, to cause memory to fall, to cause a person to remember, to call to another's memory (Śiv. 73, 1884).

pĕwanāwun प्यवनावुन् । पाकारम्भविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕwanôw^u** प्यवनोवु), to cause preparations for food to be begun, to get the kitchen fire lighted.

pāwur^u 1 पावुरु । लघुसद्म m. a small house, a (poor man's) cottage (cf. **lari-p°**, p. 531b, l. 11); an abode (K.Pr. 54, 111). **pāw^ar^i-han** पावंरि-हन् । अतिक्षुद्रसद्म f. a small cottage, a tiny cot.

pāwur^u 2 पावुरु m. a sandal, a slipper (cf. **jūg^i-p°**, p. 371b, l. 22).

pāv^ür^ü पावंरू or **pāvür^u** पावंरू । आवरणम् f. surrounding on all sides, crowding (a person) in all directions (e.g. by a number of persons or, met., by calamities, etc.) (cf. **āwür^ü-p°**, p. 71b, l. 19); the being surrounded, as ab.

piv^ür^ü पिवंरू । पीतवर्णगैरिकभेदः f. a kind of yellow earth used for making colour-wash on walls, for painting, etc.

pavith^ar 1 पविथ्र् or **pavithur^u** पविथुरु । पवित्रकम् m. a ring of the sacred grass called *darbha* (*Poa cynosuroides*) worn on the third, or ring-, finger by Hindūs at certain religious ceremonies.

pavith^ar 2 पविथ्र् । पूतः adj. c.g. pure, hallowed, holy (Gr.M. *pavitr*).

pĕwawun^u 1 प्यववुनु । निपतन्, प्रथममुद्भवन् n.ag. (f. **pĕwawüñ^u** प्यववंञ्. This word is n.ag. of **pyon^u**, q.v. (see Gr.Gr. 105), in all its senses, and esp. in the following:—) fallen down (from a high position to a lower one); that which falls (e.g. rain) (Śiv. 1309, K.Pr. 254); one who falls, i.e. who can be defeated in a combat; (a business or the like) which is calculated to have a satisfactory result; that which is coming into existence, that which is happening, occurring, being born. **pĕwawanis** प्यववनिस् । वृष्टिकाले adv. at the time (of rain) falling, during a fall of rain.

pĕwawun^u 2 प्यववुनु । पाकारम्भं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **pĕwawüñ^u** प्यववंञ्. This word is the n.ag. of **pĕwun**), one who sets about lighting a kitchen fire, a cook.

pyā प्या m. in the following:— **pyā pyā karun** प्या प्या करुन् । अनुतापः m.inf. (of a helpless baby) to show distress by continued wailing. **pyā-prahāray** प्या-प्रहारय् । खेदरोदनम् f. (of a sick man or a hungry child) wailing in distress (as a goat does when being led to slaughter).

pay 1 पय् । सेकेनोज्जीवनम् m. water or any drinkable liquid, esp. milk (L.V. 54); (in Kāshmīrī) reviving (a dried up plant) by watering it (Śiv. 1863). **—atsun** —अचुन् । सेकादिनोज्जीवनापत्तिः m.inf. (of a withered plant) revival by watering to enter, to be revived by watering; (of a person weakened by illness) to convalesce (owing to the application of appropriate remedies). **—phērun 1** —फेरुन् । बलोत्पत्तिः m.inf. convalescence or revival to return, strength to come back (of a withered plant, a person weakened by illness, or the like). **—phirawun 1** —फिरवुन् । बलोत्पादनम् m.inf. to revive (a withered plant by means of watering, a person weakened by illness by means of proper medical treatment, and so on).

—bānun —चानुन् । सञ्जीवनम् m.inf. to cause revival to enter, to revive (a withered plant) by watering it; to give strength (to a person weakened by illness) by means of appropriate treatment.

pay 2 पय् پی । संकेत: m. a foot, a foot-print (YZ. 40, 232, 407); a trace, mark, vestige, clue (cf. **raga-pay**, s.v. **rag**; **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**) (Śiv. 1601, 1700–1, 1729, 1863, 1885; Rām. 521; H. iii, 3); a sign, gesture, hint, intimation (as to the whereabouts of something) (cf. **nāma-p°**, p. 636*b*, l. 19; a person's address, the place where he lives (Gr.M., Rām. 1487)). Cf. **pata 1**. **—anun** —अनुन् । संकेतान्वेषणम् m.inf. to bring a clue, search out a clue (to), get to the bottom (of a mystery or secret). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । वृत्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to follow up a clue, to search out the entire truth (about something) (Śiv. 439). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । वृत्ताभिज्ञानयत्न: m.inf. to pull out a clue, to find out all the facts after much trouble (cf. **raga-pay kaḍun**, s.v. **rag**). **—phērun 2** —फेरुन् । संकेतसंदेशप्राप्ति: m.inf. a clue to be discovered, information to come (about something hidden). **—phirawun 2** —फिरवुन् । संकेतसंदेशदानम् m.inf. to give a person a clue, to give information about (some mystery or something hidden). **—thawun** —थवुन् । संकेतपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to watch, or attentively consider, a clue.

payā-pay पया-पय । नैरन्तर्येण: adv. successively, one close upon another, close together (i.q. **payham**, q.v., s.v.).

payĕs wātun पयस् वातुन् । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to arrive at the clue, to gain thorough knowledge (of something secret) (Śiv. 821, 937; Rām. 1478, causal). **—wötith** —वॊतिथ । अवाप्तवृत्ताभिज्ञान: conj. part. used as adj. c.g. one who has become thoroughly acquainted with (another's secret). **—wātawunᵘ** —वातवुनु । आ मूलतो ऽभिज्ञानी n.ag. (f. **—wātavüñᵘ** —वातवञू), id.

pay 3 पय् । वृति: f. a fence, hedge, hedgerow (cf. **kȧnḍⁱ-p°**, p. 455*a*, l. 32, which, however, is reported as masc.) (K.Pr. 156). **—dĩñᵘ** —दिञू । वृतिबन्धनम् *f.inf. to put a fence (round a garden or field), to fence in.*

payĕ-kāṭh पय-काट् । वृतिकाष्ठम् m. *the wood, small branches, or twigs, etc., used to form a fence.* **-mūrᵘ** -मूरू । वृतिबन्धनशाखा *f. one of the twigs filling up the spaces between the main posts of a fence.* **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । वृतिकाष्ठसमूह: *m. all the wood, twigs, etc., requisite for making a fence as collected together ready for use.*

pāy 1 पाय् । उपाय: *m. a means, expedient, device, resource, plan, contrivance (for doing something* successfully) (cf. **bacan-p°**, p. 80*b*, l. 44; **pakan p°**, p. 728*b*, l. 4; **pōshĕn-p°**, p. 781*b*, l. 34) (Rām. 934, 1045, 1232, 1477, 1580, 1674; K. 87, 361, 570, 651, 756, 775, 802, 882, 895, 980; H. ix, 11). **—karun** —करुन् । उपायविधानम् m.inf. to make a device (for something), to contrive an expedient, to take measures (Śiv. 519, 1137).

pāyĕ-boḍᵘ पाय-बडु adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ** -बडू), possessing great resources, of great dignity, high and mighty (YZ. 25, 240, 543); cf. **baḍi pāyĕ**, p. 84*b*, l. 39. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु । उपायहीन: adj. (f. **-rüśhᵘ** -रछू), without expedient, without resource; (of some action or occupation) that for which the necessary means are wanting; (of a disease or the like) that for which no remedy is available. **-sostᵘ** -सस्तु । उपाययुक्त: adj. (f. **-süśhᵘ** -सछू), possessing many expedients, having many resources, helpers, or the like; (of a disease or the like) that for which many remedies are available.

pāy 2 पाय् پای । दृढता m. strength, durability, (of a human being) healthy longevity (Śiv. 196). **pāyĕs pyonᵘ** पायस् प्यनु । विवेकावेश: m.inf. to come to one's senses (i.e. to abandon unprofitable or unworthy conduct and take to respectable life) (Śiv. 94, 315, 1298, 1722, 1751; K. 32, 328, 365, 559).

pāy 3 पाय् پای m. a foot (K. 988). **-āb** -आब् پای آب m. foot-water, i.e. (in rice cultivation) the lower villages, as compared with **sir-āb** or the upper villages (L. 435, *paiáb*).

pĕy प्यय, **pĕyĕ** प्यय, **pĕyi** प्ययि, see **pyonᵘ**.

piyĕ 1 पिय । निस्राव: m. the scum of boiling rice, rice-water (K.Pr. 171). **—kārun** —कारुन् । संतोषवृत्ति: m.inf. to cook the scum of boiled rice; hence, to live a perfectly contented life (as if he was contented even when all he had to eat was this scum).

piyĕ 2 पिय । प्रिय: adj. c.g. beloved, dear; esp. best beloved, beloved more than others (e.g. a darling child, or (to a woman) her husband).

pöyĕ प्वय । तण्डुलोत्थसूक्ष्मचूर्ण: f.pl. the powdered chaff and other refuse which remains when husking rice in a mortar. **-ôṭᵘ** -ओटु । तण्डुलसूक्ष्मकणपिष्ट: m. a flour made of this refuse, this refuse used as flour. **—hĕñĕ** —ह्यञ । तुसनि:सारणम् f. pl. inf. to clear the husked rice from this refuse. **—khĕñĕ** —ख्यञ । कुण्ठितीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to eat such refuse; met. to become discouraged (by the prospect of some difficult work). **-pholᵘ** -फलु । अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलकणसमूह: m. a quantity of this powdered refuse.

puy 1 पुय् । राङ्कवोर्णा f. the shawl-wool imported from Ladak, *pashmina* wool; (according to El.) the thread spun from this wool (*púi*); cf. **pashmīna**.

-wāl -वाल् । राङ्कवलोम m. when *pashmīna* wool is imported it is sorted out, and the fine soft portion is taken out for spinning, while the coarser hairs are rejected. These coarser hairs are called by this name. -wôn̄ᵘ -वोञ् । राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयी m. (his wife is -wān̄ĕn̄ -वाञ्ञ् f. and the same word is also used for a woman who follows the profession), a seller of this *pashmīna* wool, or (El.) of the thread made from it. According to El. these men buy from the Kāshmīrī women the thread spun by them from this wool (El. *púi-wányi* or *-wŏin*). -wŏn̄ⁱ-kār -वांञि-कार् । राङ्कवोर्णाक्रयविक्रयव्यवहारः m. the profession of a seller of this wool. -wŏn̄ⁱ-wān -वांञि-वान् । राङ्कवोर्णातन्तुक्रयविक्रयापणः m. the shop of a seller of shawl-wool or of the thread made of it. -wŏn̄ī -वांञी । राङ्कवोर्णातत्तन्तुव्यवहाराजीवनम् f. the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread. -wŏn̄il -वांञिल् । राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the trade of a seller of shawl-thread. -wān̄uth -वाञुथ् । राङ्कवोर्णातत्तन्तुव्यवहाराजीवित्वम् (sg. dat. -wān̄ĕtas -वाञतस्), the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread.

puyĕ-ütᵘ पुय-ऑटू । राङ्कवोर्णतन्तुगुच्छः f. a skein or hank of shawl-wool thread as spun on the spinning machine. -gand -गंड् । राङ्कवोर्णतन्तुग्रन्थिः m. a roll or bundle of so many hundred threads of shawl-wool as arranged for weaving, a recognized measure of such thread. -tsöryunᵘ -त्सॉरिनु । राङ्कवोर्णसंकरः m. the refuse *pashmīna* wool, i.q. puy-wāl, ab.

puy 2 पुय् । संततिः f. offspring, sons and daughters (esp. when there are many). Cf. kŏ-puy, p. 464*b*, l. 47; nüvᵘ pᵒ, p. 667*b*, l. 17; prönᵘ pᵒ, p. 762*a*, l. 19.

pāyuch पायुछ् or pāyyuchᵘ पायिछु । महाब्राह्मणः m. (f. pāyĕch-bāy पायछ्-बाय् is his wife, see bel., while pāyĕchĕn̄ पायछ्ञ्, q.v., is either a woman belonging to this class of outcaste Brāhmaṇs, or else a woman who supports herself by acting as one), a man (esp. a Brāhmaṇ) who supports himself by accepting funeral offerings and similar gifts, and who is in consequence outcasted. In India he is called a Mahābrāhmaṇa (a sarcastic title). —dyunᵘ —दिनु । मृतैकादशाहे महाब्राह्मणाय द्रव्यदानम् m. to make gifts to one of these men on the occasion of an obsequial ceremony (such as that held on the eleventh day after death). —khyonᵘ —ख्युनु । मृतैकादशाह्निकनवश्राद्धान्नभोजनम् m.inf. (such a man) to eat the obsequial food on such an occasion.

pāyĕch-bāy पायछ्-बाय् । महाब्राह्मणस्त्री f. the wife of such an outcaste Brāhmaṇ. -kotᵘ -कटु । महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ. -kütᵘ -कंटू । महाब्राह्मणपुत्री f. his daughter. -kaṭh -कठ् । महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), the son of such a Brāhmaṇ (when contempt is indicated).

pāyĕchⁱ-pônᵘ पायछ्-पोनु । महाब्राह्मणव्यवहारः m. the conduct or occupation of such an outcaste Brāhmaṇ; similar vile conduct performed by any other person. -tônᵘ -तोनु । महाब्राह्मणवृत्तिः m. the occupation or livelihood of such a Brāhmaṇ; the conduct of such.

pāyĕchĕn̄ पायछ्ञ् । महाब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the class of outcaste Brāhmaṇs called Pāyuch (q.v.); a woman who supports herself by acting as one.

pyāda प्याद پیادہ । पदातिः m. one on foot, a footman (El. *piádah*; W. 141, *piyāda*); a foot-soldier (Rām. 1323, 1373, 1435); a peon, a messenger of government, an officer of a court, an apparitor. (These men have in Kashmīr a bad character for tyranny and extortion) (K.Pr. 26, 120). -bukurᵘ -बुकुरु । पदातिधार्ष्ट्यम् m. the gruffness, rudeness, tyranny, overbearing conduct of a peon. -buthᵘ -बुथु । पदातिवन्मुखः m. 'peon-faced', one who is overbearing or tyrannical like a peon. -buthörᵘ -बुथोरु । पदातिधृष्टता f. the overbearing conduct or tyranny of a peon; tyranny or rudeness like that exercised by a peon. -bāy -बाय् । पदातिस्त्री f. a peon's wife (considered to be usually as overbearing as her husband). —pata lagun —पत लगुन् । पदात्यनुबाधनम् m.inf. to follow on close behind the peon, i.e. to incite him to arrest or otherwise maltreat someone against whom a charge is made. —thawânⁱ —थवंनि । दण्डदानिरोधादिनिमित्तं पदातिनियोजनम् m. pl. inf. to set peons, to depute peons to arrest someone. -wān -वान् । पदातिसमाजाश्रयः m. the peons' quarters, i.e. the place where they collect and wait till they are deputed on some duty; the occupation or business of a peon. -wānan lagun -वानन् लगुन् । पदात्याक्रान्तीभवनम् m. to get into the peons' quarters, to be arrested under government orders and kept in custody.

pyāday प्यादय adv. on foot (Gr.M.); also (= pyāda), a messenger (H. ii, 12).

pyodᵘ प्वदु । वृत्तज्ञः adj. (f. pĕzᵘ 2 पंजू, for 1, see pĕd), familiar with affairs (esp. with other people's affairs), knowing (cf. atha-pᵒ, p. 61*b*, l. 47). Cf. pĕdun.

pyödil प्वदिल् । पदातिवृत्तिः f. the profession or conduct of a peon; met. evil conduct, wickedness, oppression, lying, and cheating (K.Pr. 46).

pāydār पायदार् پایدار । दृढः m. strong, durable, healthy and long-lived. See pāy 2.

pāydöri पायदॉरी پایداری । दृढदीर्घजीविता f. strength, durability.

pŏyĕdār प्वयदार् । संकरसंसृष्टः adj. e.g. mixed up with,

or full of, pounded chaff, etc. (of rice, etc., pounded in a husking mortar). See **pŏyĕ**.

pyādaway प्यादवय् । पदातिदेयदण्डः f. the wages of a peon, the fee or fine paid to, or extorted by, a peon. Cf. Gr.Gr. 143, suffix **way**.

paygām पयगाम پیغام m. a message; news, intelligence (Rām. 832, 859); a mission, embassy.

pyuh^{u} पिहु, see **pihun**.

payham पयहम پیہم निरन्तरम् adv. successively, one close upon another, close together. Cf. **payā-pay**, p. 812*a*, l. 26.

pyuh^{u}-mot^{u} पिहु-मंतु, see **pihun**.

pyuk, see **phyok^{u} 1**.

pyuk^{u} पिकु m. in the following:— **pik^{i}-dōñ^{u}** पिकि-दांञ्रू । पटवासकः f. perfumed powder (used for scenting clothes, etc.). Cf. **phyok^{u}**.

pyāla प्याल پیالہ । पानपात्रम् m. a drinking vessel, a cup, a glass, a tea-cup (usually of metal) (cf. **cin^{i}-p^{o}**, p. 172*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 179, 286, 1260, 1327, 1537; Rām. 676, 876, 1456; H. viii, 7; YZ. 343, 512); (esp. among Musulmāns) an earthenware deep circular eating dish. **-bardār** -बर्दार پیالہ بردار । सेवकविशेषः m. a cupbearer, a table-servant, a *Khidmatgār*. **-bardör^{i}** -बर्दारि پیالہ برداری । सेवा f. the occupation of a cupbearer. **—hēth rōzun** —ह्यथ रोज़ुन् । अतिसत्कारविधानम् m.inf. to remain holding a cup, to attend a guest like a table-servant, to show great hospitality to a guest.

pyol^{u} प्यलु । अण्डकोशः m. (sg. dat. **pĕlis** प्यलिस), a testicle (El. *pyúl*) (Gr.Gr. 25, 26). **pĕl^{i}-bār** प्यलि-बार । मूर्धादौ अण्डकोशोद्वहनम् (शपथाय गालिदानम्) m. the burden of a testicle, used in cursing (*quasi*, when a person who has been cheated or deceived curses the offender and wishes that he may carry as a crest-ornament a human or equine testicle on his head). **-duka** -दुक । अण्डकोशयुग्मम् f.pl. a pair of testicles (cf. **dukh** 2). **-gaṇd** -गंड । अण्डकोशबन्धनात्मदण्डः m. binding the testicles (as a punishment done to man or beast). **-kod^{u}** -कंडु । वर्षवरः m. one who has his testicles torn off, a castrated animal, a eunuch. **—kaḍan^{i}** —कडंनि । षण्डीकरणम् m. pl .inf. to castrate, capon. **-vĕchĕr** -व्यछर् । अण्डकोशस्थौल्यम m. large size of the testicles. **-vyoṭh^{u}** -व्यंठु । स्थूलाण्डकोशः m. one whose testicles are large (naturally), or enlarged (by disease or otherwise).

pyul^{u} 1 *पिलु । पद्मरागमणिः m. (sg. dat.* **pilis** पिलिस), *a ruby.*

pil^{i}-krēkh *पिलि-क्रेंख । पद्मरागमणिः m. (sg. dat.* ***-krēkas*** *-क्रेंकस), a ruby-jewel (e.g. as set in a ring,* or unmounted). **-nyŏṭh^{u}** -न्यंठु । पद्मरागमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring carrying a ruby. **-pil^{i}-waṭh^{a}r** -पिलि-वंथर । कर्णभूषाविशेषः m. a kind of ear-ornament adorned with ornamental imitation petals.

pyul^{u} 2 पिलु । प्राप्ता m. (sg. dat. **pilis** पिलिस), one who is able to reach up to a height; one who is able to complete a difficult task or to fathom some complicated state of affairs. Cf. **pilun**.

pŏyĕl प्यंयल् । अतिसूक्ष्मकणसंसृष्टः adj. c.g. full of, or mixed up with, powdered chaff, etc. (cf. **pŏyĕ**).

pöyil 1 पांयिल । स्तम्बविशेषः f. a bamboo ladder; the cross-beam supporting a roof.

pöyil 2 पांयिल । पादकटकः f. an anklet of gold or silver. **pöyili-hor^{u}** पांयिलि-हंरु । पादकटकयुग्मम् m. a pair of anklets. **-khōr** -खोर । पादैककटकः m. a single anklet.

pyōm प्योम, see **pyon^{u}**.

pyā-mot^{u} प्या-मंतु, **pyā-müṭs^{ü}** प्या-मंचू, see **prasun**.

pyō-mot^{u} प्यो-मंतु, see **pyon^{u}**.

pyon^{u} प्यंनु । पातः, दृष्टानुकूलीभवनम्, उद्भवः conj. 3, irreg. [the causal of this verb is **pāwun** पावुन्, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **pyon^{u}** प्यंनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; W. 87, *peun*; L. 460, *piun*; Śiv. 1630; K. 798); dat. **pĕnas** प्यनस (Śiv. 1384; K. 74, 162, 174); abl. **pĕna** प्यन (K. 163, 173); or **pĕni** प्यनि; gen. **pĕnuk^{u}** प्यनुकु; pl. nom. **pĕn^{i}** प्यंनि (K. 180); f. sg. nom. **pĕñ^{ü}** प्यञ्रू; pl. nom. **pĕñĕ** प्यञ.

Pres. part. **pĕwān** प्यवान् (Gr.Gr. 103; Śiv. 325; H. vii, 20, 26; **pĕwan**, Rām. 199, 449, etc). Impers. fut. part. **pĕni** प्यनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **pĕth 1** प्यथ् (for **2**, see s.v.) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; Śiv. 1002, Rām. 1176, K. 1029). Neg. conj. part. **pĕnay** प्यनय (Gr.Gr. 111). Freq. part, **pĕ pĕ** प्य प्य (Gr.Gr. 198) or **pĕth pĕth** प्यथ् प्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **pĕwön^{i}** प्यवांनि (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 **pĕwawun^{u}** प्यववुनु (Gr.Gr.105). 2 **pĕnawôl^{u}** प्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **pĕma** प्यम (Śiv. 94, YZ. 307; to him, **pĕmas**, K. 68). 2 **pĕkh** प्यख्. 3 **pĕyi** प्ययि (L.V. 18, **pĕyē**; Śiv. 681; Rām. 504; K. 153, 797; YZ. 153; on me, **pĕyĕm**, Rām. 65; to thee, **pĕyiy**, L.V. 87, 88; Śiv. 1670; Rām. 658). Pl. 1 **pĕmav** प्यमव् (to him, **pĕmōs**, H. ix, 1) (Śiv. 1751). 2 **pĕyiv** प्ययिव्. 3 **pĕn** प्यन् (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1231; on me, **pĕnam**, Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **pĕmahö** प्यमहां. 2 **pĕhökh** प्यहांख्. 3 **pĕyihē** प्ययिहे (to him, **pĕyihēs**, Śiv. 1597, K. 430). Pl. 1 **pĕmahöv** प्यमहांव्. 2 **pĕy^{i}hiv** प्ययिहीव्. 3 **pĕhön** प्यहांन्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **pĕh** प्यह् (on him, **pĕs**, Rām. 494). 3 **pĕyin** प्यियिन् (H. ix, 2). Pl. 2 **pĕyiv** प्यियिव्. 3 **pĕyin** प्यियिन् (to thee, **pĕyinay**, Śiv. 1745). Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **pĕta** प्यत (L.V. 28, **pĕtā**; K. 365). 3 **pĕyⁱtan** प्यंयितन्. Pl. 2 **pĕyⁱtav** प्यंयितव्. 3 **pĕyⁱtan** प्यंयितन्. Fut. **pĕzi** प्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250; L.V. 45, **pĕzē**). Past **pĕzihē** प्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 235) m.sg. 1 **pyōs** प्योस् (Gr.Gr. 23) (usually written **pyaus** प्यौस्) (K. 850). 2 **pyōkh** प्योख् (of me, **pyōham**, Śiv. 440). 3 **pyōv** प्योव् (H. xii, 15; to me, **pyōm**, L.V. 84–5, 108; Śiv. 334; K. 585; H. vii, 12; xii, 10; on thee, **pyôwuy**, Rām. 700; on him, **pyōs**, Śiv. 158; Rām. 167, 316, etc.; K. 32, 336, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 11; x, 5; xii, 4; YZ. 386; of them, **pyōkh**, Śiv. 1665; Rām. 601, 1340; K. 284, 591; YZ. 175) or **pĕv** प्यव् (Śiv. 682; Rām. 8, 283, etc.; K. 55, 88, 122, etc.; H. ii, 3, 5, 6, 11; iii, 5, etc.; YZ. 174; on thee, **pyoyᵘ**, Śiv. 892, 934; Rām. 1143*f*; **pyŏy**, Gr.Gr. 236; **piyoi**, K.Pr. 128); pl. 1 **pyaiy** पैयि or **pyŏy** प्याय् (Śiv. 967) or **pĕy** प्यय् (Rām. 239, 399, etc.). 2 **pyēwa** पैव. 3 **pyaiy** पैय् (of him, **pyēs**, K. 499) or **pĕy** प्यय् (K. 64, 79, 171, 175, 180–1, etc.; Rām. 1143*cd*; YZ. 262). f.sg. 1 **pĕyĕs** प्ययस् (Rām. 1242). 2 **pĕyĕkh** प्ययख्. 3 **pĕyĕ** प्यय (L.V. 32; Śiv. 1286; Rām. 322, 1111, etc.; K. 110, 449, 705, 763, 805, 1017; YZ. 32, 229; on me, **pĕyĕm**, Rām. 1212, 1613; H. vii, 19; to thee, **pĕyiy**, L.V. 67, 74; on him, **pĕyĕs**, Rām. 655; K. 166, 1062; H. v, 5; on them, **pĕyĕkh**, Rām. 1199; H. v, 7); pl. 1 **pĕyĕ** प्यय. 2 **pĕyĕwa** प्ययव. 3 **pĕyĕ** प्यय (K. 310, 1016; YZ. 377).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pĕyōs** प्ययोस्. 2 **pĕyōkh** प्ययोख्. 3 **pĕyōv** प्ययोव (on him, **pĕyōs**, Rām. 1390). pl. 1 **pĕyēy** प्ययेय्. 2 **pĕyēwa** प्ययेव. 3 **pĕyēy** प्ययेय्. f.sg. 1 **pĕyēyĕs** प्ययेयस. 2 **pĕyēyĕkh** प्ययेयख्. 3 **pĕyēyĕ** प्ययेय. pl. 1 **pĕyēyĕ** प्ययेय. 2 **pĕyēyĕwa** प्ययेयव. 3 **pĕyēyĕ** प्ययेय.

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pĕyās** प्ययास्. 2 **pĕyākh** प्ययाख्. 3 **pĕyāv** प्ययाव. pl. 1 **pĕyāy** प्ययाय्. 2 **pĕyāwa** प्ययाव. 3 **pĕyāy** प्ययाय. The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part. (1) m.sg. **pyōmotᵘ** प्योमतु (Śiv. 533, Rām. 1443, K. 541, YZ. 181). pl. **pyēmàtⁱ** प्येमति (Śiv. 1298, Rām. 286). f.sg. **pyēmüʦᵘ** प्येमंचु (K. 112). pl. **pyēmaʦa** प्येमच and (2) m.sg. **pĕmotᵘ** प्यमतु (Rām. 441; H. viii, 9; x, 3; xii, 15). pl. **pĕmàtⁱ** प्यमति. f.sg. **pĕmüʦᵘ** प्यमंचु (Rām. 1176; H. vii, 30). pl. **pĕmaʦa** प्यमच्र.

to fall, drop (cf. **atha pᵒ**, p. 61*b*, l. 49; **dab pᵒ**, p. 181*a*, l. 36; **dabas-pĕthⁱ dusᵘ pyonᵘ**, p. 181*b*, l. 44; **duba pᵒ**, p. 183*a*, l. 27; **dŏdas drūrᵘ pĕñᵘ**, p. 190*b*, l. 31; **mal pᵒ**, p. 564*a*, l. 18; **manàṭⁱ dab pyonᵘ**, p. 582*a*, l. 42; **nazar pĕñᵘ**, p. 676*a*, l. 24; **pĕthⁱ pᵒ**, p. 796*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 25, 167, 172, 198, 231, 241; W. 87; L. 460; L.V. 18, 47; Śiv. 996, 1908; Rām. 199, 397, 478, 783, 1082, 1378; K. 174–5; H. vii, 19; x, 5; YZ. 32, 377); to fall down, drop down (cf. **buthi pᵒ**, p. 143*b*, l. 7; **gàṇḍⁱ pĕnⁱ**, p. 290*a*, l. 19; **mahā pĕñĕ**, p. 553*a*, l. 10; **nyūrⁱ pĕñᵘ**, p. 673*a*, l. 49; **ponᵘ pᵒ**, p. 737*b*, l. 9) (Rām. 415, 651, 1199, 1212; K. 163, 850, 873; K.Pr. 175); (esp.) to fall (as rain or the like) (cf. **bᵃsar pĕñᵘ**, p. 134*b*, l. 25; **jān pᵒ**, p. 374*b*, l. 49; **khambarĕ pĕñĕ**, p. 400*b*, l. 11; **nūn pᵒ**, p. 640*b*, l. 3; **rud pᵒ** and **rūda pĕñĕ**, s.v. **rūd**; **sᵃsar pĕñᵘ**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 334, 929, 1243, 1248, 1284, 1778, 1848; Rām. 286, 1613; K. 55, 74, 325; YZ. 262); to fall (from the clouds), to drop (from the sky) (cf. **bāṭurᵘ pᵒ**, p. 145*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 964; Rām. 399, 772, 1723); to fall, collapse (cf. **prākara pᵒ**, p. 758*b*, l. 13); to alight (from a leap, flying, etc.) (Rām. 563–4, 746; K. 747); to become visible, present itself (cf. **nishāna pᵒ**, p. 656*b*, l. 30; **pav pᵒ**, p. 809*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1068; H. v, 7);

to fall (into trouble, difficulties, a trap, amazement, or the like) (cf. **pulan pᵒ**, p. 730*b*, l. 28; **pāyĕs pᵒ**, p. 812*b*, l. 20; **rāshĕ pᵒ**; **samay pᵒ**) (Śiv. 94, 158, 315, 1298, 1722, 1734, 1751; Rām. 700, 1750; K. 32, 122, 328, 365, 559, 641, 678, 741); to fall down, fall prostrate (Śiv. 1286, 1634; Rām. 1443, 1455) (**buthⁱ-kinⁱ pᵒ**, to fall on one's face, Rām. 1201, 1242; **pathar pᵒ**, p. 798*b*, l. 35, and Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; K. 381, 797); to fall, prostrate oneself (in reverence) (cf. **pādan** or **pādas pᵒ**, p. 681*a*, ll. 25 and 32) (Śiv. 178; Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, etc.; K. 212, 310, 329, 336, 413, 462, etc.; H. ix, 1; YZ. 307);

to fall upon, attack, destroy (cf. **bᵃhᵘrᵘ pĕñᵘ**, p. 96*b*, l. 17; **dāra pᵒ**, p. 236*a*, l. 40; **daza-nār pᵒ**, p. 272*b*, l. 11; **mushᵉrān pᵒ**, p. 598*b*, l. 33) (Rām. 601, 906, 931, 1191, 1399 (an arrow), 1410; K. 68, 755, 757, 799; YZ. 229); to fall (upon, dat.), hit (upon), find suddenly (cf. **hōshĕs pᵒ**, p. 353*b*, l. 41; **nēbas pᵒ**, p. 619, l. 34; **sŏrani** or **sŏranas pᵒ**, s.v. **sŏrun**; **sŏras pᵒ**, s.v. **sŏr 2**; **swādas pᵒ**, s.v. **swād 1**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 437, 1170); to happen (upon), begin (upon) (cf. **nījĕ pᵒ**, p. 626*b*, l. 40) (Gr.M.; K. 79, 88, 312, 326, etc.);

to fall (of information, sound, etc., on the ears) (cf. **phĕṭᵘ pĕñᵘ**, p. 715*a*, l. 29) (H. xii, 15); to fall (to, dat.), apply oneself (to anything), to become engaged (in anything, dat.) (L.V. 28, 45; K. 32, 181, 365, 541 (with **pĕṭh**), 1162); to fall (to a person, dat.), to be recovered (of memory, consciousness, or the like), (Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 64, 180, 202, 209, 328, etc.);

to fall (in battle), to be defeated in a life and death struggle, to be conquered; to fall and be destroyed, to fall and be smashed (cf. **mal-katürᵘ pĕñᵘ**, p. 563*b*, l. 44) (Rām. 891; K. 346, 450);

to lie, lie down, recline (cf. **daba-layĕ p°**, p. 181*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 441); to lie idle, useless, to become spoiled, (of the edge of a cutting tool) to be blunted (cf. **dāra pĕñĕ**, p. 235*b*, l. 10); to be laid up, prostrated, bedridden; to be laid (of the foundations of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.);

to fall (from a condition), to cease from being in a certain condition (cf. **darma p°**, p. 244*b*, l. 36; **nēma p°**, p. 637*a*, l. 17) (Śiv. 681, 1231); to fall to the lot (of, dat.) (cf. **azal pĕth**, fate having fallen; hence, as adj., that which is easily broken, p. 74*b*, l. 22; **hĕkᵃth pĕñᵘ**, p. 329*b*, l. 33; **lār pĕñᵘ**, p. 530*a*, l. 17; **muhim p°**, p. 555*a*, l. 5; **manzila p°**, p. 584*b*, l. 26; **nāv p°**, p. 665*b*, l. 6 (and Śiv. 892, 934, 1007, 1384, 1799; Rām. 1456); **pĕtarun p°**, p. 804*a*, l. 31; **pĕtarāwun p°**, p. 805*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 65, 283; K. 284, 440, 602, 705, 729); to be incumbent (on, dat.); as in **pĕyi mĕ karunᵘ**, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1305; Rām. 981, 1143*f*; K. 280, 506, 586, 591, 690, 823, 908);

to be or become (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. ***pŏnd pĕñᵘ***, *p. 739a, l. 33) (Śiv. 533, 645; Rām. 637; K. 561; YZ. 386); to happen, arise, take place, present itself, occur (esp. with some suddenness) (cf.* ***bābᵃr pĕñᵘ***, *p. 78a, l. 50;* ***bājʸr pĕñᵘ***, *p. 98a, l. 20;* ***bam p°***, *p. 106b, l. 39;* ***bōm p°***, *p. 107a, l. 36;* **bambar pĕnⁱ**, *p. 108a, l. 10;* **bandan p°**, *p. 112a, l. 7;* ***brūrᵘ pĕñᵘ***, *p. 126a, l. 21;* **buthi p°**, *p. 143b, l. 7;* ***bözⁱ pĕñᵘ***, *p. 153b, l. 46;* **cōka p°**, *p. 169a, l. 13;* ***dranga pĕñĕ***, *p. 247b, l. 2;* ***gāṭa p°***, *p. 310b, l. 9;* ***hām pĕñᵘ***, *p. 333a, l. 31;* ***hōṭh p°***, *p. 360b, l. 12;* ***khōla pĕñĕ***, *p. 398a, l. 2;* **langar p°**, *p. 527a, l. 39;* ***mŏla-mŏla p°***, *p. 566a, l. 28;* ***mātam p°***, *p. 607a, l. 10;* ***nyāy p°***, *p. 675a, l. 6;* ***phih p°***, *p. 686a, l. 37;* ***phikiri p°***, *to fall under consideration, p. 690b, l. 37;* ***phēra p°***, *p. 701a, l. 47;* ***phūṭh p°***, *p. 717a, l. 18;* ***para p°***, p. 751*b*, l. 43; **prāpath pĕñᵘ**, p. 765*b*, l. 23; **pās p°**, p. 776*b*, l. 32; **push p°**, p. 780*a*, l. 15; **pushĕ p°**, p. 780*a*, l. 29; **puṭha p°**, p. 797*a*, l. 37; **pish pĕñᵘ**, p. 807*b*, l. 18; **pāyir pĕñᵘ**, p. 818*a*, l. 5; **pĕti p°**, p. 818*a*, l. 47; **rākh p°**, s.v. **rākh**; **rasᵃr pĕñᵘ**, s.v. **rasᵃr**; **shĕkh p°**, s.v. **shĕkh 2**; **shĕkh p°**, s.v. **shĕkh 2**; **shĕlakh p°**; **shāway pĕñᵘ**) (Gr.M.; W. 87; L.V. 67, 74, 84–5, 87, 108; Śiv. 440, 600, 652, 682, 846, 917, 1002, 1127, 1212, 1230, etc.; Rām. 8, 120, 676, 1011, 1146; K. 135, 153, 162, 166, 345, 418, 430, 585, etc.; H. vii, 12, 30; YZ. 174–5); (esp.) (of a disease, sleep, grief, shame, or the like) to fall (on, dat.), attack (a person) (cf. **bād pĕnⁱ**, p. 82*a*, l. 6; **bagandar p°**, p. 91*b*, l. 24; **bukhār p°**, p. 100*b*, l. 40; **bĕmörⁱ pĕñᵘ**, p. 108*b*, l. 42; **dŏda-brakh p°**, p. 188*b*, l. 34; **dŏdᵃsa p°**, p. 193*a*, l. 7; **danda-khāv p°**, p. 224*b*, l. 34; **hĕṭᵘrᵘ pĕñᵘ**, p. 359*a*, l. 36; **laṭa-krüṭᵘ p°**, p. 537*a*, l. 27; **mal-sēs pĕñᵘ**, p. 564*a*, l. 24; **myondᵘ p°**, p. 613*b*, l. 38; **nĕndᵃr pĕñᵘ**, p. 642*a*, l. 42 (so H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 153; Rām. 872, 1175); **nĕsar pĕñᵘ**, p. 658*a*, l. 37; **phikir pĕñᵘ**, p. 690*b*, l. 22; **phulⁱ pĕnⁱ**, p. 695*a*, l. 9; **pamba-lŏkhᵃr pĕñᵘ**, p. 733*b*, l. 21; **pātun p°**, p. 802*a*, l. 3; **rāth pĕṭh pĕñᵘ**, s.v. **rāth 2**; **rōz pĕñᵘ**, s.v. **rōz**; **shūkh p°**; **shām p°**, s.v. **shām 1**; **sakāba p°**; **sarⁱpiñ pĕñᵘ**; **sŏth** and **sŏta-sövᵘ pĕñᵘ**, s.v. **sŏth**; **talwās p°**, agitation, or grief, to be experienced, Rām. 937, 1340) (L.V. 32, 88; Śiv. 824, 1454, 1754; Rām. 402, 536; K. 449, 762, 873, 1062; H. vii, 30; YZ. 181); (of a curse, or the like) to fall (on, dat.) (cf. **dŏdas driyĕ pĕñĕ**, p. 190*b*, l. 35); (of memory, love, or the like) to fall, to occur (cf. **priwa pĕñĕ**, p. 772*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 431, 658, 771, 1536); (of a calamity) to fall as a blow, to befall (cf. **baba-dag pĕñᵘ**, p. 77*a*, l. 6; **bata-wāv p°**, p. 137*b*, l. 20; **dag pĕñᵘ**, p. 193*a*, l. 47; **datᵃrĕ pĕñĕ**, p. 259*a*, l. 27; **dĕv p°**, p. 261*a*, l. 16; **lĕka pĕñĕ**, p. 518*a*, l. 32; **pŏtra-ponᵘ p°**, p. 799*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 334; Rām. 621, 655; K. 551; H. viii, 9; ix, 2; x, 3);

(of a punishment, expense, or the like) to be incurred (cf. **danḍ p°**, p. 225*b*, l. 9; **pĕyi sĕṭhāh kharᵃc**, great expense will be incurred, Gr.M.); (of an external medicament) to be applied (cf. **drᵃka pĕñĕ**, p. 242*b*, l. 50); to be suffered from, to be experienced (cf. **bĕdiwatī pĕñᵘ**, p. 89*a*, l. 50; **mandach pĕñᵘ**, p. 575*b*, l. 11; **nilyuwᵘ p°**, p. 635*a*, l. 18; **phanḍa p°**, p. 699*a*, l. 39) (Śiv. 1597);

(of dice) to fall, be thrown (esp. of a lucky throw) (cf. **bāz p°**, p. 152*a*, l. 38; **böz^{i} pĕñ^{u}**, p. 153*b*, l. 46); to turn out (satisfactorily), to become accomplished (as wished or intended) (cf. **phalāwaṭh pĕñ^{u}**, p. 697*b*, l. 12; **pūr^{i} pĕñ^{u}**, p. 734*b*, l. 33; **pawa-pūts^{a}h p°**, p. 809*b*, l. 40); to turn out (to be such-and-such), to be discovered (to be such-and-such) (cf. **bāra p°**, p. 117*b*, l. 1); to turn out (from something), result (from something, or according to something) (cf. **prash^{e}na p°**, p. 767*b*, l. 3); to interfere, intermeddle (in); to be concerned (about), have to do (with) (cf. **āyĕ p°**, p. 73*a*, l. 21).

Following the conjunctive participle of another verb, **pyon^{u}** gives an intensive force, as in **wasith pyon^{u}** (= Hindī *gir paṛnā*), to fall down (Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239, etc.; K. 110, 698; YZ. 194); **dazith p°**, to blaze up, hence to become very prosperous, p. 273*a*, l. 15; **wötith p°**, to arrive suddenly (Śiv. 699, 1599; K. 648, 805, 832, 870); **yith p°**, to come suddenly or unexpectedly, to fall upon, attack (Śiv. 825, K. 799); **lūsith p°**, to become utterly weary (Śiv. 1637).

pĕna-hār प्यन-हार् । पतन् n.ag. e.g. one who, or that which, falls, a faller, falling, and so on, in all the meanings of **pyon^{u}**; esp., that which turns out according to one's wishes, satisfactory. **-kam karun 2** -कम करुन् (for **1**, see p. 736*b*, l. 47) । माध्यस्थ्योपायप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to interfere in others work for one's own advantage. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । पतनशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who, or that which, falls, or habitually or frequently falls, or is on the point of falling; one who is fit to be, or who is easily felled (by a weapon), or defeated.

pyōmot^{u} प्योमतु or **pĕmot^{u}** प्यमतु । निपतितः perf. part. (f. **pyēmüts^{ü}** प्येमचू or **pĕmüts^{ü}** प्यमचू), fallen, etc., in all the meanings of **pyon^{u}** (cf. **daba-layĕ pyōmot^{u}**, p. 181*b*, l. 21; **dazith pyōmot^{u}**, p. 273*a*, l. 13; **nēma pyōmot^{u}**, p. 637*a*, l. 13) (Śiv. 533, 1068, 1248, 1298, 1637, 1799, 1908); lying (on the ground, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1634, Rām. 441, K. 112).

payun पयुन् । परिपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **poy^{u}** पंयु), to heat (a metal) red hot, to purify, refine, melt, or smelt (a precious metal) by heat, to scorch, torrify (cf. **atha p°**, p. 62*a*, l. 1; **buth^{u} p°**, p. 142*a*, l. 8); to bake (earth), to make bricks, pottery, or the like. Cf. **payĕnun**.

poy^{u}-mot^{u} पंयु-मतु । परिपाचितः perf. part. (f. **püy^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पंयू-मंचू), roasted, smelted, baked, etc., as ab.

payĕn-kōda पयन्-कोँद । परिपाककन्दुः f. a kiln (a potter's, a lime-kiln, and brick-kiln, or the like); a furnace (for smelting). **-thöj^{i}** -थांजि or **-thöj^{ü}** -थांजू । परिपाक-(द्रावण-)मूषा f. a crucible, a melting-pot. **-ts^{a}nĕ** -च़न । परिपाकोपयोगिशान्ताङ्गारसमूहः f.pl. a special kind of charcoal (made from deodar and similar wood) used in smelting furnaces. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । धात्वादिद्रावण-इष्टिकादिपरिपाकशिल्पी m. a metal-smelter; a brick-baker. **-wān** -वान् । द्रावणचुल्ली m. a smelting furnace.

payith pākavith पयिथ् पाकविथ् । संसाध्य conj. part. having got someone completely to accomplish (something), having got a thing accomplished. **—sön** —स्वन् । निर्मलः m. gold which has been refined in a furnace; met. a person who has been cleansed ceremonially, undefiled.

pyūnuk^{u} प्यूनुकु, see **pīnuk^{u}**, s.v. **pīn**.

payĕnun पयनुन् । द्रावणेन शोधनम्, सलज्जीभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payon^{u}** पयंनु), to scorch, torrify (cf. **buth^{u} p°**, p. 142*a*, l. 11); to refine (a metal) by smelting; (met.) (of some respected person) to become overwhelmed with shame (at some impudent request or the like); cf. **payun**. **payon^{u}-mot^{u}** पयंनु-मतु । विगलितः perf. part. (f. **payĕñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पयंञू-मंचू), (of a precious metal) refined, smelted.

pyūnt^{u} प्यूंतु, see **pyūt^{u}**.

pyūnṭ^{u} प्यूंटु, see **pyūṭ^{u}**.

pyūnts^{u} प्यूंच़ू or प्यूंच़ु, see **pyūts^{u}**.

payĕnāwun पयनावुन् । पक्कीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payĕnôw^{u}** पयनोवु), to bake (bricks or the like); to heat (a metal in a forge or the like). **payĕnôw^{u}-mot^{u}** पयनोवु-मतु । परिपाकमापादितः perf. part. (f. **payĕnöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पयनांवू-मंचू), baked, as ab.; (of a metal) heated, as ab.

pyār प्यार् m. love, affection, fondness, attachment, friendship. **—karun** —करुन् । स्नेहप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to love, to fondle, caress.

pyāra प्यार । प्रियः adj. e.g. beloved, precious, dear, darling; pleasing, agreeable, charming, lovable, winning.

pyôr^{u} प्योरु । प्रीत्याश्रयः adj. (f. **pyör^{ü}** प्यांरू), beloved, precious, dear, darling (Gr.Gr. 12, 13; Śiv. 1370); agreeable, charming, lovable, winning; a love, darling, sweetheart, pet, favourite.

pyur^{u} पिरु, see **pirun**.

pyūr^{u} प्यूरु । मेदुरः adj. (f. **pīr^{ü} 2** पीरू for **1**, see s.v.), greasy, slimy, slippery (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 62*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 19); cf. **pīrun**.

pāyir 1 पायिर् or **pāyir^{ü} 1** पायिरू । वाहास्तरणपादावलम्बः f. a stirrup (L.V. 14, *payir^{ü}*).

pāyiri-hor^{u} पायिरि-हरु । पादावलम्बयुगमम् m. a

pair of stirrups. **-khôr** -खोर् । एकपादावलम्बः m. a single stirrup.

pāyir 2 पायिर् or **pāyirᵘ 2** पायिरु । पथिकसमाजः f. a troop, body, or band of pilgrims, foot-travellers, or the like. **—pĕñᵘ** —प्यञ्ञू । पथिकजनानां पङ्क्तिक्रमसमवायः f.inf. such a body to assemble.

pyārĕr प्यार्यर् । प्रीतिव्यापारः m. lovingness, affectionate conduct, conduct or action intended to produce affection in another.

pyērĕr पेर्यर् । मेदुरता m. greasiness, slipperiness, sliminess.

pyās प्यास । पिपासा m. desire to drink, thirst; envious longing. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । तृष्णोद्गमः m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to attack a person; envy, envious longing, to seize a person. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन । पिपासोद्भवः m.inf. thirst to arise; longing for food generally to arise.

pyōs प्योस, see **pyonᵘ**.

piyis पियिस, see **pyuyᵘ**.

pyushᵘ पिशु । क्षुद्रकीटविशेषः, अत्यल्पमात्रः (sg. dat. **pishis** पिशिस्); a flea (cf. **kana-pº**, p. 448*a*, l. 26) (El. *pish, pyush*; L. 156, *pish*; W. 141, *pish*; K.Pr. 171); a very small amount of anything, a tiny piece (cf. **nūna-pº**, p. 641*a*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 147).

pishⁱ-mūran gatshüñᵘ पिशि-मूरन गछ्ञू । तत्क्षणान्नाशापत्तिः f.inf. 'shelling (i.e. cracking), a flea to occur'; met. instantaneous or very quick destruction to occur (e.g. death from plague or cholera). **-mūran karüñᵘ** -मूरन् करुञ्ञू । तत्कालनाशनम् f.inf. to crack a flea; to cause instantaneous death or destruction. **-mŏṭh raṭüñᵘ** -म्वठ् रटञ्जू । दुःसंग्रहसंग्रहणम् f.inf. to grasp a handful of fleas; met. to collect and hold together a number of fickle people, to bring to discipline a number of insubordinate soldiers, to reduce an unruly family to order, to collect a number of things which are difficult to collect. **-ṭŏph** -टूफ । क्षुद्रकीटविशेषदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpi** -टूपि), a fleabite.

pyotᵘ प्यतु । अग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pĕtis** प्यतिस्), the point of a pointed instrument (e.g. the point of a needle) (cf. **sᵃtsüñᵘ-pº**, s.v. **sᵃtsan 2**) (El., *pyut*; Gr.M.); a sharp point or tip generally (cf. **kañi-pº**, p. 461*b*, l. 32). **—kaḍun** —कडुन । अत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to revile, threaten.

pĕtⁱ-āshĕkh प्यति-आशख् । आमुखकामी m. 'a tip-lover', one who shows love in words only. **-dār** -दार् । तीक्ष्णाग्रः m. sharp-pointed.

pĕti pyonᵘ प्यति प्यनु । साहसोत्पत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall by the point'; hence, a contingency necessitating recklessness, precipitance, or rashness to occur.

pĕtis pĕth wātun प्यतिस प्यठ् वातुन । समाप्त्यवलोकनात्संभ्रमोद्भवः m.inf. to arrive at the point, i.e. to hurry when near the conclusion of any work.

pyut, see **pĕth 2** and **pyotᵘ**.

pyūtᵘ प्यूँतु । अत्यल्पमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pĩtis** पिंतिस्), very little of anything, a tiny amount (so much as can be taken up on the paring of a finger nail). Cf. **pĩntsh, pĩth, pĩtᵃr**, and **pĩturᵘ**.

pyūṭᵘ प्यूँटु । आस्यम् m. the mouth.

pyuthᵘ पियु । तप्तजलम् (sg. dat. **pithis** पिथिस्), hot water (esp. for making porridge or the like); cf. **pitsh**. **—karun** —करुन । पिष्टस्य तप्तजलसंसर्गः m.inf. to prepare porridge with this hot water. **pithⁱ-tsöṭᵘ** पिथि-च्वटू । अत्युष्णजलसंसृष्टपिष्टापूपः f. (sg. dat. **-tsöcĕ** -च्वच्य), a loaf or cake made of flour mixed with this hot water.

pyuṭhᵘ पिठु । पृष्ठम्, पृष्ठभारः m. (sg. dat. **piṭhis** पिठिस्), the back (of the body); a kind of leathern (or of similar material) sack for grain carried on a man's back, and holding about a **khār** (q.v.) (cf. **dā-pº**, p. 230*b*, l. 45). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । पृष्ठदानम् m.inf. to offer the back, to offer to carry something for someone, to offer assistance generally. **—hĕna-wôlᵘ** —ह्यन-वोलु । अन्यदीयकार्योद्वहनशीलः n.ag. (f. **—hĕna-wājĕñ** —ह्यन-वाज्यञ्), one who undertakes the work, duties, or responsibilities (of another who is unable to perform it or them). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । अन्यदीयकार्योद्वहनप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake the duties or responsibilities (of another who is unable to carry them out), to undertake another's labour. **piṭhⁱ-sörᵘ** पिठि-सोरु । पृष्ठभारैः संग्रहः f. to convey and collect grain or the like in these sacks; to touch the back with the palm of the hand.

pyūṭhᵘ प्यूठु m. (sg. dat. **pīṭhis** पीठिस्), a pedestal, a throne (L.V. 52). Cf. **pīṭh**.

piyuth, see **pyuyuth**.

pyūṭhᵒrᵘ प्यूठरु, see पीठरन.

pyoṭhus pĕṭh प्यटुस प्यठ, see p. 796*a*, l. 40.

piyĕtas पियतस, see **pyuyuth**.

pyūtsᵘ प्यूँचु । नासिकाबिन्दुः, दीपदशाग्रम् m. running at the nose (caused by a cold in the head), a flow of liquid mucus from the nose, nasal catarrh, the catarrhal liquid itself; the burnt tip of the wick of a burning lamp (which has to be snuffed off and thrown away), the snuff of a wick. Cf. **pĩtsal**.

pyāv 1 प्याव् (for **2**, see **prasun**) । प्रसवः, प्रसूतिसुदायः the act of bringing forth offspring, parturition, giving birth (to) (cf. **lāwa-pº**, p. 541*a*, l. 23; **nōṭha-pº**, p. 661*b*, l. 18; **sada-pº**, s.v. **sada 2**); the present sent by her blood-relations to a bride's husband's people on the occasion of her having a child.

pyāwa-bôg^{u} प्याव-बोगु । प्रसवसुदायभागः m. the gift sent as above, on the occasion of a birth; the presents given by the husband's people to the family priest, servants, friends, relations, beggars on such an occasion. **-lāday** -लाद्य् । प्रसवसुदायोपायना f. the sending or presentation of this present by the wife's relations. **pyāwa-pyāv** प्याव-प्याव् । बाहुल्येन प्रसवः m. parturition upon parturition, several births (of human beings or animals) occurring nearly simultaneously in the same house; the having many children.

pyōv प्योव्, see **pyon^{u}**.

pyuw^{u} पिवु, see **piwun**.

pyāwal प्यावल् । तत्काले प्रसूता f. a woman who has just had a child, a lying-in woman (cf. **lāwa-p°**, p. 541*a*, l. 25; **pīna-p°**, p. 737*a*, l. 18) (H. xi, 7; K.Pr. 252); (among a number of women) anyone who has borne a child; met. (of the tongue) inventive, imaginative, lying (K.Pr. 175).

pyāway प्यावय् । प्रसवनिमित्तवेतनादि f. the fee paid to the doctor, midwife, nurse, etc., who attend a confinement; the festivities on the occasion of a child's birth (cf. **lāwa-p°**, p. 541*a*, l. 27).

pyāy प्याय् f. a woman who has borne a child, used —° as in **sada-pyāy** (s.v. **sada 2**; L. 258 *sadh piai*), a woman who has recently borne her first child. Cf. **prasun** and **pyāv 1**.

pyāyĕ प्याय, see **prasun**.

pyuy^{u} पियु । प्रेमाश्रयः m. (sg. dat. **piyis** पियिस्), an object of affection, e.g. a dearly loved child.

pĕyiy प्यियिय्, see **pyon^{u}**.

pyuyuth or **piyuth** पियुथ् । प्रियता m. (sg. dat. **piyĕtas** पियतस्), love, affection, fondness.

páz m. ham (?) (El.).

pĕzē प्यज़े, **pĕzi** प्यज़ि, see **pyon^{u}**.

pĕz̆^{ü} प्यज़ू, see **pĕd** and **pyod^{u}**.

pŏz^{u} प्वज़ु, see **poz^{u} 2.**

poz^{u} 1 पंज़ु । सत्यः adj. (f. **püz^{ü}** पंज़ू), true, truthful, veracious, honest (Gr.Gr. 141; Gr.M.; Rām. 827, 1629); true, not false (Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1211, 1907; Rām. 334, 428, 1108*a*; H. x, 6, 8); real, true, genuine, not imitation (Gr.M., Śiv. 923); true, correct (Gr.M.; Rām. 1063, 1238, 1687); as subst. truth, the true state of affairs (Gr.Gr. 135; Gr.M.; Śiv. 419, 765; Rām. 34, 51, 134, 238, 268, 364, etc.; K. 175; YZ. 136; K.Pr. 175, 257); as adv. of a truth, verily (Rām. 1243, 1318). —**apoz^{u}** —अपंज़ु । सत्यासत्योभयात्मा adj. (f. **püz^{ü} apüz^{ü}** पंज़ू अपंज़ू), true and false, a mixture of truth and falsehood; a romance founded on fact (cf. **apoz^{u}-p°**, p. 40*a*, l. 43) (Śiv. 419, 765). —**bāpār** —बापार् । सत्यवृत्तिः m. true conduct, honest conduct, truthfulness. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make true, to keep, fulfil, carry out (a promise or the like) (K. 37, 628, 722). —**mānun** —मानुन् m.inf. to accept as true, believe, credit (Gr.M.). —**poz^{u}** —पंज़ु । सर्वथा सत्यः adj. (f. **püz^{ü} püz^{ü}** पंज़ू पंज़ू), true in every particular (K. 1057).

páz^{i}-kin^{i} पंज़ि-किनि adv. of a truth verily, in truth (Rām. 843, 1149). —**pöṭh^{i}** —पांठि adv. truthfully, verily, in truth (El., YZ. 237); assuredly, certainly, without doubt (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10).

pazi apazi पज़ि अपज़ि । सत्यासत्येन adv. (with verbs of answering and the like), is a mixture of truth and falsehood; partly admitting and partly denying. —**pazi** —पज़ि । सर्वथा सत्येन adv. truthfully in every particular, exactly, really (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1818). —**poz^{u}** —पंज़ु । साकल्येन सत्यः adj. (f. —**püz^{ü}** —पंज़ू), entirely true, the whole truth.

poz^{u} 2 पंज़ु or **pŏz^{u}** प्वज़ु । परंतु conjnct. but, nevertheless (cf. **amā poz^{u}**, p. 27*a*, l. 2) (Gr.M.). —**akh cīzāh** —अख् चीज़ाह् । प्रकारान्तरेण adv. 'but one thing', but, nevertheless, still, but on the other hand.

pöz पांज़् (= باز) or **pöz^{u} 1** पांज़ु । श्येनः m. (sg. dat. **pöz^{u}s** पांज़ुस, Rām. 93), a falcon, a hawk (W. 114, *pāz*; Rām. 93; K. 947; H. vi, 16; viii, 7; K.Pr. 65, 161, 167, 199). **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । श्येनपालः m. a falconer.

pöz^{ü} 2 पांज़ू f. taking out, extraction, in **atha-pöz^{ü}**, p. 62*a*, l. 7. Cf. **pāzun**.

puz, puz-wān (W. 114), see **puj^{u}**.

pūz पूज़् or **pūzā** पूज़ा । पूजा f. worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage (cf. **dāra-pūz**, p. 235*b*, l. 17; **dwāra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 264*a*, l. 35; **dyāna-pūzā**, p. 268*b*, l. 15; **pādĕ-pūz**, p. 683*a*, l. 9; **pārthī-pūzā**, p. 769*b*, l. 43; **pōshĕ-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 779*a*, l. 15; **pāṭh-pūzā**, p. 794*a*, l. 4; **pīṭha-pūzā**, p. 796*b*, l. 1; **pōtra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 804*a*, l. 27; **páṭh^{i} puzā**, p. 808*a*, l. 2; (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. *pūz*, 1180, 1744; *pūzā*, 52, 112, 187, etc.; K. *pūz*, 484, 1017; *pūzā*, 1043–4, 1054, 1069; K.Pr. 29, *pūzā*). —**karün^{ü}** —करंज़ू f.inf. to do worship or homage (to, dat.), to worship (El.; L.V. 17, 21; Śiv. *pūz*, 51, 93, 526, 1161-3-5-7, 1175-6, 1181; *pūzā*, 21, 113, 163, 209, etc.; Rām. *pūz*, 580, 1640; *pūzā*, 612; K. *pūz*, 267, 340, 344, 391, 793, 1068; *pūzā*, 53, 322, 370, 524, 574, 651, 715, 990 (causal), 1042, 1046). —**pālün^{ü}** —पालंज़ू f.inf. to complete worship or homage, to do complete worship to (K. *pūzā*, 337, 1042).

pūzi bĕhanāwun पूज़ि ब्यहनावुन् । श्राद्धे भोजनम् m.inf. to seat (a person) at worship, to set food before a

Brāhman at an obsequial meal. **-bata** -बत। श्राद्धभोजनम् m. the food at an obsequial feast; an obsequial meal. **-khāv** -खाव्। श्राद्धभोजी m. a Brāhman who habitually eats at obsequial meals. **-khyonᵘ** -ख्युंनु। श्राद्धान्नभोजनम् m.inf. (of a Brāhmaṇ) to eat an obsequial meal. **-khyāwun** -ख्यावुन्। श्राद्धे भोजनप्रतिपादनम् m.inf. to set food before the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु। श्राद्धभोजी m. the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal.

pūzāyĕ bĕhun पूज़ाय ब्यहुन्। श्राद्धभोजनभुक्तिः, पूजारम्भणम् m.inf. to sit down to, i.e. to begin, religious worship; (of the officiating Brāhman) to sit down to eat the obsequial meal.

pūzᵘ पंज़ू, see **pad 3** and **pozᵘ 1.**

pāzēb पाँज़ेब् (=پازیب) । किङ्किणीविशेषः f. an ornament worn on the feet or ankles (consisting of a chain with small bells attached).

pūzakh पूज़ख्। पूजकः m. (sg. dat. **pūzakas** पूज़कस्), one who worships; one who is devoted to continual worship.

pazun 1 पज़ुन्। परम्परायातधर्मः m. (sg. dat. **pazanas** पज़नस्), the carrying out of hereditary family religious customs, family worship. **—pālun** —पालुन्। कुलधर्माचरणम् m.inf. to maintain and carry out such customs.

pazun 2 पज़ुन्। सत्यीभवनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (reported as conj. 2, but Īśvara-kaula treats the verb as conj. 3), (1 p.p. **pozᵘ** पंज़ु; 2 p.p. **pazyōv** पज्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to turn out to be true (e.g. an unfounded fear to turn out to be justified) (Gr.M.); **pazunukᵘ wākh,** the word of truthfulness, a word of honour (Rām. 291); to be proper, be fit, be suitable (cf. **lazun pazun,** p. 545*b*, l. 28) (Śiv. 593, 971, 1752; Rām. 1182, 1639; K. 476, 484, 524, 536, 590, 651, 726, 924, 971, 1043, 1046, 1071, 1150, 1162; H. vi, 8; YZ. 304, K.Pr. 125). In the latter sense used in the future or conditional past with the fut. pass. part. of another verb to indicate propriety. In this case, when in the fut. it has the force of the pres., as in **pazĕ-m karun,** it is proper to be done for me, i.e. it should be done for me. So, in the cond. past, **tsĕ pazihē suh mārunᵘ,** he would have been proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst have beaten him (Gr.Gr. 113–4; Gr.M.; Śiv. 535, 744, 840, 870, 1252; Rām. 12, 808, 813, 843, 1238, 1435, 1439, 1575; K. 360, 365); or it may be used with the dative of the infinitive, as in **nāsh pazi-y bananas,** destruction is proper to become to thee (Śiv. 91; K. (**pazi**) 34, 37, 67, 81, 89, 133, etc.; YZ. 554). **pozᵘ-motᵘ** पंज़ु-मंतु। योग्यीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. **pūzᵘ-mütsᵘ** पंज़ू-मंचू), that which has turned out to be true; fitted, become suitable.

pazunᵘ पज़ुनु m. that which is proper, (a person's or thing's) proper duty or natural action; **panunᵘ pazunᵘ pôlun,** (the fire) did what was to be expected of it, it did its proper duty (Rām. 1601).

pāzun पाज़ुन्। निःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôzᵘ** पोज़ु), to extract, bring out (from), draw out (e.g. the contents of a vessel or water from a well), empty out (K.Pr. 35). **pôzᵘ-motᵘ** पोज़ु-मंतु। निःसारितमलादिः perf. part. (f. **pözᵘ-mütsᵘ** पांज़ू-मंचू), that from which the contents have been entirely drawn out or extracted, emptied out.

pūzan पूज़न् m. the performance of ceremonial worship, worship (cf. **shiva-p°,** s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 22; K. 269, 322, 494, 770, 779, 843, 974, 1053).

pūzun पूज़ुन्। अर्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūzᵘ** पूज़ु), to worship, offer adoration to (cf. **ḍulⁱ p°,** p. 212*b*, l. 24) (Śiv. 11, 863, 1174, 1420; K. 321, 344, 370, 774, 1040–2). **pūzᵘ-motᵘ** पूज़ु-मंतु। पूजितः perf. part. (f. **pūzᵘ-mütsᵘ** पूज़ू-मंचू), worshipped, adored; one who is being worshipped or adored.

pazar पज़र्। सत्यता m. truthfulness, honesty, probity, truth (El. also *pazir*) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M., Śiv. 1754); **sĕzara-pazara-kinⁱ,** with straightness and truth, honestly (cf. **sĕzar-pazar,** s.v. **sĕzar**) (Gr.M.).

paizār पैज़ार् پیزار or **pözār** पांज़ार्। उपानत्, पादुकाविशेषः m. a slipper, a shoe (made of leather) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 56, 165, 248). **-dĕl** -द्यल्। क्षुद्रजीर्णोपानत् m. a mean little worn-out useless shoe. **-dinⁱ** -दिनि। अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give shoes, to drub with the shoe; met. to beat with abuse and disgrace (El. *paizār dyunᵘ*) (Rām. 1090). **-jūrⁱ** -जूरि f. a pair of slippers, etc. (Gr.M.). **-körⁱ karüñᵘ** -कांरि कर्ंञू। अतिभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to drub and abuse. **-podᵘ** -पंदु। उपानत्तलम् m. the sole of a shoe. **-phrath** -फ्रथ् or **-phrith** -फ्रिथ्। छिन्नक्षुद्रोपानत् m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस् or **-phritas** -फ्रितस्), an old worn-out ill-fitting shoe. **—pāṭⁱ karānⁱ** —पांटि करंनि। अतिपरिभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to do shoe-soles, i.e. to drub with shoes; hence, met. to abuse, threaten and abuse. **-shikhᵘrᵘ** -शिख्रु। छिन्नभिन्नोपानत् f. a worn-out shoe. **-züṭᵘ** -ज़ंटू। जीर्णपादुका f. a rag of a shoe, a worn-out shoe.

pūzörⁱ पूज़ांरि। पूजानियुक्तः m. a worshipper; a paid priest who officiates at a shrine.

paẓᵃran पंज़्रन्। सत्याविष्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **paẓᵃrüñᵘ** पंज़्रंञू), the showing or proving to be true, showing the true facts.

paẓᵃrun पंज़्रुन्। सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**paẓ°rᵘ** पंज़्रु), to show or prove to be true, to show the entire truth of a matter, to prove by showing the truth, to decide the truth (Gr.Gr. 7). **paẓ°rᵘ-motᵘ** पंज़्रु-मंतु। सत्येन प्राकाश्यं नीतः perf. part. (**paẓᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** पंज़्रू-मंचू), proved by truthful means.

pĕẓ^a^run प्यॗ़रुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕẓ^o^r^u^** प्यॗ़ऱु), to instigate (a person) to the commission of some evil deed by divulging secret particulars (as to the means of its accomplishment, etc.) (e.g. instigating theft by divulging the locality of the property to be stolen, or how it is hidden). Cf. **pĕdun** and **pyod^u^.**

pūz^a^ran पूज़रन् । परिपूजना f. (sg. dat. **pūz^a^rüñ^ü^** पूज़र्ंञू), the causing to be worshipped by another.

paẓ^a^rāwun पॗ़रावुन् । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**paẓ^a^rôw^u^** पॗ़रोवु), i.q. **paẓ^a^run**, q.v. **paẓ^a^rôw^u^-mot^u^** पॗ़रोवु-मतु । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तितः perf. part. (**paẓ^a^röv^ü^-müṭs^ü^** पॗ़रांवू-मंछू), i.q. **paẓ^o^r^u^-mot^u^,** s.v. **paẓ^a^run.**

pĕẓ^a^rāwun प्यॗ़रावुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕẓ^a^rôw^u^** प्यॗ़रोवु), i.q. **pĕẓ^a^run,** q.v.

pā̃zashun^u^ पाँज़शुनु, i.q. **pānzashun^u^,** q.v.

pāzath पाज़थ् । निःसारणा f. (sg. dat. **pāzüṭs^ü^** पाज़ंछू), extracting, draining out, drawing out (e.g. water from a well), emptying; met. gradual total expenditure of amassed wealth. Cf. **pāzun.**

pazuth पज़ुथ् । सत्यत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **pazatas** पज़तस्), truthfulness, honesty, rectitude of conduct. Cf. **poz^u^ 1.**

pazōv पज़ोव्, see **padun.**

pā̃zuw^u^ पाँज़ुवु, i.q. **pānzuw^u^,** q.v.

pāzay पाज़य् । अपनिःसारणम् f., i.q. **pāzath,** q.v.

pȧz^i^yôr^u^ पॗ़ियोरु । सत्यशीलः adj. (f. **pȧz^i^yör^ü^** पॗ़ियांरू, or, as subst., **pȧz^i^yārĕñ** पॗ़ियार्यञ्), (of a person) truthful, honest, veracious, sincere, true (Gr.Gr. 135, 142, Gr.M.); upright (of a judge, etc.) (Gr.M.).

pȧz^i^yār^a^z पॗ़ियार्ज़् । सत्यमैत्री f. truthfulness, sincerity (Gr.Gr. 142); true, sincere, and trusting mutual friendship.

R र

r र . The fifteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph** as separate letters, the eighteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-seventh (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the thirtieth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the fifteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character.

In the language of educated persons of the City, this letter is sounded much as in India, but is more dental than in the central portion of the Ganges Valley, where the sound is classed as cerebral. In Kāshmīr, on the contrary, the sound is dental, and in village talk and in old poetry is not unfrequently interchangeable with that of a dental **l**. This fact is recognized by the Paṇḍits of the City, who have a stock phrase, *ra-layōr aikyatā*, signifying that **r** and **l** are identical in nature. In the modern speech of the educated, the two letters are nevertheless distinguished both in sound and in writing. On the other hand, in the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. 74, we find **chōr**, a torrent, where the modern language has **chūl**; and, similarly, in H. viii, 13, we find the literary word **mōlᵘ**, a father, pronounced **mōr** by Hātim, the rustic narrator of the story. Cf. also such pairs as **lubr** and **rudr**, both names of the god Śiva.

In the village dialect **r** *is often sounded something like the cerebral* **ṛ** *of India. This latter sound is not formally recognized in the literary language by the use of any special character, so that, e.g. from the spelling of the word* कूरू *it is impossible to say whether a villager would say* **kūrᵘ** *or* **kūṛᵘ**. *Paṇḍits do, however, implicitly admit the existence of this cerebral* **ṛ**-*sound by writing in certain words the letter* **ḍ**, *while, in attempting to illustrate the village pronunciation of the same word, they write* **r**, *the* **r** *in this case representing the cerebral sound. Thus, for their own dialect, they write* **kaḍun**, *to drag out, while, for the village dialect, they write* **karun**, *meaning thereby* **kaṛun**. *Similarly they write the literary* **tshāḍun**, *to seek, but for the village dialect they write* **tshārun**. *Again, in the literary language, they have both* **garun** *and* **gaḍun**, *to make, in which the* **r** *of* **garun** *represents the* **ṛ** *of the village* **gaṛun**. This cerebralization of **r** is not uniform even in the village dialect, the sound varying from place to place, and sometimes, even in villages, we hear **ḍ**, not **ṛ**, where the literary dialect has **r**. Thus, the literary word **kūrᵘ**, a girl, is pronounced **kūḍᵘ** in the country near Bārāmūla, where, according to El., s.v. *kúḍ*, 'there is a great tendency to change *r* into *ḍ*.' In the present work, which deals only with the literary, or standard, form of the language, the spelling of the Paṇḍits is followed, but, when their spelling of the village sounds is known, it is also given. Many instances of the interchange between **ḍ** and **ṛ** will be found in H., pp. lxxix ff.

It is well known that, unlike the Indo-Aryan languages, but like the other Dardic languages, Kāshmīrī has no hesitation in preserving unchanged an original conjunct consonant of which the second member is **r**. Thus, we have **brõtᵘ**, error, compared with the Skt. *bhrānti-*; **grônᵘ**, an eclipse, for Skt. *grahaṇa-*; **phryūstᵘ**, excellent, for Skt. *praśasta-*; **trih**, three, for Skt. *tri-*, and many others. Similarly, even when there was no original conjunct, we find such words as **drölid**, Skt. *daridra-*, poor; **drôtᵘ**, Skt. *dātra-*, a sickle; **dryuyᵘ**, Skt. *dēvara-*, a brother-in-law; **kronḍᵘ**, Skt. *karaṇḍa-*, a basket; **krāl**, Skt. *kulāla-*, a potter; **krĕhonᵘ**, Skt *kṛṣṇa-*, black; **trēsh**, Skt. *tṛṣṇa-*, thirst; **shrān**, Skt. *snāna-*, bathing; **shrūkh**, Skt. *ślōka*, a verse; **shrōtsun**, to become pure, Skt. √*śudh-*, and so on. There are several words in which the insertion of such a conjunct **r** is optional, the form with **r** being chiefly used by Hindūs, and that without **r** being chiefly used by Musalmāns. Such are **brōṭh** or **bōṭh**, in front; **shrāṭh** or **shāṭh**, a river shoal; and **zrôḍᵘ** or **zôḍᵘ**, a water-hole.

In schools, this letter, in the Śāradā character, whether standing by itself or the first member of a conjunct consonant is called **raka rö** रक रां. If it is the final member of a conjunct, as in the syllable **kra** क्र, it is called **dutarikh** दुतरिख.

The Sanskrit vowel **ṛ** ऋ sometimes appears in Kāshmīrī writing, in borrowed words. It is said to be pronounced as **ru** रु, as in **krupunᵘ**, niggardly, written कृपुनु, in imitation of the Skt. *kṛpaṇaḥ* कृपणः;

but, especially at the beginning of a word, or in the case of words in common use, the character signifies the sound of **rĕ** र्य, and is used optionally as a method of indicating that sound. In such cases it is written ऋं, as in **rĕth** ऋंथ्, a month; **krĕhon**ᵘ क्रंहनु, black; **rĕy,** written ऋंय् or र्यय्, an ant. This **rĕ** is liable to the ordinary rules of epenthesis, so that when followed by **u**-mātrā, it is liable to be sounded as **ryo** or **ryu.** Thus, ऋंशु, a saint, is pronounced **ryosh**ᵘ, **ryush**ᵘ, or even as **rĕsh**ᵘ. The sg. dat. is, however, always **rĕshis** ऋंशिस्, because here there is no epenthesis. So क्रंमू, a tortoise, is pronounced **krüm**ᵘ, while the same word, with another spelling (क्रम), is pronounced **krum.**

Whether initial or non-initial, in schools, the Skt. letter ऋ is called **rĕnav rĕ** ऋंनव् ऋं, and the corresponding long vowel-sign ॠ is called **rᵃkhav r**ᵘ र्खव् ॠ or **rūkhav rū** ॠखव् ॠ.

The Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī **ru** ऌ is called **rukharī rō** रुखरी रो, and that corresponding to the Nāgarī ॡ **rū** is called **rā ar kharā̃ rū** रा अर् खराँ ॡ.

rā रा in **rā ar kharā̃ rū** रा अर् खराँ ॡ m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī **rū** ॡ. Cf. **rukharī rō.**

ráe, see **rāy.**

rai, see **ray 2.**

re, riai, see **rĕy.**

rē रे interj. O! Hulloa! Used pleonastically (L.V. 3).

róe, rōī روي, see **rŏy.**

rū ॡ in **rū-wāgan** ॡ-वाँगन । फलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. tomatos (El. *rú wángún,* m.sg. *rúwángin,* sg.f.; L. 346 *ruángan*). Cf. **bŏta-wāgun,** p. 138*b*, l. 41.

rab 1 رب, m. a lord, possessor, owner, master; governor, disposer, orderer (YZ. 105); God.

rab 2 रब् । पङ्कः f. mud, mire, slush (cf. **gurüṭ**ᵘ **r**ᵒ, p. 305*a*, l. 20) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 456, 462; Rām. 277; K.Pr. 43, 118, 181); met. mean, low people (cf. **sab r**ᵒ **mēlun,** s.v. **sab**). —**gatshüñ**ᵘ —गछ्नू । अतितिरस्काराधिगमः f.inf. to become mud; (of a fruit) to become bad, i.e. to go bad and become in a mash; to become publicly disgraced by gross abuse. —**karüñ**ᵘ —करुञ्नू । भर्त्सनतिरस्कारः f.inf. to apply mud, to smear mud (on something) (cf. **gŏḍa rab karüñ**ᵘ, p. 277*a*, l. 36); to let fruit go bad (by keeping it); publicly to disgrace a person by gross abuse.

rabi-cahāl रबि-चहाल् । संहतपङ्ककूटः m.pl. piled or accumulated mud, quagmire. **-dŏb** -दब् । पङ्कश्वभ्रम m. a pit, or hole in the ground, full of mud. **-gurun** -गुरुन् । पङ्कशफरी, पङ्कलिप्तसर्वाङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **-guranas** -गुरनस्), a kind of small fish (see **gurun 1**) found in muddy water; a man who works in mud, and whose body is consequently covered with mud. **-tagāra** -तगार । कर्दमसंघातः m. a mud-trough (تغار); a supply of mud prepared for use as mortar in building; mud mixed with chaff employed as plaster on walls or in levelling ground. **-thaph** -थफ् । पङ्कमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), a mass of mud in the open hand (for plastering or the like). **-zang** -ज़ंग् । पङ्कव्याप्तजङ्घा f. a mud-leg, a leg smeared with mud (e.g. from walking in a quagmire).

rŏbᵘ र्वबु or **robᵘ** रंबु or **rubᵘ** रबु । श्वभ्रम m. a round depression or basin or pit made in a mass, for receiving liquid (cf. **hili-robᵘ,** p. 331*a*, l. 6).

rōb रोब । अन्यसंमुखीनलज्जा m. (when engaged in any work) diffidence, timidity, nervousness, due to another's presence, and resulting in clumsiness, slowness, and the like. —**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । लज्जादिना माग्द्याधिगमः m.inf. such clumsiness or slowness, due to such nervousness, to attack a person.

rabāb रबाब् رباب, m. a kind of musical instrument not unlike a banjo (El.), a rebeck, a guitar (L. 460, *rabab*).

rōbalad रोबलद् । लज्जादिना मन्दप्रवृत्तिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rōbaladiñ** रोबलद्यञ्), one who is slow or clumsy in his work, owing to diffidence or nervousness due to another's presence.

rĕban र्यबन् or ऋंबन् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **rĕbüñ**ᵘ र्यबञ्नू), N. of a certain kind of rice, with a small grain and red husk. L. 463 describes as a good white rice.

rābᵘrᵘ राबु्रु । कूर्चिकाविशेषः f. a kind of porridge like pap, meal mixed with buttermilk (the *rabṛī* of India).

ribās रिबास (=ريباس) m. Rhubarb, *Rheum moorcroftianum* (El.), i.q. **rēwand,** q.v.

rabᵃth रबथ् ربط, m. (sg. dat. **rabtas** रब्तस्), familiarity, habit, practice, use. **lēkhanukᵘ r**ᵒ **karun,** to accustom oneself to writing (Gr.M.).

racĕ रच्य, see **raṭun.**

rĕcĕ र्यच्य । लघुखण्डिकाः f.pl. long narrow strips of cloth, malting, or the like; cf. **ricĕ.** —**gatshañĕ** —गछ्ञ । जीर्णीभूय छिन्नीभवनम् f. pl. inf. (of a garment, cloth, or the like) to become worn to rags.

ricĕ रिच्य । सूक्ष्मखण्डानि f.pl. long very narrow rags of cloth or the like; long very thin shavings of wood or the like; cf. **rĕcĕ.** —**kaḍañĕ** —कडञ । सूक्ष्मखण्डशो विच्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to wear out cloth or the like into thin rags; minutely and to the utmost detail to study a book on a subject.

rachā रछा f. protection. **-köri karüñ**ᵘ -कॉरि करुञ्नू

f. inf. to do protection; to protect, guard (Rām. 1, **-kōrī**, m.c.).

richⁱ रिछि, see **ryuchᵘ**.

rōchĕ रोछ्य, see **rūṭhᵘ**

rôchᵘ रोछु । रक्षकः m. (sg. ag. **röchⁱ 1** रांछि), a watchman, guardian, protector (cf. **atha-röchⁱ**, p. 62*a*, l. 11; **dana-rôchᵘ**, p. 222*a*, l. 6; **dranga-r°**, p. 247*b*, l. 5; **gabi-r°**, p. 275*a*, l. 15; **gupan-r°**, p. 294*b*, l. 43; **hūnⁱ-r°**, p. 337*a*, l. 8; **hurⁱ-r°**, p. 347*a*, l. 13; **khal-r°**, p. 397*a*, l. 3; **khana-r°**, p. 401*a*, l. 18; **khĕlⁱ-r°**, p. 426*b*, l. 5; **maishĕ-r°**, p. 597*a*, l. 14; **pingi-r°**, p. 740*a*, l. 18; **rāta-r°**, s.v. **rāth** 1). (El. *róchh*; K. 36, 65, 79, 382); a guard, warder off (in the sense of one who obstructs from approach) (Śiv. 1672).

röchⁱ 2 रांछि । रक्षकः m. a watchman, guardian, keeper, protector, custodian (cf. **dana-r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 3; **pāna-r° 2**, p. 736*a*, l. 7) (Rām. 374, K.Pr. 176).

röchⁱ bĕhun रांछि ब्यहुन् । समाधानेन रक्षणम् m.inf. to sit as a guard, to guard carefully. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । आसक्त्या रक्षणम् m.inf. to remain on guard, to guard faithfully.

röchⁱ 3 रांछि or **röchᵘ** रांछू । रक्षा f. protection, preservation, guardianship (cf. **dana-r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 5; **darma-r°**, p. 244*b*, l. 38; **dayĕ-r°**, p. 266*a*, l. 24; **hūnⁱ-r°**, p. 337*a*, l. 12; **khĕlⁱ-r°**, p. 427*b*, l. 3; **pāna-r° 1**, p. 736*a*, l. 6; **pīra-r°**, p. 752*b*, l. 50; **potᵘ-r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 14; **rāta-r°**, s.v. **rāth** 1) (Gr.M.). **—gaṭshūñᵘ** —गछ़ूञ् । आकस्मिकरक्षापत्तिः f.inf. guardianship to occur, divine protection to be accorded (e.g. in some calamity). **—karūñᵘ** —करूञ् f.inf. to preserve, protect, save from harm (so-and-so, dat.) (El. *rāchh karun*; Gr.M.; K. 104, 106, 181, 246).

röchⁱ-rāwächⁱ रांछि-रावंछि । रक्षणसमीक्षणादिः f. watch and ward, guarding, safeguarding, protection, shielding. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । रक्षानियोज्यः m. a paid guard or watchman.

rāchi-dar राछि-दर् । रक्षकः m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), one who keeps guard, a keeper, guardian, custodian. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । रक्षकराक्षसभूतः m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), a guardian demon, a Jinn or the like who guards any particular spot from intruders.

rüchᵘ रंछू । रक्षायन्त्रम्, गोपनीयवस्तु, भूषणविशेषः f. *protection* (Gr.Gr. 121); *a written charm worn on the neck, arm, or other part of the body, as protection against demoniacal possession* (Rām. 1575); *a book or document, the contents of which are secret* (e.g. *mysteries*); *a written charm or amulet carried by Musalmāns inside the* **ḍōlᵃna** (q.v., p. 214*a*, l. 41). *According to El.* (s.v. *rach*) *it consists of the names of* God, or the name of Muḥammad, or the Musalmān creed, or the names of the greatest Muslim Saints, or passages from the Qur'ān. The name may also be used for the **ḍōlᵃna** together with its contents.

rachĕ karañĕ रछ्य करञ । अत्यन्तगोपनम् f. pl. inf. to do guardings, to guard with great care and precautions. **—karith thawun** —करिथ् थवुन् । सुगूढरक्षणम् m.inf. to put in some safe place and guard securely and carefully.

rachi-trotᵘ रछि-त्रंटु । हारविशेषः m. a kind of necklace.

rīchöbī kīlmic (? spelling) *Viburnum cotinifolium* (El. *richhábi kílmich*). Cf. **gūc**.

rōchĕ-maṭsĕ रोछ्य-मत्स, see **rōshun**.

rachun रछुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rochᵘ** रंछु), to protect (cf. **panunᵘ pān r°**, p. 741*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 5, 121; Gr.M.; Śiv. 93, 122, 425, 1179, 1299; Rām. 19, 154, 501, 505–6, 988, 1219; K. 113, 173, 326–7, 585, 763, 1097–8); to maintain (cf. **parda r°**, p. 756*b*, l. 1; **shīl r°**); to herd (cattle, etc.) (K. 185, 203, 217); to cherish, nourish, rear, support, provide subsistence for (Gr.M.; Śiv. 435, 437, 478; Rām. 73, 191, 306, 427, 510, 628, 773, 1227, 1297, 1523, 1533, 1622, 1632; K. 483; YZ. 76, 141); to keep, guard (cf. **hada r°**, p. 322*a*, l. 34; **kath rachūñᵘ**, p. 486*a*, l. 42; **nēm r°**, p. 637*a*, l. 4) (Śiv. 22, 360, 378, 1388; Rām. 324, 326, 423); to keep back (what is over), retain the surplus. **—ṭshunun** —छ़ुनुन् । पालनाय समर्पणम् m.inf. to make over charge of, make over for nourishing or maintenance.

rochᵘ-motᵘ रंछु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **rüchᵘ-müṭsᵘ** रंछू-मंत्सू), guarded, protected; kept over, kept back.

rachan-dôdᵘ रछन-दोदु । पालनप्रेम m. the love or sympathy felt by a guardian or cherisher for the cared for object. **-dag** -दग । पालनप्रेम f., id. **-hār** -हार् । पालनार्हः c.g. deserving of being guarded or cherished; one who is fond of, or accustomed to, guarding, cherishing, etc. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । रक्षणशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), a guardian, protector, cherisher.

rachana yunᵘ रछन यिनु । सर्वथा पालनविषयीभवनम् pass. m.inf. to be the object of protection, to be protected under all circumstances, to be taken great care of, to be continually cherished (Śiv. 437).

rachani (or **rachini**) **ṭshunun** रछनि (रछिनि) छ़ुनुन् । रक्षणायार्पणम् m.inf. to entrust to (somebody's) care.

richis रिछिस, see **ryuchᵘ**.

rachith रछिथ् f. maintenance (El. *rachhit*, where only it is noted).

rachawunu रछ्वुनु n.ag. (f. **rachavünü** रछ्वंनू), a guardian, protector, saviour (Śiv. 181, 1354); a guard, watcher, (cattle- or shep-) herd (K. 185, 383).

rachawañ रछ्वञ् । पालनवेतनम् f. payment made for guarding, a guardian's or caretaker's wages.

rōchyōv रोछ्योव्, see **rōshun.**

racyōv रच्योव्, see **raṭun.**

rōcyōv रोच्योव्, see **rōṭun.**

rad रद् رد, adj. c.g. rejected, waste (e.g. waste paper) (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to reject, make of no use, resist or oppose (an order) (Gr.M.); to make useless (Rām. 783).

raḍ रड् । प्रपातः f. a mountain torrent swollen by a heavy fall of rain. Cf. **raḍa.**

rād 1 राद् । पौरुषगर्वः m. pride in one's bodily strength.

rād 2 राद् । दैर्घ्यम् m. length (e.g. of a garment, a pillar, or a rope) (cf. **nāwa-r°**, p. 666*b*, l. 20; **pūtsa-** or **pūtsi-r°**, p. 807*a*, l. 15); the long strip of cloth forming the back or front of a garment, as in the next (Śiv. 1597). Cf. **rāzar.**

rāda-püṭü राद-पंटू । आच्छादनमध्यभागः f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्), the middle strip forming the back or front (from the neck to the lowest edge) of the *phĕran* or long night-gown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs.

rāda-rād राद-राद् । परिव्यापी adj. c.g. long every way; i.e. (of a garment, shawl, blanket, or the like) covering, or sufficient to cover, the entire body; (of leprosy or other external disease) covering the entire body. **rāda-zyūṭhu** राद-ज़्यूठु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. **-zīṭhü** -ज़ीठू), very long, longer than necessary (e.g. a garment, cloth, pillar, or the like).

rād 3 राद् । कटः, जलाधारकृत्रिमभूभागविशेषः m. a woven mat (of grass, reeds, or the like); a floating island (supported on a mat-like raft), such as those which exist on the Ḍal lake and elsewhere in Kashmīr. Root-crops and the like are grown upon them (cf. **ḍēmba-r°**, p. 217*b*, l. 35) (L. 344–5 *rádh*, Śiv. 1836).

rāda-wagowu राद-वगवु । कटविशेषः m. a long narrow kind of mat, usually made of reeds.

rād 4 राद् m. in **nāga-rād**, p. 624*a*, l. 39, q.v.

r^a^ḍa रड । उद्वेजकः m. one who distresses or causes worry to another, following him, persecuting him, and interfering in his work.

raḍa रड । प्रपातः m. a mass or pile of dirt (mud, water, sand, or the like) fallen from a height, or carried down by a mountain torrent in flood. Cf. **raḍ.**

raḍa wālun रड वालुन् । मलराशिप्रपातनम् m.inf. to let fall a mass of such dirt (e.g. of ink, when engaged in writing, or paint, when painting, or plaster, when plastering). **—wasun** —वसुन् । मलराशिनिपातः m.inf. a mass of earth, stones, and wood, etc., to be carried down by a swollen mountain torrent (cf. **raḍ**); dirt to be dropped as in the preceding.

rādā or (as usually spelt) **rādhā** राधा f. N. of a celebrated herd-maiden, the favourite consort of Krushn or Krishna (*Kṛṣṇa*), during his residence in Brindāban (*Bṛndāvana*) among the cowherds. She was also called Rādhikā (see **rādikā**). She is worshipped as the *Śakti*, or energic power, of Krishna, and, by some is even, as such, identified with him (Śiv. 701, 1141, 1437, 1441, 1493, 1623, 1668). **-krushn** -क्रुष्ण् m. N. of Krishna looked upon as one with Rādhā, Krishna together with his energic power (Śiv. 989, 1323, 1366, 1434, 1460, 1667).

rãḍa राँड । धूर्तः (दुष्टाचारः) m. a rascal, a blackguard, violent scoundrel (cf. **mūla-r°**, p. 567*a*, l. 44); as adj. c.g. vile (El.); cf. **rõḍu**. **rãḍa-nĕcyuwu** राँड-न्यचिवु । दुराचारबालकः m. a rascal's son; a boy scoundrel, a young scapegrace.

rădi रंदि (=ردی) adj. c.g. rejected, thrown away, worthless, trashy; in the following:— **rădi gatshun** रंदि गछुन् । तिरस्कारविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become rejected, thrown away, worthless, no longer of any use. **—karun** —करुन् । तिरस्करणम् m.inf. to render worthless, make waste of, deprive of all usefulness.

rĕda र्येद or च्यंद । हृदयम् m. the heart. **rĕda-dôdu** र्येद-दोदु । स्नेहहेतुकपीडा m. pain of the heart, pain in the heart; the pain caused by love or affection.

rĕduku र्येदुकु । औरसः m. (f. **rĕdücü** र्येदंचू), of, or belonging to, the heart; a legitimate son or daughter.

rōda रोद f. bowels (El.).

rôdu रोदु । दीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **rözü** रोंज़ू), long, not short, lengthy in comparison to width (cf. **lāti-r°**, p. 535*b*, l. 38) (K.Pr. 261). Cf. **rād 2.**

rõḍu रौँडु । धूर्तः m., i.q. **rãḍa**, q.v.

rūd रूद् رود । वृष्टिः m. (pl. dat. **rūdan** रूदन् not *rōdan रोदन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a river, stream; (in Kāshmīrī) rain, rainfall, a shower (Gr.Gr. 18, 51, 252, 257; Gr.M.; W. 115 *rud*; L. 463 *rud*; Śiv. 713, 1391; Rām. 472, 863, 1545; K. 318–20, 325, 1087, 1137; K.Pr. 59, 181, 245, 248). **—darun** —दरुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः m.inf. rain to stop. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pour forth rain, to give rain (K. 317). **—pyonu** —प्यॊनु m.inf. rain to fall, to rain (El.; Gr.M.; K. 75, 325; K.Pr. 181).

rūda-obur रूद-ऒबुर् । घनाघनः m. (sg. dat. **oburas** ऒबुरस or **abras** अब्रस), a rain-cloud. **-bubur** -बुबुर् । वृष्टिबुद्बुदः m. (sg. dat. **-bubaras**

-बुबरस्; pl. nom. also -babar -बबर्), a rain-bubble, a single bubble formed on the surface of water or the like by rain falling on it; (in the pl.) a mass or quantity of such bubbles formed in this way, rain-froth. -bubarāy -बुबराय्। वृष्ट्योद्गच्छद्बिन्दुजालकम् f. a clot or network of bubbles formed as ab. -barutᵘ -बरुतु or -borutᵘ -बंरुतु। वृष्टिजलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. -barüṭsᵘ -बरंचूर्), full of rain, wet through with rain, covered with drops of rain. -barith -बरिथ्। वृष्टिजलव्याप्तः adj. c.g., id. -chŏkh -छुख्। क्वाचित्क आसारः m. (sg. dat. -chŏkas -छुकस), a rain-blow, a short violent torrent of rain (local in character). -cholᵘ -छलु। वृष्ट्या चालितः, धारासंपातः adj. (f. -chajⁱ -छंजि or -chüjᵘ -छंजू), washed or cleaned by rain; as subst. m. a heavy fall of rain (lasting a considerable time). -chyukᵘ -छ्युकु। अत्यल्पवृष्टिः m. a rain-squirt, a slight shower of rain, a light gentle fall. -ḍalin̄ -डलिञ्। वृष्ट्यपवारणाश्रयः f. a rain-slope, a sloping gutter or similar arrangement at the back of a house-roof for carrying off rain. -dāra -दार। वृष्टिधारा f. a steady stream of rain. -dorᵘ -दंरु। निवृत्तवृष्टिकावसरः m. a break in rain, a period of fine weather between rainfalls, or after long rain. -darĕr -दर्यर्। निवृत्तवृष्टिपातावसरः m., id. -gaṭa -गट। वृष्टितामिस्रम् f. darkness accompanying, or caused by, rain; a dark night with rain. -jārⁱ -जरि। धारासंपातः f. a continued downfall of rain, a long rainfall. -kᵒtᵘ -कंतु। वृष्टिक्लिन्नः adj. (f. -kᵘtsᵘ -कंचू), wet with rain, soaked with rain (e.g. clothes), covered (e.g. a lotus-leaf) with rain drops. -kᵃtsar -कच़र्। वृष्टिक्लिन्नता m. the condition of being soaked or covered with rain, as ab. -lawa -लव। वृष्ट्यासेकः f. a light shower of rain, consisting in the sprinkling of only a few sparse drops. -nôrᵘ -नोरु। वृष्टिप्रणालिका m. a drain for carrying off rain from a roof or the like to an outside cistern or the like. -nörᵘ -नांरु। वृष्टिनालिका f. a rain-pipe or gutter (on a house or the like). -palav -पलव्। वृष्ट्युपयोगिवस्त्रम्, वृष्ट्यार्द्रवस्त्रम् m. a rain-coat, a waterproof cloak, or the like; a garment wet through with rain. —pĕnĕ —प्यञ। वृष्टिपातावसरः f.pl. rain fallings, a time or occasion in which rain is falling heavily. -pashpay -पश्पय्। निपतितवृष्टिबिन्दुस्रुतिः f. the trickling of rain-drops (e.g. from a roof, or the like, after a heavy fall). -pĕwan -प्यवन्। वृष्टिनिपातकालः f. (sg. dat. pĕvün̄ᵘ प्यवंञू), the time during which rain falls, a rainy season. -rūd -रूद्। अतिवृष्टिः f. rain upon rain, incessant rain (lasting several days). -rāṭh -राठ्। धारासंपातः f. (sg. dat. -rāṭhi -राठि), a short heavy fall of rain. -rᵃy -र्य। क्षुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small bird. It foretells rain by continuous wailing; met. a baby that wails continuously. -rᵃy gandün̄ᵘ -र्य् गंडंञू। पाञ्चालिकाविशेषनिष्ठापनादिकृत्यविशेषः f.inf. 'to set up the rain-witch'. In times of excessive rain, a doll made of old rags is fastened to a stake and set up in the ground. Offerings are made at its foot, and it is then beaten on the head with shoes. This is believed to cause the rain to cease, and is indicated by this phrase. -tūrᵘ -तूरु। वृष्टिशीतम् f. the coolth of rain, esp. the coolness after rain in the hot weather. -traṭh -त्रठ्। वृष्टिभिदुरम् f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि), a thunderbolt accompanying violent rain. (The thunderbolt or lightning is looked upon as itself fiery rain.) -ṭās -टास। क्वाचित्की चणिकमहावृष्टिः m. a short violent, but local, burst of rain (esp. in the rainy season). -tshĕvin̄ -छ्यविञ्। वृष्टिनिरोधः f. cessation of long continued rain. -tshĕvin̄ĕn -छ्यविञन् or -tshĕwawaṇĕn -छ्यववंञन्। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv. at the time of such cessation of rain, (going, doing, etc.) when the rain has stopped. -tshĕwawunᵘ -छ्यववुनु। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरः m. the time of the cessation of such continued rain. -tshĕwawaṇĕn -छ्यववंञन्। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv., see -tshĕvin̄ĕn, ab. -tshĕway -छ्यवय्। वृष्टिबन्धः f. cessation of rain. -vēla -वेल। वर्षावसरः m. the time of rain, the season when rain falls, the rainy season, the rains. -wālay -वालय्। निपतद्वृष्टिकालः f. the descent of rain, the time during which rain is actually falling. -wôn̄ᵘ -वोञु। वृष्टिजलम् m. rain-water (Gr.Gr. 73, W. 115).

rūdᵘ रूदु, see **rōzun.**

rōdād रोदाद् رواد, m. an occurrence, incident (Rām. 289); an account of circumstances, a statement of a case (Rām. 1696).

rā̃ḍagī राँडगी। दुःशीलता f. rascally conduct, the conduct of a blackguard or scoundrel. Cf. **rā̃ḍa.**

rādhā राधा, see **rādā.**

rādikā or (as usually spelt) **rādhikā** राधिका f., i.q. **rādhā**, see **rādā.**

radōla रदोल (? cf. رذول)। दुष्टाचरणः adj. c.g. rascally, a cheat, swindler, bully, or similar evil doer.

radōlī रदोली। दुष्टाचरणम् f. the actions of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rõḍil रोँडिल्। दुष्टाचरणम् f. rascally conduct (esp. of a boy's naughtiness).

radōlagī रदोलगी। दुष्टाचरणवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

radōlil रदोलिल्। दुष्टाचरणम् f. the conduct or nature of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rūdᵘ-motᵘ रूदु-मंतु, see **rōzun.**

rādan राद्न् m., see **rām.**

r^a^ḍun र्डुन् । स्थिरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **r^a^ḍyōv** र्ड्योव्), (of some incurable disease, calamity, or the like) to beset a person and become thoroughly established; to become subject to abuse, cursing, reviling. The causal of this verb is **r^a^ḍanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

r^a^ḍith gaṭshun र्डिथ् गछुन् । स्थिरतयासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of defilement, disgrace, calamity, disease, or the like) to beset (a person) and become thoroughly established.

r^a^ḍyō-mot^u^ र्ड्यो-मतु । स्थिरीभूतः perf. part. (f. **r^a^ḍyē-müs^ü^** र्ड्ये-मंञ्), (of a calamity, incurable disease, or the like) thoroughly established; beset by abuse, etc.

rōdang रोदंग् m. madder (El.).

r^a^ḍanāwun र्डनावुन् । स्थिरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^a^ḍanôw^u^** र्डनोवु), to cause trouble, calamities, disease, or the like, to beset a person and become thoroughly established (Gr.Gr. 175).

rudr 1 रुद्र्, **rud^a^r** रुदर्, or **rudar** रुदर् m. (sg. dat. **rudras** रुद्रस्), the same as **ludr,** q.v. a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 2, 39, 57, 1423, 1466; K. 579, 619, 620, 625, 790, 823); N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior to Śiva, who is said to be its head (Śiv. 522); Śiva, as present in fire (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1174).

rudra-manth^a^r रुद्र-मंथर् or **-mant^a^r** -मंतर् m. N. of a certain formula or mystical verse sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 126). **-sandyā** -सन्ध्या or -सन्ध्या f. N. of a certain sacred place (*tīrtha*) sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 1496).

rudr 2 रुद्र् or **rud^a^r** रुदर् m., i.q. **lŏḍ^a^r,** q.v., coral (Śiv. 1310, 1871).

rafāgar رفاگر, m. a mender (of garments); (in Ksh.) a hand shawl-maker, a shawl-mender, shawl-repairer (El. *rafugur, rufūgar*). According to El. these men work with the needle, and are generally Musalmāns.

rafīq رفیق, see **raphīkh.**

rafāqat رفاقت, see **raphākath.**

raftār رفتار, going, motion, gait, used —° as adj. e.g. Cf. **kaj-raftār,** p. 430*b*, l. 5.

rāfiz, see **rŏphiz.**

rag रग् رگ । सूक्ष्मनाडी, संयुक्तरेखादिः, सापिण्ड्यसंबन्धः f. an artery, vein (according to El. s.v., *kefāl rag* is the cephalic vein and *basilik rag* is the basilic vein) (Gr.M. masc. by error; Śiv. 197, 1863; Rām. 1350; K.Pr. 203); a tendon, nerve, sinew; a thin line in something (e.g. in white cloth a thin black line woven in and forming a defect, a flaw in a precious stone, a mineral vein in a hill, etc., a line of different coloured water occurring in the main stream of a river, marks of impurity in precious metals or of dirt in good grain, and so on); consanguinity, blood-relationship (within the prohibited degrees of marriage) (cf. **mamat^ü^r^ü^ rag,** p. 571*b*, l. 9; **mātāmāl-rag,** p. 607*a*, l. 28). **—kaḍün^ü^** —कडंञ् । भेदभाषणम् f.inf. to drag out a vein or kinship; hence, met. to divulge secrets with the object of sowing dissension among friends. **—marün^ü^** —मरंञ् । दृष्टलक्ष्यभेदः f.inf. the vein to be hit; hence, to hit the very minute mark, i.e. in some apparently impossible task, or, with some apparently unobtainable object, finally to succeed to one's heart's content (esp. when this occurs secretly). **—mutsarün^ü^** —मुचरंञ् । नाडीवेधः (सिरामोचः) f.inf. to bleed, let blood, phlebotomize (Gr.M.). **—nērün^ü^** —नेरंञ् । कलङ्करेखाभागप्रकटीभवनम्, सापिण्ड्याभिज्ञानम् f.inf. a thin line to appear in something (e.g. a dirty mark or stain to appear in cloth after it is washed, a flaw to appear in a precious stone after it has been polished, a mineral vein to be discovered as the result of prospecting, and so on); (in the negotiations for a marriage) the existence of a relationship which is a bar to marriage to be discovered. **—wŏthün^ü^** —व्वथंञ् । अन्तारोषेण प्रोत्सहनम् f.inf. a vein to rise, i.e. to feel desire for revenge (through another). **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । दुर्वृत्तिः adj. e.g. an ill-conditioned person, malevolent, malicious.

raga रग । सूक्ष्मनाडीसमूहः f.pl. veins, arteries, a mass, or network, of veins or arteries. **-dod^u^** -दंदु । कष्टास्फुटभाषी adj. (f. **-düz^ü^** -दंज़्), 'having the arteries burnt,' i.e. (owing to inflammation of the throat) hoarse. **—khěně** —ख्यन । नाडीक्षतविधानम् f. pl. inf. 'to eat the veins', i.e. (in a fight) to scratch an opponent's throat with the finger-nails. **—maga** —मग । कण्ठनाडीसमुदायः f.pl. (a jingle of **raga**) the fine veins (or sinews) of the throat; the blood-vessels of the throat windpipe and gullet as a whole. **-pāshě** -पाश । संबन्धसंयोगः f.pl. the mutual criticism common among blood-relations; the concord or mutual good understanding between blood-relations. **-pāshě kaḍaňě** -पाश कडञ । संबन्धिदोषख्यापनम् f. pl. inf. criticizing details or finding fault with one's blood-relations. **-pāshě nērañě** -पाश नेरञ । सूक्ष्मदोषप्रकाशः f. pl. inf. (in any undertaking) criticism of details or blood-relations or qualities to become manifest. **-pay** -पय् । नाडीसंयोगः m. the clue of the veins; hence, the union or junction of veins, nerves, or sinews. **-pay kaḍun** -पय् कडुन् । सूक्ष्मविचिकयान्वेषणम् m.inf. 'to pull out the clue of the nerves', i.e. to inquire minutely into some hidden

circumstance or for some hidden thing. **-pay nērun -पय् नेरुन् । सूक्ष्मेक्षिकया तत्त्वाभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. 'the clue of the nerves to become visible', i.e. to ascertain by minute investigation the facts of any hidden circumstance or thing.

rāg 1 राग् । रागः m. love, affection (Śiv. 587, 735, 1048, 1110, 1164, 1172, 1268, 1312, 1355, 1382, 1448, 1493, 1558, 1573, 1755, 1821); loving desire, intense longing for something loved (Śiv. 1031); love for the things of this world (as opposed to the love directed to God) (Śiv. 1691, 1749, 1797). **—gatshun —गछुन् । अतिस्नेहोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. love or affection to be produced (by something or some occurrence, etc.); intense loving longing to be experienced (Śiv. 708).

rāga-sost^u राग-सस्तु । प्रेमसंयुक्तः, सप्रीतिः adj. (f. **-sütsh^ü -संछू**), full of love, affectionate; causing or producing affection. **-vyot^u -व्यतु । रागपूर्णचित्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕts^ü -व्यंचू**), full of love, affectionate.

rāg 2 राग् । अश्वपृष्ठम्, अश्वजातिः f. the backbone of a horse (cf. **nañi rāgi**, p. 640*a*, l. 28); N. of a certain race or class of horses, said to be specially docile and of high quality. **rāgi-hond^u रागि-हन्दु । विशिष्टजातिजः(अश्वः)** adj. (f. **-hünz^ü -हंज़ू**), (a horse) of this special class.

rāg 3 राग् । काकलीगीतम् f. a song in a sweet and low tone (Śiv. 1455, 1803).

ragu or (as usually spelt) **raghu रघु** m. N. of a celebrated king of India of the solar dynasty, the son of Dilipa, and ancestor of Rāma-candra. **-nandan -नंदन्** m. the son (i.e. descendant) of Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. the Lord (descended from) Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rīg^i रीगि, see **ryūg^u**.

rī̃g^i रीँगि, see **ryū̃g^u**.

rōgi रोगि in **rōgi wuchun रोगि वुछुन् । छिद्रान्वेषणम्** *m.inf. to look out for faults or flaws (in a person), to seek out (his) weak points, pick holes in him. Cf.* **rug^u** *and* **rōgun.**

rögī 1 रांगी । रागयुक्तः *adj. c.g. full of love, full of affection, impassioned.*

rögī 2 रांगी । गीतविद्याज्ञः *adj. c.g. skilled in singing sweet low music.*

rūg रूग् *or* **rōg रोग् । रोगः** *m. a disease, sickness, malady, distemper (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1541, 1572, 1855).*

rūga-hot^u रूग-हतु । रोगाकुलः *adj. (f.* **-hüts^ü -हंचू**), *stricken by disease.* **-rost^u -रस्तु । नीरोगः** *adj. (f.* **-rütsh^ü -रंछू**), *free from disease, healthy.* **-ratshar -रछर् । आरोग्यम्** *m. freedom from disease, good* health, healthiness (often, but not only, used in blessings or the like expressions of approval). **-vyot^u -व्यतु । रोगोपतप्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕts^ü -व्यंचू**), suffering from disease or from an illness; suffering from the subsequent consequences of an illness (thinness, weakness, and so forth).

rūgi रूगी । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. an invalid, one who suffers from a long continued or chronic illness; miserable (El. *rógi*).

rug^u रगु in **rug^u wuchun रगु वुछुन् । अप्रसन्नतया प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to bear a grudge against (a person), to act malevolently towards. Cf. **rōgi.**

ragidār रगिदार् । इतरवर्णरेखायुपेतः adj. c.g. marked with a line of alien colour (and thereby flawed) (e.g. a flaw in a precious stone, or a black line on white cloth, and so on) (see **rag**).

raghu रघु, see **ragu.**

rāghav राघव, see **rāgav.**

ragal रगल् । वर्णान्तरोपेतकलङ्कात्मरेखोपेतः adj. c.g., i.q. **ragidār,** q.v.

rugöl^i रगांलि in **rugöl^i-tsādar रगांलि-चादर् । और्णप्रच्छदपटविशेषः** f. a kind of blanket woven of woollen threads of varied colours. Said to be not strong.

rūgalad रूगलद् । अनुभूयमानरोगः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rūgaladiñ रूगलदिञ्**), an invalid, one who suffers from a chronic or long illness.

rōgan रोगन् روغن m. grease, varnish, polish (Gr.M.); clarified butter, *ghī* (W. 155 *roghan*, L. 359, K.Pr. 180).

rōgun रोगुन् । गूढविरोधनम् m. secret opposition (esp. to a subordinate or weak person).

rögiñ रांगिञ् f. a certain musical mode (in Skt. *rāgiṇī*); N. of a certain kind of goddess (Rām. 586 *rāgiñā*, with suff. of indef. art.).

rā̃gar राँगर् m. N. of a certain village of good repute for its wool-weaving.

rā̃gár^i राँगरि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the village of Rā̃gar. **-pot^u -पटु । और्णपटविशेषः** m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in Rā̃gar, or of the same kind; described as strongly woven of fine threads and white in colour.

rīgis रीगिस्, see **ryūg^u.**

rāgav or (as generally spelt) **rāghav राघव्** m. a descendant of Raghu (see **ragu**), esp. Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rāh 1 राह् । अपराधः m. a fault, sin, crime (K.Pr. 81, 117); fruitless exertion (cf. **padi-r°**, p. 681*b*, l. 45). **—khārun —खारुन् । अपराधारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse. **—khasun —खसुन् ।**

अपराधारोपः m.inf. a charge of a fault to be brought. —ladun —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse (Rām. 1230, H. v, 9); to destroy (K.Pr. 121).

rāh 2 राह् । राहुः m. N. of a Daitya, or demon, who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses (L.V. 22, Śiv. 1125); (in astronomy) the ascending node (K. 130); a falling star (El.).

rāh 3 राह् راہ f. a road, way, path; a course of conduct (**bad-rāh** بدراہ adj. c.g. one who follows an evil course, bad, wicked); **az rāh-ĕ-jangal** ازراہِ جنگل on the road to the forest (Rām. 201).

rĕh र्यह् or रेह् f. flame, burning (cf. **nāra-r°**, p. 648*a*, l. 29; **nawa-r°**, p. 664*b*, l. 46) (El. *rih*; W. 124; Śiv. 66, 92, 1033, 1563, 1610, 1650, 1758, 1843; Rām. 9, 776, 1079–80, 1613, 1623, 1696, 1784; K.Pr. 31, 135, 180, 254, 262); burning heat (lit. and met.) (Rām. 391, 1172–3).

rih रिह् (= ریح) । वातव्याधिः m. wind, air, flatus; rheumatism, rheumatic gout.

rohᵘ रोहु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain dance performed by women at the spring festival, the New Year, and similar occasions. They dance in two lines facing each other, advancing and retreating, and singing (Śiv. 1044).

ruh रुह् m. in **bumi-ruh**, a quick movement of the eyebrows (**bumb**). See p. 108*a*, l. 6.

rūha रूह (= روح) । भूतावेशः m. (see W. 18) the spirit, soul, life (W. 18 *ruh*); possession by a demon (epilepsy or the like), or by a spirit (as in prophecy); a spirit of the dead, (in pl.) the dead (K.Pr. 181).

ruhᵘ रुहु । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant said to have long leaves and a root shaped like ginger, and to grow in the highlands. It is given to cattle as a tonic.

rahdörⁱ रह्दोरि (= راهداري) f. a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport (Gr.M.); esp. permission (formerly necessary) to leave Kashmīr (L. 215, 434).

rihal 1 रिहल् (= رحل) । पीठविशेषः f. a stand or rest on which a book is placed for reading, a reading desk (formed by two boards crossing each other like the letter X).

rihal 2 रिहल् । वातव्याधियुक्तः, वातव्याधिजनकः adj. c.g. (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout; (food, etc.) which induces this disease.

ruhil (? spelling and gender) a certain plant used in dyeing. Mixed with other dyes it furnishes a *khākī* and black colour (*sic*) (L. 68).

rāhalad राहलद् । उन्नतापराधः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rāhaladiñ** राहलदिञ्), the person (out of many) found guilty of a fault or crime.

rihalad रिहलद् । वातव्याध्याक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rihaladiñ** रिहलदिञ्), (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout.

rūhalad रूहलद् । भूताविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rūhaladiñ** रूहलदिञ्), possessed by a demon, under the influence of demoniacal possession (i.e. epileptic or the like).

ruhalĕd रुहल्यड् । अतिमन्दधैर्यः adj.c.g. easily discomposed, easily perturbed, panicky.

rahᵃm रहम् or **rahm** رحم m. mercy, pity, compassion, humanity (cf. **bē-r°**, p. 121*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 133). **-dil** رحم دل adj. c.g. tender-hearted, humane, gentle (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to show compassion (Gr.M.).

rahma-rostᵘ रहम-रोस्तु adj. (f. **-rūshᵘ** -रूशू), cruel, pitiless (El. *rahmrust*).

rahim रहीम رحیم adj. c.g. merciful (W. 6).

rahmat رحمت **rahᵃmath** रहमथ् m. (sg. dat. **rahmatas** रहमतस्), mercy, compassion, pity.

raihān रैहान ریحان m. the sweet basil (*Ocymum pilosum*, El.). (Cf. **ban-r°**, p. 114*a*, l. 41.)

rahun रहुन् or (L.V.) **ruhun** रुहुन् । लशुनम् m. (sg. dat. **rahanas** रहनस् or **rahnas** रह्नस्), garlic, *Allium sativum* (according to El., s.v. *ruhun*, in Kashmīr eaten by Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs) (L.V. 89, 90; K.Pr. 26, 80).

rahna-ongujⁱ रह्न-ऒंगुजि । दुर्वृत्त्युत्साहनम् ‘a garlic-finger’, encouraging in bad conduct, esp. encouraging a child in naughtiness. **-dĕl** -द्यल । लशुनमूलत्वक् m. the skin of the garlic-root; a very closely woven cloth (so close that the threads can hardly be seen). **-gŏgajⁱ** -ग्वगजि । लशुनमूलगुलिका f. a clove of garlic. **-kujⁱ** -कुजि । लशुनलता f. the garlic plant. **-mŏndᵘ** -म्वंडु । लशुनमूलकम्, लशुनपिष्टकम् f. the root of the garlic plant; a cake of pounded garlic cooked in oil. **-phakh** -फख् । लशुनदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the stink of garlic.

rōhin रोहिन् or **rūhin** रूहिन् or **rōhinī** रोहिनी f. N. of a wife of Vasudēva and mother of Balarāma, the step-brother of Krishna (in Skt. *Rōhiṇī*) (K. 42 ff.); N. of the fourth lunar mansion or asterism (Śiv. 475; Rām. 124, 1108*g*; K. 57).

rāhath राहथ् راحت m. (sg. dat. **rāhatas** राहतस्), rest, peace, quiet (El.; L. 462; H. ix, 4; YZ. 8; K.Pr. 218); happiness, comfort (Rām. 1507, K.Pr. 86); **rāhat-ĕ-jān** راحتِ جان m. comfort of the soul, balm of life (K.Pr. 50, 153). **—sān** —सान् adv. quietly (El.).

rahzun रह्ज़ुन् (cf. رهزن) । दुराचारः m. (f. **rahzüñ**[ü] रह्ज़ंञ्), a highwayman, footpad, robber (YZ. 11 *rahzan*; K.Pr. 30, 212); (in Ksh.) a scoundrel, blackguard, malevolent fellow (Rām. 87 *rahazun*).

raj रज् f. a halter (for hanging with) (El.). The same as **raz,** q.v.

rāj राज्, see **rājy.**

rāja राज । राजा m. a king, sovereign (Rām. 213, 874, 1125, 1534, 1588; K. 133, 569; H. x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 2); cf. **rāza 1.** **-bāy** -बाय् f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (K. 1166). **-koṭ**[u] -कॅटु । राजपुत्रः m. a king's son, a prince. **-zāda** -ज़ाद् راجزاده, m. a king's son, a prince (Rām. 1128, 1493; H. xi, 7).

rāj[i] र्‌ाजि or **rüj**[ü] **1** र्‌ुज़ू, see **rol**[u].

rīj रीँज् । छलम् f. roguery, knavery, cheating.

rüj[ü] **2** र्‌ुज़ू (for **1,** see **rol**[u]) । निरन्तरजनसंकुलगतिः (संकुलतया गच्छतां दीर्घपङ्क्तिः) f. a long procession of many people. **—lagüñ**[ü] —लगंञ् । जनसंकुलगतियोगः f.inf. such a procession to be formed.

röjñi रांञ्ञि f., i.q. **röñ**[ü] q.v. (sg. dat. **röjñiyĕ** रांञ्ञिय (Śiv. 1175) or (m.c. in Śiv. 1135) **rājñāyĕ** राज्ञाय), a queen (Śiv. 1135, 1175, 1518).

rajĕr रज्यर् । मालिन्यसंसर्गः m. a black or dirty mark in cloth or the like. Cf. **rag, rol**[u].

rājarĕñ राजर्यञ् or (q.v.) **röñ**[ü] रांञ् । राजमहिषी f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (Gr.Gr. 39; Śiv. 472, 1175).

rājuth राजुथ् । राजवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **rājatas** राजतस्), the business of a king, kinghood, kingship (Rām. 174, 364, 1002).

rājy राज्य् or **rāj** राज् । राज्यम् m. royalty, sovereignty, rule, reign (cf. **aṭala-r**°, p. 67*b*, l. 38) (L.V. 12, 62; Śiv. 677, 680, 704, 1012, 1483, 1715; Rām. 5, 92, *100, 174, 275, 306, 365, 1143c; K. 540, 550, 552, 623, 625; K.Pr. 9, 105, 134); a kingdom, dominions (Rām. 91, 170, 830; K. 22, 466, 590, 764, 1027, 1029, 1036).* **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. *to do sovereignty, to rule (K. 539, 543, 633, 754, 791, 794; H. x, 14).* **-tāj** -ताज् । राज्यैश्वर्यम् m. *royalty, sovereignty; power, great wealth, affluence, dominion.*

rājĕs āsun राज्यस् आसुन् *m.inf. to be for ruling, to rule, be a king (K. 622, 635).*

rik*[a]*b रिकब् *(cf.* ركابي*) f. a certain kind of eating bowl, made of brass, circular in shape, and deep (Gr.M.).*

rikāb ركاب*, ? f. a stirrup (YZ. 535).*

r*[a]*kh रख् *or* ***rikh*** रिख् । रेखा *f. (sg. dat.* ***r*[a]*khi*** रखि *or* ***rikhi*** रिखि*), a line, a stripe, a stroke (cf.* ***ḍūga-r*°***, p. 195a, l. 17;* ***karma-r*°***, p. 471b, l. 37;* ***mardi-r*°** *or* ***marēdi-r*°***, p. 590a, l. 2;* ***nasti-r*°***, p. 658b, l. 28;* ***nāvi-r*°***, p. 666b, l. 49;* ***pā-r*°***, p. 748a, l. 3;* **pādi-r**°, **padĕ-r**°, p. 681*a*, l. 17; p. 683*a*, l. 11) (El. *rik*, Gr.M. *r*[a]*kha*, L.V. 107); an unmeaning line, a scrawl (in writing) (Gr.M.).

r[a]**kha-** (or **rikha-**) **kalam** रख- (रिख-) कलम् । रेखालेखनी m. a fine pointed pen suitable for drawing fine lines, an etching pen. **-ponz**[u] -पंज़ु । क्लिष्टलिपिः, श्यामिका लिपिः m. illegible, indistinct, undecipherable, or ambiguous writing. **-püṭ**[ü] -पंटू । रेखापट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), a board on which paper is placed for being ruled, a drawing-board.

rakh 1 रख् । सविलासवेषः m. (i.q. **rakh**[a]**th 1,** q.v.), fine clothes and ornaments, adornment of the body with fine clothes, jewelry, etc., festival garments and array.

rakh 2 रख् adj. c.g. red (i.q. **rakh**[a]**th 2,** q.v.), in the following:— **-ŝandun** -चंदुन् । रक्तचन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. **-ŝandanas** -चंदनस्), red sandal. **-ŝandan-hüṭ**[ü] -चंदन-हंटू । रक्तचन्दनकाष्ठखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), a block or piece of red sandal wood. **-ŝandan-mõkun** -चंदन-मोँकुन् । रक्तचन्दनखण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-mõkanas** -मोँकनस्), a small round piece of red sandal wood kept for rubbing down into sandal powder; see **mõkun.** **-ŝandan-ṭyok**[u] -चंदन-ट्यॊकु । रक्तचन्दनतिलकम्, रक्तचन्दनतिलकः m. a *tilak*, or sectarial mark, worn on the forehead and made of red sandal wood; one whose forehead is so marked.

rakh 3 रख् । क्षेत्रविशेषः f. grazing land reserved for the king's cattle (Śiv. 1013; H. x, 5, 12).

rākh राख् (? cf. راخ) । विरोधः m. secret opposition or points of difference (among friends, partners, or the like). **—bōzüñ**[ü] —बोज़ंञ् । भेदबुद्ध्यावलोकनम् f.inf. to ascertain the secret points of difference, as ab.; hence, to distinguish between apparent equals. **—pĕñ**[ü] —प्यंञ् । विरोधोत्पत्तिः f.inf. opposition to arise between closely connected persons.

rĕkh र्यख् or र्‍यख् (? cf. ريخ) । पक्षिविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **rĕki** र्यकि or र्‍यकि), bird's ordure (El., Gr.Gr. 25, K.Pr. 125); —° used to indicate something small and worthless (cf. **dūra-hār**[i] **rĕkh,** p. 238*b*, l. 45). **—raṭüñ**[ü] —रटंञ् । परिभाषणादौ उत्साहनम् f.inf. to grasp bird's ordure; met. (in wordy warfare) to encourage (one of the combatants). **—vĕṭhüñ**[ü] —व्यठंञ् । (गौरव)मदोत्पत्तिः f.inf. bird's dung to swell; met. a feeling of self-importance to be felt (when a request is made to one), to give oneself airs.

rĕka-aḍij[ü] र्यक-(र्‍यक-)अडिजू । अपानास्थि f. the bone behind the anus, the *os coccyx.* **-palav** -पलव् कौपीनम् f. a strip of cloth worn over the privities; a rag for wiping the privities clean.

-patᵘjᵘ -पतृजू । खन्द्वानमार्जनपटः, गुह्यनाडी f. a filth-mat, a rag for receiving the ordure dropped by a caged bird; met. a rag for wiping away nose-mucus (serving as a pocket handkerchief); the anus.

rĕki thawun र्येकि थवुन् । गूढपलायनम्, अपयानम् m.inf. to abscond, run away secretly; to propel (a boat on a river) so that it is distant from the bank. **rĕki rĕki** र्येकि र्येकि or च्यंकि च्यंकि । तटमनु adv. along the river bank (a term used only by boatmen, with reference to bringing a boat to the bank of a river). On these senses, cf. **rᵃkh.**

rekh (? spelling and gender) a system of advanced payment (which renders the receiver practically the slave of the advancer) (L. 360).

rēkhā रेखा or **rīkhā** रीखा f., i.q. **rᵃkh,** q.v. (cf. **pādī-r°**, p. 681*a*, l. 27; **pādĕ-r°**, p. 683*a*, l. 11).

rīkh रीख् । मुखच्छविः m. the expression of the face, the look on a person's face. **—alun** —अलुन् । मुखच्छविपरिवर्तः m.inf. the expression of the face to change.

rŏkh 1 वेख् m. (sg. dat. **rŏkas** वेकस्), hindering (El. *rŏk*).

rŏkh 2 वेख् رخ m. (sg. dat. **rŏkhas** वेखस्), the cheek (El.).

rōkh रोख् । धृष्टता m. (sg. dat. **rōkas** रोकस्), boldness, impudence, audacity (exhibited by one who is not accustomed to do so). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । विहतीभवनम् m.inf. such audacity to occur; met. to become impeded (by fear, anxiety, or the like), to be brought to a halt (in this way). **—karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनम्, विघातः m.inf. to do audacity, to abuse a person without cause; to impede another (in speaking, enjoying, going, or other occupation in which he is engaged).

rōkh रोँख् । वङ्क्षणः m. (sg. dat. **rōkhas** रोँखस्), the groin, the joint of the thigh, hip, haunch-bone, ileum (El.).

rōkha-holᵘ रोँख-हलु । वक्रवङ्क्षणः adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ** -हजू), crooked-hipped. **rōkha-rōkh** रोँख-रोँख् । वाक्कलहः f. a verbal quarrel (when two or more persons abuse each other).

rukh रुख् (= رقعه) m. a letter, an epistle (El.).

rᵃkhadār रखदार् । रेखाङ्कितः adj. c.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally, not artificially).

rᵃkhal रखल् । रेखोपेतः adj. c.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally).

rᵃkhalad रखलद् । अनुचितरेखाङ्कितः adj. c.g. lined, marked with lines (esp. when these are a disfigurement).

rakhipāl रखिपाल्, **rakhĕpāl** रख्यपाल्, or **rakshĕpāl** रक्षपाल् m. protection, protecting, guarding (**rakhi°**, Śiv. 315, 354; **rakhĕ°**, Rām. 1769; **rakshĕ°**, Śiv. 202, 391, 664).

rukharī rō रुखरी रो । रुकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī रु *ru*. Cf. **rā ar kharā rū**, p. 823*a*, ll. 21, 23.

rākhĕs राख्यस्, see **rākhyusᵘ**.

rākhĕsī राख्यसी or **rākhĕsgī** राख्यसगी f. the condition, or conduct, of a demon. See **rākhyusᵘ** (cf. **brahma-r°**, p. 120*b*, l. 50, and p. 121*a*, l. 2).

rakhshun रखशुन् conj. 3, to shine (El.).

rākhĕsan राख्यसञ् f. of **rākhyusᵘ**, q.v.

rŏkhsār रुखसार् رخسار, m. the cheek (YZ. 63, 66, 71).

rukhsath रुखसथ् رخصت m. (sg. dat. **rukhsatas** रुखसतस्), permission (El.); leave of absence; permission to depart (Gr.M., K.Pr. 217). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to give leave to depart, to allow to go, bid good-bye to (a person going) (Gr.M.; Rām. 168; H. xii, 25). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु m.inf. to take leave, go on leave, take furlough (Gr.M.); to receive permission to depart, take leave (of a person, dat.) (Śiv. 56, 83, 694, 1167; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678; H. xii, 10, 13). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to send (a person or persons) away, to dismiss (a court) (Gr.M., Rām. 1757).

rakhᵃth 1 रखथ् (cf. رخت)। वेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rakhtas** रखतस्), fine clothes and ornaments, festal array (of the person) (i.q. **rakh 1**). **—karun** —करुन् । विशिष्टवेशधारणम् m.inf. to make fine clothes, to dress (oneself or another) in fine apparel. **-rēz** -रेज़् । प्रत्यङ्गविशिष्टवेशः m. covered with fine clothes and ornaments on every limb.

rakhᵃth 2 रखथ् adj. c.g. red, (i.q. **rakh 2**) in the following:— **-bīz** -बीज़् m. N. of a demon killed by Dēvī (in Skt. *Raktabīja*) (Śiv. 112). **rakta-ṭsandun** रक्त-चंदुन् । लोहितचन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. **-candanas** -चंदनस्), red sandal (i.q. **rakh-ṭs°**, s.v. **rakh 2**).

rᵃkhav rᵘ रखव् रू or **rūkhav rū** ऋखव ऋ । ऋकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial ऋ *ṛ*. The short form of this letter is called **rĕnav rĕ**, q.v.

rakhyā रख्या । रक्षा f. protection, preservation, guarding.

rākhyus राख्युस् or **rākhyusᵘ** राख्युसु m. (sg. dat. **rākhisis** राखिसिस्; **rākhĕsas** राख्यसस or (wrongly) **rākhisis** राखिसिस्; pl. nom. **rākhĕs** राख्यस (Śiv. 214)) m. (f. **rākhĕsan** राख्यसञ्. This word is the true Ksh. form of **rākshĕs**, q.v., the latter being the Skt. form), a demon, evil spirit, goblin (cf. **brahma-r°**, p. 121*a*, l. 3) (Rām. 30, 60, 62, 101, 103, 108, 376, Śiv. 214, 323; K. 13, 55, 68–9, 82, 194, 224, 226, 380, 457, 906, etc.; K. 13, 55, 68–9, 82, 194, 224, 226, 558, 760, 999, etc.).

rākhĕs-bāy राख्यस-बाय् f. a *rākṣasa* lady, a female demon (Rām. 620). **-prakrĕth** -प्रक्रेथ् f. a demon's nature (Rām. 366). **-vāsanā** -वासना f. a demon's wish, a demon's intention (Rām. 847).

rākhĕsañ राख्यसञ् f. a female demon (Rām. 628).

rakākatⁱ रकाकति । परच्छिद्रपरिभाषी adj. c.g. one who habitually looks out for faults in others and then publishes them abroad, censorious, backbiting, a detractor.

rakākath रकाकथ् (cf. رکاکت, an accusation) । परदोषपरिभाषणम् f. calumny, detraction, backbiting, as in the preceding.

rukm रुक्म् m. N. of the eldest son of King Bhīṣmaka, and brother of Rukminī, in Skt. *rukmin* (K. 640–1, 652, 662–3). See **rukman.**

rukman रुक्मन् or रुक्मण्, **rukmin** रुक्मिन्, or **rukminī** रुक्मिणी f. N. of the daughter of Bhīṣmaka king of Vidarbha, and sister of Rukmin (see **rukm**). She was betrothed to Śiśupāla, but she secretly loved Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa carried her off before she could be married to Śiśupāla. She became Kṛṣṇa's wife and mother of Pradyumna (Śiv. 703, 1370, 1437, 1441, 1669; K. 639, 641–2, 647–8, 655 ff., 734–5 ff., 832, 920, 928–9, 1051, 1062, 1128, 1130, 1145 ff.).

rᵃkan र्कन्, **rikan** रिकन् or **rĕkan** र्यकन् । स्खलना, निपातः, भ्रंशः, मार्गपिच्छिलता f. (sg. dat. **rᵃkūñᵘ** र्कञ्, etc.), (on a slippery surface) a slip and fall, a slither (cf. **potᵘ r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 16); a slip or fall from one's business (cf. **potᵘ r°**, as ab.); loss of one's employment; slipperiness (of a road or the like); cf. **rikiñ.** —**gatshūñᵘ** —गछुञ् । कार्यभ्रंशनम्, मध्यतो निपातापत्तिः f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to fall from one's business, to be deprived of one's employment, to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess or the like). —**karūñᵘ** —करुञ् । कार्यविघातः f.inf. to cause such slipperiness, (of a road) to become slippery; to cause a person to give up his work, to spoil a person's efforts. —**tsalūñᵘ** —च़लुञ् । भ्रंशयोगः, निपातः f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

rikiñ रिकिञ् or *rĕkiñ* र्यकिञ् । स्खलना, मार्गपिच्छिलता f. *slipperiness (on a road or the like, causing slips and falling) (cf.* **potᵘ** *r°, p. 787b, l. 18); a slip and fall (on such a road), a slither (cf.* **potᵘ r°**, *as ab.); cf.* *rᵃkan. —gatshūñᵘ* —गछुञ् । अन्तरा भ्रंशापातः *f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess, or the like). —karūñᵘ* —करुञ् । मार्गे पिच्छिलतोद्भवः *f.inf. slipperiness to come (on a road, owing to rain or the like); to spoil a person's efforts. —tsalūñᵘ* —च़लुञ् । गच्छतो निपातः *f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.*

raka rö रक रों । रकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī र *ra*.

rakshĕpāl रक्षपाल्, see **rakhipāl.**

rākshĕs राक्षस m., i.q. **rākhyusᵘ**, q.v. (Śiv. 12, 625, 851, 861, 1392, 1425, 1595).

rakta रक्त, see **rakhᵃth 2.**

rikiv रिकिव् (cf. رکابی) । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of small round deep bell-metal or copper dish (esp. used for feeding children) (El. *rikib*). Cf. **rikᵃb.**

rᵃkawan र्कवन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. **rᵃkavūñᵘ** र्कवंञ्), the dragging (a person or thing) sliding along the ground.

rᵃkawun र्कवुन् or **rikawun** रिकवुन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rᵃ(ri)kowᵘ** र्(रि)कवु), to drag (a person or thing) sliding along the ground, to drag along the ground; to carry stolen property away slowly and secretly. **rᵃkowᵘ-motᵘ** र्कवु-मतु or **rikowᵘ-motᵘ** रिकवु-मतु । भूसंयोगेन संचालितः perf. part. (f. **rᵃ(ri)küvᵘ-mütsᵘ** र्(रि)कवु-मंचू), dragged along the ground; (of stolen property) carried away secretly and slowly.

rikawunᵘ रिकवुनु । भूयोगेनैव संचलन् n.ag. (f. **rikavūñᵘ** रिकवंञ्), one who, or that which, slides along the ground; one who carries stolen property away slowly and secretly.

rala रल । संसृष्टः adj. c.g. commingled, mixed or united together. **-mila** -मिल । संसृष्टः adj. c.g. mixed up together (of a number of small things, such as different kinds of grain, different earths, different threads, different kinds of cotton, and so on); (of a work) done jointly, done in co-operation, done in collusion.

rál, riaul (El.), *Mimosa rubicaulis*. Cf. **ruyil.**

rĕl र्यल् or र्ह्यल् । दीर्घखण्डः (अल्पपरिणाहातिदीर्घः) f. a very long narrow strip (e.g. of cloth, or of land) (cf. **dajĕ-z°**, p. 203*a*, l. 41; **kapar-r°**, p. 463*b*, l. 33; **potᵘ rĕl**, p. 787*b*, l. 19); a strip of ground (K.Pr. 187).
rĕla-bāgay र्यल-बागय् or र्ह्यल-बागय् । दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. division into very long narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.); the act of dividing or being divided as ab. **-milawan** -मिलवन् । खण्डशः संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **milavūñᵘ** मिलवंञ्), putting together a number of such strips, piece by piece. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । खण्डशः संधापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस), joining together such strips.

rolᵘ रलु । भिन्नवर्णसंसृष्टः adj. (f. **rājⁱ** रजि or **rüjᵘ 1** रंजू), mixed up, commingled; esp. (of something of metal, or cloth, or the like) of mixed colour (i.e. not pure), mixed with dirt or dross of the same nature as the principal ingredients (e.g. cloth which should be white, but which is spoilt by dark threads); (as subst. m.), dark-grey coloured wool, or woollen cloth (El. *rúl*).

ralun रलुन् । संयोगाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ralyōv** रल्योव्), to be mixed intimately (with something), to be commingled, to get mixed up (with); (of persons) to be associated (with), be on close intimate terms (with) (by friendship, love, relationship, propinquity, partnership, confederacy, collusion, or the like) (Śiv. 1570).

ralan-hār रलन्-हार् । संयोगार्हः c.g. suitable for being mixed up (with something) (i.e. so like the other that, when mixed, they cannot be distinguished). **-sār** -सार् । संयुक्तः adj. c.g. mixed up (with) or being mixed up (with), or suitable for being mixed up (with), etc., as under **ralun**. **ralan-wôl**[u] रलन्-वोलु । संगच्छन्, संयुक्तः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), that which is becoming intimately commingled, as ab.; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy, as ab.; that which is being suitably commingled, or is suitable for being commingled.

ralawun[u] रलवुनु । संयुज्यमानः n.ag. (f. **ralavüñ**[ü] रलवंञ्), that which is being intimately commingled; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy; that which is suitable for being mixed (with something).

rūlya (? spelling) m. *Mallotus Philippinensis* (El. who calls it *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name not now used. Cf. **kamīla**).

rām राम् m. N.P.; esp. the name of three celebrated heroes of Hindū story, viz. (1) Paraśu-rāma or Bhārgava-rāma, the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. See **bārgava-r°**, p. 120*b*, l. 10. (2) Rāma-candra also (see bel.) called Rāma-bhadra. He was the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu, was the husband of Sītā and the hero of the great Skt. epic, the Rāmāyaṇa. His story is told in the Kāshmīrī language in the *Śrī-Rāmāvatāra-carita* of the poet Divākara-prakāśa Bhaṭṭa, quoted in this dictionary as 'Rām.' (3) Bala-rāma, who, according to some, was an incarnation of the serpent-god Śēṣa, and according to others the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was the seventh son of Vasudēva and Dēvakī, but before birth was transferred to the womb of Rōhiṇī in order to save him from the cruelty of Kaṁsa. He was the elder brother of Kṛṣṇa, who was himself the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was also called Haladhara, or the plough-bearer, see **hal 1**, p. 330*a*, l. 8, and K. 46 ff.

(1) For Paraśu-rāma, see Śiv. 860; Rām. 140. (2) For Rāma-candra, see Śiv. 540–1, 701, 860, 863, 701, 734, 737, 852, 863, etc.; Rām. 1, 66, 36, 56, 87, 92, 103, 390, 501, 874, *et passim*; K. 27, 81. (3) For Bala-rāma, see K. 46, 127, 225, 234, 255, 310, 399, 406, 445, 463, 477, *et passim*. **rām-bad**[a]**r** राम-बद्‌र् m. Rāma-bhadra, another name of Rāma-candra (see ab.). **-bad**[a]**rüñ**[ü] **dūñ**[ü] -बद्‌रंञ् दूञ् । शक्रधनुः f. the bow of Rāma-bhadra, i.e. Rāma-candra, i.e. a rainbow, also called **rāma-rām-bad**[a]**rüñ**[ü] **dūñ**[ü]. (L. 463, *Rám Rám badrin dún*) in Skt. literature, it is called '*Indra-dhanu*', or the bow of Indra.

rāma-autār राम-औतार् m. Rāma, the incarnation (of Viṣṇu), i.e. Rāma-candra (Rām. 48, 125, 341, 500, etc.). **-god**[u] -गंड । कुम्भविशेषः m. a kind of jar filled with walnuts and other fruit, offered on the festival of the Śiva-rātri. **-göḍ**[ü] -गांडू । मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain kind of fish found in springs, said to have a red snout and a long thin body. It is caught in the Jehlam. When the water becomes cold, it retires to the lakes and morasses (L. 158, *ramah-gad*). **-gurun** -गुरुन् । लघुमत्स्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-guranas** -गुरनस्), another kind of fish. **-hūn**[u] -ह्नु । वृकः (शरभः) m. (f. **-hūñ**[ü] -ह्नू), a wolf (*Canis Lupus*) (L. 110; W. 21; YZ. 92, 129, 416; K. Pr. 63); the wild dog (*Cyon rutilans, Cyon dukhunensis*) (L. 110); the snow leopard (L. 461, *rámahun*). **-rādan** -रादन् m. N. of a sacred place in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, from which the ascent on the Haramukha pilgrimage is made. See R.T. Tr. iii, 467 (Śiv. 1176, 1409, 1595, 1618, 1890; Rām. 243). **rāma-rām bad**[a]**rüñ**[ü] **dūñ**[ü] राम-राम बद्‌रंञ् दूञ् । इन्द्रधनुः f., see **rām-bad**[a]**rüñ**[ü] **dūñ**[ü], ab. **-ṭsakalas** -ṭsakul -चकुल् । वृत्तखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭsakalas** -चकलस्), a circular piece (esp. of leather). **-ṭsandr** -चंद्र् m. Rāma-candra, see ab. (Śiv. 740, 1490, 1758; Rām. 111, 135, 153, 337, 1119, 1390, 1483, *et passim*).

rama रम, see **ramb 1**.

rĕma र्यम or र्‍यंम । मनःखेदः, भयजा चिन्ता f.pl. anxiety caused by fear (cf. **pot**[u] **r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 24). **—karañĕ** —करञ । पीडोद्भवः,पीडोद्भावनम् f. pl. inf. such fear to arise; to cause such fear to arise.

rum रुम् । लोम, दीर्घसूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम्, निमेषमात्रकालः m. the hair (or a hair) on the body of man or beast, down, wool (Rām. 635, 1722); a crack (in an earthenware or metal dish, in a wooden board, or the like); met. an instant, a moment, the twinkling of an eye (L.V. 104; Rām. 408, 887, 1193, 1196); (as adj. c.g. निमेषकालव्यापी) lasting only for an instant, taking only an instant for performance. **rum rum shĕrmanda thawân**[i] रुम् रुम् शर्मन्द थवंनि । अत्युपकृत्यातिकृतार्थीकरणम् to make every hair ashamed, to overwhelm a person with benefits. **rum-rāṭh** रुम-राठ । मूलभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), 'the seed bed of the hairs,' i.e. the original place from which any person, family, animal, or plant has sprung, the original birthplace, cradle of a race or family. **-rāṭh gālüñ**[ü] -राठ गालंञ् f.inf. to destroy a person (and his entire family, root and branch) (Rām. 727, 1387).

-rāth zālün̄ᵘ -राठ् ज़ालंन् । आ मूलोत्पत्तिकारणमुद्दिश्य परिभाषणम् f.inf. to set on fire the cradle of a family, i.e. to abuse a person and his ancestors back to the foundation of his family.

ruma-dāh रुम-दाह् । स्वर्गमात्रदाहः m. (of a corpse on the funeral pyre) a very slight burning (just sufficient to burn the down on the body); met. (of anything else) a mere touch of burning. **ruma-jath** रुम-जथ् । कुत्सितोर्णा f. (sg. dat. **-jütsᵘ** -जंचू), (of a fleece) the short wool on the legs of the animal, useless for spinning, refuse wool. **—ruma —**रुम adv. in every hair, down to the last hair, entirely, utterly (Rām. 1775; K. 475, 509). **ruma-ryoshᵘ** रुम-र्‍यशु m. in Hindū legend, N. of a celebrated saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa-ṛṣi*, who accompanied the Pāndava heroes of the Mahābhārata on their journey to sacred places; N. of another saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa* or *Lōmaharṣaṇa*, who was famous for his long life (Rām. 1465). **ruma-rĕshyunᵘ āy** रुम-र्‍यश्युनु आय् । चिरजीवित्वम् m. the long life of *Lōmaharṣaṇa*, an expression employed in wishing blessings to a servant or child. **ruma-raz** रुम-रज़् । वालरज्जुः f. a wool-rope, a rope made of wool or goats' hair. **ruma-ṭshorᵘ** रुम-छ्रु । वालहीनः adj. (f. **-ṭshürᵘ 1** -छूरु), (of a man, or one of his limbs) wanting, or deprived of, the down or hair properly grown there. **-ṭshürᵘ 2** -छूरु । रोममयकण्डोलशिरस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of basket-shaped hat made of Ladakhī woollen cord, worn by the inhabitants of that country. Cf. **ṭshürᵘ**.

rumāh रुमाह् m. a single hair; as adv. for a moment, but for a moment, in (or during) an instant.

rūm 1 रूम् । रोम m. the down of the human body or beast, wool; cf. **rum**. **rūma-dāh** रूम-दाह् । ईषद्दाहः m. slight burning, i.q. **ruma-dāh**, l. 5, ab., q.v. **-sôwᵘ** -सोवु । घनरोमा adj. (f. **-sövᵘ** -सांवू), (of man, beast, tree, or the like) covered thickly with down.

rūm 2 रूम् روم m. the Turkish Empire (El.).

ramb 1 रंब् or ***rama*** रम । अश्वदुष्टप्रक्रमः m. (of a horse) a buck, a rear, a sudden jib (in order to throw its rider) (*cf.* **potᵘ r°**, *p.* 787*b*, *l.* 22). **—karun —**करुन् अश्वकर्तृकगतिरोधात्मदोषाविष्कारः m.inf. to buck, jib (*in order to throw the rider).*

ramb 2 रंब् । शोभा f. (of a person) fine array, handsome *clothes, elegance, beauty* (Gr.Gr. 127); (*in a work or business*) *deftness, skilfulness* (cf. **atha-r°**, p. 62*a*, *l.* 13). ***—yin̄ᵘ*** —यिन् । विशिष्टशोभोद्भवः f.inf. elegance *to come* (*to a person*), *to become elegant, to find oneself in fine array; to become deft, skilled* (*in any action*).

ramba 1 रंब (*? gender*), *a flock or* (?) *flocks* (L. 363).

ramba 2 रंब । विचारः m. consideration, thought, meditation (on what should be done). **—karun** —करुन् । गौरवावलम्बः m.inf. to do considering, as ab.; (when engaged on any course of conduct, good or bad, and unexpectedly finding oneself in the presence of a superior) out of respect to refrain from one's object.

rámbⁱ रंबि । दर्वीभिदः f. a metal ladle (for serving food, or the like).

rombᵘ रंबु । सच्छिद्रदर्वीविशेषः m. a straining ladle, i.e. a ladle pierced with holes (for lifting food out of the oil or other liquid in which it has been cooked), a ladle and strainer in one.

rambal रंबल (= رمل) । पासकविशेषः m. geomancy, divination.

rambálⁱ रंबलि । रमलशास्त्रवेत्ता m. a geomancer.

rambun रंबुन् or **ramun** रमुन् । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rambyōv** रंब्योव्), (of a person) to be adorned (both by fine garments and by fine virtues), to be dignified and perfectly conducted (Gr.Gr. 127, 175); (of a thing or action) to be perfectly made or performed; to be charmingly excellent. The causal of this verb is **rambanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambanāwun रंबनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rambanôwᵘ** रंबनोवु), to cause to be beautiful, etc. Causal of **rambun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambarĕn̄ रंबर्यंत्र् । अतिशोभोपेता f. a woman in charming array; a woman charming by her conduct, speech, or actions.

rambawunᵘ रंबवुनु or **ramawunᵘ** रमवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. **rambavün̄ᵘ** रंबवंञ्), (a person) who is charming by being at once finely dressed and virtuous, one who is dignified and perfectly conducted; (of a thing or action) that which is beauteous, or perfectly made, that which is dexterously performed (Rām. 187, 1188, 1346; K. 423).

rumach (? spelling and gender), a certain vegetable, equal to the finest English rhubarb, but not so acid (L. 72).

rumahā रुमहा । सस्यविशेषः f. N. of the produce of a certain food plant, described as drum-shaped, of a slight dark red colour, two or three times as large as a bean, and ripening in the autumn.

rumájⁱ रुमंजि, see **rumal.**

rumal रुमल् । रोमोपलचितः adj. (f. **rumájⁱ** रुमंजि), hairy downy (esp. on parts where such should not be). Cf. **rūmal.**

rumāl रुमाल् (= رومال) । परिमार्जनपटः f. a handkerchief, a towel, a napkin (*rumāli-kĕth*, in a kerchief, H. iii, 2).

rūmal रूमल् । घनरोमा adj. e.g. heavily and thickly covered with hair or down (e.g. an animal's body, a tree, or a root). Cf. **rumal.**

rumilad रुमिलद् । दीर्घभङ्गरन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. (of a metal, earthenware, or wooden vessel, or the like) showing a crack, cracked.

ramun रमुन्, i.q. **rambun**, q.v.; also, to be pleased, delighted; to play, sport, amuse oneself; to remain, stay, abide (K. 509).

rēmph रेंफ् । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेंपि), a little (of anything) (Gr.Gr. 66); used —° to form a diminutive or to indicate pity (cf. **gurⁱ-r°**, p. 299*a*, l. 5; **mahanivⁱ-r°**, p. 555*b*, l. 39; **shurⁱ-r°**, s.v. **shurᵘ**; **ṭsūṭhⁱ-r°**, s.v. **ṭsūṭhᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 163).

rāmēshvar रामेश्वर् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 863, 933, 1158).

rumuwᵘ रुमुवु । बालमयी adj. (f. **rumüvᵘ** रुमंवू), (a rope, or the like) made of hair or wool.

ramawunᵘ रमवुनु n.ag. (f. **ramavüñᵘ** रमवंञू), one who is adorned, one who is glorious, beautiful, charming (K. 59). Cf. **rambun, ramun,** and **rambawunᵘ**.

ramazān रमज़ान् رمضان, m. N. of the ninth of the Arabian months, the Muslim Lent, during which Musalmāns fast in the day time (K.Pr. 204).

ran रन् cookery, cooking, in **rana-pĕv** रन-प्यव् । बहुलपाकवृत्तिः f. a falling (*quasi*, a torrent or avalanche) of cooking, a great cooking (of many articles and varieties of food by many persons).

rān रान् ران । जङ्घोर्ध्वभागः f. (sg. dat. **rāni** रानि, or, according to some, **rōñᵘ** रांञू), the thigh (cf. **māz-r°**, p. 614*b*, l. 50; **potᵘ-r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 27; **sinⁱ-rān**, s.v. **syunᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 10). **rāni-hondᵘ** रानि-हन्दु । जङ्घोर्ध्वाङ्गसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, the thigh (e.g. the thigh-bone, flesh of the thigh, disease of the thigh, and so on).

rani, see **rūñᵘ 1**.

rāni, see **rōñᵘ**.

rain रैन् or **rōn** रांन् m. the name of a caste (Gr.Gr. 22).

raini रैनि, see **rūnᵘ**.

rainī रैनी, i.q. **rōnī**, q.v.

rĕn र्यंन् । ऋणम् m. debt, a debt owed (Śiv. 1004). **—kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to repay a debt (K. 473). **—wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. a debt to be repaid (K. 460).

rŏna र्वन or **runa** रुन in **rŏna-**(or **runa-**)**zŏna** र्वन-(रुन-)ज़्वन । कार्यविनोदः m. doing some work for the sake of amusement, doing something merely to pass the time.

rini रिनि رن, in **rini rini** रिनि रिनि رن رن adv. little by little, gradually (YZ. 261, 432, 478). Cf. **ring.**

ronᵘ 1 रंनु (for **2**, see **ranun**) । कुणिः, कुकरः (f. **rüñᵘ 2** रंञू), one who has a deformed, maimed, crooked, or withered arm or hand (cf. **atha-r°**, p. 62*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 746, 1214, 1634, 1736, 1755); footless, handless (El. *raun*); —° deformed in some other limb (cf. **kana-r°**, p. 448*a*, l. 32). **—kāha-nēthᵃr** —काह-नेथर । मृतबालकसंस्कारविशेषः m. the maimed performance of the *kāha-nēthᵃr* ceremony on behalf of a boy who has died before it co[...] be performed on the 11th day after birth. Se[e] **kāha-nēthᵃr**, p. 387*b*, l. 11. **ronᵘ kônᵘ** रंनु [...]नु । कुकरः काणश्च adj. (f. **rüñᵘ köñᵘ** रंञू कांञू), having a deformed hand (or arm) and one-eyed; met. one who has a thieving hand and the evil eye.

rōn रांन्, see **rain.**

rōni रांनि, see **rūnᵘ**.

rōnī रांनी । राज्ञी f. a queen, a king's wife (cf. **paṭa-r°**, p. 785*a*, l. 5) (Śiv. 1521; K. 730, 785, 919, 939, 942, 980, 1132). Voc. sg. (in polite address) **rainyā**, O Lady! (L.V. 10). i.q. **rōñᵘ**, q.v.

rūnᵘ रूनु । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **rūnis** रूनिस्, abl. **rōni** रांनि or **raini** रैनि), a husband (from the point of view of the wife), a woman's husband (Gr.Gr. 20; W. 6, 18 *run*; K.Pr. 70, 95, 131, 134, 145, 182 (voc. written *ryno*), 201). Cf. **rūñᵘ 1.**

rōni-süṭshᵘ रांनि-संछू । पतिवत्नी f. a virtuous wife whose husband is alive.

rūnⁱ-büdᵘ रूनि-बंडू । महाभर्तृका f. a very lovely, well-educated, fortunate married woman whose husband is alive. **-dôdᵘ** -दोदु । भर्तृप्रेमा m. husband-love, the intense love shown to her husband by a wife. **-gurus** -गुरुस । सारभूतः m. (sg. dat. **-gurasas** -गुरसस्), 'husband's milk,' hence (out of a collection of a variety of food) a tit-bit reserved for, or offered to, a particular person. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ् । पतिवत्नी f. a woman who owns a husband, i.e. a woman whose husband is alive. **-müṭsᵘ** -मंचू । भर्तृकामुकी f. 'husband-mad', a woman who is infatuated with her husband. **-sövᵘ** -सांवू । भर्तृसौख्यवती f. a woman who is happily married to a rich, prosperous, and exemplary husband. **-sāway** -सावय । भर्तृसौख्यम् f. the condition of such a woman as the preceding, the state of a happy wife. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् । पतिवत्नी f. a woman whose husband is alive. **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु m. or **-wörᵘ** -वांरू f. । प्रदेशविशेषः N. of a tract to the north-east of Śrīnagar, said to have been a residence of King Raṇâditya (see RT. Tr., p. 86) and hence said by popular tradition to have been called in Skt. *Raṇâditya-vāṭa* or *-vāṭikā*, although really (RT. Tr. II, 451) the ancient name was *Rājāna-vāṭikā*; cf. **ranga-wörᵘ**, p. 837*a*, l. 49. **-warg** -वर्ग् । भर्तृवृत्तिः m. a husband's duties or necessary conduct (in regard to his wife). **-vĕṭsᵘ** -व्यंचू । भर्तृविशिष्टा f. a woman whose husband is alive, a woman who has been legally married.

rand **रंद्** m. in **band-rand**, p. 111*a*, l. 32. Apparently a jingle.

rand **रंड्** । विधवा f. a woman whose husband is dead, a widow (esp. one who is rendered destitute by her condition).

randa 1 **रंद** رند । तचणोपकरणम् m. a carpenter's plane (El. *randah*, Gr.M.). **—dyunu** **—दिनु** । तचणेन सष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), to make smooth; to repeat something heard, or a story, over and over again (as a plane goes backwards and forwards). **—kaḍun** **—कडुन्** । तचणेन सष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), make smooth; to bring (a person) to order (by abuse, entreaty, punishment, etc.); to clean (cotton of its seeds), to card cotton. **—kodu-motu** **—कड्-मतु** । अतिदूराध्वोल्लङ्घनेनान्विष्ट: perf. part. (f. **—küdü-mütsü** **—कंडू-मंचू**), planed smooth; brought to order; (of cotton) carded; sought for in every direction, and by going over long and difficult ways.

randa 2 **रंद** । दीर्घखण्डम् f. a narrow strip or slip of cloth. **—wālaňě** **—वालञ** । छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to tear into long narrow strips.

rānda **रांड**, see **rāda.**

rind **रिंद्** رند, m. a reprobate, drunkard, profligate, rake; a knave, a rogue (Rām. 1581, 1775; YZ. 270, 308). **rinda-pöthi** **रिंद-पाठि** adv. impudently, resolutely (Śiv. 156).

randukh 1 **रंदुख्** । दीर्घचर्मखण्ड: m. a long strip of leather, a long leather strap or rope (cf. **randa 2**).

randukh 2 **रंदुख्** । अयोग्यभ्रमणशील: adj. (f. **randücü** **रन्दचू**), one who habitually wanders about causelessly or without motive (badly dressed, barefoot, etc.) (cf. **randa 1**).

randar **रंदर्** or ***randr*** **रंद्र्** । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, aperture (cf. ***brahm-r°***, p. 121*a*, l. 8) (Śiv. 1654).

randay **रंदय्** । पाकक्रम: f. the order of preparing the *cooking of the various courses of a dinner or the like.*

rang **रंग्** رنگ । राग:, नाट्यम् *m. colour, colouring matter, pigment, paint, dye (cf.* ***ölici-r°***, *p. 23b, l. 46;* ***ariñě-r°***, *p. 44a, l. 38;* ***asmöni-r°***, *p. 50a, l. 36;* ***bē-rang***, *p. 125a, l. 8;* ***gīri-r°***, *p. 297a, l. 11;* ***hāka-r°***, *p. 326b, l. 29;* ***kôphura-r°***, *p. 464a, l. 13;* ***nābádi-r°***, *p. 619b, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 123, 148; Gr.M.; W. 120; Śiv. 10, 55, 344, 359, 445, 877, 1047, 1258, 1543, 1566, 1893; Rām. 397, 403, 1043; YZ. 96); the colour (of something), a distinguishing feature, that which suggests points of resemblance or non-resemblance (cf.* ***diwayě-r°***, *p. 265b, l. 26;* ***hapa-r°***, *p. 324a, l. 22); colour, tint, hue, complexion (cf.* ***hiyě-r°***, *p. 363a, l. 35;* ***shěb-r°***, *s.v.* ***shěb***; ***shukla-r°***, *s.v.* ***shukl***, *Gr.M., Rām. 199; K.Pr. 12, 220); mode,* manner, method (cf. **phulayě-r°**, p. 697*b*, l. 43; **pōshě-r°**, p. 779*a*, l. 18; **pöntsi-r°**, p. 743*b*, l. 23) (Śiv. 1267, 1522); form, appearance (cf. **shěwa-r°**, s.v. **shěv**) (Śiv. 469, 618, 834, 849, 1366, 1522; Rām. 343); fashion, style; state, condition, state of affairs (Śiv. 879, 1103, 1704; Rām. 1074, 1351); kind, sort (cf. **prath ranga**, p. 769*a*, l. 52) (L.V. 84-5); feeling, emotion (Śiv. 771); a theatre, stage; a theatrical entertainment (L.V. 81; Rām. 1412, 1420, 1452); sport, entertainment, amusement, a public assembly for such (K.Pr. 76, 259); a remarkable sight, something wonderful (Rām. 523); merriment, pleasure, enjoyment, high festival; a great crowd of people (such as assembles at a festival), the scene of a festival (Śiv. 89); a field of battle. **—dyunu** **—दिनु** m.inf. to dye (El.). **-gāsa** **-गास** m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El. *rang-ghās*). **—gatshāni** **—गछ़नि** । दुरवस्थानुभव: m. pl. inf. colours to happen; met. to experience a wretched condition. **-khrāv** **-ख्राव्** । रङ्गचित्रितकाष्ठपादुका m. painted wooden clogs. **-kalam** **-कलम** । रागचित्रलेखनी, रञ्जितलेखनी m. a colour-pen, i.e. a paint brush; a coloured pen, a penholder ornamented with colours. **-küñü** **-कंञू** । रङ्गशिला f. a colour-stone, a stone slab on which colours are ground (cf. **ranga-ṭulu**, bel.). **—karāni** **—करनि** । रूपकविधानम् m. inf. pl. to do play-acting; to play a part, coquet, dissemble. **—lagun** **—लगुन्** । रङ्गयोगापत्ति: m.inf. colour to be applied, to be painted in colour; a theatrical entertainment to be performed (on some special occasion); a great crowd to assemble; a festival or joyful occurrence to happen. **—lāgun** **—लागुन्** । रङ्गयोजनम्, व्याजमूर्च्छादिनिरूपणम् m.inf. to apply colour, to colour, paint; to pretend to faint, to fall down in a pretended fit. **-rich** which are used as an emetic (L. 75, *rangarichh*). **-rāwul** **-रावुल्** m. the Simla horned pheasant (L. 120).

ranga 1 **रंग** । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.), for, for the sake (of), on account (of) (as in **cyāni r°**, for thy sake; **ami r°**, on this account; **khěna r°**, on account of eating); in (such-and-such) a manner or kind (cf. **aki r°**, p. 20*a*, l. 50; **ami r°**, p. 55*a*, l. 9; **amiy r°**, p. 55*b*, l. 5; and so on; **aki-r°**, in one manner; **dŏyi-r°**, in two ways; **trěyi-r°**, in three ways, and so on; **sāri-r°**, in every way; **sāsi-r°**, s.v. **sôsu**; **sěthāhi-r°**, in many ways; **yětsi-r°**, in many ways) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; K. 372); as adv., with pleasure, joyfully, zealously. **-bulbul** **-बुलबुल्** । पचिविशेष: m. a kind of small bird, described as having a black head, yellow wings, and a long tail (Śiv. 1025, 1046). **-būmi** **-बू(भू)मि** f. a stage,

theatre; an arena, wrestling ground (K. 372).
-dūjᵘ -दूजू । रञ्जितलिपिपट्टिका f. a blackboard used
as a slate (see **dūjᵘ**, p. 203a, l. 1) and ornamented in
various colours. **-dūs** -डूस् । रागरञ्जितदण्डः m. a
painted cudgel. **-lürᵘ** -लंरू । योजितरागसदनम्
(इष्टिकामयगृहम्) f. a wooden house of which the walls
are painted in colours; a house built of burnt bricks
(cf. **-sīrᵘ**, bel.). **-mandul** -मंडुल् m. (sg. dat. **-mandalas**
-मंडलस्), a stage, theatre; an arena, wrestling ground
(K. 433). **-mĕtsᵘ** -म्यंचू । रङ्गमृत्तिका f. jeweller's
rouge. **-maz** (? spelling and gender) a kind of
coloured paper used for packing purposes (L. 380).
-pholᵘ -फंलु । रागफलम्, तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a round
piece of mineral suitable for being ground down to
powder for making paint; a smart boy (who takes
delight in astonishing other people). **-püṭᵘ** -पंटू ।
रञ्जितपट्टिका f. a painted wooden board; a dyed cloth.
—ranga —रंग । नानाविधः adj. c.g. (of several persons
or things) each of a different colour; each of a
different kind (Śiv. 1075, 1180, 1185, 1203, 1820;
K. 220). **—rĕwawunᵘ** —र्यववुनु । परोत्सवादावत्युत्साही
n.ag. (f. **-rĕwavüñᵘ** -र्यववंञू), one who is accustomed
joyfully and energetically to assist in another
person's festivities. **-sīrᵘ** -सीरू (pl. nom. **-sērĕ**
-सेर्य । पक्केष्टिकासमूहः) f. a (burnt) brick, a brick which
has been burnt in a kiln (cf. **-lürᵘ**, ab.). **-tulᵘ** -टुलु ।
रागपेषणशिलाविशेषः m. a small round stone held in the
hand for grinding colours on a slab, a muller (cf.
rang-küñᵘ, ab.). **-thürᵘ** -थंरू । चित्रपुष्पलता f. a
painted shrub, a coloured picture of a shrub; met. a
beautiful, young, and graceful woman. **-ṭĕvürᵘ** -ट्यवंरू ।
सुवेशादिगर्विता f. 'a colour-damsel', i.e. a conceited
girl, good-looking and finely dressed. **-ṭyongᵘ** -ट्यंगु ।
विलासी m. a dandy, fop, coxcomb. **-tshōta** -छोट ।
रागचित्रोपितदण्डः m. a painted walking-stick; a short
piece of stick for grinding colours. **-tsolᵘ** -च़ंलु । नष्टरागः
adj. (f. **-tsüjᵘ** -च़ंजू), that of which the colour has
fled, faded; (of a festival or the like) spoiled
(e.g. by weather or other impediments). **-tsĕngañ**
-च्यंगञ् । चित्ररागविलासशोभोपेता f. anything feminine
(rational or irrational being, thing, condition,
or the like) which is rendered charming by
pictures, colouring, graceful motion, or the like.
-tsürᵘ -चंरू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small
sparrow-like bird (described as of several colours);
a pheasant (El. *rangatsur*). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । विलासवृत्तिः
n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is accustomed to
put on pretended graceful airs in everything he does,
affected, full of affectation. **-wörᵘ** -वांरू । रागरसपात्रम्,
प्रदेशविशेषः f. a saucer, or cup, for holding paint; N.
of a village near the ancient shrine of Śāradā in the
Kishĕngangā Valley (RT.Tr. II, 280); N. of a place
near Śrīnagar, on the south side of the Hāra-parbuth
(p. 344a, l. 44). It is the traditional home of the
ancient king Raṇāditya, and hence, by folk tradition,
its name is wrongly connected with his; cf.
rūñⁱ-wôrᵘ, p. 835b, l. 40. **-yĕndᵃr** -यंद्रर् ।
रागविशेषरञ्जिताङ्कर्तनयन्त्रम् m. a painted spinning-
wheel.

rangā-rang रंगा-रंग رنگا رنگ ۔ नानाप्रकाराः
adj. pl. c.g. (of many persons or things), each of a
different colour, each of a different kind (Śiv. 1727).
-rángⁱ -रंगि । नानाविधः adj. c.g., id.

ranga 2 रंग adj. c.g. of (such-and-such) a colour, used
—° (cf. **gīri-r°**, p. 297a, l. 12; **nīli-r°**, p. 670b, l. 37;
shāmi-r°, s.v. **shômᵘ**), so **har-ranga**, adj. every
kind of (K.Pr. 77).

rángⁱ रंगि adj. c.g. i.q. **ranga 2**, q.v. of (such-and-such)
a colour (cf. **gīri-r°**, p. 297a, l. 12; **shāma-r°**,
s.v. **shām 3**), (Śiv. 1019); of (such-and-such) a kind
(cf. **sāsi-r°**, s.v. **sôsᵘ**) (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

rangi रंगि f. colour (El.).

ring रिंग् । मात्रा f. a very little of anything, a slight
amount (e.g. a doze lasting only an instant) (cf.
obura-r°, p. 7a, l. 26, or **abᵃra-r°**, Gr.Gr. 162, a slight
cloud; **dᵃha-r°**, p. 198a, l. 37, or **dᵃhⁱ-r°**, p. 198b,
l. 27, a trace of smoke; **wāwa-r°**, a little wind,
Gr.Gr. 162; a gust of wind, Gr.M.).

ringa रिंग । फलविशेषः m. the hawthorn berry (*Cratægus
oxyacantha*) (El. *ring* and *ringo*; L. 70, 79, 460 *ring*);
the hawthorn tree or its wood. Monkeys and other
creatures eat the berries; cf. **ryūgᵘ**. **ringa-hüṭᵘ**
रिंग-हंटू । दृढदारुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), the
wood of the hawthorn tree. **ringa-püṭᵘ** रिंग-पंटू ।
पट्टिकाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), a board made
of the hard wood of this tree. **ringa-rôchᵘ** रिंग-रोछ् ।
औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant,
described as found in the foot-hills, and as having
small leaves spread over the ground. **ringa-röchⁱ
mūl** रिंग-रांछि मूल । मूलकविशेषः m. the root of the
preceding, used with milk, etc., as a medicine for
lumbago, rheumatism, etc.

rīngⁱ रींगि, see **ryūgᵘ**.

rŏng वँग्-or **rung** रुंग । लवङ्गम्, नासाभूषणविशेषः, धृष्टः m.
a clove (Rām. 205); a gold jewelled nose-ring, in the
form of a clove; met. a clever impudent boy.

ronga-(or runga)-tsᵘñᵘ वँ(रुं)ग-च़ंञू । लवङ्गाग्रपुष्पम्
f. 'clove-charcoal', the head of a clove. **-tsᵘñⁱ
gatshüñᵘ** -च़ंञ् गछंञू । दुर्मूल्यतासंभवः f.inf. to become
the head of a clove; hence, to become dear and hard to

procure. **-tsᵘñᵘ khasüñᵘ** -त्रंनू खसंनू । अनुनयाखीकृतिः f.inf. 'the clove's head to rise', to remain obstinate and resentful in spite of all entreaties, apologies, or attempts at reconciliation.

rongᵘ रंगु adj. (f. **rünjᵘ** रंजू), possessing (such-and-such, or so many) colours or kinds, used —∘ (cf. **aiṭha-r°**, p. 66*b*, l. 35; **pöntsa-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 35).

rangdār रंग्दार ,رنگدار । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. coloured, bright, gay, showy.

rangēla रंगेल । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. c.g. a sharp, intelligent, scape-grace boy.

rangil रंगिल् । सव्याजविलासः, ग्रामविशेषः m. artful, or cunning, sport, a practical joke; N. of a village to the north of Kashmīr.

rangīn रंगीन् رنگین । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. coloured, painted; fine, showy, gaudy.

rangīnī रंगीनी رنگینی । विचित्रता f. the being coloured, the being of various colours, variegated; bright colouring, gaudiness; variableness, variety.

rangun रंगुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rongᵘ** रंगु, f. **rünjᵘ** रंजू), to colour, stain, dye, tinge, paint (cf. **atha rangaⁱ**, p. 62*a*, l. 16; **buthᵘ rangun**, p. 142*a*, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 123, YZ. 79). **rongᵘ-motᵘ** रंगु-मतु । रञ्जितः perf. part. (f. **rünjᵘ-mütsᵘ** रंजू-मंचू), coloured, painted, dyed.

ranganāwun रंगनावुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranganôwᵘ** रंगनोवु), i.q. rangun, q.v. (cf. **buthᵘ r°**, p. 142*a*, l. 12).

rangᵃr रंगर् । रञ्जकः m. (the f. is **rangarĕñ** रंगर्यञ्), which means either a dyer's wife or a female dyer; see also **-bāy**, bel. Cf. **rangur**) a dyer (El. *rangur*; Gr.Gr. 39, 148; W. 18, 114, *rangur*). According to El. he is generally a Musalmān. **-bāy** -बाय । रञ्जकस्त्री f. a dyer's wife.

rangᵃrⁱ-wŏrsa रंगरि-व्रस । असद्वृत्तख्यातिः m. 'a dyer's death-commemoration (*'urs*)', the publishing of false news about anyone.

rāngar रांगर्, ***rāngarⁱ*** रांगरि, see ***rãgar, rãgarⁱ***.

rangur रंगुर् m. (f. ***rangᵘ̈rᵘ̈*** रंगरू is a woman who lives by dyeing), i.q. ***rangᵃr***, q.v. (cf. ***basta-r°***, p. 135*a*, l. 50).

rangarⁱ-bāpār रंगरि-बापार् । रञ्जकवृत्तिः m. a dyer's business. ***-kũḍᵘ*** -कूँडु । रञ्जकस्थाली m. a dyer's pot (containing dye-water which is boiled with cloth, etc., to be dyed). ***-khum*** -खुम् or ***-khumb*** -खुंब् । रञ्जककुण्डिका m. a dyer's vat (for storing liquid dye, or for dyeing cloth). ***-wān*** -वान् । रञ्जककर्मस्थानम् m. a dyer's workshop, a dyery (W. 114 *rangarwān*).

rangarĕñ रंगर्यञ् । रञ्जकस्त्री f. a she-dyer, a woman who works as a dyer (Gr.Gr. 39); a dyer's wife. Cf. ***rangᵃr*** and ***rangur***.

rangishⁱ रंगिशि f. ? a manner of walking, gait. Only noted in **kakav-rangishⁱ**, p. 433*a*, l. 5, q.v.

rangath रंगथ । रागयुक्तता f. (sg. dat. **rangütsᵘ** रंगचु), colouring, colouredness, tint, hue; bright colouring, gaudiness; (of an occupation) the quality of producing emotion or affection, soul-stirringness.

rangawal रंगवल् । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a certain sweet-smelling flower (described as dark yellow in colour).

rangawun रंगवुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rangowᵘ** रंगवु), i.q. **rangun**, q.v. (cf. **buthᵘ r°**, p. 142*a*, l. 13).

rangawañ रंगवञ् । रञ्जनभृतिः f. a dyer's wages or remuneration.

rünjᵘ-mütsᵘ रंजू-मंचू, see **rangun**.

rōnkh रोंख, see **rõkh**.

ranan रनन् । पाकवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **ranüñᵘ** रनंञू), the act of cooking, cooking, cookery.

rᵃnun र्नुन् (also written रुणन्) । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rᵃnyōv** र्न्योव्), (of cloth, carpet, etc.) to be, or become, worn out, worn thin (Gr.Gr. 175). The causal of this verb is **rᵃnanāwun** र्ननावुन् (Gr.Gr. 175). **rᵃnyō-motᵘ** र्न्यो-मतु । जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **rᵃnyē-mütsᵘ** र्न्ये-मंचू), become worn thin.

ranun रनुन् । पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ronᵘ 2** रनु, f. **rüñᵘ 3** रंञू; 2 p.p. **rañōv** रञोव्), to cook, boil, prepare food by cooking (cf. **punᵘ r°**, p. 738*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 5, 29, 115–6, 168, 191, 209, 225, 227, 251; Gr. M.; L. 459; Śiv. 208, 413, 591, 1042, 1072, 1215, 1533; K. 737; K.Pr. 76, 87). **ronᵘ-motᵘ** रनु-मतु । पाचितः perf. part. (f. **rüñᵘ-mütsᵘ** रंञू-मंचू), cooked, prepared for eating.

runun रुनुन् conj. 1 to plant, to dibble a plant into the ground, to transplant (rice seedlings or the like) (L. 459, 462). This word seems to be a by-form of **ruwun**, q.v; noted only in L. Possibly there is a slip of the pen for **ruwun**.

rananāwun रननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rananôwᵘ** रननोवु), to cause to be cooked, to cause to cook. Cf. **ranāwun**.

rēnṭa रेंट, see **rẽṭa**.

ront (? spelling and gender), a kind of stiff clay, bad for agriculture, as it always cakes (L. 321). Perhaps for **rôṭhᵘ**, q.v.

rēnṭun रेंटुन्, see **rẽṭun**.

rānṭas रांटस, **rönṭas** रांटस, see **rõṭas**.

rēnṭsh रेंछ, see **rẽtsh**.

rĕnav rĕ ऋनव् ऋ । ऋकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial ऋ. The long form of this letter is called **rᵃkhav rᵘ̈** or **rūkhav rū**.

ranāwun रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranôw^u** रनोवु), to cause to cook (El. possible incorr. for **rananāwun,** which would be th regular form, see Gr.Gr. 170 ff.).

rainyā रैन्या, see **rönī.**

rīnz रीज़् or **rīnz^ü** रीज़ू । धनुः f. a bow (the weapon) ; a pellet bow (El. *rénz*). **rēnza-nĕcyuw^u** रेज़-न्यचिवु । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a clever sharp-witted person (esp. a boy or youth).

rīnz^i रीज़ि, see **ryūnz^u.**

ranzun रज़ुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **ronz^u** रंज़ु, 2 p.p. **ranzōv** रज़ोव् or (Gr.Gr. 226) **ranzyōv** रज़्योव्), to become pleased, gratified, delighted, rejoiced (Gr.Gr. 171, 226; K. 19); to be comforted, consoled. The causal of this verb is **ranzanāwun** or **ranzawun,** qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **ronz^u-mot^u** रंज़ु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. **rünz^ü-müts^ü** रंज़ू-मंचू), pleased, gratified, consoled. **ranzyō-mot^u** रज़्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तसंतोषः perf. part. (f. **ranzyē-müts^ü** रज़्ये-मंचू), satisfied, gratified.

rinzun रिज़ुन् । छद्मनापयानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rinzōv** रिज़ोव्), to escape or flee away secretly or by a stratagem (e.g. from prison, from a dunning creditor, or the like).

ranzanāwun रज़नावुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranzanôw^u** रज़नोवु), to please, gratify (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 980); to comfort, console. **ranzanôw^u-mot^u** रज़नोवु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. **ranzanöv^ü-müts^ü** रज़नांवू-मंचू), pleased, consoled (by someone).

rinzanāwun रिज़नावुन् । छद्मनापहरणम्, छद्मनापयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rinzanôw^u** रिज़नोवु), i.q. **rinzawun,** q.v.

rīnzis रीज़िस, see **ryūnz^u.**

ranzath रज़थ् । प्रसादना f. (sg. dat. **ranzüts^ü** रज़ंचू), gratifying, consoling, comforting, appeasing, conciliating.

ranzawan रज़वन् । प्रीणना f. (sg. dat. **ranzavüñ^ü** रज़वंञ्), the act of gratifying, satisfying, consoling, conciliating.

ranzawun रज़वुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranzow^u** रज़ंवु), to please, gratify, delight (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 467); to comfort, console. **ranzow^u-mot^u** रज़ंवु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. **ranzüv^ü-müts^ü** रज़ंवू-मंचू), pleased, gratified, comforted, consoled (by someone).

rinzawan रिज़वन् । छद्मनापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् f. (sg. dat. **rinzavüñ^ü** रिज़वंञ्), secretly, or by stratagem causing property to disappear, to carry off property in this manner; the absconding or escaping secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a dunning creditor, or the like).

rinzawun रिज़वुन् । छद्मनापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rinzow^u** रिज़ंवु), to cause (property) to disappear, i.e. secretly, or by a dishonest stratagem, to carry off property from another's possession; to escape or abscond secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a threatened criminal charge, a dunning creditor, or the like). Cf. **rinzanāwun.**

rŏñĕ वंञ or **ruñĕ** रुञ । क्षुद्रघण्टिकाः f.pl. small bells (strung on a string and worn round the ankle, or put about the necks of horses, cattle, and goats) (El. *rönyi*, K. 147, 184). **rŏñe-**(or **ruñĕ-**)**gŏḍ** वं(रु)ञ-ग्वड् । किङ्किणीजालोपेतगुल्फः m. an ankle adorned with these bells. **-hor^u** -हरु । किङ्किणीबन्धः m. a string or set of these bells (as tied on the ankle). **-mahārĕñ** -महार्यञ् । बालिकावधूः f. a child bride. (When a girl is married in childhood, she wears these bells on her ankles till puberty. As soon as she reaches that age, she puts off the bells and wears a veil over her head instead.) **-manzul^u** -मज़ुलु । किङ्किणुपेतबालशय्यापीठविशेषः m. a child's cradle hung round with small bells.

röñ^ü रांञ़् or (q.v.) **rājarĕñ** राजर्यञ् । राज्ञी, धान्यविशेषः f. a queen, a king's wife (El. *rányi*; W. 16 *rāni*; Śiv. 1312; Rām. 765, 1591); met. a rich and honoured wife (cf. **dĕka-r^o,** p. 204*b*, l. 20); a kind of rice with a long, thin, pale-coloured grain. Cf. **röjñī.**

rāñĕ bĕhun राञ ब्यहुन् । अननवस्थिततया प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to sit a-queen'; hence, not to be volatile, to do one's work consistently and thoroughly. **rāñĕ-brör^ü** राञ-ब्रांरू । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः f. N. of a form of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. *Mahārājñī*) believed to manifest herself by miraculous changes in the colour of the water of a spring at the village of Tūla-mūla (Skt. *Tūlamūlya*), in the Lār Pargana about ten miles north of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 488). **rāñĕ ṭhāñĕ rōzun** राञ ठाञ रोज़ुन् । सावधानतयावस्थानम् m.inf. to devote oneself without caprice (i.e. resolutely) to some work, to buckle to and persevere, staunchly to stick to one's work (without opposition and with all one's requirements). Cf. **ṭhöñ^ü** and **rāñĕ bĕhun,** ab.

rüñ^ü 1 रंञ़ू । पत्नी f. a queen (Rām. 766); a man's wife (from the point of view of the husband) (K.Pr. 102, 201, *rani*; Rām. 1241; K. 453; YZ. 375 *reñen*; K.Pr. 12, 91, 102, 122, 182, 201, 205). Cf. **rūn^u.**

rüñ^ü 2 रंञ़ू, see **ron^u 1.**

rüñ^ü-m^{ü}ts^ü रंञ़ू-मंचू, see **ranun.**

r^{a}ñĕr रञर । जीर्णता m. (of a cloth, carpet, or the like) worn-outness, worn-thinness.

rañĕr रञ्यर or रञर । कुकरता m. the condition of having a deformed or maimed hand (see **ron^u 1**).

r^{a}ñ^{e}rāwun रं्ञ्रावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

r^{a}ñ^{e}rôw^{u} र्ञ्रोवु), to cause to become worn out, to wear (a cloth, carpet, or the like) to thinness.

rŏpai वँपै, **rupai** रुपै, see **rŏpay.**

rôp^{u} रोपु (cf. رفو) m. mending, repair, esp. of shawls (El. *róp*). **—karan-wôl^{u}** —करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **—karan-wājĕñ** —करन्-वाज्यञ्), a mender, repairer (El.); cf. **rafāgar.** **—karawun^{u}** —करवुनु n.ag. (f. **—karavüñ^{ü}** —करवंञू), id.

rūp^{i} रूपि adj. e.g. possessing the appearance of, acting in the character of; used —∘, as in **b(h)ārĕ-r^{o},** in the character of a wife (cf. **bör^{i}yā**); **mātru-r^{o},** in the character of a mother; **māyĕ-r^{o},** in the character of a deceiver (all three in L.V. 54); **zaḍa-r^{o},** stolid like an insentient block (L.V. 20) (K. 50, 105, 356, 369, 490).

rŏph वँफ् or **ruph** रुफ् । रूप्यम् m. (sg. dat. **rŏ(ru)pas** वँ(रु)पस्), silver (Gr. 41, 51; Gr.M.; Śiv. 430, 1285, 1755; Rām. 568, 1678, 1784; K. 914; YZ. 8 *rŏ^{o}*).

rŏpa-(or **rupa-**)**hör^{i}** वँ(रु)प-हांरि । रूप्यवर्चित्र: adj. e.g. silver-speckled, i.e. covered over with a pattern traced in silver (or silver-like) dots or spots. **-hôr^{u}** -होरु । रूप्यविशदचित्राङ्कित: adj. (f. **-hör^{ü}** -हांरू), id. **-lŏ̃kh** -लाँख् f. N. of 'the Silver Island' in the Dal lake (El. *rŏpalănk*, m.). **rŏpa-**(or **rupa-**)**sond^{u}** वँ(रु)प-संन्दु । रूप्यमय: adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü}** -संज़ू), made of silver, silvern (Gr.Gr. 41, K.Pr. 219).

rŏp^{i}(or **rup^{i}**) **raz** वँ(रु)पि रज़् । रौप्यरज्जु: f. a string made of silver (e.g. for carrying ornaments on a girdle).

rŏp^{i}(or **rup^{i}**) **t^{a}j^{i}** वँ(रु)पि तंजि । रौप्यतूलिका f. a silver bodkin or needle (used for applying collyrium to the eyes).

rŏpuk^{u} वँपुकु or **rupuk^{u}** रुपुकु । रूप्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **rŏ(ru)püc^{ü}** वँ(रु)पंचू), of, or belonging to, silver.

rūph रूफ् । रूपम् m. (sg. dat. **rūpas** रूपस्), form, figure, appearance (cf. **brahma-r^{o},** p. 121*a*, l. 11; **jyōti-r^{o},** p. 380*b*, l. 19; **shiwa-r^{o},** s.v. **shiv**; **shyāma-r^{o},** s.v. **shyām 3**; **sūrĕ-r^{o},** s.v. **sūrĕ**; **satya-r^{o},** s.v. **satya**; **swa-r^{o},** s.v. **swa**), (El. *rúp, rúph*; L.V. 15; Śiv. 6, 29, 39, 92, 94, 97, 98, 100–4, 108, 115, 170, etc.; Rām. 6, 23, 63, 285, 1121, 1765, 1771, 1779; K. 159–60, 171, 238, 411, 439, 458, etc.); a handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance (Gr.Gr. 138; Śiv. 896; Rām. 6, 520; K. 51, 211–2, 741, 747); a disguise (El.; K. 192, 365). (El. also gives *rúp*, f. a copy.) **-bal** -बल् । अतितुष्टिपुष्टिमत्त्वम् m. form and strength; (a formula used in blessings, etc.) beauty and power.

rūpa-gür^{ü} रूप-गंरू । सैरन्ध्री f. a maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments. **-hāl 1** -हाल् । प्रसाधनगृहम् f. (sg. dat. **-höj^{ü}** -हांजू), a woman's toilet-room, her dressing-room; **-hāl 2** -हाल् । धान्यविशेष: f. a kind of rice with a fine long white grain. **-sost^{u}** -संस्तु । सुरूपसंपन्न: adj. (f. **-süṭsh^{ü}** -संछू), fully of beauty, exceedingly beautiful. **-sôw^{u}** -सोवु । विशिष्टसुरूप: adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), id.

raphīkh रफीख् رفيق, m. a companion, friend, ally (El. *rafík*, Gr.M.).

raphākath रफाकथ् رفاقت, f. (sg. dat. **raphāküṭs^{ü}** रफाकंत्सू), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place (Gr.M.); association as a helper, an aid (Rām. 34).

raphtār रफ़्तार् رفتار, f. going, motion, walk, gait, pace, used —∘ (cf. **kaj-r^{o},** p. 430*b*, l. 5); going, progression, procedure (Śiv. 410).

röphiz रांफिज़् رافض । यवनजातिविशेषजातिक: m. a deserter; a member of the Rāfiẓī sect of the Shī'a Musalmāns. The sect is so called because they originally deserted Zaid, the son of 'Alī, when he forbade them to speak against the Companions of the Prophet; the Shī'a sect as a whole (L. 284; W. 123; K.Pr. 6, 28). **-bāy** -बाय् । यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टा स्त्री f. a woman of this sect. **-hŏḍ** -ह्वड् । यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टाग्रह: f. the obstinacy characterizing a man of this sect.

rŏpul^{u} वँपुलु or **rupul^{u}** रुपुलु । रौप्ययोगयुक्त:, एकरौप्यमुद्रा m. something partly consisting of silver, something alloyed with silver; a single rupee.

rapaṭ रपट् m. a report (a corruption of the English word). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to make a report (H. v, 9).

rĕpuṭ^{u} र्यपुटु । पक्षिविशेष: m. a certain bird of the spring time.

rŏpoṭ^{u} वँपंटु or **rupoṭ^{u}** रुपंटु । मत्स्यविशेष: m. a kind of fish with silver scales (El. *ropith gád*, it is found in the upper parts of the Jehlam).

rūpiṭh रूपिठ् । सुरूप: adj. e.g. (as subst. m., dat. **rūpiṭas** रूपिटस्) well-formed, handsome, beautiful, very beautiful (Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M. *rūpiṭh*; Śiv. 940; Rām. 342, *rūpīṭh*, m.c., 1258).

rŏpow^{u} वँपंवु or **rupow^{u}** रुपंवु । रूप्यमय: adj. (f. **rŏ(ru)püv^{ü}** वँ(रु)पंवू), made of silver, silver (esp. vill.).

rūpawān रूपवान् । सुरूप: m. well-formed, handsome.

rŏpay वँपय् or **rupay** रुपय् । रौप्यमुद्रा f. (although here reported as f., the word is by derivation and also in use m. Owing to its ending in the letter *y*, a typical f. termination, it has come to be treated as f. In the references below, when the gender is clearly shown, it will be indicated in each case), a rupee (the coin, also used as a weight, see bel.). The standard current rupee of British India is called **dŏbal r^{o},** f. (p. 183*b*,

l. 21) or **pŏkhta r°,** m. (p. 727*b*, l. 14 ; but, ib. l. 17, the gen. sg. is **rŏpayĕ-hondᵘ,** as if of a fem. noun). The old local Ksh. rupee, worth about half the British rupee, is called **khām r°,** m. (p. 400*a*, l. 19). (El. *rŏpai* ; Gr.Gr. *rupai*, f. 22, *rupayĕ*, f.pl. 93 ; Gr.M., f. ; H. viii, 9, 10, m. ; x, 1, 2, 6, m. ; K.Pr. 88, 153, 171.) **-bar -बर् । एकमुद्रासमपरिमाणम्** adj. c.g. weighing the same as a rupee, a rupee's weight of anything. **-khanḍ -खंड् । रौप्यमुद्राप्रायः** f. about a rupee's weight, a little more or less (cf. **rŏpayāh khanḍā,** p. 401*a*, l. 12).

rŏpayĕ वंपय f.pl. rupees (Gr.Gr. 93). **-hondᵘ -हंन्दु** sg. gen. (of **rŏpay,** f.) (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंज़ु**) of, or belonging to, or costing, a rupee (cf. **pŏkhta rŏpayĕ-hondᵘ,** p. 727*b*, l. 17). **rŏpayĕ-zᵘ वंपयं-ज़ू** f.pl. a number, or collection, of rupees (Gr.Gr. 93).

rŏpayāh khanḍā वंपयाह् खंडा about a rupee, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rŏpayyunᵘ वंपयिनु adj. (f. **rŏpayinᵘ वंपयिञ्ञू**), costing, worth, or earning as wages, so many rupees. Used —°, as in **pöntsa-r°,** p. 743*a*, l. 38.

rŏpayĕzᵘ वंपयंज़्, see l. 15, ab.

rārā रारा m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.). Cf. **main-phal,** p. 573*a*, l. 48.

ras रस । रसः, रागः, आस्वादः m. (sg. abl. **rasa रस**), sap, juice (of trees, fruit, or the like) (cf. **bangi-r°,** p. 113*a*, l. 8; **dachĕ-r°,** p. 186*a*, l. 2; **dönᵘ-r°,** p. 223*b*, l. 14 ; **gula-r°,** p. 283*b*, l. 50 ; **handi-r°,** p. 337*b*, l. 5 ; **kãbayĕ-r°,** p. 382*b*, l. 48 ; **nadārⁱ-r°,** p. 623*a*, l. 42 ; **nĕmbⁱ-r°,** p. 671*a*, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1848, K.Pr. 5) ; serum (El.), essence, distillate (L.V. 40 ; Śiv. 286, 1857) ; soup, gravy (cf. **divagŏn-r°,** p. 261*b*, l. 16 ; **nöhⁱ-r°,** p. 625*b*, l. 18 ; **pāca-r°,** p. 678*b*, l. 33 ; **phŏṭa-r°,** p. 716*b*, l. 32 ; **paka-monḍⁱ-r°,** p. 725*a*, l. 13 ; **sas ras dyunᵘ** and **mēlun,** s.v. **sas**) (W. 140 ; K.Pr. 14, 41, 155, 178, 252) ; liquid (cf. **nīla-r°,** p. 634*a*, l. 11) ; wine (K.Pr.* 100) ; juiciness (Gr.Gr. 124, 175) ; taste, flavour (six of these are recognized, viz. sweet, sour, salt, bitter, acrid, and astringent) (Gr.Gr. 146) ; flavour, relish, liking, desire, delight (in), pleasure (of) (L.V. 73 ; K.Pr. 175, 177) ; love, affection (esp. love due to propinquity) ; a person's essence, his power, energy (L.V. 48, Śiv. 929) ; charm, elegance, interest, beauty ; pathos, emotion, feeling (Śiv. 1111). **-ashyudᵘ -अशिदु । रसौषधम्** m. the juice of the box-thorn, or of the *Amomum anthorhizum* (which is used medicinally, esp. as a collyrium) ; cf. **ashud. -dāra -दार । रसधारा** f. a thin stream of juice, soup, or the like. **-gan -गन् । सुरसव्याप्तः** adj. c.g. full of juice, juicy ; (of a man) of a loving disposition ; (of a literary composition) full of charm, full of sentiment. **—gatshun —गछुन् । रसागमः, विकारिरसाविर्भावः** m.inf. juice to come (in fruit or the like) ; interest (in one's work) to be excited ; serum, pus, or the like to appear in a festering wound. **—karun —करुन् । रसोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. (of a festering wound) to produce pus. **—kĕsᵃri gatshun —कंसरि गछुन् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पत्त्यात्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. 'the juice to turn into chaff' ; hence, to become distraught by being at one's wits' ends in the face of difficulties ; cf. **kĕsürᵘ. —kĕsᵃri karun —कंसरि करुन् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पादनेन व्याकुलीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause to be distraught, as ab. **-k°tᵘ -कुतु । रसलिप्तः** adj. (f. **-küᵗsᵘ -कंचू**), wet with, smeared with, or mixed with soup or gravy (cf. **rasa-k°tᵘ,** bel.). **—lagun —लगुन् । आस्वादेनात्यासञ्जनम्** m.inf. charm to be experienced, to feel the charm (of some song, poem, business, etc.) (K. 183, 251, 978, 1039). **—mīnith nāṭa ganzᵃrith —मीनिथ् नाट गंज़रिथ् । सम्यसमानसंख्यः** adj. c.g. 'having measured the gravy and having counted the (bits of) flesh' ; hence, dividing out into exactly the right shares (not only of food, but of any thing or occupation, etc., which has to be divided). **-mas -मस,** see s.v. **ras-mas. -nörᵘ -नारू । रसनालिककुम्भः** f. a small spouted vessel (like a teapot) for distributing soup or gravy among the people seated at a dinner. **-phyorᵘ -फ्योरु । रसबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फेरिस**), a drop (or very small amount) of juice, gravy, or the like. **-phyūrᵘ -फ्यूरु । रसबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris -फीरिस**), id. **—sas —सस । बलिविशेषः** m. 'soup and porridge', cooked food laid as an offering at cross-roads (in times of disaster) intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc. **-tsomᵘ -चंमु । शोषितरसः** adj. (f. **-tsümᵘ -चंमू**), that of which the juice is diminished, dried up (of a country, tree, fruit, food, sauce, or the like). **—yunᵘ —यिनु । रागोद्भवः** m.inf. charm to come, charm to be felt (e.g. in a sport, view, business, literary work, etc.).

rasa anun रस अनुन । शनैःशनैरासञ्जनम् m.inf. gradually to propitiate a person by exercising charm. **—bĕhun —ब्यहुन् । मन्दस्थितिः** m.inf. (of running water or other liquid) to become standing (so as to become clear by allowing the deposit of sediment) ; (of a person) to rest or stay motionless and silent in a fixed place (e.g. for hiding or because one is out of work). **-borutᵘ -बरुतु । रसभरितः** adj. (f. **-barᵘᵗsᵘ -बर्चू**), filled with juice, juicy ; (of a song, game, etc.) full of charm ; (of a food) full of, or soaked with, gravy. **-byuṭhᵘ -ब्यूठु । निश्चेष्टमुपविष्टः** adj. (f. **-bīṭhᵘ -बीठू**), (of liquid previously running)

become still or standing (so as to have become clear by the deposit of sediment); seated motionless and silent in a fixed place. **-k°tᵘ -कंतु । रसाक्तः** adj. (f. **-kᵘ̈tsᵘ̈ -कंचू**), i.q. **ras-k°tᵘ**, ab. **-k°tᵘ sasa-k°tᵘ -कंतु सस-कंतु । रसादिमललिप्तः** adj. (f. **-kᵘ̈tsᵘ̈ sasa-kᵘ̈tsᵘ̈ -कंचू सस-कंचू**), wet with, or smeared with, gravy and porridge (e.g. a dirty dish, from which the remains of food have not been washed off). **-masa -मस**, see s.v. **ras-mas.** **-maṭh -मठ । रसपूर्णः** adj. e.g. 'a jar of juice'; hence, (of a fruit) very juicy; (of a story, song, sport, conduct, or the like) full of charm. **-phyūrᵘ -फ्यूर् । समधिगतरससंचारः** adj. (f. **-phīrᵘ̈ -फीर्**), that to which juice or sap has returned, (a withered man, tree, or the like) to become revived; (a sulky-natured person, who has) become loving and gracious. **-pöṭhⁱ -पांठि** or **-pöṭhin -पांठिन् । गूढम, गूढवृत्त्या** adv. secretly, privately. **rasa rasa रस रस । शनैः शनैः** adv. slowly and gently. **—wasun —वसुन् । लाघवशोषापत्तिः** m.inf. to descend from juice, (of something moist or sappy, e.g. a man, animal or plant) to become dry and light, to become quiet or gentle (by the departure of pride, anger, excitement, sourness, or the like). **—wothᵘ —वंथु । लाघवमुपपन्नः** adj. (f. **-wüṭshᵘ̈ -वंछू**), become dry and light, as ab.; become quiet and gentle, as ab. **—wothᵘ-motᵘ —वंथु-मंतु । लाघवमधिगतवान्** perf. part. (f. **—wüṭshᵘ̈-müṭsᵘ̈ —वंछू-मंचू**), id. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । परिपक्कीभवनम्, प्रेमवृत्त्यानुवृत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to come from sap, (of a crop of rice, tree, fruit) to become ripe; (of food for cooking) to become thoroughly cooked; (of a sulky-natured person) to become loving and gracious.

rasā-masā रसा-मसा, see s.v. **ras-mas.**

rasa 2 रस for **rasad**, q.v. in **hissa-rasa** (p. 354*b*, *l.* 3), q.v.

rās 1 रास् m. (sg. abl. **rāsa 1 रास**), the circular dance practised by Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of *Gōkula*; a similar dance performed nowadays in *commemoration of it* (Śiv. 1010, 1875). **—gindun —गिंदुन्** m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 947, 1442). **—gĕwun —ग्यवुन्** m.inf. to sing this dance, i.e. *perform it* (Śiv. 1459). **—khēlun —खेलुन्** m.inf. to *perform this dance* (Śiv. 737, 949, 1002, 1054, 1353, *1376, 1429, 1432, 1493*).

rāsa-manḍal **रास-मंडल्** or **-manḍul -मंडुल् । रासक्रीडा** *m.* (*sg. dat.* **-manḍalas -मंडलस**), the *rās-circle*, i.q. **rās** (*Śiv.* 1325 (*-manḍal*), 1390 (*-manḍul*); *Rām.* 1567 (*-manḍul*); K. 293).

rās 2 रास् । गर्भाशयमुखम् *m.* (*sg. abl.* **rāsa 2 रास**), *the mouth of the womb*; *cf.* **rāsa 3.** **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । जारजापत्योत्पादनम्** m.inf. (*in the case of a* widow) to bear a bastard son, (in the case of a married woman) to bear a child of adultery (i.e. one whose father is not her husband); cf. **rāsa 3.** **—wasun —वसुन् । जारजगर्भस्रावः** m.inf. abortion or miscarriage of an unborn widow's bastard, or of a child the fruit of adultery, to occur. Cf. **rāsa 3.**

rāsa 3 रास । (कुण्डः गोलकः वा) जारजः m. a widow's bastard, or a son of adultery (i.e. the child of a married woman by a man not her husband); cf. **rās 2.** **—kaṭh —कठ् । जारजः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), id. (Gr.Gr. 132).

rasī रसी رسی adj. c.g. arriving, attaining, used —°, as in **juz-rasī** (p. 380*b*, l. 28), q.v.

rosᵘ 1 रंसु, i.q. **rostᵘ**, q.v. cf **lōri-rosᵘ** (K.Pr. 120); **shūbi-r°**, s.v. **shūb**; **shĕ̄ki-r°**, s.v. **shĕ̄kh 2.**

rosᵘ 2 रंसु adj. (f. **rüsᵘ̈ रंसू**), having (such-and-such) a flavour, used —°, as in **okᵘ rosᵘ** (p. 19*a*, l. 39), q.v.

rösⁱ 1 रांसि c.g. one who takes part in the *rās*-dance. See **rās 1** (Śiv. 1459).

rösⁱ 2 रांसि in **rösⁱ gatshun रांसि गछुन् । अधस्ताज्जलस्यादर्शनीभवनम्** m.inf. flowing water to disappear under ground; met. wealth, property, occupation, or the like to disappear for good and all.

rūsᵘ रूसु । एणमृगः m. a kind of black antelope (the skin of which is looked upon as specially pure). (El. *ros, rús*, the musk deer; so L. 116, *rass* or *rous, Moschus moschiferus*).

rūsⁱ-koṭᵘ रूसि-कंटु । मृगपोतकः m. (f. **-küṭᵘ̈ -कंटू**, sg. dat. **kacĕ कच्य**), the young of this antelope (Śiv. 493, f.; Rām. 1272, f.). **-musla -मुसल । ऐणेयचर्म** m. the hide or skin of this antelope, which, being pure, is used as a sitting-mat by Hindū devotees.

rasad रसद् رسد **। विभागानुसारिदानग्रहणादिवृत्तिः** f. (when at the end of a compound this word sometimes takes the form **rasa 2**; cf. **hissa-rasa,** p. 354*b*, l. 3) coming on, income, import; grain, provision, supplies; allowance of food, ration; share, quota, allowance, contribution. **—kaḍūñᵘ̈ —कडंञू । संग्रहार्थद्रव्यवितरणम्** f.inf. to contribute towards a subscription, to subscribe (money, goods, or the like). **—karūñᵘ̈ —करंञू । जनधनसंग्रहः** f.inf. to collect a subscription, to collect proportionate shares, or taxes according to proportion, or persons according to proportion (as in conscription); to collect supplies according to quota (for an army, travellers, or the like) (H. xi, 5, 10).

rasīd रसीद् رسید m. acknowledgment of receipt or arrival, receipt; a paper acknowledging receipt, a receipt (Gr.M.).

rasdār रसदार् । रसयुक्तः adj. c.g. (of fruit, food, or the like) juicy, full of juice.

r^{a}sh र्श् (also written र्ष्) । ईर्ष्या f. envy, jealousy, spite, malice (cf. **ōra-r°**, p. 42*a*, l. 6; **dŏda-r°**, p. 190*a*, l. 12, and **dŏd^i-r°**, p. 191*b*, l. 23; **gur^i-r°**, p. 299*a*, l. 5; **pit^{a}r^i-r°**, p. 803*a*, l. 44; **rata-r°**, p. 846*b*, l. 14) (El. *rish*, m.; Gr.Gr. 6, 137; Gr.M.; Rām. 979). **—karün^u** —करंज़ू f.inf. to be at enmity (with, dat.) (Gr.M.).

rāsh 1 राश् । वणिग्धनम् m. a merchant's money (including capital, profits, and other property), stock-in-trade (K.Pr. 153). According to I.K. II, i, 18, this word is f. with a sg. obl. **rösh^u** रांशू as in the case of **rāsh 2.** **—labun** —लबुन् । आकस्मिकोत्कृष्टलाभः m.inf. (in a mercantile transaction) to obtain sudden and unexpected great profit.

rāsh 2 राश् । राशिः f. (sg. dat. **rösh^u** रांशू also written **rösh^i** रांशि), a sign of the zodiac (cf. **dan-r°**, p. 220*b*, l. 42); see **rāsh 1.** **rösh^u-myul^u** रांशू-मिलु or **rösh^i-myul^u** रांशि-मिलु । राशिसंयोगः m. concurrence of signs (e.g. when two persons such as a husband and wife, two brothers, two friends are born under the same sign of the Zodiac); met. concurrence of two people (carrying on mutual intrigue, love, business, or the like) in perfect unanimity.

rāshĕ राश । शङ्का f. (sg. dat. **rāshi** राशि, but usually written **rāshĕ** राश, by confusion of *ĕ* and *i*), anxiety, apprehension, inner (or hidden) fear, alarm. **—atsun** —अचुन् । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. to enter into anxiety, to become anxious (e.g. from fear of violence from an enemy); to feel a secret longing to repeat a crime (e.g. having once committed, say, theft to want to do it again). **—pyon^u** —प्यंनु । शङ्कापातः m.inf. to fall into anxiety, as ab.; to fall into anxiety (such as causes a person to take precautions against the occurrence of the evil feared), anxiously to take precautions. **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम्, अपहरणादावुत्साहनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into anxiety, to fill with anxiety, fill with apprehension; to cause a person who has once committed a crime to have a secret longing to do it again (see ab.).

rĕsh^i ऋशि, see **ryosh^u.**

rĕsh^u ऋशु(षु), i.q. **ryosh^u**, q.v.

resh 1, see **ryosh^u.**

rēsh 1 रेश् ريش m. a beard (El.).

rēsh 2 रेश् ريش adj. c.g. wounded, sore (Rām. 1367, of the pupil of the eye).

rish 1, see **r^{a}sh.**

rish 2 रिश् m. a Musalmān religious beggar (El.). I.q. **ryosh^u**, q.v. (K.Pr. 180).

rōsh 1 रोश् (= روش) । रीतिः, आदरः m. motion, walk, gait, carriage; practice, custom, fashion, usage (Rām. 1668); high appreciation (of something rare). **—yun^u** —यिनु । अत्यादराधिगमः m.inf. high appreciation to come (esp. of something lost).

rōshĕ रोश । शनैः adv. (of motion or gait) gently, quietly, softly, slowly (Śiv. 963, 1690; Rām. 1777).

rōsh 2 रोश् f. anger, wrath, passion, rage (Rām. 1580). **rōshĕ-rōsh** रोश-रोश् । अन्योन्यरुष्टिः f. mutual resentment, mutual umbrage (e.g. between husband and wife, brethren).

rosh^u र्शु, also written ऋशु m. a thick string, in **chaphkali-r°**, p. 173*b*, l. 39; a necklace (H. v, 10, 12).

rash^{e}kh रश्ख् رشک, m. envy, emulation, jealousy, grudge, spite, malice (Śiv. 710, Rām. 1147).

rashĕn रशन् । मेखला f. a woman's zone or girdle.

rōshĕn रोशन روشن adj. c.g. bright, shining, brilliant; clear, evident. **-gar** -गर् روشنگر, m. a polisher; a cutler (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to light (a lamp, etc.), to lighten, illumine (El.).

rōshun रोशुन् । रुष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūṭh^u** रुठु, q.v.; 2 p.p. **rōchyōv** रोछ्योव), to become angry (with someone, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 205, 212, 231; Śiv. 1008, 1632, 1786; Rām. 1029, 1112; K. 694; K.Pr. 72). **rūṭh^u-mot^u** रुठु-मतु । रुष्टः perf. part. (f. **rūṭh^ü-müts^ü** रुठू-मंचू, sg. dat. **rōchĕ-matsĕ** रोछ-मच), angered, filled with rage or wrath.

rōshĕnāwun 1 रोशनावुन् । रुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōshĕnôw^u** रोशनोवु), to enrage (a person).

rōshĕnāwun 2 रोशनावुन् । आदरास्पदीकरणम् conj. 1, to cause to be highly appreciated. Cf. **rōsh 1.**

rĕshīshōr ऋषीश्वर् m. a lord of anchorites, a supreme anchorite (see **ryosh^u**) (Śiv. 671; Rām. 1255, 1682).

r^{a}shēṭh र्शठ् । ईर्ष्यालुः adj. c.g. of an envious, or jealous, disposition (Gr.Gr. 137); (of a disease), infectious.

rĕshuth ऋशुथ्, or **rĕshyuth** ऋश्युथ् । ऋषित्वम् m. (sg. dat. **rĕshĕtas** ऋशतस्), the conduct of a sage or saint, conduct of such a person, saintly conduct, sainthood (Gr.Gr. 144).

rĕsh^i-tôn^u ऋषि-तोनु । ऋषित्वम् m. (sg. dat. -... -तांनिस्), i.q. **rĕshuth,** q.v.

rōshĕwun^u रोशवुनु । रोषशीलः n.ag. (f. **rōshĕvün^ü** रोशवंनू), irascible, excitable, irritable (YZ. 63).

rūshwath रुश्वथ् (= رشوت) m. (sg. dat. **rūshwatas** रुश्वतस्), a bribe (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to offer a bribe, to bribe, corrupt (El.).

rasij^u रसिजू, see **rasyul^u.**

rasm رسم m. a sketch, model, plan (El.); manner, custom, practice.

rasūm رسوم m.pl. official perquisites (L. *rasum*, 415, 448).

ras-mas रस-मस m. the state of being juicy, sappy, or the

like, or of being moist with essence, or with perspiration, moistness, juiciness; met. the state of being gentle and kind, a kindly disposition. **-mas tsamun** -मस् ऱ्समुन् । रसश्लिहलयेन शुष्कपक्कीभवनम् m.inf. the juiciness to diminish (in cooking), to become cooked dry (by the boiling away of the gravy, etc.).

rasa-masa रस-मस । मन्दवृत्त्या सान्त्वनेन च adv. slowly and with kindness, gently.

rasā masā रसा मसा । निरापत्ति ससान्त्वनं च adv. easily and gently, coaxingly, compassionately.

rasan रसन् f. (sg. dat. **rasani** रसनि), the tongue (L.V. 58).

r^a^sun ऱ्सुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^o^s^u^** ऱ्सु. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participle) to go silently; (esp.) to slip away without saying anything, so as to escape from trouble, to abscond quietly; cf. **r^a^sawun. r^a^sith bĕhun** ऱ्सिथ् ब्यहुन् । पलायनसमापनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly (e.g. from inability to pay a debt, or to perform some work) and settle (in some distant place). **r^a^sith thawun** ऱ्सिथ् थवुन् । गूढपलायनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly; to carry off secretly.

rasun रसुन् । सरसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rasyōv** रस्योव्), to be, or become, full of juice, sap (e.g. a fruit, food for cooking, a field, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 124, 175). The causal of this verb is **rasanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

ras^a^r रसर् । उखाविशेषः, दुःसह्यौष्ण्यम्, वज्रसारवृष्टिः f. a kind of tall earthenware pot used for cooking rice and similar offices; extreme heat (of the sun or a burning wind); a violent thunderstorm accompanied by destructive lightning, and, so it is believed, by scalding rain (cf. **b^a^sar**). **—pĕñ^u^** —पेञ्‌ । संतप्तजलनिपातेन सर्वाङ्गत्वग्दाहः f.inf. to be scalded to death (as though by this scalding rain). An expression used in curses (cf. **b^a^sar pĕñ^u^**, p. 134*b*, l. 25).

ras^a^ri-bata रसरि-बत । उखाविशेषपाचितभक्तम्, घर्मभक्तम् m. rice boiled in the above kind of cooking pot (used as a regimen for a lying-in woman); scalding hot boiled rice (fresh from the pot, and before it has cooled down). **-wôñ^u^** -वोञ् । अत्युष्णजलम् m. scalding hot water (not only that heated by boiling, but such as becomes so by exposure to the sun or the like).

rast रस्त् m. a pension (El.).

rasta रसत رستہ । निरन्तरा पथिकपङ्क्तिः m. a line, a row; (in Ksh.) a long closely packed procession of people.

rāstī or **röstī** रांस्ती راستی, f. rectitude, justice, fidelity, uprightness (K.Pr. 60, 178).

rost^u^ रंस्तु । हीनः adj. (This word occasionally takes the form **ros^u^** रंसु, as in **māyĕ-ros^u^**, heartless, p. 612*b*, l. 7; **shūbi-ros^u^**, s.v. **shūb**; and **shĕ̄ki-ros^u^**, s.v. **shĕ̄kh 2**. The fem. is **rüsh^u^** रंछ़ (Śiv. 1847, Rām. 1205, K. 843). The opposite of this word is **sost^u^**, q.v.) destitute (of), deprived (of), bereft (of), without, —° equivalent to the English -less (as in **anta-r^o^** or **önta-r^o^**, endless, p. 35*b*, ll. 10 and 26; **āra-r^o^**, merciless, p. 41*a*, l. 7; **āshi-r^o^**, hopeless, p. 47*b*, l. 6; **baba-r^o^**, fatherless, p. 77*a*, l. 14; **bōchi-r^o^**, free from hunger, p. 80*a*, l. 34; **bŏz^u^-r^o^**, witless, p. 83*b*, l. 24; **bagāra-r^o^**, (cooked) without oil, p. 92*a*, l. 10; **bala-r^o^**, without strength, p. 103*a*, l. 32, and many others, which will be found under the main words) (Gr.M.; El. and W. 98, *rust*; L.V. 61, 65, 108; Śiv. 59, 82, 86, 157, 230, 330, 335, etc.; Rām. 9, 161, 1057, 1061, 1062, 1102, 1104, 1205, 1239, etc.; K. 25, 47, 163, 165, 213, 472, 478, 615, 627, 700, 726, 843, 912, 1090 (governing dat.), 1101 (id.), 1107 (id.), etc.; H. vii, 23; YZ. 26 (governing dat.), 46, 156, 205, 431; K.Pr. 1, *gāshĕ-ratsha*, written *gāshah ratshah*, f. pl. nom.). With emph. **y**, we have **shĕ̄ki-rostuy** (see **shĕ̄kh 2**) used as an adv. and meaning 'fearlessly' or 'hopelessly'.

rusta रुस्त رستہ, adj. c.g. grown, sprung up (of vegetation) (YZ. 13).

raswā रस्वा or **ruswā** रुस्वा رسوا, adj. c.g. dishonoured, disgraced, abashed (Rām. 668, 713).

r^a^sawun ऱ्सवुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^a^sow^u^** ऱ्संवु), i.q. **r^a^sun**, q.v., like which it is impersonal. **r^a^savith thawun** ऱ्सविथ् थवुन् । पलायनम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. i.q. **r^a^sith thawun**, col. *a*, l. 21, q.v. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । पलायनम् m.inf. to abscond, or run off, secretly.

r^a^sawun^u^ ऱ्सवुनु । पलायनोद्यतः n.ag. (f. **r^a^savüñ^u^** ऱ्सवंञ्‌), an absconder, one who is ready to abscond, one who is on the point of absconding; met. one who is at the point of death.

rasöy रसांय् or **rasöy^i^** रसांयि । भोजनम् f. cooking (K. 136, 138, 1068); dressed food, victuals (K. 142).

rasyul^u^ रसिलु । रसपूर्णः adj. (f. **rasij^u^** रसिजू), juicy, sappy; full of flavour, imparting flavour (Gr.Gr. 146); affectionate, of a loving disposition; graceful, charming, sweet (Gr.Gr. 146); exciting affection, fascinating, captivating, enrapturing.

rasāyĕn रसायन् । विशिष्टभोज्यम् m. alchemy, chemistry, an *elixir vitæ*; a magic potion (L.V. 80); (in Ksh.) a dish of food, perfectly cooked with rare spices by a *cordon bleu*.

rĕta र्यत m. pay, salary (El. *reta* or *reta*). Cf. **rĕth 1.**

rē̃ṭa रेँट । अरिष्टफलम् m. the berry of the soap-wort (*Sapindus emarginatus*) (El. *ritha*; K.Pr. 119 *rentane*, obl. sg. as if from **rē̃ṭun**, q.v.). It is used esp. for washing shawls, and, according to El., a decoction of

it is said to be a specific for making the hair grow.
-phol[u] -फलु । अरिष्टबीजम् m. the hard black seed inside
this berry.

r̃ĕṭ[u] च्वंतु, **rĕṭ[ü]**, see **ryoṭ[u]**.

rōt रोत्, as first member of a compound, see **rāth 1.**

rōṭa रोट m., impeding, obstruction, used in the
following:— **rōṭa gatshun** रोट गछुन् । निरुद्धीभवनम्
m.inf. impeding, obstruction to occur. **-tör[ü]** -तांरू ।
अन्तरायविलम्बः f. delay caused by obstruction.
rōṭa-tsyūṭ[u] रोट-च्यूटु । असम्यक्चोदः m. improper or
imperfect pulverization, pounding in a mortar, or the
like. **-tsyūṭ[u] gatshun** -च्यूटु गछुन् । असम्यक्चोदापत्तिः
m.inf. (of grain) to be, or become, imperfectly
pounded (in a mortar). **-tsyūṭ[u] karun** -च्यूटु करुन् ।
असम्यक्चोदनम् m.inf. imperfectly to pound, as ab.

r°ṭ[u] रंतु । प्रशस्तः adj. (f. **r[ü]ts[ü]** रंचू), good, excellent
(Gr.Gr. 17 *rut[u]*, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 411, 477, 513,
1009; Rām. 23, 39, 90, 521, 744, 750, 1066–7, 1527;
K. 935, 1159; K. Pr. 191); good, beautiful, (of sound)
sweet (Gr.M.; L.V. 51; Śiv. 395, 555, 778, 1360;
Rām. 318, 323, 591, 993, 1089, 1098, 1253; YZ. 47);
propitious (Śiv. 228, 479, 524, 661; Rām. 124–5, 1248,
1296, 1709; K. 129); pious (Rām. 71, K. 843);
honest. **—kyut[u]** —कितु । शुभाशुभावृत्तिः adj. (f. **r[ü]ts[ü]
kits[ü]** रंचू किचू), sometimes good and sometimes bad,
at one time suitable, at another time unsuitable.
—mahanyuw[u] —महनिवु । साधुवृत्तिः m. a good man,
a worthy person.

r[a]ṭ[i] pöṭh[i] रंति पांठि or **—pöṭhin** —पांठिन् ।
शोभनरीत्या adv. well, excellently.

r[a]ti mŏkha रंति म्वख । प्रशस्तफलवृत्त्या adv. with a
good face, i.e. prosperously, bringing good luck.

r[ü]ts[ü] möj[ü] रंचू मांजू । अतिमृदुप्रकृतिः f. a good mother;
hence, an artless, charming woman.

rot[u] रंतु m. in **katha-rot[u]**, p. 486*b*, l. 17, q.v.

roṭ[u] 1 रंटु । विलम्बः m. seizing, grasping (cf. **atha-r°,**
p. 62*a*, l. 19; **khŏra-r°**, p. 409*b*, l. 2; **khōra-r°,**
p. 410*b*, l. 9) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 236); impediment,
enforced delay (cf. **pot[u]-r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 28); **—°** the
equivalent weight of anything (= **raṭh**), or (as adj.)
weighing the equivalent weight of anything
(cf. **dāñĕ-r°**, p. 230*b*, l. 48; **māvi r° tōl**, p. 611*a*,
l. 20; **pōnts a-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 40; **pĕtha-r°**, p. 795*b*,
l. 6). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अन्तरायोपस्थितिः m.inf.
an impediment to occur. **—karun** —करुन् ।
अन्तरायापातनम् m.inf. to cause an impediment, to
impede.

ráṭ[i] ráṭ[i] रंटि रंटि । सविलम्बम् adv. with delay,
subject to impediments. **-raṭa** -रट । पूर्णतया
समानपरिमितिः adj. e.g. the exact equivalent in weight
(e.g. of grain corresponding to an amount previously
borrowed) (cf. **raṭi-rath,** s.v. **raṭh**).

roṭ[u] 2 रंटु, see **raṭun.**

rūṭ[u] रूटु । अवष्टब्धवृत्तिः adj. (f. **rūṭ[ü]** रूटू, sg. dat. **rocĕ**
रोच्य, 1 p.p. of **rōṭun**, q.v.), one who, or that which,
is obstructed; one who, or that which, obstructs.

rüṭ[ü] रंटू, see **raṭh** and **raṭun.**

rath 1 रथ् । रुधिरम् m. (sg. dat. **ratas** रतस्), blood,
life-blood (cf. **bös[i] r°**, p. 131*b*, l. 26; **kōtar-r°,**
p. 492*a*, l. 3; **shĕwa-r°**, s.v. **shĕv**) (Gr.Gr. 51–2;
Gr.M.; L. 458 *rat*; Rām. 109, 273, 284, 296, 357,
413, 440, 462–3, etc.; K. 237, 309, 563; K.Pr. 146,
218, 253). **—anun** —अनुन् । रुधिरप्रस्रावणम् m.inf.
to let blood flow, to cause blood to flow; to draw blood
out of a person, i.e. to insist upon a person giving,
to extort (from a person). **—bādi gatshun** —बांदि
गछुन् । रक्तनिरोधविकारः m.inf. to occur by stoppage
of (the flow of) blood (i.e. the black swollen bruise
caused by a blow, by the breaking of a limb, or by
tying up tightly). **—hyon[u]** —ह्योनु । अत्यन्तपीडनम्
m.inf. to take blood, to harass or torture a person (by
giving impossible or very difficult tasks, by inflicting
intolerable punishment, extortion, or the like) (Rām.
1240). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् m.inf. to draw blood, to
bleed (a person) (El.). **—khasun** —खसुन् ।
रुधिरवमथुविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the blood to rise,
vomiting of blood (hæmatemesis) to occur; the blood
to rise (e.g. to the eyes in rage) (Rām. 916, K. 445).
—ṭhīca wasun —ठीँच वसुन् । निर्झरवत्प्रवहद्रक्तस्रुतिः
m.inf. blood to flow (e.g. from a wound) in a violent
torrent. **—wālun** —वालुन् । अत्यन्ततोदनम् m.inf. to
cause blood to descend, i.e. to torture or harass a person
(in order to extort something from him, to make him
do something, or the like). **—wandun** —वंदुन् m.inf.
to dedicate one's life-blood, to be ready to sacrifice
one's life (for a person or object) (Rām. 34, 169, 952,
1079; K.Pr. 155, 178, 194).

rata-borut[u] रत-बंरुतु । रक्ताक्तः adj. (f. **bar[ü]ts[ü]**
बरंचू), filled with blood, flooded with blood, soaked in
blood (YZ. 126). **-chūl** -छूल । रुधिरनिःष्यन्दः m. a
blood-cascade, a flow of blood (e.g. from a sword-wound).
-chaph -छफ् । उपहारः f. (sg. dat. **-chapi** -छपि), a
sacrificial offering of blood, a bloody sacrifice, the
slaughter of a living being (e.g. an animal, or even
oneself) in a religious sacrifice. **-chapi dyun[u]** -छपि
दिनु । उपहारीकरणम् m.inf. to offer (a living creature)
in such a sacrifice. **-chapi lagun** -छपि लगुन् ।
उपहारार्थविनियोगः m.inf. to be offered in sacrifice
(for another's benefit), to be the victim in a propitiatory
sacrifice. **-dag** -दग् । रुधिरपीडा f. blood-pain, the

pain caused by diseased blood. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । रक्तस्रुतिधारा f. a long thin stream of blood (from a wound or the like). **-ḍōr** -डोर् । रुधिरनिःष्यन्दः m. a rope of blood, i.e. a trickle of congealed blood from a wound or sore. **-gagar** -गगर् । रक्तगुलिकाः m.pl. 'blood-rats', blood flowing in clots. **-golᵘ** -गॊलु । रक्तगण्डूषा m. a blood-mouthful, an accumulation of blood in the mouth. **-ganḍ** -गंड् । विस्फोटविशेषः, अत्याग्रही m. a blood-knot, a kind of painful boil very slow in ripening; met. an obstinate wrathful man. **-grakh** -ग्रख् । रुधिरवमिः f. (sg. dat. **-graki** -ग्रकि), the boiling up of blood, vomiting blood, hæmatemesis. **-graka khasañĕ** -ग्रक खसञ । रक्तवमथुविह्वलुद्भवः f. pl. inf. hæmatemesis to occur. **-hūnᵘ** -हूनु । दुष्टाचरणः adj. (f. **hūñᵘ** हूञू), a blood-hound (i.e. a dog which eagerly licks up blood); hence, met. a vile fellow who spends his time harassing others. **-kôḍᵘ** -कोडु । सिरामोचनकारः m. one who draws blood (cf. **kaḍun**), a bleeder, phlebotomist. **-khal** -खल् । रोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are blood flowing in quantities from the mouth, the nose, and the anus, caused either by a wound or by internal disease. **-khalⁱ** -खलि । निःसृतरक्तप्रवाहः adj. c.g. one who suffers from the preceding disease. **-khali gatshun** -खलि गछुन् । वक्त्ररुधिरनिःसृतिबाधापत्तिः m.inf. to be, or become, afflicted with this disease. **-khali karun** -खलि करुन् । वक्त्ररुधिरनिःसारणेन बाधनम् m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from this disease (e.g. by a blow, or by wounding). **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य । रुधिरविकारः m. (so reported, but probably f.pl.), a disease of the blood, of which the symptoms are extreme redness of the eyelids and eyeballs, and coagulation of the blood. **-khorᵘ** -खॊरु । अतिकठोरप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **-khürᵘ** -खॊरू), blood scald-head, an abusive, noisy, quarrelsome fellow (*K.Pr.* 3, 4). **-kyomᵘ lagun** -क्यॊमु लगुन् । रोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. a certain disease, in which the *blood is supposed to be filled with tiny worms, to attack (a person); madness supposed to be produced by similar symptoms to occur.* **-lal** -लल् । रुधिरावलिः f. *blood-blister, a line of clotted blood along the roots of the teeth, ? pyorrhœa.* **-maṭh hyuhᵘ** -मठ् हिहु । रक्तजाज्वल्यमानः, देदीप्यमानकान्तिः adj. (f. **-maṭh hishᵘ** *-मठ् हिशू), 'like a temple of blood', ruddy-faced, rubicund (considered to be charming); (of any limb) flushed, inflamed; (of a fruit) red, blood-red.* **-phuṭᵘ** *-फुटु । रुधिरबन्धविस्फोटः m. a boil filled with blood or due to diseased blood.* **-phuṭh** *-फुठ् । रुधिरदीर्घविस्फोटः f. (sg. dat.* **-phuṭi** *-फुटि), a similar boil or gathering but longer in shape (due to too tight binding, to a blow, or other external cause).* **-phyorᵘ**-फ्योरु । रक्तबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a blood-drop. **-phyūrᵘ** -फ्यूरु । रक्तबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), id. **-palav** -पलव् । रक्तमार्जनपटखण्डः m. a dirty rag for wiping blood. **-prātsa** -प्राछ़ । सद्यःशोकचर्या f.pl. the corners of the mouth covered with blood; conduct caused by grief at the death of a beloved person (at the time of the death). **-pĕth** -प्यथ् । रोगविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-pĕtsᵘ** -प्यचू), a disease affecting the blood and bile (causing sudden death). **-pĕtsᵘ gatshun** -प्यचू गछुन् । रक्तपित्तरोगेण सद्योमरणापत्तिः m.inf. to die a sudden death by such disease. **-pay** -पय् । रुधिरायनयोगः m. a junction of two veins (cf. **raga-pᵒ**, p. 827*b*, l. 46); met. close blood-relationship. **-rᵃsh** -रश् । रक्तैक्यवैरम् f. hatred between blood-relations; mutual hatred similar to such. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । रुधिररेखा f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), lines of blood on the eye-balls, bloodshot eyes; a line-like blood mark on a limb (due to a blow or the like). **-rôṭhᵘ** -रोठु । दुष्प्रकृतिः adj. (f. **-röṭhᵘ** -रॊठू), a rude quarrelsome brawling fellow. **-rᵃy** -रय् । परोपतापनवृत्तिः f. a blood-ogress, a vampire; a woman who habitually (like a blood-sucking insect) insinuates herself into another's company, and then torments him or her. **-rĕy** -र्यय् । रोगविशेषः f. a certain disease in which a tickling sensation is felt in the veins (as though ants were travelling through them). **-rōz** -रोज़् । रोगविशेषः f. instability of blood; hence, bleeding hæmorrhoids. **-rōz pĕñᵘ** -रोज़ प्यञू । रक्तस्रुत्यात्मरोगसंभवः f.inf. an attack of bleeding hæmorrhoids to occur. **-tsūr** -च़ूर् । रोगविशेषः m. 'blood-thief', a certain dangerous blood-disease affecting the chest, liver, and spleen. **-tsūr pyonᵘ** -च़ूर् प्यॊनु । रक्तशोषविकृत्या मरणम् m.inf. to be at the point of death owing to this disease. **-tsūrlad** -च़ूरलद् । रक्तशोषादिरोगरुग्णः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **-tsūrladiñ** -च़ूरलदिञ्), one at the point of death from this disease.

rath 2 रथ् f. (sg. dat. **ratiyĕ** रतिय (K. 739), obl. **rati** रति (K. 41, 43–4)) N. of the goddess of Love, the wife of Kāma, the Indian Cupid. She was reborn as Māyāvatī, who married Pradyumna (K. 739–48).

raṭh रठ् । निरोधः, समतोलः f. (sg. dat. **raṭi** रटि or (Rām. 1753) **rüṭᵘ** रॊटू), grasping, seizure (L.V. 107); hindrance, obstruction (cf. **potᵘ rᵒ 1,** p. 787*b*, l. 29) (K. 1116); the equivalent weight of anything (= **roṭᵘ 1**) (cf. **dāñĕ-rᵒ**, p. 236*b*, l. 50; **potᵘ rᵒ 2** p. 787*b*, l. 31; **pĕtha rᵒ** or **pĕthⁱ rᵒ**, p. 795*b*, l. 13 (Śiv. 1566). —**gatshüñᵘ** —गछ़ञू । निरोधसंभवः f.inf. hindrance or obstruction to occur. —**karüñᵘ** —करॊञू । निरोधनम् f.inf. to hinder, obstruct.

raṭa-raṭh रट-रठ् । कलहिनिरोधनम् f. intervening

in a fight, separating combatants. **raṭa-woṭu** रट-वंटु । समपरिमाणः m. of equivalent weight (e.g. of the woven cloth, as compared with the thread given to the weaver for its manufacture).

raṭi-rath रटि-रठ् । समपरिमितिः adj. c.g. weighing the exactly equivalent weight (of one thing weighed against another). Cf. **râṭi-raṭa,** s.v. **roṭu 1.**

rüṭü-rostu रंटू-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütshü** -रंछू), without hindrance; one who cannot be hindered or obstructed, irresistible (Rām. 1753).

ratha रथ । रथः m. a chariot, carriage, wheeled vehicle (L.V. 73 *rathu*, an old form; Śiv. 1154; K. 29, 378, 406, 490, 637, 658, 727, etc.); esp. a war-chariot (Rām. 978–9, 1323, 1352, 1354, 1437, 1449; K. 555–7). **-bān** -बान् । सारथिः m. a charioteer (Śiv. 809, 1146, 1372, 1734). **-pahī** -पही । रथचक्रनेमिः f. the felly of a chariot wheel. **-suwörī** -सुवांरी f. riding in a chariot, carriage driving (Śiv. 580, 786, 805, 961). **-tsakü̆jü** -च़कंजू । रथचक्रम् f. a chariot wheel. **-wôlu** -वोलु । रथाधिकारी m. the owner of a chariot; the superintendent of a chariot establishment; a charioteer (K. 556).

râthi रंथि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very speedily, very quickly.

rathi khārun रथि खारुन् । सम्यक्त्वापादनम् m.inf. to arrange (things in disorder) in complete order, to make successful (Rām. 15, 177). **rathi khasun** रथि खसुन् । अतियोग्यीभवनम् m.inf. (of things in disorder) to be arranged in complete order, to turn out quite right.

rāth 1 राथ् m. (sg. dat. **rātas** रातस्), night-time, night (cf. **aḍ-rāth 1** m. p. 10*a*, l. 44, half a night; but **aḍ-rāth 2** f. ib., midnight, see **rāth 2**); (Gr.M., W. 115). Cf. **rāth 2.** Adv. at night, by night (Rām. 149, 659, 896, 941; K.Pr. 48, 178). **—dŏh** —दह् adv. night and day, always, continually (Śiv. 341; Rām. 871; K. 504, 525, 1081, 1094). **rāth ta dŏh** राथ् त दह्, id. (Rām. 514, 791, 1774), so **dŏh ta rāth** (H. vii, 3). **-dĕn** -द्यन् adv. night and day (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986, 1420), so **dĕn-rāth** द्यन्-राथ् adv. day and night (cf. p. 222*b*, l. 37) (Śiv. 107, 366, 1554), and **rāth ta dĕn** राथ् त द्यन् night and day (Śiv. 1555). **—kyutu** —क्युतु । रात्रिकाले adv. at night, in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; Rām. 883, 1273; K. 1024, 1089; H. iii, 1); to-night (Gr.M., Rām. 146); for to-night (Gr.M.).

rāta-dŏha रात-दह adv. by day and night (El. *ráta-doho*). **-krūl** -क्रूल् । परोष्णी (पक्षिविशेषः) m. a bat (the animal) (El.; W. 115, *rātakrōl*; Śiv. 351). Seen in the daytime it is a bird of ill-omen (Śiv. 351). **-mŏgul** -म्वगुल् । उलूकः m. (f. **-mŏgüjü** -म्वगंजू or **-mŏgāji** -म्वगंजि), an owl (W. 115 *rātamoghal*; Śiv. 1192, 1756). **-mŏgal-nam** -म्वगल्-नम् । उलूकनखः m. an owl's claw; a gold ornament shaped as such, worn on a child's head as an amulet. **-röchi** -रांछि f. guarding by night (El.). **-röchi karüñü** -रांछि करंञू f.inf. to do such guarding, to be on night sentry duty (El.). **-rôchu** -रोछु । रात्रिरक्षणनियोज्यः m. a night watchman, a sentry (El.).

rātō-rāth रातो-राथ् । रात्रिकालमात्रे एव adv. in a single night (of something done in a single night, i.e. very quickly).

rōt-onu रोत्-ओनु । रात्र्यन्धः adj. (f. **-üñü** -अंञू), night-blind. **-aněr** -अनर् । रात्र्यान्ध्यम् m. night-blindness. **-arpha** -अर्फ روت عرفه, m. the vigil of a festival (K.Pr. 193). **-bal** -बल् । रात्रिबलम् m. power or strength (of a person, quality, action, etc.), used, or to be used, only by night; cf. **-pav,** bel. **-bata** -बत । रात्रिभोजनम्, पर्युषितभक्तम् m. food eaten at night, a night-meal; stale food remaining over from having been cooked the preceding night. **-gaṭa** -गट । रात्रितमिस्रम् f. the darkness of night (esp. when intense); inability to see, the darkness of blindness. **-hum** -ह्रम । रात्रियज्ञः m. a sacrifice performed by night. **-kāgüru** -काँगुरु । रात्र्यङ्गारधानिका f. a brazier or *kāngrī* for use at night-time; such a brazier with its complement of burning charcoal, employed for keeping a room warm at night-time. **-khŏbu** -ख्वबु । रात्रिशिरस्त्रविशेषः m. a wadded night-cap. **-kalapushu** -कलपुशु । रात्रिशिरस्त्रम् m. a night-cap shaped like a skull-cap, made of woollen cloth doubled. **-lagⁿn** -लग्न् । रात्रिकालिकविवाहः m. the lucky moment for a wedding, if it happens to be in the night-time. **-nār** -नार् । रात्रिकालपरिशीलनावशिष्टाग्निः m. the glowing ashes in the morning of a fire which has been burning throughout the night. **-nāv** -नाव् । रात्रितरणिः f. a boat which travels by night (e.g. which is not tied up to the bank at nightfall, but goes on). **-palav** -पलव् । रात्रिवसनम् m. a night-gown. **-pav** -पव् । रात्र्यप्रवृत्तिचातुर्यम् m. dexterity which is exercised or is intended to be exercised only at night; cf. **-bal,** ab. **-ṭūpi** -टूपि । रात्रिशिरस्त्रम् f. a night-cap.

rötⁱ-rāth रांति-राथ् । संपूर्णा रात्रि f. the entire night; night by night (YZ. 382). **-rātas** -रातस् adv. throughout the entire night, all night (Rām. 1635). **-tsolu** -च़ंलु । रात्रिव्यत्यये चलद्वृत्तिः adj. (f. **-tsaji** -च़ंजि or **-tsüjü** -च़ंजू), one who habitually absents himself at night; one who is lazy by day, but industrious by night; that which lasts only for a night (and is destroyed or disappears at dawn).

rātücü **rāth 1** रातंचू राथ् (for **2**, see **rāth 3**) । संपूर्णा रात्रिः, f. the entire night.

rātuku **1** रातुक् (for **2**, see **rāth 3**) gen. adj. (f. **rātüc**ü रातंचू), of, or belonging to, the night (K. 802; H. v, 9).

rātan रातन् adv. by night, used —°, as in **aḍ-rātan,** at midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 47; so **aḍ-r°-bög**i (or **-bögin**), at about midnight, ib. l. 48.

röti**n-mānz**i रांति-मंज़ि । संमुखरात्रावेव adv. only in the coming night, this very night (with the idea of happening speedily or suddenly).

rātas रातस् adv. by night, at night, used —°, as in **aḍ-rātas,** at midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 50, or **aḍa-r°** (K. 57); so **aḍ-r°-bög**i (or **-bögin**), p. 10*b*, l. 1; **az-rātas,** to-night, p. 74*a*, l. 23; **drustis rātas,** all night, throughout the night, p. 249*a*, l. 30 (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 332, 1465; Rām. 679, 741, 1526, 1584; H. x, 1, 6; xii, 4); all night, throughout the night (Rām. 259, K. 280); in the night-time (K. 592, K.Pr. 178); of, or to, a night (K. 295). **—dŏhas** —द्दहस adv. night and day (Rām. 75, 650, 1061; K. 802; YZ. 118). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् । समस्तरात्रिकालाश्रितः adj. e.g. occupied, carried on, etc., throughout the night. **—rāth** —राथ् adv. on this very night (H. x, 5, 12).

rātasu**y** रातसूय् adv. in a single night, in the very night (K. 1150).

rāth 2 राथ् । रात्रिः f. (sg. dat. **röṭs**ü रांत्रू), night (the whole period from sunset to sunrise) (cf. **aḍ-rāth 2,** f. midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 44; but **aḍ-rāth 1,** m., see **rāth 1,** half a night; **maizi-r°**, p. 615*a*, l. 27; **pŏha-r°,** p. 684*a*, l. 41; **pot**u **r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 35; **shiwa-r°,** s.v. **shiv**; **sŏkh-r°,** s.v. **sŏkh**; **sata-r°,** s.v. **sath 1**), (Gr.Gr. 13, 28, 32, 46, 68–70, 146; Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 5, 19, 55, 65, 91; Śiv. 168, 350, 468, 1002, 1032, 1062, 1413, 1443, 1465, 1549, 1584; Rām. 147, 196, 924, 1108*g*, 1498; K. 280, 295, 1088, 1137, 1148; H. x, 5). **—barün̄**ü —बरंञ् f.inf. to pass the night, spend the night (Rām. 1609; H. i, 10). **—gaṭshün̄**ü —गछंञ् f.inf. a night to pass away, a night to elapse (H. iii, 1); **rāth gaṭshün̄**ü **ādā,** the night to go to completion, the night to come to an end (H. x, 8; xii, 9, 12). **—kaḍün̄**ü —कडंञ् f.inf. to pass the night (H. x, 11; xii, 5). **—lagün̄**ü —लगंञ्, f.inf. the night to come on (H. viii, 9). **—pĕṭha pĕn̄**ü —प्यठ प्यञ् । महाशोकरात्रिसंपातः f.inf. a night (of watching) to fall upon (something), the watching of the family through the night by the dead body of a member to occur, and thus to prohibit the performance or completion of any other business. **—rāvün̄**ü —रावंञ् । सर्वरात्रमायासाप्तिः f.inf. the night to be ruined, to labour throughout the whole night. **—rāwarün̄**ü —रावरंञ् । सर्वरात्रमायासनम् f.inf. to cause a person to labour the whole night; to waste, spend unavailingly (Rām. 1526). **—sūrith** —सूरिथ् adv. lit. the night having been exhausted; hence, on the conclusion of the night, at night's end (Rām. 1636).

rāthāh राथाह् f. a single night (H. xii, 5); as adv., for, or during, a single night (K. 279).

röṭsü रांत्रू, obl. sg. (cf. **ajĕ röṭs**ü, p. 13*b*, l. 34; **ajĕ-röṭs**ü**-bög**i (or **-bögin**), p. 13*b*, l. 36), by night (Gr.M.); **tamiy röṭs**ü, on that very night (Rām. 147). **röṭs**ü**-on**u रांत्रू-ओनु । रात्र्यन्धः adj. (f. **-ün̄**ü -ओंञ्), night-blind (cf. **rōt-on**u, s.v. **rāth 1**). **-añĕr** -अञर् । रात्र्यान्ध्यम् m. night-blindness; cf. **rōt-añĕr,** s.v. **rāth 1.** **-hond**u -हन्दु । रात्रिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz**ü -हंज़), of, or belonging to, the night (H. iii, 1). **-kitur**u -कितुरु । रात्रिचरवृत्तिः, पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, which flies about only at night; a man who by day is slothful, but works throughout the night (cf. **rōt-bal** and **röt**i**-ṭsol**u, s.v. **rāth 1**). **-pav** -पव् । रात्रिकालिकाभ्यासः, बलम् m. study, labour, strength, exercised at night; dexterity or power which flourishes in the night-time. Cf. **rōt-pav,** s.v. **rāth 1.**

rāth 3 राथ् । ह्यः adv. yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.); last night (W. 95). **rātuk**u **2** रातुक् । ह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **rātüc**ü रातंचू), of, or belonging to, yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.); of, or belonging to, last night (K.Pr. 178). **rātüc**ü **rāth 2** रातंचू राथ् । पूर्वतनरात्रिः f. the night before last.

rāṭh 1 राट् m. (sg. dat. **rāṭas** राटस), a king, used —°, as in **rāza-rāṭh,** s.v. **rāza,** q.v.

rāṭh 2 राट् or **rā̃ṭh** राँट् । आवलिः, वल्ली, चित्ररचनाश्रेणिः f. (sg. dat. **rāṭhi** राठि), a line, a row (e.g. of birds, ants, fruit on trees, clouds, mushrooms, or the like) (cf. **hĕḍar-r°**, p. 323*b*, l. 20; **kanag**a**ch-r°**, p. 456*b*, l. 40; **rum-r°**, p. 833*b*, l. 44); a procession—in this sense used —° with words signifying rain, or the like, to indicate violence (cf. **ḍōṭha-r°**, a violent hailstorm, p. 258*a*, l. 7; **rūda-r°**, p. 826*a*, l. 48); a creeping plant, a vine masc.); a line (in a picture, pattern, embroidery or the like, contributing to the pattern) (cf. **rata-r°**, p. 846*b*, l. 16). **-wurāṭh** -वुराठ् । आद्योपान्तभागः m. the beginning and conclusion (e.g. of a story, book, speech, action, or the like, u.w. reference to inspection, criticizing, etc.). **-wurāṭh bōzun** -वुराठ् बोज़ुन् । आद्योपान्तविवेचनम् m.inf. to consider, or criticize, from beginning to end.

rathu रथु (L.V. 73), see **ratha.**

rĕth 1 ऋंथ् or यॆथ् । ऋतुः, मासः m. (sg. dat. **rĕtas** ऋंतस), a season of the year (of two months, and hence six in number) (Rām. 573); (in Ksh., usually) a month (cf. **aki rĕta aki,** p. 20*b*, l. 1; **phāganun^{u} rĕth,** p. 685*b*, l. 18; **prath rĕta aki phiri,** p. 769*a*, l. 33) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1443; Rām. 661, 665, 908, 1143*h*; K. 241, 267, 808, 832, 864; H. xii, 4, 5, 11; K.Pr. 91, 157); (in some connexions, esp.) the hot season, (K. 250). When used as an adj. —°, the fem. of this word is **-rĕts^{ü}** -यॆंचू, as in **shĕ-rĕts^{ü} rāth,** a night of (i.e. lasting) six months (K. 295). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. a month to pass, a month to elapse (H. xii, 6; K.Pr. 161); **rĕth gatshun ādā,** (a) month to go to completion, a month to come to an end (H. xii, 4, 11).

rĕthāh khanḍā ऋंथाह् खंडा । प्राय एकमासकालः m. about a month, a month more or less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rĕta-kāl ऋंत-काल् । आर्तवम् m. a woman's menses; the hot season (Śiv. 1687; K.Pr. 30, 180, 242). **-kāli** -कालि । घर्मवति काले adv. in the hot season. **-kôl^{u}** -कोलु । उष्णकालः m. the hot season (El. *rĕtakol*; Śiv. 327). **-kālas kyut^{u}** -कालस कितु or **-kölis kyüt^{u}** -कॉलिस् कितु । घर्मवत्कालार्थम् adj. (f. **—kits^{ü}** —किचू), and adv. (suitable, etc.) for the hot season; (used, etc.) in the hot season.

rĕth 2 यॆथ् m. (sg. dat. **rĕtas** यॆतस), sand (El. *rĕt*).

rīth रीथ् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **rīts^{ü}** रीचू) manner, way, fashion, method, rule (Gr.M.); usage, custom, practice (cf. **kŏl-r°,** p. 437*a*, l. 6) (Gr.M.; L. 258 *rit*; K. 316, 654); pomp, ceremony (El. *rit*, m.). **—kaḍūn^{ü}** —कडुंजू । नवाचारप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to initiate a new custom. **—nērūn^{ü}** —नेरुंजू । नवनियमप्रसिद्धिः f.inf. a new custom to become prevalent.

rīts^{ü} रीचू, obl. sg., in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami r°,** p. 55*a*, l. 11; **amiy r°,** p. 55*b*, l. 7). **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । नियतनियमाचारी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ्), one who follows hereditary or established custom.

rŏth वॆथ् or **ruth** रुथ् । व्रतम् m. (sg. dat. **rŏ(u)tas** वॆ(रु)तस), (among Hindūs) a religious vow (esp. of austerity or fasting) (cf. **arañĕ-r°,** p. 44*a*, l. 32; **gŏsŏn^{i}-r°,** p. 309*b*, l. 48; **shĕwa-r°,** s.v. **shĕv**). **-nĕyĕm** -न्यम । नैमित्तिकव्रताचरणम् m. the strict carrying out of a fast (on some particular occasion or with some special object).

rōṭh रोठ् । घृतपक्वपूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rōṭas** रोटस), thick bread, a large thick cake of bread (Gr.Gr. 22); a sweet cake offered to a god; sweetmeats offered to Hanumān.

rôṭh^{u} रोठु । दुष्प्रकृतिः adj. (f. **röṭh^{ü}** रांठू, sg. dat. **rāchĕ** राछ्य), rough, rugged; a bully, terrorist, swashbuckler (cf. **rata-r°,** p. 846*b*, l. 19).

röṭh रांठ् in the following:— **röṭh-gāḍa** रांठ्-गाड । क्षुद्रमीनाः f.pl. a collection of small fish, kept in a basket or in a reservoir. **röṭh-wāgan** रांठ्-वाँगन् । रोमकवार्ताकानि m.pl. a collection of a kind of egg-plant (El. *rātwāngin*, the egg-plant).

röṭh^{i} रांठि । दुष्टाचारणः m. a naughty, disobedient, troublesome, deceitful person (esp. a child).

rūṭh^{u} रूठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (1 p.p. of **rōshun,** q.v.; f. **rūṭh^{ü}** रूठू, sg. dat. **rōchĕ** रोछ्य), irascible, bad-tempered, easily enraged, peppery, fiery-tempered (K.Pr. 182).

raṭh^{a}n रंथन् or **raṭ^{a}n** रंतन् । रत्नम्, रत्नभूतः m. (sg. dat. **raṭnas** रंत्नस), a gem, jewel, precious stone (El. *rattan*, a ruby; Śiv. 525, 855, 1153; Rām. 15–17, 1345; K. 28, 97, 178, 183, 555, 671, 673–5, etc.; H. xii, 10, 12, 14–15, 18, 20); met. (of a person) a jewel of a person, a virtuous and popular person (cf. **rāza-r°,** s.v. **rāza**) (cf. Rām. 1345); (of a thing) the most excellent and admirable of its kind.

raṭna-dīph रंत्न-दीफ् । रत्नदीपः m. (sg. dat. **-dīpas** -दीपस), a jewelled lamp used, by Hindūs, in worship (Śiv. 108, 377). **-tsōgij^{ü}** -च़ॉगिजू । नीराजना f. lustration of a god, an honoured guest, or the like, by waving a lamp over his or her head (Śiv. 1093 **raṭ^{a}n-ts°**).

rōṭhun रॉँठुन् । उपद्रवी m. (sg. dat. **rōṭhanas** रॉँठनस; f. **rōṭhün^{ü}** रॉँठंजू), one who, on the occasion of another's festival or rejoicing, is accustomed to upset it by obstructing, quarrelling, or the like; a spoil-sport.

röth^{ü}r^{ü} रांथ्रू in **kāha-röth^{ü}r^{ü},** p. 387*b*, l. 28. Cf. **rāth 2.**

röṭh^{ü}r^{ü} रांठ्रू । द्राक्षालतात्वक् f. the bark of a vine (esp. of the grape-vine).

röṭh^{a}ri-hur^{u} रांठ्रि-ह्रु । द्राक्षालतात्वग्रज्जुः m. a rope of the twisted bark of the grape-vine. **-hur^{ü}** -ह्रू । द्राक्षालतात्वक् f. the bark of the grape-vine.

ratēl (? spelling and gender) in **sang-i-ratēl** (L. 65), a certain chocolate coloured stone used for ornaments and buttons.

rātul^{u} रातुलु । रात्रिकालः m. the night-time (Gr.Gr. 146, 156). **rāt^{a}li** रातलि । रात्रिकाले adv. in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; H. viii, 9; K.Pr. 49, 59).

raṭ^{a}n रंतन्, see **raṭh^{a}n.**

ratan रतन् in the following:— **ratanjog** (? spelling) m. *Anemone obtusiloba* (El.), *ratankāt* (? spelling) m. *Andromeda ovalifolia* (El. *ratan*° and *rātan*°).

r^{a}tun र्तुन् । प्रशस्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **r^{a}tyōv** र्त्योव), to become good, (of something bad) to be put right.

r^{a}tyō-mot^{u} र्त्यो-मंतु । शोभनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **r^{a}tyē-müts^{ü}** र्त्ये-मंचू), made good, made, or put, right.

raṭun रटुन् । ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **roṭ^{u} 2** रंटु · f. **rüṭ^{ü}**

रंट्रू, sg. dat. racĕ रच ; 2 p.p. racyōv रच्योव) to seize, grasp, lay hold of, clutch (cf. **atha r°**, p. 62*a*, l. 22 ; **côtᵘ r°**, p. 177*a*, l. 34 ; **dāman r°**, p. 219*b*, l. 43 ; **dāmāna r°**, p. 220*a*, l. 2 ; **gāḍ raṭünᵘ**, p. 276*a*, l. 14 ; **mōra r°**, p. 588*a*, l. 14 ; **murath r°**, p. 594*a*, l. 33 ; **pād raṭàni**, p. 681*a*, l. 4 ; **pishi-mŏṭh raṭünᵘ**, p. 818*a*, l. 31 ; **rĕkh raṭünᵘ**, p. 830*b*, l. 41 ; **sāth r°**, s.v. **sāth** 2) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10 ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 3, 4, 24, 26, 69, 101, 104 ; Śiv. 124, 179, 275, 381, 1432, 1732 ; Rām. 160, 170, 175, 400, 410, 416, 604, 623, 649, 905, 911, 914, 929, etc. ; K. 33, 83, 110, 187, 195, etc. ; H. iii, 5 ; K.Pr. 102, 178) (**hĕth raṭun,** having taken, to grasp, i.e. to hold, L.V. 69) ; to fasten (oneself or something) to (something or oneself) (cf. **bāl r°**, p. 104*a*, l. 5 ; **lara-lab raṭünᵘ**, p. 529*b*, l. 5 ; **mŏshᵉkh r°**, p. 579*b*, l. 16 ; **nam r°**, p. 635*a*, l. 44) (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1470, 1556 ; K.Pr. 226) ; to keep close (to), hug (the shore, etc.) (cf. **böli r°**, p. 104*a*, l. 22) (Śiv. 1834) ;

to take, adopt (a residence, habit, or the like) (Śiv. 574, 773, 1508 ; Rām. 202, 207–8, 249, 272, 321, 591, 919, 1142–43*h*, 1199, 1266, 1582 ; YZ. 150, 571) ; to enter (a road, course of conduct, or the like) and follow it diligently (L.V. 82 ; Śiv. 1833 ; Rām. 1158, 1577) ;

to hold, grasp, retain (cf. **athi r°**, p. 66*a*, l. 9 ; **dĕmāg r°**, p. 219*a*, l. 34 ; **gīr raṭàni**, p. 296*b*, l. 48 ; **mān r°**, p. 573*a*, l. 12 ; **nālamati r°**, p. 632*b*, l. 27) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 506, 1541 ; Rām. 944–8, 1120 ; K. 265, 292, 399, 672, 720–1, 750, etc.) ; to accept, take (cf. **bàndi r°**, p. 111*b*, l. 15 ; **hamal r°**, p. 334*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 410, 703, 1568, 1752 ; Rām. 557, 561, 1143*a* ; H. i, 7 ; viii, 7 ; YZ. 228, 320 ; K.Pr. 102, 166, 247) ; to acquire, get, take, receive (cf. **büṭhᵘ raṭünᵘ**, p. 143*b*, l. 42 ; **navĕr r°**, p. 668*b*, l. 17) (Śiv. 1565 ; Rām. 704, 1082, 1141, 1160, 1464 ; H. viii, 3, 4 ; x, 3, 5, 8, 12 ; K.Pr. 22, 220) ; to get hold of, find (H. xii, 19) ;

to grasp (a person's face), i.e. to look upon intently (H. v, 9) ;

to check, restrain, stop, bring to a halt, detain (cf. **dŏd r°**, *p. 188a, l. 36 ;* **darka r°**, *p. 243a, l. 32 ;* **hada r°**, *p. 222a, l. 39 ;* **khĕn r°**, *p. 401b, l. 13 ;* **khyonᵘ r°**, *p. 428b, l. 26 ;* **nāv raṭünᵘ**, *p. 666a, l. 15 ;* **potᵘ r°**, *p. 787b, l. 38 ;* **path r°**, *p. 792a, l. 41 ;* **samakhunᵘ r°**, *s.v.* **samakhun**) *(Gr.M. ; Rām. 1752 ; K. 141, 161–5, 1056, 1145, 1171 ; YZ. 117) ;*

to seize, arrest (cf. **bēgāri r°**, *p. 92a, l. 33 ;* **nāla r°**, *p. 632b, l. 3) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 25, 1033 ;* Rām. 350, 102, 498, 581, 618, 705, 764, 807, 927, etc. ; K. 335, 443, 445, 449–50, 564, 663, etc. ; H. ii, 11 ; v, 7, 9 ; x, 5, 12 ; YZ. 129 ; K.Pr. 174, 256) ; to block (a road, way, or the like, against a person) (K. 431) ; (of a disease, sorrow, or the like) to seize, attack (a person) (cf. **pôrᵘ r°**, p. 753*b*, l. 29) (Rām. 323) ;

to get hold of, obtain the mastery of, bring into subjection (cf. **man r°**, p. 572*a*, l. 21 ; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l. 20) (L.V. 55, 80 ; Śiv. 452, 520, 1514, 1701, 1811 ; Rām. 19 ; K. 500) ; to seize (a person), i.e. to throw oneself upon his mercy, to take refuge with (Rām. 1304, K.Pr. 87) ; to engage (a servant) (H. viii, 13).

This verb is often used in senses which are the equivalents of the meaning of the causal or transitive forms of the intransitive verb **rōzun,** to remain. Thus, **athi raṭun,** to take hold of in the hand, **athi rōzun,** to remain in the hand, p. 66*a*, ll. 9, 13 ; **dŏd raṭun,** to stop the flow of milk, **dŏd rōzun,** the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188*a*, ll. 36, 37 ; **hada raṭun,** to keep (a person) within bounds, **hada rōzun,** to remain within bounds, p. 322*a*, ll. 42, 46 ; **nam tal raṭun,** to bring under one's influence, **nam tal rōzun,** to remain under one's influence, p. 635*b*, ll. 20, 23 ; **path raṭun,** to hold back, **path rōzun,** p. 792*a*, ll. 41, 42, or **pata rōzun,** p. 793*a*, l. 43, to be kept behind.

roṭᵘ-motᵘ रंट्रु-मंतु । गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **rüṭü-müsᵘ** रंटू-मंचू, sg. dat. **racĕ-masĕ** रच-मच), seized, accepted, etc., as ab. (cf. **mōra r°**, p. 588*a*, l. 16 ; **nāla r°**, p. 632*b*, l. 34 ; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l. 17 ; **shĕkan r°**, s.v. **shĕkh** 2) (K. 236, 997 ; H. x, 12).

raṭan-bāna रटन्-बान । ग्राहकत्वम् m. 'a vessel of taking', one who is worthy of receiving (something).

raṭan-wôlᵘ रटन्-वोलु । संज्ञामात्रेण चेतनशीलः, गृह्णन् n.ag. (f. **raṭan-wājĕn** रटन्-वाज्यन्), one who seizes, accepts, etc., as ab. ; one who is able to understand on a mere hint.

raṭith रटिथ, having grasped, having held, etc. ; hence, used as an adverb, firmly, steadfastly (Rām. 1158).

rāṭun राट्न् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rôṭᵘ** रोट्रु) (causal of **raṭun**) to cause to be grasped, to cause to stick (H. viii, 1).

rēṭun रैंट्न् । दुष्प्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. **rēṭanas** रैंटनस), a bad-natured troublesome person (esp. a boy) ; a rag (cf. **dajĕ-r°**, p. 203*a*, l. 43). In K.Pr. 119, **rēṭun** is apparently used in the sense of **rēṭa,** q.v.

rōṭun रोट्न् । अवष्टब्धाप्तिः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **rūṭᵘ** रूट्रु ; 2 p.p. (conj. 2) **rōcyōv** रोच्योव् or (conj. 3) **rōṭyōv** रोट्योव्, Gr.Gr. 205) to be stopped, brought to a stand,

restrained (e.g. when going anywhere, or engaged in business, to be stopped by fear, or the like, or, of a machine in motion or the like, by some external cause) (cf. **atha-rōṭân^{i},** p. 62*a*, l. 26 ; **nakh^{a}ra r^{o},** p. 630*a*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204, 205). The causal of this verb is **rōṭanāwun,** q.v. **rūṭ^{u}-mot^{u}** रूटु-मतु । निरोधमापन्नः, निरोधापादितः perf. part. (f. **rūṭ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** रूटू-मंचू, sg. dat. **rōcĕ-matsĕ** रोच्य-मच्य), come to a stop, as ab. ; stopped, impeded, brought to a stop, as ab.

raṭanāwun रटनावुन् । ग्राहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raṭanôw^{u}** रटनोवु), to cause to be seized ; to cause to seize (El., Śiv. 1854) ; to cause to be accepted ; to cause to be arrested or caught, to have (so-and-so) arrested. Causal of **raṭun,** q.v. in all its meanings.

rōṭanāwun रोटनावुन् । निरोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōṭanôw^{u}** रोटनोवु), to cause to be obstructed, to hinder, to stop (Gr.Gr 175). Causal of **rōṭun,** q.v.

rōṭas रॉटस । डाकिनी, ओषधिलताविशेषः f. a female demon (Rām. 321, 329, 331, 633 ; K.Pr. 182) ; a malignant witch ; met. a termagant, a shrew, an ugly woman, a hag (W. 143, *rântas* ; K.Pr. 235) ; a certain plant growing on the lower hills, the smell of which is said to produce insensibility.

rōṭus रॉटुस । अभिचारी (डाकिनीमन्त्रसाधकः) m. (sg. dat. **rōṭasas** रॉटसस), a male demon ; a malignant wizard ; met. a wicked vile-tempered fellow.

raṭawun^{u} रटवुनु n.ag. (f. **raṭavün^{ü}** रटवंञू), one who seizes, lays hold of, etc., as in **raṭun,** q.v. (Śiv. 981, K. 140).

rūts^{i} रूचि । श्वः adv. to-morrow (cf. Burushaski *rĕt*).

r^{ü}ts^{ü} रंचू, see **r^{o}t^{u}.**

rūts^{u} रूचु, see **rōtsun.**

rūts^{ü} रूचू । रुचिः f. (sg. dat. **rōtsĕ** रोच्य), liking, taste, longing for something (e.g. food) present before one's eyes, greediness (Śiv. 752, 1649) ; preference ; cf. **rōtsh.** **gatshün^{ü}** गछुञू । रुच्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. a taste (for something hitherto not appreciated) to be acquired.

ratsh रछ् । गुञ्जा, गुञ्जामितम्, अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **ratsi** रछि), the seed of the *Abrus precatorius,* used as a weight (Gr.Gr. 66, Gr.M.) ; weighing as much as one of these seeds (equal to about 1½ grains. In the market, the conventional *ratsh* is, in India, nearly 2¼ grains (El. *ruts,* m. a weight of about 8 barleycorns)) ; met. a very small amount of anything. **-mŏy** -म्यय् । ईषन्मात्रा f. a very little of anything. **ratsa-phol^{u}** रछ-फोलु । गुञ्जाफलम् m. a single grain of *Abrus precatorius.* **ratsi-han** (or **-hanā**) रछि-हन् (-हना) or (H.) **ratshi-han** (or **-hanā**) रछि-हन् (-हना) f. a little, a very small amount (of something) (H. v, 6 *ratshi-han* and *-hanā*) ; as adv. a little, somewhat, for a little while (Gr.M.). **—ratsi —ratsi** —रछि । अंशांशेन adv. little by little, little bit by little bit, small portion by small portion (El. *ratsah-ratsah*).

rĕtsh 1 र्यछ् f. dawn (El. *rets*) ; as adv. early in the morning (El. and W. 95 *rets*). Cf. **rūts^{i}.**

rĕtsh 2 र्यछ् or च्रंछ् । उपजातिः, उद्वेजकवाक्यसंबोधनम् f. (sg. dat. **rĕtsi** र्यछि or च्रंछि), a verse, stanza, hymn (esp. of the Vēda) ; (in Ksh.) a title given to a clan or family based on some peculiarity of the ancestor (e.g. the title **tsamür^{ü}** given to the descendants of a leather-seller ; the title of **läng^{i},** given to the descendants of a lame man ; **chān,** given to the descendants of a carpenter) (Gr.Gr. 66) ; an insulting nickname based on some early insult (e.g. someone on some particular occasion, or for some particular reason, is called 'Fool', and is afterwards, on that account, generally nicknamed 'Fool', and thereby feels insulted. Principally found among boys, or persons of weak intellect, as for example, the nicknames used among our schoolboys) (translated 'scandal' in K.Pr. 2).

rētsh रॆछ् । दूरसंबन्धः f. distant relationship or connexion between persons, as in **mātāmāl-rētsh chĕh,** there is some slight relationship with (his) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 607*a*, l. 30) ; also a piece divided off from something larger, as in **kapar-r^{o},** a piece of cloth (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 463*b*, l. 35).

rōtsh रोछ् or **rūtsh** रूछ् f. (sg. dat. **rōtsi** रोछि), preference (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M. *rūtsh*). Cf. **rūts^{ü}.**

rütsh^{ü} रंछू, see **rost^{u}.**

ratshah, see **rost^{u}.**

ratshar रछर । रिक्तता m. (abstract noun formed from **rost^{u},** q.v.) emptiness, a vacuum ; the being without (something), the condition of not having or of not being accompanied by, devoidness, -lessness, freedom from (cf. **önta-r^{o}** or **öntha-r^{o},** p. 35*b*, ll. 29, 32 ; **āshi-r^{o},** p. 47*b*, l. 8 ; **bala-r^{o},** p. 103*a*, l. 35 ; **dagi-r^{o},** p. 193*b*, l. 27 ; **dana-r^{o},** p. 222*a*, l. 9 ; **darma-r^{o},** p. 244*b*, l. 42 ; **hada-r^{o},** p. 322*a*, l. 44 ; **mājĕ-r^{o},** p. 557*b*, l. 30 ; **phala-r^{o},** p. 692*a*, l. 47 ; **pāka-r^{o},** p. 725*b*, l. 45 ; **prayĕma-r^{o},** p. 774*a*, l. 39 ; **rūga-r^{o},** p. 828*a*, l. 49 ; **shīla-r^{o},** s.v. **shīl**) (Gr.M.).

raṭsh^{a}ran रंछरन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **raṭsh^{a}rün^{ü}** रंछरंञू), proper and complete preparation (e.g of food in cooking), putting in complete order.

raṭsh^{a}run रंछरुन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raṭsh^{o}r^{u}** रंछुरु), to hide or put by in a thorough manner, take great care of (Rām. 16, 1656 ; K.Pr. 163) ; to put in complete order, properly and completely arrange in complete order, properly and completely prepare (e.g. food in cooking) (Gr.Gr. 7). **raṭsh^{o}r^{u}-**

mot^{u} रंछ्र्-मंतु । सम्यक्संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. raṭsh^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} रंछ्रू-मंचू), made, completely ready as ab. **raṭsh^{a}rana āmot^{u}** रंछ्रन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः perf. part. pass. (f. —āmüts^{ü} —आमंचू), become thoroughly prepared, hidden, etc. as ab.

raṭsh^{a}rāwun रंछ्रावुन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. raṭsh^{a}rôw^{u} रंछ्रोवु), i.q. raṭsh^{a}run, q.v. **raṭsh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** रंछ्रोवु-मंतु । सम्यग्विहितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. raṭsh^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} रंछ्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. raṭsh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}, see raṭsh^{a}run. **raṭsh^{a}rāwana āmot^{u}** रंछ्रावन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः, गोपनम् perf. part. pass. (f. —āmüts^{ü} —आमंचू), i.q. raṭsh^{a}rana āmot^{u}, see raṭsh^{a}run.

rōtsun रोचुन् । रोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. rūts^{u} रूचु, 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 224) rōtsyōv रोच्योव्) to be preferred, to be beautiful, agreeable, desirable (Gr.Gr. 125, 175, 204, 224; L.V. 21; Rām. 1749). The causal of this verb is **rōtsanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

r^{a}tsar रच़र् । शुभवृत्तिः m. (abstract noun from **r^{o}t^{u}**) goodness, excellence, rectitude (El. *ratsar*, *ritsar*, *rutsar*; Rām. 989); kindness, benevolence, benevolent action (El. *ratsar*, *rutsar*); probity (El. *ratsar*); good health, esp. the condition of complete recovery after illness (Gr.Gr. 140, K.Pr. 260 *rĕtsar*). —**karun** —करुन् । आरोग्यानुभवः m.inf. to be quite recovered from illness. **-pāṭh** -पाठ । सभाजनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas** -पाठस्), polite mutual enquiries about health, happiness, welfare, etc., between people meeting.

rātsas राच़स adv. by night (H. viii, 5). Cf. **rāth 2.**

rātsawun राच़वुन । ईषत्तया लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rātsow^{u} राच़ंवु), to lay on a thin coat (of paint, varnish, oil, or the like) by dipping into the appropriate medium, to coat by dipping. **rātsow^{u}-mot^{u}** राच़ंवु-मंतु । ईषद्विलिप्तः perf. part. (f. **rātsüv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** राच़ंवू-मंचू), thinly coated, as ab.

rav 1 रव । सूर्यः *m. the sun (an old word, now obs.) (L.V. 16, 53; Rām. 1188, 1346).*

rav 2 रव رو । गतिः *m. the act of going (esp. when hurried and secret) (cf.* **pot^{u} rav**, *p. 787b, l. 37).* —***trāwun*** —त्रावुन । गमनाय प्रवर्तनम् *m.inf. to set out, begin to go (esp. hurriedly and secretly) (K. 825).*

rav 3 रव *m. a sound, an utterance (L.V. 3).*

rawa रव । रल्लकः *m. a kind of coarse woollen blanket, described as of a dark-hue, with a coloured fringe (Gr.Gr. 44, K.Pr. 178); according to K.Pr. 178 it is made from the fur of some animal, generally black, and imported from the Panjāb.* **-palav** -पलव् । जीर्णह्रस्वाकारकम्बलः *m. a worn out short blanket of this kind (considered as indicating poverty).* **-züṭ^{ü}** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णकम्बलः *f. (sg. dat.* **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य*), a worn out rag of such a blanket (K. 1118, 1119).*

rawā रवा ! روا adj. c.g. going, current; lawful, right; (in Ksh. subst. m.) a proper, or advisable, course of conduct (Rām. 1320).

riv रिव् । प्रसाधनम् f. fine airs and dress, beauty of personal array. Cf. **riwun.**

rŏw^{u} रॅवु, **row^{u}** रंवु, or **ruw^{u}** रुवु । पुटच्छिद्रम्, नालिका m. a hollow pit or depression on a low mound (cf. **saga-r^{o}**, s.v. **sag 2**); a ripened pustule in smallpox (each with a small pit at the top); a drain-pipe (connecting two small irrigation channels). **râv^{i} gatshân^{i}** रंवि गछंनि । शीतलापाकोद्भवः m.pl. inf. smallpox pits to ripen (as ab.). **râv^{i} karân^{i}** रंवि करंनि । शीतलापाकविशेषोद्भवः m. pl. inf., id.

rôw^{u} रोवु । नष्टः adj. (1 p.p. of **rāwun**, q.v.; f. **röv^{ü}** रांवू), lost, done away with, disappeared from ken, become non-existent.

ruv 1 रुव् m. transplanting (rice or the like) in **atha-ruv**, p. 62*a*, l. 28. Cf. **ruwun.**

ruv 2 रुव् m. in **ruv karun** रुव् करुन् m.inf. to perform a kind of dance in which women in two lines face each other (Śiv. 954). Cf. **rŏy** and Persian رو.

rāwách^{i} रावंछि । जागरोत्तररचा f. night-watch, watching a crop, or the like, by night (against thieves, animals, etc.) (cf. **röch^{i}-r^{o}**, p. 824*a*, l. 34).

rawakh रवख् । कोष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rawakas** रवकस्), a long upper chamber or upper verandah, for meeting and dining in (El., Rām. 569).

rāwul रावुल् । मार्गभ्रंशकः m. (sg. dat. **rāwalas** रावलस्), one who conducts (a person), or causes (a person) to go, along a wrong or bad road (when the right or a good road is available); met. one who leads a person from a virtuous life to evil ways. Cf. **rang-rāwul**, p. 836*b*, l. 36.

rawāna रवान روانه adj. c.g. going; dispatched, gone; **āb-i-rawāna** آب روانه, flowing water (Rām. 131). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to dispatch, to dispatch, send forth (H. x, 3). —**sapanun** —सपनुन् or —**sŏpanun** —सॉपनुन् m.inf. to depart, set out, start (on a journey) (Rām. 107, 305).

rāwun 1 रावुन् (also spelt रावुण्) m. (sg. dat. **rāwanas** रावनस्), the ruler of Lankā and chief of the Rākṣasas or demons whose destruction by Rāma-candra forms the subject of the Rāmâyaṇa (Śiv. 738, 1425, 1482; Rām. 36, 65, 67, 77, 175, 277, 338–9, 343, 345, 349, 360, 363, etc., *passim*). He is said to have had ten heads, and was hence sometimes called **Dashĕ-rāwun** (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149).

rāwun 2 रावुन् । नष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rôw^{u}** रोवु) to be lost (by, dat.); to disappear, become non-existent, be done away with (cf. **ach^{i} rāwanĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 25; **atha r^{o}**, p. 62*a*, l. 29; **brōts^{ü}-r^{o}**, p. 127*b*, l. 38)

(Gr.Gr. 23, 174, 205; Gr.M.; L. 461; L.V. 66, 95,
108; Śiv. 350, 522, 1878; Rām. 15, 45, 244, 522
(**tas röv$^{\ddot{u}}$**, she was lost by him), 1602; K.Pr. 91,171);
to be destroyed (Rām. 177, 386, 1475, 1772–3;
YZ. 37, 251, 427; K.Pr. 6); to be lost, missed (of a
road), the way to be lost (Rām. 1222);
to be spoiled, reduced to no value (cf. **dŏh r°**,
p. 199*b*, l. 44; **kath rāvüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 486*a*, l. 44; **rāth
rāvüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 848*a*, l. 50) (K.Pr. 72); to be lost by
violence, be robbed (Gr.M.).

The causal of this verb is **rāwanāwun, rāwarāwun**
or **rāwarun** (cf. Gr.Gr. 174).

rôw^{u}-mot^{u} रोवु-मंतु । नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **röv$^{\ddot{u}}$-
müṭs$^{\ddot{u}}$** रांवू-मंचू), lost, etc., as ab. (Rām. 446, 1116,
1500; K. 123; K.Pr. 91).

rāwan-dôd^{u} रावन्-दोदु । नाशदुःखम m. sorrow
caused by loss. **rāwan-dĕv** रावन्-द्यव् । संमुखत
एव (अदृष्टरचोभूतापहृतवत्) नाशोद्भवः m. a loss-devil,
something which disappears or is destroyed before
one's very eyes (as though carried off by a devil). **-dĕv
pata lagun** -द्यव् पत लगुन् (अदृष्टापहारि रचोभूतवत्)
विनाशापातानुवृत्तिः m.inf. disappearance or destruction
to dog (a person), such to occur over and over again
(to a person). **rāwan-tyol^{u}** रावन्-त्यलु। विनाशापातः m.
(sg. dat. **-tĕlis** -त्यलिस्), destruction suddenly to occur.

rĕwan यँवन् । सहर्षक्रीडा f. (sg. dat. **rĕvüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** यँवंञ्रू),
joyful festivity, merry-making.

rĕwun यँवुन् or ऋंवुन् । सहर्षोल्लसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
rĕvyōv यँव्योव्), to engage in joyful festivities, to
rejoice in great happiness; to adorn oneself for a
festival (K.Pr. 134, 255). See also **riwun 1**.

riwun 1 रिवुन् । प्रसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ryuw^{u}** रिवु;
2 p.p. **rivyōv** रिव्योव्), to deck oneself out in fine
clothes and ornaments.

riwun 2 रिवुन् । अन्तःशोकेनाकुलतासक्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p.
rivyōv रिव्योव्), to be distraught with inward grief,
to mourn (El. *rewun*, to mourn, *ryiwun*, to weep,
the latter according to El. being said to be obs.) (Rām.
119, 202, 261, 288, 438, 1082, 1168, 1179, 1193, 1503,
1600; H. vii, 22; YZ. 41, 102, 205, 247, 363, 436).

ruwun रुवुन् । निखाय निहितिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ruw^{u}** रुवु),
to bury tightly in the ground; to transplant, plant
in the ground (plants or the like) (Gr.Gr. 22,
K.Pr. 10). Cf. **runun**.

rawanda रवन्द روندہ । धूर्तः m. a goer, traveller,
passenger; (in Ksh.) a knave, cheat, swindler.

rēwand रेवंद् ریوند m. rhubarb, *Rheum moorcroftianum*
(El.); cf. **ribās**. **-cīnī** -चीनी ریوند چینی m.
(so El., but probably f.), id. According to El. it
grows abundantly on the Kashmīr mountains. The
natives eat stalk and blade with great fondness. The
root is used as a purgative, and, when pounded and
mixed with oil, as an application to ulcers.

ruwanun रुवनुन् । निखाय वापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ruwon^{u}**
रुवंनु), to transplant; to plant (a post or the like) in
the ground, to fix (a beam or block of stone or the
like) in its place (in a wall or the like). **ruwon^{u}-mot^{u}**
रुवंनु-मंतु । निखायोप्तः perf. part. (f. **ruvüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müṭs$^{\ddot{u}}$**
रुवंञ्रू-मंचू), transplanted, planted, fixed, as ab.

rāwaran रावरन् । विनाशनम् f. (sg. dat. **rāwarüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**
रावरंञ्रू), causing to disappear, doing away with;
losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value.

rāwarun रावरुन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāwor^{u}**
रावंरु), to cause to disappear, do away with; to embezzle
(property entrusted to one); to lose (cf. **ăch^{i}
rāwaranĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 28; **atha rāwarun**, p. 62*a*,
l. 32) (YZ. 315, 384; K.Pr. 163); to lose (time),
waste (time) (Gr.M., W. 139, Rām. 1526, K.Pr. 188);
to spoil, reduce to no value (cf. **dŏh r°**, p. 199*b*, l. 47;
kath rāwarüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$, p. 486*a*, l. 48; **rāth rāwarüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**,
p. 848*b*, l. 2) (K. 155–6), to destroy; to spoil, loot,
ruin (a country); to cause (a way) to be missed (by,
dat.) (Rām. 1362). **rāwor^{u}-mot^{u}** रावंरु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः
perf. part. (f. **rāvür$^{\ddot{u}}$-müṭs$^{\ddot{u}}$** रावंरू-मंचू), caused to
disappear; lost; spoiled, etc., as ab.

rāwarāv रावराव् । विनाशनम्, परितो ह्रान्यापत्तिः f.
causing to disappear, doing away with, embezzlement;
losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value; spoiling,
looting, ruining (a country).

rawarāwun रावरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
rāwarôw^{u} रावरोवु) i.q. **rāwarun,** q.v. (Gr.M.);
to cause to disappear, destroy (Śiv. 1565, 1625, 1814;
Rām. 364, 1343, 1656); to waste (time) (Śiv. 1756);
to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1616,
1620). **rāwarôw^{u}-mot^{u}** रावरोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf.
part. (f. **rāwaröv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müṭs$^{\ddot{u}}$** रवरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **rāwor^{u}-
mot^{u}**, s.v. **rāwarun**, q.v.

rāwaṭh रावठ् । भ्रान्त्वा प्रतिपालनम् f. (sg. dat. **rāwaṭi**
रावटि), circling on guard, i.e. walking round and
round an object on sentry go, watch and ward patrol.

rēwatī रेवती f. N. of the daughter of Raivata and wife
of Balabhadra (K. 635). The Sanskrit form of the
name is Rēvatī.

raiwath रैवथ् m. (sg. dat. **raiwatas** रैवतस्), N. of the
father of Rēvatī, in Skt. Raivata (K. 635); N. of a
mountain near Dvārakā (K. 837).

rīwath रीवथ् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **rīwüṭs$^{\ddot{u}}$** रीवंचू),
the twenty-seventh of the twenty-seven lunar
mansions, called in Sanskrit *Rēvatī*.

rĕwawun^{u} यँववुनु । सहर्षक्रीडासक्तः n.ag. (f. **rĕwavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**

र्यववंञ्रू), one who joyfully carries out festivities (cf. **ranga-r°**, p. 837*b*, l. 21).

riwawun^{u} 1 रिववुनु । स्वप्रसाधनशील: n.ag. (f. **riwavüñ^{ü}** रिववंञ्रू), one who habitually decks himself in fine apparel and ornaments.

riwawun^{u} 2 रिववुनु । शोकाकुल: n.ag. (f. **riwavüñ^{ü}** रिववंञ्रू), one who is distraught with inward grief, one who mourns.

r^{a}y र्‌य्। राक्षसी, रोदनशीला, कुररः (पक्षिविशेषः) f. a female demon or ogress (the kind that is invisible and takes possession of people, causing madness, epilepsy, and the like) (cf. **rūda-r^{a}y gaṇḍüñ^{ü}**, p. 826*b*, l. 2; **rata-r^{a}y**, p. 846*b*, l. 20) (Rām. 331, 687); a female child or woman who habitually wails; a certain small bird with a wailing cry (cf. **rūda-r^{a}y**, p. 826*a*, l. 50). The Skt. word *kurara* means 'osprey'.

ray 1 रय् । फलपरीक्षा m. a preliminary test or experiment (e.g. calculating the produce of a crop from a sample; how much yarn is required for a length of cloth from the amount required for, say, a yard; if a method of work will do, by a short experiment; and so on). **—kaḍun —कडुन् ।** फलोद्भूतिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make such a preliminary test. **—nērun —नेरुन् ।** विशिष्टफलोद्भवः m.inf. the result to turn out in accordance with such a preliminary experiment. **—wuchun —वुछुन् ।** फलोद्भवसिद्धिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make an estimate on such a preliminary test or experiment.

ray 2 रय् । पलालावस्थोद्भवः m. a disease or blight affecting rice and similar crops, in which no grain, but only barren straw, is produced. It has two varieties, viz. **hĕl^{i}-r°** (p. 364*b*, l. 10) in which the stalk and ears are affected, and **mŏnjĕ-r°** (p. 575*a*, l. 38) in which the plant withers from the root upwards (cf. **pot^{u} r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 38) (L. 280, 321, 334, 436, *rai*).

rayĕ-brakh रय-ब्रख् । ईषत्पलालता m. (sg. dat. **-brakas -ब्रकस्**), a blight-blow, the condition of this blight, withering of a crop; met. withering of a man (from disease), wasting away.

rȧy^{i} gōmot^{u} रंयि गोमंतु । क्षीणतां (निष्फलतां) उपपन्नः *perf. part.* (f. **—gömüts^{ü} —गांमंचू**), *attacked by this blight, withered; (of a person) wasted away.* **rȧy^{i} gatshun रंयि गछुन् ।** शोषापत्तिः m.inf. *to become withered by blight; (of a person) to waste away.* **rȧy^{i} karun रंयि करुन् ।** शोषणम् *m.inf. to cause to wither (e.g. by omitting irrigation or the like); to cause (a child, or other person) to waste away (by neglect, etc.).*

rāy 1 राय् *m. i.q.* **rāza 1**, *q.v., a king, used —°, as in* **nög^{i}-r°**, *p. 624b, l. 1.*

rāy 2 राय् راي । इच्छा, शङ्का, पक्षः f. belief, judgment, opinion, thought (cf. **byon^{u} byon^{u} rāyĕ**, p. 151*a*. l. 20) (El. *rác*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1232, 1649; Rām. 386, 1232; YZ. 489); wisdom, intelligence; counsel, advice, personal wish, desire (Śiv. 767, 1479, 1481, 1743, 1751; Rām. 1156); doubt, hesitation (Śiv. 1284); determination, what is resolved upon (Rām. 368, 1549; H. viii, 11); partizanship; in **shāshĕ-rāy**, s.v. **shösh^{ü}**, the word apparently means 'obstruction'. **—gatshüñ^{ü} —गछंञ्रू ।** शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. an opinion, belief, judgment to be formed; hesitation to arise (in a person's mind) regarding a course of conduct (YZ. 451). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्रू ।** इच्छावलम्बः, पक्षावलम्बः f.inf. to form an intention; to consider, think (H. xii, 15); to come to a decision (after hearing both sides); to decide fairly (e.g. in apportionment); to take sides, become a partizan. **—rōzüñ^{ü} —रोज़ंञ्रू ।** आशावलम्बः f.inf. a desire to be entertained, a wish to be firmly felt. **—thavüñ^{ü} —थवंञ्रू ।** आशोत्तरम् अभीप्सावलम्बः f.inf. to entertain a strong desire. **—wŏthüñ^{ü} —व्रथंञ्रू ।** वितर्कानुचिन्तनम् f.inf. a mature decision to be arrived at (after due consideration).

rāyĕ-dar राय-दर् । पक्षानुवर्ती m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), a partizan, one who takes one side and opposes the other. **rāyĕ-trāye राय-त्राय ।** अनुवर्ती adj. c.g. obedient, faithful, compliant.

rĕy र्यय् or ऱ्यय् । पिपीलिका, कण्डूयादिव्यथा f. an ant (El. *re* m., *riai*, *riyai* f.; K.Pr. 180); a tickling sensation (as if caused by ants), itchiness (cf. **rata-r°**, p. 846*b*, l. 24). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्रू ।** कण्डूयात्युद्भवः f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on. **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञ्रू ।** अतिखेदोद्भवः f.inf. itchiness to be felt; met. great worry to be felt, to become distraught, irritation to be experienced (Rām. 984, 1350). **—wŏthüñ^{ü} —व्रथंञ्रू ।** कीटोद्भवविकारोत्पत्तिः f.inf. tiny maggots to come in a wound, or in food.

rĕyĕ-ôl^{u} र्यय-ओलु or ऱ्यय-ओलु । पिपीलिकाबिलम् m. an ant's nest, an anthill (El. *ré-ól*). **-mĕts^{ü} -म्यंचू ।** वामलूरः f. an anthill, the pile of earth over an ant's nest, the earth thrown up out of an ant's nest. **-pȫth -पॅाँथ् ।** पिपीलिकापङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-pȫts^{ü} -पॅाँचू**), a procession of ants, a line of ants. **-pȫthan -पॅाँथन् ।** पिपीलिकामार्गः m. the path along which a procession of ants walks; a procession of ants. **-ṭẽg -टेँग् ।** निस्तृणगुल्मशार्करिलोन्नतभूप्रदेशः m. a sandy or gravelly mound bare of vegetation (like an anthill). **-ṭhūl -ठूल् ।** अतिक्षुद्रः m. an ant's egg; met. anything very tiny.

rĕyi pakun र्ययि (or ऱ्ययि) पकुन् । शनैःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to advance very slowly and gradually towards completion or accomplishment.

riyai, see **rĕy.**

rŏy र्वय्, **ruy** रुय्, or **rōy** رۆي । सदनपुरोभागः m. the face, countenance (El. *róe* ; YZ. 5, 16, 165, 259, 289 ; K.Pr. 194) ; (in Ksh.) the front part of a house, a house-front. **rŏyĕ-**(or **ruyĕ-**)**dorᵘ** र्व(रु)य-दरु । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -दंरू), 'face-hard,' insolent, impudent, brazen-faced.

rôyᵘ रोयु m. another form of **rāy 1,** i.q. **rāza** : used familiarly —°, as in **bata-r°**, p. 137*a*, l. 49.

ryuchᵘ रिछु । कठोरप्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. **richis** रिछिस्). an insolent, abusive fellow ; a coarse, rude fellow.

raydār रयदार् । पलालसंसृष्टः adj. c.g. (of a crop) affected with blight, blighted (see **ray 2**).

ryūgᵘ यूगु । स्थलपद्मम् m. (sg. dat. **rīgis** रीगिस्), a certain plant (? a kind of Hibiscus), described as a kind of lotus that grows on dry land. According to El. (s.v. *ryúg*) its juice mixed with honey is said to be efficacious in amenorrhœa.

ryūgᵘ यूँगु m. in the following :— **rīgⁱ-pōsh** रीँगि-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain plant, described as spreading over the ground and producing yellow flowers in the spring before the leaves sprout. (This can hardly be the same as *ringa*, the hawthorn, q.v., although El. spells the latter as *ring*). ? cf. **ryūgᵘ.**

röyijᵘ रांयिजू f. in **röyijᵘ kaḍünᵘ** रांयिजू कडंञू । नवरीतिप्रचारणम् f.inf. to start a new custom, to introduce a new fashion.

röyil रांयिल् । महावृक्षविशेषः m. the cedar, deodār, the Himalayan spruce, i.q. **diva-dār** (p. 261*a*, l. 39), q.v., which is the word used in Śrīnagar, **röyil** being the word used elsewhere (El. *rāyil*, L. 80, *rayil* ; cf. El. *riyál* and *ríyál*, *Picea webbiana*, i.q. *birre*, q.v. ; YZ. 563).

ruyil रुयिल् । मूलविशेषः f. the root of a certain wild plant, used for dyeing cloth black (? El. *riaul*, *rāl*, *Mimosa rubicaulis*).

rayĕlad रयलद् । निष्फलीभूतः adj. c.g. (of a crop) withered, blighted (cf. **ray 2**).

ryno, see **rūnᵘ.**

ryūnzᵘ यूँज़ु । गुलिकाकारक्रीडनकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rīnzis** रीज़िस्), a small ball or pellet (esp. a ball, usually of lac, employed in a certain game, in which it is held between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, and flicked at a mark with the middle finger of the left hand) (cf. **guhⁱ-r°**, p. 280*b*, l. 33) (L.V. 66 ; Śiv. 353 ; H. v, 3–5 ; K.Pr. 190, 263). **rīnzⁱ-pholᵘ** रीज़ि-फंलु । लाक्षागुलिकाविशेषः m., id.

ryoshᵘ, ryushᵘ, or **rĕshᵘ** च्रंशु (also written च्रंषु) or **rish** रिश् (K.Pr. 180) । ऋषिः m. (sg. dat. **rĕshis** च्रंशिस्), a sanctified sage, a saint, an inspired sage (in Skt. *ṛṣi*), ascetic, anchorite. There are three classes of these saints called in Skt., respectively, *dēvarṣi*, or divine sage, *brahmarṣi* (cf. **brahma-r°**, p. 121*a*, l. 14) or Brahma sage, and *rājarṣi*, or royal sage (cf. **ruma-r°**, p. 834*a*, l. 13 ; **rāza-r°**, s.v. **rāza**) (El. *rishi* ; Gr.Gr. 144 ; Śiv. 36, 670, 967, 970, 1822 ; Rām. 49, 78, 80–1, 85, 98, 106, 122, 144, 622, 633, 636, 639, 784, 790, 1465, 1726, etc. ; K. 26, 127–9, 136, 139, 243, 305–6, 308, 347, 484, 614–8, 622, 817, 1038–9, 1042–3, 1054 ; K.Pr. 22). A group of seven of these *ṛṣis* was composed of saints named Marīci, Atri, Aṅgiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, and Vasiṣṭha, who were identified with the seven stars forming the constellation of Ursa Major (cf. **sata-rĕshⁱ**, s.v. **sath 3**) (Śiv. 77, 675, 686, 1149, 1157) ; the keeper of a Hindū temple (El. *resh* ; L. 287, *rishi*).

rĕshⁱ-bālukh च्रंशि(षि)-वालुख । ऋषिबालकः m. (sg. dat. **-bālakas** -वालकस्), an anchorite's son (Rām. 233, 1328, 1380, 1413) (so **-zāda** -ज़ाद, Rām. 232) ; met. a well-behaved boy (usually looked upon as poor, and of excellent disposition). **-bāpār** -बापार् । ऋषिव्यापारः m. the conduct of an anchorite ; met. conduct like that of an anchorite (marked by uprightness and benignity). **-bāy** -बाय् । मुनिस्त्री f. an anchorite's wife ; met. a virtuous woman. **-ḍulᵘ** -डुलु । मृण्मयपात्रविशेषः m. a large irregularly shaped earthen vessel, without ornament, such as would be used by an anchorite. **-khand** -खन्द् । उपहासविशेषः (वञ्चना) m. 'an anchorite's smile', tantalizing (a person, as a practical joke) ; cf. **khanda.** **-khrāv** -खाव । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. an anchorite's wooden shoes ; met. a pair of wooden shoes or clogs roughly and unevenly made, and unornamented. **-kŏl** -क्वल् । ऋषिकुल्या m. 'the anchorite's brook', N. of a well-known river of Kashmīr, in Bring (Skt. Bhṛṅga) and other Parganas. **-kŏmörī** -क्मांरी । ऋषिकन्यातुल्या f., i.q. **rĕshⁱ-kañĕkh,** and **rĕshⁱ-kürᵘ,** bel. **-kañĕkh** -कञख् । ऋषिकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kañĕki** -कञकि), i.q. the next. **-kürᵘ** -कूरु । ऋषिकन्यातुल्या f. an anchorite's unmarried daughter ; met. a virtuous well-behaved daughter of excellent family but poor and simply attired, i.e. whose only claim to be marriageable is her good character and her good breeding. **-mar** -मर् । ऋषिमठः m. an anchorite's hut ; met. a simple forest hut such as that which would be an anchorite's dwelling. **-morᵘ** -मरु । ऋषिशरीरम् m. a sage's body (worn away by much fasting) ; met. anyone's body wasted away as if by fasting. **-pōbürᵘ** -पोँबरु । राङ्कववस्त्रभेदः f. a shawl of *pashmīna* woven from black and white thread, such as was worn in olden times by anchorites.

-pahörᵘ -पहांरु । ऋषिनिवासशाला f. an anchorite's hut. -tônᵘ -तोनु । ऋषित्वम् m. anchorite-hood, the mode of life of an anchorite, living as an anchorite.

rĕshi-môlᵘ ऋंशि(षि)-मोलु । साधुविशेषः m. 'an anchorite father', a certain sādhu or holy man who long ago made his abode in Anathnāg (p. 36*a*, l. 2) or Islāmābād, and whose fame remains to this day. -mālyunᵘ -माल्युनु । चैत्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot in a suburb of Anathnāg, traditionally associated with the preceding Sādhu, but now a Musalmān shrine. -pīr -पीर् । सज्जनविशेषः m. N. of a famous Brāhmaṇa of high character, who lived at Śrīnagar in the quarter known as Balandimar (Skt. *Balāḍhyamaṭha*) in the days of the Emperor Aurangzēb. -pīra-sondᵘ -पीर-सन्दु । चैत्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot associated with the preceding Brāhmaṇa. Here vows are paid in token of the fulfilment of some longing.

ryotᵘ or **rĕtᵘ** र्यँतु or ऋंतु adj. (f. -rĕtsᵘ -र्यँचू or ऋंचू), of, or belonging to, or lasting a month (cf. **rĕth**) used —°, as in **aitha-rĕtᵘ** (p. 66*b*, l. 37, misprinted *rĕtᵘ*), produced in eight months; **nawa-ryotᵘ** (p. 664*a*, l. 37), nine months old; **pöntsa-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 44; **sata-r°**, s.v. **sath 3.**

raiyĕth रैयथ رعیت, m. (sg. dat. **raiyĕtas** रैयतस), m. a subject (of a king) (Gr.M.); a tenant.

ryuwᵘ रिवु, see **riwun 1.**

ryiwun, see **riwun 2.**

raz रज़ । रज्जुः f. a string, a rope, cable (cf. **aṭa-r°**, p. 52*b*, l. 17; **bangi-r°**, p. 113*a*, l. 10; **ḍanga-r°**, p. 227*a*, l. 3; **dura-r°**, p. 239*a*, l. 21; **gāsa-r°**, p. 307*b*, l. 47; **krĕshimi-r°**, p. 476*a*, l. 49; **laman-r°**, p. 524*b*, l. 42; **pĕsi-r°**, p. 806*b*, l. 43; **ruma-r°**, p. 834*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 1818; Rām. 494, 1428; K. 168; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 51, 93, 178–9). *A string like object (cf.* **ḍōlᵃna-r°**, *p. 214a, l. 44;* **darbi-r°**, *p. 240a, l. 36;* **gāri-r°**, *p. 298a, l. 9;* **hāyĕ-raza**, *p. 363a, l. 15;* **kīhi-r°**, *p. 390b, l. 10;* **khōri-r°**, *p. 412a, l. 48;* **nöhⁱ-r°**, *p. 625b, l. 20;* **nasta-wājĕ-r°**, *p. 658b, l. 17;* **pāka-r°**, *p. 725b, l. 13;* **pushᵉṭⁱ-tāla-r°**, *p. 783a, l. 25); a long connected line of people, a string of people (cf.* **ànⁱ-r°**, *p. 31b, l. 35); (pl.) a continuous heavy fall of snow, rain, or the like (cf.* **shīna-raza**, *s.v.* **shīn**). *—karüñᵘ —करंञू । बलादाग्रहबन्धनवृत्तिः f.inf. to make a rope, to arrest by force (one or a gang of persons engaged in a conspiracy or t.. like).*

ra..-gorᵘ रज़-गंरु । रज्जुवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is **raza-g..ⁱ-bāy** *रज़-गंरि-बाय, but a female rope-maker is* **-gürᵘ** *गंरु) a professional rope-maker, one who lives by twist.ng and selling string, rope, etc.* **-gaz** -गज़ । वन्यवृत्तिः m. 'a yard of rope', arresting a gang of violent criminals or conspirators. **-hŏgāda** -ह्वगाड । शुष्कमत्स्यसमूहः f.pl. a string of dried fish (such fish, split and dried, are kept strung together on a string). **-hurᵘ** -ह्रु । रज्जुसंघातः f. a wisp of string, joining two ropes together by opening and twisting the ends together (cf. **darbi-h°**, p. 240*a*, l. 22; and **razi hurᵘ karüñᵘ**, bel.). **-yēr** -येर् । संहतदीर्घोर्णासमूहः m. a rope of wool (wool is imported from the mountain country packed in the form of loosely twisted cables).

razi dara lagun रज़ दर लगुन् । पीडादिदोलायितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to be stopped by a rope' (cf. **dara lagun**, p. 235*b*, l. 43), to be thrown into vacillation (by pain, an accusation, or the like). **-dyūgᵘ** -ड्यूँगु । रज्जुवेष्टितगोलकः m. (sg. dat. **dīgis** डीँगिस्), a ball of string. **-hurᵘ karüñᵘ** -ह्रु करंञू । चासमञ्जस्यापादनम् f.inf. 'to make a rope-wisp', to wind up unevenly. **—khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to mount (someone or something) on to a rope, to suspend, hang (cf. **pān razi khārun**, p. 735*b*, l. 6) (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

razan khasun रज़न् खसुन् । अत्यारूढ्याक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to mount on ropes, to rise to a height (of rage, hatred, grief, etc.), to be transported (with such).

rāz 1 राज़ m. i.q. **rāza**, used —°, as in **druva-rāz**, p. 250*a*, l. 49; the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165). Cf. **rāza-bal**, s.v. **rāza.**

rāz 2 राज़ راز, m. a mason, bricklayer, plasterer (? L.V. 85, where the meaning is obscure).

rāza राज़ । राजा, आर्यः m. (in the first meaning, f. **rājarĕñ** राजर्यञ् or **röñᵘ** रांञ्रू, qq.v., but in the meaning of a respectable person, the f. is **röz**, q.v. With suff. of indef. art. the m. is **rāzāh** राज़ाह, K. 1052) a king, prince, sovereign (cf. **darma-r°**, p. 244*b*, l. 43) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; Śiv. 89, 170, 428, 431, 472, 586, 735, 810, 829, 854, 858–9, 1043, etc.; Rām. 4, 5, 28, 115, 124, 135, 137, 284, 428, 561, 1220, 1309, 1381, etc.; K. 7, 8, 10, 23–5, 49, 50, 73, 76, 493, etc.; YZ. 71; K.Pr. 48); met. a rich and powerful person (K.Pr. 75); anything or person, the best, or the largest of its kind (**dayĕth-r°**, p. 271*b*, l. 27; **nāga-r°**, p. 624*a*, l. 40; **nruga-r°**, p. 650*b*, l. 33); the tutelary Börav (Skt. *Bhairava*), q.v., or godling of a burning ghaut; (or **rāz**) the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165); a respectable or honourable Hindū, an esteemed person (his wife is **rāza-bāy**, see bel., while an esteemed Hindū female is **röz**, q.v.). Cf. **rāja.** **-ünzᵘ** -अंज़ू । राजहंसः m. a flamingo. **-bôgᵘ** -बोगु । भैरवबलिभागः m. a royal repast; an offering of food made to a tutelary Börav (Skt.

Bhairava) of a cemetery. **-bal** -वल् । श्मशानस्थानम्
m. a cemetery or burning ghaut, a place where Hindū
corpses are burnt (Gr.Gr. 165); a funeral pile (*sic.*,
El.); cf. L. 263 *razbar*, the track to a burning
ground. **-bāy** -वाय् । आर्यपत्नी f. the wife of a king,
a king's queen, a queen consort (Śiv. 1237); the wife
of an esteemed Hindū (see ab.). **-bayĕ** -बय ।
राजभीतिः m. fear of (i.e. with regard to) a king.
-dār -दार् or **-dwār** -द्वार् । राजाश्रयस्थानम् m. the
gate of a king's palace (*dwār*, K. 376, 465, 715, 884,
939, 982, 1014); the palace itself (*dwār*, K. 451,
1160–1); the abode of a rich and generous person.
-hams -हंस् । राजहंसः m. a flamingo (Śiv. 1475, 1516,
1752, 1810); a swan (which is said to have a beautiful
voice) (L.V. 86, Rām. 1103); met. a man of high
reputation for character, richness, and generosity
(Śiv. 1105). **-kŏmār 1** -क्मार् m. a king's son, a
prince (Śiv. 1290). **-kŏmār 2** -क्मार् f. a king's
daughter, a princess (Śiv. 413, 971, 1285). **-kŏmōr**[i]
-क्मांरि, id. (Śiv. 577, 630, 786, 826, 961, 971, 1224,
1233, 1262, 1517). **-kūr**[u] -कूरू f., id. (Śiv. 533, 655).
-kaṭh -कठ् । वलिविधानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas**
-कटस्), a king's ram, a ram offered with other food to
the presiding Bōrav of a cemetery (cf. **rāza-bōg**[u], ab.).
-kaṭh-bōg[i] -कठ्-बांगि । बलिविशेषभागाः m.pl. the
shares of food offered in this way (which is offered in
eleven earthenware dishes); any similar shares.
-kaṭh-cin̄ -कठ्-चिन् । बलिविधानपात्रम् f. the earthen
dish in which these offerings are made. **-kaṭh
thawun** -कठ् थवुन् । बलिविधानविशेषसमयः to arrange
such an offering. **-māha** -माह । राजमाषान्नम् f.pl. a
kind of large white bean (L. 330, 339, 346, *razma* and
razmāh). **-mōl**[u] -मोलु । सद्दाता m. 'a king father';
met. a liberal and generous man. **-māz** -माज़् ।
राजामन्योन्यद्वेषवृत्तिः m. a king's flesh, i.e. his blood-
relations; hence, the condition of mutual hostility
ordinarily existing between a king and his blood-
relations, or between him and the kings of the countries
on the immediate frontier of his dominions. **-nĕcyuw**[u]
-न्यचिवु । राजपुत्रः m. a king's son, a prince (Gr.Gr. 73);
a young boy-child of a wealthy person. **-nīth** -नीथ्
f. (sg. dat., K. 1071, **-nīti** -नीति, but usually **nīs**[u] नीसू,
as in K. 1018), administration of a state, politics, states-
manship; courtly etiquette, courtly punctilio, the rules of
precedence in a royal court (K. 1071). **-pŏth**[a]**r** -प्वथर् ।
राजपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras** -प्वत्रस्), a king's son, a
prince (used when he is handsome and endowed with
all royal qualifications) (Gr.M., Śiv. 919). **-rāth**
-राठ् । राजराजः m. (sg. dat. **-rāṭas** -राटस्), a king of
kings, an emperor; met. a wealthy valiant Hindū of
high character. **-raṭh**[a]**n** -रंथ्न् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat.
-raṭnas -रंत्नस्), 'a royal jewel,' a virtuous, intelligent,
and brave boy, who is a credit to his family and a
good son. **-ryosh**[u] -र्‍योशु or -र्‍येशु । राजर्षिः m.
(sg. dat. **-rĕshis** -र्‍यशिस्), one of the three classes of
anchorite saints (the *rājarṣi* of Skt.), a royal sage
(Śiv. 967, 970, 1822); a king, who by his wise
discrimination and pious life is regarded as equal to
one of these saints. **-warn** -वर्न् m. one of royal caste,
a Rājpūt (Rām. 1778). **-wath** -वथ् । घण्टापथः f.
(sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the road leading to a king's
palace, or prepared and levelled for a king's progress;
a king's highway, a highway, main road. **-yōg** -योग्
m. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings
to practise) (in Skt. *rāja-yōga*), as distinguished from
the more rigorous **haṭh-yōg** (Skt. *haṭha-yōga*)
(cf. p. 357*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 247, 597, 1067, 1312, 1689,
1833, 1857).

rāzun[u] राज़ुनु adj. (f. **rāzün**[ü] राज़्नू), of, or
belonging to, a king (referred to as a special person)
(Rām. 1220, K. 44); a king's home, a king's palace
(Rām. 1143 f, K. 17).

rāzā राज़ा m. i.q. **rāza**, q.v. (K. 5, 578, 1044).

razō रज़ो in **razō-gŏn** रज़ो-ग्वन् m. one of the three
properties belonging to all created things. These are
satū-gŏn (Skt. *sattva-guṇa*) the property of goodness,
tamō-gŏn (Skt. *tamō-guṇa*) the property of darkness
or ignorance, and **razō-gŏn** (Skt. *rajō-guṇa*) the
property of activity (Śiv. 447, K. 320).

rēz रेज़् ريز adj. e.g. pouring, scattering, dropping; —°
scattered over (with), covered with (cf. **rakh**[a]**th-r**°,
p. 831*b*, l. 29); as subst. f. a scattering, a scattered or
dispersed multitude (Rām. 206).

rēza रेज़ ريزه m. a minute fragment, particle, scrap,
atom, bit, piece. **rēza rēza karun** रेज़ रेज़ करुन् ।
क्षुद्रकणशो विधानम् m.inf. to break in pieces, to smash,
crush, shatter, shiver; to cut up into small pieces
(Rām. 1239; H. ii, 7, **rēza k**°).

rīzī रीज़ी ريزى m. pouring, shedding, scattering, used
—° as in **khū-rīzī** (Rām. 915), p. 402*b*, l. 18.

rōz 1 रोज़् روز m. day, a day of twenty-four hours
(Rām. 797, 1083). **-nāmca** -नामच روزنامچه m. an
ephemeris, day-book, diary (Gr.M.).

rōz 2 रोज़् । अनवस्था f. instability, restlessness, disquietude,
confusion (cf. **dasta-r**°, p. 256*a*, l. 47; **rata-r**°,
p. 846*b*, l. 27). —**pĕn**[ü] —प्यंनू । प्रमादविह्वलुञ्जवः
f.inf. instability to fall (on a person), to be distracted,
confused, disquieted (in any occupation).

rōza रोज़ روزه f. fasting, a fast (among Musalmāns), the
keeping of Lent (*Ramaẓān*). —**daranĕ** —दरञ ।

यवनानां व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् f. pl. inf. to practise this Lenten fast (El.). —**hěně** —ह्यञ । यवनानां व्रतविशेषाचरणम् f. pl. inf. to observe this Lenten fast. —**karaně** —करञ f. pl. inf. to fast (El.). —**thāwaně** —थावञ f. pl. inf. id. (El.).

röz रांज़् or **rözᵘ** रांज़ू । आर्या f. a Hindū woman of respected and honourable position, (f. of **rāza,** q.v., in one of its meanings, while the wife of such a **rāza** is **rāza-bāy**).

röziⁱ रांज़ि (= راضي) adj. c.g. pleased (with, dat.), well-pleased, content (Gr.M. *rözī*; Śiv. 212, 679 *rözi*; K.Pr. 68 *rázi*, 93, 145 *rázi*). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । प्रसादापत्तिः m.inf. to be pleased (with, dat.), to approve (of, dat.); to be satisfied (with), content (with); to assent (to), assent (to), acquiesce (in); to become conciliated, reconciled, pacified. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रसादनम् m.inf. to please, gratify; to content, satisfy; to persuade, win over (Rām. 5); to conciliate, reconcile. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थितिः m.inf. to continue pleased with, satisfied with (e.g. with a servant) (YZ. 269). —**thawun** —थवुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थापनम् m.inf. to please, satisfy (e.g. a servant satisfying his master with continued service), oblige (Gr.M.).

rözᵘ रांज़ू, see **rôdᵘ** and **röz.**

ruz रुज़् ? f. a disease (noted only in L.V. 8).

rūzī रूज़ी روزي, f. daily food, sustenance. Used in the obl. case **rūzī,** for **rūziyi,** in the following:— **rūzī dyunᵘ** रूज़ी दिनु । आजीवहेत्वधिगमः m.inf. to give for sustenance, provide for maintenance (YZ. 395); hence, to obtain materials or occupation which provide sustenance. —**ladun** —लदुन् । निरायासाजीवाप्तिः m.inf. (by good fortune) to obtain sustenance or a living quite easily and without exertion. —**prāwun** —प्रावुन् । जीविकावाप्तिः m.inf. to obtain a means of livelihood (when in poverty). —**tshěnun** —छ्युनुन् । आजीवनाशः m.inf. one's means of livelihood to be destroyed.

rūzᵘ रूज़ू, see **rōzun.**

razbar, see **rāza-bal,** p. 857*a*, l. 4.

rāzdān राज़्दान् m. a certain family name found among the Brāhmaṇs of Kashmīr (Skt. *rājānaka*, see RT.Tr. vi, 117). The N. of the author of Śiv. is Krushna Rāzdān (Skt. *Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka*) (Śiv. 242).

rōz-dar रोज़-दर् (= روزه دار) । अनुष्ठितव्रतविशेषः m. (f. -**darin̆** -दरिञ्), one who fasts, or keeps, the Musalmān Lent (*Ramaẓān*). -**dar rōzun** -दर् रोज़ुन् । व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to remain fasting in this way, to keep this Lent.

rōzgār रोज़गार् روزگار, m. service, employ, situation (K.Pr. 87). **rōzgār-band** रोज़गार-बन्द् । द्रव्योपार्जकः m. one who excels his fellows in successfully earning a livelihood.

rězikh र्येज़िख् (= رزق) m. means of sustenance or support, food, daily bread, subsistence. —**wātanāwun** —वातनावुन् m.inf. to supply food (to), provide sustenance (for, dat.) (K.Pr. 183).

rözil रांज़िल् । राजाचरणम् f. the conduct of a king, kingly conduct; conduct like that of a king (marked by protecting subordinates and securing their maintenance, wealth and possessions, pride, and the like).

rōzilad रोज़िलद् । अनवस्थितवृत्तिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rōziladin̆** रोज़िलदिञ्), of a vacillating temper, irresolute, of a hesitating disposition.

razma or **razmāh** (L. 330, 339, 346), see **rāza-māha,** p. 857*a*, l. 32.

razan रज़न् ? f. the night (L.V. 22).

rōzun रोज़ुन् । अवस्थानम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūdᵘ** रूदु, Rām. 904; f. **rūzᵘ** रूज़ू, Rām. 580; 2 p.p. **rōzōv** रोज़ोव्), to remain (cf. **bahāthāna r°,** p. 97*a*, l. 24; **bōrⁱ rōzānⁱ,** p. 118*a*, l. 50; **basta r°,** p. 135*a*, l. 31; **bathi r°,** p. 140*b*, l. 14; **bayěs tal r°,** p. 149*b*, l. 39; **dabanga r°,** p. 184*a*, l. 8; **dyān r°,** p. 268*b*, l. 7; **khaṭith r°,** pp. 423*a*, l. 7; 423*b*, l. 22; **lang r°,** p. 526*b*, l. 10; **manaskār r°,** p. 582*a*, l. 11; **namith r°,** p. 638*a*, l. 27; **nēri r°,** p. 673*b*, l. 48; **pajě-tal r°,** p. 724*a*, l. 24; **pāri r°,** p. 753*b*, l. 36; **pushtas r°,** p. 783*a*, l. 12; **path** or **pata r°,** p. 792*a*, l. 42; p. 793*a*, l. 43; **pětha r°,** p. 795*b*, l. 20; **sakharith r°,** s.v. **sakharun; syodᵘ r°**) (Gr.Gr. 24, 247, 249; Gr.M.; K. 472, 610, 746, 962, 1057, 1067; YZ. 269, 284).

to stop, to halt (cf. **dubari-shāh r°,** p. 184*b*, l. 7; **dōla r°,** p. 211*a*, l. 37; **lari r°,** p. 529*b*, l. 31; **nasti-dōgis-pěth r°,** p. 658*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 204, 212, 246, 249, 250; Śiv. 450, 1323, 1427, 1641, 1645; Rām. 1111; K. 32, 75, 261, 273, 291, 938, 980; H. vii, 9; YZ. 197, 216); to stop, stay in a place (Śiv. 1453, 1600, 1898; Rām. 532, 904, 1092, 1193, 1196, 1360, 1407, etc.; K. 154, 253, 276, 398, 465, 664; H. ii, 9; vii, 18; xii, 1; YZ. 383); to wait (for), await, be kept waiting (for) (cf. **batas r°,** p. 137*b*, l. 30; **shīrith pūrith r°,** s.v. **shērun**) (Rām. 48; K. 149, 193, 643, 654, 1005);

to dwell, live, abide (cf. **bāl r°,** p. 104*a*, l. 8; **nyāra r°,** p. 673*a*, l. 42; **pānas r°,** p. 736*a*, l. 46; **shěran r°; sŏkha r°,** s.v. **sŏkh; samith r°,** s.v. **samun; srŏdi r°,** s.v. **srŏḍᵘ**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 480, 702, 988, 1349, 1570; Rām. 250, 580, 1243, 1619, 1664, etc.; K. 363, 376, 603, 1107; H. vii, 6; xii, 18; K.Pr. 35);

to live, or continue habitually (in a certain condition) (cf. **bāzě-pěṭh r°,** p. 153*a*, l. 10; **mīlith r°,** p. 569*a*, l. 2; **pākh r°,** p. 726*a*, l. 5; **pratsaras r°,**

p. 771b, l. 33; **pyāla hĕth r°**, p. 814a, l. 25; **shēki r°**, s.v. **shēkh 2**; **sĕka r°**; **sŏra r°**, s.v. **sŏr**; **satas-pĕth r°**, s.v. **sath 1**) (Śiv. 422, 587, 630, 827, 876, 897, 986, 1015–6, 1021, 1239, 1350, 1485, 1689, 1696, 1802–3, 1806, 1812, 1822, 1839; Rām. 240, 382, 689, 870, 886, 1066, etc.; K. 793, 969; H. vii, 23);

to continue (cf. **āsh rōzüñᵘ**, p. 47a, l. 49; **badith rōzun**, p. 87a, l. 13; **brōtsᵘ r°**, p. 127b, l. 39; **brāth rōzüñᵘ**, p. 127b, l. 35; **bayĕ r°**, p. 148b, l. 26; **dakha r°**, p. 205b, l. 43; **danjĕ r°**, p. 226a, l. 14; **danja r°**, p. 227b, l. 7; **hĕkᵃth rōzüñᵘ**, p. 329b, l. 38; **hōsh r°**, p. 353a, l. 12; **khara r°**, p. 408b, l. 22; **lïn r°**, p. 525a, l. 41; **lay rōzüñᵘ**, p. 543a, l. 19; **layĕ r°**, p. 543a, l. 22; **magar r°**, p. 552b, l. 23; **mani r°**, p. 572b, l. 11; **pāma rōzañĕ**, p. 733b, l. 6; **parda r°**, p. 756b, l. 6; **prasan r°**, p. 767b, l. 39; **rōchⁱ r°**, p. 824a, l. 19; **rōzⁱ r°**, p. 858a, l. 19; **rōzdār r°**, p. 858a, l. 45; **shŏngith shāph r°**, s.v. **shŏngun**; **sŏkhĕth r°**; **sŏrith r°**, s.v. **sŏrun**; **sōth r°**) (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 106, 276, 375, 584, 596, 876, 1598, 1775; Rām. 11, 171, 198, 683, 723, 1246, 1711; K. 74, 78, 336, 499, 511, 864, 1036; H. i, 5; x, 1, 3, 6, 8; YZ. 260; K.Pr. 12 *rodum* for *rūdum*); to remain unchanged, persist, endure (cf. **niyĕth rōzüñᵘ**, p. 674b, l. 9; **phikir rōzüñᵘ**, p. 690b, l. 23; **phirun r°**, p. 707b, l. 5; **pūrᵘ r°**, p. 755b, l. 2; **priwa rozañĕ**, p. 772a, l. 23; **rāy rōzüñᵘ**, p. 854b, l. 17; **shŏd rōzun**; **shig rozüñᵘ**; **shĕkh rōzun**, s.v. **shĕkh 2**; **shēyĕ shēkh rōzüñᵘ**, s.v. **shēkh 2**; **shĕl rōzun**; **shĕyĕ r°**, s.v. **shāy**; **sumᵃran rōzüñᵘ**; **sŏr rōzun**) (Śiv. 128, 189, 284, 327, 329, 348, 491–2, 738, 844, 935, 1277, 1540, 1582, 1651; Rām. 30, 509, 533, 660–1, 761, 803, 858, etc.; K. 69, 263, 1091, 1113; YZ. 72, 204; K.Pr. 178, 243); (of the mind or feelings) to remain unmoved, not to be enraged or agitated (K. 279, 1057); (to be put into a certain condition and) to remain (in it) (cf. **nākh dōla r°**, p. 629a, l. 50; **sütsᵘ r°**, s.v. **sath 2**) (Rām. 146; K. 273; H. xii, 15);

to continue alive, go on living, survive (from some illness, or the like) (K. 804, YZ. 246); to be left, to remain behind, to be left over and above, survive (cf. **bōkⁱ r°**, p. 98b, l. 30; **dāg r°**, p. 194a, l. 11; **dam r°**, p. 216b, l. 19; **gōr r°**, p. 297b, l. 12; **nĕb r°**, p. 619b, l. 24; **nishāna r°**, p. 656b, l. 32; **phih r°**, p. 686a, l. 39; **pharkh rozüñᵘ**, p. 704b, l. 19; **pali rōzun**, p. 730a, l. 39; **sār r°**; **srah r°**; **sarmāyĕ r°**; **sūrath r°**) (L.V. 2, 67; Śiv. 55, 1650, 1671, 1824; Rām. 13, 1114, 1379, 1392, 1459, 1520, 1660, etc.; K. 45; H. vii, 20; YZ. 42); to (remain behind, and) be all that is left (cf. **nām rōzānⁱ**, p. 636, l. 5) (Śiv. 1658; K. 563, 660, 761; H. xii, 23); to remain (concealed), keep oneself hidden (cf. **shēkani r°**, s.v. **shēkun**) (L.V. 44; Rām. 496, 502, 728, 838, 955, 1007, etc.; K. 7, 811).

This verb is often used in a sense that is practically an intransitive or passive counterpart of the verb **raṭun**, to take hold of, as in **dŏd raṭun**, to stop the flow of milk, **dŏd rōzun**, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188a, ll. 36, 37. For further examples, see under **raṭun**, p. 850b, l. 15 ff.

rūdᵘ-motᵘ रूदु-मतु । स्थितिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **rūzᵘ-mütsᵘ** रूज़ु-मच़ू), that which has remained, continued, etc., as ab. (cf. **danjĕ r°**, p. 226a, l. 11; **nam tal r°**, p. 635b, l. 14; **pajĕ-tal r°**, p. 724a, l. 20) (Rām. 761; K. 5; H. i, 5; xii, 23).

rūzith gatshun रूज़िथ गछ़ुन् । अवशिष्टतया स्थितिः निरुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to remain over and above, to be saved up (day by day out of daily expenditure); (of a disease) to become chronic, permanent (cf. **pōr r° g°**, p. 753b, l. 21); to be suddenly compelled to stop (when doing something) (cf. **atha r° g°**, p. 66a, l. 33) (Śiv. 1451).

rūzⁱna रूज़िन (cf. روزينه) । भोज्यार्थतण्डुलाद्यन्नम् m. the amount of rice or other grain, taken with one during absence from home or the like, viaticum, ration. **-mŏth** -म्वठ । अल्पमात्रतण्डुलाद्यन्नम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏthi** -म्वठि), a fistful of ration, enough food for a couple of meals or so for one person. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । तण्डुलाद्यन्नसमूहः m. all the grain which a traveller takes with him as food for his journey.

rŏzanāwun रोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rŏzanowᵘ** रोज़नोवु), to cause to stop, to stop, cause to remain (El.).

rāzar राज़र् । दैर्घ्यम् m. too great length, excessive length in comparison with width. Cf. **rad 2.**

rāzasī राज़सी । राजसंपत् f. empire, kingship, royalty ruling, governing (Gr.M.); the accompaniments of royalty (wealth, servants, generosity, power, and so on) (Śiv. 1285, 1822); kingdom (El.). **—karüñᵘ** —करुञ़् m.inf. to govern (Gr.M.).

rāzasūy राज़सूय m. a coronation festival (at which a great sacrifice is performed) carried out in token of a monarch's universal sovereignty (K. 1001, 1070).

rōzawunᵘ रोज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **rōzavüñᵘ** रोज़वञ़्), one who remains etc., see **rōzun**; one who continues (in a certain condition) (Śiv. 1198).

rōzawañ रोज़वञ़् f. wages for remaining (Gr.Gr. 129).

razöyⁱ रज़ायि رضائي । नीशारविशेषः a wadded quilt, a coloured coverlet.

S स् س. SH श् ष् ش.

s स् س. The Kāshmīrī dental sibilant. The sixteenth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirty-second (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the thirty-fifth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the eighteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for character स is **süssö**. The letter is sounded like the *s* in the English word 'sin'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *s* ث (*sē*) and *s* ص (*ṣād*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occur only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases they are both pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary *s*.

The palatal sibilant is **sh** श ش, which is the thirtieth (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the thirty-third) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the nineteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for the character श is **shĕkar-shö**. It is sounded like *sh* in the English word 'shell'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Sanskrit letter *ṣ* ष्, which, in Kāshmīrī, is written by Pandits in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, in speaking Kāshmīrī, it is pronounced like **sh**. Thus, the word **pōsh** पोश्, a flower, is often written पोष् by Pandits because of the existence of the letter *ṣ* ष् in the Sanskrit word *puṣpa-* पुष्प with the same meaning. The Kāshmīrīs call this letter ष् '**phörⁱ-shö**'.

These sibilants, **s** and **sh**, are liable to various changes in Ksh., the principal of which will here be mentioned. When **sh** represents a single (i.e. non-conjunct) Sanskrit *ś* or *ṣ*, the *ś* or *ṣ* when taken into Kāshmīrī, in the first place becomes **h**. Thus, Skt. *śāka-*, a vegetable, becomes Ksh. **hāk-**; Skt. *śirah*, a head, > Ksh. **hir**; Skt. *laśuna-*, garlic, > Ksh. **rahun**; Skt. *viṁśati-*, twenty, > Ksh. **wuh**; √*upaviś-*, sit, > √**bĕh-**; √*piṣ-*, grind, > √**pih-**; *viṣa-*, poison, > **vĕh**; *pārśva-*, a rib, > (through **pāśa-*) **pāh-**; *drādaśi*, the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight, > **bāh**; *praśasta-*, good, *prahasta-*, > *phraasta-*, > *phrayasta-*, > Ksh. **phrēst-** (see **phryūstᵘ**); and so on for many others.

While Skt. *ś* and *ṣ* thus become Ksh. **h**, it appears that the dental *s* does not undergo this change. The word **shwās** or **shāh**, breath (Skt. *śvāsa-*), is only an apparent exception to this statement. If we compare the word with the Aryan *šuši*, Avesta *suši*, a lung, we see that it is an example of the fact that Kāshmīrī is not, like the Indo-Aryan languages, descended from Sanskrit, but from an earlier Aryan dialect which in some respects is akin to Eranian. Instead of being descended from the Sanskrit *śvāsa-*, the word must come from some Aryan dialect in which the word was **svāsa-*, or something of the sort.

When this Kāshmīrī **h**, derived from *ś* or *ṣ*, is followed by **y**, **ĕ**, or **ü-mātrā**, it reverts to its original sibilant sound, and becomes again **sh**. Thus, the second past participle of the √**pih-**, given above, is **pishyōv**, not **pihyōv**, and the feminine plural of **pyuhᵘ**, its first past participle, is **pishĕ**, not **pihĕ**. So, the oblique singular of **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day, is **böshᵘ**, not **böhᵘ**.

The above cases, in which *ś* or *ṣ* has become **h**, are all instances in which the original sibilant has been standing alone. If, on the other hand, it forms part of an original conjunct consonant, the sibilant is preserved, and is not changed to **h**. Thus, the Skt. *śruva-*, a ladle, becomes Ksh. **shrŏv**; and Skt. *śloka-*, a verse, becomes Ksh. **shrūk-**.

A further stage in this development is the frequent occurrence of pairs of words, in which one word has a single sibilant, and the other has a sibilant combined with a semi-vowel such as **r** or **w**. This occurs even when the semi-vowel is not original, as in Ksh. **shrōts-** or **shōts-**, purity, compared with the Skt. *śauca-*. Other examples are:— **shrāṭh** or **shāṭh**, a sandbank; **shrôṭhᵘ** or **shôṭhᵘ**, a corpse; **shriṭhun** or **shiṭhun**, to be congealed; so, with **s**, we have:— **srŏgᵘ** or **sŏgᵘ**, cheap; **swāl** or **sāl**, an invitation; **swās** or **sās**, ashes.

In pairs of words such as the above, moreover, **sh** and **s** are frequently interchanged. Thus, **shrônᵘ** or **srônᵘ**, moist; **shranḍa** or **sranḍa**, a bull (Skt. *ṣaṇḍa-*, in which there is no *r*); **shrünḍᵘ** or **srünḍᵘ**, a casket; **shrŏng** or **srŏng** (Skt. *suruṅga-*), a mine; **shranz** or **sranz**, tongs; **shrav** or **srav**, a

pinhole; **shrawun** or **srawun**, to ooze; and **shrukun** or **sukun**, to force into. In Ksh. **sikanj**, for Persian *shikanja*, a clamp, we have an apparent change of *sh* to **s**; but a reference to the Avesta √*skand-*, from which it is derived, shows that the Kāshmīrī word is not borrowed from Persian, but is descended from an Aryan dialect which has preserved the original *s*, while Persian has changed the original *s* to *sh*.

The Sanskrit conjunct *sn* optionally becomes **sr** (**shr**) in Kāshmīrī. Thus, Ksh. **shrān, srān,** or **snān,** bathing, (Skt. *snāna-*); **srĕh** or **snĕh,** love, (Skt. *snēha-*). With these compare the **shrūk-** < *ślōka-*, given above.

As explained s.v. **ĕ** (p. 3*a*, ll. 39 ff.), the inherent vowel of the letter **sh** is **ĕ**, not **a**, so that ग्ग must be transliterated **shĕ,** not **sha.** Kāshmīrīs consider that the sound of the letter **y** is inherent in **sh,** so that they write indifferently ग्ग or स्य, each of which represents the same sound, viz. **shĕ.** In this way, the first past participles of **shēkun,** to doubt, and of **shērun,** to arrange, are, respectively, **shyūkᵘ** and **shyūrᵘ**, but they are quite commonly written **shūkᵘ** and **shūrᵘ**.

sa 1 स, see **tih.**

sa 2 स or (among Hindūs) **सा sö** interj., a contraction of **söhib,** Sir, used in polite address by a man to a man. It is the equivalent of the Hindī *jī*, and is appended as a kind of vocative suffix, with or without a preceding interjection, as in **nārān sö, hē nārān sö,** or **he nārān juv sö,** all equivalent to 'Nārān!' used respectfully, as if we should say 'Nārān, Sir!' (cf. **kotᵘ-sa,** p. 484*a*, l. 41; **ada-sö** or **ada-kyā-sö,** yes, Sir, p. 13*a*, ll. 45, 50; **āhan-sö,** id., p. 18*a*, l. 5) (El. *sa, sah*; Gr.Gr. 96; Gr.M.; L. 279, *sa*) so **ha-sa** (p. 351*b*, l. 42) and **ha-sö** (ib.), **hata-sa** or **hata-sö** (p. 355*b*, l. 11), and **hata sö-hē** (ib., l. 12) (H. ii, 4, 9; x, 1, 2, 5, etc.; xii, 1, 10).

With a prohibitive particle, we have **ma-sö** or **ma-sa,** do not, Sir (p. 547*a*, l. 27). (Rām. 1342)

Used also as a respectful interrogative suffix (Gr.Gr. 181; YZ. 494, 568). Cf. **söb.**

sai, sái, see **say 2.**

sáó, see **sôwᵘ 1.**

sau (? spelling and gender) robbery (L. 463).

sŏ 1 स्व or **su सु** a common prefix borrowed from Skt. signifying 'well', 'good', etc., as in (e.g.) **sŏ-shīl,** well-mannered. Words with this prefix will be found in their alphabetical order. Its opposite is **kŏ** or **ku,** q.v.

sŏ 2 स्व, see **swa.**

só,e, soi, sooi, see **sŏy 2.**

sö सा, see **sa 2.**

suí, see **sŏy 2.**

sab सब् or **sabā सबा । सभा** f. an assembly, council, conclave (cf. **darma-sabā,** p. 244*b*, l. 47; **potᵘ sab,** p. 787*b*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1570, *sab*; 65, 960, 1070, 1485, *sabā*); a public audience, levée; an invited festal assembly, at which food, etc., are distributed (Śiv. 1072, *sab*; 1857, *sabā*; K. 710, 894, 908, 987–8, 995–7, 1053, 1055, 1060); a learned society or the like (Gr.M.). **—dinᵘ —दिन्** । पङ्क्तिस्थसभ्येषु भोजनवितरणम् f.inf. to distribute food at such an assembly. **—hōrūnᵘ —होरुन्** । सभ्यजनाभ्यर्हणसमापनम् f.inf. to carry out and complete the feeding at such a festal assembly. **—rab mēlun —रब् मेलुन्** । शुद्धाशुद्धाचारापगमः m.inf. an assembly (of high-caste people) and mud to be united, i.e. non-discrimination between high caste and low caste to occur, eating together of such high and low castes, against rules of caste, or the like, to occur.

saba-bal सब-बल् । सभास्थानम् m. a meeting place, the place where a conclave assembles; a place where a wedding dinner party is carried on (Gr.Gr. 165).

sabi bĕhun सबि ब्यह्न् । पङ्क्तिमध्ये भोजनाय स्थानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to take one's seat at a festal meal. **-bata -बत । सभोचितभोजनम्** m. the food at such a festival.

sābō साबो, see **söb.**

söb साब (= صاحب) an honorific suffix, as in **rājĕ-söb,** His, or Your, Majesty, H. x, 7, 8; **Khŏdā-Söb,** God, H. iii, 8; x, 5; K.Pr. 61, *sābō*, voc.

suba सुब, i.q. **subᵃh,** q.v.

sabab सबब् سبب m. means, cause, reason, motive (cf. **be-sabab,** p. 132*a*, l. 33) (Gr.M.; H. viii, 5). **bĕ-sabab,** without cause, without reason (Gr.M.).

sababa सबब, sg. obl., used as adv., for (such-and-such) a reason, as in **ami sababa,** for this reason (Gr.M.).

sŏbŏd स्वबुद् । सुबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sŏbŏzᵘ 1 स्वबुज़्,** for 2, see **subŏdᵘ**), good understanding, clear intelligence, sharp discernment (Rām. 16, 1645, 1648).

sŏbŏdᵘ स्वबुद् । सुबुद्धिः adj. (f. **sŏbŏzᵘ 2 स्वबुज़्**), possessing good understanding, very intelligent, of excellent discernment.

sŏbūd स्वबूद् । सुज्ञानम् m. good understanding, good information, good acquired knowledge.

sŏbūdᵘ स्वबूद् । सुज्ञानः adj. (f. **sŏbūdᵘ स्वबूद्**), one who has acquired good knowledge, one who is well-versed or well-taught.

sŏbadrā स्वद्रा or सुभद्रा f. N. of the sister of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), who became the wife of Arjuna (in Skt. *Subhadrā*) (K. 1017).

subadār सुबदार (=صوبه‌دار) m. the governor of a province, viceroy (Śiv. 1798); (in Kashmīr) a district officer (K.Pr. 114); any officer of high rank (K.Pr. 187, *subahdár*).

subᵃh सुबह صبح m. dawn, daybreak, morning (sometimes written **suba** सुब) (cf. **prath subᵃh,** p. 769*a*, l. 34) (El. *subah, subh,* morning from sunrise to 9 o'clock) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 275, 1113, *suba*; Rām. 92, 119, 1257; H. x, 8; xii, 9; K.Pr. 176, 204).

subᵃha सुब्ह adv. from the morning (e.g. in **subᵃha tā shām,** from morn till eve, Rām. 259). **subᵃhai** सुब्है adv. very early in the morning (Gr.Gr. 22).

subᵃhukᵘ सुबह्कु । प्राभातिकः gen. (f. **subᵃhücᵘ** सुबह्चु), of, or belonging to, the early morning (Śiv. 1360, Rām. 439).

subᵃhan सुब्हन् । प्रभातम् m. the early dawn (El. *subhan, subhán*); adv. at early dawn (cf. **az suᵒ,** p. 74*a*, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Rām, 884, 1636; H. x, 11).

subᵃhanukᵘ सुबह्नुकु । प्रातःकालिकः gen. (f. **subᵃhanücᵘ** सुब्हनंचू), of, or belonging to, the early dawn.

subᵃhanas सुब्हनस् । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; H. xii. 12). **—bögⁱ** —बांगि or **—bögin** —बांगिन् । प्रातःकालप्राये adv. at about early dawn.

subᵃhas सुब्हस् । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; Śiv. 332; Rām. 143; H. xii, 5). **prath subᵃhas,** adv. every morning (Gr.M.). **—bögⁱ** —बांगि or **—bögin** —बांगिन् । प्रभातप्राये adv. at about early dawn.

sabakh सबख् سبق m. (sg. dat. **sabakas** सबकस्), a lesson, a lecture, a recitation of lessons (Rām. 97; H. iv, 4; v, 5, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11).

sabīl सबील् سبيل f. a way, road, path, mode, manner of procedure; water, or other drink, given as a pious duty. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । सर्वसाधारणेन निमन्त्रणम् f.inf. to prepare, arrange; (in Ksh.) as a compliment, or pious duty, to issue a general invitation to all and sundry to a dinner or the like.

sāban सावन (= صابون) । चालनी f. (sg. dat. **sābüñᵘ** सावंञू), soap. (According to El., two kinds of soap are manufactured in Kashmīr; one kind from oil, called **tīla-sāban,** which yields a coarse soap, and another kind from fat, called **supēda sāban**) (cf. **sěki sāban gaṭshüñᵘ,** s.v. **sěkh**) (El. *sábun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 190, 202).

sābüñᵘ-gorᵘ सावंञू-गरु m. a soap-maker (El. *sábinyigur*). **-poṭshᵘ** -पंछु । चालनीफेनः m. soap foam, lather, soapsuds. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञ्‌ । चालनीजलम् m. soapy water.

söbun-sāz सोवुन्-साज़् (? **sôbunᵒ** सोवुन॰) m. a soap-maker (El. *sābunsáz*).

sabar सवंर् or **sabᵃr** सव्र् صبر । क्षान्तिः m. patience, self-restraint, endurance, patient suffering, resignation (cf. **be-sabar,** p. 132*a*, l. 35) (Gr.M.). **sabᵃra-kinⁱ** सबर-किनि adv. patiently (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to exercise self-restraint, to practise patience, to be patient, to wait (Rām. 408); to endure, bear up patiently. **—karanwôlᵘ** —करन्वोलु n.ag. (f. **—karanwājěñ** —करन्वाज्यञ्), patient (El.).

sabūr संवूर् صبور । सहनशीलता adj. c.g. patient, enduring; (in Ksh. subst. m.) patience, endurance (K.Pr. 84, 183).

sibürᵘ सीवंरू । कुवाचरणा f. a woman of unpleasing or disgusting appearance or conduct (unpleasing in form, dress, manner of speech, and so on), a hag, a harridan.

söbir सांविर् صابر adj. c.g. patient (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 85, *sābirah*, as proper N.).

söbith सांविथ् (= ثابت) proved, established (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. (Gr.M.).

subūth सुवूथ् (= ثبوت) m. (sg. dat. **subūtas** सुवूतस्), proof, testimony, conviction (Gr.M.).

sŏbāv स्वाव् । शीलः m. nature, innate or peculiar disposition, personal character (Gr.M.; Śiv. 513, 736, 740, 997, 1080, 1144, 1546, 1712, 1904; Rām. 1768; K. 15, 231, 239). **kaṭhini sŏbāwa-sostᵘ,** possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature (Gr.M.).

sŏbāwa-kinⁱ स्वाव-किनि adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.). **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । सुशीलः adj. (f. **-vĕṭsᵘ** -व्यंत्रू), full of (a good) nature, good-tempered, amiable, of a lovable character.

sabawan sāy सबवन् साय् । साधारणोपकारकः m. that which is generally useful, that which is of public benefit.

sabaz सबंज़्, **sabüzᵘ** सबंज़ू or **sabᵃz** سبز adj. c.g. green, verdant, fresh (El.; L. 459; W. 21; Śiv. 500, *sabaz*; 1908, *sabüzᵘ*; Rām. 569, 1097); (as subst. m.), green grass, vegetation (Rām. 1098). **—cāhⁱ** —चाहि or **—cāy** —चाय् f. brick tea (imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb) (K.Pr. 39).

sabza سبزه m. an emerald (El.).

sabzī सबज़ी f. greenness, verdure; greens, potherbs, vegetables (Rām. 1007, 1098, 1495).

söböz[ü] स्वबुज़ू, see **söböd** and **söbọd**[u].

sabzār सबज़ार् (=سبزار) m. a place abounding in verdure, a verdant mead, meadow, lawn, greensward, green (Śiv. 1797).

sā̃ca साँच । आकृतिनिष्पत्त्युपकरणम् m. a mould, matrix.

suc[ü] सुचू, see **sukun.**

söch स्वछ् । सुमूल्यता m. (sg. dat. **söchas** स्वछस्), cheapness, plenty and cheapness, cheapness and abundance (El. *suchh*; YZ. 402, *sôchuh*, obl. sg.; K.Pr. 204, *suchh*). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । परितः सौलभ्यसंभवः m.inf. cheap abundance to occur, general cheapness and plenty to take place.

söchas-kyut[u] स्वछस्-कितु । सौलभ्यकाले adv. at a time of cheapness and plenty.

sōch सोछ् or **sō̃ch** सोँछ् । विचारः, विमर्शः m. (sg. dat. **sōcas** सोचस् or **sō̃cas** सोँचस्), thought, reflection, consideration.

sōcun सोचुन् । विचारणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sōcyōv** सोच्योव्), to consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate.

sucyōv सुच्योव्, see **sukun.**

sad सद् صد card., a hundred (used in Persian phrases). **sad āpharī** सद् आफरीँ صدآفرین interj. a hundred praises! bravo! well done! (Rām. 706, 792).

sada 1, see **sadāh 1.**

sada 2 सद् in the following:— **sada-mond**[u] सद्-मंदु । सद्यो मथितः adj. (f. **-münz**[ü] -मंज़ू), recently or just now churned, or recently produced (as butter etc.) by churning; cf. **mandun.** **-mār** -मार् । सद्योमृतिशोकः m. a very recent death; hence, lamentations or condolences proferred very soon after death. **-mor**[u] -मरु । सद्यो मृतः m. very recently dead. —**marun** —मरुन् । सद्यो मृतिः m.inf. to be very recently dead; lamentations or condolences to be offered immediately after a death. **-pyāv** -प्याव् । प्रथमप्रसवानुवृत्तकर्माचरणम् m. the festival on the occasion of a woman's first child being born. **-pyāv bôg**[u] -प्याव् बोगु । प्रथमप्रसवसुदायः m. the present made on such an occasion. **-pyāv ladun** -प्याव् लदुन् । प्रथमप्रसवार्थसुदायवितरणम् m.inf. to make these presents. **-pyāwal** -प्यावल् । प्रथमप्रसूता f. a woman who has just brought forth her first child. **-pyāy** -प्याय् । सद्यः प्रसवः f. a very recent delivery of a child, a recent confinement; a woman who has just been delivered of her first child (L. 258, *sadh piai*); the festival on the occasion of a woman's first child being born. **-pyāy karün**[ü] -प्याय् करूँ । प्रसवार्थभक्ष्यविभाजनम् f.inf. to distribute sweetmeats on the occasion of a woman's recent delivery (*esp.* of her first child). **-zāv** -ज़ाव् । सद्यो जातः adj. c.g. very recently born (of a child).

sadā 1 सदा adv. always, ever, at all times (Śiv. 422; K. 521, 527). **-shiv** -शिव् m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Skt. *Śiva*) (Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, 600, 633, 658, 727, 880, *et passim*; Rām. 35, 49, 55, 567, 790, 936, 1153, *et passim*). —**sarwadā** —सर्वदा । नित्यदा adv. always, perpetually; continually, without cessation, everlastingly.

sadöy सदोय् or **sadöy**[i] सदोयि । नित्यमेव adv. even continually, perpetually, ever, at all times (El. *sadái*; L.V. 7, *sadöyi*).

sadā 2 صدا, see **sadāh.**

sadā 3, for **sād 2** in the phrase **syod**[u] **sadā,** s.v. **syod**[u], q.v.

sād 1 साद् । आस्वादः m. taste, flavour (cf. **pot**[u] **sād,** p. 787*b*, l. 44) (El., Gr.Gr. 146); relish (for anything), enjoyment (in anything), taste (for anything) (L.V. 45, 90; K.Pr. 94); cf. **swād 1.** **sādas pyon**[u] सादस् प्युनु । स्वोद्वारचिन्तनम् m.inf. to fall into relish, to acquire a taste (for); met. to acquire a relish (for good things), (of one careless in religion, dissipated, or the like) to take to a religious life, to become concerned for one's salvation, to experience conversion.

sād 2 साद् (or, K. 435, **sādu** सादु) । सत्पुरुषः m. a holy man, a saint, ascetic, devotee, sage, *sādhu* (Śiv. 178, 205, 238, 256, 270, 553, 585, 588, 596–7, 812–3, 1305, etc.; Rām. 1492, 1684; K. 435, 1097–8, 1174).

sāda-bith साद-बिठ् । साधुसमाश्रयः f. an assembly of such pious men; the place of their assembly. **-prakrĕth** -प्रक्रथ् f. a holy nature, a virtuous disposition (Śiv. 1350, 1570, 1836). **-sang** -संग् m. association with the holy, virtuous company (Śiv. 245).

sāḍ साड् or (q.v.) **ḍāy** डाय् । सार्धाः adj. pl. (f. **sāḍa** साड), together with (its) half, with one half more. It is used with numerals, beginning with three, and is always prefixed. Thus:— **sāḍ trĕh āna,** three and a half annas; **sāḍ tsor warihy,** four and a half years; **sāḍa shĕh mŏhara** (fem.), six and a half *mohars* (W. 105, *sāḍa*). Cf. **ḍāy.**

sāḍa-sāt[i] साड-संति । दुर्दशा f. a period of seven and a half years (being that occupied by the planet Shĕnashcar, or Saturn, in his revolution); (hence) the evil influence of Saturn; grievous calamity or distress; misfortune, adversity, ill-luck.

sāda साद् ساده । चित्रादिहीनः, सरलस्वभावः adj. c.g. plain, pure; white; unadorned, unmixed; without writing or impression, blank (as paper); candid,

sincere, artless, guileless, open, frank (Rām. 681, K.Pr. 208); senseless (El. *sádah*); simple, ignorant (Rām. 222). **—khrāv —ख्राव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः** f. a patten which is not painted (but ornamented only by carved designs).

sādě साद्य m. that which is to be accomplished, a task (borrowed from the Skt. *sādhya*). Used —° in **sidda-sādě सिद्द-साद्य**, He whose task (whatever it may be) is (always) accomplished, He who is omnipotent, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 153).

said सैद्, see **söd.**

saudā سودا, see **sōdā.**

sěd 1 स्यद् । सिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sězü स्यज़ू**), accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, success (cf. **karma-s°**, p. 471*b*, l. 43) (K. 321, 1040); success, prosperity, welfare (cf. **būta-s°**, p. 141*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1714, 1830); the outcome or result (of a charm or the like) (K. 878); a superhuman power or faculty (there are eight of these) (pl. **sězü**) (in Skt. *siddhi*).

sěd 2 स्यद् (also written **siddh सिद्ध, sědd स्यद्द,** and **sidd सिद्द**) **। संपन्नः, सिद्धः** adj. c.g. accomplished, effected, performed, achieved (Śiv. 1220, 1239, 1335, 1470, 1835, (*sidd*) 153; K. 269, 718, 1010); proved, established (in a court of justice) (Gr.M.); succeeded, successful (Gr.M.; Śiv. 388, *siddh*); perfect, entire, complete (Śiv. 370, 432, 1263); perfected, sanctified (Śiv. 182, 669, 755, 1000); (as subst. m.) a man believed to be of great purity and holiness, and to be characterized by the possession of the eight *siddhis* (see **sěd** 1) (L.V. 91, *siddh*; Śiv. 428, 434, 1337, 1591; (*sěd*) 205, 819; (*sidd*) 597, 1152; Rām. 1491, 1681, 1684; K.Pr. 140, proper N.).

sěda स्यद । सम्यक्संमुखः adj. c.g. facing, in front of (another); an exact match (to another), a pair (to another); (as adv.) straightly; hence, with straight mind, attentively, heedfully, carefully (L.V. 91); cf. **syodu**. **—sěda —स्यद । आभिमुख्येन** adv. as an exact match, exactly matching; face to face (El.). **—syodu —स्यंदु । सम्यक्संमुखीनः** adj. (f. **—sězü —स्यंज़ू**), face to face (with another).

siud, see **syodu.**

söd स्वद् । सुशीलः adj. c.g. virtuous, good, well-behaved; (of an animal) quiet, tame, gentle.

södi स्वदि in **södi wōñu स्वदि वोञु** m. N. of a merchant (in Skt. *Sudarśana*) who was granted a vision of the child Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 240, 1876 ff.).

sōdā सोदा سودا **। पण्यद्रव्यम्** m. goods, wares (of trade), merchandise (esp. such articles as salt, oil, spices, or the like) (H. viii, 9; YZ. 58, *saudā*; K.Pr. 78, 218); trade, trafficking, marketing (El. also *sauda*) (H. iii, 1; v, 10; K.Pr. 153 (*s° nyunu*, to buy goods), 70, 94).

(With suff. of indef. art.) **sōdāh सोदाह्**, a transaction, traffic, bargain or agreement between two or more parties (cf. **dāpi dāpi sōdāh,** p. 233*b*, l. 44; **prithi prithi sōdāh,** p. 771*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.).

sôdu सोद्दु in **dūnu-sôdu**, p. 223*b*, l. 27, i.q. **swād 2,** q.v.

söd सांद् or **said सैद्** (=سید) m. a *Saiyid*, a descendant of Muhammad, a holy man, a saint (El., Gr.Gr. 22).

suda सुद سدہ **। विड्गुलिका** m. an obstruction in the nose, coryza; (pl.) *scybala*, small hard balls into which the fæces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon (in the sg. a single one of these balls).

sūd सूद् سود **। फलम्, कुसीदम्** m. profit, gain (L. 459, *sud*; Śiv. 375, 1812; Rām. 1576; K.Pr. 146, 245, (*sud*) 109); interest, usury (El.). **—nērun —नेरुन् । फलोद्भवः** m.inf. gain to issue, profit to come from anything.

sūda-dyār सूद-द्यार् । कुसीदधनम् m.pl. wealth of usury, money earned by lending money at interest; money increased by lending at interest. **-rostu -रंस्तु । लाभहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüthü -रंछू**), not resulting in any great profit; one whose business is without profit, owing to working on borrowed capital or the like.

sadbarg सद्बर्ग् صدبرگ m.'centfoil', N. of a certain flower (El. ? *Senecio*, also *sadbag*); the Indian marigold.

sadbargī सद्बर्गी صدبرگی f. *Tagetes erecta* (El.).

sadbāv सद्बा(ङ्गा)व् m. pure devotional love, loving trust (L.V. 45).

sědd स्यद्द, sidd सिद्द, see **sěd 2.**

sěddī स्यद्दी or **siddi सिद्दि । सिद्धिः** f. success, prosperity (Gr.M.).

siddi-dātā सिद्दि-दाता । सिद्धिदाता m. a giver of prosperity (Śiv. 1).

siddh सिद्ध, see **sěd 2.**

sādagī सादगी سادگی **। आर्जवम्** f. plainness, absence of ornament, absence of coloured pattern; artlessness, simplicity, openness, frankness, sincerity.

sadgŏn सद्गुन् m. (in Hindū philosophy) the constituent of goodness (in Skt. *sattva-guṇa*), see **gŏn,** p. 288*b*, l. 5, and **razō-gŏn,** p. 857*b*, l. 24 (Śiv. 1019, 1056, 1483, 1865).

sadgŏr सद्गुर् or (Śiv. 1175) **sath-gŏr सथ्-गुर्** m. an excellent spiritual preceptor, a polite form of **gŏr,** q.v. (Śiv. 15 ff., 109, 236, 248, 1752, etc.).

saudāgar سوداگر or **sōdāgār सोदागार् । फलविक्रयिकः** m. a trader, a merchant (El. *sódágar, saudágar*; Gr.M. *saudāgar*; Śiv. 1809, *sōdāgar*; H. iii, 1, 3; v, 11; viii, 9, 10, *sōdāgār*; iii, 3, 4, *sōdāgar*; YZ. 112, *saudāgār*); (in Ksh. esp.) a fruit-seller.

saudāgarī سوداگری or **sōdāgörī सोदागोरी** f. trade (El. *sodāgari*, Gr.M. *saudāgarī*).

sadāh 1 सदाह् or **sadā 2 सदा** صدا । शब्दः m. (pl. dat. (Rām. 1195) **sadahan सदहन्**), voice, tone, cry, call (Śiv. 938); (in Ksh.) a sound, noise (esp. when not articulate) (cf. **khrāvi-s°**, p. 416*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Rām. 123, 1195, 1287; H. viii, 9).

sadāh 2 सदाह् । सप्तदश card. (sg. abl. **sadāhi सदाहि**), seventeen (cf. El. *sadāh*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sadāhi phiri सदाहि फिरि, seventeen times, on seventeen occasions (K. 570, 999). **sadāhan-hond^u^ सदाहन्-हन्दु** । सप्तदशमूल्यादिनियमः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^ü^ -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, seventeen; costing seventeen (rupees, etc.), paid at the rate of seventeen, and so on.

sadöh^i^ सदोहि f. a group of seventeen, a seventeen, the form taken by **sadāh,** seventeen, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in **kāh sadöh^i^ akh hath ta satashīth,** eleven seventeens (are) a hundred and eighty seven (Gr.Gr. 86).

sōdāh सोदाह्, see **sōdā.**

sŏdŏh स्वद्‌ह् । शोभनदिनम् m. a lucky day, a day suitable for a festival; a great day, a festal day occurring at regular intervals (e.g. Christmas day, New Year's day, the *Śivarātri*, and so on). Cf. **sŏdüsh^u^.**

sadahan सदहन्, see **sadāh 1.**

sadöhyum^u^ सदोहिमु । सप्तदशः ord. (**sadöhim^ü^ सदोहिमू**), seventeenth (El. *sadāhyum*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sādāj^i^ सादजि, sādüj^ü^ सादजू, see **sādul^u^.**

sadakh सडख् । सुदृढमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **sadaki सडकि**), a road, highroad, highway (Śiv. 1859). **—nērüñ^ü^ —नेरञ्** । मार्गाविर्भावः f.inf. a road to emerge, an ancient road to be discovered (on a journey), to find an old obliterated road.

sādakh सादख् । उपासकः m. (sg. dat. **sādakas सादकस्**), a magician, one possessed of supernatural powers; esp. of powers gained by worshipping a deity or uttering charms.

södikh सादिख् صادق adj. o.g. sincere (El. *sādik*).

sudakshĕn सुदछन m. N. of a son of the King of Kāśī (Skt. *Sudakṣiṇa*) (K. 875, 882).

sādul^u^ सादुलु । अत्यास्वादः adj. (f. **sādāj^i^ सादजि** or **sādüj^ü^ सादजू**), sweet, pleasant to the taste, savoury, tasty (Gr.Gr. 146); pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming.

södil सादिल् । साधुता f. the conduct of a holy man or saint, or devotee (cf. **sād 2**).

sŏdām स्वदाम् or **sudām सुदाम** m. N. of a Brāhmaṇa, a friend of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Sudāmā*) (Śiv. 702, 1434, 1474; K. 423, 1075–1175; K.Pr. 204).

saidmakār m. a fortune-teller (El.).

sādan सादन् । साधना, लेखनीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **sādani सादनि**), accomplishment, completion, performance, fulfilment; means, contrivance, expedient; a kind of wooden stylus used in former days for obliterating words or making alterations in rough notes or the like; a flux (for melting refractory metals) (cf. **nav-s°**, p. 664*b*, l. 32) (Śiv. 983, 1726).

s^a^ḍun सड्डन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s°ḍ^u^ सड्डु**; 2 p.p. **s^a^jyōv सज्योव्**), to bear, endure, suffer patiently (abuse or the like).

saḍun सडुन् conj. 1, to wish for (El.).

sādun सादुन् । संसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sôd^u^ सोदु**, f. **söz^ü^ सोज़ू**; 2 p.p. **sāzōv साज़ोव्**), to accomplish, carry out, make perfect (cf. **phor^u^ s°**, p. 702*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 129; Śiv. 554, 556, 1062, 1578, 1591, 1656). **sôd^u^-mot^u^ सोदु-मतु** । साधितः, विमृष्टः perf. part. (f. **süz^ü^-müts^ü^ सोज़ू-मंज़ू**), accomplished, perfected, carried out; considered, reflected, pondered over (in this sense, confused with **sūd^u^-mot^u^,** s.v. **sōdun**). **södith mot^u^ सादिथ् मतु** । उन्मत्तताभिनेता adj. (f. **—müts^ü^ —मंज़ू**), 'accomplished mad,' a sane person who pretends to be mad.

sĕdun स्वदुन् । ऋज्वीभवनम्, लाभः, सिद्धीभवनम्, प्रसन्नीभवनम्, संसिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sĕdyōv स्वद्योव्**), to be or become straight, direct, even (El., W. 113, *sidun*); to gain one's object, succeed, become successful (Gr.Gr. 128); success to be obtained; to be freed from disease, recover (from illness); (of an angry person, one excited, or the like) to recover one's temper, become normal, satisfied; to become trained, polite, well mannered. **sĕdyō-mot^u^ स्वद्यो-मतु** । ऋज्वीभूतः, प्राप्तः, संसिद्धः, प्रसन्नीभूतः (f. **sidyē-müts^ü^ सिद्ये-मंज़ू**), become straight; become successful, and so on, as ab.

sōdān^i^ सोंदनि or **sōzüñ^ü^ सोज़ञ्** । यन्त्रविशेषः f. a mason's square (the *sādhani* of Hindōstān).

sōdun सोदुन् । विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sūd^u^ सूदु**, f. **sūd^ü^ सूदू** (not **sūz^ü^**)), to consider, reflect on, ponder over, scrutiny (e.g. opposing arguments, etc.), come to a decision after mature consideration. **sūd^u^-mot^u^ सूदु-मतु** (sometimes wrongly written **sôd^u^-mot^u^ सोदु-मतु,** see **sādun**) । विचारितः perf. part. (f. **sūd^ü^-müts^ü^ सूदू-मंज़ू**), considered, reflected, pondered over. (The f. is **sūd^ü^-müts^ü^,** not **sūz^ü^-müts^ü^,** apparently to avoid confusion with **sūz^ü^-müts^ü^,** sent, see **sōzun.**)

sādanay सादनय् । साधनसामग्री f. materials or the collection of tools for accomplishing any work (Gr.Gr. 129).

sadôr^u **सदोरु । अतिधीरः** adj. (f. **sadör^u** **सदांरू**), endowed with fortitude, full of gravity, constant, firm. Cf. **dör 1.**

sọ̆d^ar **स्वंद्र्** or (Gr.M.) **sudar** **सुदर् । समुद्रः** m. (sg. dat. **sọ̆dras** **स्वंद्रस्**), the sea, ocean (Gr.M.; Śiv. 5, 1191, 1551; K. 491; K.Pr. 46, 155).

sọ̆dra-(sudara-)both^u **स्वंद्र-(सुदर-)वंठु** m. the sea-shore (Gr.M.). **-könz^u** **-कांज़ू । काञ्जिकम** m. a certain spiced dish made from rice water or congee (see **könz^u**) mixed with mustard-seeds, cumin-seeds, ginger, pepper, grape-juice, and other condiments, fermented in the heat of the sun (K.Pr. 14). **-könz^u-** (or **-kānz-**)**pôw^u** **-कांज़्-(-काज़्-)पोवु । काञ्जिककुम्भम्** m. the jar in which this congee is prepared (K.Pr. 26); see **könz^u**. **-pav** **-पव । सामुद्रमार्गः** m. a sea-channel, a narrow channel (suitable for boats) in the sea, a narrow strait.

sōdār^i **सोँदंरि । नालिकाविशेषः** f. a drain through a wall (e.g. for carrying off the waste water of a cook-room, etc.).

sŏdôr^u **स्वदोरु** or **sọ̆dur^u** **स्वंदुरु । सुसंपन्नः, सुस्थितिकः** adj. (f. **sŏdör^u** **स्वदांरू** or **sọ̆d^ür^ü** **स्वंद्रू**), prosperous, affluent, rich (of a person, or, met. of a work, crop, etc.).

sūd^ar **सूदर् । कुसीदिकः** m. (f. **sūdarĕñ** **सूदर्यञ्**, q.v.), a usurer, money-lender. **-bāy** **-बाय । कुसीदिकस्त्री** f. his wife.

sūd^argī **सूदर्गी । कौसीद्यम्** f. the practice of usury.

sŏdarm **स्वदर्म्** m. good virtue, perfect virtue (Rām. 1711).

sadārun **सदारुन । संभरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sadôr^u** **सदोरु**), (of things disarranged) to arrange in order, put in order. Cf. **sandārun.**

sūdarĕñ **सूदर्यञ् । वृद्ध्याजीविनी** f. a female usurer (cf. **sūd^ar**).

sŏdarshĕn **सुदर्शन्** or **sudarshĕn** **सुदर्शन्** m. the N. of Viṣṇu's discus (Śiv. 710; K. 881–2, 1059); N. of a Vidyādar (Skt. *Vidyādhara*) who was cursed by Aṅgiras and changed to a serpent (K. 347).

söd^arwār **सांद्रवार्** adj. c.g. fresh, not stale (Gr.M.).

sūdaröz^u **सूदरांज़ू । वृद्धिजीविका** f. the profession of usury.

sŏdüsh^u **स्वदंशू । शोभनावसरे** adv. on a lucky day, on a day suitable for a festival. Cf. **sŏdŏh.**

sadāshiv **सदाशिव**, see p. 863*b*, l. 5.

sĕdasta **स्वदस्त** سدستہ adj. c.g. three-handed. N. of a certain game (Rām. 1351).

saādath **सआदथ्** سعادت m. (sg. dat. **saādatas** **सआदतस्**), prosperity, good fortune, happiness, felicity; **saādath chum,** there is good fortune to me, i.e. I am happy and ready (to do something) (Śiv. 637).

sĕdath **स्वदथ् । कार्यसिद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **sĕdüts^ü** **स्वदंचू**), success, complete attainment (cf. **dĕka-s^o**, p. 204*b*, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 730, 1092, 1632, 1708, 1718–19; Rām. 1510, 1598); the eight *siddhis* (see **sĕd 1**) (Śiv. 1494).

sadvĕtsār **सद्व्यच़ार्** m. discrimination as to that which is good, good discrimination (Śiv. 331, 1612).

sāday **सादय्** f. accomplishing, carrying out (cf. **mār^i-sāday,** p. 588*a*, l. 27). To be distinguished from **sāday** (Rām. 222), the emph. form of **sāda.**

södyum^u **सांडिमु । सार्धात्मा** ord. (f. **södim^ü** **सांडिमू**), 'one-and-a-halfth', of, or belonging to, one and a half (e.g. the word might be used in counting units, each divided in half).

sāf صاف, see **sāph.**

sāfa صافہ, see **sāpha.**

söfi صاَفی, see **söph^i.**

sūfi صوفی, see **sūph^i 1** and **2.**

safēd سفید, see **saphēd.**

safēda سفیدہ, see **saphēda.**

sefeda, see **sēphēda.**

sufédar, see **saphēdār.**

safha صفحہ, see **sapha.**

safar سفر, see **saphar.**

sifr صفر, see **siphar.**

sifat صفت, see **siphath.**

sag 1 **सग् । सेकः** m. irrigation, watering, scattering or sprinkling water (on a plant or the like) (cf. **atha-s^o**, p. 62*a*, l. 37; **krīr^i-s^o**, p. 475*b*, l. 37; **mūlan drôt^u paṭran sag,** p. 567*a*, l. 49; **naṭ^i-s^o**, p. 660*a*, l. 1; **papa-s^o**, p. 748*b*, l. 23) (El. *sag*, water; Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 929, 1532, 1853; K.Pr. 146, 229). **—dyun^u** **—दिनु । भरणम्** m.inf. to water (Śiv. 1430); met. to support, foster, supply with necessities. **—lagun** **—लगुन । निश्चिन्तम आजीवाप्तिः** m.inf. watering to be experienced; met. to be well supplied with all the necessities of life, to live in comfort and without care. **—thawun** **—थवुन । आजीवनियमनम** m.inf. the fix watering; met. to put (some helpless or friendless person) in the way of earning a secure livelihood.

saga-bor^u **सग-वंरु । सेकद्वारम्** m. the irrigation door, the opening in the side of a garden watering channel, admitting the water to a particular bed. **-jŏy** **-ज्वय् । सेकनालिका** f. (in a garden or the like) the irrigation rivulet, channel, or pipe, for conveying water to the various beds: **-nôr^u** **-नोरु । सेचननालिका** m. (in a garden or the like) a wooden pipe for conveying water underground, or across low ground. **-nör^ü** **-नांरू । सेकनालिका** f. a pipe for conveying water from a well to a field or garden; a kind of

bowl for sprinkling water attached to such a pipe. **-nörij** -नॉरिज् । सेचननालिका f. a pipe or drain for conveying water from high to low ground. **-row**[u] -रॆवु । आलवालम् m. the basin or trench dug round a tree for holding water; a basin or cistern in a garden into which water is led by the irrigation channels. **-wôr**[u] -वोरु । आसेचनकुम्भम् m. a watering-pot.

sag 2 सग् سگ m. a dog (K.Pr. 146).

sāg साग् m. vegetables (El.) i.q. **hākh 1,** q.v. The Hindī word borrowed (cf. *karm sāg*, p. 471*a*, l. 35 and L. 72, 346) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

saga, see **saka.**

sāga-lar साग-लर् । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a necklace composed of beads and pieces of glass or stone at intervals (El.; cf. **sŏn**[i]**-sāga-lar,** s.v. **sŏn 1**).

sā̃g साँग् । अनुरूपकरणम् m. imitation, acting, mimicry, disguise, impersonation (Śiv. 1455); (esp. in Ksh.) (for purposes of deception) imitating sickness, poverty, affliction, fainting, helplessness or the like. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । रूपकाभिनयनम् m.inf. to act a part in a dramatic performance; to imitate sickness, etc., as ab. **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । दम्भसामग्रीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to publish (or spread about) impersonations, to scatter abroad materials for dishonest impersonations; (in order to raise a riot or the like) to display opposition, loss, affliction or the like.

sŏ̃g[u] स्वंगु or (q.v.) **srŏ̃g**[u] स्रुंगु । सुमूल्यः (f. **sŏ̃j**[ü] स्वंजू or **sŏ̃j**[i] स्वंजि), cheap, costing a low price. **sŏ̃g**[u] **shuph**[u] **ta panādār** स्वंगु शुफु त पनादार् । सुमूल्यदार्ढ्यदैर्घ्याद्युपेतः adj. c.g. cheap, strong, and wide and long (of something for sale).

sŏ̃gi mŏluk[u] स्वंगि म्वलुकु । सुमूल्यकः gen. (f. **—mŏlüc**[ü] —म्वलंचू), cheap, low-priced.

sŏ̃j[i] (or **sŏ̃j**[ü]) **milawan** स्वंजि (स्वंजू) मिलवन् । अतिसुलभता f. (sg. dat. **—milaviũñ**[ü] —मिलवंञ्), great cheapness. **—molawan** —म्वलवन् । अतिसौलभ्यम् f. (sg. dat. **—mŏlaviũñ**[ü] —म्वलवंञ्), id.

sŏ̃g[i] सोँगि । अभिनयनशीलः m. a mimic, actor, player; one who (with the object of cheating) pretends sickness, etc. (see **sā̃g**).

sā̃gal साँगल् । अभिनेता c.g. an actor, mimic.

sŏgam स्वगम । सुगमः adj. c.g. easy, not difficult.

sagun 1 सगुन् adj. c.g. and subst. m. that which has properties; the material (as opposed to pure spirit), the material universe (L.V. 1).

sagun 2 सगुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sog**[u] संगु, f. **süj**[ü] संजू), to water, irrigate (a field, garden, etc.) (Śiv. 1853). The causal of this word is **sag**[a]**run** or **saganāwun, sag**[a]**rāwun, saj**[a]**run,** qq.v.; cf. also **saganāwun, sag**[a]**rāwun, saj**[a]**run,** and **sagawun.** **sog**[u]**-mot**[u] संगु-मंतु । आसेचितः perf. part. (f. **süj**[ü]**-müts**[ü] संजू-मंचू), (of a plant or the like) watered, irrigated.

sŏgun स्वगुन् or (q.v.) **srŏgun** स्रुगुन् । सुमूल्यी-(सुलभी-)भवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏgyōv** स्वग्योव्), to become cheap, to fall in price. **sŏgyō-mot**[u] स्वग्यो-मंतु । सुमूल्यीभूतः perf. part. (f. **sŏgyē-müts**[ü] स्वग्ये-मंचू), become cheap.

sŏgand 1 स्वगन्द or **sōgand** सोगन्द or **saugand** सौगंद् । सुगन्धः f. (sg. dat. **sŏgünz**[ü] स्वगंज़्), fragrance, odour, perfume (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47; K. (*so*°) 114, 583, 924); scent, things giving forth scent (K. 973).

sŏgand 2 स्वगन्द् । शोभनगन्धोपेतः adj. c.g. scented, full of odour, fragrant (El. *soyandar*, Gr.M.).

saganāwun सगनावुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saganôw**[u] सगनोवु), to sprinkle, or water, plants; cf. **sagun, sag**[a]**run, sagawun** and **saj**[a]**run. Sagun** is to irrigate a field or the like, but **saganāwun, sag**[a]**run, sagawun,** and **saj**[a]**run** mean to water plants etc.; cf. also **sag**[a]**rāwun. saganôw**[u]**-mot**[u] सगनोवु-मंतु । आसेचितः perf. part. (f. **saganöv**[ü]**-müts**[ü] सगनांवू-मंचू) (of a plant) sprinkled, irrigated.

sŏganzār स्वगज़ार् । सौगन्ध्यम् m. fragrance, odour, perfume.

sŏg[a]**ñār** स्वगञार् or (q.v.) **srŏg**[a]**ñār** स्रुगञार् । वृष्टिनिरोधेनाभ्रप्रसन्नता m. clearness of the sky on the stoppage of the rain and snow (resulting in cheapness of food).

sāgar सागर् m. the ocean, the sea (cf. **bawa-s°,** p. 146*b*, l. 12; **gangā-s°,** p. 292*a*, ll. 21, 23) (Śiv. 1774; *dayā-s°*, an ocean of mercy, 189, 628, 1585; *gangā-s°*, 1096, 1150; *vēda-s°*, the ocean of the Vēdas, 50, 109, 851, 1169; K., *khīra-s°*, 14).

sag[a]**run** संग्रुन् । सेचनम्, प्रोत्साहनम् m. (1 p.p. **sag**[o]**r**[u] संग्रु), to sprinkle, irrigate (plants in a garden, or the like); met. to encourage, give help, reassure, incite, stimulate, urge on; cf. **sag**[a]**rāwun. sag**[o]**r**[u]**-mot**[u] संग्रु-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. **sag**[ü]**r**[ü]**-müts**[ü] संग्रू-मंचू), sprinkled, irrigated (by some one); encouraged, reassured.

sā̃garan साँगरन् । स्त्यानतया काठिन्यापत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **sā̃gariũñ**[ü] साँगरंञ्), the condition of having become congealed, congelation, coagulation, petrifaction, being frozen solid.

sā̃garun साँगरुन् । स्त्यानतया कठिनीभवनम्, विशरणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sā̃garyōv** साँगर्योव्), to become congealed, petrified, to be frozen solid; to become dry and hard (by neglect or the like) and so to become useless. **sā̃garyō-mot**[u] साँगर्यो-मंतु । स्त्यानीभूतः, विशीर्णः perf. part. (f. **sā̃garyē-müts**[ü] साँगर्ये-मंचू), congealed, frozen solid; gone dry and hard as ab.

sǫ̆gᵃran स्वंग्रन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sǫ̆gᵃrüñᵘ** स्वंग्रंञ्), the making a thing cheap and plentiful; making (something) a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, or by making it unfashionable, etc.), depreciation, disparagement.

sǫ̆gᵃrun स्वंग्रुन् । अल्पमूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (**sǫ̆gᵒrᵘ** स्वंगु्) to make a thing cheap and plenty; to cause a thing to become a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, making it unfashionable or the like), to depreciate, disparage. Cf. **sǫ̆gᵃrāwun.**

sõgᵃran सँग्रन् । काठिन्यापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **sõgᵃrüñᵘ** सँग्रंञ्), the causing a thing to become congealed or coagulated; letting a thing (by neglect) become dry and hard.

sǫ̆grīv स्वग्रीव् or **sugrīv** सुग्रीव् m. 'well-necked', N. of a monkey-chief (in Skt. *Sugrīva*). He was cruelly treated by his brother Vāli. Rāma killed Vāli and installed Sugrīva on his throne. In return Sugrīva, with his army of monkeys helped Rāma to recover Sītā (Śiv. 704; Rām. 39, 452 ff., 477, 481 ff., 747, 749, 833, 856, 916, 925, 928, etc.).

sagᵃrāwun संग्रावुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (**sagᵃrôwᵘ** संग्रोवु्), met. to incite, animate, stimulate (to an action), encourage, urge on; cf. **sagun, saganāwun, sagᵃrun. sagᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** संग्रोवु्-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. **sagᵃrövᵘ-müťsᵘ** संग्रांवू-मंच्), incited, encouraged, etc., as ab.

sǫ̆gᵃrāwun स्वंग्रावुन् or (q.v.) **srǫ̆gᵃrāwun** स्वंग्रावुन् । सुलभीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sǫ̆gᵃrôwᵘ** स्वंग्रोवु्), to make cheap, to cheapen, to fix a fair price; to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage; cf. **sǫ̆gᵃrun** and **sǫ̆jᵃrāwun.**

sõgᵃrāwun सँग्रावुन् । काठिन्यापादनाद्विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sõgᵃrôwᵘ** सँग्रोवु्), to cause a thing to become congealed; to cause it to become dry and hard (by neglect, or the like).

sagawun सगवुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sagowᵘ** सगवु्), to sprinkle water on (a plant, or the like), to water (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **sagun, sagᵃrāwun,** etc., as there quoted. **sagowᵘ-motᵘ** सगवु्-मंतु । आसिक्तः perf. part. (f. **sagüvᵘ-müťsᵘ** सगंवू-मंच्), irrigated, watered, sprinkled with water (on a plant).

sǫ̆gay स्वगय् । सुमूल्यत्वम् f. cheapness; (of something formerly expensive) the becoming cheap, the becoming a drug in the market.

sh श्, ष् ش, see **s.**

shā शा *interj. indicating great respect, and used only to a superior, i.q.* **shāh 1,** *q.v.* (*Śiv. 329, 599; Rām. 1396*).

shāī in **chapan-shāī** (*p. 164a, l. 20*), i.q. **shāy** q.v.

shái, see **shĕy.**

shĕ- श- or **shi-** शि- in **shĕ-(shi-)khorᵘ, shĕ-(shi-)trokᵘ,** etc.; see **shĕh.**

shö शां, see **shĕkar-shö,** s.v. **shĕkar.**

sᵃh सह्, sometimes written **sᵘh** सूह् । सिंहः m. (f. **sīmiñ** सीमिञ्, q.v.), a lion (cf. **dangⁱ-sᵃh,** p. 226b, l. 44; **khar-sᵃh,** p. 407a, l. 31; **pādar-sᵃh,** p. 682b, l. 7; **shīnuwᵘ-sᵃh,** s.v. **shīnuwᵘ**) (Śiv. 1854; Rām. 16, 96, 807, 862, 971, 1108d, 1301, 1332, 1630; K. 222, 661, 673–4, 678; K.Pr. 30, 49, 64, 172, 215); a tiger (El. *sah, suh*; Gr.M.); a leopard (Gr.M.; L. 109 *suh*, *Felis pardus*; K.Pr. 249). In modern Ksh. the word apparently means only 'leopard', lions or tigers not being found in the Valley. In Rām. the word probably means 'lion'. Cf. **simh.**

sᵃha-gǫ̆ph सह-ग्वफ् । सिंहगुहा f. (sg. dat. **gǫ̆phi** ग्वफि), a lion's den. **-grazun** -ग्रज़ुन् । सिंहगर्जितम् m. (sg. dat. **-grazanas** -ग्रज़नस्), a lion's roar. **-gõťsh** -गोँछ् । सिंहमुखकेशः f. (sg. dat. **gõťshi** गोँछि), the lion's whiskers; met. the bristly bitter leaves of a certain plant. **-musla** -मुसल । सिंहचर्म m. a lion's skin (Śiv. 816, 894 (in both *-musala*)). **-nam** -नम । सिंहनखः m. a tiger's claw. **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु । सिंहशावः m. a tiger's whelp; met. a brave intelligent boy.

sahā सहा । सहायः adj. c.g. a helper, that which helps (whether person, thing, thought, quality, or what not) (Śiv. 1898, Rām. 1062).

sahī सही (or **sahīh** صحیح) adj. c.g. healthy, sound; whole, entire, perfect; real, true, genuine; right, just, proper; correct, accurate, authentic; (as subst. f.) attestation, signature (El., Gr.M.); (as interj.) all right! yes! (K.Pr. 194, *sahīh*). **—gaťshun** —गछुन् । निश्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to become confirmed, substantiated, certain. **—karun** —करुन् । सिद्धान्तविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to make well, cure, set right; to complete, finish, perfect; to render valid, substantiate, verify, establish. **—pöṭhin** —पांठिन् । निश्चयेन adv. exactly, precisely, certainly. **—pöṭhⁱ** —पांठि or

sĕh स्यह् سه card. three (K.Pr. 176), a borrowed Persian form.

sih सिह् । गोसंचारणशब्दः onomat. m. the cry used in tending or driving cattle.

sŏh स्वह्, **suh** सुह्, see **tih.**

sohᵘ संहु m. a banker, a money-lender (L.V. 27).

shĕb शब् شب m. night (cf. **nĕsph shĕb** and **nĕsph shĕban,** p. 658a, ll. 29, 30) (Śiv. 198, K.Pr. 176). **-nam** -नम شبنم m. dew (El. *shabnam*; L. 459; Śiv. 167, 255, 267, 325, 334, 367, 1818; K.Pr. 180); cf. **lav 3. -rang** -रंग् شبرنگ । अतिपटुः adj. c.g. dusky, dark-coloured; (of a horse) black; (in Ksh.) very

smart, very cunning, very artful (esp. applied to a boy). -rangī -रंगी شبرنگی । अतिपाटवम् f. smartness, cunning, artfulness (esp. of a boy).

shĕban शबन् adv. at night (Śiv. 1661).

shĕbī शबी f. a small band adorned with beads and worn by Musalmān women (El. *shabi*).

shŏb श्यब् । शुभम् m. auspiciousness, good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 496); (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation, tranquillity; mercy (El.). —gatshun —गछुन् । शान्तिसंभवः m.inf. good fortune to happen; (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation to be experienced. —karun —करुन् । आरोग्याप्तिः m.inf. to experience recovery from severe illness, to become completely well.

shŏba-sostᵘ श्यब-संस्तु । शुभसंपन्नः adj. (f. -sütshᵘ -संछू), full of good fortune, producing fortunate results.

shŏba श्यब adj. c.g. auspicious, fortunate, giving happiness (Śiv. 224, 228, 238, 242, 782, 979, 1038, 1045, 1410, 1748; Rām. 38; K. 3, 55, 58, 932, 970, etc.). —dŏh —द्वह । उत्सवाहः m. a lucky day, a day on which undertakings will be successful; the date of some great festival or the like, the date on which it occurs (e.g. our 25th December or Christmas day). —kömᵘ —कांमू । मङ्गलकर्म f. a propitious action, an action having fortunate results. —tsaran —चरन् m. a foot that brings prosperity (used in humble address to its owner) (Śiv. 156, 987).

shūb शूब् or shūbā शूबा । शोभा f. splendour, elegance, grace, loveliness (Śiv. (*shūb*) 581; (*shūbā*) 839, 944, 1242; K. (°*bā*) 1047, (°*b*) 1115); a piece of beauty, a beautiful thing (K.Pr. 17). —anüñᵘ —अनंञू । सुशोभापादनम् f.inf. to bring elegance (to a person, thing, or action), to render elegant, beautify, make refined. —niñᵘ —निञू । शोभाहानिः f.inf. elegance or beauty to be lost, to lose refinement. —yiñᵘ —यिञू । शोभाधिगमः f.inf. elegance or beauty to come, to become beautified, to become refined.

shūba-wônᵘ शूब-वोनु adj. (f. shūba-wöñᵘ शूब-वांञू), possessing beauty, adorned (L.V. 52); cf. shūbawunᵘ. shūbi-rosᵘ शूबि-रंसु or -rostᵘ -रंस्तु । शोभारहितः, अयोग्यतया adj. (f. -rüshᵘ -रंछू), wanting in beauty, inelegant, wanting in refinement; as adv. unsuitably, unfairly (u.w. vbs. of arranging, dividing, etc.). -sosᵘ -संसु or -sostᵘ -संस्तु । शोभासंपन्नः adj. (f. -sütshᵘ -संछू), full of beauty, full of elegance, refined.

sāhĕb साह्यब् or söhib सांहिब् صاحب m. a companion, associate, comrade; possessor, owner, master (YZ. 380); a person spoken of with respect, a lord, a great man; a gentleman, a European gentleman (Gr.M.; H. xi, 20); a title of respect equivalent to the English 'Mr.' (Gr.M.; H. xi (*title*)); the Master, the Supreme Deity, God (Śiv. 1796; H. iv, 4, 5; ix, 3; K.Pr. 48, 183, 210). söhib-ĕ-āgāh सांहिबि आगाह صاحب آگاہ m. an intelligent master, a master of recondite learning, a profound magician (H. ii, 9). söhib-ĕ-hōsh सांहिबि-होश صاحب ہوش a master of discrimination, a rational person (Śiv. 1720). söhib-kār सांहिब्-कार् (= صاحب کار) m. a master of work, (of God) He who has uncontrolled authority, the Omnipotent (Śiv. 1796); söhib-ĕ-kitāb सांहिबि किताब् صاحب کتاب m. a master of books, a famous author (H. x, 13). söhib-zāda सांहिब्-ज़ाद صاحب زاده m. a young gentleman; a prince, a son of a king (Rām. 447, K.Pr. 184); a spoilt child, a greenhorn (Rām. 487).

söhibī सांहिबी صاحبی f. rule, command, sway, influence (cf. cashma-sö°, p. 177*a*, l. 10).

shĕbd शब्द् m. a sound (cf. gumbaz-sh°, p. 287*a*, l. 34) (Śiv. 736, 986, 998, 1389, 1439, 1526; K. 56, 111, 493–5, 562, 1009); a word (El. *shabid*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 307, 782–3, 1263, 1655–6, 1660, 1729, 1756, 1766, 1789, 1827, 1868, 1882; Rām. 1731); a word in a dictionary (Gr.M.); a short statement, phrase, formula (Śiv. 1814; Rām. 43, 180).

shĕbda-brahm शब्द-ब्रह्म m. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit; the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1850).

shūbidār शूबिदार् । सुशोभः adj. c.g. beautiful, elegant, refined (Śiv. 580, 1079, 1789).

shubān شبان m. a shepherd, pastor.

shuböni شبانی f. a shepherd's functions (El. *shubāni*).

shūbun शूबुन् । शोभनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shūbyōv शूब्योव्), to be beautiful, elegant, refined (El.; Śiv. 436, 467, 469, 475, 985, 1016, 1048, 1255, 1626, 1663; Rām. 1685; K. 59, 219, 590, 925, 927, 929; H. ii, 4, 5; vii, 5, 10; YZ. 11); to be fit, to be proper, to suit, to be worthy (El.; W. 87, *shobun*; Śiv. 581, 710, 909; Rām. 354, 849, 1218; K. 640–1, 672, 907, 1040; H. xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 246). shūbyō-motᵘ शूब्यो-मंतु । शोभामुपगतः, योग्ययोगं गतः perf. part. (f. shūbyē-mütsᵘ शूब्ये-मंचू), become beautiful, become elegant, refined; become fit, proper, suited, become worthy.

shubanáwun (*sic*), conj. 1, to cause to be got ready, to cause to be prepared, to cause to be fitted (El.) ?cf. shūbᵃrāwun and shēranāwun.

shūbᵃran शूबरन् । शोभादानम् f. (sg. dat. shūbᵃrüñᵘ शूबरंञू), making elegant, beautifying, refining.

shūbᵃrun शूबरुन् । शोभादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shūbᵒrᵘ शूबरु), to make elegant, beautify, make refined.

shūbᵃrāwun शूब्राव़न् । शोभायुक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shūbᵃrôwᵘ** शूब्रोव़ु), to make elegant, to beautify, refine; to adorn; met. to adorn (a house) by a gracious visit (K. 520). **shūbᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** शूब्रोव़ु-मतु । शोभामधिगमितः perf. part. (f. **shūbᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** शूब्राव़ू-मंच़ू), (of something inelegant) made elegant, beautified, refined (by some one).

shābāsh शाबाश् شاباش interj. well done! bravo! (El.; Gr.M.; W. 101, also *shāhbāsh*); Śiv. 656 (*shābash*, m.c.), 657 (*shābāsh*); Rām. 1338, 1647; K.Pr. 191, 196).

shĕbit (? incorr. for **shĕbd**) m. an echo (El. *shabit*).

sŏhbath स्वह्बथ् صحبت f. (sg. dat. **sŏhbüṭsᵘ** स्वह्बंच़ू), companionship, society, association (Gr.M.).

shūbawunᵘ शूबवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. **shūbavüñᵘ** शूबवंञ्ञू), beautiful, becoming (El.; Śiv. 1198; K. 85, 984, 927; YZ. 9); worthy, suitable, fit (El.). Cf. **shūba-wônᵘ** (p. 869*a*, l. 38).

shūbay शूबय् f. splendour, beauty, elegance; a good reputation (cf. **dīshĕ-shᵒ**, p. 253*a*, l. 22).

shūbāyĕmān शूबायमान् । सुशोभायुक्तः adj. c.g. splendid, beautiful; elegant, refined.

shōca शोँच m. a wooden spoon (El.). This is the same word as **cōca**, q.v.

shĕchⁱ शेछि । संदेशवाक् f. (with suff. of indef. art. **shĕchāh** शछाह्, K. 855; sg. dat. **shĕchĕ 1** शछ्य), a message, news conveyed by a message, news conveyed by word of mouth (cf. **kānⁱ-shᵒ**, p. 448*b*, l. 25) (El. *shĕch, shich, shichh*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 631, 639, 722; Rām. 1780; K. 104, 358, 379, 402–3, 535, 582, 592, 640, 642–3, 646, 692 etc.; H. x, 3; YZ. 143, 489); a notice (e.g. issued by a court of justice). —**anawunᵘ** —अनवुनु n.ag. (f. —**anavüñᵘ** —अनवंञ्ञू), an apostle, messenger, prophet (El. *shĕch anawun*). **-bŏd** -ब्वद् or **shĕchi-bŏd** शछि-ब्वद् । संदेशनियोगादिकम् f. (sg. dat. **-bŏzᵘ** - ब्वज़ू) news or instructions conveyed by message. —**bōzüñᵘ** —बोज़ंञ्ञू । वार्ता-(शिक्षा-)ज्ञानम् f.inf. to listen to a message, to accept news or instructions by message (Śiv. 697, 802; Rām. 1678); to accept or grasp instructions given directly by a person present. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञ्ञू । वार्ताप्रेषणम् f.inf. to send a message, to send news (Rām. 1143 *h*; K. 404, 580, 645, 1002). —**phērüñᵘ**—फेरंञ्ञू । अपेक्षितवार्ताभिज्ञानम् f.inf. news to return, to receive expected information (from some messenger sent out to inquire). —**paküñᵘ** —पकंञ्ञू । संदेशप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. news to be received gradually, or bit by bit. —**thavüñᵘ** —थवंञ्ञू । संदेशनिधानम् f.inf. to deposit a message, to communicate a message (sent by someone absent). —**wātüñᵘ** —वातंञ्ञू । वार्ताधिगमः f.inf. a message, or instructions, to arrive (Rām. 147).

shĕchi-bŏd शछि-ब्वद् f., see **shĕchⁱ-bŏd**, ab.

shĕchĕ 2 शछ्य, see **shĕṭhᵘ**.

shīcᵘ-müṭsᵘ शीँचू-मंच़ू, **shēcyōv** शेँच्योव्, see **shēkun**.

shād शाद् شاد m. pleased, delighted, joyful, merry (El.; Śiv. 510; Rām. 69, 706, 792, 1303; K. Pr. 196). **shād-u-gamgīn** शादु-गमगीन् شاد و غمگین joyful and (i.e. or) sorrowful (Rām. 24). **shād-mārgⁱ gaṭshun** शाद्-मर्गि गछुन् (cf. شادی مرگ) । अतिहर्षोद्भवेन मोहापत्तिः to die of joy; (in Ksh.) to faint or become insensible through excess of joy.

shãd शाँद्, see **shãnd**.

shĕda शद (? = شدّ) in **shĕda-mada** शद-मद । अतिगर्वः adj. c.g. very proud, very arrogant.

shĕḍ शड् or षड् card. (one of the forms taken by the Skt. word *ṣaṣ*) six, used in the following compounds:— शड्-बल्, m. the power of the six, i.e. the influence of the six items (the planets, etc.) which according to astrologers influence the duration of a person's life. Hence, **shĕḍbala-zātukh** षड्बल-ज़ातुख् । संकलितायुर्दायजन्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-zātakas** -ज़ातकस्), a horoscope of the six powers (affecting a person's life), a horoscope in which is calculated the length of a person's life. **-būlⁱ** -बूलि । पक्षिभाषितम् f. a language formed (at once) by all the six vocal organs, i.e. the language of birds (which is unintelligible to mankind); met. a secret language, an argot (e.g. thieves' Latin), jargon. **-bāshĕ** -बाश । अस्फुटभाषणम् f.pl. infant's babbling, any similar talk. **-môsᵘ** -मोसु । षाण्मासिकश्राद्धम् m. the *śrāddha* or obsequial ceremony performed six months after a person's death; the date of this ceremony.

shĕḍa शड । विटः m. a dissolute fellow, a companion of a courtezan, a harlot's bully.

shŏd 1 श्वद् । शङ्का m. apprehension, anxiety, suspicion; news, tidings, intelligence (esp. when anxiously expected) (K. 533). —**dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । चेतनादानम् m.inf. to warn a person by a sign, to arouse suspicion (in a person's mind). —**hyonᵘ**—ह्योनु । गूढवार्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to take suspicion, to occupy oneself in finding out the truth of suspicion. —**pyonᵘ** —प्योनु । चेतनेन शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. suspicion to fall, to be felt, to attack (a person). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अनुभवे अवस्थानम् m.inf. suspicion to remain, to become an object of suspicion, to become suspicious.

shŏd 2 श्वद् । शुद्धः adj. c.g. pure, clean (Gr.M.); (of intellect) clear, acute, keen (K. 599); uncorrupt, unpolluted, pure, stainless, spotless (Śiv. 162, 1019, 1742, 1752, 1850); faultless, blameless, innocent (Śiv.

182, 239, 755, 1421, 1811); cf. **shọ̆dᵘ**. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make pure (Śiv. 1056); to correct (mistakes in something written), to edit (a book or the like), to correct (proofs or the like) (Gr.M.).

shōda शोद । मदोन्मत्तः m. a debauchee, a slave to intoxicating drugs, a drug-fiend, a sot (cf. **bangi-shᵒ**, p. 113*a*, l. 11; **carsa-shᵒ**, p. 176*b*, l. 19; **gᵃsa-shᵒ**, p. 307*a*, l. 26; **lōda-shᵒ**, p. 508*b*, l. 41; **nāsti-shᵒ**, p. 659*a*, l. 12; **phrika-shᵒ**, p. 704*a*, l. 15); met. intoxicated with delusion, mad (Śiv. 69); cf. Hindī *shuhadā*. **-bükhᵘrᵘ -वंखूरू** । मदमत्तप्रलपितम f. a sot's babblings. **-tütᵘrᵘ -तंतूरू** । मदोन्मत्तमोहः f. the delusions or delirium of a sot (esp. when caused by craving for his accustomed drug of which he is deprived). **-wān -वान्** । मदमत्तसमाजसंश्रयः m. a place where sots congregate, e.g. an opium-den.

shödⁱ शांदि (=شادي) । अत्युत्सवः f. rejoicing, festivity (*ba-shödi* بشادي, by means of festivity, in token of festival, with public rejoicing, Rām. 89, 1554); esp. the festivities at a wedding; joy, happiness (Rām. 24, K.Pr. 13). **—barüñᵘ —बरंञ्** । परोत्सवे हृष्टीभवनम f.inf. to enjoy rejoicings, i.e. to rejoice in sympathy with another's festivities or at the prospect of such (Rām. 673 ff., 1369). **—karüñᵘ —करंञ्** f.inf. to do festivity, to exhibit joy, to rejoice publicly (Rām. 89, 453, 1001, 1679).

shādĕ karañĕ शाद्य करञ । अत्यामोदप्रवर्तना f. pl. inf. to make festival, hold high festivity.

shādi-bôjᵘ शादि-बोज़ु । उत्सवसंसर्गी m. (f. **-bājĕñ** -बाज्यञ्), one who joins heart and soul in another's festivities, a sharer in rejoicing.

shọ̆dᵘ शंदु । शुद्धः adj. (f. **shŏzᵘ** शंज़ू), pure, clean (cf. **atha-shᵒ**, p. 62*a*, l. 38); uncorrupt, unpolluted (cf. **hŏtsha-shᵒ**, p. 360*b*, l. 21; **sŏna-shọ̆dᵘ**, s.v. **sŏn** 1); faultless, blameless, innocent (cf. **mana-shᵒ**, p. 572*a*, l. 39). Cf. **shŏd 2**.

shodᵘ शंदु m. news, intelligence (noted only in H. ii, 10).

shud शुद شد adj. c.g. become, past, gone, used in the following:— **shud gatshun** शुद् गछुन् । समाप्तिसंभवः m.inf. to be finished off, to be entirely expended, done away with.

shuda शुद । सुसमाधानः adj. c.g. prudent, foreseeing, circumspect, wisely cautious.

shūd शूद । अनिष्टम् m. a misfortune, calamity (due to one's efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shĕdād शदाद् شداد । दुर्धर्षः adj. c.g. strong, violent, impetuous.

shōdagī शोदगी । मदोन्मत्तवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness.

shĕḍakshĕr शडछर् adj. c.g. having six syllables (borrowed from Skt. *ṣaḍakṣara*, and u.w. reference to the six-syllabled Skt. *mantra*, or mystic formula, *Ōṁ namaḥ Śivāya*, Ōṁ, reverence to Śiva) (Śiv. 154, 517, 632, 1182, 1567).

shūdil शूदिल् । प्रमादिता f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness (cf. **phrika-shᵒ**, p. 704*a*, l. 18).

shūdalad शूदलद् । अनिष्टव्याप्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **shūdaladiñ** शूदलदिञ्), overwhelmed by calamities (due to efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shādmönī शाद्मांनी شادمانی f. rejoicing, joy, delight, gladness (Rām. 99).

shōdun श्वदुन् । शुद्धीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shödyōv** श्वद्योव्), to become, or be, clean, pure, unsullied, unpolluted (Gr.Gr. 173); to be, or become, faultless, blameless, innocent. **shödyō-motᵘ** श्वद्यो-मतु । शुद्धिमुपगतः perf. part. (**shödyē-mütsᵘ** श्वद्ये-मंच़ू), become clean, pure, unpolluted, etc., become faultless, blameless, free from passion, sin, and so on.

shūdanā शूदना । शुद्धिः f. purification, purifying, cleansing, refining (of metals).

shudun शुदुन् । अवश्यसंभवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shudyōv** शुद्योव्), to be, or become, inevitable, predestined. **shudyō-motᵘ** शुद्यो-मतु । संभूतिमुपयातः perf. part. (**shudyē-mütsᵘ** शुद्ये-मंच़ू), destined, predestined, that which has been inevitable.

shĕḍur शडुर् m. in **shĕdar gadar** शडर् गडर् । बालादिकुटुम्बवर्गः m.pl. (a jingle of **shĕdar**, but cf. **gadᵃra**), the total of child relations (on a pilgrimage, a family dinner or other festival).

shidᵃr शिद्र् । शूद्रः m. (f. **shidᵃrönᵘ** शिद्रांञ्), a *Śūdra*, a man of the fourth or lowest of the four principal castes (traditionally fit only for service or selling mean articles, ignorant, and clumsy). Cf. **shūdr**.

shidurᵘ शिदुरु । अनभिज्ञः कार्यकृत m. one, who being inexpert, engages in some handicraft (literally a Śūdra, who is traditionally ignorant and clumsy. See the prec.).

shūdr शूद्र or **shūdᵃr** शूद्र् m., i.q. **shidᵃr**, q.v. (the Skt. form of the word) (K. 982).

shidᵃrönᵘ शिद्रांञ् । शूद्री f. a woman of the Śūdra caste (see **shidᵃr**).

shidᵃrözᵘ शिद्रांज़् । शूद्रवृत्तिः f. the condition, or habits, of a Śūdra (see **shidᵃr**); the habit of engaging in a work when inexpert (cf. **shidurᵘ**).

shōḍashĕ शोडश or षोडश card. sixteen (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1658).

sahadēv सहदेव् m. N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍav (q.v.) princes (K. 1012, 1027, 1041, 1066, 1068).

shŏdᶦyāna शांदियान شادیانہ m.pl. marriage rejoicing, music and singing at marriages or on other festive occasions, a band of music on such occasions (Śiv. 725).

shafak شفق, see **shĕphakh.** **shifākhāna** شفاخانہ, see **shĕphākhāna.** **shafkat** شفقت, see **shĕphkath.**

shig शिग् । शङ्का f. anxiety, apprehension, alarm (e.g. due to some bad omen, such as a sneeze or the like), timidity. **—bōzüñᵘ** —बोज़ूञ् । शङ्कनम् f.inf. to feel apprehension (even when graciously treated, and amid one's intimate friends and relations), to be suspicious. **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यंञ् । शङ्काग्रहणम् f.inf. to feel anxiety (due to some bad omen or the like). **—rōzüñᵘ** —रोज़ूञ् । शङ्कावशेषः f.inf. anxiety to remain (in spite, e.g., of an evil omen not having been immediately fulfilled).

shōga शोग । हारीतः m. the green pigeon, *Columba hurriola* (it is said to resemble a green parrot) (Śiv. 1782) (El. *shoga*, a parrot, and *shógah*, a crow, the latter being the word in use towards Bārāmūla; L. 462, *shogh*, a parrot). **-tutᵘ** -तुतु । हारीतोपहासः m. 'a green-pigeon long-face', a kind of joke played upon a person who has never seen the bird, and who wants to see it when it is not the season for its appearance. The joke consists in showing him something else (e.g. a green parrot) as the bird; hence, met. when a person is longing for something, as a joke to tell him untruthfully that it has come.

shagdar, see **shĕkh-dar,** s.v. **shĕkh 1.**

shĕgöjᵘ शगांजू, see the next.

shĕgôlᵘ शगोलु । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. **shĕgöjᵘ** शगांजू), rude, shameless, one who causelessly abuses or attacks others, a ruffian, bully. Cf. **shigun.**

shigal शिगल् । शङ्काशील: adj. c.g. apprehensive, nervous.

shŏgal श्वगल् (cf. شغل) adj. c.g. diligent (El.).

shŏgᵃla श्वंगल (= شغل) । विनोदः m. business, occupation, employment (Gr.M.); diversion, pastime, amusement (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to employ (El.).

shĕgan शगन् । षड्गुणितः adj. c.g. multiplied by six, sixfold (W. 105, *shĕguṇ*).

shĕgonᵘ शगंनु । षड्गुणः adj. (f. **shĕgüñᵘ** शगंञ्), sixfold (e.g. a cloth or string folded six times); sixfold, multiplied by six.

shĕgūna शगून (cf. شگون) । निमित्तम्, उपायनम् m. an omen, augury; (in Ksh.) a present of money or the like; cf. **shugūn.** **—pālun** —पालुन् । सुशकुनप्रारम्भः m.inf. to carry out the conditions of a good omen (e.g. by giving charity or performing worship, and making a formal beginning of the intended action). Cf. **shugūn pālun.**

shigun शिगुन् । उपद्रवी adj. (f. **shigüñᵘ** शिगंञ्) a ruffian, bully, blackguard. Cf. **shĕgôlᵘ.**

shugūn शुगून् شگون । शकुनम्, आरंभः m. an omen, augury (consulted at the beginning of any action); the beginning (of anything), commencement. Cf. **shĕgūna** and **shĕkun.** **-pālun** -पालुन् । प्रथमत आरम्भणम् m.inf. to secure the (fulfilment of an) omen; i.e. after having consulted the omens and found them favourable, to make a formal beginning of the proposed action (e.g. to make a few steps of a proposed journey, as a beginning and to postpone the rest to a more convenient season). Cf. **shĕgūna pālun.**

shigan-gī शिगन्-गी । दुर्दर्पः f. ruffianly conduct, bullying habits, blackguardism. Cf. **shigun.**

shẹ̆gᵃnun शंगनुन् । षड्गुणीभवनम् अर्थतः अतिसौलभ्यादनादरविषयीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shẹ̆gᵃnyōv** शंगन्योव्), to become sixfold, to be divided into six; to become scorned, despised, slighted, owing to extreme cheapness; to be despised generally. **shẹ̆gᵃnyō-motᵘ** शंगन्यो-मतु । अनादरमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **shẹ̆gᵃnyē-müţ͏ᵘ** शंगन्ये-मंचू), divided into six; despised, scorned (on account of uselessness, bad conduct, cheapness, unsuitability).

shẹ̆gᵃnāwun शंगनावुन् । षड्गुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shẹ̆gᵃnôwᵘ** शंगनोवु), to divide into six; to multiply by six; to cause to be despised, etc. (see **shẹ̆gᵃnun**).

shigᵃnāwun शिगनावुन् । परेर्ष्यादानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shigᵃnyōv** शिगन्योव्), to be jealous (of another) (Gr.Gr. lxxvi). Probably a variant of **shẹ̆gᵃnāwun,** q.v.

shiganözᵘ शिगनांज़ू । उपद्रविता f. the conduct of a bully (see **shigun**).

shŏgird शांगिर्द् شاگرد m. a pupil, a disciple (El.).

shĕgardan शगरदन् । धृष्टप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. and subst. m. (esp. of a boy) impudent, rude, shameless, saucy.

shāh 1 शाह् شاه m. a king, prince, monarch (cf. **baḍshāh,** p. 81*b*, l. 35; **dubari-shāh,** p. 184*b*, l. 5) (El. *shah*; Śiv. 1230; Rām. 508; H. i, 1; vi, 1; K.Pr. 68, 173, 191); the king (at chess or cards) (Rām. 1314, *shāh-rukh*, the king and the castle); used as an interj. indicating respect (in this meaning often spelt **shā,** q.v.) (W. 100–1). In Ksh. more often **shĕh 1,** q.v. **-bāsh** -बाश् شاه‌باش interj. i.q. **shābāsh,** q.v. **-gura** -गुर । धान्यविशेषः m. 'King Tawny', a kind of rice with a plump white grain in a soft skin. **-zāda** -ज़ाद شاهزاده or **shĕh-zāda** शह्-ज़ाद شہزادہ m. a king's son, a prince (El. *shahzádah*; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*shāh°*) 964, 1836; H. (*shāh°*) viii, 5, 11, 13; YZ. 262; K.Pr. 208); met. a spoilt darling son (cf. **mŏnḍa-sh°,** p. 574*a*, l. 45).

shāh 2 शाह् । श्वासः m. breath, the breath of life (El. *shah*; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.); respiration (Śiv. 1211, 1827); cf. **shöshᶦ,** a fem. form, and **shwās.**

—band gatshun —बन्द् गछुन् m.inf. the breath to become bound, breathlessness to occur (to a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —darᵃrun —द्रंरुन् । प्राणनिरोधाभ्यासः m. to train the breath by practice of suppression (a Yōga exercise). —hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु m.inf. to breathe (El.). —kaḍun —कडुन् m.inf. to draw breath (El.). —khārun —खारुन् m.inf. to breathe up or out, to perform expiration, as opposed to inspiration (El. to breathe) (Śiv. 1753). The opposite is —wālun —वालुन्, to breathe down, or in (Śiv. 1753). —khasun —खसुन् । प्राणवाय्वारोहः m.inf. the breath to rise, i.e. the breath to come to the mouth, to be at the point of death. —ṭhīkun —ठीकुन् । जीवितानुभवः m.inf. the breath to stand firmly (e.g. of a healthy baby), (of a sick person) to become convalescent.

shāha-khāray ग्राह-खारय् । प्राणोच्छ्वासनम् f. breathing out, expiration (esp. after stoppage of breath). **-lᵃth** -लथ् । ईषत्प्राणशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-lᵃti** -लति), a trace of breath, a mere flicker of breath (e.g. at the point of death) (Gr.Gr. 162). **-phyurᵘ** -फिरु । पुनरुज्जीवनम् m. return of breath, return to life (of one at the point of death, or of one in a faint). **-phyurᵘ gatshun** -फिरु गछुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाप्तिः m.inf. return of breath to occur, revival to take place (e.g. of one at the point of death, or in a faint, or paralyzed by fear, grief, or the like); to revive, to be consoled, confidence to be inspired (of someone sunk in despair or the like). **-phyurᵘ karun** -फिरु करुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाधिगमः m.inf. to revive (a person); to console, revive, inspire with confidence (someone overwhelmed by despair or the like).

shĕh 1 ग्रह m. a king, i.q. **shāh 1** (H. i, 1, 7) and used in the following:— **-mār** -मार् شهمار m. a king-serpent, snake (El. *shahmár*); esp. a huge, terrifying, or poisonous snake, a python (H. viii, 6, 7, 13; YZ. 48, 66, 169). **-māth** -माथ् شهمات m. checkmate (El. *shahmát*). **-nishīn** -निशीन् شهنشین m. a gallery or balcony from which a king shows himself to the people; (in Ksh.) a dormitory with trelliswork for walls (El.). **-par** شہپر m. the largest or strongest feather in a bird's wing (YZ. 558). **-pōsh** -पोश् m. a quilted coverlet, made of cotton-cloth, and stuffed with cotton wool. **-sawār** -सवार् شہسوار e.g. an expert horseman, a good rider (El., YZ. 50); a horsebreaker (W. 140, K.Pr. 41). **-tūl** -तूल् m. a kind of mulberry, the fruit of which is said to be large, acid, and deliciously flavoured (El. s.v. **tūl**; L. 348, *shah tút*, using the Indian word *tút* for *tūl*). **-tarra** شہ ترہ m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, fumitory (used internally in skin diseases, and for preparing a cooling sherbet in fevers) (L. 76, *shahturr*, *fumaria officinalis*). **-zāda** -ज़ाद्, i.q. **shāh-zāda**, p. 872*b*, l. 42.

shĕh 2 ग्रह or (among Paṇḍits) षट् (sometimes written **shĕ** ग्र) card. (pl. dat. **shĕn** ग्र(ष)न्, ag. **shĕyau** ग्र(ष)यौ), six (El. *shih*; Gr.Gr. 76, 82; Gr.M.; L.V. 13, (*shĕ*) 25; Śiv. (*shĕ*) 706, 1443; (*shĕyau*) 1443; K. 913, (*shĕn*) 41, 111). Cf. *shĕsh*.

In Hindū literature there are many groups of six. Thus, there are six attributes of the Deity, viz. (in Skt.) (1) *sarvajñatā*, omniscience; (2) *tṛpti*, contentment; (3) *anādibōdha*, having perception from eternity; (4) *svatantratā*, absolute self-sufficiency; (5) *nityam-aluptaśakti*, having potency that is incapable of being diminished; (6) *anantaśakti*, omnipotence. There are six enemies, or sins which impede union with the Supreme, viz. (1) *kāma*, sexual desire; (2) *krōdha*, wrath; (3) *lōbha*, desire; (4) *mada*, arrogance; (5) *mōha*, delusion of mind; (6) *matsara*, jealousy. There are six *ūrmis*, or human infirmities, viz. (1) *śōka*, grief; (2) *mōha*, delusion; (3) *jarā*, old age; (4) *maraṇa*, death; (5) *kṣudh*, hunger; (6) *pipāsā*, thirst. There are six *avasthās*, or periods of human life, viz. (1) *śiśutva*, babyhood; (2) *bālya*, childhood; (3) *kaumāra*, youth; (4) *yauvana*, puberty; (5) *tāruṇya*, young manhood; (6) *vārdhakya*, old age. There are six *vikāras*, or changes of condition, in a man's life, indicated by the six verbs, (1) *asti*, he exists; (2) *jāyatē*, he is born; (3) *vardhatē*, he grows up; (4) *vipariṇamatē*, he is developed; (5) *apakṣīyatē*, he declines; (6); *naśyati*, he is destroyed (cf. L.V. 13, 82). There are six seasons of the year, viz. (in Skt.) (1) *Śiśara*, or the cold season, comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna (January–March); (2) *Vasanta*, or the spring, comprising the two months Caitra and Vaiśākha (March–May); (3) *Grīṣma*, or the summer, comprising Jyēṣṭha and Āṣāḍha (May–July); (4) *Varṣāḥ*, or the rainy season, comprising Śrāvaṇa and Bhādra (July–September); (5) *Śarad*, or the autumn, comprising Āśvina and Kārttika (September–November); and (6) *Hima*, or the winter, comprising Agrahāyaṇa and Pauṣa (November–January); (cf. Rām. 423, 573, 661, 665, 908). In *Yōga* philosophy there are six *cakras*, or mystic circles, in the human body. These are (1) *mūlâdhāra*, (2) *svâdhiṣṭhāna*, (3) *maṇipūra*, (4) *anāhata*, (5) *viśuddha*, and (6) *ājñā*. These are fully described in L.V. pp. 12 ff., to which the student is referred.

shĕ-hath ग्र-हथ्, **shĕ-hatyumᵘ** ग्र-हत्युमु, see s.vv. **shĕ-khorᵘ** ग्र-खोरु or **shi-khorᵘ** ग्रि-खोरु ।

षड्भागोत्पत्तिकः m. an area or plot of land producing six *khorᵘ* (see **khorᵘ** 3) of grain or the like. **-khôrᵘ** -खोरु। षट्खारीकः adj. (f. **shikhörᵘ** शिखांरू), an area or plot of land capable of producing six *khārs*, or ass's loads (see **khār** 3), and therefore equal to about 24 British acres (p. 408*a*, l. 34); a receptacle capable of containing that amount of grain; a pile of grain of this amount. **-mŏkhᵘ** -म्वखु m. he who has six faces, a name of the War-god (in Skt. *Kārttikēya*) (Śiv. 517). **-monᵘ** -मंनु। षडाढकिकः adj. (f. **-münᵘ** -मंनू), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *mans*, of three pounds each (see **man**), of grain; a receptacle capable of containing this amount of grain; anything measuring or weighing six *mans*. **-môsᵘ** -मोसु। षाण्मासिकः adj. (f. **-mösᵘ** -मांसू), of, or belonging to, six months or six months ago; aged six months; continuing or lasting six months. **-ryotᵘ** -र्यंतु adj. (f. **-rētsᵘ** -र्यंत्सू), lasting six months, six months long (K. 295). **-syūrᵘ** -स्यूरु। षट्सेटकमितः adj. (f. **-sīrᵘ** -सीरू), weighing six seers of 2lb. each; a receptacle capable of containing (or cooking) that amount; a weight for weighing six seers, a six-seer weight. **-trokᵘ** -त्रंकु। षड्द्रौणिकः adj. (f. **-trücᵘ** -त्रंचू), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *trakhs*, of about 11 (or according to El. 9½) pounds each of grain; a receptacle capable of containing that amount; (anything) weighing that amount. **-wuhurᵘ** -वुहुरु। षड्वार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warishᵘ** -वरिशू), of, or belonging to, six years; six years old; lasting, or continuing, for six years. **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु। षडावरणः adj. (f. **-wörᵘ** -वांरू), sixfold, folded six times, in six layers, strands, or the like, sexto, 6to.

shĕn andar शन् अन्दर्। षड्वार्षिकः adj. e.g. six years old. **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु। षट्संबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, six.

shĕnaway शनवय्। षडेव card. (pl. acc. **shĕnawani** शनवनि), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85).

shĕshĕway शशवय। समग्रषडेव card. (pl. acc. **shĕshĕwani** शशवनि), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85, K. 758).

shĕy शय् pl. e.g. only six (Gr.Gr. 82).

shĕhⁱ शंहि। वलयविशेषः f. N. of kind of large round bracelet or armlet worn by women, and usually made of gold or silver. **-bŏngᵃr** -बंगर्। वलयविशेषः f. a similar armlet made of gold, silver, or glass, and engraved in patterns.

shöhⁱ शांहि in **shutrā-shöhⁱ**, see **shutrā**.

shöhī शांही شاهی adj. e.g. imperial, royal, regal, princely (cf. **khalᵃt-ē-shöhī**, p. 399*b*, l. 31; H. x, 4); as subst. f. sovereignty, reign, royalty (**ōkar-shᵒ**, p. 21*b*, l. 42; **cashma-shᵒ**, p. 177*a*, l. 10). —**zāfrān** (= شاهی زعفران) f. saffron of the first quality (L. 344, *shahi zāfran*).

shuh शुह or **shuhᵘ** शुहु। आश्यानहिमम्, शीतरोगविशेषः m. ice frozen solid, solid ice; frost-bite of the feet. —**gatshun** —गछुन्। शीतरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. frost-bite to occur, to be frost-bitten. —**karun** —करुन्। आश्यानीभवनम् m.inf. to become frozen solid (e.g. food). —**lagun** —लगुन्। दुःशीतसंयोगः m.inf. to become frozen solid, or (of a living being) to be frozen to death.

shuhⁱ-dath शुहि-दथ्। आश्यानहिमगोलः f. (sg. dat. **-dati** -दति), a large lump or block of ice. **shuhⁱ-ṭujⁱ** शुहि-टुजि or **-ṭujᵘ** -टुजू। आश्यानहिमखण्डम्, दृढविस्फोटात्मशीतरोगविशेषः f. a small round ball of ice; a frost-bite.

sahīh صحیح, see **sahī**.

shĕhīd शहीद् شهید m. a witness; a martyr. —**gatshun** —गछुन्। पशुमारं मरणापत्तिः m.inf. to have one's throat cut (see the next). —**karun** —करुन्। पशुमारं मारणम् m.inf. to make a martyr; to kill a man as if he were a beast, to cut a man's throat.

shöhid शांहिद شاهد m. a witness (El.).

shöhidī शांहिदी شاهدی f. evidence, testimony, witnessing (El.).

shĕhajyār शहज्यार्। शीतलत्वम् m. coolness (e.g. of the shade under a tree) (Śiv. 1013, 1611; K.Pr. 137, *shajár*); reduction of temperature (e.g. of fever) (cf. **atha-shᵒ**, p. 62*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 122, 1855); coolness (after wrath, or the like).

shĕhal शहल्। शान्तिसुखम् f. cooling, comfort (after fever, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 128); (of a wrathful person, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down. —**pĕnᵘ** —प्यंनू। निर्वाणापत्तिः f.inf. (of wrath, hate, fever, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down to occur.

shĕholᵘ शहलु, **shĕhulᵘ** शहुलु or **shiholᵘ** शिहलु। शीतलः, °छाया adj. (f. **shĕ(i)hüjᵘ** श(शि)हंजू or **shĕ(i)hājⁱ** श(शि)हंजि, **shĕ(i)hᵘjᵘ** श(शि)हुंजू), cool (as, e.g., the shade of a tree in sunshine); cooling, coolth-producing (cf. **ada-shᵒ**, p. 11*b*, l. 50; **atha-shᵒ**, p. 62*a*, l. 44) (El. *shihul*, *shuhul*; K.Pr. 102); (of rage, hate, or the like) cooled, calmed; (of sleep) cool, refreshing (H. v, 6, with double meaning, 'cold sleep', meaning 'wakefulness'); as subst. m. shade, shadow (cf. **bōnĕ-shᵒ**, p. 115*b*, l. 27) (W. 133; K.Pr. 250); a cool place, a shady place (K.Pr. 165); the cool of the day, (in the hot season) the evening (cf. **aḍ-shᵒ**, p. 10*b*, l. 3; **potᵘ-shᵒ**, p. 787*b*, l. 47) (H. i, 11).

—karun —करुन् । विश्रमणम् m.inf. (of a wearied person) to take rest under the cool shade (of a tree, or the like) (K.Pr. 102); met. to take rest, compose oneself, become calm and at peace.

shihājⁱ kath शिहंजि कथ् । शीतमधुरा वाक् f. a cool word, soothing, calming, gentle language.

shihālⁱ-būnᵘ शिहंलि-बूनू । शीतापादिमहाशाखी f. a plane-tree with (its) cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. -kujⁱ -कुजि or -kujᵘ -कुजू । शीतच्छायलता f. a small tree (e.g. a vine) with cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. -kulᵘ -कुलु । शीतलच्छायवृक्षः(इव) m. a tree with a cool shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting man. -ṭēg -टेँग् । मोन्नतशीतलसंश्रयः, चेत्रस्थानविशेषः m. a high place of coolth; N. of a sacred site in Śrīnagar, on the right bank of the river Jehlam, close to the second bridge. The adjoining *ghāṭ* is known as Sōmᵃyār, the ancient Skt. name being 'Sōmatirtha' (see RT.Tr. viii, 3360). According to Hindū tradition, in a former age, when the Valley of Kashmīr was still a lake, the god Śiva was once roaming in the Himâlaya. By accident a digit of the moon slipped from his head, and fell at this spot; met. the abode of some noble and generous person.

shĕhalĕn शह्लन् adv. in the late cool of the day (cf. aḍ-sh°, p. 10b, l. 6). -bögⁱ -बांगि or -bögin -बांगिन् adv. at about this time (cf. aḍ-sh°, p. 10b, l. 7).

shuhⁱlad शुह्लिद् । शीताश्मानतोपेतः adj. c.g. frost-bitten, suffering from frost-bite, frozen through and through.

shĕhalun 1 शह्लुन् । दुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. shĕhalanas शह्लनस्), an evil smell like that of rotten fish, a stink. —lārun —लारुन् । दुर्गन्ध-(दोष-)संसर्गापत्तिः m.inf. to become tainted by contact with such a stink; met. to become contaminated with vice through association with vicious persons. —yunᵘ —यिनु । दुर्गन्धसंभवः m.inf. a stink to come, (of food or the like) to go bad and emit a bad smell; a charge or reputation for viciousness to be incurred; the power of attracting others to be acquired.

shĕhalan-dār शह्लन्-दार् । दुर्गन्धाक्तः adj. c.g. stinking, full of the smell of rotten fish; contaminated by bad repute, abuse, or the like. -phakh -फख् । पूतिगन्धः (sg. dat. phakas फकस्), (affecting food or the like) an evil stink like that of rotten fish.

shĕhalun 2 शह्लुन् । शीतलीभवनम्, शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shĕhalyōv शह्ल्योव्), to be or become cool, to become cold (Gr.Gr. 128); (of fire) to become extinguished; (of rage, agitation, despair, or the like) to become cooled, calmed, composed, at peace.

shĕhalyō-motᵘ शह्ल्यो-मतु । शान्ति(शीतता) समुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. shĕhalyē-müṭsᵘ शह्ल्ये-मंचू), cooled, become cold; (of fire) extinguished; cooled, calmed, composed, at peace.

shĕhalath शह्लथ् । शीतलतासुखम् f. (sg. dat. shĕhalüṭsᵘ शह्लंचू), rest, calmness or the like resulting from becoming cool (Gr.Gr. 128); the comfort of release from anxiety, rage, or the like. —pĕnᵘ —प्यनु । शान्तिसुखावाप्तिः f.inf. coolness, calmness, consolation, to be experienced. —ṭshunünᵘ —छुनंनु । शान्तिसुखोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause coolness (by consolation or the like), to calm (disease, distress, agitation, terror, or the like).

shĕhalāwun शह्लावुन् । शीतलीकरणम्, शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shĕhalôwᵘ शह्लोवु), to cool, make cool (L. 459 *shaelun*); to extinguish (fire) (Rām. 1633); to cool, calm down, console one enraged, agitated, terrified).

shĕhalôwᵘ-motᵘ शह्लोवु-मतु । शीतीकृतः, शमितः perf. part. (f. shĕhalövᵘ-müṭsᵘ शह्लांवू-मंचू), cooled, made cool (by someone); (of fire) extinguished (by someone); (of one enraged, etc., as ab.) cooled, calmed down, consoled (by someone).

shĕhanĕ शहन्‍ । निरन्तरधारासंपातः f.pl. a heavy continued torrent of rain.

shĕhr شہر or shĕhar शहर् m. a city, town (El. *shahr*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 953, 1012, 1030, 1107, 1682, 1798; Rām. 182, 554, 855, 1037, 1188, 1442, 1555, 1559; H. v, 1, 9, 11; viii, 4, 11; x, 3, 5, etc.; xii, 2, 3; K.Pr. 64, 138, 224, 253); a kingdom, country (Gr.M.; Śiv. 170; Rām. 121, 1782; H. ii, 1; YZ. 2, 18, 158). -bāsh -बाश् شہر باش m. an inhabitant of a city, a townsman (as opposed to a villager or country-man) (L. 272).

shĕhar-i-Lankā शहरि लंका m. the country or city of Lankā (Rām. 416, 567).

shĕharukᵘ शहरुकु gen. (f. shĕharüċᵘ शहरंचू), of, or belonging to, a city; a citizen, an inhabitant of a city (Rām. 202).

shĕhār शहार् (= شہر) । नगरम् m. a capital city (the residence of a king); a country (Rām. 46, 743); N. of a village in the Vēhi pargana, where iron and flints are found (El.). shĕhārukᵘ शहारुकु । नागरिकः adj. gen. (f. shĕhārüċᵘ शहारंचू), of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shĕhörⁱ शहांरि । नागरिकः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shuhrath शुह्रथ् شہرت f. fame, rumour, report (El.. L. 463 *shhurat*).

shĕhath **शहथ** card. six hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

shĕhaiṭh **शहैठ** or **shihaiṭh** **शिहैठ** । षट्षष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **shĕ(shi)haiṭhan** **श(शि)हैठन्**), sixty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. *shehet, shihéth*).

shĕhaiṭhyumu **शहैठिम्**, **shihaiṭhyumu** **शिहैठिम्**, or **shĕ(shi)hūṭhyumu** **श(शि)हूठिम्** । षट्षष्टितमः ord. (f. **shĕ(shi)hai(hū)ṭhimü** **श(शि)है(हू)ठिमू**), sixty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 79).

shĕhatyumu **शहतिम्** ord. (f. **shĕhatimü** **शहतिमू**), six hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80).

shōji **शॊजि** or **shōjü 1** **शॊजू** (for 2, see **shôlu 2**) । शिवा f. a she-jackal (cf. **dimba-sh°**, p. 218*b*, l. 23) (El. *sháj*, W. 17). Cf. **shāl**.

shajár, see **shĕhajyār**.

shĕka **शक** or (among Paṇḍits) **षक** । षड्गुणितः collective num. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); the form which the cardinal number **shĕh**, six, takes in multiplication, as in **sath shĕka dŏyĕtōjih**, seven sixes are forty-two (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). Cf. **shĕh 2** and **shĕkhāh**.

shĕkā **शँका** f. fear, apprehension, fear of danger, i.q. **shĕkh 2** with suff. of indef. art., q.v. (Gr.M.).

shĕki **शंकि** (= شکی) adj. c.g. doubtful, perplexing; sceptical; suspicious. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । शङ्कोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to become doubtful, to become suspicious, to be filled with hesitation. —**karun** —**करुन्** । शङ्कोत्पादनम् m.inf. to fill with doubts, make suspicious.

shôku **शोकु** adj. stupid (El. *shók*).

shukadēv **शुकदेव्** *m. N. of a certain Indian saint (Skt. Śukadēva) famous for his rigid continence. He is said to have narrated the Bhāgavata Purāṇa to King Parīkṣit. He was the son of Vyāsa, who compiled the Vēdas and who was the author of the* Mahābhārata (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, (*shukadēwa*) 1433; K. 8–11, 300, 332, 487, 1176).

shākh 1 **शाख्** شاخ m. (sg. dat. **shākhas** **शाखस**) a bough, a branch (H. vii, 10); a shoot, sprout (Rām. 1197); a dilemma, difficulty, objection, obstacle. —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । गुणदोषान्वेषणम् m.inf. to raise a difficulty, to raise an objection, to carp, cavil (at); (in Ksh.) to discuss the good and bad points (of), to criticize (a person or thing, esp. when he or it is absent, and his qualities have been forgotten; e.g. a discussion about some absent person's real caste). —**nērāni** —**नेरांनि** । स्थितिगुणख्यातिः m. pl. inf. young sprouts to make their appearance; after criticism, a person's or thing's true character to be established, as ab. -**shumōri** شاخ شماري f. a tax on buffaloes giving milk (L. 360 *shákh shumári*). -**sāz** شاخ ساز m. a basket maker (L. 458 *sháksaz*).

shākha-shĕmshād **शाख-शंशाद्** ساخه شمشاد, a beautiful limb (of a mistress) (slender as) a tree branch (Rām. 1494).

shākh 2 **शाख्** । शाखा f. (sg. dat. **shākhi** **शाखि**), a branch (issuing from the main stem of a tree, or the like), a bough, a shoot, sprout, twig; a branch of a family, tribe, or the like; a branch issuing from a river or the like; a section of a country, town, or the like.

shākhā **शाखा** । शाखा f. a branch; a branch in a family tree; (according to El.) a lock of hair on the top of a Hindū's head (? a mistake for **shikhā**, q.v.).

shĕkh 1 **शख्** شق m. a large division of country. Used in the following:— -**dar** -**दर्** (= شقدار) । रक्षकविशेषः m. (f. -**dariñ** -**दरिञ्**, his wife) an officer appointed to collect the revenue of this tract; (in Ksh.) a field-watcher, a guardian of the crops (El. *shagdar, shakhdár*); a spy over the shawl-weavers (El. *shakhdar*, L. 402 *shakdár*). -**dōri** -**दॊरि** । रक्षकविशेषवृत्तिः (वेतनं वा) f. (in Ksh.) the duty or profession of a crop-guardian, etc. (El.); his wages.

shĕkh 2 **शख्** (= شک) m. (sg. dat. **shĕkas** **शकस्**), doubt, suspense, uncertainty, hesitation, vacillation, anxiety, suspicion (El. *shakk*, Gr.M., Śiv. 886); incredulity, scepticism; cf. **shēkh**. -**dār** -**दार्** । शङ्कोपेतः adj. c.g. suspicious, of a doubting nature, distrustful; suspect, questionable, that of which the existence or non-existence is doubtful. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. doubt, hesitation, suspicion to be experienced (H. v, 8; xii, 15). —**hyonu** —**ह्योनु** । शङ्काग्रहः m.inf. to entertain doubt, feel doubtful. —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । संशयापनयनम् m.inf. to remove doubt. —**karun** —**करुन्** । शङ्कोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause doubt in another; to make (another) suspicious (of someone). —**kāsun** —**कासुन्** । शङ्कापनोदनम् m.inf. to remove, or dispel, doubt, etc. —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** । संदेहापगमः m.inf. doubt or suspense to disappear, doubt or hesitation to be dispelled. —**pāwun** —**पावुन्** । शङ्कोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to be filled with suspense. —**pyonu** —**प्योनु** । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. doubt to fall (to a person), to entertain a doubt, to feel doubtful. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । संशयावशेषः m.inf. doubt to remain, doubt to linger (after it should have been dispelled). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । शङ्कावशेषणम् m.inf. to cause doubt to linger (as ab.). —**tsalun** —**चलुन्** । शङ्कापगमः m.inf. doubt to flee, doubt to disappear (e.g. after inquiry).

shĕka-rostu **शक-रॊस्तु** । निःशङ्कः adj. (f. -**rüshü** -**रॊछू**), free from doubt or anxiety, secure, fearless; (as adv.) fearlessly.

shĕkan rotᵘ-motᵘ शकन् रॊटु-मॊतु । शङ्काक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **—rütᵘ-mütsᵘ** —रॆटू-मॆंचू), attacked by doubt, anxiety, fear, or the like.

shĕkas gatshun शकस् गछुन् । शङ्कावलम्बः m.inf. to go into suspense, to fall into a state of hesitation. **—karun** —करुन् । संदेहाश्रयीकरणम् m.inf. to throw a person into hesitation or suspense.

shēkh शेख् شیخ m. (sg. dat. **shēkhas** शेखस्), (among Moslems) a venerable man, an elder; the head of a village tribe, or religious community; N. of a class of Moslems, a common title for respectable Moslems (K.Pr. 194).

shēkh 1 शेँख् । शङ्खः m. (sg. dat. **shēkas** शेँकस्), the conch-shell (used in worship as a trumpet) (Śiv. 1847); cf. **shĕnkh.** **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to sound a conch, to sound a trumpet (Rām. 609).

shēka-hār शेँक-हार् । काकिणीविशेषः f. a kind of cowry-shell, shaped like a conch-shell.

shĕkh 2 शॆँख् or (L.V. 73–6) **shŏkh** शॊँख् । शङ्का f. (sg. dat. **shĕki** शॆँकि), doubt, uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 125, Gr.M., K.Pr. 28); suspicion, distrust, misgiving (Gr.Gr. 21, Gr.M.); hope, expectation (Gr.M., Rām. 657); fear, apprehension (Gr.Gr. 246, L.V. 73–6); a mistaken belief, a wrong impression (Rām. 890); cf. **shĕkh 2** and **shēka.** **—gatshünᵘ** —गछ़ॖनू । अन्यथासंभावनोद्भवः f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to arise (Rām. 1294); a mistake, or wrong impression to occur (K. 598). **—hĕnᵘ** —ह्यॆनू । असंभवे ऽपि शङ्काग्रहणम् f.inf. to take (i.e. feel) apprehension (even when there is no cause for it). **—karünᵘ** —करॖनू । इतरथाबुद्धिः f.inf. to make a mistake, to form a wrong impression. **—nīnᵘ** —निनू । शङ्काविधानम् f.inf. to take doubt, to feel that one has reason for being suspicious, to become suspicious (about) (El. to doubt). **—pĕnᵘ** —प्यॆनू । शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. doubt or suspicion to come to a person. **—rŏzünᵘ** —रोज़ॖनू । आशया प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. expectation to continue (in spite of disappointment, or the like). **—thavünᵘ** —थवॖनू । आशावलम्बः f.inf. to feel hope, to be expectant. **shĕkh-ṭŏkh** शॆँख्-टॊँख् or **shĕkhā-ṭŏkhā** शॆँखा-टॊँखा । शङ्कादिवृत्तिः f. a confused combination of fear, hope, doubt, suspicion, effort, regrets, etc. (either all at once, or one after the other).

shĕki-rosᵘ शॆँकि-रॊसु or **-rostᵘ** -रॊस्तु । निःशङ्कः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रॆशू), free from doubt, hesitation, etc.; without expectation; not an object of doubt, not (or no longer) open to suspicion. **-rostuy** -रॊस्तुय् । निःशङ्कम्, निराशम् adv. fearlessly, without hesitation; hopelessly, without expectation. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । आशया प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to wait hopefully or expectantly.

shikhā शिखा f. a crest, topknot, lock of hair on the crown of the head; a top, summit, peak (cf. **barg-shᵒ,** p. 120*a*, l. 47) (Śiv. 1163); a crest, plume, diadem. Cf. **shikhāh** and **shākhā.**

shōkh शोख् (= شوق) । अत्यभीप्सा m. (sg. dat. **shōkhas** शोखस्), desire, yearning, deep longing, predilection (for) (El. *shauk*, Śiv. 181); fancy, pleasure (in); happiness, possessing all that one desires (K.Pr. 198); ardour, zeal, eagerness, avidity; (as adj. c.g.) daring, bold, audacious (Rām. 826). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अभीप्सोद्भवः m.inf. ardent desire, etc., to occur. **shōkh ta pŏnasondᵘ** शोख त प्वनसन्दु । दिष्टयाभाषितविशेषः m. a formula of blessing, or auspicious compliment, uttered by female relations and friends to a mother shortly (usually on the 6th day) after the birth of a boy, on the occasion of her formal bathing. Cf. **pŏnasondᵘ.**

shōkha anun शोख अनुन् । इच्छातिशयोद्भावनम् m.inf. to induce (a person) to do any work with eagerness and energy. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अत्युत्सुकीभूय प्रवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. eagerly and energetically to engage in any work.

shōkh शोँख्, see **shēkh 2.**

shūkh शूख् । शोकः m. (sg. dat. **shūkas** शूकस्), sorrow, grief, distress, affliction (cf. **pŏtra-shᵒ,** p. 799*b*, l. 26) (Śiv. 1452; Rām. 1755, 1760; K. 472, 489, 535, 542, 622, 724, 855, 902, 1159). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यॊनु । दुःखासक्तिः m.inf. to take grief, to become overwhelmed with grief, to feel utterly miserable with grief. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यॊनु । दुःखापातः m.inf. grief to fall (upon a person).

shūkas gatshun शूकस् गछुन् । शोकाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to go to grief, to become filled with grief (Rām. 1759).

shĕkhāh शखाह् । षट्कम् m. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); cf. **shēka.** **—khaṇḍā** —खंडा m. a group of about six, or of a little less than six (Gr.Gr. 83).

shikhāh शिखाह् । चूडा f. a crest, topknot; a lock of hair on the crown of the head; a crest, plume, diadem. Cf. **shikhā** and **shākhā.**

shēkhar शेखर् m. a crest, chaplet, tuft; a diadem, crown (cf. **kāla-shᵒ,** p. 434*a*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1174, 1586); a peak, summit.

shikhorᵘ शिखरु, **shikhôrᵘ** शिखोरु, see p. 873*b*, l. 50 ff.

shikhurᵘ 1 शिखुरु । शिक्यम् m. a network of strings or cords to hang anything in (as food, pots, a burden at either end of a yoke or pole, etc.), a swinging shelf (K. 148, 151, 154).

shikhurᵘ 2 शिखुर् । जीर्णशीर्णम् m. a worn out, ragged cloth, mat or the like (cf. **dastār-sh°**, p. 256*b*, l. 29; **lōgi-sh°**, p. 512*a*, l. 7; **phĕran-sh°**, p. 705*b*, l. 28).

shikhᵘrᵘ शिखुरु or **shikhürᵘ** शिखरु । जीर्णवस्त्रम् f. an old, ragged, worn out garment or the like (cf. **dajĕ-sh°**, p. 203*a*, l. 44; **lōgi-sh°**, p. 512*a*, l. 9; **paizār-sh°**, p. 820*b*, l. 37).

shŏkhᵃr श्खर् or **shŏkhur** श्खुर् (also spelt **shu°** शु°) । शुक्रः m. (sg. dat. **shŏkras** श्क्रस or **shukras** शुक्रस), (in Hindū legend) N. of the preceptor of the Asuras or demons (Skt. *śukra*) (Śiv. 480; Rām. (*shŏkhur*), 954); the planet Venus (Rām. (*shŏkhur*) 421, 1278; K. (*shŏkr*) 131); semen virile (in this sense **shŏkhᵃr**). Cf. **shŏkᵃrwār.**

shukra-pölikh शुक्र-पालिख् f. (sg. dat. **-pöliki** -पालिकि), 'Śukra's palankeen', N. of a child's game, in which one boy rides on another's shoulders (K. 221).

shukharwár, see **shŏkᵃrwār.**

shĕkhᵃth शखथ्, **shakht** (El.), see **shĕktⁱ.**

shĕkhᵃts शखच् (= شخص) m. (sg. dat. **shĕkhᵃtsas** शखचस), a person, individual (Gr.M.; H. x, 1, 2, 6; xii, 3).

shakuk, shakūk (? spelling) m. the European cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus* (L. 138, 459). Cf. **kukyulᵘ.**

shĕkakŏl शककाल् شقاقل m. N. of a certain plant, (?) a wild carrot or turnip (El. *shakakol*, ? *Sium*).

shākal शाकल् । अनेकखण्डभागयोगः adj. c.g. divided into (so many) parts, sections, compartments, or the like; used —° as in **trᵃ-shākal,** made up of three parts; **tsa-shākal,** made up of four parts, and so on.

shĕkᵃl शकल् شکل । रूपम्, प्रबन्धः, मूर्तिः f. likeness, resemblance, semblance, image; arrangement in proper form; model, pattern, mode, manner; shape, form, figure (cf. **bad-sh°**, p. 81*b*, l. 22) (El. *shakl*; Śiv. 914, 1102 (*shĕkᵃl-i*, with *izāfat*); H. x, 7). **—gandünᵘ** —गंडुनु । प्रबन्धविधानम्, आग्रहोद्भवः f.inf. to bind one's form, i.e. to be or become obstinate; to put in order that which is in disorder (lit. or met.).

shēkal शेँकल् । शङ्कनशीलः adj. c.g. timid, hesitating, irresolute.

shukl शुक्ल adj. c.g. white, pure, bright; **shukla-rang** शुक्ल-रंग adj. c.g. of a white colour, pure white (Śiv. 1258).

shikam शिकम شکم । कुक्षिः m. (sg. dat. **shikᵃmas** शिकमस), the belly, stomach (cf. **nau-sh°**, p. 656*a*, l. 23) (El.; Rām. 157; H. x, 7; K.Pr. 225); met. the womb (Rām. 1386, 1523); met. the inward parts, the heart (Rām. 1516, *dar sh°*, in the inmost heart).

shikᵃma-gŏbᵘ शिकम-ग्बु । धृतगर्भा f. 'belly-heavy', a pregnant female, esp. when approaching the time of delivery. **-phoṭᵘ-motᵘ** -फटु-मतु । औरसात्मजः perf. part. (f. **-phüṭᵘ-mütsᵘ** -फटू-मच़ू), 'burst from the belly', a begotten (as contrasted with an adopted) son, or (f.) daughter.

shikamdār शिकमदार् شکمدار adj. f. pregnant (El.).

shūkᵘ-motᵘ शूँकु-मतु, see **shēkun.**

shĕkun शकुन् m. (sg. dat. **shĕkunas** शकुनस), an omen, augury (cf. **kŏ-sh°**, p. 480*b*, l. 38). Cf. **shugūn.**

shēkun शेँकुन् । शङ्कनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shyūkᵘ** श्यूँकु, but generally written **shūkᵘ** शूँकु, f. **shīcᵘ** शीँचू; 2 p.p. **shēcyōv** शेँच्योव्), to doubt, hesitate, be of two minds (Gr.Gr. 125, L.V. 70); to be suspicious.

shēkan-hār शेँकन्-हार् । शङ्कनीयः n.ag., c.g. doubtful, an object of doubt, questionable, uncertain.

shēkani rōzun शेँकनि रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain in suspicion, to stay watching suspiciously (K. 811).

shūkᵘ-motᵘ शूँकु-मतु । शङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **shīcᵘ-mütsᵘ** शीँचू-मच़ू), doubted, distrusted, an object of doubt.

shikan शिकन् شکن m. one who breaks, crushes, overthrows (cf. **buth-sh°**, p. 141*a*, l. 24).

shĕkar शकर् شکر । शर्करा m. sugar (cf. **nay-sh°**, p. 669*b*, l. 45) (El.; K.Pr. 191); (in Ksh.) treacle, molasses. Cf. **shĕrkar. -kāndⁱ** -कंन्दि شکر قند । मिष्टमूलकविशेषः f. the sweet potato, *Convolvulus batatas* or *Batatas edulis.* **-lab** -लब् شکر لب f. a sugar-lip, a lip sweet as sugar (YZ. 213); a sweet-lipped girl. **-mujⁱ** -मुजि or **-mujᵘ** -मुजू । मिष्टमूलकविशेषः f., i.q. **-kāndⁱ** ab., q.v. **-mĕkarāz** -म्यकराज़् (= شکر مقراض) । आस्वादोपलचिता मर्मच्छेदनी वाक् f. 'sugar scissors', language which is sweet yet cutting to the quick, a polite sneer; a person who customarily uses this kind of language. Cf. **-shrākh,** bel. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । शर्करासमुदायः m. a mass of sugar, a heap of sugar; a lump of crystallized sugar. **-pāra** -पार شکر پاره । मिष्टभच्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat (made of flour, butter, and sugar). **-shŏ** -शा । शकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī character श. **-shrākh** -श्राख् । शर्करावन्मिष्टवृत्तिर्मर्मच्छेदिप्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-shrāki** -श्राकि), 'sugar-knife', language which is sweet yet cuts to the quick, a polite sneer; a woman who customarily uses this kind of language; cf. **-mekarāz,** ab. **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । शर्करासंसृष्टजलम् m. sugar-water, sweetened water, sherbet. **-wuth** -वुठ । मृदुभाषी, अन्तःकुटिलः adj. c.g. a man or woman whose language is sweet, but who is insincere in heart (Śiv. 539).

shikār शिकार् شکار m. hunting, the chase (El.; Gr.M.; W. 114; Rām. 767; K. 992; H. ii, 4, 8;

viii, 7); prey, game (El.; Rām. 1270, 1301; K.Pr. 65, 237, 263). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to hunt (El.).

shikörⁱ 1 शिकांरि شکاری । व्याधः m. a hunter, sportsman, fowler, angler (Gr.M., L. 256). **-bāy** -बाय् । व्याधस्त्री f. his wife.

shikörⁱ 2 शिकांरि । लघुनौका f. a kind of light swift sailing-boat (El. *shikári*; L. 381 *shikára*; Śiv. *shikārĕ-kĕth*, in a boat, 245).

shikārĕ-ḍokhᵘ शिकार्य-डंखु । नौकापटलम् m. the mat roof of this boat. **-ḍamb** -डंब् । नौकाधारपट्टिका m. the hold of such a boat. **-hönzᵘ** -हांज़ू । नाविकः m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाङ्ज़ञ्, means both 'a woman who acts as a boatman' and 'a boatman's wife'), the boatman of this boat. **-pash** -पश् । नौकापार्श्वभागः m. the high sides including the elevated bow of this boat; the boards used for this purpose.

shŏkr श्वक्र्, **shukra** शुक्र, see **shŏkhᵃr.**

shukr, shukᵃr शुक्र् شکر m. thanks, gratitude (K.Pr. 199); praise (El.). **-guzār** شکر گذار adj. c.g. thankful (El., Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to praise (El.). **—karawunᵘ —करवुनु** n.ag. (f. **—karavüñᵘ —करवंञ्**), thankful (El.).

sahākār सहाकार् m. an oblation, in **lādⁱ-s°**, p. 509*a*, l. 7, q.v.

shŏkᵃrwār श्वक्र्वार् । शुक्रवासरः m. Friday (El. *shukharwár*; W. 106, *shukarwár*). Cf. **shŏkhᵃr.**

shikas शिकस् (=شکست) । दुर्गतिः m. breakage, fracture; defeat, rout; (in Ksh.) reduction to poverty, destitution, indigence. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । अभिभवेनापयापनम् m.inf. to give poverty (to), to reduce to poverty; to defeat an armed opponent and deprive him of his entire possessions, so that he has to flee the country. **—khyonᵘ —ख्यंनु** । अभिभवाप्तिः m.inf. (in a quarrel, gambling, or the like) to be defeated, ruined, and brought to contempt. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), 'a daughter of destitution', a woman in great distress, a woman overwhelmed by misfortune (Rām. 1319). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । दुर्गतिसमागमः m.inf. poverty to fall upon a person.

shŏkshŏk श्वक्श्वक् m. paper (El. According to El., this is a Ladakhī word. Cf. Ladakhī *shokskhang*, a sheet of paper).

shikaslad शिकसलद् । दुर्गतिव्याप्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **shikasladiñ** शिकसलदिञ्), in a condition of extreme indigence, unlucky, unfortunate (El.); (of an animal, e.g. a horse, a thing, or a place, etc.) one which reduces to indigence, unlucky, that which impoverishes.

shukāsŏr शुकास्वर् m. N. of a demon (Skt. *śukásura*) who was sent by Rāvan (Rāvaṇa) as a messenger to Sugrīv (Rām. 832).

shikast शिकस्त् شکست m. i.q. **shikas,** q.v. defeat; weakness, debility (H. v, 5); absolute dejection, reduction to sore straits, a condition of calamity (Rām. 346).

shikasta शिकस्त شکسته adj. c.g. broken; defeated, routed; reduced to straits; bankrupt; sick, weak, wounded, infirm; broken-hearted (K.Pr. 196).

shĕktⁱ शक्ति, **shĕkhᵃth** शखथ or **shĕkth** शक्थ f. (sg. dat. **shĕkᵘtsᵘ** शकृच्), ability, power, strength, might, capacity (cf. **dātru-sh°**, p. 259*a*, l. 46) (El. *shakht*; Gr.M.; Śiv. *shĕkth*, 1224, 1292, 1505, 1535, 1553, 1555, 1823; Rām. 71 (*shĕktⁱ*), 1449 (*shĕkth*); K. (*shĕkᵃth*), 1146, 1173); the energy or active power of a deity, personified as his wife, (as Dēvī of Śiva or Lakṣmī of Viṣṇu) (cf. **parama-sh°**, p. 760*a*, l. 11; **shiwa-sh°**, s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 2, 68, *shĕkᵃth*; Śiv. *shĕkti*, 1511, 1526; *shĕkti*, 11, 39, 84, 94, 100, 103, 115, 495, etc.; *shĕkth*, 53, 665, 1143, 1199, 1242, etc.; Rām. 6 (*shĕkth*); K. (*shĕkᵃth*) 344).

shĕkti-nāth शक्ति-नाथ् m. the lord of the Energic Power, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1204, 1262, 1556). **-pāth** -पाथ् m. a shedding of power; hence, divine graciousness, divine favour (Śiv. 1012, 1036, 1219, 1492, 1535, 1551, 1553, 1556, 1683, 1748, 1823).

shĕktimān शक्तिमान् adj. c.g. possessing power, powerful (Gr.M.).

shĕktimönī शक्तिमांनी f. power, might (Gr.M.).

shāl शाल् । सृगालः m. (f. **shöjⁱ** शांजि or **shöjᵘ 1** शांजू, q.v. For **shöjᵘ 2**, see **shölᵘ 2**) a jackal (cf. **baḍa-sh°**, p. 82*b*, l. 28; **mŏnga-sh°**, p. 578*b*, l. 13) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 110; W. 3, 17; Śiv. 1753, 1797; Rām. 94, 1108*d*, 1191, 1306, 1630; K. 661; K.Pr. 83, 119, 172, 192, 248). **— gübᵘ hāka-tsar sāmⁱ —गब़ू हाकत्सर् संमि** । सृगालाविशाकग्रन्थिसमस्थितिः m.pl. the jackal, the ewe, the bundle of greens (are all) equal, i.e. a realm in which all warring objects are at peace, a well-managed kingdom. **—tsalith baṭhĕn lōrĕ —त्सलिथ् बठ्यन् लोर्य** । सृगालापयानमनु दण्डैस्तटविभेदनम् f.pl. sticks on the bank after the jackal has run away, i.e. trying to drive him out of his hole, when he is no longer there; met. (while waiting for some much desired result), to neglect the right moment for action, to let opportunity slip through the fingers, *quasi*, to lock the stable door after the steed is stolen.

shāla-hĕng शाल-ह्यंग । सृगालविषाणम् m. the horn of a jackal (according to tradition, when a jackal utters a cry a horn appears on its forehead, and,

when the cry ceases, disappears. If anyone can catch hold of this horn, he will secure longed-for great wealth); met. something which is very rarely seen, and which it is almost impossible to obtain. **-hār** -हार् । पार्वतशङ्खविशेषः f. 'a jackal's cowry', a kind of small shell found on the hills. **-hôrᵘ** -होरु । ईषच्छबलः adj. (f. **-hörᵘ** -होरू), 'jackal-brindled', speckle-patterned. **-khalish** -खलिश् । अपमानना f. jackal-anxiety; met. disrespect, dishonour, despising (due to loss of honour, ruining of some work, public abuse, or the like). **-kāth** -काथ् m. (sg. dat. **-kātas** -कातस्) *Myricaria Germanica* (El. *shálakát*). **-kyowᵘ** -क्यवु । व्रीहिविशेषः m. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a fat, ruddy, plenteous grain (see **kyowᵘ**). **-mār** -मार् f., see s.v. **shālamār.** **-pörᵘ** -पॉरू । सृगालगुहा f. a jackal's hole, a jackal's den. **-thŏkh** -थुख् । जले प्रवहत्संहतफेनपिण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-thŏki** -थुकि), 'jackal's spittle', clots of foam carried down the rivers in flood time, and believed to come from the hills. **-ṭᵃkh** -ट्ख् । त्वरितगतिः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭᵃki** -ट्कि), 'jackal's running', very quick running by a man; met. a short cut (in a route), an up and down and difficult road, but quicker for arriving at one's destination. **-wung** -वुंग् । सृगालविरावः m. a jackal's single howl. **-wungun** -वुंगुन् । सृगालरुतम् m. (sg. dat. **-wunganas** -वुंगनस्), jackal's howling. **-zag** -ज़ग् । धान्यभेदः m. a kind of rice-plant with a plump, sweet, ruddy grain (cf. **zag** 1). **-zagᵘrᵘ** or **-zügᵘrᵘ** -ज़ंगरू or **-zagᵃr** -ज़ंगर् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice-plant with a small long-shaped well-flavoured grain.

shāla शाल (= شال) m. a shawl (cf. **jōri-shᵒ**, p. 377*b*, *l.* 8) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

shālī शाली f. unhusked rice, or rice growing in the fields (the word is borrowed from Hindī) (L. 245, 272, 402).

shail शैल् m. a rock, a big stone (Śiv. 749 *shailāh*, with suff. of indef. art.); a mountain. **shailā-tsakr** शैला-चक्र m. 'the circle of rocks', a N. of Hāra-parbuth, see p. 344*a*, *l.* 44 (Śiv. 108).

shĕl शल् । शल्यम्, विस्फोटमूलम्, गूढद्वेषः m. the sharp metal point of an arrow, an arrow-head; (in a ripened boil or tumour) a string of clotted pus (looked upon as its root) (cf. **pāka-shᵒ**, p. 725*b*, *l.* 14); poignant hidden hatred or jealousy. **—kāsun** —कासुन् । रोष-(खेद-)अपनयनम् m.inf. to pull out the arrow-head; hence, to remove a cause of hatred or jealousy; to take away (a person's) anxiety (e.g. when after long and continued efforts without success, a friend comes and helps him to complete his work). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अन्तर्द्वेषावस्थानम् m.inf. the arrow-head to stick; hence, to be filled with lasting jealousy or hatred; to be filed with anxiety as to the success of some work.

shēl शेल् । स्थूलशिला f. a huge stone, a rock (usually one which has fallen from the hills on to the low ground) (El. *m.*; L.V. 52, *f.*).

shĕlā शला । शिला f. a stone (of any shape or size) (El. *shela* m.).

shil शिल् (? gend.) scum on water (L. 463).

shīl शील् । सदाचारः m. good disposition or nature, right conduct, propriety, amiability, good behaviour (L.V. 24). **—rachun** —रछुन् । सदाचारपरिपालनम् m.inf. to maintain good behaviour, to live a good life.

shīla-rostᵘ शील-रस्तु । सदाचार(शील)हीनः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रॅछू), devoid of good behaviour. **-ratshar** -रछर् । सदाचारहीनता m. absence, or want, of good behaviour. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । सदाचारसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-vĕtsᵘ** -व्यंचू), full of good conduct, well conducted.

shōla 1 शोल شوله m. a certain dish consisting of rice, flesh, and condiments (El.).

shōla 2 शोल (= شعله) f. flame, blaze, light, flash (Śiv. 166, 1047); fire, energy (K. 984). **—dinĕ** —दिञ । सर्वतो द्योतनम् f.pl.inf. to shine out in all directions, to shine forth (K. 926, 1007).

shölⁱ-tārukh शॉलि-तारुख् । असंभवत्संभावनम् m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), (showing) a star in bright (day) light, or in fierce sunlight; met. to cause (a person) to imagine (the existence of) something non-existent.

shôlᵘ 1 शोलु । अणुः m. a certain grain, a certain panic or millet, *panicum italicum* (El. *shól* and *sháli*; Gr.Gr. 12; L. 330, 337, *setaria italica*; Śiv. 1020; Rām. 1504; K.Pr. 193). **shölⁱ-pāy** शॉलि-पाय् । बन्धुर-कुल्याकुलपद्धतिः m. a road cut up by numerous artificial water-channels, and hence uneven and not easily passable. **-tūj** -तूँज् । आणवतण्डुलम् f. the tiny grain of this millet. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । आणवभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), a porridge made of this millet.

shôlᵘ 2 शोलु adj. (f. **shöjᵘ** शॉजू), used —°, endowed with, possessed of, possessing (Śiv. 1844, *tiza-shᵒ*).

sahal सहल (= سہل) । सुकरः adj. e.g. easy, simple (El. *sáhil*, ease, *sahal*, *sihal*, *suhul*, easy; Gr.M.; Rām. 63, 824; K.Pr. 183); facile; soft (El.). **—holᵘ** —हंलु adj. (f. **—hüjᵘ** —हंजू), easily bent, pliable (El. *sahul-hul*). **—pöṭhⁱ** —पॉठि or **—pöṭhin** —पॉठिन् । सुगमतया adv. easily, with facility (Gr.M.).

sihul सिहुल् m. (sg. dat. **sihalas** सिहलस्), N. of a game formerly played by Kāshmīrī children. It is

somewhat on the lines of backgammon. There are five dice, each consisting of a strip of wood, with one surface rounded and the other flat. The board consists of a circle marked on the ground with five or more radii, according to the number of players. One hundred and eighty small holes are dug in the circle, and eleven in each radius. A larger hole is in the centre where the radii meet. Each player moves his piece, starting from the centre, from hole to hole along one radius, round the circumference, and back along the same radius to the centre, its progress being regulated, as in backgammon, by throwing the dice. All five dice are thrown at once, and only those that fall round side up count. When all the players but one have got round and home, the remaining player has to pay his forfeit. This is done by each of the others putting his own five dice into the central hole and kicking them as far as he can. He then rides the loser as far as the most distant die; so also for the others.

The pieces are either cowries or pice or bits of potsherd. They are liable to capture as in backgammon, and the captured piece has to start again from the central hole. If all five dice fall round side up, it allows a move of 28 holes, and the player can play again. If fewer fall round side up the scores are of course much less, e.g. if there are four, the score is ten, and so on.

söhil **संाहिल्** ساحل ? m. seashore, shore, beach, coast (K.Pr. 46).

sahalāb **सह्लाव्** (= سیلاب) । जलविप्लवः, सर्वनाशः m. a flood, torrent, stream, deluge, inundation (cf. **pã-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 6; **sárⁱ pěṭhⁱ s°**, s.v. **sar 2**) (El. *sailāb*; Gr.M. *id.*; Śiv. 1778; Rām. 722, 1603; YZ. 34 (*sailāb*); K.Pr. 188 (*sailāb*); met. utter destruction (of one's property, family, and everything)). **—yunᵘ** **—यिनु** । जलविप्लवोपसर्गः, सर्वनाशापत्तिः m.inf. a flood or inundation to come; utter destruction to overwhelm (a person) (Rām. 906, 1198).

sahalöbⁱ **सह्लांबि** (= سیلابی) । जलविप्लवयोगी adj. c.g. of, or relating to, or depending on a torrent, stream, or flood; (land) liable to be flooded; (a crop) spoilt by inundation. **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । जलविप्लवेन नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. (of a growing crop, a village, or the like) to become destroyed by flood.

shālbāf شالباف m. a shawl-maker, a shawl-weaver (El.).

sahalāblad **सह्लाब्लद्** । जलविप्लवबाधितः, सर्वनाशदुःखितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sahalābladiñ** **सह्लाब्लदिञ्**) (of a field, or crop) spoilt by flooding; (of a person) one whose whole property and family have been destroyed.

shilighā (? spelling) m. *Chrysopogon glaucoptis* (El.). According to El. the sieves used in paper making are made of the stems of this plant.

shālákⁱ **शालंकि** । (कम्बल)प्रच्छदपटविशेषः f. a kind of warm shawl woven from *pashmīna* wool.

shĕlakh **शलख्** شلک । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **shĕlakas** **शलकस्**), a beating with a whip, scourging (cf. **kamca-sh°**, p. 444*b*, l. 31; **lōri-sh°**, p. 531*a*, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 5); (in Ksh. also) a beating with the hand or fist, a slap, a blow of the fist (cf. **athá-sh°**, p. 62*b*, l. 1); abuse, invective, threatening (cf. **lĕka-sh°**, p. 518*a*, l. 38). **—khyonᵘ** **—ख्यंनु** । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to get a drubbing, to be beaten. **—pyonᵘ** **—प्यंनु** । अभ्याघातापत्तिः m.inf. a beating (or punishment) to fall (upon a person), to be beaten.

shalúkh, see **shrūkh**.

shalkyun (? spelling and gend.) a certain kind hardy rice, growing at a high elevation (L. 463). ? cf. **shālī**.

shālamār **शालमार्** । विशालवृहन्निवासस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **shālamörᵘ** **शालमांरु**, Śiv. 1821) N. of a famous royal palace and garden on the shores of the lake near Śrīnagar (El. *shālimār*; RT.Tr. II, 456; Śiv. 972, 1363, 1797, 1821). **shālamörᵘ-hondᵘ** **शालमांरु-हंन्दु** । महोद्यानसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, this garden.

shaelun, see **shĕhalāwun**.

shōlun **शोलुन्** । द्योतनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shōlyōv** **शोल्योव**), to shine, beam, glow, glisten, glare, be bright (H. vi, 6).

sahalangörⁱ **सह्लंगांरि** । उपेक्षा f. neglect, carelessness, (causing delay, etc.) in any work.

shōlanāwun **शोलनावुन्** । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōlanôwᵘ** **शोलनोवु**), to cause to shine; to make famous; to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. **shōlawun**. **shōlanôwᵘ-motᵘ** **शोलनोवु-मंतु** । प्रख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **shōlanövᵘ-mütsᵘ** **शोलनांवू-मंचू**), published, made widely known.

shĕlaph **शलफ्** । शिल्पः f. (sg. dat. **shĕlapi** **शलपि**), art, skill, accomplishment, ingenuity (Gr.M., *shĕlph*); (in Ksh.) trade (El. *shalpa*). **—āsüñᵘ** **—आसंञू** । कलाभिज्ञता f.inf. skill to exist, to be expert in an art. **—lārüñᵘ** **—लारंञू** । कलास्वभ्यस्तीभवनम् f.inf. skill to adhere (to) (cf. **lārun 3**), to become accomplished in some art.

shālpūt (? spelling) m. a shawl-weaver (L. 463, 464). Cf. **shāla** and **shālbāf**.

sholra (? spelling and gend.) N. of a certain medicinal herb, used for bringing boils to a head, *Salvia sp.* (L. 75).

shĕltôkᵘ शल्तोकु (cf. شلتاق) । अतिपटुबुद्धिः adj. (f. **shĕltöc**ᵘ̈ शल्तांचू), (as subst. m.) contention; (in Ksh., adj.) (esp. of a youth, m. or f.) very sharp, shrewd, acute, cunning (esp. for one's own benefit).

shĕltākh शल्ताख् شلتاق । अतिपटुबुद्धिः adj. c.g., i.q. **shĕltôk**ᵘ, q.v., but used more with ref. to grown-up people.

shōlawun शोलवुन् । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōlow**ᵘ शोलवु), to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. **shōlanāwun. shōlow**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ शोलवु-मतु । प्रख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **shōlüv**ᵘ̈**-müs**ᵘ̈ शोलवू-मंचू), published, etc., as ab.

shōlawunᵘ शोलवुनु । द्योतमानः n.ag. (f. **shōlavüñ**ᵘ̈ शोलवंञ्), shining, beaming, glowing, glistening.

shālyunᵘ शालिनु । शोभमानः, ग्रामविशेषः adj. (f. **shāliñ**ᵘ̈ शालिञ्), beautiful, handsome, pleasing (of a person, conduct, or act); (subst. m.) N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

shām 1 शाम् । पशुरोगविशेषः m. N. of a disease of cattle (cows, horses, or other domestic animals) (marked by intumescence and poisonous boils on the lips, throat, flanks, and other fleshy parts of the body). **—pyon**ᵘ —प्यंनु । रोगविशेषापत्तिः m.inf. this disease to attack an animal.

shām 2 शाम् شام (sometimes written **shyām** श्याम्) । सायंकालः m. (for gend. see W. 18) evening (cf. **sari shām, sari-shāma,** s.v. **sar 2**) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; W. 18; Śiv. 275, 1113, 1722; 332; Rām. 185, 1023, 1145; YZ. 127); (*shyām*) **tā shām,** from morn till eve (Rām. 259). In Hindōstānī this word is f. **—tāñ** —ताञ् । सायंकालावधि adv. till evening, up to evening. Cf. ***shāmas tāmath,*** bel.

shāma-gürᵘ̈ शाम-गंरू । सायाह्नवेला f. evening time. ***-gaṭa*** -गट । सायंतनतामिस्रम् f. evening darkness, the shades of evening. ***-laṭi*** -लटि adv. at eventide, in the evening (Rām. 217). **—pátⁱ** —पंति । सायाह्नानन्तरम् adv. after evening (El. *shāma pata*). ***—shām*** —शाम् । सायाह्नात्तमेव adv. even on the (coming) evening, i.e. by this very evening, not beyond this very evening; hence, very quickly, immediately, before the evening, not kept over for the next day. ***-ĉatur***ᵘ -चंतुरु । सायाह्नचतुरः adj. (f. ***-ĉatüri***ᵘ̈ -चंतंरू), clever at evening; (after working slackly all day) to display smartness and cleverness when it is nearing time to stop. ***-ĉatᵃrĕr*** -चंतर्यर् । सायाह्नचातुर्यम् m. the display of such smartness. **-vil** -विल् । सायंतनकालः f. evening time (used in phrases indicating immediateness and the like, cf. **shāma shām,** ab.).

shāmukᵘ शामुकु । सायन्तनः adj. gen. (f. **shāmüc**ᵘ̈ शामंचू), of, or belonging to, the evening (cf. **sari-sh°,** s.v. **sar 2**).

shāman शामन् adv. in the evening (cf. **sari-shāman,** s.v. **sar 2**) (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 119). **-bögⁱ** -बांगि adv. at about evening, at eventide (H. v, 5).

shāmas शामस् । सायम् adv. at evening (cf. **az shāmas,** p. 74*a*, l. 25; **sari shāmas,** s.v. **sar 2**) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*shyāmas*) 1009, 1439, 1465, 1662; Rām. 1085). **—bögⁱ** —बांगि or **—bögin** —बांगिन् । सायाह्नप्रायकाले adv. at about evening, at, or about, evening. **—tāmath** —तामथ् । सायाह्नावधि adv. up to evening, by evening. Cf. **shām-tāñ,** ab.

shām 3 शाम् adj. c.g. black, dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown (cf. **shôm**ᵘ and **shyām**). Used in the following:— **shāma-ráng**ⁱ शाम-रंगि । श्यामवर्णः adj. c.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown; cf. **shāmi-ránga,** s.v. **shôm**ᵘ.

shĕm शम् । शान्तिः m. quiet, tranquillity, quiet of mind; self-restraint, absence of passion, indifference, stoicism, quietism (L.V. 71, Śiv. 334); (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) allayment, mitigation, appeasement (Śiv. 1844); abasement, humiliation (Rām. 980). **-dam** -दम् m. tranquillity (or quietude) and self-restraint (L.V. 63; Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811). **—gaĉhun** —गछुन् । शान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. allayment, etc., to occur. **—hyon**ᵘ —ह्यंनु । शान्त्यवलम्बनम् m.inf. to take allayment, i.e. to become appeased, to become tranquillized, assuaged. **—karun** —करुन् । शन्त्यवलम्बनम् m.inf., id.

shĕmā, see **shĕmāh.**

shomᵘ शमु । शान्तः adj. (f. **shüm**ᵘ̈ शंमू), calm, naturally tranquil-minded (of a human being); tranquil, undisturbed, calm, quiet (of mind, conduct, or the like).

shômᵘ शोमु । श्यामवर्णः adj. (f. **shöm**ᵘ̈ शांमू), dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown; cf. **shām 3. shāmi-ranga** शामि-रंग । श्यामवर्णः adj. c.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown. Cf. **shāma-ráng**ⁱ, l. 20 ab.

shömⁱ शांमि شامي । सूदविशेषः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, Syria, Syrian; as subst. m. a kind of *kabāb* made of cakes of pounded meat cooked with clarified butter and spices. **—ĉakul** —चकुल् । सूदविशेषखण्डम् m. one of the round cakes of pounded meat in this dish.

shum शुम् for **shūm**, q.v. in **shum gĕv** शुम् ग्यव् । अतिप्राचीनघृतम् m. 'miser's *ghī*', i.e. old long-kept clarified butter, i.e. clarified butter buried in a jar underground and kept to ripen. It is used for the preparation of a medicine.

shūm शूम् شوم m. a miser, a niggard (El.). Cf. **shumurᵘ**.

shūmī शूमी شومی f. avarice, stinginess (El.). Cf. **shumᵃrĕr**.

saham सहम् । करुणा, सहनम् m. compassion, pity, tenderness; bearing, enduring (hard work or the like). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । करुणोद्भवः, सहनम् m.inf. compassion, tenderness, pity to be felt; to endure bravely (some hard work or the like).

seham m. a tiger (El.). Cf. the next.

sihümᵘ सिहंमू f. N. of a sign of the Zodiac, Leo (El. *sihim* m.). Cf. **sᵃh** and the preceding.

sōham सोहम्, a Sanskrit phrase (in Skt. *sō 'ham*) meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God' or 'God and I are one'; cf. **hams 2.** It is much used by Śaiva Hindūs as a *mantra*, or mystic formula (Śiv. 1019, 1378, 1488, 1578, 1681, 1769, 1780, 1805, 1841).

sōhamsa सोहंस, i.q. **sōham** (Śiv. 1222). Cf. the next.

sō-'ham-sō सो-ऽहं-सो, i.q. **sōham** (Śiv. 984, 1882).

shĕmba शंब شنبه m. Saturday (cf. **panj-shᵒ**, p. 740*b*, l. 15).

shĕmbu शंबु or **shĕmbū** शंबू(भू) or (as written by Paṇḍits) शंभु m. (sg. dat. **shĕmbus** शंबु(भु)स्), a N. of Śiva, in Skt. Śambhu (L.V. 45; Śiv. *shĕmbu*, 503, 782, 1722; *shĕmbū*, 835, 918, 1128, 1814; Voc. *shĕmbō*, 155, 266, 1011, 1014, etc. In all these written शंभु, -भू, -भो). **shembu-nāth** शंबु(भु)-नाथ् m. the Lord Śambhu, i.q. **shĕmbu** (Śiv. 1552).

shĕmborᵘ शंबरु m. N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna (in Skt. *Śambara*) (K. 736–7, 744–5, 751).

shĕmādāna शमादान (= شمعدان) m. a candlestick (Gr.M.).

shĕmāh शमाह् (= شمع) । प्रदीपज्वाला a candle, lamp (El. *shama*; Rām. 883, 1068, 1071; K.Pr. 193, *shĕmā*); (in Ksh.) the light given out by a lamp (Śiv. 1775, 1777; YZ. 148); the flame, or flare, of a lamp (H. vi, 6; viii, 13; x, 7).

shĕmọ̄khᵘ शम्वखु, see p. 874*a*, l. 8.

shĕmāl शमाल् or **shimāl** शिमाल् شمال m. the North (El. *shamál, shimál*; Rām. 582 (*shiᵒ*)).

shĕmala शमल شمله m. the embroidered end of a turban (Rām. 976) or cummerbund.

shĕmanā शमना m. the act of appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating (Śiv. 94).

shĕmônᵘ शमोनु m., i.q. **shĕmana**, q.v. (Rām. 1776).

shĕmun शमुन् । शान्त्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shĕmyōv** शम्योव्), (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) to be or become allayed, calmed, pacified (L.V. 27); (of a person) to be calmed, be at peace, become peaceful (Śiv. 156, 315, 385, 754, 976, 1017, 1170, 1268, 1398, 1751, 1811; Rām. 11, 37, 171, 992, 1756); (of blazing fire, etc.) to be abated, extinguished (cf. **nār shᵒ**, p. 647*a*, l. 12); (of water) to become at rest (and gradually soak away) (L.V. 106). **shĕmyō-motᵘ** शम्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **shĕmyĕ-mücᵘ** शम्ये-मंचू), calmed, allayed, pacified; (of fire or the like) extinguished; and so on for the other meanings of the verb.

shĕmunᵘ शमुनु adj. (f. **shĕmüñᵘ** शमंञू), one who practises calmness, etc. (see **shĕmun**), used in the phrase **shānta-shᵒ**, p. 886*b*, l. 28.

sihmin, see **sīmiñ**.

shāmĕr शाम्यर् । श्यामकान्तियुतत्वम् m. swarthiness, sunburntness, a nut-brown complexion.

shúmrí, see **shumᵃrĕr**.

shumār शुमार् شمار f. counting, reckoning, numbering (**bē-shᵒ**, countless, H. xii, 20–1, 24); calculation, amount, number; account, note, estimation. **—bōzüñᵘ** —बोज़ञू f.inf. to hear counting, to hear a roll-call, to call a roll (H. xi, 16).

shumọ̄ri शुमांरी شماري f. numbering, counting, enumeration; esp. the counting (of sheep for purposes of taxation) (cf. **shākh-shumọ̄ri**, p. 876*a*, l. 48) (L. 361).

shumurᵘ शुमुरु । अतिकृपणः subst. m. and adj. (f. **shumürᵘ** शुमंरू), a miser, niggard (El. *shúmir*); adj. avaricious (Gr.M.). Cf. **shūm**.

shĕmᵃran शंमरन् or **shomᵘran** शंमुरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **shomᵘrüñᵘ** शंमुरंञू), quelling, allaying, appeasing, soothing, alleviating (anger, thirst, grief, or the like); extinguishing (a blazing fire, or the like).

shĕmᵃrun शंमरुन् or **shomᵘrun** शंमुरुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shomᵘrᵘ** शंमुरु), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (a person, anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like) (Śiv. *shĕmᵒ*, 1817); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. **nār shᵒ**, p. 647*a*, l. 14). Cf. **shĕmᵃrāwun**.

shĕmᵃrĕr शंमर्यर् or **shomᵘrĕr** शंमुर्यर् । शान्तता m. quelling, allayment, appeasement, soothing, alleviation (of anger, fever, grief, thirst, or the like); extinguishment (of a conflagration or the like).

shumarĕr शुमर्यर् । अतिकार्पण्यम् m. miserliness, niggardliness (El. *shúmrí*).

shĕmarāwun शंमरावुन् or **shomurāwun** शंमुरावुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shomurôwu** शंमुरोवु), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like); to make quiet, tranquillize, pacify (Śiv. *shĕm°*, 521, 1793, 1882; Rām. (id.) 19); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. **nār sh°**, p. 647*a*, l. 15); cf. **shĕmarun. shomurôwu-motu** शंमुरोवु-मतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **shĕmuröwu-mütsu** शंमूरोवू-मचू, not **shomuröwu-**, as we might expect), allayed, alleviated, appeased (or ab.); (of a conflagration) extinguished.

shĕmshād शंशाद् شمشاد m. the box-tree, *Buxus sempervirens* (cf. **shākha-sh°**, p. 876*b*, l. 1); any tall and upright tree; met. the graceful figure or limb of a mistress (Rām. 1494).

shimshān शिमशान् or **shumshān** शुमशान् । श्मशानम् m. the place where Hindū corpses are burnt, a burning ground (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshān*; Śiv. 90, id.). **shumshāna-bal** शुमशान-बल् । श्मशानक्षेत्रम् m. a burning ground, the locality in which a burning ground is situated (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshāna-bal*). **-bŏrav** -बोरव् । श्मशानाधिपतिदेवः m. the tutelary deity or Bhairava (cf. **bŏrav**) of a burning ground.

shĕmshēr शमशेर् شمشیر f. a sword (El. *shamsher* m.; W. 129; Śiv. 1631 f.; Rām. 37, 411, 648, 825, 842, 919; H. iii, 9; YZ. 51; K.Pr. 72, 92, 258), *ba-shĕmshēr*, on a sword, under the stroke of a sword (Rām. 299); with, by means of, a sword (Rām. 365, 371, 1186). **—kadüñü** —कडंञू f.inf. to draw a sword (H. viii, 13; x, 7). **—lāyüñü** —लायंञू f.inf. to give a blow with a sword, to strike with a sword (H. viii, 6). **—tulüñü** —तुलंञू f.inf. to raise a sword (in order to strike) (H. ii, 7; iii, 9; x, 7).

shĕmshēri-hondü tēg शमशेरि-हंन्दु तेग् m. the blade of a sword (H. viii, 6, 13). **-hünzü tsündü** -हंज़ चंडू f. a blow of a sword, a sword-cut (H. iii, 5, 6).

shāmath शामथ् شامت m. (sg. dat. **shāmatas** शामतस्), *a spot, blemish (El.).*

shĕmath शमथ् । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **shĕmütsü** शमंचू), *calmness, tranquillity of mind, quietude.*

shömiyāna शांमियान شامیانہ । वितानम् m. *a canopy, an awning on poles.*

shāna 1 शान (= شان) *m. state, condition, case; quality, property, disposition; degree, importance; rank, dignity, state, grandeur, glory, pomp (cf.* **kŏ-shānuku**, *p. 481b, l. 1).* **-bodu** -बड़ । उदारः *adj. (f.* **büdü** बंडू*), handsome, liberal, noble, generous, large-hearted.* **—dārun** —दारुन । आश्रयदानम् m.inf. to give assurance, inspire confidence, to reassure, to encourage, show large-heartedness, liberality, or the like. **—kadun** —कडुन् । अत्युत्कर्षाप्तिः m.inf. 'to extract grandeur', to become exalted, attain dignity, rise in prosperity. **—wŏganáni** —व्वगनंनि । हर्षापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to rejoice at the spectacle of another's virtues, prosperity, or grandeur.

shāna 2 शान شانہ or (K.Pr. 24) **shānda** शांद । स्कन्धान्तरम् m. the shoulder-blade (K.Pr. 24, *shānda*); (in Ksh.) the part of the back between the shoulder-blades, (El.) the shoulder (Rām. 237, 485, 1122, 1237); a comb. **-horu** -हंरु । अंसाधोऽङ्गयुग्मम् m. the two shoulder-blades (**shāna-horu kadun**, to broaden out the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to happiness, freedom from care; so **shāna-horu mutsarāwun**, to split open the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to opposition, or the like). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to comb (the hair, dat.) (YZ. 164). **-muran lagüñü** -मुरन् लगंञू । आहतिकण्डूयोगः f.inf. itching or tickling of the shoulder-blades, due to a beating, to be experienced, to feel as if one had such an experience; met. to suffer from another's evil conduct.

shĕn 1 शन् or षन्, see **shĕh**.

shĕn 2 शन् m. the planet Saturn; Saturday (W. 107).

shĕna शन in **shĕna shĕna** शन शन । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, by slow degrees, gradually.

shin शिन् in **shin-nö** शिन्-नां । षट्संख्यालिप्याकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the numeral figure 6.

shīn शीन् । हिमम् m. snow (cf. **chotu shīn hyuhu**, p. 166*a*, l. 37; **nav shīn khārun**, p. 664*b*, l. 36; **nav shīn khasun**, ib. l. 39; **pā-sh°**, p. 748*a*, l. 8), (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; L. 464, *shin*; W. 139; Śiv. 349, 590, 1234, 1256, 1259, 1261, 1301, 1463, 1538, 1540; Rām. 1089, 1459; K.Pr. 130, 196, 254); cf. **shöñü**. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । पटलेभ्यो हिमप्रक्षेपः m.inf. to clear away snow (off the roofs) (cf. **pashĕ-pĕthi sh° tr°**, p. 777*b*, l. 8) (K.Pr. 167). **—wālun** —वालुन् । समुच्चिततुषारनिक्षेपः, तुषारवृष्टिपातः m.inf. to throw down piled up snow (from a roof or the like) (Śiv. 1245); '(rain) to bring down snow,' sleet to fall. (It will be observed that snow is not represented as 'falling', **wasun**, but as being brought or thrown down) (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 863).

shīna-gāsh शीन-गाश् । हिमप्रकाशः m. the sheen of snow (as seen on a dark night). **-möñü** -मांञू । हिमानी f. a snow-drift, a pile of snow on an elevated place, such as the top of a mountain (Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579). **-pīpī** -पींपीं or **-pīpiñ** -पीपिञ् or **pīpiñ** पींपिञ् । क्षुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of small bird (the cry

of which is supposed to indicate the approach of winter snow); cf. **pīpiñ**. **-pörᵘ** -पांछ । तुषारपालिका f. a hole or hollow used as a refuge or shelter in mountainous or other wild country during a snow-storm. **-pĕwan**-प्यवन् । तुषारपातावसरः m. a time of snowfall, an occasion on which snow falls. **-raza** -रज़ । निरन्तरतुषारवृष्टिः f.pl. a heavy continuous fall of snow, a snowstorm. **-thŏsⁱ** -थ्वंसि । स्थूलहिमबिन्दुसमूहः m.pl. a pile of lumps of snow, or of snow congealed in lumps. **-ṭulᵘ** -टुलु । हिमगुलिका m. a hard lump of compressed snow, a snowball. **-tshaṭh** -छ्ठ् । हैमदुर्वातः f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi** -छटि), a cold blast coming from the snow mountains, a freezing wind, a blizzard (Rām. 206). **-wālanay** -वालनय् । पटलादेस्तुषारनिपातनम् f. the throwing down of snow (from the roofs of a house), clearing off snow (from the roofs). **-wālay** -वालय् । तुषारसंपातः f. a snow-fall; an occasion on which snow falls. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । तुषारजलम् m. snow-water, water the result of melting snow (Gr.Gr. 73).

sᵃhun सज्ञन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sᵒhᵘ** संहु; f. **sᵘ̈hᵘ̈** संहू), to bear patiently, endure, suffer; cf. **sahun**, of which the 2 p.p. is **sashyōv** सश्योव्. **sᵒhᵘ-motᵘ** संहु-मंतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. **sᵘ̈hᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** संहू-मंचू), borne patiently.

sahun सज्ञन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sohᵘ** संहु, f. **süĥᵘ̈** संहू or (Gr.Gr. 210 = I.K. VIII, iii, 75) **süshᵘ̈** संशू; 2 p.p. **sashyōv** सश्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to bear patiently, endure, suffer (Gr.Gr. 210, 225; Gr.M.; K. 860); to tolerate, put up with (Rām. 1363, K. 407). Cf. **shĕshun** and the preceding.

sohᵘ-motᵘ संहु-मंतु । चान्तः perf. part. (f. **süĥᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** संहू-मंचू or **süshᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** संशू-मंचू), borne patiently, endured.

sahan-wôlᵘ सहन्-वोलु । सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who (by nature) endures, one who is patient (by disposition) (Gr.M.).

shīncᵘ̈ शींचु, see **shēkun**.

shōnca शोंच, see **shōca**.

shanachar, see **shĕnashcar**.

shānd शान्द् । उपधानम् (आश्रयः) m. a pillow, a bed-cushion for the head (cf. **akiy-shᵒ**, p. 20*b*, l. 12; **khōra-shᵒ**, pp. 409*b*, l. 29 and 410*b*, l. 10) (El., Gr.Gr. 10, K.Pr. 43); the head-end of a bed (H. v, 5). **—dith bĕhun** —दिथ् ब्यज्ञन् । परद्रव्यमाक्रम्य सुस्थितिः m.inf. to sit (with the back) supported by a pillow; to put something under a pillow and sit, hence met. quietly to appropriate another's property (of which one has obtained possession, e.g. as a trust, or dishonestly). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । उपधानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to lay one's head on a pillow; to put (something) under a pillow (H. x, 7). **—lagun** —लगुन् । अधीनीभवनम् m.inf. a pillow to be applied (to the head); to become a pillow, hence met. to become dependent, subservient.

shānda-gondᵘ शान्द्-गंडु । उपधानम् m. a pillow, a cushion (El.). **-kürᵘ̈** -कंछ । सुदायविशेषः f. a present of clothes and the like sent to a bride after the marriage. **-sār** -सार् f. a mosquito-curtain (Gr.M.).

shōndⁱ lagun शान्दि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (e.g. to stop an epidemic).

shānda शांद, see **shāna 2**.

shŏnḍa श्वंड । मुखम् m. the face.

shindar शिंदर् m. *Pyrus variolosa* (El.).

shŏng श्वंग । निद्रा f. sleep. **—trāvüñᵘ̈** —त्रावंञू । कार्योपेक्षणम् f.inf. to go to sleep, to sleep; met. to neglect urgent work (so as to delay it).

shŏngun श्वंगुन् । शयनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shŏngᵘ** श्वंगु, f. **shŏnjᵘ̈** श्वंजू. The causal of this verb is **sāwun**, also **shŏnganāwun**, W. 65) to q.v.; Gr.Gr. 176; also **shŏnganāwun**, W. 65) to lie down, recline (Gr.Gr. 125); to go to sleep (Gr.Gr. 176, 204; L. 456; Śiv. 753; H. x, 7; K. 592); met. to die (L. 456); to sleep (Gr.Gr. 125; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1718; K. 607; YZ. 118; K.Pr. 25, 95).

shŏngᵘ-motᵘ श्वंगु-मंतु । सुप्तः perf. part. (f. **shŏnjᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** श्वंजू-मंचू), lain down to sleep (Śiv. 1029); asleep.

shŏngith श्वंगिथ् conj. part. having lain down to sleep; hence (as adj.) asleep (Śiv. 1631; Rām. 339, 486; K. 598; H. viii, 7; YZ. 79). **—shāph rōzun** —शाफ् रोज़ुन् । अन्तरायानापत्तिः m.inf. 'a curse to remain asleep' (i.e. in any virtuous act) expected or likely impediments not to occur.

shŏnganāwun श्वंगनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shŏnganôwᵘ** श्वंगनोवु), to cause to lie down, put to sleep. According to W. 65 this is a causal of **shŏngun**, as well as **sāwun**, q.v.

shĕngᵘ̈rᵘ̈ शंग्रू । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. liquorice root.

shingrafī شنگرفی adj. e.g. of the colour of vermilion, crimson (L. 459).

shŏngᵃranĕ श्वंगरञ । पादशृङ्खलः f.pl. fetters (on the feet).

shŏngᵃraph श्वंगरफ् (= شنگرف) । गैरिकधातुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shŏngᵃrapas** श्वंगरपस), cinnabar, vermilion, red sulphuret of mercury. **shŏngᵃrapa-tham hyuhᵘ** श्वंगरप-थम हिहु । प्रज्वलन्मुखी adj. (f. **—hishᵘ̈** —हिशू), like a pillar of vermilion; met. glowing-faced, with glowing or ruddy countenance.

shŏnjᵘ̈ श्वंजू, see **shŏngun**.

shĕnkā शंका f., i.q. **shĕkh 2**, fear, apprehension (K. 80, 367, 696); a mistake, wrong impression. **—gatshüñᵘ̈**

—गङ्कञ् f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to happen; a mistake, or wrong impression, to occur (Rām. 1267). **—karŭñ[ü]** —करंञ् f.inf. to make a mistake, form a wrong impression (Rām. 1154).

shĕnka शंक, see **shĕkh 1 and 2.**

shĕnkā, see **shĕkā.**

shĕnki शंकि, see **shĕkh 2.**

shŭnk[u] शुंकु, see **shĕkun.**

shānukh शानुख् । श्वा m. (sg. dat. **shānakas** शानकस्), a dog.

shĕnkh शंख् । शंखः m. (sg. dat. **shĕnkhas** शंखस्), a conch-shell, a conch (used as a trumpet, i.q. **shĕkh 1**, q.v.) (Śiv. 386, 709, 736; Rām. 77, 224; K. 59, 491–3, 495, 1009, 1031). **—wāyun** —वायुन् m.inf. to play the conch-shell, to blow a trumpet (Śiv. 732, 782, 796).

shĕnkh शंख्, see **shĕkh 1** and **2.**

shĕnākh शनाख् (= شناخت) f. knowledge, acquaintance (cf. **shinās** and **lāl-shĕnākh**, p. 522*a*, l. 22).

shĕnkhāsŏr शंखास्वर् m. N. of a demon who was killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 709, K. 491).

shĕnkal शंकल्, see **shĕkal.**

shĕnkun शंकुन्, see **shĕkun.**

shĕnkar शंकर् m. a N. of Śiva, in Skt. *Śaṅkara* (cf. **parama-sh°**, p. 760*a*, l. 17; **shiwa-sh°**, s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 18, 25, 39, 40; Śiv. 155, 190, 197, 248, 355, 384, 379, 502, 599, 714, 931, 1157, 1161, 1235, 1634, etc.; K. 619); N. of a Yĕksha (Yakṣa) or demon killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Śaṅkhacūḍa*) (K. 299). **-pōrī** -पोरी f. N. of a village in Kashmīr, near which Sītā is said to have disappeared into the earth (Rām. 1718).

shĕnkarātsār शंकराचार् m. N. of a celebrated teacher of the Vēdānta philosopher (in Skt. *Śaṅkarācārya*) (Śiv. 1503); N. of a mountain in Kashmīr (Śiv. 953).

shĕnkawun[u] शंकवुन् n.ag. (f. **shĕnkavüñ[ü]** शंकवंञ्), fearful, full of apprehension (K. 149).

sh[ĕ]namath शनमथ् or **shinamath** शिनमथ् । षण्णवतिः card., ninety-six (Gr.Gr. 80).

shinamatan-hond[u] शिनमतन्-हन्दु । षण्णवतिसंबन्धी, षण्णवतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz[ü]** -हंज़), of, or belonging to, ninety-six; receiving wages amounting to ninety-six (rupees, etc.), costing ninety-six.

sh[ĕ]namatyum[u] शनमतिमु or **shinamatyum[u]** शिनमतिमु । षण्णवतितमः ord. (f. **shinamatim[ü]** शिनमतिमू), ninety-sixth.

shinās शिनास or **shĕnās** शनास شناس adj. c.g. understanding, knowing, acquainted with (cf. **lāl-sh°**, p. 522*a*, l. 26) (K.Pr. 123).

sháńsh, see **shösh[ü]**.

shĕnashcar शनश्चर् or **shĕnaishcar** शनैश्चर् । शनैश्चरः m. the planet Saturn. (He is said by Hindūs to be the son of the Sun, and is represented as of a black colour, or dressed in dark-coloured clothes) (El. *shanachara, shanaschar*) (Śiv. 481 *shĕnai°*; Rām. (id.) 419, (*shĕna°*) 1277). **shĕnashcar-rang** शनश्चर्-रंग् । अतिमलिनता m. 'Saturn-colour', dark colour, blackness, dirt.

shônt[u] शोन्तु । शान्तः, सदाचारः adj. (f. **shönts[ü]** शांच़), calmed, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil; virtuous, good, honest, devout, pious (El. *shŏnt, shónt, shunt*).

shānth 1 शान्थ् । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **shānti** शांति, Śiv. 1012, 1017, etc.), pacification, calmness, tranquillity, ease, rest, repose (cf. **gar-sh°**, p. 296*a*, l. 13) (Śiv. 979, 1012, 1017, 1481, 1751, 1797, 1821, 1848; K. 435); an expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting or stopping a calamity (such as an epidemic) (K. 316–17, 319).

shônt[i]-gôw[u] शांन्ति-गोवु । शान्ताचरणः m. (f. **-göv[ü]** -गांवू), of a tranquil nature, free from passion; generous by nature; (fem. **shönt[i]-göv[ü]**) a quiet cow, a cow that does not give milk (K.Pr. 126).

shānth 2 शान्थ् । शान्तचित्तः adj. c.g. allayed, calmed, pacified, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil (of a person, animal, bird, river, the sky, or the like) (Śiv 1742; Rām. 1448, 1501).

shānta-shĕmun[u] शान्त-शमुनु । शान्ताभासः adj. (f. **-shĕmüñ[ü]** -शमंञ्), one who dishonestly pretends quietude, etc.

shĕnṭh शंठ । षण्ढः m. (sg. dat. **shĕnṭhas** शंठस्), a eunuch.

shōnṭh शोंठ, see **shōṭh.**

shĕnṭhil शंठिल् । षण्ढवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a eunuch; the conduct of a eunuch (such as dancing and singing at marriages, lamentations at funerals, cf. **lāsh**); conduct, such as that of a eunuch.

shāntun शान्तुन् । शमनम् conj. 4 (2 p.p. **shāntyōv** शान्त्योव्), to become appeased, allayed (e.g. fever or the like); to be extinguished of a fire (cf. **nār sh°**, p. 647*a*, l. 17); to come to an end, be destroyed, (of a man) to be at the point of death, to die (El. *shántun*, death). **shāntyō-mot[u]** शान्त्यो-मतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **shāntyē-müts[ü]** शान्त्ये-मंच़), become appeased, allayed, become extinguished; at the point of death.

shōnitapŏr शोनितप्वर् m. the N. of the city of the demon Bān (Bāṇa) (in Skt. *Śōṇitapura*) (K. 790, 818).

shönts[ü] शांच़, see **shônt[u]**.

shāntsar शान्त्सर् । शान्तता m. a tranquil nature, calmness, gentleness.

shönts^{a}ran शांत्सरन । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **shönts^{a}rün^{ü}** शांत्सरंनू), the act of appeasing, allaying, alleviating, calming; extinguishing (a fire).

shönts^{a}run शांत्सरुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shönts°r^{u}** शांत्सुरु), to appease, allay, alleviate, calm (strife, rage, agitation, enmity, pain, or the like); to extinguish (fire) (cf. **nār sh°**, p. 647*a*, l. 19); to render lifeless or helpless (by taking away life, wealth, etc.). **shönts°r^{u}-mot^{u}** शांत्सुरु-मतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **shönts^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** शांत्सॖरॖ-मॖचॖ), appeased, calmed (by someone); extinguished (by someone); rendered helpless or lifeless (by someone).

shönts^{a}rāwun शांत्सरावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shönts^{a}rôw^{u}** शांत्सरोवु) i.q. **shönts^{a}run**, q.v. (cf. **nār shönts^{a}rôw^{u}** sh°, p. 647*a*, l. 19). **shönts^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** शांत्सरोवु-मतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **shönts^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** शांत्सरोवॖ-मॖचॖ), i.q. **shönts°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v. s.v. **shönts^{a}run.**

shīnuw^{u} शीनुवु adj. (f. **shīnüv^{ü}** शीनॖवॖ), made of snow, composed of snow. **—s^{a}h hyuh^{u}** —सह ह्युहु । तुषारमयसिंह इव अत्युन्नताकृतिः प्रकृत्या मन्दः adj. (f. **—s^{a}h hish^{ü}** —सह हिशॖ), like a lion made of snow; met. one outwardly very haughty and ill-mannered, but really of a mild and gentle nature.

shĕniwār शनिवार् m. Saturday (cf. **baṭawār**, p. 145*b*, l. 36) (El. *shanyiwár*).

shĕnaway शनवय्, see **shĕh.**

shinöy^{i} शिनॉयि । सर्वस्वनाशः f. utter destruction, devastation (e.g. of the entire ripe crop of a field, of the accumulated results of work, or the like); cf. **shiñ.** **—gatshüñ^{ü}** —गछ्यूञ् । सर्वस्वविनाशापत्तिः f.inf. such devastation or destruction to occur. **—mŏgul** —म्वगुल् । अतिकष्टसर्वस्वनाशः m. 'a destruction Mogul,' i.e. sudden entire destruction of the entire laboriously-acquired earnings of one's lifetime.

shināyilad शिनायिलद् । विनष्टसर्वस्वः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **shināyiladiñ** शिनायिलदिञ्), one who is utterly crushed and driven to distraction by the destruction or devastation of his entire family and property.

shūny शून्य् m. i.q. **shiñ**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

shiñ शिञ् (sometimes written **shiñ^{ü}** शिञू, **sh^{ü}ñ^{ü}** शूञू, and **shūñ** शूञ्) । शून्यम् m. emptiness, a vacuum, void, blank; air (El. *shinyi*, f.); an empty space (e.g. a place, a house, or the like) (Śiv. 1599, 1600, 1603, 1619, 1700, 1867); the numerical figure 0, a cipher; met. that which causes emptiness, i.e. utter destruction; poverty (cf. **ör^{i}-shiñ^{ü}**, p. 44*b*, l. 33; **kör^{i}-shiñ^{ü}**, p. 467*a*, l. 14); (in Śaiva philosophy) the transcendental Void, the last stage of limited consciousness before the soul becomes conscious of universal experience as one with Supreme (L.V. 1, 11, 30, 69). **shiñā** शिञा, **shiñāh** शिञाह्, **sh^{ü}ñāh** शूञाह्, or **shūñāh** शूञाह् । सर्वनाशेन शून्यता m. (i.e. **shiñ** with the suff. of the indef. art.) a void, blank, mere emptiness, a mere nothing (L.V. 11, 30, 69); a void waste (due to devastation and utter destruction) (El. *shinya* f., a desert, and adj., desolate; Rām. 783, 844). **shiñā gatshun** शिञा गछुन् । सर्वस्वनाशापत्तिः m.inf. total or utter destruction of one's entire property to occur.

shŏñ श्वञ् । किङ्किणीशब्दः m. the tinkling sound of anklets; a sound like that made by anklets. **shŏñ-shĕraph** श्वञ्-शरफ् । गणिका f. (sg. dat. **-shĕrapi** -शरपि), a harlot, a dancing-girl who practises prostitution.

shöñ^{ü} शांञू । हिमोपेतजलवृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain accompanied by snow, sleet (Śiv. 1309). Cf. **shīn.**

shūñ शूञ्, **sh^{ü}ñāh** शूञाह्, **shūñāh** शूञाह्, see **shiñ.**

shūñākār शूञाकार् adj. c.g. having the form of the Great Void, reduced to becoming nothing but the Great Void (L.V. 50). See **shiñ.**

shŏñdār श्वञ्दार् adj. c.g. (of anklets or the like) giving forth a tinkling sound (K. 147, 184).

shūñālay शूञालय m. he whose abode is the Great Void, the Supreme (L.V. 15). See **shiñ.**

shup^{u} शुपु or **shūp^{u}** शूपु । शूर्पम् m. a winnowing-basket (woven with leather strips on a withy frame), a kind of flat basket used in winnowing grain (cf. **dā-sh°**, p. 231*a*, l. 2; **kāwa-sh°**, p. 495*a*, l. 33) (El. *ship*, *shup*, *shyúp*; Gr.Gr. 17; K.Pr. 199, 254). **shup^{i}-khal^{ü}r^{ü}** शुपि-खलॖरॖ । जीर्णशूर्पम् f. an old worn-out winnowing-basket. **-kōñ^{ü}** -कॉञ् । शूर्पशाखा f. the withy used for making these winnowing-baskets. **-wātul** -वातुल् । शूर्पचण्डालः m. (f. **-wāt^{ü}j^{ü}** -वातॖजॖ), a low-caste man who lives by making and selling winnowing-baskets (K.Pr. 231).

shāph शाफ् । शापः m. (sg. dat. **shāpas** शापस्), a curse, an imprecation, anathema (cf. **ali-ti-shāph**, p. 23*a*, l. 50; **pĕt^{a}ra-sh°**, p. 802*b*, l. 1; **pot^{u}-sh°**, p. 787*b*, l. 49) (Śiv. 257, 415, 1162, 1171, 1889; Rām. 53, 215, 239, 275, 312, 724, 1321; K. 172, 174, 346, 1091–2, 1100, 1103); a curse (placed by oneself on oneself, dat.), a vow (to do such and such) (Rām. 160, 169). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । शापभाषणम् m.inf. to direct a curse (against someone), to curse (a person) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 473, 1697; K. 137, 347); to utter an evil spell (on a person), to utter a charm (Rām. 436; H. xii, 15). **—lagun** —लगुन् । शापावाप्तिः m.inf. a curse to be applied (to a person), to become the object of a curse, to be cursed. **—tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise a spell,

to take a spell off (a person), to relieve (him) from a spell (H. xii, 15).

shāpa-hotᵘ शाप-हतु । शापाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हंचू), afflicted by a curse, labouring under a curse, suffering from the effects of a curse. **-kömᵘ** -कामू । शापजुष्टा क्रिया f. a work which is subject to a curse, a work which is under a curse (and therefore cannot succeed); work which meets with all kinds of impediments, and which cannot be accomplished (as though it were under a curse). **-kār** -कार् । शापमूलकमिव कर्म m. any good or auspicious work (e.g. a festival) which suffers throughout from misfortunes and impediments (as though it were) under a curse. **-karm** -कर्म । शप्तभाग्यम् m. a fate or lot in life which is under a curse, or which is unsuccessful as though under a curse. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु । शापहीनः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), free from curse, i.e. not spoiled by misfortunes or impediments, going on prosperously. **-shurᵘ** -शुरु । शापबालकः m. a curse-child, i.e. a thin, unhealthy, badly-behaved child (as though the result of a curse put upon the father).

shöpⁱ lagun शांपि लगुन् । शापेनेव वशीभवनम् m.inf. to become (subject) to a curse; i.e. (of a virtuous person) to be, or become, under the authority of an evil master (as though cursed to undergo this fate).

shāpas nĕndᵃr pĕñᵘ शापस न्यन्द्र प्यञ्‌ । अन्तरायापगमः f.inf. sleep to fall on a curse, in the course of a work subject to many impediments, all obstacles to clear themselves away (*quasi*, the curse has gone to sleep); cf. **shöngith shāph rōzun,** p. 885*b*, l. 29. **-nishĕ** -निश adv. owing to a curse (Rām. 29).

shophᵘ शंफ़ । समवृत्तिः m. equality of condition, succeeding another in exactly the same position, successorship, the condition of an inheritor (cf. **potᵘ-shᵒ,** p. 788*a*, l. 2).

shĕphⁱ-dar शंफि-दर् । सहायकर्ता m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), one who accepts another position; hence, a close friend (a sympathetic neighbour, helping in prosperity and sorrow, affectionate, and so on); a helper, an ally (with the above characteristics).

shĕphi yunᵘ शफि यिनु । साह्यदानम् m.inf. to come in help, to come to a person's assistance.

shuphᵘ शुफ़ *in the phrase* **sŏgᵘ shuphᵘ ta panādār,** *q.v., s.v.* **sŏgᵘ**. *Perhaps another spelling of the preceding.*

shĕphagath शफगथ् (= شفقت) *f. (sg. dat.* ***shĕphagütsᵘ*** शफगंचू*), affection, tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 1426).*

shĕphakh शफख् شفق *m. the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall, evening twilight (El. shafak, Śiv. 910).* **-bŏngᵃr** -बंगर् । अङ्गदविशेषः *f. a kind of large* armlet worn by women on the forearm, made of gold, silver, or the like.

shĕphakh-dār शफख्-दार् شفقدار । प्रसरद्दीप्तियुक्तः adj. e.g. illumined by the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall.

shĕphākhāna शफाखान (= شفاخانه) m. a hospital (Gr.M.).

shĕphkath शफ्कथ् شفقت m. (sg. dat. **shĕphkatas** शफ्कतस्), affection, kindness, pity, compassion, mercy, clemency. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to forgive (El.).

shāpalad शापलद् । शापाहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shāpaladiñ** शापलदिञ्), suffering under a curse.

shĕpar शपर् in **lapar shĕpar,** p. 529*a*, l. 21, q.v.

shĕpōsh शपोश् or **shĕpushᵘ** शपुशु (= شپّوش) । नीशारः m. night-clothes; (in Ksh. esp.) a kind of warm wadded quilt (W. 140, K.Pr. 146). **shĕpōshĕ-** (or **shĕpushⁱ-**)**tolᵘ** शपोश-(शपुशि-)तंलु । नीशारावरणपटः m., id. **-wūrᵘ** -वूरु । नीशारावरणबाह्यपटः f. an outer covering for such a quilt (to keep it clean).

shĕpath शपथ् । दिव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **shĕpathas** शपथस्), an oath, a solemn asseveration. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्यनु । दिव्यकरणम् m.inf. to eat an oath, i.e. to take an oath, make a solemn asseveration, swear to adopt a certain course of conduct. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । दिव्यकरणम् m.inf. to take a solemn oath as to the truth of one's statement, esp. (when charged with an offence) to take a solemn oath as to one's innocence.

shöpith शांपिठ । शापोत्पादकः adj. e.g. that which causes a curse (e.g. something contact with which, or an action which is liable to bring down a curse), banned under a curse.

shri श्रि in **shri-dŏh** श्रि-द्ह । शुभदिवसः m. a holiday, a feast day (such as New Year's day, the Śiva-rātri, etc.); cf. **shrī.** **shri-māl** श्रि-माल् । पूपविशेषः f. a kind of cake, the same as **shīr-māl,** q.v., p. 889*b*, l. 14.

shrī श्री f. wealth, riches, affluence; N. of Lakṣmī, the wife and energic power of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Skt. *śrī*).

This word is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent human beings. Thus, **shrī-bagawān,** Śiv. 194, 237, 1332; Rām. 1143*l*; K. 338, 480, 880; **shrī-gangādar,** Śiv. 45; **shrī-har,** Śiv. 210, 243, and so on *passim*; **shrī-krushn,** K. 174, 239, 406, 561, etc.; **shrī-rām,** Rām. 1724; **shrī-vyāsa,** K. 1038.

shrī-nagar श्री-नगर् m. Śrīnagar, the capital of Kashmīr (see RT.Tr. II, 439 ff.).

shār 1 शार् (= شعر) । कीर्तिपद्यम् m. poetry, verse; a verse, couplet; a poem (Gr.M.); (in Ksh. esp.) a narrative poem celebrating some person, country, or the like (H.

xi, title). —gandaniⁱ —गंडंनि । गुणदोषकीर्तिपद्यबन्धः m. pl. inf. to compose such a poem.

shār 2 शार् m. N. of a well-known village about twenty miles to the S.E. of Śrīnagar.

shār 3 शार् شار m. a fall of water (as in **āb-shār,** a waterfall) (Śiv. 1797).

shā'ir, shōir شاعر, see **shōyir.**

shĕr 1 शर् । बाणः, चात्यभीप्सा m. an arrow, a shaft (K. (*shĕrāh*) 630); met. longing; intense desire (cf. **dana-sh°,** p. 222*a*, l. 10; **dyāra-sh°,** p. 270*b*, l. 45); distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 50, 125, 1110; YZ. 23, 514). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । उपतप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become distressed, pained, tormented (by the non-success or non-attainment of some longed-for aim or object). —**karun** —करुन् । उपतापनम् m.inf. to cause such torment. —**thawun** —थवुन् । ध्रुवोपतापे योजनम् m.inf. to cause such torment to be felt all one's life.

shĕr 2 शर् شر । द्वेषः m. evildoing, wrongdoing, wickedness (cf. **atha-sh°,** p. 62*b*, l. 3, and Rām. 230, accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action) (K.Pr. 103); (in Ksh.) envy, malignancy, jealous hatred.

shĕr 3 शर्, **shēr 1** शेर्, or **shōr 2** शोर् in **mraga-shĕr,** etc., see p. 590*b*, l. 6. Cf. **sar 2.**

shēr 2 शेर् । भर्ता m. a husband.

shēr 3 शेर् (=سر) । शिरः m. a head (of man or beast) (cf. **khōra-sh°,** p. 410*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 192, 197, 317, 453, 985, 1031, 1615; Rām. 274–5, 322, 990, 1127, 1172, 1645; K. 59, 398, 460, 465, 523, 610, 925, 931, 962, 1045, 1109); a top, pinnacle, tip, end, point; the preface or beginning part of a book. **-tāj** -ताज् (=سرتاج) । शिरोऽवतंसः m. a crown, tiara, diadem (K.Pr. 134); a man highly respected, and an acknowledged head of his community.

shēr 4 शेर् شیر m. a tiger. —**banun** —बनुन् or —**gatshun** —गछुन् or —**sapadun** —सपदुन् । बलिष्ठीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become a tiger', to get the better of, overcome, succeed in triumphantly repelling an attack, accusation, or the like.

shēr 5 शेर् । सद्मपार्श्वभागः m. (in a house of more than one story) the northern or southern end (as distinct from the front or back).

shēra-dörᵘ शेर-दोरु । गृहपार्श्वद्वारम् f. a doorway or door at one of these ends of a house, a side-door. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटु । सद्मपार्श्वस्तम्बः m. the long beams running right across these ends of a house, holding together the perpendicular supporting beams. **-lab** -लब् । गृहपार्श्ववरणः f. one of the stone or brick walls forming these ends of the house. **-tākh** -ताख् । गृहपार्श्वद्वारम् m. (sg. dat. **-tākas** -ताकस्), a small framed door or window in one of these ends of a house. **-tsyūnᵘ** -च्यूनु । गृहपार्श्वभित्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-tsinis** -च्नीनिस्), a wall at one of these ends of a house which supports the main roof-rafters.

shēr 6 शेर् m. arrangement (El., W. 114). Cf. **shērun.**

shēra शेर شرع m. (sg. dat. **shērahas** शेरहस्), the Muslim law (K.Pr. 193). (Note that **shēra** may also be an obl. case of **shĕr 1, 2,** or **3,** qq.v.)

shīr शीर् شیر m. milk (W. 155; K.Pr. 180, 197); medicine (El.). **-gujorᵘ** -गुजरु m. a man of the Gūjur tribe, whose profession is to sell milk (L. 358). **-khār** -खार् شیرخوار m. a suckling, an infant, a babe (Rām. 1035, 1336). **-māl** -माल् شیرمال । अपूपविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-māli** -मालि), a kind of cake made of wheaten flour, butter and spices, also called **shri-māl,** see p. 888*b*, l. 35.

shīra शीर شیره । फलसाररसः m. juice (of nuts or fruit) (cf. **badām-sh°,** p. 86*b*, l. 22; **bangi-sh°,** p. 113*a*, l. 12; **dönᵘ-sh°,** p. 223*b*, l. 14; **munka-sh°,** p. 580*a*, l. 38); sap; syrup; new wine; must. —**atsun** —अचुन् । भुक्तास्वादस्पृहोत्कर्षः (आस्वादाधिगमः) m.inf. 'the juice to enter', a flavour to be experienced; (after having once tasted or experienced something) to be filled with longing for the taste or experience again.

shīrⁱ शीरि adj. e.g. milky, see **shīrⁱ cāhⁱ,** p. 158*a*, l. 2. Cf. L. 254, K.Pr. 39.

shīrᵘ शीरु, f. of **shūrᵘ** or **shyūrᵘ**, see **shyūrᵘ** and **shērun.**

shōr श्वर् । जलशब्दः m. the noise of the fall of a stream of water, a splash. **shōr shōr** श्वर् श्वर् । निरन्तर-निपतज्जलधाराशब्दः m. the continuous patter or splashing of a falling stream of water.

shōr शोर् شور । कलकलः m. cry, noise, outcry, din, clamour, uproar (cf. **nazla-sh°,** p. 675*b*, l. 30) (Rām. 281, 819, 1331, 1722); general outcry, disturbance due to a public calamity, to an attack, to onslaught, or the like. —**khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु m.inf. to eat a roar, to be roared at (Rām. 1780). —**khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् m.inf. to cause (a person) to eat, i.e. experience, a roar, to roar at a person (Rām. 828). —**karun** —करुन् । कोलाहलोन्नावनम् m.inf. to make a noise, create an uproar (Śiv. 1638). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । कोलाहलोन्नावनम् m.inf., id. —**wŏthun** —वथुन् । कोलाहलोन्नवः m.inf. an outcry, uproar, to arise (Rām. 404, 693, 740, 1761).

shōra-gāh शोर-गाह (=شورگاه) m. a place of outcry; hence, an outcry (H. vi, 12, 13).

shōr 2 शोर्, **shēr 1** शेर्, or **shĕr 3** शर् in **mraga-shĕr,** etc., see p. 590*b*, l. 6.

shōra शोर شورہ । क्षार: m. saltpetre (YZ. 394); gunpowder (L. 462). **-gor**ᵘ -गरु । क्षारसाधनशिल्पी m. (his wife is **shōra-gārⁱ-bāy** शोर-गरि-बाय), a saltpetre-maker, a gunpowder-maker. **-mĕtsᵘ** -म्यच़ु । क्षारमृत्तिका f. earth abounding in salt, brackish soil. **-ṭās** -टास् । क्षारप्रस्फोटध्वनितम् m. the bang of an explosion of saltpetre (i.e. of gunpowder or a similar compound used as an explosive in mining or the like).

shôrᵘ शोरु । केकर: adj. (f. **shörᵘ 1** शांरु), squint-eyed. **shörⁱ-kônᵘ** शांरि-कोनु । केकर: adj. (f. **-kōñᵘ** -कांञु), so squint-eyed as to be practically monocular.

shörᵘ 2 शांरु । सुसमाधाना f. a woman who is clear-headed, sagacious, discerning, sapient (e.g. in speaking, in hearing, in learning, or in teaching).

shöir, see **shöyir.**

shūrⁱ शूरि or **shūrᵘ 1** शूरु in **okᵘ-shᵒ**, p. 19*b*, l. 17, q.v.

shurᵘ शुरु । बालक: m. (with suff. of indef. art. **shurāh 1** शुराह् (Śiv. 430, 1438); f. **shurᵘ** शुरु), an infant, baby, child (cf. **dŏda-shᵒ**, p. 190*a*, ll. 14, 16, 21) (Gr.Gr. 16, 17; Gr.M.; L. 458; W. 7, 112; L.V. 70; Śiv. 340, 430, 1388, 1393, 1438, 1445, 1464; Rām. 510, 807, 1249, 1653; K. 37, 40, 87, 105–6, 127, 153, 179, 182, 185, 194, 196, 200–1, etc.; K.Pr. 61, 131, 165, 199, 231, 260); a male child, a little boy (f. **shurᵘ**, a little girl, El. *shuri*) (cf. **shāpa-shᵒ**, p. 888*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 163; Rām. 1363, 1438, 1566, 1594–5; K.Pr. 261). **—koṭᵘ** —कोटु । बालकाद्यपत्यसंघ: m. children, the children of a family as a whole.

shurⁱ-bŏchᵘ शुरि-बुछु । अपत्यबुभुक्षित: adj. (f. **-bŏchᵘ** -बुछु), (of a childless person) hungry for a child, longing to have offspring. **-bŏd** -बुद् । बालबुद्धि: f. (sg. dat. **-bŏzᵘ** -बुज़ू), a child's intelligence (characterized by thoughtlessness, obstinacy, tantrums, and the like); intelligence such as that of a child. **-bāshĕ** -बाश । बालभाषितम् f.pl. childish babbling (esp. of a suckling child) (*Śiv. 157, 256; Rām. 1105, 1595, 1781; H. v, 2*); *childish pranks, baby sports* (*K. 220, 259, 275*). **-bötsᵘ** -बांच़ू *m.pl. a person's family, the children of a house and other members* (*El., Gr.M.*). **-bāv** -बाव् *m. the condition, or nature, of a child, childish ways* (*p. 146b, l. 29*) (*Śiv. 1015, K. 1078*). **-bŏzᵘ gatshun** -बुज़ू गछुन् । बालकसंमत्यनुसरणम् m.inf. *to go according to a child's intelligence, to follow a child's advice or opinion* (*naturally bad*). **-dôdᵘ** -दोदु । बाललालसा *m. grief for a child, longing for a child* (*by a childless person*); *the torment caused by the wayward conduct of a child.* **-gindun** -गिन्दुन् । बालक्रीडा m. (sg. dat. **-gindanas** -गिन्दनस्), *childish sport, the sport of a child; childish sport by a grown-up person.* **-har** -हर् । बालकलह: f. (sg. dat. **-hürᵘ** -हुरु), a childish quarrel, a child's squabble. **-hürᵘ thurᵘ khasūñᵘ** -हुरु थुरु खसंञू । बालकलहमूलकोऽतिविरोध: f.inf. a shrub to rise from a child's squabble; hence, a great quarrel (among elders) to arise from a child's squabble. **-kath** -कथ् । बालभाषितम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), childish talk; silly talk like that of a child. **-kathan gatshun** -कथन् गछुन् । बालभाषितानुवृत्ति: m.inf. to go according to a child's talk, to follow a child's remarks (which are naturally liable to lead to misunderstandings). **-lãj** -लाँज् । बालवृत्तान्तराय: f. child-calamity, (when a person is poor and has a great number of children) the children to form an impediment (e.g. to going to a far country, to earn a livelihood, or otherwise). **-murⁱ** -मुरि m.pl. children and the like, a man's family (Gr.M., K. 786). **-pöthᵃr** -पांथर् । बालवृत्ति: m. the conduct of a child, or conduct such as that of a child (cf. **dŏda-shᵒ-pᵒ**, p. 190*a*, l. 21). **-rēmph** -रेम्फ् f. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेम्पि), a poor little boy (Gr.Gr. 163). **-vyotᵘ** -व्यतु । बालकाकुल: adj. (f. **-vĕtsᵘ** -व्यच़ू), one who, owing to the existence of a child, is distracted by the difficulties of supporting a family.

shūrᵘ 2 शूरु i.q. **shyūrᵘ**, q.v., see also **shērun.** For **1**, see **shūrⁱ**.

shurū शुरू (= شروع) m. beginning, commencement (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to begin (Gr.M.).

sahār सहार् (= سحر) । कालविशेष:, भोजनविशेष: m. the time a little before daybreak, early dawn; food eaten by Musalmāns a little before dawn during the fast of *Ramazān*. **-khān** -खान । रात्र्यवसानसंबोधक: m. the man whose duty it is to cry out and proclaim the time for eating this food. **-vēla** -वेल । रात्र्यवसानवेला m. the time of early dawn. **-vizᵘ** -विज़ू । रात्र्यवसानकाल: f., id.

sahāran सहारन् । रात्र्यवसानकाले adv. at a little before daybreak, at early dawn. **—bögin** —बांगिन् । प्रायो रात्र्यवसानकाले adv. at about early dawn. **—bögⁱ** —बांगि or

sahāra सहार । आश्रय:, आशा m. association; assistance, aid, help, recourse, resort; reliance, confidence; hope, encouragement. **—āsun** —आसुन् । आश्रयसंपत्ति: m.inf. assistance, support, aid to be available (to one engaged in something difficult). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । आश्रयदानम्, आशादानम् m.inf. to support, aid, back, help; to encourage, promise help.

sahour (? spelling and gend.) *Aster diplostephioides*, the root of which is used in washing wool (L. 78).

sīhra सीहर in **sīhra ṭōjᵘ** सीहर टाँजू f. a kind of small pear (El.).

shĕrāb शराब् شراب । मद्यम् m. spirituous liquor, wine

(YZ. 209, K.Pr. 228). **-wān -वान् ।** मद्याश्रयः m. a wine-shop, spirit-shop, drinking shop, public-house.

shĕrāba-sān शराब-सान् m. a cup-bearer (El.), but ? (a person) 'with wine', see **sān**.

shĕrŏbi शरांवि (= شرابي) । मद्यासेवी m. a wine-bibber, a drunkard; a wine-seller, liquor-seller, wine-merchant.

shĕrbath शर्बथ् شربت । ओषधिरसपाकः f. (sg. dat. **shĕrbütsu शर्बेचू**), a draught, drink, beverage (cf. **khañĕ-sh°**, p. 405*b*, l. 6); sherbet, sugar and water, or the like (El.; L. 72, 271, 345; K.Pr. 146); a dose of medicine, potion. **shĕrbütsu-koshu शर्बेचू-कंशु ।** ओषधिरसपाककमलम् m. the lees or grounds remaining after preparing sherbet.

shrōcĕ श्रोंच्य, see **shrūṭu**.

shrōcar श्रोंचर् । अखण्डता m. the condition of being not divided, not cut up, unbrokenness, completeness in all parts, entireness, wholeness (e.g. of a fruit or the like). Cf. **shrūṭu**.

shrŏcyōv श्र्च्योव्, see **shrŏkun 1**.

shrād श्राद् । श्राद्धम् m. a *Śrāddha* or obsequial rite in honour of the departed spirits of deceased relations, and observed at certain fixed periods (cf. **dīpa-sh°**, p. 232*b*, l. 37; **kōbari-sh°**, p. 382*b*, l. 21; **nūna-sh°**, p. 641*a*, l. 12; **nāñĕ-sh°**, p. 644*a*, l. 25; **nawa-sh°**, p. 664*a*, l. 40) (L. 263, 266, *sharadh*; Rām. 308). **—hāwun —हावुन् ।** श्राद्धविधानम् m.inf. to carry out this rite. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf., id. (El.).

shrāda-brôhmun श्राद्-ब्रोह्मुन् । श्राद्धान्नभुग्ब्राह्मणः m. a Brāhmaṇ who attends at this rite, and who, before the *piṇḍas* are offered to the Manes (see **pĕnd**), eats the consecrated food; N. of a certain Vedic verse. **-bata -बत ।** श्राद्धभक्तम् m. the rice cooked before this rite for making the *piṇḍas*, and for the obsequial feast. **-mĕṭü -म्यंटू ।** लघुश्राद्धम् f. a mere gobbit of a *śrāddha*, i.e. a *śrāddha* hurried through without the customary obsequial feast, etc. **-phāka -फाक ।** श्राद्धव्रतम् m. the fast observed on the day of this rite. **-tsari-wöru -च़रि-वांरु ।** श्राद्धचरुः f. the rice cooked, in a special cauldron, for this rite. **-wôlu -वोलु ।** श्राद्धकर्ता m. the person who performs this rite.

shraddā श्रद्दा । श्रद्धा f. trust, faith, belief; belief in divine revelation, religious faith (Śiv. 1241, 1420, 1471, 1634).

shāradā शारदा । शारदा देवी, शारदाचैत्यम् f. a N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. Under this name (Skt. *Śāradā*) she is the patron goddess of Kashmīr. Her chief shrine, also called *Shāradā*, *Shāradā-pīṭha*, *Shāradā-sthāna*, and similar names, is situated in the Kishangangā Valley. The name Shāradā is also applied to the country of Kashmīr itself. On the whole subject, see RT.Tr. II, 279 ff. N. of the written character allied to Nāgarī, in general use in Kashmīr. **-pīṭh -पीठ् ।** शारदाचैत्यम्, कश्मीरमण्डलम् m. (sg. dat. **-pīṭhas -पीठस्**), 'the throne of Shāradā', the shrine of Shāradā in the Kishangangā Valley; the country of Kashmīr.

shārada-bal शारद-बल् । शारदाचैत्यम् m. the shrine of Shāradā.

shrīdām श्रीदाम् m. N. of a boy friend of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Śrīdāman*) (K. 223, 253).

sharaf شرف m. highness of rank, eminence, exaltation, rank, honour, dignity (K.Pr. 143, with suff. of indef. art., *sharafā*).

shurigī शुरिगी । बालवृत्तिः f. conduct of, or like, that of, a child (cf. **dŏda-sh°**, p. 190*a*, l. 19) (W. 112); playfulness, foolishness, like that of a child (on the part of a grown-up person).

shĕrāh शराह्, see **shĕr 1**.

shurāh 2 शुराह् (by Paṇḍits also written षुराह्) (for 1, see **shuru**) । षोडश card. (pl. dat. **shurāhan शुराहन्**), sixteen (Gr.Gr. 77; El. also *shorah*; Śiv. 711, 1353, 1438, 1467; Rām. 122, 395, 545, 885, 1087; K. 765, 778, 785, 918, 960). **-yār -यार् ।** क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a tract to the east of Srīnagar, at the foot of the Takht-i-Sulaimān, and close to the river Vēth or Jehlam. **-yāra phiravith trēshĕ-hotu anun -यार फिरविथ् त्रेश-हतु अनुन् ।** अतिकालखेदनमनु निराशीकरणम् m.inf. after leading (a person) round from Shurāh-yār to bring him back thirsty; hence, for a long time to keep giving continual hopes, and finally to disappoint.

shurāhan-hondu शुराहन्-हन्दु । षोडशपण्यः, संबन्धी वा adj. gen. (f. **-hünzü -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, sixteen; costing, or worth, sixteen (rupees, or the like); earning sixteen (rupees, or the like, a month, or the like).

shurāhway शुराह्वय् emph. card. (pl. acc. **shurāhwāni शुराह्वनि**), even the sixteen, all the sixteen (K. 960).

shurŏhi शुरांहि (by Paṇḍits also written षुरांहि), card., m.pl. the multiplicative form of **shurāh**, sixteen, q.v., as in **kāh shurŏhi akh hath ta shesatatath**, eleven sixteens (are) one hundred and seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 86).

shurŏhyumu शुरांह्यु । षोडशः ord. (f. **shurŏhimü शुरांहिमू**), sixteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shruku श्रुकु । ग्रन्थनम् m. a hard knot (in a string or the like) (El. binding, tying). **—dyunu —दिनु ।** ग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to make a hard or tight knot (e.g. in the string of a purse, or the like). **—hyonu —ह्योनु ।** ग्रन्थनम् m.inf. to tie tightly with a hard knot the ends of a binding string. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to tie

(El.). —**lagun**—लगुन् । दृढ ग्रन्थिग्रथितीभवनम् m.inf. to be, or become, very tightly tied up. —**ta druk**ᵘ **mēlun** —त द्रुकु मेलुन् । मस्तिष्कनासिकारन्ध्रादिनिरोधविकार: m.inf. (owing to a cold) the nose (and, according to Kāshmīrī belief, the other orifices of the brain) to be blocked up. —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । गलादौ दृढबन्धनम् m.inf. 'to throw a knot', to tie with a hard knot a string round a neck (e.g. of a man, of a jar, or of a bag).

shruka-pan श्रुक-पन् । ग्रन्थलडोरकम m. the string used for securely tying up (a parcel, a bag, or the like).

shārikā शारिका । प्रद्युम्नपीठम्, तदधिष्ठितदेवताविशेष: f. i.q. **hörī 2,** q.v. (Śiv. 1136, 1179, 1506). The word is also used to indicate the Hāra-parbuth. See **hörī 2.**

shrākh श्राख् । वृहच्छुरिका f. (sg. dat. **shrāki** श्राकि), a large knife (such as is used as a weapon, or by butchers, or as a carving knife) (cf. **shēkar-shr°**, p. 878b, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 73; L. 461 *sharák*; Rām. 242, 1489, 1608; H. x, 13; YZ. 146; K.Pr. 1, 27, 199, 206). —**wāyün**ᵘ —वायंञ् । परितश्छेदनम् f.inf. to ply the knife, to wield a knife and cut all round (lit. and met., attacking, through hatred, all one's relations, neighbours, and friends, or cutting all round something).

shrāka-puchᵘ श्राक-पुछ or **shrāka-putsh**ᵘ श्राक-पुछु । छुरिका m. a small clasp-knife, a pen-knife (El. *shrákapúch*; Gr.M. do.; L. 461 *sharák poch*). See **pǒtsh**ᵘ **1.**

shrāki-khündü श्राकि-खंडू । छुरिका f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), the blade of a pen-knife. **-khār** -खार् । छुरिकाकार: m. a knife maker, a cutler. **-khash** -खश् m. a cut with a knife (Gr.Gr. 73). **-tshĕnᵃr** -छ्यनर् । भिन्नछुरिका f. a worn out knife without its handle, a worn out blade of a pen-knife.

shrūkh श्रूख् । श्लोक: m. (sg. dat. **shrūkas** श्रूकस्), a verse in a certain Skt. metre, called *anuṣṭubh* (El. also *shalúk*); a stanza or verse in general (Śiv. 393, 800, 1115–6, 1131, 1186, 1519, 1588). **shrūka-tsōram** श्रूक-च़ोरम । श्लोकचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. **-tsōrümü** -च़ोरमू), a certain festival held by Hindū students on the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February) on which sacred verses are recited. The custom is said to be dying out.

shĕrīkh शरीख् شریک । समवृत्तिक: adj. c.g. and subst. m. (sg. dat. **shĕrīkas** शरीकस्; f. **shĕrⁱkiñ** शरिकिञ् q.v.), confederate, united, joined, concerned (in); common, in common; (as subst.) a sharer, participator, partaker (with) (H. i, 10; K.Pr. 78); a partner, copartner, associate, colleague, ally, accomplice, confederate. —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to).

shĕrīka-bodᵘ शरीक-बंदु । बहुनामैकद्रव्यविभागे अंशभागिता m. 'a sharer-handful', copartnership, coparcenership, sharing.

shirⁱkhām शिरिखाम् । लुब्ध: adj. c.g. craving, eager, avid, agog (esp. of a child incited by its parents).

shrŏkun 1 श्रुकुन् or **shrukun 1** श्रुकुन् । क्रन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrọk**ᵘ श्रृंकु; 2 p.p. **shrŏcyōv** श्रुच्योव्. This verb is impersonal) to cry, weep, whimper (of some timid person who weeps on very small provocation) (Gr.Gr. 118).

shrŏkun 2 श्रुकुन् or **shrukun 2** श्रुकुन् । संकोचाप्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shrŏ(shru)kyōv** श्रु(श्रु)क्योव), to be pressed hard or jammed against something, and in consequence to be put out of shape, crushed together, wrinkled, contracted. **shrŏ(shru)kyō-mot**ᵘ श्रु(श्रु)-क्यो-मंतु । संकोचमधिगत: perf. part. (f. **shrŏ(shru)-kyē-mütsü** श्रु(श्रु)क्ये-मंचू), jammed out of shape, crushed up, shrivelled up.

shrŏkun 3 श्रुकुन् or **shrukun 3** श्रुकुन् । बलात्पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrọk**ᵘ श्रृंकु or **shruk**ᵘ श्रुकु; f. **shrŏc**ü श्रृंचू or **shruc**ü श्रुचू; 2 p.p. **shrŏ(shru)cyōv** श्रु(श्रु)च्योव), to force something solid into a narrow space, to squeeze in, to jam against (something); to crush, put out of shape, crease, distort, cause to contract by such jamming, to squeeze small; cf. **sukun. shruk**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ श्रुकु-मंतु । बलात्पूरित: perf. part. (f. **shruc**ü**-mütsü** श्रुचू-मंचू), forced in, jammed in, put out of shape (by someone) as ab.

shrŏkañĕ श्रुकञ or **shrukañĕ** श्रुकञ । अतिरोदनम् f.pl. pouring forth torrents of tears, weeping excessively (Gr.Gr. 118). **shrŏ(shru)kañĕn atsun** श्रु(श्रु)कञन् अचुन् । रोदनसंतापे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter weepings, to begin silent weepings.

shĕrⁱkiñ शरिकिञ् । समानवृत्तिका f. of **shĕrīkh,** q.v., a female sharer, etc.

shĕrkar शर्कर् m. sugar (El.) i.q. **shĕkar,** q.v.

shrọkᵃran श्रृंक्रन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrọkᵃrüñ**ü श्रृंक्रंञू), the act of crushing, making out of shape, by forcing together (two things that do not fit), squeezing together, causing to contract (by squeezing), crushing up.

shrọkᵃrun श्रृंक्रुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrọkᵒr**ᵘ श्रृंकरु), to distort or squeeze out of shape (by jamming something into a narrow space or against something which it does not fit, or by crookedly joining); to crush (something) up.

shrọkᵃrāwun श्रृंक्रावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrọkᵃrôw**ᵘ श्रृंक्रोवु), i.q. **shrọkᵃrun,** q.v.

shĕrākath शराकथ् شراکت f. (sg. dat. **shĕrākütsü**
शराकंचू), sharing, participation, partnership (K.Pr.
193).

shĕrikuth शंरिकुथ् । समभागित्वम् m. (sg. dat. **shĕrikatas**
शंरिकतस्), sharing, coparcenary.

shrŏkawunü 1 श्रकवुनु । क्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. **shrŏkavünü**
श्रकवंन्यू), one who weeps excessively (esp. for some
small reason), a cry-baby.

shrŏkawunü 2 श्रकवुनु । संकुचन् n.ag. (f. as in 1) one
who, or that which, becomes compressed, contracted,
squeezed up, crushed up, becoming shrivelled.

shrukawun श्रुकवुन् । एकश्वासवृत्त्या adv. in a single breath
and with noise (u.w.vbs. of swallowing and the like),
with a loud gulp. Cf. **shrutun.**

shĕriközü शंरिकांज़ू । समवृत्तित्वम् f. the condition of
sharing, coparcenary.

shuril शुरिल् । बालत्वम् f. the conduct of a child,
childishness (W. 112); conduct like that of a child,
obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part
of a grown-up person (cf. **dŏda-sh°**, p. 190*a*, l. 20).

shurilözü शुरिलांज़ू । बालावस्थाधर्मः f. i.q. **shuril,** q.v.,
childishness, childish conduct; conduct like that of a
child (Rām. 1727).

shram श्रम । श्रमः m. toil, labour (Gr.M.); weariness,
fatigue, exhaustion. **—atsun** —अचुन । श्रान्तीभवनम्
m.inf. fatigue to come (to a person), to be fatigued,
wearied, exhausted. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to labour
hard (Gr.M.). **—tsānun** —चानुन् । श्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf.
to cause fatigue to enter, to fatigue, weary, exhaust.

shĕrm शर्म् شرم f. shame, bashfulness, modesty (W. 123;
Śiv. 873; K.Pr. 29, 193); the modest feeling due to
the receipt of favours, the being overwhelmed with
gratitude, the being confounded with favours granted.
—karünü —करंन्यू । संतोषवृत्त्या वर्तनम् f.inf. to feel
ashamed, be bashful, shy; to live modestly, in modest
content, to pass one's time in solitary content.

shĕrmi-marm शर्मि-मर्म् । अतिलज्जावाप्तिः f. 'the
essential of modesty', the becoming full of modesty
or shame. **-vyotü** -व्यंतु । लज्जाशीलः adj. (f. **-vĕtsü**
-व्यंचू) modest by nature, diffident, bashful, shy.

shĕrmdār शर्मदार् شرم دار । अपत्रपिष्णुः adj. c.g. bashful,
diffident, shy.

sheoramgás (*? shirrāmgāsa*) (? gend.) N. of a certain
medicinal plant, *Mentha sp.*, good for sword wounds
(L. 76).

shĕrmanda शर्मन्द شرمنده adj. c.g. ashamed, abashed,
shamefaced, confounded, bashful, modest, blushing
(cf. **rum rum shĕrmanda thawāni**, p. 833*b*, l. 41)
(El. *sharminda*; Śiv. 89, 323, 362, 712, 874; Rām.
745, 1337, 1610; K.Pr. 228).

shramāwun श्रमावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shramôwü** श्रमोवु),
to make (anything) a cause of labour, to labour at
(anything) (as in **dŏd shr°,** to labour at milk, i.e. at
milking, L.V. 38).

shrān श्रान् । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in
water (Gr.M., K. 1155); ceremonial bathing (cf.
kañĕ-sh°, p. 460*b*, l. 6) (Śiv. 756, 1170, 1889);
met. being bathed in something, suffused with moisture
(cf. **guma-sh°**, p. 287*a*, l. 20); cf. **snān, srān.**
—dyunü —दिनु । स्नपनम् m.inf. to wash, bathe (another);
esp. to bathe a corpse (a part of the last obsequies of
a Hindū). **—gatshāni** —गछंनि । स्विन्नीभवनम्
m. pl. inf. 'bathings to happen'; hence, to be covered
with sweat, to sweat, or perspire, profusely. **—karun**
—करुन् m.inf. to bathe oneself, to bathe (Gr.M.; Śiv.
239, 927, 1162, 1172, 1177, 1496, 1826; Rām. 305);
to do bathing (to someone, dat.), to give a bath to
(e.g. a child) (K. 942). **—karanāwun** —करनावुन्
m.inf. to cause (a person, dat.) to bathe, to bathe (a
person) (Śiv. 1309, 1315). **-sŏndar** -सन्दर् । प्रसूतायाः
स्नानार्चनाद्युत्सवः f. a bathing festival; e.g. the
ceremonial (first) bathing of a woman after childbirth
(usually on the sixth day after the birth); a festival
in honour of the goddess Ṣaṣṭhī (a form of Durgā).

shrāna-dēg श्रान-देग् । स्नानजलस्थाली f. a washing
basin, a bathing basin; the basin for the water with
which a corpse is bathed in the course of funeral
obsequies. **-gorü** -गरु । मृतस्नापकः m. a bathing man;
a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the
man who bathes the corpse of a man as ab. **-gürü**
-गंरू । मृतस्नापिका f. a bathing woman; a woman who
washes or bathes a helpless invalid woman; the
woman who bathes the corpse of a woman as ab.
-kuthü -कुठु । स्नानगृहम् m. a bathing hut, a hut on
the bank of a river for private bathing. **-püṭü** -पंटू ।
स्नानपट्टिका f. the board on which a corpse is placed
for bathing as ab. **-paṭh** -पठ् । स्नानशाटी m. (sg. dat.
-paṭas -पटस्), a piece of cloth worn round the privities
in bathing, a bathing dress. **-wônü** -वोनु । स्नानजलम्
m. bathing-water; the water with which a corpse is
bathed; water which has been used for washing
generally, dirty bath-water.

shrônü श्रोनु or (q.v.) **srônü** स्रोनु । आर्द्रः adj. (f. **shrönü**
श्रांनू), wet, moist, damp; succulent, not dry, green,
juicy (cf. **shrūtsü shr°**, p. 896*a*, l. 27); (of a story,
or the like) soft, tender. Cf. **srônü.**

shĕran शरन् । रक्षावलम्बः c.g. protection, preservation,
security (K. 585, 763); a protector, preserver,
defender; a place of refuge, asylum, place of shelter
(Śiv. 600–1); one who has taken refuge (Śiv. 1752).

—gatshun —गछुन् । त्राणार्थमन्वाश्रयणम् m.inf. to go to a place or person of refuge, to take refuge (with), fly (to) for protection, to seek refuge (Śiv. 75, 316, 484, 493, 605–6, 798, 1196; Rām. 32, 521, 725, 821, 829, 991, 1584, 1763; K. 767). —rōzun —रोज़ुन् । चिरैकाग्र्येण त्राणार्थमुपासना m.inf. persistently to remain under (a person's) protection. —sõpanun —सँापनुन् m.inf. to become a refugee, to take refuge (with so-and-so) (Rām. 75, 495, 591, 782, 817, 938, 940, 984, 1291, 1478, 1690; K. 876 (*sampanum*)). —yunᵘ —यिनु m.inf. to come to seek refuge, to take refuge (with a person) (Rām. 1184; K. 238, 243, 329, 584, 826, 880, 1172).

shĕrani yunᵘ शरनि यिनु । शरणाश्रयणम् m.inf. to come (to one) for protection, to seek the protection (of), to take refuge (with, or in) (Śiv. 29, 987, 1134).

shērun शेरुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shyūrᵘ** श्यूरु (also written **shūrᵘ** शूरु); f. **shīrᵘ** शीरू), to arrange, set in order (Gr.Gr. 15, 21; Gr.M.; L. 458, W. 114); to make ready, prepare (cf. **kamān shērüñᵘ**, p. 445*b*, l. 10) (Rām. 572, 1420, 1452; H. x, 7; xi, 12, 17); to repair, mend (Gr.M.); to finish; to adorn (YZ. 167).

shīrith pūrith rōzun शीरिथ् पूरिथ् रोज़ुन् । विलाससज्जता m.inf. to keep oneself or remain dressed up in all one's best (e.g. a bride or bridegroom during the marriage ceremony, or a woman awaiting her lover). —thawun —थवुन् । समाधानेन स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in order, to put by carefully arranged and safely.

shyūrᵘ-motᵘ श्यूरु-मतु perf. part. (f. **shīrᵘ-mütsᵘ**), arranged, put in order; made ready, prepared; repaired, mended; finished; adorned.

***shīrīn* 1** शीरीन् m. *Colchicum illyricum* (El.).

***shīrīn* 2** शीरीन् شيرين adj. c.g. sweet (cf. **bādām-sh°**, *p.* 86*b*, *l.* 25) (*L.* 458). Cf. **shiriñ 1**.

sahārun सहारुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sahôrᵘ** सहोरु), *to bear, endure, suffer, bear patiently.* **sahôrᵘ-motᵘ** सहोरु-मतु । सोढः *perf. part.* (*f.* **sahörᵘ-mütsᵘ** सहोरू-मंचू), *borne, endured.*

shrōncĕ श्रोंच्य, *see* **shrūṭᵘ**.

shrōncar श्रोचर्, *see* **shrōcar.**

shranḍa श्रंड *or* (*q.v.*) **sranḍa** स्रंड । उक्षृङ्खलमहिषः, अतिस्थूलः *m. a bull set at liberty (as an act of piety, and allowed to wander about at will), a Brahminy bull; met. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow.* **-har** -हर् । उद्गतमहिषयुद्धम, उद्गतस्थूलमानुषयोधनम् *f. a fight between such bulls; a fight between two strapping fellows.*

shrünḍᵘ श्रंडू *or* (q.v.) **srünḍᵘ** संडू f. (sg. dat. **shranjĕ** श्रंज्य), a tiny box or casket (cf. **sŏrma-sh°**, s.v. **sŏrma**).

shrang श्रंग् । शृङ्गम्, प्रधानभूतः m. a horn; the top, peak, summit of a mountain; the head man or leading person in a village or the like.

shrŏng श्रुंग् or (q.v.) **srŏng** स्रुंग् । सुरङ्गा f. a subterranean passage, a mine; a very narrow passage, lane, or the like.

shrangār श्रंगार् । शृङ्गारः, रसात्मा सामग्री m. the sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment; dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment.

shrangörⁱ श्रंगोरि । शृङ्गारयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who excites love, attractive, seductive, captivating, fascinating, bewitching.

shrīnagar श्रीनगर्, see p. 888*b*, l. 46.

shĕranāgath शरनागथ् । रक्षार्थमुपाश्रितः c.g. (sg. dat. **shĕranāgatas** शरनागतस्), one who comes for protection or refuge, a refugee, fugitive (Śiv. 1673, 1740; K. 585).

shrūnṭᵘ श्रूंटु, see **shrūṭᵘ**.

shēranāwun शेरनावुन् । संस्कारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shēranôwᵘ** शेरनोवु), to cause to be arranged, or set in order; to cause to be prepared, made ready; to cause to be repaired, mended; to repair, mend (K. 954).

shōranāwun शोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōranôwᵘ** शोरनोवु), to make a loud confused noise, to twang loudly (Rām. 123).

shrānaway श्रानवय् । स्नानार्थदानम् f. the fee paid to the person who washes a corpse.

shranz श्रञ्ज़् or (q.v.) **sranz** स्रञ्ज़् m. a blacksmith's tongs (H. xi, 16).

shrōñᵘ श्रांञु, see **shrŏnᵘ.**

shiriñ 1 शिरिञ् । मिष्टभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat, sweets; esp. cardamoms coated with sugar, comfits; cf. **shīrīn 2. shiriñĕ-pholᵘ** शिरिञ-फलु । मिष्टभक्ष्यसमुदायः m. a single comfit; a collection or quantity of comfits.

shiriñ 2 शिरिञ् । ओष्ठ्यकाकली f. a whistle (formed with the lips), whistling (Gr.M.). —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू । ओष्ठ्यकाकलीवादनम् f.inf. to whistle. —**gatshüñᵘ** —गछंञू । काकलीध्वन्यादिना अवबोधः f.inf. a whistle to occur, to be warned or informed by the sound of a whistle. —**wāyüñᵘ** —वायंञू f.inf. to whistle (Gr.M.).

shrāñĕr श्राञर् or (qq.v.) **sāñĕr** साञर्, **srāñĕr** स्राञर् । सार्द्रता m. moisture; succulency, greenness, juiciness; (of a story) softness, tenderness.

sharpi, see **shrapun.**

shĕraph शरफ् شرف, see **shŏn.**

shrapun श्रपुन् । जरणम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shropᵘ** श्रपु), to be digested (cf. **phĕkĕn-hondᵘ shrapun phyārĕñ,** p. 721*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204–5; Śiv. 1121; K.Pr. 171, 222, (*sharpi* for

shrapi) 225); to have an appetite (L. 458); to be evaporated, to evaporate, disappear by evaporation (Gr.Gr. 204); to be soaked up (Gr.Gr. 204); (of some thin liquid) to be boiled down to thickness; (of an opinion or the like) to be digested, to be thoroughly considered and agreed to; to fade (from the memory); to waste away, fade away; to decay (Gr.Gr. 128). [The causal of this verb is **shrap^{a}run** श्रंपरुन्, **shrap^{a}rāwun** श्रंपरावुन्, or **shrapanāwun** श्रपनावुन्, qq.v., Gr.Gr. 174. Its 3 p.p. is optionally **shrapyāv** श्रप्याव् or **shrapiyāv** श्रपियाव्, Gr.Gr. 205.]

shrāp^{i} shrāp^{i} gatshun श्रंपि श्रंपि गछुन् । निरन्तर-निपाते ऽपि लीनीभवनम् gradually to be evaporated, (of falling rain or other water) to disappear as fast as it falls; met. (of a story or the like) to disappear from the memory while it is being spoken.

shrop^{u}-mot^{u} श्रंपु-मंतु । जीर्णः, संमतिमुपगतः, न्यूनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shrüp^{ü}-müts^{ü}** श्रंपू-मंचू), digested; evaporated; soaked up (e.g. rain falling on the ground); boiled down; approved after due consideration.

shūrpanakh शूर्पनख् or **shūrpanakhā** शूर्पनखा f. N. of a female demon, in Skt. *Śūrpaṇakhā*. She was sister of Rāvaṇa, and wished to marry Rāma. Rāma referred her to his brother Lakṣmaṇa, but he too refused her. She then threatened to devour Sītā, but Lakṣmaṇa cut off her ears and nose. She fled to Rāvaṇa, and, as a result of her complaint, he carried off Sītā (Śiv. 1481; Rām. 333, 338, 350, 1143*g–h*, 1780).

shrapanāwun श्रपनावुन् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **shrapanôw^{u}** श्रपनोवु), i.q. **shrap^{a}run** श्रंपरुन्, q.v., see Gr.Gr. 174.

shrap^{a}ran श्रंपरन् । जीर्णीकरणम्, विलायनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrap^{a}rün^{ü}** श्रंपरंञू), the causing to be digested; boiling down, evaporation (tr.); causing to disappear, waste away (property, esp. another's); letting (something) fade from the memory.

shrap^{a}run श्रंपरुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrap^{o}r^{u}** श्रंपंरु), to cause to be digested (Śiv. 306); to boil down; to evaporate (tr.); to cause (one's own or another's property) to disappear, esp. gradually to waste or misappropriate (another's property); to let something fade from the memory. **shrap^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** श्रंपंरु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **shrap^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** श्रंपंरू-मंचू), caused to be digested, etc., as ab.

shrap^{a}rāwun श्रंपरावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrap^{a}rôw^{u}** श्रंपरोवु), i.q. **shrap^{a}run**, q.v. **shrap^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** श्रंपरोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **shrap^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** श्रंपरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **shrap^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v. ab.

shir^{i}-püt^{u} शिरि-पंटू । स्नायुविशेषः f. the mass of solid muscle connecting the ribs, and close to the backbone.

shrapath श्रपथ् । जरणशक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **shrapüts^{ü}** श्रपंचू), the power of quick digestion; the quality of being quickly digested, (of food) digestibility; fading away, wasting away, decay (Gr.Gr. 128).

shrapawun^{u} श्रपवुनु । जरन् n.ag. (f. **shrapavün^{ü}** श्रपवंञू), (food) easily digestible, quickly digested; that which is being approved after full consideration.

shārĕr शार्यर् । केकरत्वम् m. squint-eyedness (Śiv. 1756).

shĕrīr शरीर् । शरीरम् m. the body of man, beast, or bird (Gr.M., Śiv. 878).

shrūṭ^{u} श्रूँटु । अखण्डः adj. (f. **shrūṭ^{ü}** श्रूँटू, sg. dat. **shrōcĕ** श्रोँच्य), unbroken, whole, entire, complete.

shrāṭh श्राठ, see **shāṭh**.

shrŏth श्रुथ । वेदश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **shrŏts^{ü}** श्रुंचू), a vedic or sacred text (Śiv. 1116, 1865).

shrŏṭh श्रुठ । असद्वृत्तम् m. (sg. dat. **shrŏṭas** श्रुटस्), an untrue story, romance, an imaginary or false statement made publicly. **—lāyun** —लायुन् । असत्कथाभाषणम् m.inf. to make a false narrative.

shrôṭh^{u} श्रोठु or **shôṭh^{u}** शोठु । कुणपः m. (sg. dat. **shrö(shö)this** श्रां(शां)ठिस्), a dead body, a corpse. **shöthis nakh dyun^{u}** शांठिस नख दिनु । अशक्तसाह्यविधानम् m.inf. 'to give a shoulder to a corpse', i.e. to give a helping hand to one overwhelmed by difficulty, to help one to bear a too heavy load (lit. and met.).

shruth श्रुथ । पानशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **shrutas** श्रुतस्), the noise made in swallowing a liquid, a gulping sound (Gr.Gr. 15, a sip).

shĕrth शर्थ شرط । पणः m. (sg. dat. **shĕrtas** शर्तस्), a condition, stipulation, engagement, treaty (K. 720, K.Pr. 196); a wager, a bet; (in Ksh.) the hidden essential quality of any thing or action (Rām. 840 (f.)). **—bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. an agreement to be assented to, a wager, or bet, to be agreed to. **—khārun** —खारुन् । निमित्तमाचेणारोपणम् m.inf. to make a bet, lay a wager; to put forward a pretext, to raise a pretext, to decide hurriedly on a mere pretext. **—khasun** —खसुन् । हेतुमाचारोपः m.inf. a pretext to be raised as ab.

shĕrta-shĕrth शर्त-शर्थ (شرطا شرطي =) । पणव्यवहारः f. mutual obligations; mutual conditions, mutual betting.

shĕrtas bĕhun शर्तस ब्यहुन् । पणार्थं द्रव्यप्रयोगः m.inf. (in a bet) to lay a stake.

shriṭhun श्रिठुन् । आश्यानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shriṭhyōv** श्रिठ्योव), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid, to become numb with cold

(Gr.M.); cf. shiṭhun. shriṭhyō-mot^u श्रिठ्यो-मतु । आश्यानीभूतः perf. part. (f. shriṭhyē-müts^ü श्रिठ्ये-मंचू), congealed, etc.

shĕrtal शर्तल् । पणद्रव्यम् f. the stake in a wager, etc. —**tulüñ^ü** —तुलंञू । द्यूते माध्यस्थ्यद्रव्यसंग्रहः f.inf. to collect, or hold, the stakes in a bet or gambling, to be a stakeholder.

shrutun श्रुतुन् । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrut^u** श्रुतु, f. **shruts^ü** श्रुचू; 2 p.p. **shrutsōv** श्रुचोव), to drink with noise, to gulp down in one long breath; cf. **shrukawun. shrut^u-mot^u** श्रुतु-मतु । शब्दवत्पीतः perf. part. (f. **shruts^ü-müts^ü** श्रुचू-मंचू), drunk with a noisy gulp, gulped down.

shrutawôn^u श्रुतवोनु m. (f. **shrutawöñ^ü** श्रुतवांञू), one who hears well, one who is the reverse of being deaf (L.V. 20).

shrūts^u 1 श्रूचु । शौचम् m. (sg. abl. **shrōtsi** श्रोचि), purity, cleanness; purification, cleansing, purifying, the operation or process of making pure (Śiv. 1471). Cf. **shōtsh.**

shrūts^u 2 श्रूचु । शुद्धः adj. (m. sg. abl. **shrōtsi** श्रोचि; f. sg. nom. **shrūts^ü** श्रूचू), pure, clean (El. also *srūts*, W. 88 *shrūts*) (Śiv. 1287, Rām. 1783); undefiled, innocent (cf. **hāt^i-shr°**, p. 356*a*, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 142); religiously or ceremonially pure or undefiled (Śiv. 1042, 1071). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to clean, cleanse (El., W. 88). ***shrūts^u shrôn^u*** श्रूचु श्रोनु । अतिपूतः adj. (f. ***shrūts^ü shröñ^ü*** श्रूचू श्रांञू), *very pure, very clean; quite undefiled.*

shrōtsi-shrāni श्रोचि-श्रानि । अतिपवित्रवृत्त्या adv. in a very pure manner, undefiled.

shrūts^i pöṭh^i श्रूचि पांठि or —**pöṭhin** —पांठिन् । शुद्धाचारेण adv. in an undefiled manner.

shrŏtsh श्रुछ् । स्रुक् m. (sg. dat. **shrŏtsas** श्रुचस), a kind of ladle used for sacrificial purposes and for pouring clarified butter, etc. Cf. **shrŏv.**

shrōtsh श्रोछ् । गुह्यशुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **shrōtsi** श्रोचि), *cleansing* (Gr.Gr. 125); *esp. purification by cleansing the privities after micturation or voiding excrement* (*cf.* **mal-shr°**, *p.* 564*a*, *l.* 20); cf. **shōtsh.** —**hĕñ^ü** —ह्यंञू । गुह्येन्द्रियचालनम् f.inf. to cleanse the privities *as ab. (with earth, water, or the like).*

shrōtsi-wôñ^u श्रोचि-वोञु । गुह्यचालनजलम् m. water *used for cleansing the privities.*

shrōtsun श्रोचुन् । शुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shrōtsyōv** श्रोच्योव, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, pure, to become free from defilement (Gr.Gr. 125, 226–7; L.V. 105; Śiv. 1287; Rām. 58); cf. **shōtsh. shrōtsyō-mot^u** श्रोच्यो-मतु । शुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shrōtsyē-müts^ü** श्रोच्ये-मंचू), *become pure*, freed from defilement.

shrōtsar श्रोचर् । शुद्धिः m. purity, the condition of being undefiled (Gr.Gr. 142, Rām. 1065); (of food, or of the act of eating food) ceremonial purity, the condition of being free from ceremonial uncleanness. Cf. **shōtsar.**

shrūts^aran श्रूचरन् । संशोधनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrūts^arüñ^ü** श्रूचरंञू), the act of making clean, cleansing; making free from ceremonial defilement.

shrūts^arun श्रूचरुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrūts°r^u** श्रूचरु), to make clean, to cleanse; to free (something or someone) from ceremonial defilement (Śiv. 285). **shrūts°r^u-mot^u** श्रूचरु-मतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (f. **shrūts^ür^ü-müts^ü** श्रूचंरू-मंचू), cleansed, as ab.

shrūts^arāwun श्रूचरावुन् । शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrūts^arôw^u** श्रूचरोवु) i.q. **shrūts^arun**, q.v. (Śiv. 285). **shrūts^arôw^u-mot^u** श्रूचरोवु-मतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (f. **shrūts^aröv^ü-müts^ü** श्रूचरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **shrūts°r^u-mot^u**, q.v., s.v. **shrūts^arun.**

shrōtsātsār श्रोचाचार् । शौचाचारः m. the purificatory rite after micturation or voiding excrement (by cleansing with earth or water the privities, hands, and feet, and rinsing out the mouth). Cf. **shōtsātsār.**

shrūts^iyôr^u श्रूचियोरु । शुद्धाचरणः adj. (f. **shrūts^iyör^ü 1** श्रूचियांरू), one who is pure in mind and actions (including ceremonial purity).

shrūts^iyör^ü 2 श्रूचियांरू । शुद्धाचरणम् f. pure conduct, purity of mind and actions (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrūts^iyör^üz^ü श्रूचियांरज़ू f. i.q. **shrūts^iyör^ü 2,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrav श्रव् । क्षुद्रछेदः m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.). Cf. **srav.**

shrŏv श्रुव् । स्रुवः m. a sacrificial ladle. Cf. **shrŏtsh.**

sah^arāv सहराव् (= صحرا) । अनावृतप्रदेशः m. a desert, waste, wilderness, plain; (in Ksh.) an open space of ground (not hedged or walled round).

shrāwukh श्रावुख् । मृद्भाजनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shrāwakas** श्रावकस), a kind of small earthen dish, such as a saucer or similar vessel.

shrawan श्रवन् m. hearing, listening; esp. the attentive listening to the reading of ancient histories, sacred texts, or the like (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

shrawun 1 श्रवुन् । नक्षत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shrawanas** श्रवनस), N. of a certain constellation of three stars, one of the lunar asterisms or mansions, in Skt. *Śravaṇa.*

shrawun 2 श्रवुन् । प्रच्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shrow^u** श्रंवु), to drip, ooze, drop forth; cf. **srawun. shrow^u-mot^u** श्रंवु-मतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. **shrüv^ü-müts^ü** श्रंवू-मंचू), dripped, oozed forth.

shrāwun श्रावुन् । श्रावणमासः m. (sg. dat. **shrāwanas**

श्रावनस), N. of the fourth Hindū luni-solar month, in Skt. *Śrāvaṇa*, equivalent to July–August (Śiv. 327, 1540; Rām. 172; YZ. 553; K.Pr.128).

shrāwaṇa-punimᵘ श्रावंन-पुनिमू । श्रावणपूर्णिमा f. the day of the full moon of the month of Śrāvaṇa, on which day Hindūs worship Śiva.

shrāwānⁱ श्रावंनि । श्रावणमासे adv. in the month of Śrāvaṇa.

sahārawunᵘ सहारवुनु । चान्तिशीलः n.ag. (f. **sahāravünᵘ** सहारवंन्तू), one who bears, suffers, endures, one who is patient.

shirwans (? spelling) m. the mat cover of a boat (El.). I.q. **pash.**

shērawañ शेरवञ् । संस्करणभृतिः f. wages paid for arranging, for repairing, etc., the cost of repairs. Cf. **shērun.**

shrawawunᵘ श्रववुनु । निःसरन् n.ag. (f. **shrawavünᵘ** श्रववंन्तू), that which oozes, drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **srawawunᵘ.**

shĕ-ryotᵘ श-च्चेतु, **shĕ-rĕtsᵘ** श-च्चंचू, see p. 874*a*, l. 18.

shōrazār शोरज़ार् adj. c.g. brackish, saline (Gr.M.); (of land) barren (esp. owing to saltpetre efflorescence) (Gr.M.). Cf. **shōra.**

shās शास f. in the following (cf. **shāsᵃth**):— **shās gatshünᵘ** शास् गछंनू । अतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. dejection, pain, sorrow, distress to occur. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू । खेदनम् f.inf. to cause sorrow, distress, dejection.

shus शुस् । कृशः adj. c.g. lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; (of a thing or act) thin, spare, of little use. Cf. **shust.** —**gatshun** —गछुन् । चैश्याधिगमः m.inf. to become lean, to become thin.

sāhas साहस् । अयुक्तोद्योगः m. boldness, daring courage; precipitancy, temerity, rashness, foolhardiness, rash impetuosity.

sāhasⁱ साहंसि । अयुक्तोद्यमः adj. c.g. rash, temerarious, reckless, heedless of consequences, foolhardy.

shĕsh شش card. six, in **shĕsh-barg,** six-leaved, see **jāphurᵘ**, p. 376*b*, l. 13. Cf. **shĕh 2.**

shĕshi शशि m. the moon. **-kal** -कल् f. a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69; Śiv. 1657, 1842). **-ras** -रस m. moon-juice, nectar, the water of immortality (L.V.40).

shēsh शेश् (or शेष्) or **shīsh** शीश् । अवशिष्टः subst. and adj. c.g. (sg. abl. **shēshĕ** (**shīshĕ 1**) शेश (शीश)), that which remains over and above, that which is the rest, the remainder, residue (cf. **huta-sh°**, p. 359*b*, l. 30, and Śiv. 1658, 1881; **shĕwa-sh°**, s.v. **shĕv**).

shēshĕ-(shīshĕ-)nāg शेश-(शीश-)नाग् । शेषाभिख्य-नागराजः m. N. of a celebrated serpent (in Skt. *śēṣa-nāga*) represented as having a thousand heads, and to form the couch and canopy of the god Viṣṇu, and sometimes as bearing the entire world on one of his heads (Śiv. 735, 1153; Rām. 223, 918; K. 41, 43, 46, 74); an ammonite (in Skt. *śālagrāma*), a sacred stone considered to be typical of Viṣṇu.

shīshĕ 2 शीश شيشه (for **3**, see **shūsh**) । काचः m. glass (Gr.M., K. 757); glass-ware; a glass bottle or jar (cf. **nāsti-sh°**, p. 659*a*, l. 14) (Gr.M.; Rām. 513, 677); a looking-glass, mirror, pier-glass, etc. (El. *shishi*; Rām. 199, 1611).

shīshĕ-bŏngᵃr शीश-बुंग्र् । काचकटकविशेषः f. a glass bangle or bracelet (El. *shishi*). **-bāwaṭⁱ** -बावंटि । काचमयदोर्भूषाविशेषः m.pl. a set of glass armlets (see **bāwoṭᵘ**). **-dörᵘ** -दांरू । काचपचकः f. a glazed side-door or window. **-gorᵘ** -गरु m. a bottle-maker (El. *shishigar*). **-khündᵘ** -खंडू । काचखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a piece or fragment of glass.

shöshⁱ शांशि or **shöshᵘ** शांशू । श्वासोच्छ्वासविकृतिः f. gasping, panting, breathlessness, puffing and blowing (cf. **āma-sh°**, p. 27*a*, l. 3) (El. *shānsh*); cf. **shāh 2,** of which it is a fem. ... m. —**khasünᵘ** —खसंनू । श्वासविकारोद्भवः f.inf. pan...g to mount, to lose one's breath, to gasp, pant.

shāshĕ-rāy शाश-राय् । श्वासोच्छ्वासविरुद्धगतिः f. stoppage of breathing, want of breath, exhaustion from this cause.

shūsh शूश् (= شُش) or **shyūshᵘ** श्यूशु । फुप्फुसः m. (sg. abl. **shīshĕ 3** शीश or **shūshĕ** शूश), the lungs (El. also *shásh*, apparently by confusion with **shöshⁱ**; K.Pr. 200). **shīshĕ-(or shūshĕ-)nôrᵘ** शीश-(शूश-)नोरु । फुप्फुसनालिका m. the pipe of the lungs, the windpipe (confused also with the gullet) (El.). **-tikh** -तिख् । फुप्फुसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-tikas** -तिकस), a small piece of lung.

shĕshⁱdara शंशिदर । निश्चेष्टः adj. c.g. motionless, paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed.

shāshun शाशुन् । उच्छ्वासनिःश्वासः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shôshᵘ** शोशु), to breathe (Gr.Gr. lxxvi); esp. to breathe with difficulty, to pant, gasp.

shĕshⁱna शंशिन । शिश्नेन्द्रियम् m. the male organ of generation, the penis.

shĕshun शशुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shoshᵘ** शंशु), to bear, endure; to tolerate, stand, suffer, acquiesce in. Cf. **sahun. shĕshith hĕkun** शशिथ् ह्यकुन् । बलात्सहनम् m.inf. to tolerate, endure patiently and with determination.

shishupāl शिशुपाल् m. N. of the king of Cēdi, who was slain by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 710, 1674; K. 640, 647 ff, 1051 ff. (his death)).

shishir शिशिर् or **shishur** शिशुर् । शिशिरः, अतिशीतम् m. (sg. dat. **shishiras** शिशिरस् or **shishĕras** शिशरस्), the cold season (lasting two months, January 15 to March 15) (L. 326, *shishr*; Śiv. 338); cold weather, extreme cold (Śiv. 342). **—lagun** —लगुन् । अतिशीताक्रान्तिः m.inf. cold to attack (a person), to become frozen, to become frost-bitten. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । शैशिरयन्त्रसंयोजनम् m.inf. to apply (the amulet of) the cold weather; to apply a certain amulet to keep a person cool, i.e. to apply an amulet to the head of a newly-born child or of a newly-married daughter-in-law to ward off attacks of demons (whose home is the snowy mountains, and who cause convulsions, hysterics, and the like); the festival on this occasion (usually held in the cold month of Pōh (December–January)). **—marun** —मरुन् । शैशिरयन्त्रयोजनम् m.inf. to carry out this festival.

shishĕr-bôg^{u} शिशर्-बोगु । सुदायविशेषः m. the present made to her by the parents and relations of the newly-married bride on the occasion of the above festival. **-gôr**^{u} -गोरु । रक्षायन्त्रविशेषः m. the amulet fixed on the occasion of this festival. It is shaped like a water-chestnut and is filled with mustard and other ingredients (see **gôr**^{u} 1). **-gŏth**^{ü} -गँठू । शानजलमयदण्डः f. an icicle (El. *shishirgánt*; L. 461, *shishr-gánt*; Śiv. 335). **-mŏnd**^{ü} -मँडू । भूषणविशेषः f. the amulet referred to ab. **-mās** -मास । शैशिरमासः m. a month of the cold season. **-sŏkrānth** -सँक्रान्थ् । माघसंक्रान्तिः f. the festival when the sun enters the sign Makar, or Capricorn, in the cold month of Māg (January–February).

shishít, see **shĕyĕshīth**.

shĕshṭhī शश्ठी or षष्ठी f. a N. of the goddess Durgā (*in Skt. ṣaṣṭhī*). Offerings are made to her on the sixth day after a child's birth. Cf. **sŏndar 1.**

shĕsh^{i}**t**^{a}**r** शंशितर् or **shĕṣ**^{a}**t**^{a}**r** शंसतर् or **shĕst**^{a}**r** शंस्तर् । शस्त्रधातुः, लोहः m. (sg. dat. **shĕsh**^{i}**tras** शशित्रस् or **shĕstras** शंस्त्रस्), iron (of which there are mines in Kashmīr) (El. *shistir, shistur*; Gr.M. *shĕst*^{a}*r*; W. 128, *shistar*; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46), *shĕṣ*^{a}*t*^{a}*r*; Śiv. 1563, 1616 (id., *shistar*); Rām. (*shĕṣ*^{a}*t*^{a}*r*), 18, 1113; YZ. 122 (*shistar*); K.Pr. 46, 197, 199, 243); met. a weapon, arms; armour (El. *shastar*). **—bĕhanāwun** —व्यहनावुन् । भायनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf. to cause iron (or a weapon) to be imposed (on some one), to cow, keep in subjection by intimidation.

shĕsh^{i}**tra-**(or **shĕṣ**^{a}**tra-**)**bāna** शंशित्र-(शंसत्र-)बान । लोहमयवस्तु m. anything usually made of iron (e.g. a knife, or the like).

shĕsh^{i}**truw**^{u} शंशित्रुवु or **shĕṣ**^{a}**truw**^{u} शंसत्रुवु । शस्त्रमयः, लोहमयः adj. (f. **shĕsh**^{i}**trüv**^{ü} शशित्रंवू or **shĕṣ**^{a}**trüv**^{ü} शंसत्रंवू), made of iron, iron (Gr.M. *shĕst*^{a}*ruv*^{u}). Cf. **shĕstruw**^{u}.

shĕshĕv शशव । षट्शततन्तुतानः adj. (f. **shĕshĕwa** शशव), (of a cloth, or the like) (that of) which (the warp) consists of six hundred (threads).

shīshuw^{u} शीशुवु adj. (f. **shīshüv**^{ü} शीशंवू), made of glass.

shĕshĕwun^{u} शशवुनु । चाम्यन् n.ag. (f. **shĕshĕvüñ**^{ü} शशवंञू), one who bears patiently, tolerates, endures.

shĕshĕway शशवय्, see p. 874*a*, l. 38.

sahas^{a}**r** सहसर् card. a thousand (the Skt. word *sahasra* borrowed; cf. **sās 2**). **sahasra-dal** सहस्र-दल् m. thousand-petalled, a kind of lotus (Śiv. 41).

shust, adj. c.g. thin (L. 464). Cf. **shus.**

shās^{a}**th** शासथ् । खेदातिशयः f. (sg. dat. **shās**^{ü}**ts**^{ü} शासंत्सू), great grief, affliction, sorrow, distress. Cf. **shās.**

shāst^{a}**r** शास्तर् or **shös**^{a}**t**^{a}**r** शांसतर् । शास्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **shāstras** शास्त्रस्), Hindū holy writ, a religious or philosophic treatise (cf. **darma-sh°**, p. 244*b*, l. 49; **shiwa-sh°**, p. 902*a*, l. 5) (Śiv. 49, 50); a sacred volume, a book dealing with such subjects (L.V. 27; Śiv. 159, 248, 758, 1117).

shĕṣ^{a}**t**^{a}**r** शंसतर्, **shĕṣ**^{a}**tra** शंसत्र, see **shĕsh**^{i}**t**^{a}**r.**

shös^{a}**t**^{a}**r**^{i} शांसतंरि । शास्त्रविद्वान् m. one who is versed in holy writ or in philosophy (cf. **darma-sh°**, p. 244*b*, l. 50); (or adj.) dealing, or concerned with, holy writ, etc.

shĕstruw^{u} शस्त्रुवु adj. (f. **shĕstrüv**^{ü} शस्त्रंवू), made of iron, iron (H. v, 4; xii, 16, 17). I.q. **shĕsh**^{i}**truw**^{u}, q.v.

shĕṣ^{a}**truw**^{u} शंसत्रुवु, see **shĕsh**^{i}**truw**^{u}.

sh^{e}**satath** शसतथ् or **shisatath** शिसतथ् । षट्सप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **sh**^{e}**satatan** शसततन्), seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 79).

sh^{e}**satatyum**^{u} शसततिमु or **shisatatyum**^{u} शिसततिमु । षट्सप्ततितमः ord. (f. **sh**^{e}**satatim**^{ü} शसततिमू or **shi°**), seventy-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shīt^{i} शीति card. m.pl. a group of eighty, an eighty; the form taken by **shīth 2,** eighty, as a multiplicative, as in **kāh shīt**^{i} **aith hath ta shīth,** eleven eighties (are) eight hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shot^{u} शंतु adj. (f. **shüts**^{ü} शंत्सू), used —°, of, or belonging to, (so many) hundred (cf. **aiṭha-sh°**, p. 66*b*, l. 38; **nawa-sh°**, p. 664*a*, l. 45; **pöntsa-sh°**, p. 743*a*, l. 45; **shĕth-shĕt**^{i}, p. 899*a*, l. 30.

shõt^{u} शाँतु, see **shõnt**^{u}.

shuta शुत m. in the following:— **shuta dyun**^{u} शुत दिनु । अभ्याघातः m.inf. to strike, beat (a person). **—khyon**^{u} —ख्यंनु । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer a beating. **—pyon**^{u} —प्यंनु । आघातापातः m.inf a beating to fall (on a person), to get a beating.

shutᵘ शुतु or **ṣhutun** शुतुन् postpos. since, from the time that, forming adverbs of time, as in **gŏḍa-shᵒ**, from the first, p. 277*a*, l. 40; **kana-shᵒ**, from a long time ago, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **tala-shᵒ**, s.v. **tal 1**; **tana-shᵒ**, since then, s.v. **tana 2**; so K. 740, 822, 1051, 1076, 1093. Cf. **shuth.**

shĕtadanwa शतद्(ध)न्व m. N. of a man (in Skt. Śatadhanvan) killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) for having slain Shĕtruzith, q.v. (K. 689, 691, 693).

shāṭh शाट् or (Śiv. 1585) **shrāṭh** श्राट् । द्वीपस्थलम् m. (sg. dat. **sh(r)āṭhas** शा(श्रा)ठस्), a sand-bank (in a river) (cf. **sĕki-shrāṭh,** s.v. **sĕkh**) (El. *shát, shrát*), falls (of a river); Gr.M. *shāṭh*; L.V. 84–5, id.; Śiv. 1585 (*shrāṭh*), 1805 (*shāṭh*); YZ. 34; K.Pr. 68, 190); a ford (Gr.M.); stony, sandy soil (L. 321, *sháth*).

shāṭha lagun शाठ लगुन् m.inf. (of a boat) to strike on a sand-bank, to run aground (Rām. 1202 (causal), 1334).

shāth शाँथ, see **shānth.**

shaiṭh शेठ्, see **shēṭh 2.**

shĕth शथ् । शतम् (pl. dat. **shĕtan** शतन्), card. a hundred (L.V. 6). As a simple cardinal this word is the same as **hath,** q.v., but only used for the hundreds after eight hundred. Thus **zᵃh hath,** two hundred; **aith hath,** eight hundred; but **nav shĕth,** nine hundred (p. 357*a*, l. 49; p. 664*a*, l. 18); **kāh shĕth,** eleven hundred (p. 387*b*, l. 8; Rām. 740–1); **nawa-shĕtukᵘ** (p. 664*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 738, 1887 (*bāh shᵒ*, 1200); Rām. 535 (*shurāh shᵒ*, 1600), 885 (*tsŏdāh shᵒ*, 1400)). **-shĕtⁱ** -शति m.pl. hundreds (of any article), innumerable (L.V. 6). Cf. p. 898*b*, l. 44.

shĕta-monᵘ शत-मंनु । कठोरचित्तः adj. (f. **-mün̄ᵘ** -मंञू), hard-hearted, callous, not moved by another's sorrows or necessity, mean-hearted, niggardly. **-môrᵘ** -मोरु । शतघाती adj. (f. **-mörᵘ** -मांछ़), one who kills by hundreds, one who massacres; met. a violent, turbulent, rough, outrageous, ferocious fellow.

shēṭh 1 शेठ f. (sg. dat. **shīṭhᵘ** शीठू), the sixth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **kŏmāra-shᵒ**, p. 446*a*, l. 41).

shēṭh 2 शेठ् or **shaiṭh** शेठ् । षष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **shēṭhan** शेठन्), sixty (Gr.Gr. 78, 84–5, 148; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 181).

shēṭha-wuhurᵘ शेठ-वह्रु । षष्टिवार्षिकः (f. **-warishᵘ** -वरिशू), full sixty years old.

shēṭhan-andar शेठन्-अन्दर् । षष्टिवार्षिकः adj. c.g. among the sixties, (any person, thing, or action, who or which is) sixty years old. **—hondᵘ** —हंन्दु । षष्टिसंबन्धी, षष्टिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, sixty; earning sixty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shēṭhᵘ शेठू f. ? a cripple's crutch. The meaning and form of this word are doubtful. It has been noted only in the following:— **shĕchĕ-somᵘ** शछ्य-संमु । अत्यल्पावलम्बः m. 'like a cripple's crutch', very slight means of support (in the way of children, allies, or the like).

shīth 1 शीथ् m. cold, the cold season in the following:— **shīta-kāl** शीत-काल् । शीतसमयः m. the cold season, the cold winter time. **-kölⁱ** -कालि । शीतावसरे adv. in the cold season. **-kālukᵘ** -कालुकु । शीतावसरसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-kālücᵘ** -कालचू), of, or belonging to, the cold season.

shīth 2 शीथ । अशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **shītan** शीतन्), eighty (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 1070). **—waṭan** —वट्टन् । जीर्णखंडसमुदायः m.pl. a collection of old rags, an old worn-out garment of which only a few rags are left.

shītan-hondᵘ शीतन्-हंन्दु । अशीतिवेतनपण्यः adj. pl. gen. (f. **hünzᵘ** हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, eighty; costing eighty (rupees, etc.) or earning eighty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shīṭhⁱ शीठि card. m. pl. the multiplicative form of **shēṭh 2,** sixty, as in **kāh shīṭhⁱ shĕ hath ta shēṭh,** eleven sixties (are) six hundred and sixty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shōṭh शोठ् । अमुकः c.g. (sg. dat. **shōṭhas** शोठस्), a certain person or thing not named, but indicated by a gesture; so-and-so, such-and-such, as in **suh shōṭh gatshi,** that person (not named, but pointed at) will go; **tsĕ shōṭhas wonun,** he spoke to you (not named, but pointed at); **mĕ shōṭhas wanⁱzi,** please speak to me (not named, but pointed at).

shōṭh शोँठ् । शुण्ठी m. (sg. dat. **shōṭhas** शोँठस्), dry ginger, ginger (K.Pr. *shŏnt*). **-gandᵘrᵘ** -गंड्रु । शुण्ठीमूलम् f. a root of ginger, a single lump of ginger. **-trĕsh** -त्रेश् । शुण्ठीसंसृष्टपानीयम् f. ginger-water-drink, boiled water in which ginger is soaked (used as a beverage, and as a potion in colds, fevers, etc.). **-wôn̄ᵘ** -वोञु । शुण्ठीजलम् m. water in which powdered ginger is soaked, or boiling water to which a little ginger is added, given to a lying-woman as a drink. **-worᵘ** -वंरु । शुण्ठीवटिका, सूदविशेषः m. a ginger cake; a certain dish spiced with ginger.

shôṭhᵘ शोठु, see **shrôṭhᵘ.**

shuth शुथ postpos. from (cf. **bŏna-shuth,** p. 110*b*, l. 22). Cf. **shutᵘ.**

shūth शूथ । सस्यभेदः m. (sg. dat. **shūtas** शूतस्), a certain crop (? a pulse), described as producing a small white seed shaped like a long *mŏng*-seed (*Phaseolus mungo*).

shīṭʰhan शीठहन् । अनाचारः f. (sg. dat. **shīṭʰhün̄ᵘ** शीठहंञू), improper conduct (on the part of one whose conduct is habitually proper), departure from proper

conduct (e.g. by ceasing to support one's servants, or to make gifts to petitioners).

shēṭhakh शेठख्, in **aitha-shēṭhakh**, p. 66*b*, l. 41, q.v., and cf. **shēṭh 1.**

shiṭhun शिठुन् । आस्त्यानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shiṭhyōv** शिठ्योव्), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid; (of some slight virtue or fault) to become strengthened (by being practised), (of time) to become long (by delay), and so on; cf. **shriṭhun. shiṭhyō-motu** शिठ्यो-मतु । आस्त्यानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shiṭhyē-müṭsü** शिठ्ये-मच्चू), congealed; strengthened, as ab.

shĕṭhar शंथर् । शत्रुः m. (sg. dat. **shĕtras** शंत्रस, also written **shĕṭaras** शंतरस, and **shĕtras** शत्रस. This word is opp. to **mĕṭhar**, q.v.; cf. Rām. 1781) an enemy, foe, adversary (El. *shathar, shithar*; Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M. *shĕtar*; Śiv. 1541; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 733, 837, 957, 1197, 1276, 1439, 1781–2, etc.; K. 132, 364–5, 599; K.Pr. 9, 78, 142).

shĕṭara-(or shĕtra-)bögi शंतर-(शत्र-)बांगि । द्वेष्यतावाप्तिः m.pl. 'shares of enemy', the becoming an object of enmity. **-bāy** -बाय् । विपक्षपत्नी f. the wife of an enemy; a female enemy; cf. **mĕtra-bāy**, p. 606*a*, l. 5. **-buzi** -बुज़ि । शत्रुसाद्वृत्तिः adj. c.g. 'liability to an enemy', under the power or control of an enemy. **-gara** -गर । वैर्याश्रयस्थानम् m. the home or house of an enemy (cf. **mĕtra-gara**, p. 606*a*, l. 6). **-gātukh** -गातुख् m. (sg. dat. **-gātakas** -गातकस्), a slayer of enemies (Rām. 1280).

shĕṭrünü-waḳarünü शंतरंञ्-वक्रंञ् । शत्रुसंहतिः f.pl. an assemblage, a combination, of enemies.

shöṭhis शांठिस, see **shrōṭhu.**

shīṭhyumu शीठिमु । षष्टितमः ord. (f. **shīṭhimü** शीठिमू), sixtieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shīṭhyunu शीठिनु । षष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **shīṭhiñü** शीठिञ्), costing sixty (rupees, etc.), worth sixty (Gr.Gr. 148).

shitāji शितंजि or **shitüjü** शितंजू । पिटकविशेषः f. a small pustule or pock (like that of smallpox, but smaller) which covers the body in large numbers, as in that disease, ? chicken-pox. Cf. **shitāli.**

shītüjü शीतंजू, see **shītolu.**

shītajyār शीतज्यार् । शीतलत्वम् m. coldness, cold, gelidity, frigidity (*Śiv.* 1902).

shītal शीतल् । शीतलः adj. c.g. cold, gelid, frigid, chilly (El. *shatil*, apparently a misprint); cool (lit. or fig.) (*Śiv.* 537, 740, 1870; *Rām.* 1728). Cf. **shītolu.**

shitāli शितंलि । शीतलारोगः m.pl. smallpox (El. *shitil, shitilyi*; *K.Pr.* 76). **-ākh** -आख् । शीतलाचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **-ākhas** -आखस्), a smallpox scar, smallpox pit or mark, a pock. **—buḍü** —बुडू । दुःसहशीतलारोगः f. 'a smallpox old woman', a violent and severe attack of smallpox. **-mŏgul** -म्वगुल् । मुखवैकृतकृच्छीतलारोगः m. 'a smallpox Mogul', a terrible attack of smallpox, such as one that kills the sufferer or eats away the features of the face. **-musuru** -मुसुरु । शीतलाकिणोपेतः adj. (f. **-musürü** -मुसंरू), marked with smallpox scars, pitted with smallpox, pock-marked.

shītolu शीतंलु । अतिशीतगुणः adj. (f. **shītüjü** शीतंजू), very cold, glacial, frigid, freezing. Cf. **shītal.**

shātun शाँतुन्, see **shāntun.**

shētān शेतान् (= شيطان) m. the devil, Satan (H. iii, 87; K.Pr. *shaitán*, 191, 184); a wicked fellow, a rascal (K.Pr. *shaitán*, 91).

shutun शुतुन्, i.q. **shutu**, q.v. Cf. **ödi-sh°**, p. 14*a*, l. 3; **gŏḍa-sh°**, p. 277*a*, l. 40; **kana-sh°**, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **tala-sh°**, s.v. **tal 1.**

shitiñ शितिञ् f., see **dĕji-hāri-shitiñ**, p. 267*b*, l. 21.

shĕṭar शतर् and **shĕtra** शंत्र, see **shĕṭhar.**

shituru शितुरु । वन्धः, भिक्षुविशेषः tight tying, as in a tourniquet, or too tight tying of a load, strangling; a kind of obstinate beggar (cf. **shutrā**). **-band** -बन्द् । दुर्बन्धः m. strangling, tying a tourniquet, etc., as ab.

shutrā शुत्रा, in **shutrā-shöhi** शुत्रा-शांहि । भिक्षुविशेषः m. a kind of obstinate beggar. Cf. **shituru.**

shĕṭaragan शंतरगन्, **shĕturgun** शतुरगुन्, or **shĕtrugn** शत्रुग(or घ)न् m. (sg. dat. (Rām. 1698) **shĕtrugnas** शत्रुग्नस), N. of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa (in Skt. *Śatrughna*) (Śiv. (*shĕtaa,o*) 1420; Rām. (*shĕturgun*) 84, 86, 138, 283, 385, 1131, etc.; (*shĕtrugn*) 166, 224, 262–3, 1143*d*, 1758).

shītraj (? spelling) *Plumbago Europea* (El.). Cf. **cita.**

shitroku शित्रंकु, see p. 874*a*, l. 23.

shitarikh शितरिख् or **shutarikh** शुतरिख् । संयुक्तयकाररूपम् f. (sg. dat. **shi(u)tarikhi** शि(शु)तरिखि), the name of the letter *ya* when it is the latter part of a conjunct consonant in the Śārada character (cf. **rakh**, of which this is a compound).

shĕtaranj शतरंज् (= شطرنج) । चतुरङ्गक्रीडा m. chess (Rām. 1314, 1316).

shĕtras शंत्रस, **shĕṭaras** शंतरस, see **shĕṭhar.**

shĕṭaruth शंतरुथ् । शत्रुता m. (sg. dat. **shĕṭaratas** शंतरतस), enmity, hostility, spite, discord (El. *shatrut, shitrut*, Gr.Gr. 144, Gr.M., Śiv. 1756, K. 542). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to hate (El.).

shĕṭaröz ü शंतरांज़ू f. the conduct of an enemy, opposition (El. *shetaráz*). **—karünü** —करंञू f.inf. to oppose (El.).

shĕtruzith शत्रुज़िथ् m. (sg. dat. **shĕtruzitas** शत्रुज़ितस), N. of a Yādava (in Skt. *Satrājit*, or according to some versions *Śatrujit*). He was the father of Satĕbhām (Satyabhāmā), and was given by the sun a valuable

jewel. He was slain by Shĕtadanwa (q.v.) for the sake of this jewel (K. 670, 675, 689, 690).

shĕtawuh शतवुह् । षड्विंशतिः card. twenty-six, i.q. **shĕwuh,** q.v.

shĕtawuhyum^{u} शतवुहिमु । षड्विंशतितमः ord. (f. **shĕtawuhim^{ü}** शतवुहिमू), twenty-sixth, i.q. **shĕwuhyum^{u},** q.v.

shĕtāyō gatāyō शतायो गतायो । अत्यन्तविभवः m. the coming (esp. to a poor man) of great power and wealth.

shĕtyum^{u} शतिमु ord. (f. **shĕtim^{ü}** शतिमू), hundredth, i.q. **hatyum^{u},** q.v., used in the higher hundreds above eight hundred. Cf. **hath**, p. 357*a*, l. 48; **nawa-shĕtyum^{u}**, p. 664*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 81, 84).

shītyum^{u} शीतिमु । अशीतितमः ord. (f. **shītim^{ü}** शीतिमू), eightieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shĕtyun^{u} शतिनु । शतपण्यः adj. (f. **shĕtiñ^{ü}** शतिञू), i.q. **hatyun^{u},** q.v., costing, or worth, a hundred (rupees, etc.); earning (wages, etc., amounting to, a hundred (rupees, etc.) (cf. **nawa-sh°**, p. 664*b*, l. 2; **pöntsa-sh°**, p. 743*a*, l. 49; but **sata-hatyun^{u}**, worth seven hundred).

shītyun^{u} शीतिनु । अशीतिपण्यः adj. (f. **shītiñ^{ü}** शीतिञू), costing, or worth, eighty (rupees, etc.); earning (wages or the like amounting to) eighty (rupees, etc.).

shõts^{ü} शौंचू, see **shānth** and **shônt^{u}.**

shōtsh शोछ् । शुचिः m. (sg. dat. **shōtsas** शोचस्), cleaning, cleansing, purifying (parts of the body, clothes, etc.); esp. purification after micturation or voiding excrement; purity, the condition of not being defiled; hence, pure (i.e. undefiled) food (H. x, 3). Cf. **shrōtsh** and **shrōtsun.**

shōtsar शोच़र् । मलापगमः m. the condition of being pure, cleanness, purity, the condition of being undefiled; the becoming pure, clean, etc.; the ceremonial cleansing of parts of the body. Cf. **shrōtsar.**

shãtsar शौंच़र्, see **shāntsar.**

shõts^{a}ran शौंच़रन्, **shõts^{a}run** शौंच़रुन्, see **shônts^{a}ran, shônts^{a}run.**

shõts^{a}rāwun शौंच़रावुन्, see **shônts^{a}rāwun.**

shōtsātsār शोच़ाच़ार् । शौचाचारः m. i.q. **shrōtsātsār,** q.v.

shĕv शव् । शवः m. (sg. abl. **shĕwa 1** शव), a human corpse, a dead body (El. *shau*; Gr.M.; Rām. 671, 1177). El. also gives the meaning 'God' to this word. Possibly **shiv** (q.v.) is meant. Cf. **haph.**

shĕwa-dĕwa शव-द्यव । मरणाधिगमः m. the arrival or coming of death (esp. when unexpected or accidental) (used esp. in curses and the like). **-khāsh^{i}** -खंशि । क्षणान्मृतः adj. c.g. dead from an instantaneous death. **-khāsh^{i} gatshun** -खंशि गछुन् । क्षणान्मरणावस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to suffer a sudden death. **-nĕrmāl** -न्यर्मल् or **-nērmāl** -नेर्मल् । शवस्नानजलम् m. the water with which a corpse has been washed (and hence ceremonially impure). **-rang** -रंग् । शवावस्था m. corpse-colour, resemblance to a corpse (e.g. the pallor of a person due to fear, fainting, sickness, or the like). **-rath** -रथ् । शवासृक् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस्), the blood of a corpse, the blood that issues from a corpse; met. an abusive description of food angrily or disdainfully refused (*quasi* fit only to be thrown away as something utterly unclean). **-ruth** -रुथ् । शवार्थव्रतम् m. (sg. dat. **-rutas** -रुतस्), (on the occasion of a death) a fast for ten or twelve days maintained by the relations of the deceased, who eat only once a day. **-shīsh** -शीश् । मरणोत्तरावशिष्टधनम् m. the ready money of the family left over and above after the expenses of a funeral.

shĕwa 2 शव (=شبهہ) or **shēwa** शेव । आशङ्का, गूढशङ्का m. suspicion, doubt, hesitation, jealous suspicion (e.g. when one has secretly found a source of wealth, to suspect that another person has got news about its whereabouts). **—atsun** —अचुन् । आशङ्कोद्भवः, पौनःपुन्येनार्थनोत्साहाप्तिः m.inf. suspicion to enter, suspicion to be felt; by success in previous begging to become encouraged to worry the giver by further repeated begging.

shiv शिव् m. N. of the third god of the Hindū triad, in Skt. Śiva (cf. **parama-sh°**, p. 760*a*, l. 18) (L.V. 8, 14, 51–4, 58, 68, 80; Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, *et passim*; Rām. 11, 117, 591–2, 609, 611, 616, 938, 940; K. 344, 792–3, 827).

shiwa-jī शिव-जी m. i.q. **shiv** (Śiv. 40, 79, 116, 119, 121, 190, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, 61, 1527; K. 792). **-karmī** -कर्मी m. one who performs the duties laid down in the Śaiva scriptures (Śiv. 242). **-lūkh** -लूख m. (sg. dat. **-lūkas** -लूकस्), the world of Śiva, the heaven of Śiva; hence, salvation, absorption in Śiva (Śiv. 674, 1297, 1887). **-may** -मय् adj. c.g. made up of Śiva, consisting of him (L.V. 16). **-nām** -नाम् m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 1113). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. i.q. Shiv (Śiv. 43, 131, 229, *et passim*). **-nāv** -नाव् m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 111, 190, 192, 423, 1908, 1910, 1912). **-pūzan** -पूज़न् m. the worship of Śiva (L.V. 22). **-rūph** -रूफ् m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas** -रूपस्), the form of Śiva, acting in the character of Śiva (Śiv. 737, 778, 851, 975, etc.). **-rāth** -राथ् f. (sg. dat. **-röts^{ü}** -रांचू), N. of the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February) on which a fast is observed in honour of Śiva. **-shĕkh^{a}th** -शखथ् or **-shĕkt^{i}** -शक्ति f. the energic power or *śakti* of

Śiva (see **shĕkti**) (Śiv. (*shĕkhath*) 1315; *shĕkti*, 39, 100, 115, 280, 507, 513, 665, etc.; K. 344); Śiva and his energic power (L.V. 2). **-shĕnkar** -शंकर् m. i.q. Shiv, esp. in his propitious aspect (Śiv. 248, 355, 384, 791, 1157). **-shāstar** -शास्त्र् m. a scripture of the Śaiva religion (Śiv. 159, 248, 1117). **—shiwa karun** —शिव करुन् m.inf. to utter the cry of 'Śiva! Śiva!' to be utterly devoted to him (L.V. 65; cf. Rām. 1768).

shiwā शिवा f. N. of Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (in Skt. Śivā) (Śiv. 112, 1138, 1167).

sahav सहव् (= سہو) । भ्रमः m. oversight, inadvertency, omission; error, mistake, blunder, fault; neglect, negligence. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रान्तिसंभवः m.inf. a blunder to occur, a mistake to be made.

shĕwuh शवुह् or (q.v.) **shĕtawuh** शतवुह् । षड्विंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **shĕwuhan** शवुहन्), twenty-six (Gr.Gr. 77). Cf. **shĕtawuh. shĕwuhan-hondu** शवुहन्-हन्दु । षड्विंशतिपक्षः (संबन्धी) adj. (gen. pl., f. **-hünzü** -हुंज़), of, or belonging to, twenty-six; costing twenty-six (rupees, etc.); earning twenty-six (rupees, etc.).

shĕwuhyumu शवुहिमु or (q.v.) **shĕtawuhyumu** शतवुहिमु । षड्विंशः ord. (f. **shĕwuhimü** शवुहिमू), twenty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕwahay शवहय्, in **oku-shĕwahay,** q.v.

shĕwal शवल् । असदाचरणा f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman.

shĕwāla शवाल or **shiwāla** शिवाल m. a temple dedicated to Śiva (see **shiv**) (El. *shawálah*, a temple; Śiv. 1692).

shōwala शोवल (= شاهول) । समतापरीचणोपकरणम् m. a plumb-line, a plummet.

shôwula शोवुल । मुद्गरः m. an Indian club, an athlete's club (for exercising the muscles).

sahawunu सहवुनु । सहमानः n.ag. (f. **sahavüñü** सहवंञ्), *one who is patient, forgiving, forbearing.* **sahawunu sahawunu** सहवुनु-सहवुनु । मन्दंमन्दम् adv. patiently, *gently, slowly, leisurely.*

shĕwanzāh शवज़ाह् or **shiwanzāh** शिवज़ाह् । षट्पञ्चाशत् *card. fifty-six* (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕwanzöhyumu शवज़ाहिमु or **shi°** शि° । षट्पञ्चाशः *ord. (f.* **shĕ(shi)wanzöhimü** श(शि)वज़ाहिमू), *fifty-sixth* (El., Gr.Gr. 78).

shiviñ शिविञ् । देवमूर्तिविशेषः f. *an image (usually made of flour) of the goddess Śivā (see* **shiwā**) *offered in the worship of the Bhairavas (see* **börav**) *on the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March) and on the five following nights.*

shāvürü शावृरू । धृष्टा f. *a deceitful ill-conducted woman, outwardly well-conducted.*

shĕwarā शवरा f. N. of a woman of a wild tribe (in Skt. *śabarī*) who was an ardent devotee of Rāma, and to whom he showed graciousness (Śiv. 1471).

shiwar शिवर् । पटलास्तरणविशेषः m. a kind of floor of the upper story of a house (described as consisting of beams only without the addition of floor boards); a kind of rice, hardy and growing on a high elevation (L. 46).

shivrāmgāsa शिव्रामगास, see **sheoramgás.**

shiewrni búdan (? spelling and gend.) the widgeon, *Mareca penelope* (L. 129).

shwās श्वास् m. a breathing, a complete breath, inspiration and expiration (L.V. 55); an inspiration, as opposed to an expiration (see **wŏshwās**) (Śiv. 1437, K. 345). Cf. **shāh 2.**

shĕwotu श्वंतु m. the six-staged road, i.e. (in Śaiva philosophy) the six *vikāras*, or the six *cakras* (see p. 873*b*, ll. 27, 44) (L.V. 82).

shāway शावय् । जनश्रुतिः f. a general report, rumour. **—pĕñü** —प्यञ् । किंवदन्ती ख्यातिः f.inf. a rumour to become spread. **—tshunüñü** —छुनंञ् । जनश्रुतिख्यापनम् f.inf. to spread a general rumour, to convey a rumour.

shāy शाय् or **shĕy 1** शय् (also written **shāī** शाई) (= جاي) । आश्रयस्थानम् f. (with suff. of indef. art. **shāyā** शाया or **shāyāh** शायाह्), a place, esp. a place of resort, or to which one can resort (e.g. a place of refuge, a temple, or a meeting place) (cf. **chapan-sh°**, p. 164*a*, l. 20; **jāy-sh°**, p. 380*a*, l. 5; **māṭa-sh°**, p. 604*a*, l. 21; **prath shāyĕ**, p. 769*a*, l. 36) (El. *shái*, a place; Gr.Gr. 136; Śiv. (*shāy*) 242, 271, 889, 1238, 1332, 1619; (*shĕy*) 517, 1600, 1700; Rām. 108, 250, 1768; K. 194, 209, 219, 230, 288, 289, 372, 588, 863, 940 ff.; YZ. (*shĕy*) 235; K.Pr. 78, *shái*: 87, *shāy*)

shĕyĕ āsun शय आसुन् । स्थिराश्रयता m.inf. to become in an established position, to be well-established in one's home or the like (K.Pr. 193); (of a thing) to become firmly fixed in position. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठीभवनम् m.inf. to be (and continue) firmly fixed in position. **—thawun** —थवुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to make established, to put into an established position, to fix firmly in its proper place.

shāyi-wôlu शायि-वोलु m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses a place (Gr.Gr. 136).

shĕy 2 शय्, **shĕyau** शयौ or षयौ, see **shĕh 2.**

shīyā शीया شیعه m. N. of a Muslim sect (which affirms that 'Alī was the rightful Imām after Muhammad); a follower of this sect (K.Pr. 197). Cf. **alī tashīā.**

shŏy श्यय् or **shōy** शोय् شوئي । प्रक्षालनम् m. or f. a slight washing, e.g. washing a little dirt off a garment or from a vessel, or washing a part of the body

(cf. **pā-shŏy**, p. 748*a*, l. 9). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् or **—kaḍüñü** —कडंञू । प्रचालनम् m. or f. inf. to wash, as ab. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् or **—trāvüñü** —त्रावंञू । प्रचालनम् m. or f. inf., id.

sahāy सहाय् or (Śiv. 897) साहाय् । सहायः m. a help, succour, aid, assistance (Gr.M.); a helper, adherent, patron, succourer (Śiv. 897). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to help, aid (Gr.M.).

shyām 1 श्याम्, see **shām 2.**

shyām 2 श्याम् m. a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *śyāma*), so given on account of his dark complexion (cf. **shyām 3**) (Śiv. 1323, 1329, 1333–4, 1549).

shyāma-sŏndar श्याम-स्वंदर् m. Shyām the beautiful, i.q. **shyām 2** (Śiv. 345, 581, 852, 933, 954, etc.; K. 134); (adj. c.g.) dark and comely (Rām. 1036 ff. (applied to Rāma), 1606 (applied to Sītā)).

shyām 3 श्याम् adj. c.g. dark blue, dark-coloured (i.q. **shām 3,** q.v.).

shyāma-gal श्याम-गल् m. dark-blue-necked, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed dark blue by drinking the *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (L.V. 13); cf. **kṭa-kāl**, p. 490*b*, l. 3. **-rūph** -रूफ् m. he of the dark form, i.e. Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 734, 792, 1108, 1140, 1358, 1367, 1388, 1413, 1439, 1791; Rām. 1765). Cf. **shyām 2.**

shĕyĕm शयम् । षष्ठी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **shĕyümü** शयंमू), the sixth lunar day of any lunar fortnight. **shĕyümü-hondu** शयंमू-हंन्दु । षष्ठीसंबन्धी gen. (f. **-hünzü** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, a sixth lunar day.

shĕyumu शयुमु or षयुमु ord. (f. **shĕyimü** शयिमू), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76; El. *sháyum*; Rām. 1154, 1280; K. 132, 758). See **shĕyyumu.**

ṣhyūnku श्यूंकु, see **shĕkun.**

shyúp, see **shupu.**

shŏyir शॉयिर् شاعر m. a poet (Gr.M. **shöir**); a minstrel (L. 462).

shyūru श्यूरु or **shūru** शूरु adj. (f. **shīrü** शीरू), prepared, repaired, used —°, as in **aḍa-shūru**, p. 12*a*, l. 2, q.v. Cf. **shĕrun.**

shyūru-motu श्यूरु-मतु । संपादितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. **shīrü-müṭsü** शीरू-मंचू) of **shĕrun,** q.v.

shyūshu, see **shūshu.**

shĕyĕshīth शयशीथ् । षडशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **shĕyĕshītan** शयशीतन्), eighty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. *shishít, sheyishít*).

shĕyĕshītyumu शयशीतिमु । षडशीतितमः ord. (f. **shĕyĕshītimü** शयशीतिमू), eighty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *shishítyum*).

shĕyĕtöjī शयतांजी or **shĕyĕtöjih** शयतांजिह । षट्चत्वारिंशत् card. (pl. dat. **shĕyĕtöjĕn** शयतांज्यन् or **shĕyĕtöjihan** शयतांजिहन्), forty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕyĕtöjihyumu शयतांजिह्मु or **shĕyĕtöjyumu** शयतांजिमु । षट्चत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **shĕyĕtöjihimü** शयतांजिह्मू or **shĕyĕtöjimü** शयतांजिमू), forty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕyĕtrah शयत्रह् । षट्त्रिंशत् card. (pl. dat. **shĕyĕtrahan** शयत्रहन्), thirty-six (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕyĕtrahyumu शयत्रह्मु । षट्त्रिंशः ord. (f. **shĕyĕtrahimü** शयत्रह्मू), thirty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕyyumu शय्युमु or (q.v.) **shĕyumu** शयुमु । षष्ठः ord. (f. **shĕyimü** शयिमू), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76).

shĕz शज़् । व्याघ्रः m. a tiger; cf. **shĕzad.** **shĕza-tsam** शज़-चम् । व्याघ्रचर्म m. a tiger's skin (used as a seat for religious or ascetic purposes).

shŏzü श्वज़ू, see **shŏḍu.**

sahaz सहज् adj. c.g. inborn, natural, innate (Śiv. 1753, 1772, 1858, 1873); as subst. m. natural character; true nature, reality (L.V. 18, 21, 43, 45; K. 1159); (in Śaiva philosophy) the real nature of the Self (L.V. 29, 30, 35, 62).

shĕzad शज़द् । व्याघ्रः m. (f. **shĕzdiñ** शज़्दिञ्), a tiger (Rām. 1630). Cf. **shĕz.**

shŏzar श्वज़र् । शुद्धिः m. cleanness, cleanliness (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 62*b*, l. 5); purity, ceremonial purity, freedom from pollution; blamelessness, faultlessness.

shŏzaran श्वज़रन् । शोधना f. (sg. dat. **shŏzarüñü** श्वज़रंञू), purification.

shŏzarun श्वज़रुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shŏzoru** श्वज़्रु), to clean, cleanse, purify; hence, to make better, improve (Gr.M. **shŏzarāwun,** so Śiv. 1477). **shŏzoru-motu** श्वज़्रु-मतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (**shŏzüru-müṭsü** श्वज़्रू-मंचू), cleansed, purified.

shŏzarāwun श्वज़रावुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shŏzarôwu** श्वज़रोवु), i.q. **shŏzarun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M., Śiv. 1477). **shŏzarôwu-motu** श्वज़रोवु-मतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (**shŏzarövü-müṭsü** श्वज़रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **shŏzoru-motu**, s.v. **shŏzarun,** q.v.

sej सेज् (?) in **sēj-pān** सेज-पान् (?) m. asparagus (*Asparagus racemosus*) (El.).

sījū m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.); cf. **cūjü.** The word should perhaps be spelt **sījuwu** सीजुवु

sŏji स्वजि, **sŏjü** स्वजू, see **sŏgu.**

söji सांजि, **söjü** सांजू, see **sāl 2.**

süjü संजू, **süjü-müṭsü** संजू-मंचू, see **sagun.**

sījlī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El. *sinjli*. Cf. **bān 1, bārj,** and **sīmlī**).

sŏjĕr स्वज्यर् or (q.v.) **srŏjĕr** स्रज्यर् । समूल्यता m. cheapness, low price. **sojĕruku** स्वज्यरुकु । समूल्यकालक्रीतः gen. (f. **sŏjĕrücü** स्वज्यरंचू), of, or belonging to, cheapness;

hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

saj^a^ran संज़रन् । प्रोत्साहना f. (sg. dat. **saj^a^rünü** संज़्रंज़्रू), encouragement, urging on, stimulation (by help, approval, or the like).

saj^a^run संज़रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saj^o^r^u^** संज़्रु) (of a plant) to cause to be watered, to cause to be irrigated; to encourage, urge on, stimulate (by approval, help, or the like). Cf. **sagun 2, saganāwun,** and **sag^a^rāwun. saj^o^r^u^-mot^u^** संज़्रु-मतु perf. part. (f. **saj^ü^r^ü^-müts^ü^** संज़्रू-मच्रू), caused to be watered, caused to be irrigated, etc., as ab.

sŏj^a^run स्वज़रुन् or (q.v.) **srŏg^a^run** स्रुगरुन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏj^o^r^u^** स्वज़्रु), to make (something which is dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something).

sŏj^i^ran स्वजिरन् or (q.v.) **srŏj^a^ran** स्रुज़रन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sŏj^i^rünü** स्वजिरंज़्रू), making cheap, bringing down the price of something dear.

saj^a^rāwun संज़रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saj^a^rôw^u^** संज़रोवु), i.q. **saj^a^run,** q.v. **saj^a^rôw^u^-mot^u^** संज़रोवु-मतु perf. part. (f. **saj^a^röv^ü^-müts^ü^** संज़रांवू-मच्रू), i.q. **saj^o^r^u^-mot^u^,** see **saj^a^run.**

sŏj^a^rāwun स्वज़रावुन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏj^a^rôw^u^** स्वज़रोवु), i.q. **sŏj^a^run,** q.v. Cf. **srŏg^a^rāwun, sŏg^a^rāwun.**

sōjiwa सांजिव or **sôjuv** सोजुव् । स्यालीधवः m. the husband of a wife's sister, a wife's brother-in-law.

s^a^jyov सज्योव्, see **s^a^dun.**

sak, see **sakh.**

saka सक (= سقا) । जलवाहकः m. a water-carrier (El. *saga*, by a misprint for *saqa*, and *sakah*).

sĕka स्यक । संगतः adj. c.g. well-fitting (of one thing to another); fitting, suitable, suiting, congruous. **—karun** —करुन् । निश्चयनम् m.inf. to make certain, to prove the truth (of a statement). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be fitting, to fit something; to maintain hope in the heart, to continue hopeful. **—thawun** —थवुन् । आशाप्रदानम् m.inf. to give hope, to encourage.

sika 1 सिक سکہ (for 2, see **sikh**) । मुद्रोट्टङ्कनम् m. a stamp, seal, signet; an impression on money, a stamped coin, sterling or current coin (Gr.M. *sikka*) (cf. **sara sika gatshun** and **karun,** s.v. **sara**). **—dyun^u^** —दिनु । स्वप्रभावोल्लासनम् m.inf. to stamp, coin; to stamp (oneself or another) as authoritative, to proclaim widely (one's own or another's) might or authority, to make famous. **—lagun** —लगुन् । सुख्यातिप्रसरणम् m.inf. (a person's) fame to spread widely abroad, to become famous.

sik^i^ सिकि । भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of forehead ornament worn attached to a chaplet by young girls of high rank or by a bride. **siki-kala** सिकि-कल । ललामकभूषणस्रक् m. the jewelled chaplet worn with the above.

sīkī सीकी m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.).

sok, in **sok pachin,** the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta* (L. 129).

suka 1 सुक । बलादावेशनम् m. forcible insertion, forcible thrusting into a narrow orifice (cf. **sukun**). **—dyun^u^ 1** —दिनु । मुष्ट्याहननम् m.inf. to strike a blow with the closed fist, or with the point of club.

suka 2 सुक । भोजनाभावः m. want of food, not eating, abstinence (voluntary or involuntary) from food; cf. **sakol^u^. —dyun^u^ 2** —दिनु । भोजनानशनम् m.inf. not to eat food, to abstain (voluntarily or involuntarily) from food, to fast, starve. **—lagun** —लगुन् । उपवासाधिगमः m.inf. a fast, owing to want of food or famine, to be experienced, to starve.

suka 3 सुक in **nika-suka,** p. 627*b*, l. 31, q.v. Cf. **nyuk^u^ suk^u^,** p. 670*a*, l. 38.

suk^u^ सुकु in **nyuk^u^-suk^u^,** p. 670*a*, l. 38, q.v. Cf. **nika-suka,** p. 627*b*, l. 31.

sakāba सकाब । पशुरोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease affecting cattle, horses, etc. Its symptoms are described as extreme swelling of the belly, accompanied by painful tumours. **—pyon^u^** —प्यंनु । रोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. this disease to attack (an animal).

sŏkacĕ स्वकच्य, see **sŏküṭ^ü^.**

sakh सख् adj. one's own (of relations), german (as in 'cousin-german', or one's own mother and not a stepmother) (El., K.Pr. 144, *sak*).

sakhī सखी سخی adj. c.g. liberal, bountiful, generous; (as subst.) a liberal or bountiful person (K.Pr. 184 *sakhai*).

sĕkh स्यख् । सिकता f. (sg. dat. **sĕki** स्यकि), sand (Gr.Gr. 147; Gr.M.; L. 463; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1733, 1755; K.Pr. 190); a file (Gr.M.). **—tavünü** —तवंज़ू । आक्रोशनम् f.inf. 'to roast sand', to cast burning sand upon a person; hence, met. to abuse violently, to vituperate. **—tshunünü** —छुनंज़ू । परित्यागः f. inf. to fling away (hot) sand; hence, met. to throw away, discard (a friend, relation, or some thing, owing to its becoming spoilt or acquiring a bad reputation), 'to drop like a hot potato'.

sĕki-ambār स्यकि-अम्बार् । सिकताराशिः m. a heap or pile of sand (as collected for some purpose). **-bôbus^u^** -बोबुसु । पक्षिमांसपिण्डविशेषः m. 'a sand bomb', the gizzard of a fowl or similar bird. **-boṭh^u^** -वंठु । सैकतकूलम् m. the sandy bank of a river or the like. **-büṭh^ü^** -वंठू । सैकतरोधः f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ** -बछ्य), (in a garden) the little sand-bank bounding

the various water basins. **-chāmbⁱ gatshun** -छ्वंबि गछुन् । विनाश्नाधारात्मभृगोर्निपातः m.inf. 'to fall over a precipice of sand'; hence, to fall immediately on standing on a weak or insecure position; to be destroyed immediately on being erected. **-dāphar** -डाफर् । सैकतस्थलम् m. a wide level sandy piece of ground (even if cultivable). **-krotshᵘ tshunun** -क्रछु छुनुन् । आक्रोशोत्तरं त्यागः m.inf. 'to wield the sand-shovel'; hence, to abuse and throw away. **-shrāṭh** श्राठ् or **-shāṭh** -शाठ् । सैकतद्वीपम् m. (sg. dat. **-sh(r)āṭhas** -श्रा(शा)ठस्), a sand-bank (in a river) (Gr.M. **-shāṭh**; Śiv. 1585). —**sāban gatshünᵘ** —सावन् गछुंञ् । निरर्थप्रयासधनव्ययः f.inf. 'soap to come from sand', i.e. after much labour and expenditure of time and money, the results to turn out to be futile. **-wônᵘ** -वोञु । सिकतामिश्रितजलम् m. sandy water, water full of sand.

sikh सिख् । सिंहजातिकः m. (sg. dat. **sikas** सिकस्, abl. **sika 2** सिक, for 1, see s.v.; f. **sikiyöñᵘ** सिकियांञ्, or **sīkiñ** सीकिञ्) a Sikkh, a follower of the Sikkh religion founded in the Panjāb by Guru Nānak (K.Pr. 200).

sika-brôhmun सिक-ब्रोह्मुन । वैदेशिकपुरोधाः m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas** -ब्रांह्मनस्), a man who acts as priest to a foreigner resident in Kashmīr (Sikkhs from the Panjāb, being typical foreigners). **sika-koṭᵘ** सिक-कंटु । जातिविशेषमनुष्यपुत्रः m. a Sikkh boy, the son of a Sikkh.

sīkh सीख् سیخ । शूल-(शलाका-)विशेषः m. a skewer, a spit (K.Pr. 189, 200); any long thin piece of metal. —**lāgánⁱ** —लागंनि । संतप्तशूलयोजनदण्डः m. pl. inf. to apply skewers, to burn a person with red-hot metal (as a punishment); met. to cauterize a person with harsh language or abuse. skewers or the like

sŏkh स्वख् or **sukh** सुख् । सुखम् m. (sg. dat. **sŏkhas** स्वखस्), happiness, welfare, well-being, comfort, ease (Gr.M.; Śiv. 41, 281, 444, 482, 752–3, 922, 1459, 1635, 1819, 1835; Rām. 175, 662; K. 6, 32, 632, 808, 1099, 1100, 1168; K.Pr. 62, 164, 201, 206, 253); rest, leisure, peace (El. *sŏk, sŏkh*). —**barun** —बरुन् । सुखोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy or experience happiness (Śiv. 1113; K. 958, 1078, 1093); to prosper (K. 318, 473). **-dās** -दास । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a kind of rice-plant, with a soft white grain (El.); the grain of this rice. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । आह्लादनम् m.inf. to give happiness, make happy (Śiv. 946, 1438, 1639; Rām. 880). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । सुखसमागमः m.inf. happiness to happen, to find happiness, to become happy, secure, or the like (esp. when unexpected). **-rāth** -राथ् । सुखरात्रिः f. (sg. dat. **-rötsᵘ** -रांचू), a night of happiness, a pleasant night (e.g. occupied with good or pleasant company, or a night of some great festival). **-sar** -सर m. N. of a beautiful bird frequenting Kashmīr (El.). **-sᵃtsan** -सचन् । सुखोत्सवः f. (sg. dat. **-sᵃtsünᵘ** -सचंञ्), a festival in honour of some happy event (e.g. on the birth of a son); cf. **sᵃtsan 1**, which is m. **-sāway** -सावय् । सुखसंपत्तिः m. abundance of happiness.

sŏkha-bolᵘ adj. lukewarm (El. *sŏkabul, sŏkhabŏl, sokhabaul*); cf. **sŏkha-wushonᵘ**, bel. **-hāḍ** -हाँड् । सुखायासः f. labour, exertion, expenditure (of money or of thought), in order to attain happiness. **-kār** -कार् । सुखोत्सवः m. a festival of (or on account of) happiness. **-küṭᵘ** -कंटू । सुखपुत्री f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), 'a daughter of happiness', a daughter born in happy circumstances and brought up happily. **-kaṭh** -कठ । सुखपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a son born in happy circumstances and brought up happily; a son of happiness, i.e. a good son who gives happiness to his parents (Gr.Gr. 132). —**mŏkha** —म्वख । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly by chance (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । निर्बाधीभवनम् m.inf. to remain, or live, happily or in comfort (K. 363, 376). **-sān** -सान् । सुखितः (सुखपूर्वम्) adv. with happiness, happily, comfortably (Gr.M.; Śiv. 85, 342, 393, 482, 630; Rām. 55); quietly (El.); (as adj.) pleased, happy, delighted. —**thawun** —थवुन् । सर्वथा निर्बाधावस्थापनम् m.inf. to put in an entirely happy or comfortable condition (even in case of opposition). —**wushonᵘ** —वुशनु । कवोष्णः adj. (f. —**wushiñᵘ** —वुशिञ्), pleasantly hot, slightly warm, lukewarm; cf. **sŏkha-bolᵘ**, ab. **-wushⁱnĕr** -वुशिनेर् । कोष्णता m. lukewarmness. **-wushötⁱ** -वुशांति । सुखनिमित्तः adj. c.g. causing happiness, giving happiness.

sŏkhas स्वखस्, sg. dat., as adv. in happiness, happily, in comfort (Rām. 484, 542). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go to happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1152). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ adv., i.q. **sŏkhas**, ab. (Rām. 754, 825). **-tal** -तल adv., id. (Rām. 1088). —**wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to reach happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1666, 1750).

sŏkhī स्वखी । सुखितः adj. c.g. happy, contented, blessed with health, wealth, children, security, etc. (Śiv. 1438, 1459, 1679).

sökhī 1 सांखी । साक्षिता f. witness, testimony (oral or written), signature as witness to a document or the like (Rām. 1054, 1065, 1600, 1686, 1706).

sökhī 2 सांखी or (Gr.M.) **sökshī** सांची । साक्षी c.g. one who sees, an observer, an eye-witness (Rām. 1782);

met. the Observer of everything, the Supreme Being (Śiv. *sökshi*, 306, 1277, 1339, 1415, (*f.*) 1513). A witness (to a document, in a law-court, or the like) (El. *sákhi, saukhí*; Gr.M.); one who, or that which gives testimony, who or which gives proof (of anything) (Śiv. 672).

sukh सुख्, see **sŏkh.**

sŏkhāla सखाल । सुकरः adj. c.g. easy, not difficult, practicable, feasible (Gr.M.); as adv. (or **sŏkhāla-pöṭhi** सखाल-पांठि) easily (Gr.M.).

sŏkhanāwun सखनावुन् । सुखितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏkhanôwᵘ** सखनोवु), to make happy, make comfortable, cause to feel secure, put in good cheer, cheer up; cf. **sŏkhawun. sŏkhanôwᵘ-motᵘ** सखनोवु-मंतु । अव्याहत्या सुखितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **sŏkhanövᵘ-müʦᵘ** सखनांवू-मंचू), rendered secure.

sakhar सखर् । प्रस्थितिः f. setting forth (on a journey, or the like), the first starting (Gr.Gr. 127); the immediate preparations before starting. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू । प्रस्थानारम्भः f.inf. to make the immediate preparations for a journey, to start forth (on a journey). —**lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । प्रस्थिती(प्रस्तुती)भवनम् f.inf. a starting forth to come into existence, to be starting forth or to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of commencing any work.

sakharan सखरन् । प्रस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. **sakharüñᵘ** सखरंञू), setting forth, starting (on a journey); the being on the point of setting out. —**lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । प्रस्थितीच्छोद्भवः f.inf. to become engaged in starting forth, to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of setting to on any work.

sakharun सखरुन् । प्रस्थानविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sakharyōv** सखर्योव), to prepare to set forth, to be on the point of setting out (Gr.Gr. 127; H. xii, 18); to make arrangements for a journey; to set oneself to any task, busy oneself with (L.V. 10).

sakharith bĕhun सखरिथ् ब्यहुन् । गमनाय सन्नद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become ready, or be ready, to start on a journey, to remain ready to start. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रस्थानाय संनद्धीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sakharyō-motᵘ सखर्यो-मंतु । विहितप्रस्थानः perf. part. (**sakharyē-müʦᵘ** सखर्ये-मंचू), become ready to set forth, on the point of and prepared to start; ready to start on any work.

sakharĕr सखर्यर् । प्रतिष्ठाशा m. the becoming on the point of setting out (on a journey), or beginning any work; the desire, or hope, of the above.

sakharāwun सखरावुन् । प्रस्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sakharôwᵘ** सखरोवु), to cause (a person) to set out (on a journey), to send (a person) on a message. **sakharôwᵘ-motᵘ** सखरोवु-मंतु । प्रस्थापितः perf. part. (f. **sakharövᵘ-müʦᵘ** सखरांवू-मंचू), caused to be set forth, sent forth (on a message).

sakhāsŏr सखास्वर् m. N. of one of Rāvan's generals, who was killed by Hanumān (Rām. 693).

sakht سخت, see **sakᵃth.**

sakhᵃtī سختی, see **saktī.**

sōkhta सोखत سوخته adj. c.g. scorched, burnt, consumed to ashes (Rām. 298, YZ. 39).

sŏkhĕth सख्यथ् or **sŏkhith** सखिथ् । सुखोपेतः adj. c.g. full of happiness, comfortable, entirely free from care (K. 633, 959, 1166); producing happiness, causing or producing comfort. —**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । त्यक्तचिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. 'to sit happy', to be or continue cheerful, happy. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sŏkhawun सखवुन् । अव्याहत्या मृडनम् conj 1 (1 p.p. **sŏkhowᵘ** सखंवु), to make happy, to cheer, enliven, put at ease, make comfortable (by the removal of obstacles, etc.); cf. **sŏkhanāwun. sŏkhowᵘ-motᵘ** सखंवु-मंतु । अव्याहतः perf. part. (f. **sŏkhüvᵘ-müʦᵘ** सखंवू-मंचू), put at ease, not troubled by obstacles.

sakhāwath सखावथ् سخاوت f. (sg. dat. **sakhāvüʦᵘ** सखावंचू), generosity, liberality (Gr.M.).

sākhyāth साख्याथ् । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिः adj. c.g. become visible in bodily form (used e.g. of something hitherto unseen and unobtainable; of deities, spiritual beings, or the like; or else in comparisons, e.g. comparing a beautiful heroine to a goddess) (Śiv. 357, 1555); as postpos. in the presence of (Rām. 731) (*ʦĕ sā°*, in thy presence); as subst. m. a present witness, one who bears testimony (i.q. **sökhī 2,** q.v.) (Rām. 1058); cf. **sākār** and **sākshāth. -kār** -कार् । प्रत्यक्षदर्शनम् m. the making oneself or the becoming visible in bodily form (e.g. something hitherto unseen and unobtainable, or a deity in answer to prayer).

sakujᵘ सकंज़ू, see **sakolᵘ.**

sĕkijᵘ स्यकिज़ू, see **sĕkyulᵘ.**

sököjᵘ सकांज़ू, see **sŏkôlᵘ 2.**

sukūjᵘ सुकूज़ू f. the buttock (El. *sukúj*). Cf. **mandul.**

sakajyār सकज्यार् । श्राद्धकर्म m. (amongst Hindūs) the performance of the *śrāddha* or solemn rite performed in honour of the spirits of dead parents and ancestors; the day or time for the due performance of this rite. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । श्राद्धकर्मविधानम् m.inf. duly to perform this rite.

sikka سکه, i.q. **sika 1.**

sakolᵘ 1 सकलु । अभुक्तभोजनः adj. (f. **sakujᵘ** सकंज़ू), one who has not eaten any food, even though the usual mealtime has passed; cf. **suka 2. sakaliy** सकलिय् । विना भोजनम् adv. without eating (e.g., u.w. vbs. of going, existing, doing, or the like) (L.V. 47).

sakolᵘ 2 सकॊलु adj. (f. **sakŭjᵘ सकॊंजू**), all, the whole, everything (L.V. 38). **sakăliy सकॆलिय्** m.pl., with emph. *y*, even every one, all men (L.V. 47).

saikal सैकल् صيقل m. polishing, polish, cleaning (arms or tools), furbishing (Śiv. 282).

sĕkil स्यकिल् adj. c.g. sandy; N. of class of soil, a light loam with sandy subsoil (L. 319).

sŏkāl स्वकाल् । शोभनसमयः, सुमूल्यता m. a prosperous time, a time of great prosperity (for a person or country); a time free from calamity or the like; general cheapness of food, etc., a time of plenty. **—gaṭshun —गछुन् । सौलभ्यसंभवः** m.inf. cheapness to come into existence; to become cheap (of something previously dear).

sŏkālukᵘ स्वकालुकु । सुसमयसंबन्धी gen. (f. **sŏkālücᵘ स्वकालंचू**), of, or belonging to, a time of prosperity, welfare, or the like.

sŏkôlᵘ 1 स्वकोलु । सुकालः m. i.q. **sŏkāl**, q.v. **sŏkölⁱ स्वकांलि । सुसमये, सुमूल्यतायाम्**, adv. at a good time, in a time of prosperity; at a time of cheapness, in a time of plenty.

sŏkālyukᵘ स्वकालिकु । सुमूल्यावसरक्रीतः gen. (f. **sŏkālicᵘ स्वकालिचू**), of, or belonging to, cheapness, bought at a cheap time, bought cheaply (esp. of something usually expensive).

sŏkôlᵘ 2 स्वकोलु । सुकालभवः adj. (f. **sŏköjᵘ स्वकांजू**), bought in a time of cheapness.

sakām सकाम् adj. c.g. with desire, subject to desire, (of an action) due to, or caused by, desire (opp. to *nishkām*, q.v.) (Śiv. 1849).

sukun सुकुन् । बलात्प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sukᵘ सुकु**; f. according to some **sucᵘ सुचू** (Gr.Gr. lxxx, and reported for this dictionary as **sŭkᵘ सुकू**) to squeeze into, to force something into a tight orifice; met. (of a man) to have sexual intercourse; cf. **shrŏkun 2** and **suka 1**. **sukᵘ-motᵘ सुकु-मतु । बलादन्तरावेशितः** perf. part. (f. **sukᵘ-müṭsᵘ सुकू-मंचू**), forced into a tight place, squeezed into.

sikanj सिकंज् (= شكنجه) । यन्त्रविशेषः m. a bookbinder's press, a clamp.

sikanja karun सिकंज करुन् । समाहत्य समायोजनम् m.inf. to press together with a clamp. **—gaṭshun —गछुन् । संकटे निपतनम्** m.inf. to fall into straits, to become confounded, distracted.

sīkiñ सीकिञ् । धार्ष्ट्यादिगुणा स्त्री f. a female Sikkh, a Sikkh woman; an impudent young girl (usually below the age of puberty), a rude girl, see **sikh** and **sikiyŏñᵘ**.

sạkrī संक्री । पथ्यसेवनम् f. the provision of suitable food and medicine for an invalid or convalescent, a regimen (cf. **nā-sakrī**, p. 658*a*, l. 5; El. has *sakre* and *sukré*, both translated 'abstinence'. Cf. **suka 2** and **sakolᵘ 1**).

sakār सकार् । अङ्गीकारः m. (in negotiations for a marriage) the consent given by the bride's parents, the formal acceptance of a proposed bridegroom. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । कन्यादानप्रतिश्रवविधानम्** m.inf. to give the formal consent as ab. in the presence of the gods and witnesses. **—hyonᵘ —ह्योनु । कन्याप्रतिग्रहणस्वीकृतिः** m.inf. to accept this formal consent.

sākār साकार् । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिकः adj. c.g. (of something usually invisible) become visible in bodily form, i.q. **sākhyāth**, q.v.

sọkᵒrᵘ 1 स्वंकरु (for 2, see **sọkᵃrun**) or **sukᵒrᵘ सुकरु । असम्यङ्निष्पत्तिकः, अर्धसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **sọkürᵘ स्वंकंरू** or **sukürᵘ सुकंरू**), uneven owing to being only half ready (e.g. something being pounded, or a dish being cooked), incomplete; cf. **sọkorᵘ**. **sọkᵒruy thawun स्वंकरुय् थवुन् । असम्यक्संस्कारणम्** m.inf. carelessly to leave something only half, or partly, completed; to join up incompletely.

sọkorᵘ स्वंकोरु । सुकरः adj. (f. **sọkürᵘ स्वंकंरू**), easy, facile, feasible, practicable; lax, uneven, discontinuous (cf. **sọkᵒrᵘ 1**).

sŏkarm स्वकर्म m. a pious action, a good work, a holy deed (Śiv. 426).

sọkᵃran स्वंकरन् । समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sọkᵃrüñᵘ स्वंकरंञू**), levelling (of land in preparation for cultivation).

sọkᵃrun स्वंकरुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọkᵒrᵘ 2 स्वंकरु**, for **1**, see s.v.), to level (uncultivated land in preparation for cultivation), to make the first breaking of the soil and general levelling. Cf. **sọkᵃrāwun**.

sukaran सुकरन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. **sukarüñᵘ सुकरंञू**), causing (something) to contract, making smaller (e.g. a piece of cloth by crushing it up, or by sewing it), shrinking (something), reducing the width or size (of something).

sukarun 1 सुकरुन्, conj. 1, noted only in the following:— **sukorᵘ-motᵘ सुकोरु-मतु । संकोचितः** perf. part. (f. **sukürᵘ-müṭsᵘ सुकंरू-मंचू**), drawn together (by some-one), caused to be shrunk up, made smaller or contracted (e.g. a cave, path, or wall made artificially smaller, a piece of cloth made shrunken in size, or an ornament made tighter). Cf. **sukᵃrāwun 2**.

sukarun 2 सुकरुन् । संकोचाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sukaryōv सुकर्योव्**), to become contracted, to contract, shrink. **sukaryō-motᵘ सुकर्यो-मतु । संकुचितः** perf. part. (f. **sukaryē-müṭsᵘ सुकर्ये-मंचू**), contracted, shrunken.

sŏkrānth सॉक्रांथ् f. (sg. dat. **sŏkrönṭsᵘ सॉक्रांचू**), i.q. **sankarāth**, q.v.

sakarôt^{u} सकरोत् (cf. سکرات) or **sĕkarôt^{u}** स्वकरोत् । आयासः, अतिकष्टम् m. fatigue, pain, affliction, distress. **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः (अतिकष्टापत्तिः) m.inf. distress to be met with, great distress, etc., to be experienced, to be overwhelmed with distress, etc. **—milawun** —मिलवुन् । अतिखेदानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause great distress (to some one).

sakarôt^{i}lad सकरातिलद् or **sakarötš^{ü}lad** सकरांचूलद् । अतिखेदखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sakarôt^{i}ladiñ** सकरातिलदिञ्, or **sakarötš^{ü}ladiñ** सकरांचूलदिञ्) one suffering from, or overwhelmed by, great distress, etc., as in the preceding.

sọk^{a}rāwun स्वंकरावुन् or **suk^{a}rāwun 1** सुकरावुन् । आदिसंस्कारः, समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏ(u)k^{a}rôw^{u}** स्व(सु)करोवु), i.q. **sọk^{a}run,** q.v. **sŏ(u)k^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** स्व(सु)करोवु-मतु । प्राथमिकसंस्कारसंस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **sŏ(u)k^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** स्व(सु)करांवू-मंचू), (of wild, uncultivated land) roughly levelled as a preliminary to preparing for cultivation.

suk^{a}rāwun 2 सुकरावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suk^{a}rôw^{u}** सुकरोवु), to cause to be contracted, artificially to make smaller, to cause to be shrunken; cf. **sukarun 1. suk^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** सुकरोवु-मतु । संकोचितः perf. part. (**suk^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** सुकरांवू-मंचू) contracted (by some one), made smaller, shrunken (by some one).

sạkriyĕ-dār संक्रिय-दार् । पथ्यानुसारी adj. c.g. (of food for an invalid or convalescent) agreeable to the regimen, suitable as diet. Cf. **sakrī.**

sạkriyĕlad संक्रियलद् । पथ्यसेवी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sạkriyĕladiñ** संक्रियलदिञ्), (of an invalid or convalescent) taking food according to regimen, on invalid diet.

sökshī सांची, see **sökhī 2.**

sūkshm सूक्ष्म adj. c.g. minute, fine, thin, delicate (opp. to **sthūl,** q.v.) (Śiv. 368, 1026, 1198, 1525, 1853, *1872*).

sākshāth साचाथ् adv. (the Skt. *sākṣāt* साचात्) in the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, evidently. The Ksh. form of this word is **sākhyāth,** q.v. **-kār** -कार् *m.* perception, apprehension, knowledge (Śiv. *1001, 1066, 1205, 1792*).

sakta सक्त سکتہ । रोगविशेषः apoplexy. **—gatshun** *—गछुन्* । चणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषापातः m.inf. apoplexy *to occur, to have a sudden attack of apoplexy.* *—karun —करुन्* । तत्चणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषसंभवः *m.inf. to have an attack of apoplexy.*

saktī सक्ती or *(Gr.M.)* **sakh^{a}tī** سختی । महाक्लेशः f. *hardness, rigidity; cruelty (Rām. 977); grievance, hardship, adversity, indigence, distress, evil, calamity* (Śiv. 663). **—anüñ^{ü}** —अनंञ्ञू । महाकष्टानुभावनम् f.inf. to treat with harshness, severity, to illtreat (Rām. 412, 962). **—karith** —करिथ्, adv. with difficulty (Rām. 433, 909).

sŏküṭ^{ü} स्वकंटू । सुकुमारी f. (sg. dat. **sŏkacĕ** स्वकच्य; m. **sŏkaṭh,** q.v.), a good daughter, a virtuous and charming young girl.

sak^{a}th सकथ् سخت or (Gr.M.) **sakhth** सख्थ् । कठोरः adj. c.g. hard, stiff, rigid (Gr.M.; Śiv. 335; Rām. 1415); hard, difficult (e.g. a road, pass, or the like): hard, tight (e.g. a knot); (of a wish or the like) determined, fixed (Śiv. 430); obdurate, troublesome, difficult (El. *sakht,* Śiv. 1505); difficult, not easy, perplexing (Gr.M.); ferocious (El.); fierce, violent (of pain, sun's heat, intoxication, or the like) (Gr.M., W. 24, Rām. 291); very, extreme, violent (of unpleasant things) (Rām. 349; H. vii, 13, 18; K.Pr. 87, *sakht*); (as adv.) violently (Rām. 376, 441); (as subst. m.) difficulty, strait, peril, danger (Rām. 417). **-kan** -कन् adj. c.g. deaf (El.).

sŏkath स्वकथ् । प्रीतिसंभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. **sŏkathi** स्वकथि), a pleasing speech, pleasant words, kindly language.

sŏkaṭh स्वकठ । सुपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **sŏkaṭas** स्वकटस्; f. **sŏküṭ^{ü},** q.v.), a good son, a virtuous and charming boy (Gr.Gr. 132).

sūk^{a}th सूकथ् m. (sg. dat. **sūktas** सूक्तस्), a good or wise saying; a Vedic hymn (K. 15).

sĕkyul^{u} स्यकिलु । सिकतामयः adj. (f. **sĕkij^{ü}** स्यकिजू), sandy, full of sand, covered with sand, made of sand (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a fruit or other edible) gritty.

sikiyöñ^{ü} सिकियांञ्ञू । सिंहजातिकस्त्री f. a female Sikkh, a Sikkh woman. Cf. **sikh** and **sīkiñ.**

sāl 1 साल् or (q.v.) **swāl** स्वाल् । विशिष्टभोजननिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a dinner, picnic, or the like (cf. **duṭop^{u} s°,** p. 258*b*, l. 47; **khīra-s°,** p. 409*a*, l. 11; **nāv^{i}-s°,** p. 664*b*, l. 44; **nawa-rĕh-s°,** p. 665*a*, l. 4; **nâv^{i}-s°,** p. 667*a*, l. 34; **phira-s°,** p. 702*a*, ll. 2, 4); (Gr.Gr. 149; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 86, 266, 965, 1215, 1748; Rām. 610; K. 375, 1006–7); a dinner-party, picnic (cf. **phulayĕ-s°,** p. 697*b*, l. 45) (K. 1147); a banquet, feast (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 700, 1106, 1255, 1328; H. v, 9; vi, 2; YZ. 372, 435; K.Pr. 14, 228). **—dapun** —दपुन् । निमन्त्रणाह्वानम् m.inf. to invite to such a feast (cf. **sālas d°,** Śiv. 79, 965).

sāla-bata साल-वत । विशिष्टभोजनभक्तम् m. the food given at a dinner-party, picnic, or other similar feast. **-sāl** -साल् । बहुलनिमन्त्रणवृत्तिः m. invitation upon invitation, a large number of invitations issued by a single host for dinner-party after dinner-party.

-ṭôkᵘ -टोकु । विशिष्टभोजनशरावः m. the dish or tray of various foods placed before each guest at a dinner-party. —yunᵘ —यिनु । निमन्त्रणोपस्थितिः m.inf. (of an invited guest) to arrive at a dinner-party (including the ceremonial reception by the host) (Śiv. 179, 374, 413, 820, 943, 1552, 1691). Cf. sālas y°, Śiv. 832.

sālas anun सालस् अनुन् । भोजनार्थं निमन्त्रणम् m.inf. 'to conduct to a dinner-party', i.e. to invite an honoured guest to such (Śiv. 89).

sāl 2 साल् । श्याली f. (sg. dat. sŏjᵘ सांजू, Gr.Gr. 69, also written sŏjⁱ सांजि), a wife's sister, a husband's sister-in-law (cf. māsatᵘrᵘ s°, p. 601*a*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 69).

sŏjᵘ-gŏbur सांजू-ग्वबुर् । श्यालीपुत्रः m. the son of a wife's sister. -kūrᵘ -कूरु । श्यालीपुत्री f. the daughter of a wife's sister.

sala, see sulh.

sàlⁱ संलि, see àlⁱ-ālam, p. 24*b*, l. 14.

sail 1 सैल् سیل or sŏl 1 सांल् (for sail 2, sŏl 2, see under sŏl 2) m. a flood (El.). Cf. sahᵃlāb.

sēlā सेला in sēlā-kônᵘ सेला-कोनु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain game, on the lines of our backgammon, in which the movements of the men on the board are determined by throwing numbered dice.

sēli सेलि, see syūlᵘ.

sil trēl f. a kind of apple rather large and of a deep red colour (L. 349).

sila सिल (= سل) । यक्ष्मरोगः m. pulmonary consumption, decline, ulceration of the lungs (El. *silah*, Gr.Gr. 13). —gatshun —गछुन् । यक्ष्मरोगोद्भवः m.inf. consumption to occur, to become consumptive.

sīla सील in sīla supŏrī सील सुपांरी m. the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El. *síla supárí*). Cf. balūt.

sīlⁱ सीलि । उष्णीषविशेषः f. a long narrow strip of silken cloth, wound round the head, and worn under the turban; a short strip of cloth, suitable for a boy's turban.

solei, see sŏlay.

sōli सोलि in sōli-gārē, m.c. for suli gari, see sul.

solᵘ संलु । क्लीबः m. a eunuch.

sôlᵘ सोलु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of fine red cloth, Turkey red. sŏlⁱ-dastār सांलि-दस्तार् । रक्तशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made of this cloth (usually worn by boys, or, to distinguish caste, by adults).

sŏl 2 सांल् or sail 2 सैल् (= سیر) (for 1, see sail 1) m. strolling, a stroll, ramble, walk, excursion, tour, pleasure trip (cf. nāwa-s°, p. 666*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1363; K. 701–2, 992; H. ii, 2, 4, 8; iii, 1; viii, 7; K.Pr. 233). Cf. sair.

sul सुल् or (Gr.Gr. 156) sulᵘ सुलू । सुवेला f. good time, early time, the time before the appointed time (Rām. 674, 1648); early dawn (cf. sōta-s°, s.v. sōth) (L.V. 99 (= K.Pr. 46), 100); spare time (El.). —gatshūnᵘ —गछूनू । सुवेलसंपत्तिः f.inf. the being in good time to occur, to be before the appointed time, to be in good time. —karūnᵘ —करूनू । सुवेलावलम्बः f.inf. to make earliness, to be in good time, to be in plenty of time.

suli सुलि । सुवेले adv. early, betimes (cf. sōta-s°, s.v. sōth) (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L. 460; Śiv. 163, 628, 1883; Rām. 73, 436, 884); at dawn (H. xii, 23; K.Pr. 87). —bŏgi —बांगि or —bŏgin —बांगिन् । सुवेलकाले adv. early, approximately early, pretty early, more or less beforehand. —gari —गरि adv. at dawn time (H. v, 7, sōli-gārē, m.c.). —vili —विलि or (Śiv. 1135) —wuli —वुलि । सम्यक्सुवेले adv. exactly early, promptly early (Śiv. 1135).

sulyukᵘ सुल्युकु । सुवेलसंबन्धी gen. of suli (f. sulicᵘ सुलिचू), of, or belonging to, an early time.

sūlī सूली f. an impaling stake. —dinᵘ —दिनू f.inf. to impale; to crucify (El.).

sulᵘ सुलू, see sul.

sailāb سیلاب, see sahᵃlāb.

sŏlab स्वलब् or (Śiv.) sulab सुलब् । सुप्राप्यः adj. c.g. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible (Śiv. 1758, 1869).

sāligrām सालिग्राम् m. N. of a certain kind of sacred stone (Skt. *śālagrāma*) containing the impression of one or more ammonites. It is worshipped as representing Vishnu (Śiv. 1016).

salāh सलाह صلاح । संधिः, संमतिः m. right or proper course (of conduct or procedure); advice, counsel, consultation (Gr.M.; Rām. 95; H. viii, 11); agreement, harmony, concord, reconciliation (Gr.M., K.Pr. 59); conciliation, restoring harmony. —gatshun —गछुन् । (पुनः)संधिसंभवः m.inf. reconciliation to occur, to become reconciled. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to consult, to consult together (El., Gr.M., Rām. 546); to determine (on a course of conduct) (Rām. 1414). —karan-wôlᵘ —करन्-वोलु m.ag. (f. -wājĕn -वाज्यन्), a counsellor (El.). —thāwun —थावुन् m.inf. to make agreement (with), to agree (with, sūty, a person, dat.) to do some (secret or improper action), to come to an understanding (with) (e.g. with a woman for an intrigue) (H. viii, 3).

silāh सिलाह سلاح m. weapon, weapons, arms, implement of war (Rām. 971, 1454; K.Pr. 31).

sulh सुल्ह صلح m. peace (El. *sala*).

sŏlhār स्वल्हार् or (q.v.) sŏrahāl स्वरहाल् । महानसः f. a kitchen, a cookhouse (El. *sulahar* m.).

sŏlhŏrⁱ स्वल्हांरि । महानसाध्यक्षः m. a head cook, *chef de cuisine, cordon bleu.*

salka **सल्क** । **गूढानुचरः** m. a spy, detective.

sŏlakhĕn **स्वलख्यन्** । **शुभलक्षणम्** m. a good, or distinct, mark; an auspicious mark, sign, or omen.

salil **सलिल्** m. water (L.V. 16, 29; Śiv. 1869).

sŏlal **स्वलल्** । **सुरीतिसमासक्तिः** f. mutual affection, long standing brotherly love, love based on generations of affectionate intercourse.

sulla **सुल्ल** in **thañi-sulla,** see **thañi**.

sulölī **सुलोली** f. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El. *sulúli*). Cf. **bagnū**; **dūd-phras,** p. 191*b*, l. 15; **saphēdār.**

silalad **सिललद्** । **यक्ष्मरुगाक्रान्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **silaladiñ** **सिललदिञ्**), suffering from consumption, in a decline, a consumptive.

salām **सलाम्** سلام f. (this word is f. in Ksh., but sometimes, erroneously following the practice of Hindōstānī, it is treated as m.; cf. W. 18) safety, peace (W. 13, 18); salutation, greeting, compliments (El., *m.*; Gr.M., *m.*; W. 13 *f.*; K.Pr. 260); parting salutation, adieu, farewell, good-bye (El. *f.*); a complimentary present (H. viii, 3, 11). **—diñü** **—दिञ्रू** f.inf. to bid farewell, bid adieu, dismiss. **—ladüñü** **—लदंञ्रू** f.inf. to send one's compliments to a person (with a message) (YZ. 459). **—karüñü** **—करंञ्रू** f.inf., id.; to salute, to compliment, make a bow (Gr.M., *m.*; H. iii, 1; xii, 4, 5, 9, etc.). **—pālüñü** **—पालंञ्रू** f.inf. to make a bow, to salute (H. xii, 16). **—wanüñü** **—वनंञ्रू** f.inf. to send one's compliments

silim **सिलिम्** । **उपायः** f. a device or method, mode (esp. for solving some complicated or puzzling task).

sulaimönī **सुलैमांनी** سلیمانی the onyx stone (El. *sulaimáni* m.).

sílein m. (El.), see **sawölī.**

síling m. a kind of *pashmina* manufactured in Ladakh (El.).

sŏlanāwun **स्वलनावुन्** or **sulanāwun** **सुलनावुन्** । **अङ्के लालनम्, प्रेम्णा पालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏ(u)lanôwu** **स्व(सु)लनोवु**), to fondle, lovingly to take (a child, pet animal, or the like) into one's lap, to dandle, rock in one's arms, to hug or clasp to one's bosom (Rām. 1129); cf. **sŏlawun** and **sulawun.** **sŏ(u)lanôwu-motu** **स्व(सु)लनोवु-मतु** । **अङ्के पालितः** perf. part. (f. **sŏ(u)-lanövü-müʦü** **स्व(सु)लनांवू-मंच़ू**), caressed, etc., as ab.

sēlöñü **सेलांञ्रू** । **काचमणिमाला** f. an artificial precious stone made of glass, an imitation diamond or the like (Śiv. 1310); a necklace of such imitation stones.

sēlāñé-pholu **सेलाञ-फॊलु** । **काचमणिविशेषफलम्** m. a single imitation stone, as ab.

sālar **सालर्** or **sāluru** **सालुरु** । **निमन्त्रणातिथिः** m. (f. **sālarĕñ** **सालर्यञ्**, Gr.Gr. 39, YZ. 375) an invited guest at a dinner-party or the like; (at a wedding) a member of the bridegroom's party (Gr.Gr. 39, 149; Śiv. 742, 968, 972, 1070).

sālāra **सालार** । **कटिबन्धनवस्त्रविशेषः** m. a kind of girdle made of silken cloth worn usually by girl-brides.

silri or **sīriri** (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

sālarĕñ **सालर्यञ्** । **निमन्त्रणेनाभ्यागता** f. of **sālar,** q.v. (YZ. 375).

sīlis **सीलिस्**, see **syūlu.**

sultān **सुल्तान्** سلطان m. a sultan, king, emperor (H. i, 1).

sŏlawun **स्वलवुन्** । **सुखप्रवृत्तौ योजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏlowu** **स्वलंवु**), to establish in a happy position (u.w. reference to a child who has been lovingly brought up and cared for); cf. **sŏlanāwun** and **sulawun.** **sŏlowu-motu** **स्वलंवु-मंतु** । **सुखवृत्तौ योजितः** perf. part. (f. **sŏlüvü-müʦü** **स्वलंवू-मंच़ू**), established (as ab.) in a happy position.

sulawun **सुलवुन्** । **लालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sulowu** **सुलंवु**), to take into one's lap, to cherish, fondle (a child, pet animal, or the like) (Rām. 1105); cf. **sulanāwun** and **sŏlawun.** **sulowu-motu** **सुलंवु-मंतु** । **अङ्के लालितः** perf. part. (f. **sulüvü-müʦü** **सुलंवू-मंच़ू**), fondled, as ab.

salay **सलय्** । **शस्त्रतूलिका, शलाका** f. a piece of wire, a needle, a bodkin, spike (cf. **ṭōpi-s°**, s.v. **ṭūpi**) (H. v, 4); a knitting-needle (cf. **jŏrāba-s°**, p. 377*b*, l. 14); a distaff (El. *salai*).

sŏlay **स्वलय्** । **सद्योगः** f. 'good union', intimate association with pious people, pious actions, pious conduct, and the like; a certain plant, *Plectranthus rugosus* (El. *solei*; L. 76, *sulai*, a medicinal herb used for preparing an eyewash). **sŏlayĕ-kāṭh** **स्वलय-काठ्** । **लताविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas** **-काठस्**), the wood of this plant (good for making charcoal).

sulaymān **सुलय्मान्** سلیمان m. N.P. Solomon (the son of David) (H. xii, 17).

sam **सम्** adj. c.g. even, level (Śiv. 1531); impartial, fair; i.q. **somu,** q.v. **sama-drĕshṭi** **सम-द्रॆष्टि** or **-drĕshṭī** **-द्रॆश्टी** (written **-दृष्टि** by Paṇḍits) f. the regarding all things impartially (e.g. bearing sorrow and joy with equanimity, heedlessness as to poverty and riches, and so on) (Śiv. 281, 901, 1026, 1213, 1237, 1485, 1531, 1804, 1853, 1859).

sām 1 **साम्** । **तीर्थसोपानम्** m. the staircase or ladder on the bank of a river or the like for the convenience of bathers (Śiv. 1109). **-pôwu** **-पोवु** । **सोपानैकमात्रम्** m. a single step on this staircase.

sām 2 साम् m. in the following:— **sāma-vīd साम-वीद् ।** साम m. N. of one of the three principal Vēdas, the Sāma-vēda, the hymns of which are sung or chanted (Śiv. 276, 394, 446, 1115, 1323, 1580).

samā 1 समा سماع । आक्रन्दकोलाहलः m. hearing; singing, song, music, ecstasy occasioned by music; (in Ksh.) the noise of the lamentations of an assembly or crowd of people (W. 135, *sama*; K.Pr. 253, *samah*); a song (El. *samah*).

samā 2 समा سما m. the heaven, sky, firmament (H. vii, 26).

samái, see **samay.**

sĕm स्यम् । मूलम् f. bottom, root, foundation (e.g. of a lake, of a family, or of a story). **—galüñ^ü** —गलंञ्रू । समूलनाशापत्तिः f.inf. the foundation to be destroyed, (of a family, kingdom, or the like) to be destroyed root and branch. **—gālüñ^ü** —गालंञ्रू । समूलविघातनम् f.inf. to destroy the foundation, to destroy utterly (e.g. one king to destroy another in war). **—kaḍüñ^ü** —कडंञ्रू । समूलविघातः f.inf. to tear up the foundation, to destroy an enemy's entire family; to abuse a person and his whole family and ancestors.

sōm सोम m. the moon (L.V. 34; Śiv. 1032, 1549).

som^u संमु or **somb^u संबु ।** समः adj. (f. **süm^ü संमू**), equal (to, dat.) (in size, weight, extent, usefulness, ability, etc.) (cf. **shāl gübü hāka-tsar sâmⁱ**, p. 879*b*, l. 36) (L.V. 1, 5, 16; K. 795; H. (*sumb^u*) xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 80 (*khĕni süm^ü*, enough for eating), 156 (*sumb*)); like, similar, resembling (Rām. 1656; K. 543; K.Pr. 20 (*suümb*), 206); even, level, flat, smooth (El. *sum*, Gr.M.); level, even, parallel (of lines) (Gr.M.); impartial, fair; medium, average; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions) (Gr.M.). **—pahān** —पहान् । समप्रायः adj. (f. **süm^ü pahān संमू पहान्**), about equal, etc., as ab. **som^u som^u gatshun संमु संमु गछुन् ।** सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become completely fulfilled (at the right time and place) (e.g. a blessing, a curse, or a business undertaken). **som^u som^u karun संमु संमु करुन् ।** सफलीकरणम् m.inf. completely to fulfil, as ab.

sami kada समि कद् । समानाकृतिः adj. e.g. or adv. of the same stature, of the same form, exactly alike.

samis som^u समिस् संमु । समवयआदिवृत्तिः adj. (f. **—süm^ü** —संमू), (a person) just like another (e.g. in age, occupation, qualities, conduct, and so on).

somuy संमुय् । मध्यमः adj. (f. **süm^üy संमूय्**), the exact mean, neither excessive nor too little, neither of the very best quality nor of bad quality, and so on.

sum 1 सुम سم m. a hoof, a hoofed foot (W. 139, K.Pr. 71).

sum 2 सुम् । सेतुः, केशपचमध्यमार्गः f. a bridge (L. 457; W. 13; L.V. 34, 50, 96, 98; Śiv. 1793; K.Pr. 46, 47); the parting of the hair. **—kaḍüñ^ü** —कडंञ्रू । सीमानिरूपणम् f.inf. 'to pull up a bridge', to lay down a boundary line (i.e. after having fixed a boundary, to lay it down definitely in detail). **-sǫth^u** -स्वंथु । धर्माचारनियमः m. bridge and mole; met. the observance of the rules of religion and good conduct (Rām. 1749). **-sǫth^u dyun^u** -स्वंथु दिनु । पूर्तादिपुण्यकर्मप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to perform acts of pious liberality (e.g. providing works of irrigation, building a bridge, providing food for the hungry, and so on). **-sǫth^u tsaṭun** -स्वंथु त्सटुन् । सदाचारादिव्याघातः m.inf. to cut off, put an end to, good old customs such as observances of rules of religion or conduct. **—tsaṭüñ^ü** —त्सटंञ्रू f.inf. to cut a bridge (K.Pr. 8); (pl.) to cut bridges (of a mischievous and extravagant wife who hinders her husband from crossing over to the other side, where peace and prosperity are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

suma-küṭ^ü सुम-कंटू । लघुसेतुः f. a small bridge.

sāmb सांब् m. N. of a son of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), who attempted to carry off a daughter of Duryōdhana, and subsequently married her (K. 893–917).

sīmāb सीमाब् سیماب m. mercury, quicksilver (Śiv. 1464; Rām. 372, 776). Cf. **pārod^u.**

somb^u संबु, sumb^u सुंबु, see **som^u.**

samböj^ü संबांज़ू, see **sambālun.**

sambal सम्बल् । लोहदण्डः f. a crowbar (such as is used for breaking or moving rocks).

sǫmbul स्वंबुल् or **sumbul** سنبل । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **sǫmbulas स्वंबुलस्**), a certain plant of sweet odour, spikenard (the hairs of a mistress are often compared to it) (cf. **bēkh-s°**, p. 99*b*, l. 19) (Śiv. 55 (*sǫmbul*); Rām. (*sǭmbul*) 279, 649, 676, 1021; YZ. 69, 476, 565).

sambalun संबलुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sambalyōv संबल्योव्**), to become in good order, to be put right; (of one faithless) to be confirmed (in faith) (Śiv. 1535); to come to oneself (out of a faint, after being agitated, or the like) (YZ. 15).

sambālun संबालुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sambôl^u संबोलु**, f. **samböj^ü संबांज़ू**; 2 p.p. **sambājyōv संबाज्योव्**), to repair, put in order, correct, arrange (something not in order), put right (cf. **dam s°**, p. 216*b*, l. 21, Śiv. 1256; Rām. 1353, 1358) (Śiv. 977, 1218; Rām. 1129, 1289; K.Pr. 10); to train, break in, discipline, tame; to adorn (El.); to prepare (El.; Śiv. 1248, 1356; Rām. 574, 977; K. 1037); to be put in good order (= **sambalun**, q.v.) (Śiv. 282).

sambôlᵘ-motᵘ संबोलु-मतु । संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **samböjᵘ-müṭsᵘ** संबाजू-मंचू), put in order, as ab; disciplined, as ab.

samböliṭh pakun संबोलिथ् पकुन् । विविच्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to walk with discretion; to carry on any business carefully and with discretion; to conduct oneself sympathetically with everyone (i.e. generally, whether one's own people or not). —**thawun** —थवुन् । सम्यक्पालनम् m.inf. to put with discretion, to deposit or take care of something (so that it is well and discreetly guarded and hidden).

sambālawunᵘ संबालवुनु । संस्कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **sambālavüñᵘ** संबालवंञ्), one who repairs or puts in order, a corrector; a trainer, one who breaks in, disciplines.

sambālawañ संबालवञ् । संस्करणभृतिः f. the wages of a repairer, the price of repair, the cost of repair, etc., as in **sambālun,** q.v.

samband संबंद or (sometimes written by Paṇḍits) संबंध् m. connexion, relationship (Gr.M.).

sĕmbĕr स्यंब्यर्, see **sĕmĕr.**

sọmbᵃran स्वंबरन् । संग्रहणम्, समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sọmbᵃrüñᵘ** स्वंबरंञ्), the act of bringing together, collecting (articles) together; making level, levelling.

sọmbᵃrun स्वंबरुन् or (q.v.) **sọmbᵃrāwun** स्वंबरावुन् । संग्रहणम् conj. 1. (caus. of **samun,** q.v.) (1 p.p. **sọmbᵒrᵘ** स्वंबरु), to collect together, to gather (scattered articles) together (cf. **bawan sọ°,** p. 147*a*, l. 31) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1559; Rām. 1463; K. 204, 415, 769, 1033, 1065, 1085–6; H. ix, 9; xi, 7; xii, 21; K.Pr. 48); gradually to save up, to make savings (Gr.M.); to make level (Gr.Gr. 8, K. 1037).

sọmbᵃrⁱ sọmbᵃrⁱ thawun स्वंबरि स्वंबरि थवुन् । शनैः शनैः समुच्चयनम् m.inf. to collect or save up little by little.

sọmbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ स्वंबरु-मतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **sọmbᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** स्वंबरू-मंचू), collected together, etc., as ab.

sŏmbārun स्वंबारुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏmbôrᵘ** स्वंबोरु), i.q. **sọmbᵃrun,** q.v. to collect together, to gather (things or people) together (Rām. 777).

sọmbᵃrāwun स्वंबरावुन् । संभरणम्, समीकरणम् conj. 1 *(1 p.p.* **sọmbᵃrôwᵘ** स्वंबरोवु) (i.q. **sọmbᵃrun,** q.v.; *causal of* **samun,** q.v.) to collect (things) together (cf. **bawan sọ°,** *p. 147a, l. 32) (El. sûmráwun; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 113; Rām. 1675; K. 1138; H. xii, 21, 24); gradually to save up, to make savings, earn, make (a fortune) (Gr.M.); to acquire, gain (El. somráwun); to lie with (a man with a woman) (only El. sombráwun); to make level (rough ground or the like).*

sọmbᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ स्वंबरोवु-मतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **sọmbᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** स्वंबरांवू-मंचू), collected, saved up (YZ. 408); levelled, made level.

sọmbᵃrawunᵘ स्वंबरवुनु । संग्रहीता n.ag. (f. **sọmbᵃravüñᵘ** स्वंबरवंञ्) one who collects together, one who gathers (scattered articles) together.

sọmbᵃrawañ स्वंबरवञ् । संग्रहणभृतिः, समीकरणवेतनम् f. wages for collecting; wages for levelling.

sĕmbis स्यंबिस्, see **syomᵘ.**

samüchᵘ समंछू, see **samakhun.**

samād समाद् । समाधिः, संन्यासिशवश्वभ्रम् f. (sg. dat. **samözᵘ** समांज़ू), profound abstract meditation, intense absorption or contemplation on the Supreme (Śiv. 451–2, 509, 1768; K. 969); the tomb of a *saṃnyāsī* or Hindū ascetic.

samida समिद । यज्ञियशाखा m. a twig or twigs or sacrificial sticks for feeding the sacred fire (Hindū). **-mürᵘ** -मूरू । यज्ञियसमिच्छाखा f. a twig for the sacred fire.

samudᵃr समुद्र् m. (sg. dat. **samudras** समुद्रस्), the sea (Śiv. 200, 707, 855, 1559, 1755; K. 244, 488, 490, 577, 588, 593, 736, 754), i.q. **samandar** q.v.

samagh, see **samakh.**

samāgam समागम् m. union, meeting, intercourse, association (Śiv. 1404, 1769, 1848).

sāmagrī सामग्री f. collection of materials or implements, etc.; stock, baggage, materials, apparatus (K. 1065); furniture (El.).

simh 1 सिंह् m. a lion. The god Gānᶦsh (*Gaṇēśa*) is said to ride upon two lions (Śiv. 14). Cf. **sᵃh.**

simh 2 सिंह् f. the constellation Leo (K. 131).

samhār संहार् । विनाशः m. destruction, ruin, utter loss (cf. **kāla-s°,** p. 434*a*, l. 31) (Śiv. 12, 68, 118, 122, 152, 284, 864, 977, 1577, 1587; Rām. 341, 1004; K. 562). —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. utter destruction to occur (to a person or thing). —**mīlanāwun** —मिलनावुन् or —**milawun** —मिलवुन् । विनाशप्रारम्भः m.inf. to set to work to cause utter destruction.

samhörī संहांरी adj. e.g. one who causes ruin or destruction (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). **samhāri-bairav** संहारि-बैरव् । आ मूलं विनाशः m. 'a demon of destruction', utter ruin and destruction.

sumuhūrᵃth सुमुहूरथ् or सुमुहूर्थ् m. (sg. dat. **sumuhūrtas** सुमुहूर्तस्), an auspicious period, time, or moment (for any rite, etc.) (K. 1037).

simhāsan सिंहासन् m. a throne (L.V. 73; Śiv. 967, 1501, 1526; K. 988).

samjhog, see **samyōg.**

samakh समख् । यावविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **samaki** समकि),

a kind of gum (which exudes from a certain tree (El. *samagh*)). **samaki-vyūr^u** **समकि-व्यूर्** । यावविशेषरसः m. the gum as it oozes from the tree.

samakhun **समखुन्** । संयोगविधानम्, शोकाश्वासनकर्म conj. 2. (1 p.p. **samokh^u** **समंखु**, f. **samüch^ü** **समंछू**; 2 p.p. **samachyōv** **समच्योव्**), to become visible, be seen (Gr.Gr. 171, 204); to meet (a person accidentally or by an intentional visit) (Gr.Gr. 116 (in this sense obl. inf. **samakhana**), 204; L. 461; H. xii, 25; K.Pr. 109), to pay a visit of condolence (e.g. to the sorrowing relatives of one who has died) (obl. inf. **samakhani** in this sense, Gr.Gr. 116); to agree, to suit (El., K.Pr. 75); to associate (El.).

samokh^u-mot^u **समंखु-मंतु** । संयोगेन दृष्टः perf. part. (f. **samüch^ü-müts^ü** **समंछू-मंचू**), visited, etc., as ab.

samakhani gatshun **समखनि गछुन्** । शोकाश्वासन-समागमः m.inf. to go to pay a visit, to set out for a visit; to pay a visit of condolence, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 116).

samakhun^u ratun **समखुनु रटुन्** । शोके आश्वासनायासमागमः m.inf. to refrain from paying a visit of condolence to a bereaved family (of some friend or relation. This is considered a breach of good manners).

samakhāwun **समखावुन्** । समागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **samakhôw^u** **समखोवु**), to make visible, show (Gr.Gr. 171); to meet, to join as a helper.

sīmlī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.). Cf. **bān 1, bārj,** and **sījlī.**

sammukh **संमुख्** adv. in front, before. **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** m.inf. to go into the presence (of anyone), to attend (a court) (Gr.M.).

saman **समन्** f. a summons to a court of justice (the English word) (Gr.M.).

samān **समान्** adj. c.g. like, similar, equal; common, general, average; N. of one of the vital airs which has its seat in cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion (Śiv. 306). **kaityā samān,** how many (on the) average? (Gr.M.).

sāmān سامان or **sāmāna** **सामान** m. furniture, baggage, paraphernalia (Gr.M.; Śiv. 787, 921, 1148; Rām. 588); necessaries, requisites, materials (Gr.M.; Rām. 39, 1436, 1450–1, 1675; H. vii, 5; xi, 9); tools, apparatus (Śiv. 1705); harness (El.); a woman's ornaments, etc., a woman's graces (Rām. 654, 662, 1087, 1467, 1576, 1634; YZ. 30, 267); pomp (H. xi, 20); boundary, limit, landmark, end (El.).

samôn^u **समोनु** adj. (of water) collected, accumulated (Rām. 1784).

samun **समुन्** । समुच्चयनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **samyōv** **सम्योव्**), to be gradually collected or stored up (e.g. by putting articles little by little into a box), to be saved up (K. 766 (inf. dat.), K.Pr. 78); to meet together, to assemble (El. *sumun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 385, 502, 504, 507, 698, 830, 942, 960, 1245, 1442, 1751; YZ. 161, 203); to join (a person), meet (a person) (Rām. 649, YZ. 438 (we should meet each other)); to live together, get on together (K. 1140); to be level (cf. **buth^u s°**, p. 142*a*, l. 16); to be level (with something else), to fit or agree (with something else), to be suitable; to be meet, proper, becoming (K. 904); to match, be a counterpart. The causal of the verb is **sọ̆mb^arun** or **sọ̆mb^arāwun,** qq.v.

samith **समिथ्** conj. part. having assembled, having come together (Rām. 145, 276, 404, 615, 779, 860, 1009, 1108*c*, 1130, 1334 (of water), 1679, 1684, 1714, 1757, 1760; K. 181, 405, 701; YZ. 82, 86, 173, 410); (as adv.) together, all together (Rām. 68, 88, 1455, 1537; K. 369, 835); together with (my friends), after collecting (my friends) round (me) (K.Pr. 87, *sĕmit*); united, in conjunction (Rām. 837, K. 266). **—rōzun** **—रोज़ुन्** । समसमाश्रयणम् m.inf. (of a number of people) to live together in one community and on an equality.

samyō-mot^u **सम्यो-मंतु** । साम्यं संचयं वा उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **samyē-müts^ü** **सम्ये-मंचू**), collected, gradually saved up; (pl.) assembled, met together (Śiv. 64, 742; Rām. 642); fitted, become suitable, found to be a match, matched.

sŏman 1 **स्वमन्** or **suman 1** **सुमन्** m. a flower; esp. the great-flowered jasmine (L.V. 68). **-sŏy** **-स्वय्** । लताविशेषः, कण्टकप्रकृतिः f. 'a flower-nettle', a certain stinging plant; a nettlish woman, a woman of a waspish disposition, a shrew.

sŏman 2 **स्वमन्** or **suman 2** **सुमन्** । सुचित्तः adj. c.g. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent, gracious.

sŏmana **स्वमन** । प्रसन्नचित्तेन adv. graciously, benevolently; piously (Rām. 993).

samandar **समंदर्** or (El.) **samundar** **समुंदर्** m. the sea (El.; Gr.M. *samandar*; Śiv. 836, 1638 (id.); Rām. (*samandar*) 449, 595, 719, 855, 987; K.Pr. 184). Cf. **samud^ar.**

sĕmanz **स्वमज़्** adv. and prep. in the middle. Noted only in the phrase **sĕmanz sŏthi,** in the middle of the bridge or embankment, i.e. half-way across (L.V. 98 (= K.Pr. 18), Śiv. 371).

sīmiñ **सीमिञ्** । सिंही f. (m. **s^ah** **सह्**, q.v.) a lioness (El. *sihmin, semin, símin, síming,* a lioness, leopardess, tigress; Gr.M., a lioness, tigress; Śiv. 1817, lioness; Rām. 96).

sīmiñĕ सीमित्र । भक्ष्यविशेषः f.pl. Indian vermicelli (the *simaī* of India Proper).

sampad संपद् f. (sg. dat. **sampüz**ᵘ संपंज़्), wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1151, 1154).

sampadā संपदा f. N. of the goddess of affluence (Śiv. 1095, 1142; K. 748); wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1094, 1099, 1106, 1150). Cf. **sampatā.**

samāph समाफ् । समाप्तिः m. (sg. dat. **samāpas** समापस), end, conclusion, termination; completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; completion, end, hence, destruction; adj. c.g. finished, completed (cf. **samāpᵃth**) (Rām. 1730).

samponᵘ संपनु । संपन्नः 1 p.p. (f. **sampüñ**ᵘ संपंञ्) (see **sampanun**) become, finished, completed; prosperous, thriving; endowed with, possessed of (K. 636, **bāla-rūpa s°**, endowed with a youthful form).

sampanun संपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **samponᵘ** संपनु (q.v. s.v.), f. **sampüñ**ᵘ संपंञ्) (i.q. **sapanun** सपनुन्, q.v.), to become (Rām. 18, 24, 68, 75, 114, 139, 228–9, 237, 266, 307, 309, 372, 403, 411; K. 122, 352, 428, 558); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (K. 119, 589); to happen, occur, take place (K. 87, 562, 677, 715, 752, 776, 799, 909, 1040, 1071); to exist (K. 7); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so and so), (he) has; to become (complete), be finished (K. 140); In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now', hence 'I am', etc. (Rām. 535); **shĕran sampanun,** to take refuge (with, dat.) (K. 876). Cf. **sapadun, sapanun, sōpanun,** and **sapazun.**

sampanāwun संपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sampanôw**ᵘ संपनोवु), to cause to come into existence, to make, frame, cause to exist (K. 589).

sampatā संपता f., i.q. **sampadā,** q.v. (Śiv. 1475).

sampāth संपाथ् m. (sg. dat. **sampātas** संपातस), N. of a famous vulture (in Skt. *Sampāti*), the son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jaṭāyu (Rām. 534).

samāpᵃth समाप्थ or (Gr.M.) **samāpt** समाप्त, adj. c.g. completed, concluded, finished (Gr.M.); as subst. m., i.q. **samāph,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

samĕr सम्यर् । समता m. levelness, smoothness; the being equal, like, similar, resembling (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, *l.* 7); average, medium, mean.

samūr समूर् سمور । मृगविशेषः m. the sable (*mustela zibellina*). **-ts̠am** -त्सम् । मृगविशेषाजिनम् f. sable-skin, sable-fur.

sumīr सुमीर् or **sŏmīr** स्वमीर् or **samīr** समीर् । सुमेरुः, अचयधनम्, मालानायकफलम् m. N. of the sacred mountain *Mēru* (allegorically represented as composed of gold and gems, the centre of the universe, and the abode of the gods) (Hindū) (Śiv. 1302, 1306, 1314, 1440, 1456, 1505; Rām. 558, 933, 1013, 1418); met. anything firm and immovable; firm and inexhaustible resources or wealth; a polite term used by the satisfied recipient in thanking the donor of some small gift; the large, or central, bead of a rosary (Śiv. 1314).

sŏ(su)mīra-parbuth स्व(सु)मीर-पर्बुथ । सुमेरुपर्वतः m. (sg. dat. **-parbatas** -पर्बतस), Mount Mēru.

sŏ(su)mīrüñᵘ**-sath** स्व(सु)मीरंञ्-सथ् । अविनाशसहायाशा, दृढाशा f. (sg. dat. **sŏ(su)mīrañĕ süts̠**ᵘ स्व(सु)मीरञ संत्स्), the hope or expectation of certain and inexhaustible resources; a sure and certain hope or expectation of gaining these resources.

sĕmĕr स्यम्यर् or **sĕmbĕr** स्यम्बर् । संहतमलयुक्तता, समलत्वम्, ईषद्विषाक्तता the quality of being sediment, miriness, muddiness, slushiness; (of wine or the like) the possession of slight intoxicating power. Cf. **syom**ᵘ or **syomb**ᵘ.

sumᵃrī सुमरी f. in **sumᵃrī-māwas** सुमरी-मावस । सोमामावस्या f. the lunar day of the new moon (see **māwas**) when it falls on a Monday. Pious acts performed on this day are believed to give great merit.

smaran स्मरन् m. remembering, remembrance, recollection (Śiv. 106, 195, 372, 383, 983, 1726); memory. Cf. **sŏran.**

sumᵃran सुमरन् or (Śiv. 162, 1314) **sumaran** सुमरन् । स्मृतिः, अक्षमाला f. (sg. dat. **sumᵃrüñ**ᵘ सुमरंञ्), remembering, remembrance, recollection, memory (Śiv. 1500, 1785); a rosary, or string of beads used for religious purposes (Śiv. 162, 1293, 1314). **—diñ**ᵘ —दिञ् । स्मारणम् f.inf. to cause a person to remember, to call to a person's memory, to remind (of). **—phirüñ**ᵘ —फिरंञ् । स्मृत्या ग्रहणम्, अक्षमालाचालनम् f.inf. to remember, recall to one's memory (something forgotten) (either automatically or by someone reminding); to tell one's beads (on a rosary). **—rōzüñ**ᵘ —रोज़ंञ् । स्मृतिस्थितिः f.inf. memory (of something) to abide or persist.

sumᵃrüñᵘ**-pholᵘ** सुमरंञ्-फलु । अक्षमालाफलम् m. a bead of a rosary (the large, central bead of a rosary is **sumīr,** q.v.).

sāmrath m. glory (El. *samrat* f.) power, ability (Śiv. 1696). This word and the next are probably the same word and should probably be spelt **sāmarth** सामर्थ् and **samarth** समर्थ, respectively.

samrut m. strength (El.). See the preceding.

smrĕth स्मृ्थ, **smarath** स्मरथ्, or **sumᵃrath** सुमरथ् । स्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. **smrĕts̠**ᵘ स्मृ्त्स्, **smarüts̠**ᵘ स्मरंत्स्, or **sumᵃrüts̠**ᵘ सुमरंत्स्), remembering, remembrance,

recollection, memory (Śiv. 1860 (*smrĕth*); 274, 1478, 1572, 1593 (*smarath*)).

somráwun, súmráwun, see **sǫmbᵃrāwun.**

sĕmis स्वमिस्, see **syomᵘ.**

samshĕy संशय्। संदेह: m. doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation.

sàmskār संस्कार् । संस्करणम् m. the making perfect, completing thoroughly; education, cultivation, training; a purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony (K. 483).

samskrĕta संस्कृत m. the Sanskrit language (Gr.M.).

samsār संसार् । संसार: m. worldly life, mundane existence (Gr.M.; L.V. 35, 37; Śiv. 4, 28, 171, 277, etc.; Rām. 1489, 1751); the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world (Gr.M.; Śiv. 17, 189, 280, etc.; Rām. 25, 1705, 1732, 1754; K. 475; H. iv, 1; K.Pr. 243); the world, the universe (generally) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 14, 32, 54, 70, 156, 241, 244, etc.; Rām. 261, 514, 642, 743, 1096, 1325, 1420, 1452, 1603, 1682; K. 842, 1169; H. ix, 6; YZ. 61); met. the whole world, hence, a great number of people; worldly life, the life of householder (Śiv. 1224); transmigration, succession of births, the round of existence from birth to birth (L.V. 6; Śiv. 152, 254, 337, 382, 1201, 1268, 1755, 1914). **-dēg** -देग्। बहुजनभोजनोपयोगिस्थाली f. 'a caldron for the whole world,' a caldron sufficient for cooking food for a large number of people; met. a means of support for a large number of people.

samsörⁱ संसांरि। संसारे वर्तमान: adj. c.g. mundane, living in this world (Śiv. 586, 1049, 1508).

samsoṭur सम्संतुर्। सर्वनाश: m. (sg. dat. **samsataras** समसतरस्), utter or entire destruction (Gr.M. *samᵃsatur*). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्ति: m.inf. such destruction to occur (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम् m.inf. to cause utter destruction, utterly to destroy. **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशसंभव: m.inf. utter destruction to happen. **—milawun** —मिलवुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम् m.inf. to cause utter destruction.

samatā समता f. sameness, identity; impartiality, fairness; equanimity (Śiv. 230, 1484, 1572); (met.) considering oneself as identical with the Supreme (Śiv. 18, 110).

sĕmit, for **samith,** see p. 913*b*, l. 14.

sāmaṭh सामठ् adj. c.g. assembled, met together, used in the phrase **sǫ̃nⁱ-sāmaṭh,** s.v. **sǫ̃nᵘ**, q.v.

samuth समुथ् । समवृत्ति: m. (sg. dat. **samatas** समतस्), combination of a number of people for some common object, coalition, co-operation.

samátō karun समतो करुन् । परस्परसाह्यावलम्बेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to be employed in a co-operative task.

sumitrā सुमित्रा f. N. of one of the wives of Daśaratha and mother of Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna (Rām. 40, 84, 278, 280, 1101, 1108*a*, 1118, 1143*a*).

samatsār समत्सार् । समवृत्ति: m. living together in intimate fellowship, living in common, joint life (of a number of people), consociation, commensality, joint family life, chumming, being a member of a joint party. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । समवृत्तिसंभव: m.inf. such joint life to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । समवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to carry on such a joint life. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । समवृत्तिदार्ढ्यम् m.inf. such joint life to be firmly established and to continue. **—thawun** —थवुन् । समवृत्तिपरिपालनम् m.inf. to keep up or maintain such a joint life.

samatsörⁱ समत्सांरि । समवृत्तिक: m. a member of a joint party (as in **samatsār** q.v.); one who habitually lives in joint association with others.

samwād संवाद् । संवाद: m. a catechism, question an answer; a conversation (Śiv. 117, 245, 442, 533, 596, 601–4, 1244; K. 944); an account of occurrence, a story, tale, statement (Rām. 1497, 1684).

sūmwār सूमवार् m. Monday (cf. **tsandrawār**) (El.; W. 107, *somwār*).

samwath संवथ्। संवत्सर: m. (sg. dat. **samwatas** संवतस्), an era.

samay समय् । समय: m. time (El. *samái*; Śiv. 738, 1704–5, 1819; Rām. 24, 976, 1317, 1496); a particular time, occasion (cf. **aki samayĕ aki,** p. 20*b*, l. 2) (Śiv. 97, 319, 1477, 1909; Rām. 620, 1716; K. 797, 1025, 1096); the fit time, the proper time for anything (cf. **kōj-sᵒ,** p. 430*a*, l. 11; Gr.M.); a time, a particular period of time (Rām. 100); an appointed time (e.g., met. the time of death) (Rām. 1561); a season of the year (Gr.M.). **—pyonᵘ** —प्योनु । दुरवस्थापात: m.inf. the time to fall, i.e. bad times to occur, adversity to fall on a person. **—wātun** —वातुन् । अवसरापत्ति:, मरणावस्थाधिगम: m.inf. the right time (for anything) to come (K. 46, 355, 607, 626, 799); one's appointed time to come, to be at the point of death (K. 847, 1169).

samayāh समयाह् (with suff. of indef. art.) a period of time; as adv., for a time, esp. for a brief time, for a few moments (Rām. 123).

samayĕs समयस् sg. dat. as adv. once upon a time, at some indefinite past time (K. 5); at a (certain) time (K. 94, 103, 204, 299, 552, 867, 906, 970, 1000, 1052, 1127); at the present time, now (K. 360); **prath samayĕs,** at every moment (K. 862), at each time, from time to time (K. 36, 542). **—dōr karun** —दोर्

करुन् m.inf. to make a revolution for time, hence, to establish an era (Rām. 997).

samyōg **संयोग्** m. a meeting, an interview (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 149, *samjhog*); an occurrence, event (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to meet, to have an interview (**tsĕ sūty,** with thee) (Gr.M.).

san 1 **सन्** (for **2,** see **sana 2**) । **चौर्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **sūnᵘ** **संन्** sometimes written **sānⁱ** **संञि**), theft, burglary (Śiv. 1311); the proceeds of theft, stolen property (K.Pr. 164, 222). **—dinᵘ —दिन्** । **चौर्यविधानम्** f.inf. to commit theft, steal. **—dāvūnᵘ —दावंन्,** f.inf. to cause theft to be committed, to incite to burglary (K.Pr. 149). **—lagūnᵘ —लगंन्** । **चौर्यसंभवः** f.inf. theft to occur (to), (a house, etc.) to be burgled. **—nērūnᵘ —नेरंन्** । **चौर्यप्रकाशः** f.inf. theft to become manifest.

sūnᵘ-borᵘ **संन्-बंर्** । **चौर्यधनापहरणद्वारम्** m. a burglar's hole, the mine dug by a burglar. **-barg -वर्ग्** । **चौर्यच्छिद्रांशः** m. a trace found of stolen property. **-bārav -बारव्** । **चौर्याविर्भावः** m. disclosure of theft, the discovery of theft. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **चौर्यविधानम्** m.inf. to rise to theft, to climb up to commit theft, hence, to commit theft. **-tsūr -चूर्** । **चौर्यवृत्तिः** m. (f. **-tsūrᵘ -चूरू**, bel.), a professional thief, a burglar. **-tsūra-bāy -चूर-बाय्** । **चौरभार्या** f. a thief's wife. **-tsūrᵘ -चूरू** । **चौर्यवृत्तिका** f. a female professional thief.

sān **सान्** postpos. governing the abl. or optionally (in the case of singular (and occasionally plural) animate nouns and rarely inanimate nouns) the dat.; with, together with.

This word is distinguished from **sūtin** or **sūty** (qq.v.) by the fact that it implies that the governed word (not the thing or person accompanied) is the appendage, the other being the principal. Thus, **mölis-sūtin āv,** he came with the father, implies that his father had brought him along, while **mölis-sān āv,** *would imply that* he brought his father along with him (Gr.Gr. 45; Gr.M.; W. 97, 98; Śiv. 32, 71, 313, 368–9, 377, etc.; K. 374 (with sg. an.), 687 (inan.), 879 (pl. an.), 884 (inan. but governing dat.), 1017 (pl. an.), 1093 (sg. an.)).

When governing an abstract noun in the abl. this word forms an adverb, as in **ānanda-sān,** joyfully, p. 35*a*, l. 21; **bāwa-sān,** politely, p. 147*a*, l. 3; **darda-sān,** affectionately, p. 241*a*, l. 10; **khũkhĕra-sān,** *nasally*, p. 396*a*, l. 39; **khŏkarĕra-sān,** in a *hollow fashion*, p. 396*b*, l. 4; **kharca-sān,** with *expenditure*, p. 413*a*, l. 34; **khŏshi-sān** or **khŏshiyĕ-sān,** *willingly*, p. 418*b*, ll. 24, 25; **kala-kāpi-sān,** entirely, p. 435*a*, l. 12; **māna-sān,** with deference, p. 573*a*, l. 21; **rāhath-sān,** p. 829*b*, l. 50; **sŏkha-sān,** comfortably, p. 905*b*, l. 24; **sīra-sān,** secretly, s.v. **sīr 1** (Śiv. 36, 56, 70, 85, etc.; Rām. 55, 750, 1200, 1203, 1370, 1499; K. 169, 543, 600, 610, 877, 996–7; H. i, 6; YZ. 455; K.Pr. 26, 82).

In such adverbial phrases, **pŏṭhⁱ** may be pleonastically added, as in **sŏkha-sān pŏṭhⁱ,** happily, comfortably, securely (Gr.M.).

This word is used in special meanings in **nal-sān,** pimping, p. 631*b*, l. 47; **shĕrāba-sān,** a cup-bearer (p. 891*a*, l. 4).

sana 1 **सन** । **रोगविशेषः** m. the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force at the conclusion of some long disease when the sufferer is dying or nearing death, coma, syncope (Rām. 1487); cf. **sanapāth.** **—dörith dyunᵘ —दॊरिथ् दिनु** । **संनिपातहेतुरोगविशेषाविर्भावः** m.inf. symptoms of syncope to declare themselves. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **रोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. syncope to come or declare itself. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **संनिपातरुगागमः** m.inf. syncope to attack a person.

sana 2 **सन** or occasionally (e.g. K. 105, 369) **san 2** **सन्** or **sanā** **सना** (i.e. **sana + a 3**) adv. an interrogative particle indicating doubt, hesitation, anxiety or the like. It is usually added to another interrogative word. Sometimes **sana** (not **sanā**) is added to the verb of a sentence. Thus **kyā-sanā khĕwān chuh** (or **chw-ā**), (I wonder), is he eating; **khĕwān chw-ā-sana** is he really eating (Gr.Gr. 180). It will be observed that the interrogative particle **ā** (see **ā 3**) can be used with this word (cf. **amā-kyā-s°,** p. 27*a*, l. 18; **kar-sanā,** p. 465*a*, l. 23; **kati-s°,** p. 483*b*, l. 39; **kotᵘ-s°,** p. 484*a*, l. 43; **kūtᵘ-s°,** p. 485*a*, l. 16; **kĕtha-s°,** p. 488*a*, l. 30) (L.V. 39, *kyā-s°*; Śiv. 47 (*kus-s°*), 1600 (id.); Rām. (*kyāh-s°*, etc.) 78, 202, 221, 253, 596, 834, 1074, 1143*k*, 1306, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1408, 1421, 1492–3; K. (*marinā-san*, why should he not die) 105, 369; (*kyāh-sana*, etc.) 165, 213, 287, 328. 608, 919, 1134; YZ. 187).

sēnā **सेना**, f. i.q. **sīnā,** q.v.

sinⁱ **सिनि**, see **syunᵘ.**

sīna **सीन** سینہ m. the chest, bosom, breast (El.; Rām. 183, 266, 350, 1235, 1503, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 200). **-band -बंद्** سینہ بند m. a stomacher, bodice, an inner garment worn by Hindūs (El.).

sīnā **सीना** । **सेना** f. an army, force, body of troops (Gr.M. *sēnā*; Śiv. 170, 1482; Rām. 791; K. 554, 558, 560, 565, 570, 586, 627, 760, 815, 822, 831, 871–2).

sŏn 1 स्वन् । सुवर्णम् m. gold (cf. **dāgi dāgi sŏn banun,** p. 196*a*, l. 42; **dāsi dāsi sŏn,** p. 255*b*, l. 25; **payith sŏn,** p. 817*b*, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 41, 51, 94, 148, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 111; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46); Śiv. 169, 430, 544, 983, 1041, 1060, 1077, 1081, 1196, 1227, 1233, etc., 1345, 1903; Rām. 18, 58, 141, 568, 570, 682, 736, 738, 1066–7, 1203, 1378, 1418, 1495, 1678, 1735, 1747; K. 28, 60, 97, 183, 555, 590, 671, 692, 831, 843, 914; YZ. 214, 286, 375; K.Pr. 46, 122, 143, 186, 206, 236, 246, 259); riches (El.); met. anything very valuable or excellent (cf. **krĕhna-s°,** p. 469*b*, l. 5).

sŏna-bāna स्वन-बान । स्वर्णपात्रम् m. a gold dish vessel, or the like. **-cucur^u^** -चुचुर् । स्वर्णपची m. a certain mountain bird (described as having gold-coloured wings, and a long tail). **-ḍaba** -डब । स्वर्णाश्रयसमुद्गकः m. a box full of gold (Gr.Gr. 73); a box for holding gold. **-hôr^u^** -होर् । कपिशचित्रव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-hör^ü^** -हांरू), covered or painted with a pattern of gold, or with a pattern of a colour suggesting gold such as ruddy brown; cf. **sŏnahāri.** **-höri** -हांरि । कपिशचित्रोपेतः adj. e.g., id. **-höri sāban** -हांरि साबन् । मलिनचिह्नोपेतता f. (sg. dat. **-höri sābüñ^ü^** -हांरि साबंञू), 'mottled soap,' hence (of some otherwise clean cloth) the being covered, as by a pattern, with dirty marks. **-hārĕr** -हार्यर् । कपिशचित्रता m. the being covered with a golden or ruddy brown pattern. **-köm^ü^** -कांमू । स्वर्णघट्टनकर्म f. gold-work, the work or trade of a goldsmith. **-kan** -कन् । स्वर्णकणः, स्वर्णभूषितकर्णः m. (1) a small fragment or speck of gold; (2) an ear decked with a gold ornament (H. vii, 11). **-k°ṭ^u^** -कुट् । स्वर्णरसरञ्जितः adj. (f. **-k^ü^ts^ü^** -कंचू), coloured with liquid gold paint. **-lŏ̃kh** -लॉख् । द्वीपविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-lŏ̃ki** -लॉकि), 'the golden island,' N. of an island in the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar (El. *sónalāuk*; RT. Tr. II, 417, *sun^a^lānk*) (Śiv. 1820). **-löṭ^ü^** -लांटू । स्वर्णखण्डम् f. a longish piece of gold, (for manufacture). **-mahönyuw^u^** -महांनिवु । स्वर्णमयमनुष्यप्रतिमा m. a gold statue of some individual. **-mŏhar** -म्वहर् । स्वर्णमुद्रा f. a gold seal (such as a signet ring); a gold coin, a 'gold mohur'; a piece of gold of the weight of a gold mohur. **-mahārĕñ** -महार्यञ् । स्वर्णभूषणव्याप्ता नववधूः f. a bride decked with gold on all her limbs. **-marg** -मर्ग् f. N. of a mountain plateau in the Sĕnd Valley of Kashmīr, famous for its flowery meads (H. xi, 3). **-murg** -मुर्ग m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119); cf. **sunal.** **-pingan** -पिंगन् । स्वर्णद्रवनालिका f. (sg. dat. **pingüñ^ü^** पिंगंञू), the pipe-shaped mould into which melted gold is cast. **-paṭh^a^r** -पथ्र् । स्वर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **paṭras** पत्रस्), gold leaf. **-shŏd^u^** -श्वदु । शुद्धसुवर्णः adj. (f. **-shŏz^ü^** -श्वज़ू), made of pure, unalloyed gold. **-sond^u^** -सन्दु । सुवर्णमयः gen. (f. **-sünz^ü^** -संज़ू), made of gold (Gr.Gr. 41; Rām. 890, 1143*j*; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3–5; K.Pr. 183, 206); cf. **sŏnuk^u^,** bel. **-sôw^u^** -सोवु । सुवर्णाढ्यः adj. (f. **-söv^ü^** -सांवू), filled with gold (e.g. a mining plot, a treasury, or the like) (Rām. 1784); replete with gold, incalculably wealthy (Śiv. 58). **-warukh** -वरख् । स्वर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-warakas** -वरकस्), thin leaf gold (eaten as a medicine), gold-leaf. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । सौवर्णभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), a gold ornament (cf. **sŏni-w°,** bel.).

sŏni-ḍaba स्वनि-डब । स्वर्णमयसंपुटकः m. a box made of gold, a gold casket. **-kĕsür^ü^** -क्यसंरू । स्वर्णपुष्पम् f. 'a golden beard of corn,' a kind of gold flower or boss attached to an ornament. **-lar** -लर् । स्वर्णहारः f. a necklace set with gold bosses, flowers, or the like. **-māl** -माल् । स्वर्णस्रक् f. a long garland-like necklace set with gold, with or without other beads. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower. **-sāga-lar** -साग-लर् । मध्ययोजितस्वर्णफलहारः f. a kind of necklace worn by Musalmān women, adorned with gold amid pearl, coral, and similar beads. **-tsür^ü^** -च़ंरू । सुवर्णवर्णक्षुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain small bird. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । स्वर्णभूषणम् (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), a gold ornament (cf. **sŏna-w°,** ab.).

sŏnuk^u^ स्वनुकु gen. (f. **sŏnüc^ü^** स्वनंचू), of, or belonging to, gold (Śiv. 1235, 1238, 1283, 1726; Rām. 542, 1087, 1372). Cf. **sŏna-sond^u^,** ab., which means 'made of gold'.

sŏn 2 स्वन् । सपत्नी f. (sg. dat. **sŏni** स्वनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a co-wife, a contemporary wife, a rival wife (Gr.Gr. 16, 144; Rām. 82, 280; K.Pr. (*sun*) 119, 158, 194). Cf. **sŏñ^u^.**

sŏna-bod^u^ स्वन-वंदु । सापत्नाचरणम् m. the condition between co-wives, the mutual hostility between co-wives (cf. **bod^u^ 2,** p. 84*a*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 144). **-küṭ^ü^** -कंटू । सपत्नीपुत्री f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a co-wife's daughter (esp. when used contemptuously or with disrespect). **-kaṭh** -कठ । सापत्नपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a co-wife's son (esp. used contemptuously, etc., as ab.). **-pöth^a^r** -पांथ्र् । सापत्नवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **pöth^a^ras** पांथ्रस्), a co-wife's conduct, i.e. the conduct between two women who are not co-wives (i.e. mutual hostility and rivalry). **-tôn^u^** -तोनु । सपत्नीवृत्तिः m. the mutual hostility between co-wives, or such similar conduct between women who are not co-wives. **-wāz^ü^r^ü^** -वाज़ंरू ।

सापत्नाकुलत्वम् f. co-wife worry, the worry caused in a household by the existence of co-wives.

sŏnⁱ-hondᵘ स्वनि-हंन्दु । सपत्नीसंबन्धी gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** - हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, a co-wife. **-pĕṭhⁱ dyunᵘ** -प्यंठि दिनु । भार्यावते कन्याविवाहदानम् m.inf. to give (a girl in marriage) to a man who already has a wife. **-pĕṭhⁱ karun** -प्यंठि करुन् । एकभार्यासत्त्वे द्वितीयभार्याविवाहः m.inf. to marry a second wife during the lifetime of the first.

sọ̆nᵘ 1 स्वंनु m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. **sand** and **sŏnd**) used in the following compound :— **sŏnⁱ-golᵘ** स्वंनि-गलु । गभीरसंभेदाशयः m. the deep hole in the bed at the confluence of two rivers (caused by the meeting of the currents).

sọ̆nᵘ 2 स्वंनु or **sonᵘ** संनु । गम्भीरः, नीचः adj. (f. **süñᵘ** संञू), deep, profound (e.g. a lake, a pit, or the like) (Gr.M.; L. 459, *sun*; Śiv. 330, 1191, 1201, 1755; Rām. 517, 958; H. v, 6); (of a tract of country) low-lying; (of a human being) grave, profound; sagacious, serious, inscrutable (Śiv. 1195, K.Pr. (*sun*) 138). —**wŏgonᵘ** —व्रगनु । निम्नोन्नतः adj. (f. **süñᵘ wŏgüñᵘ** संञू व्रगञू), deep and shallow, here deep and there shallow, up and down (e.g. a lake, a road) (Śiv. 1681, 1892, cf. 1757; Rām. 1715; YZ. 542); (of a tract of country) undulating; (of an act or business) partly suitable and partly unsuitable. —**wŏgonᵘ bōzun** —व्रगनु बोज़ुन । युक्तायुक्तत्वविमर्शः m.inf. to consider the suitability and unsuitability, to consider the merits (of any act, etc., as ab.); so (with **zānun**) to know, or (with **wuchun**) to examine, the merits (as ab.).

sàñⁱ-wôrᵘ संञि-वोरु or **süñᵘ-wôrᵘ** संञू-वोरु । निम्नचेत्रभूः m. low land always waterlogged (owing to its being in the neighbourhood of a marsh or the like) (*the use of* **sàñⁱ** *instead of* **sànⁱ** *in this word is not explained*); cf. **sañĕ-wörᵘ**, s.v. **sañ**. **-wāryukᵘ** -वारिकु । निम्नचेत्रसंबन्धी adj. gen. (**-wāricᵘ** -वारिचू), (*crops, work, etc.*) of, or belonging to, waterlogged land.

sônᵘ सोनु । अस्माकीनः possessive pron. (f. **söñᵘ** सांञू), *our, of us* (*Gr.Gr. 56, 87; Śiv. 13, 46, 100, 103, 105, 157, 955, 963, etc.; Rām. 1104, 1784; K. 173, 266, 306, 458, 466, 472, 907, 958, etc.; H. viii, 11, 13; x, 5, 12*); (*as subst. m.*) *our house, our home* (*Rām. 1108a, K. 157*). *This word is used as the genitive of the plural of the personal pronoun* **bŏh**, *I.* —**yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. (impve. sg. 2 —**wŏla** —व्रल), *to come to our house* (*used in hospitable invitation*) (*Rām. 673, 1107, 1765, 1784–5*). **sāni** सानि । अस्मद्गृहे *adv. in our house, at our home.*

sun (*El., L.*), *incorr. for* **syunᵘ**, q.v.

sūnū सूनू m. a peach, *Amygdalus persica* (El.). Cf. **ṫsūnū**.

sānca सांच, see **sā̃ca.**

sōnch सोंछ्, see **sō̃ch.**

sand 1 संद् । संयोगः, व्याख्यापाठः f. (sg. dat. **sünzᵘ** संज़ू), joining, union, meeting (such as the confluence of two rivers, the meeting point between two lunar days, or between two changes of the moon); repeated study of some subject (cf. **pàṭⁱ-s°**, p. 789*b*, l. 15); repeated conning over of an instruction, teaching, command, injunction, charge. —**diñᵘ** —दिञू । पाठाध्ययनम्, अध्यापनम् f.inf. to read something over and over again in order to master it as an object of study; to teach (pupils, etc.), instruct (Gr.M.; K. 486, 500). —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to impress instructions upon a person, to lay an injunction or command (upon, dat.), lay a charge (upon) (Rām. 1736). — **pand lagüñᵘ** — पंद् लगंञू । अविनयशिक्षापत्तिः f.inf. (of a boy, or the like) to be taught insolence, to learn to be saucy, presumptuous, brazen, etc.

sand 2 संद् f. the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (i.q. **sandyā**, q.v.) (K. 410, 484).

sĕnd स्वन्द् سند । नदी, जलप्रसृतिः f. (sg. dat. **sĕndi** स्वन्दि), a river (Rām. 1307, 1590); a perpetual waterfall; N. of a river of Kashmīr (El. *sind*, RT. Tr. II, 418, *Sindhu*; Śiv. 1561, 1589, 1682, 1793, 1840, 1889).

sĕnda-wôñᵘ स्वन्द-वोञु । सैन्धवजलम् m. the water of the Sĕnd river (El. *sindaçáiṅ*). **sĕnda-wār** स्वन्द-वार् । सेनानिवेशः m. an army encampment.

sŏnd स्वन्द् m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. **sọ̆nᵘ 1** and **sand**), used in the following compound :— **sŏnda-brörᵘ** स्वन्द-ब्रांरू । त्रिसंध्याचेत्रम f. N. of one of the holiest of Kashmīr holy places, the sacred spring of the goddess Sandhyā, called in Sanskrit *Trisaṁdhyā*. It is said at certain periods in the early summer to flow intermittently, three times during the day, and three times during the night. It is situated in the Bring Pargana in the south-east of the Valley (RT. Tr. II, 469, *Sundᵃbrār*, El. *Sundabrār*, Śiv. 1168).

sondᵘ सन्दु । संबन्धी adj. (f. **sünzᵘ** संज़ू), a postposition of the genitive case, used with m.sg. animate nouns. It governs the dative case. Its original form was **hondᵘ**. Every masculine dative singular ends in *s*, as in **ṫsūras**, to a thief; **mölis**, to a father. When **hondᵘ** was suffixed to such a word, the *h* was elided, so that the postposition apparently became **sondᵘ**, as in **ṫsūra-sondᵘ** of a thief, for **ṫsūras-hondᵘ**, or **möl-sondᵘ**, of a father, for **mölis-hondᵘ** (Gr.Gr. 40). See **hondᵘ**.

This word has the usual meaning of the genitive, viz. 'of', 'belonging to' (Gr.Gr. 40; L.V. 105, 108; Rām. 271, 509, 510, 538, 631, 957, 1332, 1439, etc.; K. 7, 30, 35, 47, 49, 66, 190, 323, 344; H. ii, 5, 6, 7, 9, etc.).

As has been seen **sond^{u}** is used with masculine animate nouns. **Hond^{u}** is used with all feminine nouns and with all plural nouns. Masculine singular nouns which indicate proper names of persons, however, take **un^{u}** while masculine inanimate nouns take **uk^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 41). There are, nevertheless, occasional exceptions. Thus, the gen. of Brahmā, the N. of a god, is **Brahmā-sond^{u}**, p. 121*a*, l. 34; so **Vishṇu-sond^{u}**, Rām. 23; **Yindrāza-sȧnd^{i} pöṭh^{i}**, Rām. 1737.

Again, **sond^{u}** is used with certain inanimate nouns to indicate 'made of' (Gr.Gr. 41). Thus, **sŏna-sond^{u} chaṭh^{a}r**, an umbrella (made) of gold, while **sŏnuk^{u} chaṭh^{a}r**, would mean 'an umbrella belonging to gold'; so **marīna-sond^{u}**, made of merino; **pash-mīna-s°**, made of cloth (p. 781*a*, l. 30); **rŏpa-s°**, made of silver (p. 840*a*, l. 25) (Rām. 890, 1143*j*; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3–5).

sandēh संदेह m. doubt, uncertainty, apprehension, mistrust (L.V. 7).

sȧndij सॅंदिज् । सर्षपः f. the mustard plant; the mustard seed (K.Pr. 184); a kind of rape plant, *Brassica campestris* (L. 330, *sandiji*). Cf. **sarshēph**.

sȧndija-phulay सॅंदिज-फुलय् । सर्षपपुष्पविकाशः f. the season of the flowering mustard plant (early spring). **-tīl** -तील् । सार्षपतैलम् m. mustard-oil. **-zȫl^{i} din^{i}** -ज़ालि दिनि । अतिसूक्ष्मेचिकया प्रवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to close the interstices of the fingers for mustard-seed, i.e. to hold a handful of mustard-seeds with the fingers tightly closed together, so that not a single tiny seed escapes; met. to scrutinize with excessive minuteness (esp. when it is absurd to do so). Hence, **sȧndija-zȫl^{i} din^{i}, hĕndavĕnda nīrith tsalȧn^{i}**, to close the fingers tightly in order to save mustard-seed, and pumpkins to escape and run away, i.e. to be penny wise and pound foolish (cf. K.Pr. 184).

sondukh सॅंदुख् or **sondūkh** सॅंदूख् صندوق । पेटकः m. (sg. dat. **sondu(ū)kas** सॅंदु(दू)कस्), a box, trunk, chest, coffer, case (Gr.M.; Rām. (*sandūkh*) 16, 623; K.Pr. 14). **sonduka-han** सॅंदुक-हन् । लघुपेटकः f. a small box or chest, a casket. **-ṭhāna** -ठान m. the lid of a box (Gr.M.).

sandal संदल् صندل । शय्याविशेषः f. a chair (El.); a comfortable couch, throne.

sanidān सनिदान् m. proximity, vicinity, presence (Śiv. 40, 71, 1156); as adj. c.g. close to, near by (Śiv. 1656). Cf. **sannidān**.

sōndȧn^{i} सोंदॅनि, see **sōdȧn^{i}**.

söndīpan सांदीपन् m. N. of the preceptor of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) and Balarāma (see K. 483–498) (K. 485). In Skt. *Sāndīpani*.

sandār संदार् m. arrangement, putting in order; resuscitation, coming to (from a faint or the like) (cf. **prāna-s°**, p. 761*a*, l. 44).

sandör^{i} संदॉरि adj. c.g. one who benefits, supports, sustains, nourishes (Śiv. 1048).

sĕnd^{u}r^{u} स्वंद्रु । सिन्दूरम् f. (sg. dat. **sĕnd^{a}rĕ** स्वन्द्र्य), red lead, minium, vermilion, rouge (Rām. 1104); met. fine dust generally, ashes (K.Pr. 253, *sindar*). **sĕnd^{a}rĕ-gor^{u}** स्वन्द्र्य-गरु । सिन्दूरविक्रेता m. a maker, or seller, of vermilion.

sŏndar 1 स्वन्दर् । पूजाविधिविशेषः f. a Hindū festival held after a babe is bathed on (usually) the sixth day after birth, on which day, also, offerings and worship are offered to the goddess **Shĕshṭhī** (L. 259, says that the festival is on the ninth, not the sixth, day after birth) (cf. **shrān-s°**, p. 893*b*, l. 20).

sŏndar 2 स्वन्दर् । सुन्दरः adj. c.g. lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming (cf. **mahā-s°**, p. 557*a*, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 21, *sundar*; Śiv. 384, 788, 896, 940–1, 959, 1130, 1266, 1468, 1499; Rām. 342, 351, 1570; K. 134, 428 (*sŏndarāh*, a beauteous damsel), 766, 783; YZ. 342, 547); cf. **shyāma-s°**, p. 903*a*, l. 13. **—māl** —माल् । अति सुन्दरी f. a lovely garland; met. a lovely charming woman (Śiv, 436, 573; Rām. 1194). **—māl hyuh^{u}** —माल् हिहु । अतिसुन्दरः adj. (f. **—māl hish^{ü}** —माल् हिशू), like a lovely garland, very beautiful and charming.

sŏndarī स्वन्दरी f. a beautiful woman (K. 238, *sŏndari*; a title of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1512, K.Pr. 207, *sundari*); 1691, 1728).

sōndȧr^{i} सोंदॅरि, see **sōdȧr^{i}**.

sandramma (El.), incorr. for **tsandrama**, q.v.

sanḍ^{a}ran संद्रन् । उद्दीपनम् f. (sg. dat. **sanḍ^{a}rūñ^{u}** संद्रंञू), lightening, kindling, igniting; inflaming, inciting, stirring up, rousing. **-phol^{u}** -फलु । काष्ठादिचूर्णसमुदायः m. fire-lighting, little bits of dry wood, powdered dried cowdung, or the like, for lighting a fire.

sandāran संदारन् m. arranging, putting in order; resuscitating, reviving (cf. **prāna-s°**, p. 761*a*, l. 48).

sanḍ^{a}run संद्रुन् or **sandarun** संदरुन् । संदीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sanḍ^{o}r^{u}** संद्रु), to kindle, set alight, ignite; to set kindling wood to light a fire; to inflame, incite, stir up, rouse. **sanḍ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** संद्रु-मतु । संदीपितः

perf. part. (f. sand^ür^ü-mü**ts**^ü संदूरू-मंच़ू), kindled, set alight, inflamed, incited, roused.

sandārun संदारुन् । समाश्वसनम्, संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sandôr**^u संदोरु. In some meanings this verb is impersonal), (as an impersonal verb) to be arranged, put in order; to be resuscitated, come to (out of a faint or the like) (cf. **prān sandārān**^i, p. 761*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1753); to make (oneself) steady, to become cool and courageous (after mental agitation), to take courage (L.V. 70); (of one coming out of extreme poverty) to find oneself possessed of a little, to save something from a wreck of property; (as a personal verb) to make (something) steady, (of a carriage) to put on the brake, to block (the wheels) (L.V. 26); to benefit, support, sustain, nourish (Śiv. 1229); cf. **sadārun** and **sandarāwun.** **sandôr**^u**-mot**^u संदोरु-मंतु । संभृतः perf. part. (f. **sandör**^ü**-mü**ts^ü संदोरू-मंच़ू), that which has been put in order (impersonal); that which has been resuscitated (impersonal, as in **àm**^i **chuh sandôr**^u**-mot**^u, it has been resuscitated by him, i.e. he has become resuscitated).

sĕṇd^a**run** स्वन्द्रुन् । विक्षतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sĕṇd**^a**ryōv** स्वन्द्र्योव्), to change to a red (vermilion) colour, to go rusty; (of something soft), to go bad. **sĕṇd**^a**rĕr** स्वन्द्र्यर् । विकारः m. redness; hence, rustiness; burnt red, spoilt.

saṇd^a**rāwun** संद्रावुन् or **sandarāwun** संदरावुन् । समुद्दीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇd**^a**rôw**^u संद्रोवु), to kindle, set alight, ignite (Rām. 9); to inflame, incite, rouse. **saṇd**^a**rôw**^u**-mot**^u संद्रोवु-मंतु । समुद्दीपितः perf. part. (f. **saṇd**^a**röv**^ü**-mü**ts^ü संद्रांवू-मंच़ू), kindled, etc.; inflamed, roused.

sĕṇd^a**rāwun** स्वन्द्रावुन् । विक्षतीकरणम् conj. 1. (1. p.p. **sĕṇd**^a**rôw**^u स्वन्द्रोवु), to cause something to turn red; to cause to go bad, cause to decay.

sandārawun^u संदारवुनु । समाश्वासमधिगच्छन् n.ag. (f. **sandāraviüñ**^ü संदारवंञू), one who comes to (out of a faint), coming to, being resuscitated; one who is come into a little property out of poverty.

sandyā संद्या or **sandiyā** संदिया (Paṇḍits write this word संध्या), f. evening (El. *sandiya*, m.; Rām. 575); the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (cf. **pawana-s°**, p. 810*b*, l. 23; **rudra-s°**, p. 827*a*, l. 29) (L. 261, 264, *sandhia*; Śiv. 756, 1496; K. 971). Cf. **sand 2.**

sang 1 संग् । संयोगः m. joining, uniting, meeting (Rām. 1781 *dŏn-hond*^u *s*°, union of two, unity, oneness); union, association, company, companionship (Gr. M.; Śiv. 229, 245, 249, 1267, and numerous others in the compound **satsang,** q.v. s.v.; Rām. 1151); fitting together, like joining with like; the accompaniments of anything, the necessary things for anything (K. 1065). **—karun** —करुन् । सुरतसमागमः m.inf. to associate (with), have intercourse (with); (of man or woman) to have sexual intercourse (with).

sanga-dūsh संग-दूश् । सहवासादिदोषः m. the corruption of good manners by evil associations, the ruin of a person's character by his keeping bad company (Śiv. 1814).

sang 2 संग् سنگ m. a stone (Rām. 199, 1043, 1412; YZ. 557).

L. 65 gives a list of the most common local stones used for ornaments, and other purposes. These are (in his spelling) *bilor*, a white crystal; *sang-i-baswatri*, a yellow stone used in medicine; *sang-i-dálam*, used by goldsmiths; *sang-i-farash* (p. 64), a kind of slate; *sang-i-Nadid*, of a dark coffee colour; *sang-i-Nalchan*, a kind of soap-stone, from which cups and plates are made; *sang-i-Musá*, of a black colour; *sang-i-Ratel*, of a chocolate colour; *sang-i-Shalamar*, of a green colour; *sang-i-sumák*, coloured blue or purple, with green spots; *Takht-i-Sulimán*, coloured black, with white streaks.

sang-dil संग्-दिल् سنگ دل adj. c.g. stony hearted, hard hearted, obdurate (Śiv. 487; cf. Rām. 1043). **sang-i-khāra** संगि-खार or **-khārah** -खारह् (=سنگ خارا) m. a hard stone, flint (Rām. 1548, 1624). **sang-i-marmar** संगि-मर्मर् سنگ مرمر m. marble (Gr.M.). **sang-i-phāras** संगि-फारस् a touch-stone of gems; a philosopher's stone (converting anything it touches into gold) (Śiv. 1616, 1902; K.Pr. 184). **-sār** -सार् । अवहारः (सामुद्रिकजन्तुविशेषः) m. stoning (to death), lapidation (H. viii, 8); (in Ksh.) public general abuse; a shark, a water-elephant, a Gangetic crocodile (the *ghariyāl* of India). **-sār ga**ts**hun** -सार् गछुन् । लोकगर्हापात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to be stoned, to suffer lapidation; to become the object of general public abuse. **-sār karun** -सार् करुन् । लोके निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to stone to death; to make (a person) the object of general public abuse.

sanga-lāth संग-लाथ् (? cf. سنگلاخ) । शर्करावान्देशः m. (sg. dat. **-lātas** -लातस्), hard gravelly, or stony, soil.

sāng सांग्, see **sãg.**

sàngī संगी । सहचरः m. an associate, companion, comrade; confederate, ally, accomplice; a partner in business.

sĕng स्वंग् । वाणिज्यम्, अलभ्यलाभः trading, trafficking (across the sea with foreign countries); met. the getting of something rare or unobtainable. **—zēnun**

ज़ेलुन् । वाणिज्यलाभः, दुर्लभेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. to conquer such trafficking, to make great profit by such trafficking; to obtain something rare and long desired.

sing सिंग् । वाद्यविशेषः m. a horn; a horn (the musical instrument).

söngⁱ सांगि, see **sögⁱ**.

sóng (El.) incorr. for **ṭsögᵘ**, q.v.

sǫngᵘ स्वंगु । समुद्गकः m. a kind of round box for holding small articles.

sangkaṭh सङ्कठ्, see **sankaṭh**.

sāngal सांगल्, see **sāgal**.

sǫngᵃlⁱ स्वंगलि । दारुविशेषमयः adj. c.g. made of *songᵒlᵘ* (q.v.) wood. Cf. **sǫngᵒlᵘ 2.**

sǫngᵒlᵘ 1 स्वंगलु । दारुविशेषः m. N. of a certain tree, the yew, and its wood (El. *sangal, sungal, Taxus baccata*); the Himalayan spruce, and its wood (El. *sungal, Abies Smithiana*; according to L. 79, *sungal* is the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Cf. **budulᵘ**).

sǫngᵒlᵘ 2 स्वंगलु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **sǫngᵘlᵘ** स्वंगलू), made of **sǫngᵒlᵘ 1** (q.v.) wood. Cf. **sǫngālⁱ**.

sǫngalowᵘ स्वंगलवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **sǫngalüvᵘ** स्वंगलवू), made of **sǫngᵒlᵘ 1** (q.v.) wood.

sǫngᵃlyuwᵘ स्वंगल्यवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **sǫngᵃlivᵘ** स्वंगलिवू), id.

sangam संगम । नदीनां संयोगस्थानम् m. a meeting, a visit (Gr.M.); union (with a beloved) (Śiv. 1664); a confluence of two or more rivers. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । संयोगसंभवः m.inf. union, partnership, to occur; an opportunity for being engaged in any work to occur.

sángīn संगीन سنگین adj. c.g. stony, made of stone; firm, solid, strong (Śiv. 1778; Rām. 131, *sangīn-bunā*, with firm foundations); severe, excessive; grave, serious (K.Pr. 138).

sangur संगुर् । पर्वतः m. (sg. dat. **sangaras** संगरस्), a mountain (esp. when steep and difficult) (Śiv. 1651, 1684, 1707; Rām. 562, 738, 974, 1084); a hill (El.).

sangar-māla संगर्-माल । गिरिशृङ्गश्रेणिः f.pl. a line of mountain peaks. **-māla phölaně** -माल फ़ुलञ । प्रभातकालागमः f. pl. inf. the mountain peaks to blossom, early dawn to appear. **-māla phölawun** -माल फ़ुलवुन् । प्रत्यूषकाले adv. at early dawn. **-māla phölawaněn** -माल फ़ुलवञन् । प्रत्यूषकालावसरे adv. at the moment of early dawn. **-wath** -वथ् । पार्वतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a mountain pass.

sangürᵘ संगरू f. of **sangur**, q.v., in **krāla-sangürᵘ**, p. 470*b*, l. 24.

singāra सिंगार । वेशभूषणविशेषः m. dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment, arranging the hair, etc.; an appliance for the decoration of the body (sixteen of these are enumerated) (Śiv. 1438); a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

sāngaran सांगरन्, **sāngarun** सागरुन्, see **sāgᵒ**.

söngᵃran सांग्रन्, see **sögᵃran**.

sangarōth संगरोथ् m. in the following:— **sangarōth mēlun** संगरोथ् मेलुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः m.inf. to become exhausted, done up, prostrate, spent (e.g. from climbing too difficult a mountain (cf. **sangur**), from performing a very difficult work, from grief, heavy loss, or the like). **—milawun** —मिलवुन् । अत्यायासानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be exhausted as above.

söngᵃrāwun सांग्रावुन्, see **sögᵃrāwun**.

sangath संगथ् । संयोगः f. (sg. dat. **sangüṭsᵘ** संगचू), association, living together, partnership (e.g. of beggars, rakes, members of a caravan, and so on); (of a man or woman) copulation, sexual union.

sangāṭh संगाठ् । सामग्री m. (sg. dat. **sangāṭas** संगाटस्), a collection (of implements, tools, materials, for any object), apparatus, furniture, a collection of the things wanted on a journey, luggage, and so on. **—karun** —करुन् । सामग्रीसंग्रहः m.inf. to collect the ab. (L.V. 17).

sᵃnih सनिह् or **sanīh** सनीह् । स्नेहः, अनुरागः m. affection, love; liking for, a taste for (some thing, occupation, etc.); cf. **srah.** **—barun** —बरुन् । प्रीत्याचरणम् m.inf. to feel affection, to love; to be of an affectionate disposition.

sᵃniha- (**sanīha-**)**vyotᵘ** सनिह- (सनीह-)व्युतु । प्रेमभरितः adj. (f. **-věṭsᵘ** -व्यचू), full of love (for some one), enamoured (of), fond of, of an affectionate disposition; (of some thing, quality, occupation, or the like), causing love, attractive, captivating, arousing feelings of love.

sönahárⁱ स्वनहरि adj. c.g. gilt, golden (Gr.M.). Cf. **sŏna-hôrᵘ**, p. 917*a*, l. 18.

sinjāf سنجاف, see **sinjāpha.**

sinjlí, see **sījlī.**

sinjāpha सिंजाफ (= سنجاف) । वसनप्रान्तीयपटभागः m the border (of a garment), edge, fringe.

sanakādi सनकादि or **sanakādēkh** सनकादेख् m.pl. the four sons of Brahmā (Skt. *Brahmán-*), viz. Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana, and Sanatkumāra (Śiv. 1457).

sānkhy सांख्य m. N. of one of the six systems of Hindū philosophy (in Skt. the Sāṅkhya philosophy) (Śiv. 1848).

sankalph संकल्फ or **sankalaph** संकलफ m. (sg. dat. **sankalpas** संकल्पस्), wish, desire, fancies, esp. evil desires (Śiv. 165, 278, 452, 583, 1311, 1352, 1451, 1530, 1753, 1759, 1791, 1801, 1896); a solemn vow,

the performance of an observance. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a solemn vow, to make a solemn resolution (Rām. 955); to dedicate, to make a solemn and formal grant (of anything) (Rām. 615).

sankar **संकर्** । **विषमयोगः** m. union of unequal persons or things, mixture of good and bad things. **-zāth -ज़ाथ् । सङ्करजन्मा** adj. c.g. of unequal birth, begotten of the union of a high-caste woman with a low-caste man, a child of unlawful intermarriage (a word used in abuse). **-zötsᵘ-hondᵘ -ज़ांच़्-हंन्दु । संकरजातः** adj. gen. (f. **-zötsᵘ-hünzᵘ -ज़ांच़्-हंज़्**), id.

sankarshĕn संकर्शन् (or, as written by Pandits **संकर्षण्**) m. the act of drawing together, contraction; a N. of Balarāma (the brother of Kṛṣṇa), who was an incarnation of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1408); employed as a title of Shiv (Śiva) (as he who removes sorrow) (Śiv. 364, 987, 1166).

sankarāth संकराथ् or **sŏkrānth सौँक्रांथ् । संक्रान्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **sankarötsᵘ संकरांच़्**), the passage of the sun or other planetary body from one zodiacal sign to another (cf. **shishĕr-sŏkrānth**, p. 898*a*, l. 28); the moment of such passage. (The word is a corruption of the Skt. *saṁkrāntiḥ*.) **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यञ् । संक्रान्तिव्रतधारणम्** f.inf. to keep a vow which is carried out on the day of this passage of the sun. **—lagüñᵘ —लगंञ् । संक्रान्तिपुण्यकालयोगः** f.inf. the moment of this passage (of the sun) to occur.

sankarötsᵘ-phāka संकरांच़्-फाक । सूर्यसंक्रमाहव्रतम् m. the fast carried out on the day of this passage.

sankaṭh or **sangkaṭh संकट् । संकटः** m. (**sankaṭas संकटस्**), a difficulty, strait, risk, peril (Gr.M.; Śiv. 215, 254, 645, 797, 945, 1040, 1078, 1508, 1745); defeat (El.); pain, anguish, suffering, distress (from the above, or from disease, poverty, or the like) (cf. **sankaṭā-dūshᵘ**, p. 253*b*, l. 7, and Śiv. 482) (Śiv. 161, 892, 934, 1179, 1190, 1477, 1501). **—būgun —बूगुन् । क्लेशानुभवः** m.inf. to experience such distress. **—hyonᵘ —ह्योनु । क्लेशोद्वहनम्** m.inf. voluntarily to accept such distress (e.g. by undertaking someone else's difficult work, or the responsibility for a charge brought against another). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । क्लेशोपभोगः** m.inf. to endure such distress (esp. when due to poverty, to cold, to want of food and clothing, and so on) (Rām. 419). **—tsalun —च़लुन् । क्लेशापगमः** m.inf. distress to disappear. **—wŏlagun —व्वलगुन् । क्लेशानुभवः** m.inf. to undergo such distress. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । दुःखापातः** m.inf. such distress to come.

sankaṭa-tsōram संकट-च़ोरम् । संकटचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. **-tsōrümᵘ -च़ोरंमू**), a festival held on the fourth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Māg (in Skt. *Māgha*) (January–February) in honour of the Hindū god Ganēsh, the destroyer of obstacles.

sŏnal स्वनल् adj. f. (a woman) who has a co-wife (**sŏn 2**). Cf. **sata-s°**, s.v. **sath 3.**

sunal (? spelling) m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119). Cf. **sŏna-murg.**

sanam सनम् صنم । **विलासिनी स्त्री** f. a mistress, lover, sweetheart (esp. when young—under twenty—and charming).

sanmŏkh सन्मुख् adj. c.g. facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting (Śiv. 310, 416, 688, 1063, 1119, 1427, 1437–8, 1641, 1647; K. 351, 411, 447, 558, 871, 1120).

snān स्नान् । स्नानम् m. bathing, washing (the body), ablution of the whole body, immersion in water (K. 270); purification by bathing, religious or ceremonial ablution (L.V. 32, 46; K. 335, 410, 484, 971). Cf. **shrān, srān.**

sanun सनुन् । गम्भीरीभवनम्, विलीनीभवनम्, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sanyōv सन्योव्**), to become deep (as a hollow forming in level ground, the water in a well, and so on) (Śiv. 1757) (cf. **sonᵘ wŏgonᵘ**, p. 918*a*, l. 21); to be impressed into something, to sink into (dat.) (e.g. a hard lump in a pillow or cushion pressing into the body, a blow or thrust on the body or on the eye, a too heavy wall sinking into the ground owing to weak foundations, the feet into a gravelly road) (Rām. 1250); to be thrust or stuck deeply into (e.g. a spike, a thorn, a splinter amid food stuck between the teeth or into the palate); (of the limbs of two persons in close embrace) to penetrate into (each other, dat. with **kun**), to intermingle (Rām. 1117); to become impregnated in something (of a soft bed or the like), to penetrate into (the hollows of the body, dat.), to fit snugly to (the form of the body) (Rām. 1495, YZ. 188); (of some incurable disease) to become established throughout the whole body; (of some mental condition, such as anger, love, sorrow, pity, gratitude, or some lesson learnt) to become thoroughly absorbed (into the heart, brain, etc.) (Śiv. 1005).

sanith gatshun सनिथ् गछुन् । चित्ताशयादौ लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become absorbed, or thoroughly thrust into, as ab. (e.g. love, hate, gratitude, something taught, in the mind, or a thorn, etc., in the skin where it has gone right in and cannot be extracted).

sanyō-motᵘ सन्यो-मतु । आहत्य निम्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **sanyē-mütsᵘ सन्ये-मंच़ू**), thrust into, stuck into; absorbed into, etc., as ab.

sĕnun स्वनुन् or **sĕnnun स्वन्नुन् । विगलनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p.

sĕnyōv स्यन्योव् or sĕnnyōv स्यन्न्योव्), (food) to become soft and tender (by cooking); to become enfeebled by excessive heat or perspiration; (of a hard-hearted man) to be rendered tender hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. **syonᵘ**. **sĕnyō-motᵘ** स्यन्यो-मंतु । कोमलीभूत: perf. part. (f. **sĕnyē-mütsᵘ** स्यन्ये-मंचू), become soft, as ab.; become tender hearted, as ab.

sunun (El.), incorr. for **tshunun**, q.v.

sannidān सन्निदान् । संनिहित: adj. c.g. placed near, close to, amidst (Śiv. 489). Cf. **sanidān.**

sannarkat (? spelling) m. *Daphne cannabina* (El.).

sanniwās सन्निवास् m. the abode of the good, the home of the virtuous; an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 310).

sannyās सन्न्यास् । संन्यास:, संन्यासी m. complete renunciation of the world with its possessions and attachments and becoming a wandering ascetic (Śiv. 1264, 1451, 1821); also, i.q. **sannyösⁱ**, q.v. (L.V. 36; Śiv. 88, 232, 270, 529, 592, 818, 823, 950, 1350, 1354; Rām. 98, 395, 1529, 1681, 1778).

sannyösⁱ सन्न्यॉसि, or **sannyās** सन्न्यास, or (q.v.) **sánⁱyās** संनियास् । संन्यासाश्रमी m. a wandering ascetic who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Śiv. 206, 1759).

sanapāth सनपाथ् । संनिपातरोग: m. (sg. dat. **sanapātas** सनपातस्), the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force, accompanied by syncope or coma in the last stage of some long and mortal disease, such as consumption or the like. Cf. **sana 1.**

sŏnᵃr स्वनर् or (Gr.Gr. 58) **sŏnurᵘ** स्वनुर् । स्वर्णकार: (sg. ag. and pl. nom. **sŏnᵃrⁱ** स्वनॅरि, sg. obl. **sŏnar** स्वनर्. The fem. is **sŏnarĕñ** स्वनर्यञ्, q.v.; his wife is also **sŏnar-bāy** स्वनर्-बाय्, see bel.); a goldsmith, a worker in precious metals (Gr.Gr. 34, 39, 148; W. 111; Śiv. 1652; Rām. 1066; H. v, *passim* (*sŏnar*); K.Pr. 207); a man of the goldsmith caste.

sŏnar-bāy स्वनर्-बाय् । स्वर्णकारस्त्री f. a goldsmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34); cf. **sŏnarĕñ**. **-kār** -कार् । स्वर्णकारशिल्प: m. the goldsmith's art, working in gold. **-koṭᵘ** -कटु m. a real son of a goldsmith, a good goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thöjᵘ** -थांजू । स्वर्णमूषा f. a goldsmith's crucible. **-wān** -वान् or **sŏnᵃrⁱ-wān** स्वनॅरि-वान् or **sŏnárⁱ-wān** स्वनॅरि-वान् । स्वर्णकारापण:, स्वर्णकारनिषद्या m. a goldsmith's shop or workshop.

sŏnarĕñ स्वनर्यञ् । स्वर्णकारस्त्री f. a female goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 39); a woman of the goldsmith caste; a goldsmith's wife. Cf. **sŏnᵃr.**

sanásⁱ सनॅसि f. a pair of pincers or nippers, forceps, small tongs (Gr.M.).

sinis सिनिस्, see **syunᵘ.**

sŏnashā स्वनशा or **sunashā** सुनशा f. N. of a certain goddess (Śiv. 1165, 1238).

sŏnta सोंत, **sŏnth** सोंथ, see **sŏth.**

sunat, daybreak (a Musalmān word) (K.Pr. 176).

santh संथ् । सत्पुरुष: m. (sg. dat. **santas** संतस्), a venerable and pious man, a saint peaceful and forgiving, with all his passions restrained (Śiv. 238, 270, 1326, 1507, 1523; K. 764, 1053, 1097); a wandering ascetic, a *faqīr* (credited with magical powers) (K.Pr. 186).

santuk (El.) or **santukh** संतुख्, see **santŏsh.**

santān संतान् । संतान: m. progeny, offspring (son or daughter) of a human being (Śiv. 429, 680–1; Rām. 27, 1565; K. 30, 34–5, 131, 356); a son (El.; Śiv. 706–8; Rām. 67, 79, 116, 138, 732, 813, 1182, 1262, 1430–1, 1551; K. 172, 537, 735). Cf. **sŏ-santān**, s.v.

sanātan सनातन् m. one of the four sons of Brahmā (see sanakādi) (Śiv. 365, 1427, 1648).

santāph संताफ् । संताप: m. (sg. dat. **santāpas** संतापस्), distress, suffering, anguish, torment (cf. **bawa-s°**, p. 146*b*, l. 13) (Śiv. 1870, Rām. 1730, K. 1159).

santāpa-hotᵘ सन्ताप-हंतु । संतापपूर्ण: adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हंचू), stricken by inward anguish; (of a thing, work, or the like) causing great anguish or sorrow. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । संतापयुक्त: adj. (f. **-süshᵘ** -संशू), id. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु । संतापव्याप्त: adj. (f. **-vĕtsᵘ** -व्यंचू), stricken by anguish.

santūr संतूर् (= صنطیر) or (Śiv. 327) **sŏntūr** स्वंतूर् m. a dulcimer, a spinet, a harpsichord (Śiv. 327, 1689, 1779).

süntūrⁱ संतूरि । दूत: m. a court messenger, a policeman, constable.

santŏsh संतोश्, **süntūsh** संतूश् or (Gr.M.) **santukh** संतुख् । संतोष: m. satisfaction, contentment (El. *santush*, m. patience, *sántúsh*, adj. confident, and *santuk* m. contentment) (Gr.M.; Śiv. (*santŏsh*) 19, 170, 269, 1048, 1313, 1753, 1815, 1817; Rām. (id.) 41, 992; K. 1108, 1110, 1122, 1156; K.Pr. 187).

süntūshī संतूशी adj. c.g. patient (El. *santushi*. Cf. the preceding).

santushṭ संतुष्ट adj. c.g. satisfied, pleased, contented (K. 1071).

santath संतथ् । संतति: f. (sg. dat. **santütsᵘ** संतंचू), offspring, progeny, descendants.

sāntwanāwun सान्त्वनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sāntwanôwᵘ** सान्त्वनोवु), to appease, pacify; to utter kind or conciliatory words (K. 1013).

santsath सन्नथ् or (Gr.M.) **santsĕth** सन्त्यथ् । धनसंग्रह: m. (sg. dat. **santsatas** सन्नतस्), accumulation, collection,

hoarding up (of money, goods, virtues, or the like) (Gr.M.).

santsay सच्चय् । धनसंचयः m. a hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store (esp. of money gradually hoarded up).

sŏnāv स्वनाव् । प्रशस्ताभिख्यः adj. c.g. 'called blessed'; hence (of a person who has no children, or who has only daughters), one who has (at length) got a son.

sŏnuw^{u} स्वनुवु adj. (f. **sŏnüv^{ü}** स्वनंवू), made of gold, golden.

sinwāh सिन्वाह्, see **syun^{u}.**

sunāwun (El.), incorr. for **tshunanāwun,** q.v.

sanawāth सनवाथ् । नवरीतिः f. (sg. dat. **sanawöts^{ü}** सनवांच्), a new custom (altered from an old one) (e.g. a new procedure in distributing customary gifts); a new route or road. **—kaḍüñ^{ü}** —कड्ंञ् । नवरीतिप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to institute a new custom; to indicate a new route. **—nērüñ^{ü}** —नेरंञ् । नवरीति-(मार्ग-)प्रवृत्तिः f.inf. a new custom to be instituted; a new route to be discovered.

suniyār (El.) m. a goldsmith, see **sŏn^{a}r.**

sàn^{i}yās संनियास्, i.q. **sannyös^{i},** q.v. a wandering ascetic, who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Rām. 784, 1143*i*; H. (*saniyās*) v, 10–12); as adj. c.g. intoxicated (El. *saniyás*).

sanz सज़् । सज्जनम् m. making ready, equipment (for engaging in any work), setting to (to anything) (K. 665). **—karun** —करुन् । आरम्भणम् m.inf. to make the necessary preparations for beginning some intended work (Śiv. 1016, 1168; K. 1001, 1006, 1018, 1126).

sànz^{i}-ḍaba संज़ि-डब । पेटकविशेषः m. one of a number of caskets containing scents and other toilet necessaries presented to a bride, before the actual *marriage ceremony, by the relations of the bridegroom.* **-wor^{u}** -वरु । बृहत्पेटकविशेषः m. a large handsome box, *in which these caskets are contained, and conveyed to the bride's residence* (Śiv. 1218).

sanzas lagun सज़स् लगुन् । आरम्भोद्युक्तीभवनम् *m.inf. to be ready and equipped for setting to to any work* (K. 371, 893, 1033).

sünz^{ü} संज़्, see **sond^{u}.**

saṇz^{a}ran संज़रन् । साधनसंभरणम् f. (sg. dat. **saṇz^{a}rüñ^{ü}** संज़रंञ्), *the collecting together of the necessary equipment, preparatory to beginning a work; the starting or beginning to do any work.*

saṇz^{a}run संज़रुन् । प्रारम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇz^{o}r^{u}** संज़रु), *to get together equipment, to begin (e.g. of a man setting to work to cook)* (Gr.Gr. 8); *(of clouds, etc.) to begin (to rain); to begin to quarrel, to come to blows.*

saṇz^{a}rāwun संज़रावुन् । आरम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇz^{a}rôw^{u}** संज़रोवु), i.q. **saṇz^{a}run,** but esp. in the sense of beginning a quarrel.

sanzīwan सञ्जीवन् m. bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation (Śiv. 1059).

sanzīwanī सञ्जीवनी f. a kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life) (Śiv. 1855).

sañ सञ् । वास्तुस्नानम् f. the sprinkling of water on the house-deity. Among Hindūs it is customary in the early morning when bringing water to the house from outside, on arrival, first of all to sprinkle some of it on the images of the various house-deities; the same ceremony is also performed at the *śrāddha* obsequial rite immediately after offering the *piṇḍas* (see **pĕnd**). **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञ् । वास्तुस्नपनम् f.inf. to perform this sprinkling.

sañĕ-pŏtul^{u} सञ-प्वतुलु । वास्तुदेवप्रतिमा m. the image of the household deity over whom this rite is performed. **-wôr^{u}** -वोरु । वास्त्वभिषेचनकुम्भिका f. the small pitcher in which this sprinkling water is contained (Rām. 586). Cf. **sañ^{i}-wôr^{u},** p. 918*a*, l. 31.

sañ^{i} संञि, see **san** and **son^{u}.**

sŏ̤ñ^{u} स्वंञ् । संबन्धी m. (f. (Gr.Gr. 39) **sŏñĕñ** स्वञञ्), a co-father-in-law (the father of a husband and the father of the husband's wife are **sŏ̤ñ^{u}** to each other) (cf. **dŏda-s^{o},** p. 190*a*, l. 22; **nĕciv^{i}-s^{o},** p. 621*b*, l. 38; **put^{a}r^{i}-s^{o},** p. 804*a*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. **sŏn 2.**

sŏñ^{i}-dor^{u} स्वंञि-दूरु । संबन्धिवर्गः m. the row of people belonging to a co-father-in-law, the relations or people of a co-father-in-law (who would ordinarily be invited to a family gathering). **-gara** -गर । संबन्धिगृहम् m. the home of a co-father-in-law; meton. his family. **-kūr^{ü}** -कूर् । संबन्धिकन्या f. the daughter of a co-father-in-law (other than a son's wife), a son's sister-in-law or a daughter's sister-in-law. **-mahönyuw^{u}** -महांनिवु । संबन्धिसेवकः m. the servant of a co-father-in-law (esp. such a servant as is used in communications between the two houses); cf. **mahanyuw^{u}. -nĕcyuw^{u}** -न्यचिवु । संबन्धिपुत्रः m. the son of a co-father-in-law, a son's or daughter's brother-in-law. **-pokh^{u}** -पखु । संबन्धिपक्षः m. the people of the family of a co-father-in-law. **-patsay** -पच्चय् । संबन्धितासंबन्धनम् f. entering into the relationship of co-father-in-law (caused by the marriage of the respective son and daughter). **-sāmaṭh** -सामठ् । संबन्धिसमूहः m.pl. (pl. dat. **-sāmaṭan** -सामटन्), a collection, assembly, or party of co-fathers-in-law. **-wath** -वथ् । संबन्धिद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the road to a co-father-in-law, i.e. to the home of a co-father-in-law.

söñĕn-hond^{u} स्वञन्-हन्दु । संबन्धिसंबन्धी pl. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, co-fathers-in-law.

söñ^{ü} सांञू, see **sôn^{u}**.

süñ^{ü} संञू, see **san** and **son^{u}**.

söñĕñ स्वञञ् । **संबन्धिनी** f. a co-mother-in-law (the mothers of a bride and bridegroom are **söñĕñs** to each other) (cf. **dŏda-s^{o}**, p. 190*a*, l. 23; **nĕciv^{i}-s^{o}**, p. 621*b*, l. 43; **put^{a}r^{i}-s^{o}**, p. 804*b*, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. **sộñ^{u}**.

sañĕr 1 सञर् । **निम्नता** m. depth, lowness (cf. **atha-s^{o}**, p. 62*b*, l. 11) (Śiv. 1068, 1878); descent, declivity (El. *sanyar*); a ditch (El. *sanyir*); (of a man) profoundness, sagacity, gravity. Cf. **son^{u}**.

sañĕr 2 सञर् f. a beak (El. *sanyer*).

sāñĕr साञर् or (qq.v.) **shrāñĕr** श्राञर्, **srāñĕr** स्राञर् । आर्द्रता m. dampness, moistness (cf. **atha-s^{o}**, p. 62*b*, l. 13); freshness, juiciness. Cf. **shrôn^{u}**, **srôn^{u}**.

sĕñĕr स्यञर् । **लावण्यहीनता, मन्दता** m. want of the flavour of salt (in food), insipidity; (of an action or thing) absence of pleasingness, unpalatableness, unattractiveness, want of special points (cf. **atha-s^{o}**, p. 62*b*, l. 15); weakness, slackness (in work) (of one hitherto industrious, or, approaching success, who has given up his efforts), a feeling of discouragement; cf. **syon^{u}**. **—gatshun —गछुन् । मन्दतापत्तिः** m.inf. (of some action or thing hitherto attractive or admired) unattractiveness to occur, to become unattractive or unwanted. **—karun —करुन् । मान्द्यापादनम्** m.inf. to cause (something attractive, etc.) to become unattractive, etc.

saṇ^{ĕ}ran संञरन् । **आहत्य निम्नीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **saṇ^{ĕ}rüñ^{ü}** संञरंञू), making deeper (as a pit, a well, or the like); thrusting down into; inculcation, imbuing (something into another's heart, or the like).

saṇ^{ĕ}run संञरुन् । **गम्भीरीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇ^{o}r^{u}** संञ्रु), to make deeper (e.g. a dish, a lake, a well, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to thrust down into; to inculcate, imbue (something into another's heart). **saṇ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** संञ्रु-मतु । **गभीरीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **saṇ^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** संञ्रू-मंचू), made deep or hollow; thrust down into; inculcated.

sĕṇ^{ĕ}ran स्यञरन् । **मन्दतापादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **sĕṇ^{ĕ}rüñ^{ü}** स्यञरंञू), making insipid; disencouraging, discouragement.

sĕñ^{ĕ}run स्यञरुन् । **विगालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sĕñ^{o}r^{u}** स्यञ्रु), to melt, soften (e.g. food by cooking or by the application of water); to discourage.

saṇ^{ĕ}rāwun संञरावुन् । **गभीरीकरणम्** (1 p.p. **saṇ^{ĕ}rôw^{u}** संञरोवु), i.q. **saṇ^{ĕ}run**, q.v. **saṇ^{ĕ}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** संञरोवु-मतु । **गम्भीरीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **saṇ^{ĕ}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** संञरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **saṇ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **saṇ^{ĕ}run**, q.v.

sĕñ^{ĕ}rāwun स्यञरावुन् । **विगालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sĕñ^{ĕ}rôw^{u}** स्यञरोवु), i.q. **sĕñ^{ĕ}run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

sộñuth^{u} स्वञुठु । **संबन्धिगृहम्** m. (sg. dat. **sộñ^{i}this** स्वंञिठिस्), the home of a co-father-in-law (**sộñ^{u}**, q.v.). **sộñ^{i}thyuk^{u}** स्वंञिठ्युकु । **संबन्धिसंबन्धी** gen. adj. (f. **sộñ^{i}thic^{ü}** स्वंञिठिचू), of, or belonging to, a co-father-in-law's home.

sĕp^{ü} स्यंपू, see **syop^{u}**.

sipa सिप । **संयुक्तः** adj. e.g. tightly fitted or fastened to something, tightly thrust into or fitted into (a box or the like); (as subst.) space, distance, range, aim; see **sipun**. **—karun —करुन् । लक्ष्यसंयोजनम्** m.inf. to hit the mark (of a target or the like).

sapadun सपदुन् । **संपत्तिः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapod^{u}** सपदु, f. **sapüz^{ü}** सपंज़ू), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. **dôd^{u} s^{o}**, p. 191*a*, l. 41; **dosth s^{o}**, p. 256*b*, l. 8; **khŏsh s^{o}**, p. 418*b*, l. 6, and many others) (L.V. 86; Śiv. 665; Rām. 1467; H. iii, 2, 7; vi, 11, 16; xii, 1); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Gr.M., Śiv. 1060); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Gr.M.; H. vii, 13); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has (Gr.M.). In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 111, 498, 501); cf. **sampanun, sapanun, sŏpanun,** and **sapazun.** The fem. of the past participle, **sapüz^{ü}** and its connected forms, can also be referred to the verb **sapazun. sapod^{u}-mot^{u}** सपदु-मतु । **संपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **sapüz^{ü}-müts^{ü}** सपंज़ू-मंचू), become, come into existence, completed.

sapadāwun सपदावुन् । **संपादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sapadôw^{u}** सपदोवु), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, get ready, complete, finish (Śiv. 74, 102); to cause to be available, provide (Gr.M.). **sapadôw^{u}-mot^{u}** सपदोवु-मतु । **संपादितः** perf. part. (f. **sapadöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** सपदांवू-मंचू), made, completed.

sāph साफ़ صاف । **निर्मलः** adj. e.g. pure, clean, clear (cf. **atha-s^{o}**, p. 62*b*, l. 19) (El. *sāf*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 168, 815; K.Pr. 111, 183, 231); calm, serene; open, unclouded, bright (as the sky) (Gr.M.); open, sincere, candid, pure (of heart) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 60); distinct, perspicuous, (of handwriting, pronunciation, etc.) clear, plain (Gr.M.; Rām. 536, 1609); as adv. clearly (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make clear (Gr.M.); to clear (e.g. land from jungle) (Gr.M.); to make (a board or the like) smooth, to plane smooth (Gr.M.). **—pŏth^{i} —पॉठि** or **—pŏthin —पॉठिन् । स्पष्टतया** adv. clearly, distinctly.

sāphas nērun साफस नेरुन । **पुरस्तात्समुपस्थानम्**

m.inf. to come out into the clear, i.e. to present oneself before another (ready and willing to perform some work).

sapha सफ صفحہ । पत्रपृष्ठम्, नदीकूलप्रदेशः m. face, surface; the page or leaf of a book; (in Ksh.) the long (usually marshy) level strip of land along the edge of a river.

sāpha साफ صافہ । वेष्टनविशेषः m. a cloth worn round the head, a kind of turban.

sĕph स्यफ् । श्वेतमृत् f. (sg. dat. **sĕpi** स्यपि), chalk (cf. **dara-s°**, p. 249*a*, l. 17; **phŏka-s°**, p. 688*b*, l. 24).

sipāh सिपाह्, **sipāhī** سپاہی, see **sipöy**ⁱ.

sōph सोफ or **sūph**ⁱ 2 सूफि । अयःखनिः f. (sg. dat. **sōpi** सोपि), an iron-mine; a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (cf. El. *Sof Ahun*).

söphⁱ सांफि صافی । मार्जनपटः f. a cloth through which liquids are strained; a cloth or rag for cleaning, rubbing, or wiping, a wiper, a duster, a dishclout.

sūphⁱ 1 सूफि (= صوفی) । अन्तेवासी m. a Ṣūfī, one of a peculiar sect of Muslim devotees (they are looked upon as unorthodox); (in Ksh.) a religious pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction).

sūphⁱ 2 सूफि । पटविशेषः, लोहाकरः f. a kind of woollen cloth; an iron-mine (i.q. **sōph**, q.v.); a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (i.q. **sōph**, q.v.).

saphēd सफेद् سفید adj. c.g. white (El. *safed*; W. 21 *sufed*; Śiv. 128, 445, 619, 815); as subst. m. the colour white (Śiv. 877). **-pōsh** -पोश सفید پوش adj. c.g. wearing white garments; (in Ksh.) a descriptive name given to the more affluent men of a village (who wear white clothes) (L. 253).

saphēda सफेद سفیدہ m. *Dalbergia sissoo* (El. *safeda*); adj. white (= **saphēd**) (Gr.M. *safēda*).

saphēdī सफेदी سفیدی f. whiteness (Śiv. 877).

sēphēda (El.) m. *Populus fastigiata* (El. *sefeda*). Cf. **saphēdār.**

saphēdār सफेदार् سفیدار m. the Himalayan poplar (El. *safēdar, Populus ciliata*). Cf. **bagnū**; **dūd-phras**, *p. 191b, l. 15*; and **sulōlī.**

saphal सफल् । सफलः adj. c.g. bearing fruit, productive; *profitable, advantageous, remunerative; efficient, successful (Rām. 1686); fulfilled (of a blessing, curse, or the like).* **—gatshun** —गछुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. *to become fruitful (K. 274, 706); to become profitable.* **—karun** —करुन् । साफल्योत्पादनम् m.inf. to make *fruitful, to cause to produce fruit.*

sŏphal स्वफल् adj. c.g. *very fruitful, very productive (Śiv. 1536, 1622), very fertile.*

sᵃ**phār** सफार् m. increase, expansion (Śiv. 677, 1655).

saphar सफर् سفر । प्रवासः, क्लेशः m. journeying, travelling; a journey, travel, voyage (El. Gr.M. *safar*; H. x, 1; xi, 3; xii, 25); (in Ksh.) fatigue, weariness (caused by travelling) (Rām. 196, 1386, 1711). **—kadun** —कडुन् । प्रवासोल्लङ्घनम् m.inf. to complete or finish a long journey. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to travel (El.). **—yin**ⁱ —यिनि । अतिबाधोपस्थितिः m.pl.inf. great troubles or calamities to come.

sāphĕr साफ्यर् । निर्मलता m. cleanness, clearness (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 21); serenity; sincerity, candour; distinctness, clarity.

siphar सिफर् (= سفر) m. a cypher, nought, zero (Gr.M.).

suphörⁱ सुफांरि । पूगीफलम् m. the betel-nut, the nut of the *Areca catechu* (Śiv. 577, 970). **suphārĕ-khünd**ᵘ सुफार्य-खंडू । पूगीखण्डम् f. a piece (or paring) of areca-nut.

sapharlad सफर्लद् । अनुभूतप्रवासायासः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sapharladiñ** सफर्लदिञ्), suffering from fatigue or weariness (due to travelling).

siphath सिफथ् صفت m. (sg. dat. **siphatas** सिफतस्), a description; a quality, attribute, manner (Rām. 1653); (adj. c.g.) possessing good qualities, nice (K.Pr. 204). I.q. **sipath**, q.v.

sipun सिपुन् । दृढयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **syup**ᵘ सिपु; f. **sip**ü सिपू), to fix tightly to something, to thrust tightly (something) into (a box, or the like); to hurl (into a mark, target, or the like); cf. **sipa. syup**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ सिपु-मतु । दृढं संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **sip**ü**-müts**ü सिपू-मंचू), thrust tightly into, as ab.

sŏpᵃ**n** स्वपन् or (Rām. 77–8) **sŏpan** स्वपन । स्वप्नः m. (sg. dat. **sŏp**ᵃ**nas** स्वपनस् or (Śiv.) **sŏpnas** स्वप्नस्), a dream, a vision in sleep (Gr.M.; Śiv. 923, 1755 (pl. nom. *sŏpna*); Rām. 76–8, 1138; K. 802, 806, 1154). **—dēshun** —डेशुन् । स्वप्ने व्यवहरणम् m.inf. to see a dream, to see a vision in sleep, to dream. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् m.inf., id. (El.).

sŏpᵃ**na-māyā** स्वपन-माया । स्वप्नवच्छायावृत्तिः f. dream-delusion, an action which appears unreal, as in a dream.

sŏpᵃ**n**ⁱ **yun**ᵘ स्वपनि यिनु । स्वप्ने प्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to appear in a dream (K. 800).

sapanun सपनुन् or (q.v.) **sampanun** संपनुन् । संपत्तिः(संभवः) conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapon**ᵘ सपनु, f. **sapün**ü सपंनू), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. **on**ᵘ **s°**, p. 30*b*, l. 22; **cōca s°**, p. 157*a*, l. 33; **jamā s°**, p. 373*b*, l. 17, and many others) (Śiv. 500, 676, 696, 727, 729, 829, 831, 874, 941, 1103, 1283, 1304, 1317, 1335, 1464; Rām. 29, 69, 93, 96, 98, 104, 142,

etc.; K. 7, 12, 19, 607, 1010; H. x, 4; YZ. 13, 123, 177); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Rām. 33); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 51, 99, 146, 268, 278, 432, 562, 716, 722, 864, 1004, 1068, etc.; K. 171, 833); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am' (Rām. 231); cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sōpanun,** and **sapazun. sapon^u-mot^u** सपनु-मतु । संपन्नः(संभूतः) perf. part. (f. **sapün̄^ü-müts^ü** सपंन्च्रू-मंचू), become, come into existence, completed (Rām. 455, 1262).

sōpanun सॉँपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sōpon^u** सॉँपनु, f. **sōpün̄^ü** सॉँपंन्च्रू) i.q. **sapanun,** q.v., to become (cf. **dara-dar sōpanün̄^ü,** p. 241*a*, l. 38; **māra sōpanun,** p. 587*b*, l. 9; **māray sōpanün̄^ü,** p. 595*a*, l. 36, where **sōpün^ü** is a misprint; and **tēr s°,** s.v. **tēr**) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 43, 63, 318, 326, 328, 348, 384, 394, 409, 492, 510, 600, etc.; Rām. 35, 47, 100, 107, 141, 173, 343, 702, etc.; K. 111, 133, 269, 793); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Śiv. 510, 1087; Rām. 1070); to arise, come into being (Śiv. 118, 979, 1465, 1707; Rām. 309, 436–7, 606, 730, 819, 1291, 1501; K. 725); to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 888, 973, 1098, 1108*f*, 1170, 1235, 1265, 1308, 1755; K. 123, 235, 533, 568, 637, 649); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Rām. 1561). Cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sapanun,** and **sapazun.**

sĕp^iñĕr स्यंपिञर् । अतिमन्दता m. laziness, sloth, dilatoriness. Cf. **syop^u.**

sĕpĕr स्यपर् । निःस्वादता m. nasty-tastingness, the having a repulsive taste, the being bad-flavoured and evil smelling, nauseousness. Cf. **syop^u.**

sipar सिपर् سپر । फलकम् m. a shield, target (Rām. 38, 869, 977).

sōpōr सोपोर् । शाखापुरविशेषः m. N. of a town on the river Vēth or Jehlam, about a mile below the point where the latter leaves the Wular lake. The ancient Suyyapura (RT.Tr. v, 118, *Sōpūr*; K.Pr. 180, *Sopúr*).

sōpūr^i सोपूरि । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in **Sōpōr** (q.v.). —**māzarath** —माज़रथ् । रिक्तसमादरः f. (sg. dat. **māzarüts^ü** माज़रंचू), 'a Sōpōr welcome,' i.e. an empty welcome, a welcome correct in outward form, but not heartfelt (K.Pr. 203).

supōrī सुपारी, a by-form of **suphōr^i,** q.v. In **sīla-s°,** see **sīla.**

suparda सुपर्द سپرده adj. c.g. entrusted, consigned, assigned, made over (Gr.M.).

sōprakāsh or **swaprakāsh** स्वप्रकाश् adj. c.g. self-evident; self-luminous; (subst. m.) self-illumination, personal gloriousness (Śiv. 108, 226, 657, 1063, 1124, 1192, 1269, 1413, 1574, 1820).

sparshun स्पर्शुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sporsh^u** स्पंर्शु), to touch (dat. of obj.) (L.V. 37).

sōpūt^u स्वपुतु । सुपुत्रः m. a good son, a son who is born of excellent parents and of excellent qualities and character (K.Pr. 174); a good son, a son devoted to his parents.

sipath सिपथ (= صفت) । सदाचारः m. (sg. dat. **sipatas** सिपतस्), good conduct, virtuous, modest, and kindly conduct; cf. **siphath** and **sipüts^ü.** —**nērun** —नेरुन् । सद्गुणोद्भूतिः m.inf. a good character to be developed.

sōpāth^ar स्वपाथर् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. **sōpātras** स्वपात्रस्), one who is a worthy person, a good man, a respectable person; esp. a son of good character.

sōpōth^ar स्वप्वथर् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **sōpōtras** स्वप्वत्रस्), i.q. **sōpūt^u,** q.v. (Rām. 1446).

sipüts^ü सिपंचू, in **sipüts^ü-band** सिपंचू-बंद । सदाचरणः adj. c.g. endued with a good character. This word is apparently an obl. form of **sipath** (q.v.) treated as a feminine.

sipōy^i सिपायि, **sipôy^u** सिपोयु, or **sipāh** सिपाह् (= **sipāhi** سپاهی) । शूरः m. a soldier (Gr.M. *sipāh*; Rām. (id.) 1333, 1339, 1344, 1379, 1400); a man of metal, a hero; a beadle, guard, door-keeper; a native messenger of a court or the like (L. 420 *sipahi*).

sapüz^ü सपंज़ू, see **sapadun** and **sapazun.**

sapazun सपज़ुन् । संपत्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapoz^u** सपंज़ु), to become (cf. **cōca s°,** p. 157*a*, l. 34; **dabanga s°,** p. 184*a*, l. 7; **daphā s°,** p. 232*b*, l. 16; **data-watur^u s°,** p. 257*b*, l. 12; **nēkh s°,** p. 629*b*, l. 21; **tēr s°,** s.v. **tēr**) (Gr.Gr. 226); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204); and so on, in all the meanings and uses of **sapadun,** with which it is synonymous; cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sapanun,** and **sōpanun. sapoz^u-mot^u** सपंज़ु-मंतु । संपन्नः perf. part. (**sapüz^ü-müts^ü** सपंज़ू-मंचू), become, come into existence, completed.

sapazāwun सपज़ावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sapazôw^u** सपज़ोवु), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, make ready, complete. **sapazôw^u-mot^u** सपज़ोवु-मंतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. **sapazöv^ü-müts^ü** सपज़ांवू-मंचू), made, completed.

sré, see **srah.**

sar 1 सर् । सरः m. a lake, a large sheet of water (cf. **brahma-sar,** p. 121*a*, l. 16; **divᵃsar,** p. 264*b*, l. 22; **kōla-sar,** p. 441*b*, l. 7; **krama-sar,** p. 471*a*, l. 17; **nīla-sar,** p. 634*a*, l. 14; **pamba-sar,** p. 733*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 47, 50, 78, 79; Śiv. 14, 155, 164, 245, 254, 491, 511, 927, etc.; Rām. 30, 250, 1596; K. 219; K.Pr. 35, 138, 188, 243); cf. **saras.** **-pachin -पछिन् । पुष्कराह्वपची** m. a certain bird, probably the Indian crane (*Ardea antigone* or *A. sibirica*).

sar 2 सर् سر m. head, top, end, point (Śiv. 428; Rām. 444 (**bar sar** برسر, on the head); K.Pr. 188); origin, beginning (cf. **navi sara,** again, p. 667*b*, l. 16, and Persian سرنو); (as adv.) at the beginning, first (K.Pr. 187); cf. **shēr 3.** **-basta -बस्त** سربسته adj. c.g. closed at the top or end; hence, covered, closed, shut (e.g. an envelope) (Rām. 841). **-golᵘ -गलु** m. the superior of a field-watcher or *Shēkh-dar* (p. 876*b*, l. 13) (El. *sargaul*). **-gardān -गर्दान्** سرگردان adj. c.g. dizzy, vertiginous; stupefied, bewildered, amazed; humbled, depressed (K.Pr. 103). **-garm -गर्म** سرگرم adj. c.g. enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, eager, earnest, intent (Gr.M.); assiduous, diligent, attentive. **-hang -हंग्** سرهنگ । **नासा** m. the upper beam of a door-frame, a lintel; a chief, overseer, esp. the head man or leader of a village community, or the like. **sar-ē-kŏh सरे-क्वह्** (= سرکوه) m. the pinnacle of a mountain, a mountain peak (Rām. 400 (*az sar°*, از سرکوه, from the mountain peak)). **sar-kôpᵘ सर्कोपु** (= سرکوب)। **समाजश्रेष्ठः** m. an overlooker, superior, superintendent, esp. the head, or leading, man of a village community. **-kash -कश्** سرکش m. proud, arrogant, insolent; chief (El.). **-māyĕ -माय** سرمایه, see s.v. **sar-ā-pā सरा-पा** سراپا or **sar-ā-pāy सरा-पाय्** adv. from head to foot, from top to bottom, throughout, totally (Rām. 571 (*-pāy*), 1087 (*-pā*)). **sar-pēch सर्-पेछ्** سرپیچ । **वेष्टनविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-pēcas -पेचस्**), an ornament of gold, silver, or jewels, worn in front of the turban; a band of silk or embroidery, from two to two and a half cubits long, worn round the turban; a similar band of *pashmīna* material worn round the upper part of the head by women in the cold season. **-pōsh -पोश्** سرپوش । **स्थालीशूर्पपनपात्रविशेषः** m. a dish-cover, basket-cover, lid (K.Pr. 188). **-sān -सान्, -sönⁱ -सांनि,** see s.vv. **—baṭun —बटुन्** m.inf. to cut off a head, to behead (dat. of person beheaded) (H. viii, 11). **-war -वर्,** سرور, see s.v. **-zada -ज़द** سرزده adj. c.g. depraved, base, ill-bred (Gr.M.).

sarⁱ-pĕṭhⁱ sahlāb सरि-प्यठि सह्लाब् । गर्वाद्युत्पाबौन्नत्यम् m. 'a flood over the top of the head' (so explained. Cf., however, **sârⁱ 1**); hence, great excess with undesirable results (e.g. great increase of wealth causing pride, or great excess of loss of capital causing destruction).

sari-shām सरि-शाम (= سرِ شام) or **sarē-shām सरे-शाम् । रात्र्यारम्भकालः** m. evening; the early evening (Śiv. 1722 (*sarē-sh°*)). **-shāma -शाम** or **-shāmay -शामय् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले एव** adv. (occurring) only in the evening. **-shāmukᵘ -शामुकु । रात्र्यारम्भकालसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-shāmücᵘ -शामंचू**), of, or belonging to, or occurring in, the evening. **-shāman -शामन्,** or **-shāman-bögⁱ -शामन्-वांगि,** or **-shāman-bögin -शामन्-वांगिन् । तत्कालरात्र्यारम्भकाले** adv. at eventide, in the evening, at about evening. **-shāmas -शामस्,** or **-shāmas-bögⁱ -शामस्-वांगि,** or **-shāmas-bögin -शामस्-वांगिन् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले** adv., id. **-shômᵘ -शोमु । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकालः, तत्कालभवः** adj. (f. **-shömᵘ -शांमू**), occurring, produced, etc., in the evening; (as subst. m.) the evening, eventide.

sār 1 सार् । सारः m. essence, substance, quintessence, the best or choicest part (of anything) (Śiv. 1578, 1789) (cf. **tribuwana-sār,** s.v. **tribuwan**); essence, essential part, quintessence (Śiv. 14, 50, 91, 156, 395, 514, 521, 850, etc.; Rām. 1573; K. 437, 969); marrow, cream, pith (Gr.M.); strength, vigour; valour, heroism, prowess; value, worth, excellence (K.Pr. 52); the highest, the best (of anything) (Śiv. 63); the innermost part (of a mountain range), a defile, pass (Rām. 375). **-dār-dŏh -दार्-द्वह् । गतचिरकालाहः** m. a day of which a long time or a great part has elapsed (e.g. in the doing of something which should normally occupy a short time). **—nērun —नेरुन् । सर्वतो भावेन हितीभवनम्** m.inf. quintessence to issue, to become thoroughly and entirely affectionate. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । सारतयावशेषणम्** m.inf. the quintessence to remain (after the non-essentials have disappeared). **—thawun —थवुन् । इष्टपूर्तिसंभवः** m.inf. one's eager desire to be fulfilled.

sāra-kath सार-कथ् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), the essential fact, the pith of a matter (Rām. 30).

sār 2 सार् । आधारदण्डः f. (sg. dat. **sörᵘ सांरू,** Gr.Gr. 71), a support, post, pedestal (cf. **nama-s°,** p. 635*b*, l. 46; **nāwa-s°,** p. 666*b*, l. 24; **thapa-s°,** s.v. **thaph**); a supporting or strengthening cross-beam in a house, a rafter (cf. **thapa-sār,** a banister, s.v. **thaph**) (Gr.Gr. 71).

sara 1 सर m. testing, test, trial (El.); as adj. c.g. tested, tried (H. x, 4); cf. **saragī** and **sāran karüñᵘ,** s.v. **sāran 2.** **—gaṭshun —गछुन् । ज्ञातीभवनम्** m.inf.

to become ascertained, understood, thoroughly tested (Śiv. 631, 1589, 1891; Rām. 1067). **—khara karun** —खर करुन् । परीक्षणम् m.inf. to make close inquiry (into), to test, try (cf. **khara-sara karun**, p. 408*b*, l. 12). **—karun** —करुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to try, to test, grasp the nature of (Śiv. 162, 349, 1750, 1772, 1800; Rām. 1606; H. viii, 13; x, 2, 6, 14); to investigate, make inquiry (Rām. 1382). **—sika gatshun** —सिक गछुन् । सम्यग्ज्ञातीभवनम् m.inf. 'the testing to become stamped'; hence, to become thoroughly understood or ascertained after minute (inquiry), to be thoroughly tested. **—sika karun** —सिक करुन् । याथार्थ्यज्ञानाय प्रयतनम् m.inf. to examine minutely, investigate thoroughly, scrutinize, test.

sara 2 सर, fut. sg. 1 of **sarun**, q.v.

saráí, see **saray.**

sárⁱ 1 सं॒रि adj. c.g. flooded, inundated; (of a lake or the like) overflowing (L.V. 50). This word is obsolete at the present day, except in the following:— **sárⁱ gatshun** सं॒रि गछुन् । आप्लुतीभवनम् m.inf. to become inundated, flooded with water (H. iv, 3); (of a person) to become wet all over, flooded over with water (or other liquid), soaked from head to foot, plunged in (Śiv. 349). **—karun** —करुन् । जलादिनाप्लावनम् m.inf. to flood, cover with water; to wet (a person or thing) all over. **-nāwa** -नाव । परितो जलविप्लवः f.pl. inundation, flooding (of land, etc.). **-pěṭhⁱ sahlāb** -प्यॆठि सह्लाब्, see p. 928*a*, l. 49.

sárⁱ 2 सं॒रि adj. c.g. corrupt, decayed, decomposed, in **nīla-sárⁱ gatshun, nīla-sárⁱ karun**, p. 634*a*, ll. 9, 12, qq.v. Cf. **sorᵘ 2** and the Hindī *saṛnā*.

sárⁱ 3 सं॒रि, see **sar 2.**

sarŏ 1 सर्व (= **sarv** سرو) । ललाटभूषणविशेषः m. (pl. dat. **sarŏn** सर्वन्, Rām. 1197) a cypress (El. *sarú*; Rām. 1197; YZ. 64); (in Ksh.) a kind of jewelled gold ornament worn by young married women on the forehead. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । वृक्षविशेषः m. a cypress-tree (Gr.M.). **sarv-i-kad** सर्वि-कद् سروقد adj. c.g. cypress-like in stature, tall and graceful (Rām. 353, 520, 1494; YZ. 12, 229).

sarŏ 2 सर्व, i.q. **sarwa 2,** q.v.

sair سیر m. a walk, excursion, i.q. **söl 2,** q.v. (Śiv. 1830–1, YZ. 88). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make an excursion, wander, journey (Śiv. 1682, 1836, 1859).

saur सौर् m. the planet Saturn (K. 132).

sēr 1 सेर् । सेटकः m. a weight of about two pounds, a seer (cf. **man 3** and **manoṭᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 21, 147; YZ. 404); a weight of a seer for weighing; anything weighing a seer (cf. **phal-sēr 1,** p. 692*a*, l. 10) (W. 135; Śiv. 1862; K.Pr. 225, 256). **sēra-wād** सेर-वाद् । सेटकमानगणितः adj. c.g. weighable by seers, suitable for being weighed seer by seer.

sēr 2 सेर् । नासातो रक्तस्रुतिः f. bleeding at the nose (cf. **nas-sēr,** p. 654*b*, l. 7); cf. H. *naksīr*, a vein in the nose, bleeding at the nose, and *sirā*, a vein. **—anünᵘ** —अनंनु । रक्तप्रस्रावणम् f.inf. to cause blood to flow, to bleed, phlebotomize (not necessarily from the nose). **—yinᵘ** —यिनु । नस्तो रक्तस्रुतिः f.inf. bleeding from the nose to come on; bleeding to come on from any other orifice of the body.

sēr 3 सेर् (= سیر) adj. c.g. full, satiated, sated (with **phala-nishĕ**) (cf. **phal-sēr 2,** p. 692*a*, l. 11 and **phala-sēr,** id., l. 48) (Gr.M. *sīr*, K.Pr. 256); satisfied, contented (H. i, 3). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । संतोषाप्तिः m.inf. satisfaction or contentment to occur, to be or become satisfied (W. 135; Śiv. 1240; Rām. 174, 365). **—karun** —करुन् । संतोषणम् m.inf. to satisfy, make content, console (Śiv. 1862). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् । संतुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become content (Rām. 1561 (*—sôpanun*), 1705 (*—sapanun*)).

sēri सेरि, see **sīrᵘ** and **syūrᵘ.**

sir 1 सिर् (= سر), or **sīr 1** सीर् । रहस्यम् m. a secret (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 21, 480, 675; Rām. (*sir*) 194, 801; (*sīr*) 19, 167, 429, 1246, 1766; K.Pr. (*sir*) 2, 72); a mystery (H. ii, 4); the secret parts (of a woman) (H. xii, 7). **—bāwun** —बावुन् । रहस्यप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to divulge a secret (Rām. 133, 340, 1214, 1468, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 23). **—phaṭun** —फटुन् । रहस्योद्भेदः m.inf. a secret to be divulged. **—phāṭawun** —फाटवुन् । रहस्योद्भेदनम् m.inf. to break, reveal, another's secrets. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रहस्यानुद्घाटनम् m.inf. to keep a secret, not to divulge a secret.

sira-bôjᵘ सिर-बोजु । रहस्याश्रयः, रहस्यपात्रभूतः m. (f. **-bājĕñ** -बाज्यञ्), a sharer in a secret. **ādanaki-sīra-bôjᵘ**, a sharer of innate secrets (Rām. 213) (cf. **ādanukᵘ bôjᵘ**, p. 14*b*, l. 44). **-kath** -कथ । रहस्यकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a secret word (or direction, to be divulged at the proper time, e.g. sealed orders). **-sān** -सान् adv. secretly (K.Pr. 201, *sirah-s°*).

sir 2 सिर् (= سر), i.q. **sar 2** in **sir-āb** सिर्-आब् (= سر آب) adj. c.g. watered from the head of a stream, (of a village) a high-land (village), as distinct from a low-land (village) (**pāy-āb**, p. 812*b*, l. 25, q.v.) (L. 435). **sir-dāna** सिर्-दान (= سردانہ) m. (of a rice crop) full grains, as distinct from weak, imperfect, c· blasted grains (L. 335).

sīr 2 सीर्, see **sēr 3, sir 1, sīrᵘ 1.**

sirĕ सिर्य or **sirī** सिरी or (q.v.) **sūrĕ** सूर्य । सूर्यः m. the sun (El. *siri, siriyi*; Gr.M. *siri*; Rām. (*sirī*) 219, 1262, 1265, 1275, 1341, 1617, 1755; K.Pr. 120, *siriyih*; 201, sg. dat. *siryas*). Cf. **sūrĕ** and **sūrya.**

sir[i] सिरि, see **syur**[u].

sīr[i] सीरि, see **syūr**[u], 1 and 2.

sīr[u] 1 सीरु (also written **sīr** सीर्) । इष्टिका f. (pl. nom. **sērĕ** सेर्य, Gr.Gr. 62) a brick (for building) (cf. **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 33; **ranga-s°,** p. 837*a*, l. 24; **surki-s°,** p. 935*a*, l. 28) (El. *sír*; Gr.Gr. 15, 62; Gr.M.; L. 458; Śiv. 1033; Rām. 568). A brick may be either a baked brick (**pūc**[u] **sīr**[u]), or an unbaked brick of su[illegible] mud (**öm**[u], or **khām, sīr**[u]) (cf. **khām s°,** p. [illegible], l. 21). **—bĕhanāvūñ**[u] —ब्यहनावंञ् । संधापनम् f.inf. to lay a brick; met. to unite former enemies in friendship, to reconcile; (of disordered conditions) to set in order, make good arrangements, to appease (a quarrel), and the like. **—bĕhūñ**[u] —ब्यहंञ् । सुप्रबन्धसंभवः f.inf. a brick to be laid; met. reconciliation of former enemies to be effected; (disordered conditions) to be put in order (as ab.). **—ḍalūñ**[u] —डलंञ् । विरोधाघुद्भवः f.inf. a brick to be displaced; met. mutual enmity among relations, etc., to occur; a business to go out of order through some piece of carelessness or the like, good arrangements to become disarranged.

sērĕ-kajāba सेर्य-कजाब । इष्टिकाकूटम् m. a pile of bricks. **-kōlib** -कालिब । इष्टिकायन्त्रम् m. a brick-mould (cf. قالب). **-kōda** -कोंद । इष्टिकाभ्राष्ट्रः f. a brick-kiln. **-lūr**[u] -लरु । ऐष्टिकसद्म f. a brick house, a house built of baked bricks. **-pōr** -पोर् । इष्टिकापुरम् m. a brick story, i.e. an upper story of a house. In Kashmīr, if the lowest story of a house is built of stone, the upper stories are generally of brick. **-tūr**[u] -तूरु । इष्टिकातक्षिणी f. a bricklayer's tool, used for trimming bricks. **-syūn**[u] -च्यूनु । इष्टिकामयकुड्यम् m. a brick pillar, a pillar built of bricks.

sīr[u] 2 सीरु । अङ्गुलिप्रायाकारविवृतपिचुखण्डः f. a finger-shaped roll of clean cotton prepared for spinning into thread (Śiv. 1014); a wad of cotton for medicinal purposes (cf. **gĕv-s°,** p. 316*b*, l. 10; **phamba-s°,** p. 698*a*, l. 39; **thañi-s°,** s.v. **thañ**[i]).

sīri-tul[u] सीरि-तुलु । शलाकाविशेषः m. a stick about a span long, and as thick as the thumb, on which this cotton is wound and made ready. **-tāsa** -तास । विवृतमृदुपिचुपात्रिका m. a covered jar in which the cleaned cotton is stored for the purpose of making these rolls.

sīr[u] 3 सीरु, in **dah-sīr**[u], p. 199*a*, l. 1, q.v.

sīr[u] 4 सीरु, see **syūr**[u] 2.

sŏr 1 स्वर् । स्वरः, निनादः m. a noise, sound (esp. a musical sound) (cf. **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 26) (El. *sor*, slow music) (Śiv. 374, 394, 408, 1017, 1323, 1348, 1455, 1761, 1771, 1779, 1803, 1827, 1847); a note of the musical scale (they are seven in number) (Śiv. 1455, 1771); a vowel. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । वाद्यवादनाद्यारम्भः m.inf. to play music, make musical sounds (Śiv. 1612, with pun on meaning of **sŏr 2**).

sŏr 2 स्वर् । स्मृतिः, चेष्टा m. recollection, memory (cf. **bē-sŏr,** p. 135*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 348, 351; Rām. 1693; K. 604); thinking of, calling to mind, carefulness, watchfulness (El.); consciousness (K. 66, 413); (esp. of someone in a faint or the like) motion (of the limbs, etc.), effort, movement (as a sign of returning consciousness) (Gr.M. *bē-sŏr*, lifeless). **—ḍalun** —डलुन् । स्मृतिभ्रंशः m.inf. the memory to fail. **—dyun**[u] —दिनु । संज्ञापनम् m.inf. to remind (Śiv. 107, (with pun on meaning of **sŏr** 1) 1612). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । चेष्टासंभवः m.inf. (of someone in a faint or the like) movements of the limbs to occur, signs of returning consciousness to appear. **—karun** —करुन् । चेष्टनम् m.inf. to make movements, to show signs of returning consciousness; to show watchfulness, be careful (K.Pr. 77, *sur*); to think (El.). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्मृतिस्थितिः, चेष्टामात्रावशेषः m.inf. memory to remain, memory to be borne in mind; consciousness to remain (in a person), consciousness to exist (K. 69, 511); (of a fainting person) nothing but movements of the limbs to remain (K. 263). **—sŏr gatshun** —स्वर् गछुन् । चेष्टासमुद्भवः m.inf. involuntary movements (in a senseless person) to occur. **—sŏr karun** —स्वर् करुन् । यथोत्तरचेष्टाप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. (after a faint) to begin a succession of involuntary movements. **—thawun** —थवुन् । समाधानतयावेक्षा m.inf. to keep memory, to bear (something) in mind, to watch carefully.

sŏra-bod[u] स्वर-बंडु । विशिष्टस्मृतिगुणः adj. (f. **-būd**[u] -बंडू), one who has a good memory, mindful. **-dol**[u] -डलु । विगतस्मृति, विगतचेष्टः adj. (f. **-düj**[u] -डंजू), one who has lost his memory; one whose power of movement has been lost. **—ḍalun** —डलुन् । नष्टस्मृतिकी-(चेष्टी-)भवनम् m.inf. to lose one's memory; to lose power of motion. **—phērun** —फेरुन् । स्मृतौ (चेष्टने) प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to begin to remember; to begin to show signs of motion (K. 659). **—phirun** —फिरुन् । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause (a heedless or forgetful person) to remember and bear in mind, to remind (Śiv. 1750; cf. *sŏr ph°*, Śiv. 1612). **—phirawun** —फिरवुन् । स्मृत्युन्मुखीकरणम् m.inf. to recall (a person) to memory, to cause to remember; to rouse a senseless person. **-rost**[u] -रंस्तु । निश्चेष्टः adj.

(f. **-rüṭh^{ü}** **-र्छू**), devoid of memory, forgetful, forgetting (Śiv. 335); motionless (in a swoon). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** स्मृत्यनुष्ठानम् m.inf. to bear firmly in the memory, to continue remembering (Śiv. 1689, 1803); to remain firm in consciousness. **—yun^{u} —यिनु ।** चेष्टनम् m.inf. to come into memory, to remember (intr.) (K. 461, 744); to come to oneself, to return to consciousness.

sŏras pyon^{u} **स्वरस् प्योनु ।** समाहितीभवनम् m.inf. to come into remembering, to become composed, collected, calm (Śiv. 1170).

sŏr 3 **खर्**, i.q. **sur 1**, q.v.

sŏr 4 **खर्** m. collyrium; met. a fine powder (Śiv. 1731). Cf. **sŏrma**.

sōr 1 **सोर् ।** वराहः m. (f. **sūriñ** **सूरिञ्**, q.v.), a male pig, a hog (cf. **dyāra-sōr,** a money-pig, a miser, p. 270*b*, l. 47; **sŏrbān-sōr,** p. 933*a*, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203, 227, 236).

sōra-buth^{u} **सोर-बुथु ।** धृष्टमुखः m. pig-faced, having a face like that of a pig; impudent-faced, brazen-faced, bold-faced. **-buthör^{u}** **-बुथॉरु ।** निर्भयनिर्लज्जमुखम् f. a face like that of a pig; impudence, brazen-facedness. **-ṭsam** **-त्सम् ।** वाराहचर्म f. pigskin, pig leather; met. a man's skin which is rough and hard. **-ṭsom^{u}** **-त्समु ।** वाराहचर्ममयः, वराहतुल्यचर्मा adj. (f. **-ṭsüm^{ü}** **-त्सॖमू**), made of pigskin; having skin like that of a pig.

sōr 2 **सोर् ।** सुदृढाश्मप्राकारः f. (sg. dat. **sūr^{ü}** **सूरू**), a strong wall built of blocks of stone, a stone-wall; a river-wall, sea-wall, pier-wall.

sōra-lāday **सोर-लादय् ।** भित्तिविशेषनिर्माणकर्म, तन्निर्मितिवेतनम् f. the act, or work, of building such a wall; wages for building such a wall.

sūr^{ü}-kün^{ü} 1 **सूरू-कॖनू** (for **2** and **3**, see **sūr^{i}**) । शिलाविशेषः f. a large block of stone, used in numbers for strengthening and reinforcing the base of a river-wall to protect it from the violence of the strong current. **-pĕth thawun** **-प्यठ् थवुन् ।** अपहृत्य पलायनम् m.inf. to carry off and disappear, to run away with (stolen property or the like).

sŏr^{u} **स्वरु ।** सस्मृतिः adj. (f. **sŏr^{ü}** **स्वरू**), one who has a good memory, remembering.

sor^{u} 1 **सरु** m. in **sår^{i}-phol^{u}** **सरि-फलु** m. a mustard seed; (as an example of minuteness) (L.V. 47).

sor^{u} 2 **सरु** adj. said to mean 'absorbed', 'vanished'. Noted only as a supposititious original of the word **sål^{i}-alam,** p. 24*b*, l. 27. Possibly connected with **sår^{i} 2**, q.v.

sôr^{u} 1 **सोड् ।** सारः adj. (f. **sör^{ü} 1** **सॉरू**), essential, that which is the essence (of anything or quality); (in Ksh.) indestructible, imperishable, everlasting, permanent (Śiv. 189, 738, 1582, 1644); trustworthy (El.); all, the whole (in this sense generally used at the present day with emph. *y*, Gr.Gr. 92; see bel.) (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.; without emph. *y*, we have in sg. (for pl. see bel.) Śiv. 32, 414, 913, 934, 1154; Rām. 7, 276, 282, 515, 587, 642, 717, 1098, 1136, 1381, 1573, 1603, 1682, 1761; K. 14, 56, 84–5, 91, 100, 162, 263, 268, 329, 447, 467, 500, 584, 586, 627, 762, 815, 817, 1102; YZ. 177. With emph *y*, see bel.). **—nērun 1 —नेरुन् ।** ध्रुवतया क्षित्युपगमनम् m.inf. to attain to a condition of indestructibility, to turn out (to be) permanent. **—nērun 2 —नेरुन् ।** अक्षयतया संभवन् adj. (f. **—nērün^{ü}** **—नेरॖनू**), one who, or that which, attains a condition of permanence.

sāri ranga **सारि रंग** adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 154).

sör^{i} **सॉरि ।** सर्वे m.pl. (f. **sārĕ** **सार्य**), all, every (when employed with emph. *y*, see bel.) (L. 458, *soré*; Śiv. 25, 127, 924, 981, 1221, 1500, 1509; Rām. 8, 141, 194, 667, 692, 751, 857, 916, 1003, 1085, 1108*c*, 1595, 1641, 1690).

sāriy pōth^{i} **सारिय् पॊठि** adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 153).

sôruy **सोरुय् ।** सर्व एव adj. (for pl. see **söriy** bel.; sg. dat. **sörisᵘy** **सॉरिसुय्**, sometimes written **sörisay** **सॉरिसय्**; f.sg. **sör^{ü}y** **सॉरूय्**, abl. **sāriy** **सारिय**), all, the whole, quite the whole, the entire (cf. **sôruy kāh,** etc., p. 390*a*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 92, 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 42–8, 84, 95; Śiv. (*sôruy*) 42, 117, 207, 363, 369, 419, 588, 636, 641, 677, etc.; (*sörisay*), 284, 1153; (*sör^{ü}y*), 769; (*sāriy*) (*f.*), 1240; Rām. (*sôruy*) 56, 60, 162, 172, 177, 182, 313, 429, 514, 516, 594, 597, 653, etc.; (*sör^{i}say*) 156, 320, 556, 737, 739, 844, 981, 1013, 1234, 1442; (*sör^{ü}y*) 178, 442, 571, 595, 994, 1703; K. (*sôruy*) 128, 469, 1150, etc.; (*sāriy*) 5–6, etc.; (*söris^{u}y*) 100; (*sör^{ü}y*) 560, 570, 839, etc.; YZ. (*sôruy*) 99, 236; H. (*sôruy*) iii, 1; v. 7, 9; xi, 9, 20; xii, 19).

söriy **सॉरिय्** (sometimes written **sörī** **सॉरी**) । सर्वे एव m.pl. (dat. **sārĕn^{u}y** **सार्यनुय्**, sometimes written **sārĕnay** **सार्यनय्**, **sārĕniy** **सार्यनिय्**, or **sārĕn^{i}** **सार्यनि**; ag. abl. **sārĕv^{u}y** **सार्यवुय्**, sometimes written **sārivay** **सारिवय्**; f. **sārĕy** **सार्यय्**), all, every (Gr.Gr. 92; Śiv. (*söriy*) 193, 195, 213, 224, 235, 285, etc.; (*sörī*) 720, 733, 1047, 1511, 1532; (*sārĕn^{u}y*) 162, 170; (*sārĕniy*) 202, 1170; (*sārĕy*) 1861; Rām. (*söriy*) 2, 4, 68, 142, 207, 399, 615, etc.; (*sörī*) 972; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 465, 1228, 1463; (*sārĕniy*) 579, 835, 1359, 1476, 1492; (*sārĕv^{u}y*), 142; (*sārĕy*) 307; K. (*söriy*) 40, 85, 182, 235, 340, 418, 633, etc.; (*sārĕn^{u}y*) 513, etc.; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 304, 706, etc.; (*sārĕv^{u}y*) 566; (*sārĕy*) 98, 238, 299, etc.

H. (*sŏriy*) iii, 4; v, 9; vi, 16; YZ (*sŏrī*) 173, 189; (*sarĕnay*) 26);

all people, everybody (Śiv. (*sŏriy*) 65, 206, 360, 385, 507, etc.; (*sŏrī*) 622, 624, 783, 1507, 1523, 1890; (*sārĕn^{ü}y*) 123; (*sārĕnay*) 41, 89, 99; (*sārĕniy*) 8, 74, 212, 443, 839, 1225, 1235, 1239, 1335; (*sārivay*) 843, 1508; Rām. (*sŏriy*) 2, 53, 127, 204, 341, 404, 722, etc.; (*sŏrī*) 137; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 586, 998, 1112, 1243–4, 1311, 1751, 1762; (*sārĕniy*) 92, 815, 985, 1278; (*sārĕniy-hond^{u}*) 63; (*sārĕv^{ü}y*) 90, 796, 1108*c*; K. (*sŏriy*) 108, 173, 236, 415, 1151, etc.; (*sārĕn^{ü}y*) 99, 402, 404, 407, 466, etc.; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 467, 706, etc.; (*sārĕv^{ü}y*) 266, 292, 369, 534, 561, 701, 750; (*sārĕy*) 301, 511, 765, etc.; K.Pr. (*sári* for *sŏriy*) 150).

sāryuk^{u} सारिकु or **sāryukuy** सारिकुय् । सर्वसंबन्धी gen. (**sāric^{ü}** सारिचू or **sāric^{ü}y** सारिचूय्), of, or belonging to, the whole or everything. (Without emph. *y*) (Śiv. 729 (f.); Rām. 1756); (with emph. *y*) (Śiv. 911; Rām. 126, 815, 1136, 1387, 1757; K. 6, 1100).

sôr^{u} 2 सोरु (f. **sör^{ü} 2** सांरू), 1 p.p. of **sārun**, q.v., used —°, collected, brought together by degrees from one place to another, transported in instalments (cf. **aḍ-s°**, p. 10*b*, l. 10, and **aḍa-s°**, p. 11*b*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 200).

sör^{ü} 3 सांरू । क्रमसमुच्चयः, संचहरणम् m. gradual transportation from one place to another, accumulation of something (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 27; **athi-s°**, p. 66*a*, l. 15; **bör^{ü}-s°**, p. 118*b*, l. 27; **dajĕ-s°**, p. 203*a*, l. 45; **dàl^{i}-s°**, p. 211*b*, l. 48; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 13; **dāñĕ-s°**, p. 231*a*, l. 4; **khal-s°**, p. 397*a*, l. 4; **lada-s°**, p. 508*b*, l. 4; **laṭa-s°**, p. 537*a*, l. 18; **màṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 603*a*, l. 11; **nàṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 660*a*, l. 3; **nāwa-s°**, p. 666*b*, l. 26; **phal-s°**, p. 692*a*, l. 14; **phàl^{i}-s°**, p. 694*b*, l. 17; **phŏṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 715*b*, l. 21; **pajĕ-s°**, p. 724*a*, l. 11; **pàl^{i}-s°**, p. 730*a*, l. 32; **pã-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 13; **pot^{u}-s°**, p. 788*a*, l. 3; **piṭh^{i}-s°**, p. 818*b*, l. 29; **thapa-s°**, s.v. **thaph**; **tal-s°** and **tàl^{i}-s°**, s.v. **tal 1**); the being accumulated, being amassed or collected (cf. **aḍ-sārĕ-maḍ-sārĕ**, p. 10*b*, l. 13; **gagar-s°**, p. 28*a*, l. 5; **khaṭa-s°**, p. 421*a*, l. 28; **lāka-s°**, p. 517*b*, l. 48).

sör^{ü} 4 सांरू । स्पर्शः, स्पर्शेन परीक्षणम् f. touching, feeling (with the hand or the like) (cf. **nama-s°**, p. 635*b*, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 122); testing by touch or by feeling (cf. **àn^{i}-s°**, p. 30, l. 38; **lata-s°**, p. 537*a*, l. 4); met. testing secretly, putting to a private test.

sör^{ü} 5 सांरू, see **sār 2.**

sur 1 सुर् or (Śiv.) **sŏr 3** स्वर् m. a god (Śiv. 859). **sura-guru** सुर-गुरु m. the preceptor of the gods, (in Skt.) Bṛhaspati; the chief of the gods; hence, **sura-guru-nāth**, the lord of the chief of the gods, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 5, 65).

sur 2 सुर् in **sur-chŏ̃ch** सुर्-छ्वॅंछ् f. a certain fruit-bearing bramble, *Rubus lasiocarpus* (L. 73, *sur chánch*). Cf. **suru krilu**, p. 933*a*, l. 26.

sūr 1 सूर् । भस्म m. (pl. ḍat. **sūran** सूरन्, Gr.Gr. 51), ashes (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 13*b*, l. 5; **brana-s°**, p. 124*a*, l. 33; **daba-s°**, p. 181*b*, l. 26; **ṭŏka-s°**, s.v. **ṭŏkh**) (Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 319, 326, 815, 875, 878, 893, 900, 932, 1063, 1287, 1292, 1608, 1685, 1778; Rām. 47, 457, 554, 682, 740, 767, 978, 1081, 1113, 1234, 1263, 1597; H. v, 9; xii, 23; YZ. 234–5; K.Pr. 64, 207); powder, dust (Rām. 933; K. 111, 441; H. vii, 13; K.Pr. 207); hoar-frost (El.; L. 460, *sur*; Śiv. 325, 334, 1208). **—sās** —सास् । भस्मसमुदायः m. a heap of ashes (e.g. such as is left after a conflagration) (Śiv. 818 (*sūra-s°*), 833 (id.), (1355 *sūr-s°*); K.Pr. 262 (*na sūr na sās*)). **-zamīn** -ज़मीन् f. a kind of soil, dark in colour (L. 320, *surhzamin*).

sūra-dag सूर-दग् f. (El. m.) dew (El., Gr.M.); the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26; cf. p. 193*a*, l. 37). **-k°t^{u}** -कॊतु । भस्मार्द्रः adj. (f. **-k^{ü}ts^{ü}** -कॊछू), 'wet with ashes', i.e. smeared all over with ashes. **-lŏbur** -ल्वबुर् । भस्मगोलकः m. a lump of the ashes of dried cowdung. **-manan** -मनन् । भस्मपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-manüñ^{ü}** -मनंञू), a boatman's brazier full of ashes (see **manan**). **-mot^{u}** -मंतु । भस्मपरिशीलनः adj. (f. **-müts^{ü}** -मंछू), 'ashes-mad', one who is in the constant habit of smearing the body with ashes (Śiv. 88, 114, 154, 270, 370 (*sūray-m°*), 579, 1292, 1564, 1608, 1610; Rām. 1602). **-mĕ̆ts^{ü}** -म्यंछू । मृद्विशेषः f. 'ashes-earth', a kind of earth, white like ashes, used for rubbing on the body (Śiv. 353). **-phol^{u}** -फॊलु । भस्मसमूहः m. a heap of ashes (such as is left by a burnt-out fire). **-sās** -सास्, see **sūr-sās**, ab. **-ṭās** -टास् । अत्यन्ताभावः m. the crash of (falling) ashes, i.e. hardly any sound at all; hence, met. entire disappearance, as in the phrase **tath drāv na sūra-ṭās** (on its disappearance or destruction), there was not even the crash of its ashes.

sūr 2 सूर्, سور m. joy, pleasure (noted only in YZ. 494, 547).

surai सुरै, see **suray.**

sūrĕ सूर्य or (q.v.) **sirĕ** सिर्य । सूर्यः m. the sun (Gr.M.; Śiv. 98, 126, 157, 166, 198, 203, 336, 346, 347, 523, 619, 904, 936, 1066, 1068, 1126, 1155, 1650, 1703, etc.; Rām. 74, 144, 401, 418, 530, 532, 557–8, 679, 1002, 1013, 1056, 1108*e*, 1257, 1264, 1278, 1372, 1449–51;

K. 49, 55, 312 (sg. gen. *sūryunᵘ*), 449, 555, 670 (sg. gen. *sūrĕ-sondᵘ*), 671, 703, 741, 881, 983); cf. **sirĕ** or **sirī**. —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. the sun to rise (Rām. 259, 431, 884, 1121). -**kōṭh** -कॉँठ । सूर्यकान्तः (sg. dat. -**kōṭas** -कॉँटस्), the sun-stone, sun-crystal; a circular piece of crystal used to represent the sun in worship. -**prakāsh** -प्रकाश् m. the light of the sun, sunshine (Rām. 1524, 1764; cf. 59, 295, 1636). -**rūph** -रूफ् m. (sg. dat. -**rūpas** -रूपस्), a sun-like form, an appearance glorious as the sun (Rām. 285); one who has a form like the sun (Rām. 1121, 1771). —**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. the sun to set (Rām. 400).

suri (W. 141), see **sārun 1.**

sūrⁱ सूरि, or **sūrᵘ 2** सूरु (for **1**, see **sōr 2**; for **3**, see **sūrᵘ**) । धाम्रामवर्णः adj. c.g. ash-coloured, light black, darkish grey. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । भस्मीभवनम् m.inf. to become ash-coloured, to be reduced (or burnt) to ashes. —**karun** —करुन् । भस्मावस्थापादनम् m.inf. to reduce to ashes.

sūrᵘ-konᵘ सूरु-कंनु । ईषच्छ्यामकपिलः adj. (f. **sūrᵘ-künᵘ 2** सूरु-कंनू, for **1**, see p. 931*a*, l. 34; for **3**, see the next), darkish brown, rather dark tawny. **sūrᵘ künᵘ 3** सूरु कंनू । शिलाविशेषः f. a certain dark-coloured stone used for erecting important buildings, such as temples or the like.

suru in **suru krilu** (? spelling and gend.) a certain medicinal herb, *Rubus sp.*, used as a remedy for dropsy (L. 76). Cf. **sur-chŏch**, p. 982*b*, l. 4.

sūrᵘ सूरु (f. **sūrᵘ 3** सूरू), 1 p.p. of **sōrun**, q.v. used —°, exhausted, used up, spent (cf. **ada-s°**, p. 13*b*, l. 5).

sūrᵘ सूरू, see **sōr 2**, and **sūrⁱ**; also f. of **sūrᵘ**, qq.v.

sŏrbān स्वर्बान् m. the Ksh. form of the Skt. *Svarbhānu*, a N. of Rāhu (see **Rāh 2**), the demon of eclipse. **sŏrbān sōr** स्वर्बान् सोर् । गूढचित्तः m. 'a Sŏrbān pig', a gruff fellow who keeps himself to himself and refuses to answer questions.

sarbangⁱ सर्वंगि । अवधूतभिक्षुः m. a class of Hindū religious mendicants, who do not accept the Hindū ideas of caste, pollution, etc. (the *sarbhangīs* of India; they have a reputation for vehement shamelessness).

srŏdᵘ स्रुदु or (q.v.) **sryodᵘ** स्र्यदु । साधारणः adj. (f. **srŏzᵘ** स्रूजू), common (to two or more), joint (cf. **man-sr°**, p. 572*a*, l. 23); cf. **sryodᵘ**. —**bōzun** —बोजुन् । साधारणताविचारणम् m.inf. to consider in common, (of a number of people) to be unanimous.

srŏdi bĕhun स्रुदि ब्यहुन् । साधारणेनासनम् m.inf. to sit in commonalty, (of a number of people with distinct occupations) to occupy a joint locality or place of business for mutual convenience or profit. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । साधारणेन स्थितिः m.inf. to abide in common, (of a number of persons) to dwell in commonalty or partnership; (of a number of people of the same trade) to dwell or work in the same locality. —**thawun** —थवुन् । साधारणेन योजनम् m.inf. to put into commonalty, to put things together for joint use, to put into partnership for mutual profit.

srŏdyukᵘ स्रुद्युकु । साधारणवृत्तिकः gen. (f. **srŏdicᵘ** स्रुदिचू), of, or belonging to, commonalty (e.g. property in common, or a shareholder).

sarda सर्द, i.q. **sardī**, q.v. (H. i, 11).

sardī सर्दी سردي f. cold, coldness, chilliness, rawness (Śiv. 348; Rām. 1005, 1267).

sarūd सरूद سرود m. singing, chanting (cf. **sāza-s°**, s.v. **sāz**).

srŏdil स्रुदिल् or **srŏdⁱlözᵘ** स्रुदिलाजू । साधारणवृत्तिः f. commonalty, the condition of being joint property or the like.

sardun सर्दुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sardyōv** सर्द्यॊव्), to become cold, to become chilly, to feel cold (Rām. 1005).

sīrdan सीर्दन् adj. c.g. enough, sufficient (K.Pr. 201). Cf. **sēr 3.**

srŏdⁱnār स्रुदिनार् । साधारण्यम् m. sharing, participation, coparcenary, property held in common, community of interests.

srēdĕr स्रेदर् । साधारण्यम् m. community, joint interest.

srŏdĕr स्रुदर् । सामान्याधिकारिता m. common property, joint possession.

sardara सर्दर (=سردر) । गृहद्वारविशेषः m. the lintel of a door.

sardār सरदार् سردار m. a head man, head, chief, commander (Śiv. 2, 36; K.Pr. 136, 187).

sardōri सरदारी سرداري f. headship, chiefship, lordship, supremacy, domination, sway, rule, government (Śiv. 632).

sarᵃf صرف, see **sarᵃph 2.**

saraf, saruf, see **sarᵃph 1.**

sarāf صراف, see **sarāph.**

sirf सिर्फ् صرف adv. purely, merely, only, solely, exclusively (Gr.M.).

sarafĕn, see **sarⁱpin.**

srag स्रग् in the following:— **srag-alag** स्रग्-अलग् । आदरानादरचर्या m. inconsistent behaviour, sometimes respectful and sometimes the reverse, occasional failure in courtesy (a phrase used in apologies for accidental discourtesy).

srŏgᵘ स्रुगु or (q.v.) **sŏgᵘ** सुगु । सुमूल्यः adj. (f. **srŏjᵘ** स्रुजू or **srŏjⁱ** स्रुजि), cheap, costing a low price (El. *srug*, *srang*; Gr.Gr. 30, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1284, 1290; K.Pr. 204 *srug*).

srŏgi bāzara स्रुगि बाज़र । सुमूल्येन adv. at a low

price, cheaply. **—drögi —द्रुगि ।** अल्पेन वहुना वा मूल्येन adv. cheaply or dearly, (e.g. in **srögi drögi gaṭshi hyon^u**, it must be got at any price, whether cheap or dear). **—mŏluk^u —म्वलुकु ।** सुमूल्यकः adj. (f. **—mŏlüc^ü** —म्वलंचू), cheap, low-priced.

saragī सरगी f. testing, trying, investigation (H. viii, 7, 8, 10; x, 7); experimenting (El.); temptation (El.). Cf. **sara 1.**

sŏrg or **swarg** स्वर्ग् । स्वर्गलोकः m. heaven, Indra's paradise (El. *sorag*, paradise, *súrug*, heaven; Gr.M.; L.V. 62; Śiv. 419, 646, 1132, 1539; Rām. 571, 1167, 1567; K. 1124; K.Pr. 233, *surug*); met. (in this world) a delightful place, a heaven upon earth (K. 1005, *sŏrgāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

sŏrga-būn^ü स्वर्ग-बूनू । विततवंशादि जननी f. (sg. dat. **-bōnĕ** -बोन्य), 'a plane-tree of heaven' (very shady and pleasant); hence, a woman who in her lifetime sees many children and grandchildren; a woman who (as a plane-tree gives shade) supports numerous dependents in happiness and comfort, a Lady Bountiful. **-dwār** -द्वार् m. the gateway of heaven (Śiv. 972, 1074; Rām. 1072); meton. i.q. **sŏrg**, heaven and all that it contains (Śiv. 64, 1154); a heaven upon earth, a delightful place (Rām. 597). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. Indra's paradise (Rām. 342; K. 300, 770, 773). **-wās** -वास् m. an inhabitant of heaven, a celestial being, a god (Rām. 1599). **-wŏsi** -वांसी m. one who lives in heaven, one whose soul is in heaven; (politely) one who is dead, deceased (Rām. 507). **-woth^u** -वंथु । स्वर्गादवतीर्ण इव adj. (f. **-wüṭh^ü** -वंठू), one who descended from heaven (cf. **wasun**); hence, met. an angel, one of angelic beauty or character. **-zyūn^u** -ज़्यूनु । जितस्वर्गः adj. (f. **-zīn^ü** -ज़ीनू), one who has conquered heaven, one who, by his virtuous conduct, has earned a title to an abode in heaven after his death.

sŏrguk^u स्वर्गुकु । स्वर्गसंबन्धी gen. (f. **sŏrgüc^ü** स्वर्गंचू), of, or belonging to, heaven (Rām. 519, 651, 1072, 1212, 1234).

sŏrgī स्वर्गी । स्वर्गवास्तव्यः adj. c.g. an inhabitant of heaven, a person who, owing to virtuous conduct, attains to heaven.

sōragī सोरगी । असमीक्ष्यकारिता f. inconsiderateness, the habit of acting without due deliberation (esp. when marked by ill-timed anger, troubling others, mischievous interference, or the like).

surgauc (? **sur-goc^u** सुर-गंचु), m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El. cf. **gurāca, kharmach, kandiāra,** and **pakōnī**).

srugāl सृगाल् m. a jackal (L.V. 47).

srŏgun स्वगुन or (q.v.) **sŏgun** स्वगुन । सुमूल्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **srŏgyōv** स्वग्योव्), to become cheap, to fall in price. **srŏgyō-mot^u** स्वग्यो-मंतु । सुमूल्यीभूतः perf. part. (f. **srŏgyē-müṭs^ü** स्वग्ये-मंचू), fallen in price.

srŏg^{a}ñār स्वग्ञार् or (q.v.) **sŏg^{a}ñār** स्वग्ञार् । सुमूल्यता m. general cheapness (esp. of food) (esp. when due to favourable weather, etc.).

sŏrgāpŏr स्वर्गाप्वर् m. (K. 771) or **sŏrgāpurī** स्वर्गापुरी f. (Śiv. 197) । स्वर्गलोकः heaven, Indra's paradise (Śiv. and K., as ab.); met. a heaven upon earth, a delightful place.

sŏrgāpūrī स्वर्गापूरी । स्वर्गलोकभवः adj. c.g. produced or instituted in heaven; met. delightful or charming as if produced in heaven.

srŏg^{a}run स्वग्रुन् or (q.v.) **sŏj^{a}run** स्वज्रुन्, i.q. **srŏg^{a}rāwun**, q.v. (1 p.p. **srŏg^{o}r^u** स्वग्रु).

srŏg^{a}rāwun स्वग्रावुन् or (q.v.) **sŏg^{a}rāwun** स्वग्रावुन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **srŏg^{a}rôw^u** स्वग्रोवु), to make (something dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something); to fix a fair price (after bargaining); to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage; cf. **sŏj^{a}rāwun** and **srŏg^{a}run. srŏg^{a}rôw^u-mot^u** स्वग्रोवु-मंतु । सुमूल्यीकृतः perf. part. (f. **srŏj^{a}röv^ü-müṭs^ü** स्वज्रांवू-मंचू), made cheap; made of small account.

srŏgawun^u स्वगवुनु । सुमूल्यमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f. **srŏgavün^ü** स्वगवंनू), that which is (gradually) becoming cheap, becoming cheaper and cheaper.

srah स्रह or **srēh** स्रयह । स्नेहः, क्लेदः, आर्द्रता m. affection, love, tenderness (El. *sré*; Gr.Gr. 147; Śiv. (*srah*) 1758, 1843; (*srĕh*) 1033, 1112, 1688; K. (*srĕh*) 157, 266, 409, 743; K.Pr. (*srĕh*) 99); moistness, dampness, (Śiv. 1610 (*srah*); H. viii, 7 (*srĕh*); K.Pr. (*srĕh*) 17 187); cf. **s^{a}nih. —barun —बरुन् ।** स्नेहसमाचरणम्, प्रेमाचरणम् m. to practise loving, to show affection, to be in love with (K. 462). स्नेहोद्भवः, आर्द्रतोद्भवः m.inf. love to be born, to come into existence; moisture to occur, dampness to be experienced. **—gaṭshun —गछुन् ।** ... **—karun —करुन् ।** सार्द्रतोद्भावनम् (उद्भवश्च) m.inf. to moisten, make humid; moisture or humidity to occur. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** आर्द्रतावशेषः m.inf. moisture to remain, (of something being dried) a little moisture to remain.

sraha-borut^u स्रह-बंरतु । स्नेहभरितः adj. (f. **-bar^{ü}ṭs^ü** -बर्चू), full of love, very loving (Śiv. 1806), lovable, adorable, attractive, seductive. **-vyot^u** -व्यंतु । आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. **-vĕṭs^ü** -व्यंचू), moist, damp, (after a course of drying) still moist.

sarhad सर्‌हद سرحد f. a boundary, frontier, border.

srēhadār स्रयहदार् । सार्द्रः adj. c.g. moist, damp.

srahul^u स्रहुलु or **srēhul^u** स्रयहुलु or **srihyul^u** स्रिह्युलु । स्नेहोपेतः, आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. **sra(ĕ)h^{ü}j^ü** स्र(स्रय)हंजू),

loving, full of love, affectionate, of a loving disposition (Gr.Gr. 147); causing love, arousing affection, attractive, captivating; moist, damp (El. *sirhúl*, Gr.M.).

sŏrahāl स्वरहाल् or (q.v.) **sŏlhār** स्वल्हार् । महानसः f. (sg. dat. **sŏrahöj^ü** स्वरहांजू), a kitchen, a cookhouse. See **sŏlhār** (? another form of the same word).

srŏj^i स्वृंजि, **srŏj^ü** स्वृंजू, see **srŏg^u**.

sirāj सिराज् (El.) (= سراج), m. a saddler.

sŏrāj स्वराज् m. one's own kingdom, one's own glory (Rām. 77).

srŏjĕr स्वृज्यर् or (q.v.) **sŏjĕr** स्वज्यर् । सुमूल्यता m. cheapness, low price (Gr.Gr. 30, 140). **srŏjĕruk^u** स्वृज्यरुकु । सुमूल्यकालक्रीतः gen. (f. **srŏjĕrüc^ü** स्वृज्यरंचू), of, or belonging to, cheapness; hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

srŏj^aran स्वृज़रन् or (q.v.) **sŏj^iran** स्वंजिरन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **srŏj^arün^ü** स्वृज़्रंनू), making cheap, bringing down the price (of something dear).

srŏj^aröv^ü-müt^ü स्वृज़रांवू-मंचू, see **srŏg^arôw^u-mot^u**, s.v. **srŏg^arāwun**.

sirka, see **sirkha**.

surk^i सुर्कि (= سرخی) । इष्टिकाचोदः f. brickdust, pounded bricks (mixed with lime and water to form a wall-plaster). It is said to be made of half-burnt bricks.

surki-phol^u सुर्कि-फलु । इष्टिकाचोदसमुदायः m. a quantity of brickdust. **-sīr^ü** -सीरू । चोदोपयोगीष्टिका f. a brick suitable for pounding into brickdust.

sirkha सिर्ख (= سرکه) । अम्लरसविशेषः m. vinegar (El. *sirka*). **-ṭang** -टंग् m. a kind of pear (L. 350, *sirkatang*).

surkh सुर्ख سرخ adj. c.g. red. **surkh bād** सुर्ख बाद् (= سرخ باده) । रोगविशेषः m. erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

surkhī سرخی, see **surk^i**.

sūrākh सूराख् سوراخ m. (sg. dat. **sūrākhas** सूराखस), a hole, opening, orifice (Rām. 269, 716); a perforation; a perforated wound (in the body), a wound (Rām. 1235, 1251).

sarkār सर्कार् سرکار m. a chief, master, lord (Śiv. 10, 1798); the government of a country (Gr.M., Śiv. 1798).

srōl स्रोल् m. (El.), see **sawölī** (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Alnus nitida*).

saral सरल् । सुगमः adj. c.g. simple, easy (of a road, task, or the like); plain, intelligible (of a book, or the like).

sarul (L. 79), see **srōl**.

sŏrma स्वर्म- سرمه । अञ्जनम् m. powdered antimony or lead-ore; collyrium for the eyes (made of the ab.) (YZ. 261; K.Pr. (*surmah*) 2, 95, (*sarmah*) 153); fine powder, dust (Rām. 500); a disease of wheat, which turns the grain into a black powder with an offensive smell (L. 342); cf. **sŏr 4.** —**karun** —करुन् । आहत्यातिसूक्ष्मीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to an unpalpable powder (like collyrium). **-shründ^ü** -श्रुंडू । अञ्जनसमुद्गकः f. (sg. dat. **-shranjĕ** -श्रंज्य), a small box for holding collyrium (usually egg-shaped and made of crystal, silver, or the like). **-sründ^ü** -स्रुंडू । अञ्जनोपधानिका f. (sg. dat. **-sranjĕ** -स्रंज्य), id. —**t^üj^ü** —तंजू । अञ्जनशलाका f. a needle for applying collyrium. **-t^al** -तल् । अञ्जनतूलिका f., id. **-t^al dālün^ü** -तल् डालंनू । अञ्जनयोजनम् f.inf. to apply collyrium to the eye with such a needle.

sŏrmal स्वर्मल् । ईषच्छ्याममुखी f. a woman whose eyes are coloured with collyrium; a woman whose face is of a darkish grey colour (looked upon as a beauty).

sŏrmāl^i स्वर्मालि । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of collyrium, darkish grey.

sar-māṭha सर्-माँठ । ठकारः m. the name, used in schools, of the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī *tha* ठ. Cf. **ar-māṭa**.

sarmāyĕ सर्माय سرمایه । संचयः m. principal sum, capital, stock-in-trade; funds, assets, means, resources. —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । संचितीभवनम् m.inf. savings to be made (after expenditure). —**karun** —करुन् । संचयनम् m.inf. to save up. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संचयात्मनावशिष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be saved up (after expenditure), to remain over and above. —**thawun** —थवुन् । संचयेन पालनम् m.inf. to keep savings, to save up.

sŏrmöy^i स्वर्मांयि (= سرمئی) । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of collyrium, greyish.

sran स्रन् । खेदः f. (sg. dat. **srün^ü** स्रंनू), sweat, perspiration (cf. **srôn^u**).

srān स्रान् । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (El. *srán*, adj. clean; H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7; YZ. 162, 537); ceremonial bathing. Cf. **shrān, snān.**

srāna-gor^u स्रान-गरु । स्नपनकर्मा m. (f. **-gür^ü** -गंरू), a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man. **-püṭ^ü** -पंटू । मृतस्नानपट्टिका f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing, as ab. **-paṭh** -पठ् । कौपीनम् m. (sg. dat. **paṭas** पटस), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress, a loin-cloth (K.Pr. 91).

srôn^u स्रोनु or (q.v.) **shrôn^u** श्रोनु । सार्द्रः adj. (f. **srön^ü** स्रांनू), wet, moist; succulent, not dry, green, juicy; (of a story or the like) soft, tender. Cf. **sāñĕr, srāñĕr,** and **shrôn^u**.

sāran 1 सारन् । संभृतिः, समुच्चयः f. (sg. dat. **sārün**ᵘ सारंजू), collection, bringing by instalments from one place to another, transporting and heaping up (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house); the being collected, being piled up. **-bāna** -बान । संभरणोपकरणम् m. a vessel for transporting (e.g. a sack or the like) and piling in another place.

sāran 2 सारन् । स्पर्शः, गणितशास्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. as in **sāran 1**), touching, feeling (e.g. something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is); testing (by questioning or the like) a person's secret intentions; a certain kind of treatise for expediting astronomical calculations. **—karün**ᵘ —करंजू । अभिप्रायपरीक्षणम् f.inf. to test another's hidden intentions (as if by touching or feeling) (cf. **sara**).

sarŏn सर्वन्, see **sarŏ 1.**

sarun सरुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sor**ᵘ सरु), to remember, keep in remembrance, bear in mind (L.V. 50; H. xi, 14); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (Gr.Gr. 9, Rām. 1509); cf. **sŏrun. sor**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ संरु-मंतु । स्मृतिविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **sür**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ संरू-मंचू), remembered.

sārun 1 सारुन् । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sôr**ᵘ सोरु), to transport (gradually) from one place and to collect in another (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house) (cf. **atha s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 30; **kranjali pôn**ᵘ **s°**, p. 474*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 341; Rām. 233; H. ix, 9; xi, 6, 10); to collect, heap, pile up, accumulate (cf. **dēr s°**, p. 236*b*, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 23; W. 141, *suri*, he will receive, is perhaps incorr. for *sāri*; Rām. 1462; K.Pr. 36, 48, 115, 259); gradually to bring near, put near (a person or place) (K. 158). **sôr**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **1** सोरु-मंतु । संभृतः perf. part. (f. **sör**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ सांरू-मंचू), collected after transport; piled up, accumulated.

sārun 2 सारुन् । संस्पर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in **sārun 1**), *to feel, touch, test by feeling (e.g. to feel something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is)* (cf. **khōr s°**, p. 410*a*, l. 18) (*Gr.Gr. 120, 121–2; Rām. 237*); *to touch, affect (the heart or the like)* (*Rām. 350, 1485*); *(by judicious questioning or the like) to test or find out a person's private intentions or opinion.* **sôr**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **2** सोरु-मंतु । *संस्पृष्टः perf. part. (f. as in* **sārun 1**), *felt, tested, etc., as ab.*

sārun 3 सारुन् । समुच्चितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sāryōv** सार्योव्), *to be gradually accumulated, to be gradually piled up or collected, to be transported gradually from one place to another.* **sāryō-mot**ᵘ सार्यो-मंतु । *संचयमुपगतः perf. part. (f.* **sāryē-müts**ᵘ सार्ये-मंचू), *accumulated, as ab.*

sīrun सीरुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sīryōv** सीर्योव्), to go round, circulate (Gr.Gr. lxxx).

sŏran स्वरन् m. remembering, calling to mind (cf. **dyāna-s°**, p. 268*a*, l. 16) (Śiv. 155, 983, 1266, 1557). Cf. **smaran.**

sŏrun स्वरुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏr**ᵘ स्वरु), to remember, recollect, call to mind (cf. **dör**ᵘ **bar sŏrun,** p. 238*a*, l. 40) (L.V. 91; Śiv. 107, 164–5, 211, 249, 1165, 1170, 1708, 1723, 1726, 1749, 1751, 1757, 1760–1, 1763, 1770, 1772, 1777, 1857, 1901; Rām. 3, 57, 173, 1489, 1753; K. 50, 565, 1062–3, 1168); to call to mind, to remember affectionately, meditate upon (L.V. 45, 65; Śiv. 249, 309, 757, 798, 1383; K. 202, 499, 512, 588, 1125); to be conscious, to be in a state of consciousness (K. 61); to think upon, meditate upon (K. 180, 555, 1112, 1158); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (K.Pr. 256, *surih* for *sōri*). Cf. **sarun.**

sŏrⁱ **sŏr**ⁱ **pakun** स्वरि स्वरि पकुन् । विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act after taking full precautions.

sŏrᵘ**-mot**ᵘ स्वरु-मंतु । स्मृतिमुपनीतः perf. part. (f. **sŏr**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ स्वंरू-मंचू), remembered, recollected.

sŏrani pyonᵘ स्वरनि प्यंनु । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call previous experience to remembrance (and act accordingly); to come to one's right mind (K. 88).

sŏranas pyonᵘ स्वरनस प्यंनु । स्मरणे प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to call previous experience to remembrance, to remember, call to mind (K. 64, 122, 180); to profit by experience, to understand the surrounding circumstances (K. 209, 211, 526); to become conscious, to cease to be unconscious (K. 230).

sŏrith bĕhun स्वरिथ् ब्यहुन् । समाधानेन स्थितिः m.inf. to settle oneself, after calling to mind previous experience. **—pakun** —पकुन् । समाधानेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act according to previous experience, to act cautiously (remembering one's powers or capabilities) (cf. **atha sŏrith pakun,** p. 62*b*, l. 37). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । समाधानेन द्रव्यादिपालननिष्ठा m.inf. to remain remembering, to remain carefully in charge (of anything). **—thawun** —थवुन् । उत्तरफलादिसमवेक्षणम् m.inf. to care for with due regard to the future.

sōrun सोरुन् । अवसायः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sūr**ᵘ सूरु; 2 p.p. **sōryōv** सोर्योव्), to be spent, exhausted, used up, run short (of things, e.g. when being divided out) (Gr.Gr. 19, 205; Rām. 919; K. 157, 1025; K.Pr. 259); to become used up, to become worn out, to fade away (Rām. 200, 295); (of a period of time, of age, of life, or the like) to pass away, elapse (esp. vainly, or

without profit), expire (Rām. 661, 908, 950, 1089, 1625, 1634, 1636; K.Pr. 128); (of longings, efforts, or the like) to become exhausted, to be overspent, to cease, to be given up as hopeless, to be in vain (cf. **tamanāh s°**) (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628; YZ. 22, 474; K.Pr. 187).

sūrᵘ-motᵘ सूरु-मंतु । अवसितः perf. part. (f. **sūrᵘ-mütsᵘ** सूरु-मंचू), used up, exhausted.

sōran-vil सोरन्-विल् । अवसानवेला f. the time of being used up, of being finished. **-vizᵘ** -विज़ू । अवसानसमयः f., id.

sōrān yunᵘ सोरान् यिनु । क्रमावसायसंभवः m.inf. gradually to become used up.

sōryō-motᵘ सोर्यो-मंतु । अवसितः 2 perf. part. (f. **sōryē-mütsᵘ** सोर्ये-मंचू), used up, exhausted.

suranai, see **sŏrnay**.

suranḍa स्रंड or (q.v.) **shranḍa** श्रंड । अतिस्थूलः m. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow; a buffalo (El., K.Pr. 203, both *srandah*).

srond (? spelling and gend.) or **mahz-nĕnd** (p. 557*a*, l. 28) the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463).

sründᵘ स्रंडू or (q.v.) **shründᵘ** श्रंडू f. (sg. dat. **sranjĕ** स्रंज्य) a tiny box or casket (cf. **sŏrma-s°**, p. 935*b*, l. 6).

srang, see **srŏgᵘ**.

srŏng स्रंग् or (q.v.) **shrŏng** श्रंग् । सुरङ्गा f. a very narrow passage, lane, tunnel, or the like.

sārang सारंग् । वीणा-(वाद्य-)भेदः f. a certain musical instrument like a fiddle.

sārangⁱ सारंगि । वैणिकः m. a player on a *sārang*, a fiddler.

sāranāwun 1 सारनावुन् । संभारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sāranôwᵘ** सारनोवु), to cause things to be gradually transported from one place for collection in another.

sāranāwun 2 सारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in **sāranāwun** 1), to have (a thing or person) felt, touched, tested (by feeling), by another; to have a person's secret intentions found out (by questioning or the like), by another.

sŏranāwun स्वरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏranôwᵘ** स्वरनोवु), to cause to be remembered, to call to mind (K. 358).

sōranāwun सोरनावुन् । अवसायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōranôwᵘ** सोरनोवु), to cause (something) to be used up, finished, exhausted, to use up (Rām. 1454); to spend (time or the like) without profit, to waste (another's time).

suranāwun सुरनावुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suranôwᵘ** सुरनोवु), to clean or scour a (metal) vessel or the like with ashes; i.q. **surawun**, q.v. **suranövᵘ-motᵘ** सुरनोवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **suranövᵘ-mütsᵘ** सुरनोवू-मंचू), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sŏrnay स्वर्नय् سرنائی । वंशीविशेषः f. a pipe, clarion, hautboy (K. 1009, K.Pr. (*suranai*) 207, 261).

sranz स्रज़् or (q.v.) **shranz** श्रज़् । संग्राहिणी m. pincers, nippers, a forceps; a blacksmith's tongs.

srōnᵘ स्रान्नू, see **srônᵘ**.

sirĩnᵘ सीरिञ्ञू, see **siryunᵘ 2**.

sirōnᵘ सिरान्नू । कपालम् f. the skull.

sŏrĩn 1 सारिञ् f. gradual transporting and depositing in another place, accumulation (cf. **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 14).

sŏrĩn 2 सारिञ् । आशयपरीक्षणा f. feeling, touching, testing by feeling (e.g. feeling something in the dark to find out what it is) (Gr.Gr. 120); finding out or worming out another's secret intentions or opinion (cf. **phalⁱ-s°**, p. 694*b*, l. 20). **—hĕnᵘ** —ह्यंनू । गूढपरीक्षणा f.inf. (by question or the like) to worm out another's secrets.

sūrĩn सूरिञ् । वाराही f. a sow (f. of **sōr 1**, q.v.) (cf. **dyāra-s°**, p. 270*b*, l. 47) (El. *súrin*).

srãnĕr स्रान्नर् or (qq.v.) **shrãnĕr** श्रान्नर्, **sãnĕr** सान्नर् । आर्द्रता m. moistness, dampness (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 33); freshness, juiciness. Cf. **shrônᵘ**, **srônᵘ**.

sarā-pā سراپا, see p. 928*a*, l. 33.

sarᵃph 1 सरफ़ or **saruph** सरुफ़ । सर्पः m. (sg. dat. **sarpas** सर्पस्; pl. nom. **sarᵃph** सरफ़ or **saraph** सरफ़, dat. **sarpan** सर्पन्. The f. of this word is **sarⁱpĩn** सरिपिञ् or **sarpĩn** सर्पिञ्, q.v.), a serpent, a snake (cf. **kāla-s°**, p. 435*b*, l. 47; **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 48, 73; Gr.M.; L. 155, 464, *saraf*; W. 17, 139, *saruf*; Śiv. 812, 876, 1055, 1818; K. 236-41, 345; H. (*sarᵃph*) x, 13; K.Pr. 23, 127, 188).

sarpa-gōsônᵘ सर्प-ग्वसोनु । व्यालग्राही m. a snake-charmer, one who wanders about exhibiting snakes (Śiv. 90). **-krotsᵘ** -क्रछू । निर्मोकः m. a snake's slough. **-lyūtᵘ** -ल्यूटु । राजिलः m. a two-headed snake (believed to have a head at each end). **-mölyunᵘ** -मांलिनु । सर्पसमूहवसतिस्थानम् m. 'the home of a snake's father-in-law', a place haunted by (or full of) snakes. **-wöjⁱ** -वांजि or **-wöjᵘ** -वाज़ू । सर्पनिवासबिलम् f. a snake's hole (in which it lives). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । अहितुण्डिकः m. a snake-catcher. **-zāth** -ज़ाथ । सर्पकुलम्, सर्पसमानाचरणः subst. f. and adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **-zōtsᵘ** -ज़ाछू), the tribe of serpents, the snake tribe; (as adj.) a snake-like person, one who habitually destroys or injures others.

sarᵃph 2 सरफ़ صرف m. change, conversion; use, employment (Gr.M.); expending; (in Grammar) inflexion, declension, conjugation. **sarf o nahw** صرف و نحو f. inflexion and syntax, grammar (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन m.inf. to spend, expend, pass (time) (Gr.M.); to use, employ.

sarāph सराफ् سرّاف । निष्कपण्याजीवी m. (sg. dat. **sarāphas** सराफस्), a money-changer; a banker, a 'shroff' (Gr.M., W. 118, Rām. 1066, K.Pr. 188); met. the weight, scales, etc., of an honest shopkeeper.

sarūph सरूफ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **sarūpas** सरूपस्), having form, that which has form (Śiv. 1757).

sörūph (or **swarūph,** cf. **swa**) स्वरूफ् m. (sg. dat. **sörūpas** स्वरूपस्), one's own form, natural state, condition, or character, true constitution (Śiv. 153, 346, 1069, 1277, 1565, 1844). See also **swa-rūph,** s.v. **swa.**

saröphil सरांफिल् । निष्कपण्याजीविता f. the occupation or profession of a money-changer.

sarpākh सर्पाँख् । सर्पाची, ओषधिविशेषः (sg. dat. **sarpākhi** सर्पाँखि), a snake's eye; N. of a certain plant with a small flower resembling a snake's eye (? L. 76, *sarpang, Euphorbia sp.* a medicinal herb, used internally and externally for scurvy and skin diseases).

sår^i^piñ संरिपिञ् or (K. 238) **sarpiñ** सर्पिञ् । सर्पिणी, पिटकरोगविशेषः f. (f. of **sar^a^ph 1,** q.v.), a female snake (cf. **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 17) (El. *serriping*; W. 17, *sarafin*; K. 238); a form of smallpox. —**pĕñ^ü^** —पेंञू । पिटकरोगविशेषोद्गतः f.inf. an attack of this smallpox to occur.

sarā-pāy सरा-पाय्, see p. 928*a*, l. 36.

sår^i^pyun^u^ संरिपिनु । सर्पपोतः m. an infant snake.

sārĕr सार्यर् । अखण्डितत्वम् f. completeness, entirety. This word is reported as fem., but it is probably masc.

sarŏrā सर्वरा in the following :— **sarŏrā karun** सर्वरा करुन् । सुप्रबन्धेन प्रेषणम् m.inf. to send a person (after making all due arrangements).

sīrīri or **silri** (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

saras सरस् m. a lake, pool, pond (cf. **brahma-saras,** *p. 121a, l. 16*). I.q. **sar 1,** q.v.

siris सीरिस्, see **syūr^u^.**

sērish (= سیرش) m. a veil; (in Ksh.) a fringe (El.).

sörshun 1 स्वर्शुन् m. (sg. dat. **sörshĕnas** स्वर्शनस्), water for washing, etc. (as in **sörshun 2**).

sörshun 2 स्वर्शुन् । चालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sörsh^u^** स्वर्शु), *to wash, clean (e.g. the hands, feet, a dish, a cloth) (cf.* **atha** *s°, p. 62b, l. 35).* **sörsh^u^-mot^u^** स्वर्शु-मतु । चालितः *perf. part. (f.* **sörsh^ü^-müts^ü^** स्वर्शू-मंचू), washed, *wet after washing.*

sarshēph सर्शफ् । सर्षपः m. (*sg. dat.* **sarshĕpas** सर्शपस्), *the mustard plant or seed, rape (L. 330* *sarshaf*. *Cf.* **sandij.**

sarshār सर्शार् سرشار adj. c.g. overflowing, brimful (El.).

sör^i^shör 1 स्वंरिश्वर् । स्मृतिदाता m. one who reminds, one who calls things to another's memory.

sör^i^shör 2 स्वंरिश्वर् । (सुरेश्वरी) चैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a sacred site (in Skt. *Sureśvarī*) on the north-east side of the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar. It is of great sanctity (RT.Tr. II, 455).

sörshāwun स्वर्शावुन् । चालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sörshôw^u^** स्वर्शोवु), to wash (i.q. **sörshun 2,** q.v.); to cause to be washed.

sarsān सर्सान् (= سرسام) । शिरोरुग्विशेषः, अतिगर्वः m. swelling in the head, tumour or inflammation of the brain; met. swelling in the head, great self-presumption, arrogance, 'swelled head'. —**dörith dyun^u^** —दांरिथ् दिनु । असह्यशिरोरोगसमुद्भवः m.inf. inflammation of the brain to attack (a person). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भवः m.inf. arrogance or self-presumption to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । दुष्पीडशिरोरोगाधिगमः inflammation of the brain to attack a person.

sarsön^i^ सर्सांनि । अतिगर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of arrogance or self-presumption, suffering from 'swelled head'.

sarasötī सरस्वती f. a N. of Śāradā, the goddess of learning, and patron goddess of Kashmīr (Skt. *Sarasvatī*) (Śiv. 1095, 1151, 1497; Rām. 147, 1617).

sursöt^i^ सुसांति । विहतः adj. c.g. (esp. of grain) rendered worthless by the admixture of dirt.

sursāth सुर्साथ् । हेयः m. (sg. dat. **sursātas** सुर्सातस्), rice or other grain which is rendered worthless by dirt or the like.

saröth सर्वथ् । संपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **saröts^ü^** सर्वंचू), (worldly) prosperity.

sīrath सीरथ् سیرت । आन्तराचरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sīrüts^ü^** सीरंचू), way of life, conduct, character, nature, disposition; virtue, morals, qualities.

surath सुरथ् । वृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **surüts^ü^** सुरंचू), occupation, means of subsistence; adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment. In the latter sense, i.q. **sūrath.**

sūrath सूरथ् صورت । संभूतिः f. or (YZ. 224–5) m. (sg. dat. (Śiv.) **sūrüts^ü^** सूरंचू; (YZ. 47) **sūrati** صورته; or (m.) **sūratas** صورتس), form, fashion, figure, appearance, aspect (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1276; Rām. 1366; YZ. 18, 47, 224–5); face, countenance; prospect, probability; state, condition (of a thing), case; effigy, image, portrait, statue, picture (Rām. 1159); mental image, idea; beauty, loveliness (YZ. 67, 160); (in Ksh.) occupation, means of subsistence, adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment (i.q. **surath,** q.v.); **ba-sūrath,** adv. in the appearance (of), in the guise

(of), in appearance, outwardly (Rām. 1149); cf. surath. —āsŭn^{u} —आसंजू । साधनसंपत्पर्याप्तिः f.inf. means of accomplishment to be within reach. —gatshŭn^{u} —गछ्ंजू । साधनसंपत्समागमः f.inf. means of accomplishment to occur, i.e. to be obtained. —karŭn^{u} —करंजू । साधनसंपत्संग्रहः f.inf. to collect means of accomplishment. —rōzun —रोज़ुन् । साधनसंपदवशेषः m.inf. means of accomplishment to remain over and above (after use).

surath सुरठ । मूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **surati** सुरटि), a certain root used for making black dyes.

sārthav सार्थव् । बहुज्ञः adj. c.g. possessed of great knowledge, knowing much, well-informed, thoroughly taught.

sartal सर्तल् । आरकूटः f. brass (El.; Gr.M.; L. 458, *sártal*; Śiv. 544, 1060, 1307–8; Rām. 682, 1067; YZ. 24, 286; K.Pr. 206).

sartali-bāna सर्तलि-बान । रीतिमयवस्तु m. a vessel made of brass, a brazen vessel. **-hond^{u}** -हंन्दु । रीतिमयः gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, brass; made of brass, brazen. **-hār** -हार् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः a certain eye-ointment (made of burnt and powdered cowries (*hār*) mixed in a brass vessel with the milk of the mother of a girl baby).

srúts, see **shrūts^{u}**.

srav स्रव् । रन्ध्रम् m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.); cf. **shrav.** —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । रन्ध्रसंपादनम् m.inf. to make such a hole.

sarv سرو, **sarwa 1** सर्व, see **sarŏ 1.**

sarwa 2 or **sarŏ 2** सर्व adj. c.g. (a word borrowed from Skt.) all (the Ksh. word is **sôr^{u} 1**, q.v.). This word is used in Skt. compounds, such as the following (and similarly in Śiv. 4, 39, 115, 156, 194, 208, 212, 739, 884, 1089, 1159, 1352, 1507, 1510, 1518, 1525, 1744–5, 1759, 1799, 1886, 1889, 1892–3, 1896; K. 2, 21, etc.). **-ādikār** -आदिकार् or **sarwādikār** सर्वादिकार् m. having power over all, a universal rule, omnipotence (Śiv. 1799). **-ādikōrī** -आदिकारी or **sarwādikōrī** सर्वादिकारी adj. c.g. one who has power over all, one who is the ruler or superintendent of the universe, omnipotent (an epithet of the Supreme Deity) (Śiv. 1507, 1893). **sarwa-gath** सर्व-गथ् adj. c.g. going to all places; hence, as an epithet of the Deity, All-pervading, Omnipresent (L.V. 64). **sarwa-gyĕtā** सर्व-ज्ञता f. omniscience (Gr.M.). **sarwa-kriy** सर्व-क्रिय् m. he who made all things, the All-Creator (L.V. 59). **sarwa-shĕktimān** सर्व-शक्तिमान adj. c.g. omnipotent (Gr.M.). **sarwa-sw** सर्व-स्व m. everything, the whole of one's possessions (Śiv. 1850).

sarwadā सर्वदा adv. always (a Skt. borrowed word in **sadā-sarwadā**, p. 863*b*, l. 8).

sarwādikār सर्वादिकार्, **sarwadikōrī** सर्वादिकारी, see **sarwa-ādi°**, col. *a*, ll. 37, 39.

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سرو قد, see **sarŏ 1.**

srawal स्रवल । सरन्ध्रः adj. c.g. perforated, having a pin-hole (e.g. a leaking vessel). See **srav.**

srawun स्रवुन् । चरणम् conj. 2 (2 p.p. **srow^{u}** स्रवु. According to Gr.Gr. lxxxi, this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **sravyōv** स्रव्योव्), to drip, ooze, drop forth, trickle; cf. **shrawun. srow^{u}-mot^{u}** स्रवु-मतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. **srüv^{u}-müts^{ü}** स्रंवू-मंचू), dripped, oozed forth.

sārawun^{u} 1 सारवुनु । संभरकः n.ag. (f. **sāravün^{ü}** सारवंञू), one who transports (gradually) from one place to another; one who collects, accumulates. Cf. **sārun 1.**

sārawun^{u} 2 सारवुनु । स्पर्शकः n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who touches, feels, tests by feeling (something which he cannot see); one who worms out another's hidden intentions or opinions. Cf. **sārun 2.**

sārawun^{u} 3 सारवुनु । संचयमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which is being gradually transported from one place to another, or which is being accumulated. Cf. **sārun 3.**

sŏrawun^{u} स्वरवुनु । स्मरन् n.ag. (f. **sŏravün^{ü}** स्वरवंञू), one who remembers, recollects, one who has a good memory.

sōrawun^{u} सोरवुनु । अवसायमानः n.ag. (f. **sōravün^{ü}** सोरवंञू), that which is nearly finished, or nearly used up; that which is usually used up or finished at the proper time or place.

surawun सुरवुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **surow^{u}** सुरवु), to clean or scour (a vessel, mirror, etc.) with ashes (cf. **ös s°**, p. 46*b*, l. 17) (Rām. 47); i.q. **suranāwun,** q.v. **surow^{u}-mot^{u}** सुरवु-मतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **surüv^{u}-müts^{ü}** सुरंवू-मंचू), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sarwāng सर्वांग । संपूर्णः adj. c.g. complete in every limb, complete in every respect, perfectly complete.

sārawan सारवञ । संभरणभृतिः f. the wages paid for gradually transporting a collection of articles from one place to another. Cf. **sārun 1.**

sarwar सरवर् سرور m. a chief, head, leader.

sarwarī सरवरी سروری f. leadership (K.Pr. 150).

sarwasw सर्वस्व, see col. *a*, l. 49.

srawawun^{u} स्रववुनु । प्रच्यवन् n.ag. (f. **srawavün^{ü}** स्रववंञू), that which oozes, that which drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **shrawawun^{u}.**

saray सरय् or **sarāy** सराय (سرای) । पथिकाश्रयः,

शालानगरम् f. a temporary home for travellers, a caravansary, inn (El. *sarái*); a small or insignificant quarter of a large town; (in certain compounds) a house or room in which a number of people are assembled (cf. **mātam-s°**, p. 607*a*, l. 12) (Śiv. 829).

sāray सारय् f., i.q. **sör**ᵘ **3**, q.v. gradual transportation from place to place; collection, accumulation (cf. **lāka-s°**, p. 517*b*, l. 50).

sūrya सूर्य m. the sun (the Skt. form of **sūrĕ**, see **sirĕ**) used in such Skt. compounds as the following:— **sūrya-mandal** सूर्य-मंडल m. the orb, or disk, of the sun; met. the Supreme Deity (L.V. 75).

suray सुरय् (= صراحی) । कमण्डलुविशेषः f. a long-necked flask, a guglet (Gr.Gr. 22, *surai*).

suraiya ثریا m. the Pleiades (El.).

sryodᵘ स्र्यद् or (q.v.) **srọd**ᵘ स्रुद् । साधारणः adj. (f. **srĕz**ᵘ स्र्यज़्), common (to two or more), joint. Cf. **srọd**ᵘ.

siriyih, siryas, see **sirĕ.**

sīryunᵘ **1** सीयुँन् । प्रस्थः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing three-quarters of a *sēr* (of about two pounds); (grain or other article) weighing this amount.

sīryunᵘ **2** सीयुँन् । सेटकिकपात्रम् adj. (f. **sīriñ**ᵘ सीरिञ्), (a vessel) containing or holding a *sēr* (about two pounds) of grain or the like (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which holds exactly a *sēr* (by measure) and is used for measuring, a *sēr* measure.

srĕzᵘ स्र्यज़्, see **sryod**ᵘ.

srözᵘ स्रुज़्, see **srọd**ᵘ.

sŏrzun स्वर्ज़ुन् । शिवरात्र्युत्सवसमापनविधिः m. (sg. dat. **sŏrzanas** स्वर्ज़नस्), the final ceremony of the Śivarātri festival, beginning in Kashmīr on the 12th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March), lasting for five days, and ending on the first lunar day of the light half of the month, i.e. the day of the new moon. Cf. **wagur**ᵘ.

***sŏrzan ok*ᵘ dŏh** स्वर्ज़न् अकु द्वह । तिथिविशेषः m. the first lunar day (i.e. the day of the new moon) of the light half of Phāgun on which the festival ends. **-māwas** -मावस् । तिथिविशेषः f. according to some, the festival begins on the 11th of the dark half of Phāgun, not the 12th. These call the day of the new moon by this name.

srŏzar स्रज़र् *m. community (of property, opinions, etc., between two or more persons), co-partnership, joint participation (cf.* **man-s°**, *p. 572a, l. 20).* . Cf. **srọd**ᵘ *and* **sryod**ᵘ.

sᵃ**s** सस् । योनिवातः *m. a breaking of wind without noise, a silent fart (cf.* ***ḍék*ⁱ *s*ᵃ*s trāwan*ⁱ**, *p. 204b, l. 46) (El. sis, f.).* **—ṭsalun** —च़लुन् । अन्ततः कुण्ठितीभवनम् m.inf. such wind to abscond (i.e. escape and disappear); hence, met. braggard boasting to result (at the time of action) in feeble futility.

sᵃ**sa-phāṭ**ⁱ **gatshun** सस-फटि गछुन् । निःशब्दं हान्यापत्तिः m.inf. be destroyed silently (or privately) and become dissipated, quietly to go bad and become worthless (for the idiom cf. **kŏla-phāṭ**ⁱ **gatshun,** p. 716*a*, l. 5). **-phāṭ**ⁱ **karun** -फटि करुन् । निःशब्दं हापनम् m.inf. privately (or silently) to render something worthless as ab.

sas सस् । सस्यम्, सूदविशेषः beans, peas, gram, lentils, or other similar crop (W. 124; K.Pr. 99, 182); a kind of porridge made of one of these crushed (cf. **mahā-** or **māha-s°**, p. 553*a*, ll. 16, 27; **phŏṭa-s°**, p. 716*b*, l. 33; **ras-sas,** p. 841*b*, l. 30; **rasa-k°t**ᵘ **sasa-k°t**ᵘ, p. 842*a*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 189). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । विघातापत्तिः m.inf. an obstacle, impediment, to occur (esp. in some completed work, owing to some mistake in the arrangements) to be spoilt in this way; to become disgraced by abuse or the like. **—karun** —करुन् । विहननम् m.inf. to cause an obstacle, to spoil some completed work. **—ras dyun**ᵘ —रस दिनु । बलिविशेषवितरणम् m.inf. 'to deposit porridge and soup', to deposit cooked food as an offering at a cross-roads or similar place (intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc.), in order to ward off disaster (cf. **ras-sas,** p. 841*b*, l. 30). **—ras mēlun** —रस मेलुन् । उच्चनीचसंसर्गः m.inf. (owing to want of discrimination) to mix up things of opposing qualities (truth and falsehood, pure and impure, what is to be done and what is to be avoided, eatable and uneatable, and so on).

sasa-mujᵘ सस-मुज् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a dish composed of this porridge mixed with chopped up radishes, etc.

sās 1 सास् or (L.V. 43) **swās** स्वास् । भस्म m. ashes (cf. **sūr-sās,** p. 932*b*, l. 16) (L.V. 18 *sās*, 43 *swās*; Śiv. 818, 833, 951, 1355, 1436, 1444; K.Pr. 262); a kind of black smutty fungus, attacking maize and wheat (L. 337, 342).

sāsa-gāsh सास-गाश् । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. a dim light. **-küṭ**ᵘ -कटू । दुरवरोहपर्वतमार्गः f. a mountain road making descent difficult; the name of a difficult mountain on the pilgrim route in Kashmīr.

sās 2 सास् । सहस्रम् card. m.pl. a thousand (cf. **dah sās,** p. 199*a*, l. 4, and p. 271*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 80, 85, 144, 149; L.V. 34; Śiv. 711, 951, 1353, 1438, 1444, 1467, 1875; Rām. 122, 363, 395, 1740, 1755; K. 97, 236, 431, 765, 960, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a sum of money consisting of ten *haths*; each *hath* (q.v.) at present corresponding to a British pice (K.Pr. 238).

sāsa-bodᵘ सास-वंदु । सहस्रप्रकारः adj. (f. **-büzᵘ** -वंज़ू), of a thousand kinds (K. 167); (in plur.) in thousands, thousands of (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 104; Śiv. 61, 203, 952, 1436; Rām. 630, 1271; K. 29, 170, 727, 913, 1008, 1132; YZ. 16, 30, 225), **sāsa-bādⁱ sās**, thousands upon thousands (Rām. 865, 1377). **-grand** -ग्रन्द् । सहस्रशः संभूतिः f. (sg. dat. **-grünzᵘ** -ग्रंज़ू), 'a count of thousands', the being in thousands. **-phyurᵘ** -फिरु । सहस्रागमः m. gain or profit of thousands. **-sāsa** -सास । प्रतिसहस्रम adv. thousand by thousand. **-topᵘ** -टपु । साहस्रमार्गिकः adj. of a thousand directions, coming from a thousand, or countless, sides (e.g. help, fortune, profits of business, and so on).

sāsā सासा (with suff. of indef. art.) a thousand, i.e. any indefinite great number (L.V. 18; K.Pr. 45 (*sásah*), 57, 66).

sāsan-hándⁱ sās सासन्-हंन्दि सास् । असंख्यसहस्राणि c.g. pl. thousands of thousands, countless thousands.

sās 3 सास्, see **sãs**.

sãs साँस् m. breath, breathing, respiration; a cough (Gr.M. *sās*). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cough (El.).

sāis سائس, see **söyisth.**

sĕs स्स । सिध्मस्फोटः f. a sore in leprosy; a white spot, blotch, mark of skin disease, scab, wart (cf. **mal-sĕs**, p. 564*a*, l. 22) (El. a tumour, a wart; Gr.Gr. 134, a wart); a hard round scabby knot on a tree-trunk or the like. **sĕsa-bombur** स्स-वंम्बुर् । सिध्मपिटकरोगसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** वंम्बुरस), a creeping line of scabs.

sʊ̃sᵘ स्यंसु, see **syosᵘ.**

sosᵘ संसु, i.q. **sostᵘ**, q.v. as in **shūbi-s°**, p. 869*a*, l. 44.

sôsᵘ 1 सोसु । सहस्रसंख्याकः adj. (f. **sösᵘ** सांसू), amounting to a thousand, consisting of a thousand; worth a thousand (rupees or the like), costing a thousand; earning (wages of) a thousand (rupees, etc.). Often —°, as in **tsu-sôsᵘ**, consisting of four thousand; **pöntsa-s°**, consisting of five thousand, and so on.

sāsi-mŏkha सासि-म्वख adv. with a thousand mouths (Śiv. 735, alluding to the thousand heads of the serpent Shēsh (*Śēṣa*)). **-ranga** -रंग । सहस्रप्रकारेण adv. of a thousand kinds, in a thousand ways. **-rángⁱ** -रंगि । सहस्रप्रकारकः adj. c.g. of a thousand kinds. **-wati** -वति । साहस्रनिमित्तेन adv. in a thousand ways; for a thousand reasons or causes.

sôsᵘ 2 सोसु adj. (f. **sösᵘ** सांसू), of, or belonging to, lentils or porridge (**sas**), used in compounds such as **sata-s°**, made of seven kinds of lentils, etc., s.v. **sath 3.**

sūsⁱ सूसि (= سوسي) । चित्रपटविशेषः f. a kind of striped cloth. **-palav** -पलव् । पटविशेषमयवसनम् m. a garment made of this cloth.

sūsū सूंसू । दीर्घसूत्रता m. dilatoriness, procrastination, doing lazily and slowly something which is easy and at the same time urgent.

süshᵘ संशु, see **sahun.**

sŏshīl स्वशील् । विनीतः adj. c.g. well-mannered, well-behaved, well brought up.

sŏshīlā स्वशीला f. N. of the wife of Sŏdām (Sudāmā), q.v., (in Skt. *Suśīlā*) (Śiv. 1473; K. 1175, 1180, 1193–4, 1197 ff.).

sushumn सुषुम्ण् m. N. of a particular artery of the human body (Skt. *suṣumṇā*) (Śiv. 1655).

sŏshāna स्वशान । प्रशस्तगुणः m. excellent character, good behaviour, gentlemanliness; cf. **shāna 1.**

sŏshānukᵘ स्वशानुकु । प्रशस्तगुणसंपन्नः gen. (f. **sŏshānücᵘ** स्वशानंचू), (esp. of a child or one not of full age) well-mannered, gentlemanly (f. lady-like).

sashyōv सश्योव्, see **sahun.**

susko, in **susko-kulᵘ**, a kind of walnut (K.Pr. 229).

sᵃsal ससल् । गुदवातव्याधितः adj. c.g. one who suffers from inability to retain wind (see **sᵃs**).

sĕsal स्सल् or (Gr.Gr. 135) **sĕsalad** स्सलद् । किलासव्याप्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from scabs (cf. **mal-sĕsal**, p. 564*a*, l. 25); warted (Gr.Gr. 134–5); (of a tree) scabby. See **sĕs.**

sūsūlad सूंसूलद् । दीर्घसूत्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sūsūladiñ** सूंसूलदिञ्), dilatory, procrastinating (see **sūsū**).

sūsᵃmār 1 सूसमार् । शिशुमारः m. the Gangetic porpoise; a sea monster.

sūsᵃmār 2 सूसमार् । कुटिलप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **sūsᵃmārĕñ** सूसमार्यञ्), a vile hypocrite, wicked dissembler, a malicious person, a wolf in sheep's clothing (K.Pr. 116).

sūsᵃmöri सूसमांरी । शाठ्यम् f. wicked hypocrisy, dissembling, outward kindness and inward wickedness.

sᵃsun ससुन् । गुदवातनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sᵒsᵘ** संसु; 2 p.p. **sᵃsyōv** सस्योव् or **sᵃsōv** ससोव्, Gr.Gr. 208. This verb is impersonal) to break wind, fart (esp. without noise) (Gr.Gr. 208); met. to talk boastfully and do nothing.

sōsan सोसन् سوسن m. the iris, *Iris nepalensis* (El.; L. 75, 248; Rām. 397, 403, 648, 1018, 1091; YZ. 13, 96, 150). According to El. it is the great graveyard flower with the Musalmāns of the Valley and is of four species, yellow, white, red, and blue. In Rām., however, it is always alluded to as a typically dark-coloured flower, in contrast, e.g., to the rose. The root of the red species is used as a remedy for amenorrhœa, and for noises in the ear. According

to L. the plant is used medicinally as a stimulant and expectorant.

sōsᵃnī सोसनी سوسني adj. iris-coloured, purple, lilac; as subst. f. purple colour (L. 459).

sŏ-santān स्व-संतान् m. good progeny, a fine child or fine children (Rām. 1258).

sᵃsar ससर्। अत्युष्मता, जलविद्युत् f. heat, great warmth, fervent heat, boiling heat (El. *sāsar, sisar*); lightning in rain, rain (believed to be boiling) accompanied by lightning; cf. **bᵃsar.** —**atsüñᵘ** —अत्सञ्ञू। संतापेन पाकापत्तिः f.inf. (of water) the boiling point to be reached. —**pĕñᵘ** —पॆञ्ञू। वैद्युतवृष्टिजलनिपातः f.inf. rain accompanied by lightning (believed to be boiling) to fall. —**tshunüñᵘ** —छुनंञ्ञू। संतप्तजलप्रक्षेपः f.inf. to throw boiling water (on a person).

sᵃsari-gŏgüjü ससरि-ग्वग्‌जू। व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of turnip cooked by long boiling. **sᵃsari-wônᵘ** ससरि-वोञ्‌। अत्युष्णजलम् m. boiling or very hot water.

sŏsorᵘ स्वसॊरु or **sŏsur** स्वसुर्। अन्तर्जीर्णता m. internal decay (e.g. something worm-eaten or a fruit going bad inside) (Gr.Gr. 121). —**atsun** —अत्सुन्। अन्तर्जीर्णतोद्भवः m.inf. internal decay to occur; (of a person) internal suffering (due to grief or the like) to occur. —**lagun** —लगुन्। अन्तर्जीर्णतागमः m.inf., id.

sŏsar-hĕma स्वसर्-ह्यम। जीर्णतावलयः f.pl. lines or creases on a bean or the like caused by decay. **-lôdᵘ** -लोदु। अतिजीर्णता m. a pile of decay, a pile of grain, fruit, or the like much decayed.

sŏsurᵘ स्वसुरु। अन्तर्जीर्णताविकारः adj. (f. **sŏsürü** स्वसंरू), internally decayed.

sŏsârⁱlad स्वसंरिलद्। अन्तर्जीर्णः adj. c.g. suffering from internal decay.

sŏsarun स्वसरुन्। अन्तर्जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏsaryōv** स्वसर्योव), to decay internally (e.g. wood) (Gr.Gr. 121); (of a person) to suffer internally (from sorrow, desire, etc.). **sŏsaryō-motᵘ** स्वसर्यो-मतु। अन्तर्जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (**sŏsaryĕ-mütsᵘ** स्वसर्ये-मंच़ू), decayed internally.

susurāray सुसुरारय् onomat. f. a rustling sound (H. xii, 23).

sussö सुस्सां। सकारः m. the name used in schools for the *Śāradā* letter equivalent to the Nāgarī letter स *sa*.

sŏst or **swast** स्वस्त् interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svasti*, '*it is well*') welcome! hail! (used esp. by *Brāhmaṇas* in benediction) (K. 977); adieu! farewell! Cf. **sŏstĕstu.**

sostᵘ संस्तु or (*q.v.*) **sosᵘ** संसु। संयुक्तः adj. (f. **sütshü** संछू. The opposite of this word is **rostᵘ**, q.v.) accompanied by, possessed of, possessing, endowed with (Gr.M.). Very common —°, as in **āyĕ-s°**, p. 73*a*, l. 23; **bala-s°**, p. 103*a*, l. 36 (Śiv. 1259); **bāwa-s°**, p. 147*a*, l. 4; **bayĕ-s°**, p. 148*b*, l. 30; **dādi-s°**, p. 187*b*, l. 31; **dādi-s°**, p. 191*a*, l. 42; **dŏkha-s°**, p. 206*b*, l. 4; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 15; **darma-s°**, p. 245*a*, l. 1; **dūshĕ-s°**, p. 253*a*, l. 50; **māna-s°**, p. 573*a*, l. 22; **nēma-s°**, p. 637*a*, l. 23; **nyāyĕ-s°**, p. 675*a*, l. 12; **phala-s°**, p. 692*b*, l. 3; **pŏñĕ-s°**, p. 746*b*, l. 28; **prayĕma-s°**, p. 774*a*, l. 43; **pāyĕ-s°**, p. 812*b*, l. 15; **rāga-s°**, p. 828*a*, l. 15; **röni-sütshᵘ**, p. 835*b*, l. 22; **rūpa-s°**, p. 840*b*, l. 4; **shŏba-s°**, p. 869*a*, l. 15; **shūbi-s°**, p. 869*a*, l. 44; **santāpa-s°**, p. 923*b*, l. 25; and many others (Śiv. 237, 580, 587, 806, 840, 891, 983, 985, 1050, 1438, 1566, 1628, 1648, 1785; Rām. 242, 1259, 1783 (*nawa-dwāra-sostᵘ* (a house) with nine doors; cf. p. 664*a*, l. 27); K. 10, 231, 242).

sust सुस्त् سست adj. c.g. heavy, languid; slow, dilatory, tardy, lazy; indolent (Gr.M.).

sŏstibadr or **swastibhadr** स्वस्तिभद्र् m. N. of a certain holy *mantra* or text recited at the auspicious moment of beginning a sacrifice (in Skt. *svastibhadra*) (K. 1038).

sŏstĕstu or **swastyastu** स्वस्त्यस्तु interj. (a corruption of the Skt. **svastyastu**, 'may it be well'), i.q. **sŏst**, q.v. (K. 934).

sastsar सस्त़र्, see **satshar.**

sᵃsawunᵘ ससवुनु। निःसरद्योनिवातः n.ag. (f. **sᵃsavüñü** ससवंञ्ञू), one who owing to disease or having eaten certain food is unable to retain his wind (see **sᵃs**).

sösyumᵘ सांसिमु। साहस्रिकः ord. (f. **sösimü** सांसिमू), thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

sösyunᵘ सांसिनु। सहस्रमूल्यकः adj. (f. **sösiñü** सांसिञ्ञू), costing or worth, a thousand (rupees, etc.) (cf. **dyāra-s°**, p. 270*b*, l. 49; **sata-s°**, s.v. **sath 3**); one whose wages are a thousand (rupees, etc.).

saṭa सट। संमन्त्रणम् m. union, close attachment, intimacy; league, intimate consultation, conspiracy, collusion. —**karun** —करुन। अन्योन्यं संमतिग्रहणम् m.inf. to consult together, to conspire. **-wöṭü** -वांटू। संबन्धनम् f. (by mutual consultation) arrangement of companionship or relationship (e.g. private consultation regarding going together on a journey, or regarding a suggested marriage). **-wôṭᵘ** -वोटु। गूढतया संबन्धनम m. private agreement, joint secrecy (e.g. for the accomplishment of some work, when it is agreed to take precautions against some secret concerning it being divulged before the work is accomplished).

satĕ सत्य, see **satya.**

satⁱ संति m.pl. multiplicative of **sath 3**, seven, see **sotᵘ 2.**

satī सती। पतिव्रता f. a virtuous wife (Rām. 1166, 1593, 1599, 1604 ff., 1672, 1690, 1694, 1711, 1721, 1728);

a N. of the goddess Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 101, 111, 114, 426, 431, 438, 668, 1612).

satū सतू or **sattŏ** सत्त्व m. a corruption of the Skt. *sattva*, the quality of goodness or purity, regarded as the highest of the three *guṇas* (see **gŏn**), in the compound **satū-gŏn** सतू-ग्वन् m. the quality of goodness (Śiv. 447, 797, 1271, 1342, 1419; Rām. 71; K. 320 (*sattŏ*)).

set, see **sūty** and **sŏyĕth.**

sītā सीता f. N. of the daughter of Zanakh (Skt. *Janaka*) King of Mithilā and wife of Rām (Skt. *Rāma*) (Śiv. 701, 852, 1140, 1419, 1481; Rām. 36, 66, 120, 135, 183, 198, 224, 228, 312, 319, 322, 334, 363, 369, 374, 378, etc.).

sōṭā सोटा m. a staff, club, cudgel, truncheon (K.Pr. 179).

sŏtī स्वती f., i.q. **sŏth,** q.v. deep sleep, in **nĕta-sŏtī,** p. 660*b*, l. 50.

sǭtᵘ स्वंतु । शान्तः adj. (f. **sŏtsᵘ** स्वंचू), appeased, allayed, calmed, pacified (El. *sút*, lazy); extinguished (of fire), subsided (of heat, etc.); become gentle (of a flooded stream); calm (of the sea) (Gr.M. *sotᵘ*); slow (W. 20). **—sǭtᵘ** —स्वंतु । मन्दावस्थः adj. (f. **sŏtsᵘ sŏtsᵘ** स्वंचू स्वंचू), calm, extinguished, quieted; as adv. slowly (W. 96). **—tab** —तब् । दीर्घकालवृत्तिकक्लेशः m. long continued worry, pain, trouble, etc.

sŏtsᵘy tĕmbᵘrᵘ wŏshĕlünᵘ स्वंचूय् त्वंबुरु ब्रशलंनू । अतिक्षुद्रापि तीव्रा समुत्कर्षशीला f. 'an extinguished spark to become red'; used met. with reference to any woman, fem. thing, quality, act, or condition, who or which, from small beginnings rises to great eminence, prosperity, or exaltation.

sotᵘ 1 संतु or (as first member of a compound) **sütᵘ** संतू m. or (q.v.) **sütᵘ** संतू f. । सक्तुः the flour of barley, gram, etc. (parched before it is ground), parched gram (or popcorn) reduced to meal, 'suttoo' (cf. **dachilⁱ-s°**, p. 186, l. 7; **lāyĕ-s°**, p. 543*b*, l. 5). (El. *saut.*)

sütᵘ-phĕkh संतू-फ्यख् । अल्पःसक्तुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. **-phĕki** -फ्यकि), a very small amount of suttoo. **-pholᵘ** -फंलु । सक्तुसमुदायः m. a quantity of suttoo taken as provision on a journey, a viaticum of this meal.

sotᵘ 2 संतु m. a group of seven, a seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sátⁱ संति m.pl. the form used for **sath 3,** seven, in multiplication, as in **zᵃh sátⁱ tsŏdāh,** two sevens are fourteen (Gr.Gr. 86); cf. **sāda sátⁱ**, p. 863*b*, l. 43, which owing to its special meaning is treated as sing. f. **-sataway** -सतवय् । समग्राः सप्त card. (pl. dat. **sátⁱ-satawanī** संति-सतवनी or **sátⁱ-satawánⁱ** संति-सतवंनि), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85).

sotwāh khaṇḍā संत्वाह् खंडा about seven but a little less, nearly seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sotᵘ 3 संतु, see **sǭtᵘ**.

sötⁱ, see **sūty.**

sut (?), in **sut pakun,** to creep (El.). Cf. **sǭtᵘ**.

sút (El.) adj. lazy. See **sǭtᵘ**.

suta सुत । आघातः m. a poking blow with the point of a stick or the like.

su-ti सु-ति, see **tih.**

sūtⁱ सूति, see **sūty.**

sütᵘ संतू f., i.q. **sotᵘ 1** m. q.v., see **tᵃla-s°**, s.v. **tᵃl.**

sath 1 सथ् । सत्यम् m. (sg. dat. **satas** सतस्), truth (El. adj. true) (Śiv. 249, 376, 582, 642, 736, 753, etc.; Rām. 27, 31, 33, 35, 509, 956, 1782); sincerity (Śiv. 182); goodness, virtue, purity (Śiv. 1437, Rām. 1054); nature, essence, natural character; substance, body, substantiality (L.V. 41); existence. Cf. **sath 4.**

sata-kinⁱ सत-किनि adv. truthfully, in good truth; thoroughly (Rām. 815). **-rāth** -राथ् । द्विरागमविधिः, सुदायः f. (sg. dat. **-rötsᵘ** -रांचू), the ceremonial first visit after the marriage of a bride and bridegroom to the bride's father's house (El. *saturát*, m. the third day after marriage) (Śiv. 1549, 1553); the present sent to the bride at her husband's house before this visit (L. 262 *satrat*). **-rötsᵘ-bôgᵘ** -रांचू-बोगु । द्विरागमसुदायः m. the present paid to the bridegroom by the bride's people on the occasion of this visit. **-rötsᵘ-mahanyuwᵘ** -रांचू-महनिवु । विवाहोत्तरद्विरागमभृत्यः m. the servant who carries this present. **-rötsᵘ-mahārĕn** -रांचू-महार्यंन् । द्विरागमोत्सववृत्तिका वधूः f. the bride on this occasion. **-rötsᵘ-mahārāza** -रांचू-महाराज़ । द्विरागमवरः m. the bridegroom on this occasion. **-rötsᵘ-phǭtᵘ** -रांचू-फ्वंतु । सुदायपेटकविशेषः m. the basket or trunk in which the above present is carried.

satō-sath सतो-सथ् m. truth of truth, absolute truth, that which is absolutely true (Śiv. 693).

sathay-sath सथय्-सथ् m. absolute truth, the very truth (Śiv. 741, 838).

satukᵘ सतुकु । सत्यसंभवः adj. gen. (f. **satücᵘ** सतंचू), of, or belonging to, truth (Śiv. 382, 623, 658, 1267–8, 1654, 1743, 1771, 1884–5; Rām. 35-6, 46, 181, 1686); born of truth resulting from truth (Śiv. 236, 553, 601–4); having the nature of truth (Śiv. 245, Rām. 11).

satas-pĕṭh rōzun सतस्-प्यठ्-रोज़ुन् । सत्यवृत्त्याचरणम् m.inf. to continue living a sincere life.

sath 2 सथ् । आशा f. (sg. dat. **sütsᵘ** संचू), hope, expectation, prospect (cf. **mana-s°**, p. 572*a*, l. 41; **potᵘ-s°**, p. 788*a*, l. 6; **pŏtra-s°**, p. 799*b*, l. 28; **sŏmīrünᵘ-s°**, p. 914*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 69, L.V. 102, K. 723); trust, confidence (in a person) (cf. **mōlⁱ-s°**,

p. 566*b*, l. 28) (Śiv. 1256, 1364, 1584, 1865; K. 525; K.Pr. 194). —**barüñ**ᵘ —बरंञ़्‌ । दृढाशावलम्बः f.inf. to be full of hope, to hope. —**gatshüñ**ᵘ —गछ़ंञ़्‌ । दृढाशावाप्तिः f.inf. hope to occur, to be felt (by a person, dat.); consolation to occur (K. 725). —**karüñ**ᵘ —करंञ़् । आशादानम् f.inf. to give hope, console (K. 369, 461, 467, 500, 645, 742, 757, 856, 862).

sütsᵘ karañĕ संछ़् करंञ । नानाविधाशाप्रदानम् f. pl. inf. to give hopes, console (K. 407, 472, 474, 477, 566, 1123); to make hopes, to feel hope (K. 1120). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । आशया कालनिर्वाहः m. inf. to pass the time in hope. —**thawun** —थवुन् । आशावलम्बना m. inf. to confirm (a person) in hope.

sath 3 सथ् । सप्त card. (pl. dat. **satan** सतन्), seven (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; L.V. 59, 82; Śiv. 437, 535, 836, 1149, 1654; Rām. 479, 740, 924, 956, 1248, 1387, 1467; K. 328, 720–1, 723, 725; H. iii, 8; v, 8; vi, 3, 15; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 9; YZ. 190).

According to Hindūs, there are seven worlds (Skt. *lōka*), viz. the earth (*bhūr-lōka*), sky (*bhuvar-lōka*), heaven (*svar-lōka*), middle region (*mahar-lōka*), place of births (*janar-lōka*), mansion of the blest (*tapar-lōka*), and abode of truth (*satya-lōka*). There are seven lower regions, or hells, viz. (Skt.) *Atala*, *Vitala*, *Sutala*, *Rasātala*, *Talātala*, *Mahātala*, and *Pātāla*. In Śaiva philosophy there are seven (Skt.) *jñāna-bhūmi*, or planes of knowledge; viz. *śubhêcchā*, or the plane of auspicious desire (for knowledge); *vicāraṇā*, the plane of consideration; *tanu-mānasa*, the plane of the subtile mind; *sattvâpatti*, the plane of acquirement of good sense; *saṁsakti*, the plane of intimate acquaintance; *padârtha-bhāvinī*, the plane of possession of the (true) meanings of words; and, seventhly, *turya-gā*, that which conducts to the *turya* state, or condition leading to final emancipation (cf. L.V. p. 207).

sath hath सथ् हथ् card. seven hundred (Gr.Gr. 80), the ordinal of this word is **satahatyum**ᵘ, bel.

sata-dôñᵘ सत-दोञ़् । सप्तधान्याश्रयः, सप्तधनिकामाना adj. (f. **-döñ**ᵘ -दांञ़्‌), containing or consisting of seven kinds of paddy (see **dāñĕ** 1); (of an ornament or the like) weighing seven **döñ**ᵘ or seven times six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* (see **döñ**ᵘ); used like our 'carat' to express the fineness of gold. Sixteen **döñ**ᵘ equal one *tōlā* or half an ounce. In this use, therefore, **sata-dôñ**ᵘ means '(gold) of which seven parts (are pure and nine (i.e. 16–7) parts are alloy)'. **-dôr**ᵘ -दोर् । सप्तगवाक्षक: adj. (f. **-dör**ᵘ -दांर्), (of a house, etc.) possessing seven windows or casements (on each story) (see **dör**ᵘ 3); made of, or associated with, seven kinds of timber (see **dār** 2); connected with, resting upon, etc., seven beams or pillars (see **dār** 2) **-gor**ᵘ **āgun** -गर् आँगुन् । सप्तगृहावृत्तमङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat **-garis āganas** -गरिस आँगनस्), a courtyard (into which each opens) surrounded by seven houses (each with its own family); met. such a courtyard surrounded by many such houses. **-hot**ᵘ -हंतु । साप्तशतिकः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हंछ़्), costing seven hundred (rupees or the like); receiving wages of seven hundred (rupees or the like). **-hatyum**ᵘ -हतिम् ord. (f. **-hatim**ᵘ -हतिम्), seven hundredth; cf. **sath hath,** ab. **-hatyun**ᵘ -हतिन् । साप्तशत्यः adj. (f. **-hatiñ**ᵘ -हतिञ़्), i.q. **sata-hot**ᵘ, ab. **-köluy**ᵘ -क्कलुय् । सप्तदारः m. a man who has had seven wives (one after the other). **-köshⁱlad** -कांशिलद् । सप्ताहानशनः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **-köshⁱladiñ** -कांशिलदिञ़्), one who has fasted for seven days (e.g. owing to illness, or from poverty). **-kotur**ᵘ -कतुर् । सप्तपुत्रः m. (f. **-kütür**ᵘ -कंतंर्), one who has seven sons (esp. sons of superior merit); one who has seven children (sons or daughters or both). **-mon**ᵘ -मंन् । सप्ताढकिकः adj. (f. **-müñ**ᵘ -मंञ़्), weighing seven *man* of three pounds each (see **man** 3); a stone or other article used as a weight for weighing this amount. **-môs**ᵘ -मोस् । साप्तमासिकः, सप्तमातृष्वसृकः adj. (f. **-mös**ᵘ -मांस्), seven months old, lasting seven months, known for seven months and so on (see **mās** 1); (a child) who has seven maternal aunts (see **mās** 3). **-phol**ᵘ -फंल् । सप्तफलः adj. (a field or the like) bearing seven different kinds of crops, (a dish or the like) containing seven different kinds of grain, (a necklace or the like) consisting of seven jewels, (a work) producing seven different results, and so on. **-rĕshⁱ** -र्‍यंषि । सप्तर्षयः m.pl. the seven sages (in Skt. *Marīci*, *Aṅgiras*, *Atri*, *Pulastya*, *Pulaha*, *Kratu*, and *Vasiṣṭha*) (Śiv. 77, 638, 675, 686, 1149, 1457; K. 1038); the constellation Ursa Major (see p. 855*b*, l. 14). **-ryot**ᵘ -र्‍यंतु । साप्तमासिकः adj. (f. **-rĕtsᵘ** -र्‍यंछ़्), seven months old, seven months after birth; a seven-months' child. **-sŏnal** -स्वनल् । सप्तसपत्नीका f. a woman with six other co-wives (a term often used in abuse or cursing). **-sôs**ᵘ -सोस् । सप्तसस्यान्नम् adj. (f. **-sös**ᵘ -सांस्), a porridge made of mixture of seven kinds of grain (cf. **sas**). **-sösyun**ᵘ -सांसिन् । साप्तसाहस्रिकः adj. (f. **sösiñ**ᵘ सांसिञ़्), costing seven thousand, or earning seven thousand (rupees, etc.). **-ṭop**ᵘ -टंप् । सप्तपक्षः adj. (f. **-ṭüp**ᵘ -टंप्), having seven sources of profit, honour, help, or the like. **-ṭāsal** -टासल् । सप्तध्वनिकः m. issuing seven roars or explosions (esp. with reference to a cannon or the like). **-wuhor**ᵘ -वुहर् । सप्तवर्षः adj. (f. **-wārish**ᵘ -वंरिश्), of seven years, seven years old (Śiv. 578 (f.)). **-wot**ᵘ

-vȯtu । सप्तायनः m. approached by seven roads; having seven roads leading to seven places; (of a work) having seven devices, or having seven results.

sati सति in **sati nĕngi** सति न्यंगि adv. seven times, on seven occasions (L.V. 50).

satan-hondᵘ सतन्-हंन्दु । सप्तपण्यः, संबन्धी वा (f. **-hünzü** -हंज़ू), of seven, having wages of seven (rupees or the like); having seven relatives; a seven-months' child.

sataway सतवय् । सप्तैव card. (pl. dat. **satawanī** सतवनी or **satawánⁱ** सतवंनि), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 835, 1149; K. 725). Cf. **sátⁱ-sataway,** s.v. **sotᵘ.**

satay सतय् card. only seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sath 4 सथ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **satas** सतस्), good (L.V. 82); true, truthful (Śiv. 887; Rām. 1643, 1646); pure, virtuous (Rām. 1709, 1768); as subst. m. a good man, a virtuous man (L.V. 59); cf. **sath 1.** **-gŏr** -ग्वर् । सद्गुरुः m. a virtuous spiritual preceptor, i.q. **sadgŏr,** q.v. **-pŏrush** -प्वरुश् or **sat-pŏrush** सत्-प्वरुश् । सज्जनः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏrashĕs** -प्वरशस्), a virtuous, righteous, honourable, or pious man (Śiv. (*sat-*) 1045, 1338, 1404). **—parbuth** —पर्बुथ् m. (sg. dat. **—parbatas** —पर्बतस्), 'the true mountain', a name of the hill near Śrīnagar called 'Hāra-parbuth' (Śiv. 1136). **-pŏthᵃr** -प्वंथ़र् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras** -प्वत्रस्), a good or virtuous son. **-sang** -संग्, see **-satsang.** **-tsĕth** -च्यथ् or **satstsith** सच्चिथ् m. (sg. dat. **-tsĕtas** -च्यतस्), he who is pure existence and spirit; a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccit*) (Śiv. 274, 982, 1110, 1344); cf. **tsĕth 1.** **-tsĕth-ākāsh** -च्यथ्-आकाश् or (Śiv. 1124) **satstsidākāsh** सच्चिदाकाश् m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and the ether, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 28, 252, 1124) (in Skt. *saccidākāśa*). **-tsĕth-ānand** -च्यथ्-आनन्द् or **satstsidānand** सच्चिदानन्द् m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccidānanda*) (Śiv. (**-tsĕth°**), 180, 1767, 1882; (**satst°**) 273, 1045, 1098). **-tsĕth-ānanda-gan** -च्यथ्-आनन्द-गन् or (Śiv. 1403) **satstsidānanda-gan** सच्चिदानन्द-गन् m. a corruption of the Skt. *sac-cid-ānanda-ghana,* he who is composed of pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1293, 1338, 1403). **-zan** -ज़न् m. (Śiv. 1206), i.q. **sazzan,** q.v.

saṭh सठ् f. (sg. dat. **saṭi** सटि), a cause of alarm, a scare; as —° with dat., used to indicate non-identity but similarity (cf. **lūkas s°,** p. 519*b*, l. 13; **tamis s°,** s.v. **tih**). **—yiñü** —यिञ़ू । अत्याहितापातः f.inf. a sudden scare to come, to become terrified by an accusation of a crime or by reviling or scandal, etc.

sāth 1 साथ् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. **sāthas** साथस्), company, society, association, alliance.

sāthay-sāth साथय्-साथ् adv. in close company (with anyone) (Śiv. 1552).

sāth 2 साथ् ساعت । क्षणात्मकालः, मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **sātas** सातस्), time, a particular time (cf. **potᵘ sā°,** p. 788*a*, l. 10; **patyumᵘ sā°,** p. 806*a*, l. 18, and Rām. 258) (L.V. 25; Rām. 836, 1023; H. iii, 6; vii, 8; xii, 4, 15; K.Pr. 22 (*sáat*); an instant, a short space of time, a minute, a moment (cf. **prath sāta,** p. 769*a*, l. 37, and Rām. 582) (L.V. 104; Śiv. 1304, 1883; Rām. 203, 858); esp. the auspicious moment for performing any action (cf. **dŏda-s°,** p. 190*a*, l. 29; **dŏhᵃlⁱ-s°,** p. 200*b*, l. 37; **pana-s°,** p. 734*b*, l. 1; **prövishĕ-s°,** p. 773*b*, l. 1) (Rām. 1098, 1709); (in astrology) a particular fortunate or unfortunate time (L.V. 3; Śiv. 38, 1550). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । सुमुहूर्तोपलक्षणम् m.inf. the auspicious moment (for beginning any work) to be ascertained (by consulting an almanac or the like). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । मुहूर्तावलम्बनम् m.inf. to grasp the auspicious moment; i.e. (when one's preparations are not completely ready) to seize the auspicious moment by making a formal beginning (and then waiting for things to be completely ready before going on). **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । सुमुहूर्तविवेचनम् m.inf. to ascertain, or wait for, the auspicious moment (for beginning any work).

sāta karun सात करुन् । सुमुहूर्ते विधानम् m.inf. to act on the auspicious moment, to take advantage of a lucky moment, to begin a work at the auspicious moment; so with other verbs, such as **sāta gatshun,** to go (i.e. start) at the auspicious moment, and similarly with **parun,** to study; **yunᵘ,** to come; **nyunᵘ,** to take; **bĕhun,** to take up a residence, and so on. **sāta sāta** सात सात । प्रतिक्षणम् adv. moment by moment, at each and every moment (Rām. 574, 1169, 1365).

sāthāh साथाह् or **sāthā** साथा m. a moment, a short space of time; as adv., for a short time, during a short time (Rām. 1079, 1172; H. ii, 4; vi, 3; vii, 9; YZ. 553). **—gatshith** —गछ़िथ्, adv. a short time having elapsed, after a short time (Rām. 928).

sötiy सोतिय् adv. at a particular time, at (the) very moment (L.V. 25).

sāth 3 साथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **sötsü** सोच़ू), the star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism.

sĕṭh स्यठ् । भोजनाजीर्णता f. indigestion (caused by eating indigestible or too much food). **—gatshünü** —गछ़ुनू । अजीर्णतासंभवः f.inf. an attack of indigestion

to come on. —karün̆ü —कर्‌ञू । अजीर्णतासंभवः f.inf., id.

sĕthā स्खठा, see **sĕṭhāh.**

seth, see **sūty.**

sēth सेथ् । अपस्मारः, अकर्तव्ये प्रवर्तनम् f. (sg. dat. **sīṭsü** सीच़ू), epilepsy, a fit of epilepsy (Gr.Gr. 21); (esp. of children), causing annoyance or trouble (like an epileptic) by doing what is wrong, prohibited, or destructive. —**anün̆ü** —अनंञू । उद्वेजनम् f.inf. to cause worry or annoyance by doing forbidden actions, interfering, hindering, or the like. —**dᵃnün̆ü** —द्नंञू । अकर्तव्याचरणम् f.inf. to practise forbidden or wrong methods or conduct (causing useless labour, waste of time, spoiling of efforts or things, and so on). —**yin̆ü** —यिञू । निरर्थबद्धायासः f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on; great labour or exertions to be made, but all in vain.

sēta-kaṭh सेत-कठ् । अपस्मारी वालकः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), an epileptic boy; a boy who (like an epileptic) habitually does what he should not.

sīṭsü-rostu सीच़ू-रंस्तु । सुकरः adj. (f. **-rüṭshü** -रंछू), without trouble, not difficult, easy.

sith सिथ् । श्वासमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **sitas** सितस्), (in speaking) a mere breath (without intelligible words), a mere inarticulate whisper (El. *sit* f. a sound); a whisper (Gr.Gr. 13).

sŏth स्वथ् । गाढनिद्रा f. (sg. dat. **sŏṭsü** स्वच़ू), deep and prolonged sleep (cf. **nĕta-sŏth,** p. 661*a*, l. 1) (Rām. 1182; K. 55, 65, 77, 79, 91). —**pĕn̆ü** —पंञू । गाढनिद्रापातः f.inf. deep sleep to fall (involving insensibility).

sŏta-sövü स्वत-सांवू । दीर्घनिद्रा f. deep and prolonged sleep. **-sövü pĕn̆ü** -सांवू पंञू । मरणावस्थागमः f.inf. deep and prolonged sleep to fall; to fall into coma when at the point of death (so **sŏta-sövü ṭshunün̆ü,** to die).

sŏthu स्वंथु । सेतुः m. an embankment, a river embankment (often used as a road, or even as a bridge) (cf. **sum-s°**, p. 911*b*, l. 6; **sĕmanz-sŏthi,** p. 913*b*, l. 45; **swa-mana-s°**, s.v. **swa**) (El. *suth*; L. 458, *sut*; L.V. 74, 98 (= K.Pr. 18); Śiv. 371, 1143, 1829; Rām. 36, 794-7, 1749).

sōṭh सोट् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. **sōṭas** सोटस्), concord, association, agreement. —**karun** —करुन् । ऐकमत्यविधानम् m.inf. (of former enemies) to make concord, to make it up, become friends. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संयोगस्थितिः m.inf. concord to continue. —**thawun** —थवुन् । संयोगपालनम् m.inf. to keep up intimacy for the future (esp. with some powerful person in the hope of future help).

sōth सोँथ् or **sōnth** सोंथ् । वसन्तः m. (sg. dat. **sōtas** सोँतस्), the spring season, spring time [considered as covering two months, viz. Tsithᵃr (in Skt. *Caitra* = March–April) and Wāhĕkh (in Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May), and hence as covering the period when the sun is in Pisces and Aries (Skt. *Mīna* and *Mēṣa*)] (L. 326, *sont*; Śiv. 1573, 1651, 1848; Rām. 678; K. 100; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 78, 203); the spring festival held on the day of the sun's entry into Pisces (called in Skt. the *Caitra-saṁkrānti*), spring-day (L. 265, 464, *sont*). **-kāl** -काल् । वसन्तसमयः m. spring time (Rām. 1661). **-kōli** -कांलि । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring. **-kālukᵘ** -कालुकु । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. **-kālücü** -कालंचू), of, or belonging to, the spring. **-kālyukᵘ** -काल्युकु । वासन्तिकः gen. of **-kōli** (f. **-kālicü** -कालिचू), id. —**karun** —करुन् । उत्सवाचरणम् m.inf. to carry out the spring festival. **-mās** -मास् । वसन्तकालः m. the spring month, springtide. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । वसन्तागमः m.inf. spring to come.

sōta-bôgᵘ सोँत-बोगु । वासन्तोपायनम् m. the spring-gift, the present sent on the spring festival to a bride and her husband by her parents. **-dŏy** -द्वय् । वसन्तसंक्रमद्वितीयाहः f. the second day after the spring festival. **-kani** -कनि । वसन्तप्रायकाले adv. at or about spring time. **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । वसन्तप्रायकालसंबन्धी gen. (f. **-kanicü** -कनिचू), of, or belonging to, about spring time. **-mās** -मास् । वसन्तर्तुः m. a spring month, i.e. one of the two months Tsithᵃr and Wāhĕkh (see ab.); the spring season, spring time. **-mösi** -मांसि । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring time. **-māwas** -मावस् । मीनसंक्रान्तिपूर्वाहः m. the day before the spring festival (held on the sun's entry into Pisces), i.e. the last day of the sun's stay in Aquarius. On the evening of this day a large basket is filled with paddy, on the top of which are placed jewelled ornaments of silver and gold, curds, flowers, rice-cakes, walnuts, lights, and other articles. This is deposited on the east side of the bed of the head of the household, and on the morning of the next day (i.e. of the spring festival) it is greeted with hymns and blessings by every member of the family, great and small. Each then takes one of the fruits or flowers, bathes, and casts it into the river. **-phal** -फल् । वासन्तफलम् m. a spring crop (e.g. barley, wheat, mustard, etc.); the astrological result of the conjunction of planets occurring on the occasion of the spring festival. **-phulay** -फुलय् । वासन्तपुष्पविकासः f. the spring-flowering, the blooming of flowers in the spring. **-sul** -सुल् । वासन्तारम्भकालः f. a spring-dawn, the beginning of the year (on the occasion of the spring festival); met. a very early time, a time coming

very quickly (e.g. for the early completion of some prolonged work). **-suli** -सुलि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very soon, very early. **-tray** -त्रय् । वसन्तसंक्रमतृतीयाहः f. the third day after the spring festival, i.e. the third day of the sun's residence in Pisces (on which a festival and worship are held). **-wôn^{u}** -वोनु । वासन्तवारि m. spring-water, the river floods after the spring melting of the winter snow.

sõtuk^{u} सौँतुकु । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. **sõtüc^{ü}** सौँतँचू), of, or belonging to, spring.

sõtun^{u} सौँतुनु adj. (f. **sõtün^{ü}** सौँतंञू), of, or belonging to, spring (Rām. 14, 1089).

sõtas-kyut^{u} सौँतस्-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring.

söth सांथ्, see **söyĕth.**

söth^{i} सांथि । सहचरः m. a comrade, associate, companion, ally, accomplice, mate, assistant (El. also *söth*; Gr.M. *söthi*; Śiv. *söthi*, 1552).

sūṭh सूठ् m. (sg. dat. **sūṭas** सूटस्), the puff of smoke from a pipe (Gr.Gr. 18).

sũth 1 सूंथ् m. (sg. dat. **sũtas** सूंतस्), a bard (Śiv. 670).

sũth 2 सूंथ् । रोषप्रकृतिका f. (sg. dat. **sũts^{ü}** सूंत्सू), an irascible woman, an ill-tempered woman, termagant, shrew.

sĕṭhāh स्यठाह् or **siṭhāh** सिठाह् (sometimes written **sĕṭhā** स्यठा) । बहुलः adj. c.g. (pl. dat. **sĕṭhāhan** स्यठाहन्, Gr.M., Śiv. 420–1), abundant, copious, much, plentiful (Gr.Gr. 187; Gr.M.; Śiv. 429–30, 706, 755, 795, 912; Rām. 69, 71, 317, 421, etc.; H. viii, 4); numerous, manifold, many (cf. **osh^{u} sĕṭhāh pakān,** p. 47*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 154; Śiv. 328, 1764; Rām. 118, 304, etc.; K. 565; YZ. 267);

as adv. very, extremely, much, abundantly (Gr.M.; W. 96, *sètha*; Śiv. 431, 436, 470, 475, 537, 633, 656, 691, 708, etc.; Rām. 52, 54, 75, 80, 104, 116, 153, etc.; H. viii, 1, 9, 11, 12, 14; xii, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15; YZ. 84). **—āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to abound (Śiv. 428, 433, 437).

sĕṭhāhi ranga स्यठाहि रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr. 154).

sŏṭh^{a}kh स्वठ्ख् । स्फटिकः m. (sg. dat. **sŏṭh^{a}kas** स्वठ्कस्), crystal, quartz (El. *soṭka*, Śiv. 1657, Rām. 571, K. 921). **sŏṭh^{a}ka-ṭuj^{i}** स्वठक-टुजि । स्फटिकखण्डम् f. a splinter, or piece, of crystal.

sŏṭh^{a}kuw^{u} स्वठ्कुवु । स्फटिकमयः adj. (f. **sŏṭh^{a}küv^{ü}** स्वठ्कंवू), made of crystal.

sthalī स्थली f. a spot of ground, in such Skt. compounds as *dēva-sthali* (p. 261*b*, l. 47), a god-spot, i.e. a spot of ground sacred to the gods or hallowed by their presence (Śiv. 1170).

sthūl स्थूल् adj. c.g. large, great, big, bulky, huge (opp. to **sūkshm,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1026, 1198, 1853).

sthān स्थान् m. a place, spot, site, position, locality (cf. **nābi-s°,** p. 619*b*, l. 14; **parama-s°,** p. 760*a*, l. 21) (L.V. 57, 82; Śiv. 20, 1050, 1601, 1654, 1659, 1700). Cf. **stān.**

sthir स्थिर् adj. c.g. fixed, firm, permanent (L.V. 73).

s^{a}th^{a}r सथ्र् । सूत्रम्, पिचवतन्तुसमुदायः, विवृतपूतानावेष्टितपिचुसमुदायः m. (sg. dat. **s^{a}tras** सत्रस or **s^{a}t^{a}ras** सत्रस्), thread (cf. **paṭa-s°,** p. 793*b*, l. 33) (El. *sathir*, thread); string, line, cord; a bunch, or hank, of thread; an aphoristic rule, a technical or memorial rule; cotton which has been carded and cleansed, but not yet spun into thread (El. *sathir*, cotton, *sithar*, cotton without seeds; K.Pr. 214, *situr*). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । प्रयत्नारम्भः m.inf. to set the thread (on the loom); hence, to make the preliminaries for a work to be undertaken.

s^{a}tra-(or **s^{a}t^{a}ra-**)**dōr** सत्र-(सतर-)दोर् । दीर्घकार्पासपटः f. a long stretch of cotton cloth as issuing from the loom, a '*thān*' of cloth, cloth in the piece. **-dōra** -दोर । पिचवपटवितानयन्त्रम् m. a loom for weaving. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । सूत्रपुटकम् m. the roll or ball of cotton thread as wound on the distaff (El.). **-kān^{ĕ}r** -कान्र् । सूत्रपुटकम् f., id. **-poṭ^{u}** -पटु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of cloth, in which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool. **-ċādar** -चादर् । पटविशेषः f. a sheet of a cloth of which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool.

sĕthur स्यथुर् । मृल्लेपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **sĕtharas** स्यथरस्), a kind of mud plaster (mixed with chaff).

sĕthis स्यथिस्, see **syoth^{u}.**

satahaiṭh सतहैठ् or **satahöṭh** सतहांठ् । सप्तषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **satahai(hö)ṭhan** सतहै(हां)ठन्), sixty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satahũṭhyum^{u} सतहंठिमु । सप्तषष्टितमः ord. (f. **satahũṭhim^{ü}** सतहंठिमू), sixty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79, where it is written **satahaithyum^{u}**).

satahũṭhyun^{u} सतहंठिनु । सप्तषष्टिपण्यः adj. (f. **satahũṭhin^{ü}** सतहंठिञू), costing sixty-seven (rupees or the like); having wages of sixty-seven (rupees or the like).

sthāwar स्थावर् adj. c.g. fixed to one spot, stationary, unmovable, inanimate (opp. to **zangam**) (Śiv. 1631).

sātĕki or **sātyaki** सात्यकि m. N. of Krushna's (Kṛṣṇa's) charioteer (in Skt. *sātyaki*) (K. 820).

sotka, see **sŏṭh^{a}kh.**

sutukh सुतुख् m. (sg. dat. **sutakas** सुतकस्), the ceremonial lustration with incense of the house and family performed by the midwife on the

sixth day after a Hindū child's birth (Skt. *sūtaka*) (K.Pr. 123).

satkār सत्कार् m. hospitality, hospitable treatment (cf. **ādar-s°**, p. 15*a*, l. 30); civility, graciousness (Gr.M.).

sētalad सेतलद् । अपस्मारी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sētaladiñ** सेतलदिञ्), an epileptic; met. a worrying naughty child. Cf. **sīts**ᵘ**lad** and **sēth.**

satam सतम । सप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **satüm**ᵘ सतमू), the seventh lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hāra-s°**, etc., p. 344*a*, l. 10; **hur**ⁱ**-s°**, p. 347*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 1768). **satüm**ᵘ**-hond**ᵘ सतमू-हन्दु । सप्तमीसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ -हंझू), of, belonging to, or occurring on the seventh lunar day.

sitam सितम ستم m. tyranny (K.Pr. 101). **-gar** -गर् ستمگر (YZ. 17) or **-gār** -गार् ستمگار (YZ. 44) m. a tyrant, oppressor.

stān स्तान् ستان m. place, situation, used —° in Persian compounds as in **pīra-stān**, p. 753*a*, l. 3. Cf. **sthān.**

sᵃ**tun** सतुन् । आहत्यान्तःप्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s**°**t**ᵘ संतु, f. **s**ᵘ**ts**ᵘ संचू; 2 p.p. **s**ᵃ**tsŏv** सच्चोव्), to force into, violently to push into, crowd into. **s**°**t**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ संतु-मंतु । बलादन्तःप्रवेशितः perf. part. (f. **s**ᵘ**ts**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ संचू-मंचू), forced into, pushed into.

satun सतुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sot**ᵘ संतु, f. **süts**ᵘ संचू), to hope (L.V. 104). Cf. **sath 2.**

sētun सेतुन् । अकर्तव्याचरणम् m. (sg. dat. **sētanas** सेतनस्), conduct which worries and annoys others (used esp. of the conduct of a naughty child). Cf. **sēth.**

sŏtun स्वतुन् । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏtyōv** स्वत्योव्), to be tranquillized, assuaged, appeased, composed, quelled, cooled, extinguished (e.g. a blazing fire, fever, rage, hunger, weariness, tyranny, and so on, or a person suffering from any of these); cf. **sŏth** and **wāh 1.** **sŏtyō-mot**ᵘ स्वत्यो-मंतु । शान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **sŏtyē-müts**ᵘ स्वत्ये-मंचू), tranquillized, etc., as ab.

sūtin सूतिन्, see **sūty.**

satanamath सतनमथ् । सप्तनवतिः card. (sg. dat. **satanamatan** सतनमतन्), ninety-seven (Gr.Gr. 80). **satanamatan-hond**ᵘ सतनमतन्-हन्दु । सप्तनवतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ -हंझू), of, or belonging to, ninety-seven; costing, or worth, ninety-seven (rupees, etc.); earning wages of ninety-seven (rupees, etc.).

satanamatyumᵘ सतनमतिमु । सप्तनवतितमः ord. (f. **satanamatim**ᵘ सतनमतिमू), ninety-seventh (Gr.Gr.80).

satpŏrush सत्पुरुश् m., see **sath-pŏrush**, p. 945*a*, l. 20.

strī स्त्री f. a woman. **-warna** -वर्न f. a person of the woman class, a female; a woman (Rām. 1205).

sᵃ***tra*** सत्र, see **s**ᵃ**th**ᵃ**r.**

saṭᵃ**r** संतर् (cf. ستر) । लज्जाशीलता, निर्जनवासः m. a veil, a covering; shame modesty, modest conduct; (in Ksh.) a place in which ladies of high position dwell secluded, a harem, seraglio; met. living in seclusion, taking up a hermit's life in a solitary place, retiring from the rest of the world.

saṭᵃ**ra-bāpār** संतर्-बापार् । लज्जाशीलतया वर्तनम m. shyness, modest behaviour. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् । निर्जनाश्रयिणी f. a woman who has taken to a solitary life, as ab. **-wōrath** -वोरथ् । लज्जासमाच्छादनम f. (sg. dat. **wōrüts**ᵘ वोरंचू), a modesty-cover, a veil or other covering worn by a woman to hide her shame (e.g. a single garment worn by a woman living in poverty to hide her person).

saṭᵃ**ras bĕhun** संतरस् ब्यहुन् । निर्जनस्थानसमाश्रयणम m.inf. (owing to shyness) to adopt a solitary life, to live in seclusion.

satar (? spelling and gend.) in **satar gāḍ** f. N. of a certain fish found plentifully in Kashmīr (L. 158, *sattar gad*).

saṭ°**r**ᵘ 1 संत्रु (for **2**, see **saṭ**ᵃ**run**) । समतलः adj. (f. **saṭ**ᵘ**r**ᵘ संत्रू), (of land or the like) level, flat, smooth (El. *satur*, *suttur*); (of a wooden beam or the like) easily split.

sētāra सेतार (=ستار) । विपञ्ची m. a kind of three-stringed guitar, a lute (Śiv. 392, 408, 412, 669, 1336, 1580, 1612; K.Pr. 132, *sitāra*).

sētōrⁱ सेतोरि । वैणिकः m. a lute-player.

sitāra सितार ستاره m. a star (Rām. 399, 439, 577, 1118).

situr, see **s**ᵃ**th**ᵃ**r.**

saṭᵃ**ran** संतरन् । साम्यम् f. (sg. dat. **saṭ**ᵃ**rüñ**ᵘ संतरंञू), (of land) levelness, flatness.

saṭᵃ**run** संतरुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṭ**°**r**ᵘ 2 संत्रु), to level (ground or the like). **saṭ**°**r**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ संत्रु-मंतु । समीकृतः perf. part. (f. **saṭ**ᵘ**r**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ संत्रू-मंचू), (of land) made level, levelled.

satarunḍᵘ सतरंडू (cf. شطرنجی) । आस्तरणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **sataranjĕ** सतरंज्य), a kind of checkered carpet, a carpet made of cotton, a 'durree'.

sataranjĕ-palav सतरंज्य-पलव् । लघ्वास्तरणविशेषः m. a small carpet.

saṭᵃ**rāwun** संतरावुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṭ**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ संतरोवु), to make (land or the like) level, to level; to bring down a man or his fortune from prosperity. **saṭ**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ संतरोवु-मंतु । समीकृतः perf. part. (f. **saṭ**ᵃ**röv**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ संतरांवू-मंचू), levelled; etc., as ab.

satarwati (? spelling and gend.) in **nākh satarwati** a species of pear, with a beautiful shape and a sweet juicy flesh (L. 350, *nák s°*).

satsŏbāv सत्सुबा(भा)व् m. a virtuous nature (Śiv. 1144).

satsadāshiv सत्सदाशिव् m. the good Sadā-shiv, a N. of Śiva (see **sadā-shiv**, p. 803*b*, l. 5) (Śiv. 518).

satashīth सतशीथ् । सप्ताशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **satashītan** सतशीतन्), eighty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79). **satashitan-hond^{u}** सतशीतन्-हंन्दु । सप्ताशीतिपण्यादिनियमः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, eighty-seven; costing, or worth, eighty-seven (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-seven (rupees or the like).

satashītyum^{u} सतशीतिमु । सप्ताशीतितमः ord. (f. **satashītim^{ü}** सतशीतिमू), eighty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).

satsamāgam सत्समागम् m. association with the virtuous (cf. **samāgam**) (Śiv. 1769).

satsang सत्संग् or (Śiv. 518) **sath-sang** सथ्-संग् m. association with the virtuous (cf. **sath** 4) (Śiv. 19, 229, 249, 382, 445, 518 (*sath-*), 571, 849, 877, 1025, 1075, 1351, 1404, 1601, 1783, 1803).

satasatath सतसतथ् । सप्तसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **satasatatan** सतसततन्), seventy-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satasatatyum^{u} सतसततिमु । सप्तसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **sata-satatim^{ü}** सतसततिमू), seventy-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).

satasatatyun^{u} सतसततिनु । सप्तसप्ततिपण्यः adj. (f. **satasatatiñ^{ü}** सतसततिञ्ञू), costing, or worth, seventy-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of seventy-seven (rupees or the like).

stutā स्तुता f. praise, a hymn of praise (K. 331, 337). Cf. **tötā**, **töth** 2, and **tōth**.

sattö सत्त्व, see **satū**.

satát^{i} सतॅति m.pl. a group of seventy, a seventy; the form taken by **satath**, seventy, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in **kāh satát^{i} sath hath ta satath**, eleven seventies are seven hundred and seventy (Gr.Gr. 86).

satut^{u} सतुतु or **satatut^{u}** सततुतु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain small bird, described as having a long beak and tail, reddish wings, and a cry like that of the *kōil* or Indian cuckoo (El. *satatút*, lapwing; K.Pr. 38 (a lapwing), 189 (a hoopoo)).

satath सतथ् । सप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **satatan** सततन्), seventy (Gr.Gr. 79, 148). **satatan-andar** सततन्-अंदर् । सप्ततिवर्षवयाः adj. e.g. in seventy, i.e. seventy years old.

saṭēṭha सटेठ card. about seven, approximately seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

satatöjih सततांजिह् । सप्तचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78) (El. *satajih*). **satatöjihan-hond^{u}** सततांजिहन्-हंन्दु । सप्तचत्वारिंशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, forty-seven; worth, or costing, forty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of forty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatöj^{i}hyum^{u} सततांजिहिमु । सप्तचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **satatöj^{i}him^{ü}** सततांजिहिमू), forty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satatr^{a}h सतत्रह् । सप्तत्रिंशत् card. thirty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77). **satatr^{a}han-hond^{u}** सतत्रहन्-हंन्दु । सप्तत्रिंशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, thirty-seven; costing, or worth, thirty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of thirty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatr^{a}hyum^{u} सतत्रहिमु । सप्तत्रिंशः ord. (f. **satatr^{a}him^{ü}** सतत्रहिमू), thirty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satátut^{u} सततुतु, **satatút**, see **satut^{u}**.

sattwa सत्त्व, see **satū**.

satatyum^{u} सततिमु । सप्ततितमः ord. (f. **satatim^{ü}** सततिमू), seventieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

satatyun^{u} सततिनु । सप्ततिपण्यः adj. (f. **satatiñ^{ü}** सततिञ्ञू), costing, or worth, seventy (rupees or the like) (Gr.Gr. 148); earning wages of seventy (rupees or the like).

satāv सताव् । उद्वेजनम् m. worrying, teasing, harassing, interrupting or distracting (a person busily occupied in some work). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । कोलाहलादिनोद्वेजनम् m.inf. to distract or tease (a person busily employed on something, by raising a noise, worrying with requests, or the like). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । अत्युद्वेगोद्भवः m.inf. such worry, teasing, harassment, or distraction to come (upon a person).

satôwuh सतोवुह् । सप्तविंशतिः card. twenty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77, Śiv. 38, K. 1024). **satôwuhan-hond^{u}** सतोवुहन्-हंन्दु । सप्तविंशतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, twenty-seven; worth, or costing twenty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of twenty-seven (rupees or the like).

sotwāh संत्वाह्, see **sot^{u}**.

satôwuhyum^{u} सतोवुहिमु । सप्तविंशः ord. (f. **satôwuhim^{ü}** सतोवुहिमू), twenty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satāwun सतावुन् । विबाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **satôw^{u}** सतोवु. This verb is impersonal, and, in tenses which change for gender, is conjugated in the feminine) to trouble, tease, worry, molest, interrupt, persecute, harass (Gr.M.). **satôw^{u}-mot^{u}** सतोवु-मंतु । उद्वेजितः worried, harassed, teased. The fem. is used impersonally in **satöv^{ü}-müs^{ü}** सतांवू-मंचू । उद्वेगोत्पादनम्, as in **ām^{i} chēm satöv^{ü}-müs^{ü}**, by this, there is worry to me, i.e. this worries me.

satawanzāh सतवज़ाह् । सप्तपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78). **satawanzāhan-hond^{u}** सतवज़ाहन्-हंन्दु । सप्तपञ्चाशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, fifty-seven; worth, or costing, fifty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of fifty-seven (rupees or the like).

satawanzöhyum^{u} सतवज़ांहिमु । सप्तपञ्चाशः ord. (f. **satawanzöhim^{ü}** सतवज़ांहिमू), fifty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satāvüñ^{ü} सतावंञू । उद्वेजना f. that which causes worry,

teasing, or harassment to a person (used impersonally). Cf. **satöv^u-müts^u**, p. 949b, l. 38.

sataway सतवय्, see **sath 3.**

satya or **satĕ** सत्य, a Skt. word, the equivalent of **sath 1,** q.v. used in the following Skt. compounds :— **satya-bām** सत्य-ब(भ)ाम् or **satĕ-bāmā** सत्य-ब(भ)ामा f. 'having true lustre', N. of the daughter of Satrājit, and one of the wives of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Satyabhāmā*) (Śiv. 1437; K. 687–8, 690, 694, 772–3, 777, 935, 938). **satya-bāv** सत्य-बा(भा)व् m. truthfulness, **satya-bāwa,** adv. in truthfulness, truthfully. **satya-dēv** सत्य-देव् m. the god of truth, a title of Shiva (Śiva) (Śiv. 1403, 1628). **satya-nārāyĕn** सत्य-नारायण् m. a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1403). **satya-rūph** सत्य-रूफ् m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas** -रूपस), one who possesses the form of truth, one whose essence is truth, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 518). **satya-wödī** सत्य-वांदी adj. c.g. a speaker of truth, truthful, sincere (Śiv. 518). **satya-yŏg** सत्य-य्वग् m. the first of the four *yugas* or ages of the world, the age of truth and purity, the golden age.

satyā सत्या । सद्बुद्धिः, गुणः f. (of a person) good intelligence, intelligence gained from good experience, sagacity, good judgment; (of a thing) suitable quality; N. of the daughter of Nagnajit, king of Ayōdhyā, who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 716). **satyā-nās** सत्या-नास m. destruction, ruin, total destruction, perdition, annihilation. **satyā-nās gatshun** सत्या-नास् गछुन् । सत्ताविनाशोद्भवः m.inf. total destruction to occur, to be destroyed, ruined, etc. —**wŏthün^u** —व्वथंनू । सद्बुद्धिसद्गुणविभ्रंशः f. intelligence, good behaviour, thoroughness, or the like, to decay or be ruined.

satay सतय्, see **sath 3.**

sūty सूंत्य [also written **sūt^i** सूंति or (m.c. Rām. 1594, 1611) **sūtī** सूंती] or **sūtin** सूंतिन् adv. and postpos. governing dat. or abl. (El. *set, seth*; W. 98, *söt^i*).

A. adv. with, together, in company, as a companion [(*sūty*) Rām. 870, 953, 1686, 1756; K. 780; H. vii, 5; x, 14; xii, 2, 16; (*sūtin*) Rām. 855; K. 727]. *Cf.* also bel.

B. Postpos. governing dat., with, together with, associated with, (striving) with, it being implied that the person or thing accompanied is the principal, and he who (or that which) accompanies is the appendage. *Thus in* **mölis-sūty** (or **sūtin**) **āv,** he came with the *father, it is implied that* the father is the principal, *while the son* who came is the appendage, i.e. that the *father brought the son along with him. If the superiority of the parties is* reversed, we must use **sān** *(q.v.) instead of* **sūty.** *Thus* **mölis-sān āv,** indicates *that the father is the appendage so that it is implied* that the other brought his father along with him [Gr.Gr. 44; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 57, 92; Śiv. 12, 23, 38, 69, 84, 114–5, 164, 182, 196, 240, 278, 353, 432, 519, 593, etc.; Rām. 35, 73, 88, 103, 120, 171, 176, 327, 330, 428, 435, 448, 484, 530, 611, 690, 705, 803, 848, 904, 943, etc.; (in Rām. 152, 701, the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb); K. 200–1, 211, 279, 286 (pron. suff.), 287–8, etc.; H. iii, 7, 8; v. 7, 10; vii, 6; viii, 3, 7, 11, etc.; YZ. 93, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 160, 527, 799, 1460, 1664, 1688; Rām. 361, 1027, 1639, 1647–8, 1677, 1691 (in the foregoing in Rām. the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb), (governing dat.) 31, 90, 94–5, 106, 142, 317, 469, 488, etc.; K. 727 (pron. suff.), 748; H. i, 7; YZ. 23].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the dat., when we should expect the abl. Thus (*sūtin*) Rām. 33, *satas sūtin pūr^u*, filled with truth; 838, *tas sūtin* (for *tami s°*) for that reason, therefore.

C. Governing abl., with, by means of (indicating the instrument). Thus, **shrāki-sūtin,** (cut) with a knife (cf. **ami-(amiy-)sūty,** p. 55a, l. 12, p. 55b, l. 8; **atha-s°,** p. 62b, l. 40) [Gr.Gr. 20, *sūtin*; 47; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 25; Śiv. 13, 17–19, 27, 51, 92, 170, 191, 239, 254, etc.; Rām. 6, 16, 47, 233, 449, 479, etc.; K. 5, 154, 165, 171, 232, 247, etc.; H. v, 4; vii, 19; viii, 7; x, 8; xii, 12, 16, 17; YZ. 35, 50; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 23–4, 130, 191, 269, 281, 505, 590, 746, 992, etc.; Rām. 409, 435, 457, 478, 480, 582, 703, 839, 1006, 1176, 1200, 1376, 1411, 1648; K. 646; H. ix, 5, 12; YZ. 79]; of, resulting from, with (denoting material, race, stock, etc.), in accordance with; **sērĕ mētsi sūty,** bricks (made) of clay; **āba-s°** (filled) with water, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) Śiv. 58, 512, 919, 1200, 1245, 1474; Rām. 285, 1022; K. 231, 350, 414, 921; (*sūtin*) K, 984]; in consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through (**bŏchi sūty,** dying of hunger, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) L.V. 83; Śiv. 26, 102, 110, 165, 167, 207, 214, 229, 248, 251, etc.; Rām. 230, 377, 533, 781, etc.; K. 13, 51, 61, 91, 175, 230, 301, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 128, 170, 471; Rām. 96, 199, 200, 603, 655, 828, 1117, 1189, 1192, 1194, 1210, 1221, 1374, 1377, 1379, 1545, 1567, 1618; K. 424, 625].

Instead of the ablative, we may use the ablative masculine of the genitive. Thus (from **ḍĕka**) **ḍĕkaki sūtin,** by means of the forehead; **guri-sūtin** or **guri-sandi sūtin,** by means of a horse [Gr.Gr. 47; (*sūty*) Śiv. 361, 1018, 1509, 1592–3, 1642; Rām. 176; K. 583; H. i, 3; v, 5; vi, 16; vii, 10, 13; x, 4; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 171; H. i, 4].

In this sense, it sometimes forms a kind of adverb or other indeclinable, as in **avĕzᵘ-sũty,** with incorrectness, i.e. wrongly, p. 71*a*, l. 5; **bũktsᵘ s°,** courteously, K. 574; devotedly, K. 704; **dayāyⁱ-s°,** with kindness, i.e. please! p. 267*a*, l. 3; Śiv. 1223, 1319; **gŏḍa-s°,** with the beginning, i.e. from the first, p. 277*a*, l. 41; **lōla-s°,** affectionately, K. 523; **mana-s°,** with the heart, cordially, p. 572*a*, l. 42; [(*sũtin*) Śiv. 192, 438, 504, 1411].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the abl., when we should expect the dat. Thus:—(*sũtin*) Rām. 1097, **pōshau-s° kulᵘ,** a tree with flowers.

sũtin suv सूंतिन् सुव् postpos. (governing dat.) in close contact with, (of place) right inside, in (or into) the very heart of (Rām. 606).

sũtinay सूंतिनय्, emph. form of **sũtin,** with, in company with (Śiv. 647, 684).

sötiy सांतिय् or **sũtiy** सूंतिय्, emph. form of **sũty,** as in **tim chih bāzi-sũtiy dŏh nibāwān,** they live only by deceit (Gr.M.; so L.V. 25; Śiv. 1611; K.Pr. 107, *suĕti*; id. 208, *suti dugah* (i.e. *sũtiy dŏga*), by means of pounding, by continued pounding, by blow after blow).

sũty(sũtin) anun सूंत्य्(सूंतिन्) अनुन् m.inf. to bring with one, to bring along ((*sũty*) Śiv. 717, 1670; K. 494; (*sũtin*) Rām. 971). **-bôjᵘ** -बोजु m. one who accompanies, a companion, friend, associate (Śiv. 1832); a follower, a servant (Śiv. 169). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु m.inf. to take a person (along) with oneself, to bring (a person) along, to bring in one's train [(*sũty*) Śiv. 169, 629, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456, 1459, 1581, 1672 (*pānas sũty hyonᵘ*), 1836; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1323, 1554, 1698, 1758; K. 14, 24, 28, 83, 203, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 6; YZ. 88; (*sũtin*) Rām. 1322; K. 647]. **—nyunᵘ** —निनु m.inf. to take (a person) with one, to take a person along (Śiv. 1380, 1676 (*pānas sũty nyunᵘ*); Rām. 953; K. 69 (*pānas sũty n°*), 196 (*id.*), 203 (*id.*), 283 (*id.*), etc.). **—pakun** —पकुन् m.inf. to go along in company, to accompany, be a fellow traveller (with, dat.) (Rām. 870). **—pakawunᵘ** —पकवुनु n.ag. (f. **—pakavünᵘ** —पकवंनू), a fellow traveller (El. *set-pakawun*).

sũty-sũtin सूंत्य्-सूंतिन् adv. accompanying, in company (with a person) (Śiv. 1115, 1134). **sũty-sũtinay** सूंत्य्-सूंतिनय्, id. (Śiv. 636). **sũty-sũtin hyonᵘ** सूंत्य्-सूंतिन् ह्योनु m.inf. to take (a person) along with one. **sũty-sũty** सूंत्य्-सूंत्य् adv. and postpos. with, together (with, dat.), in one company, in society (with) (Śiv. 94, 986, 1054, 1154, 1362, 1445, 1581; Rām. 871, 1779; H. vii, 5; YZ. 25). **sũty-sũtiy** सूंत्य्-सूंतिय् adv., i.q. **sũty-sũty** (Śiv. 1186).

The word **sũtin** is naturally scanned in poetry as two long syllables (— —) as in Rām. 96, **dapan sᵃh bīma-sũtin gāsa hĕth āv,** but occasionally it is scanned as ⏑ —, as in Rām. 95, **korukh hārĕn-sũtin brāryau vĕsápônᵘ.** In both these lines the metre is ⏑ — — — ⏑ — — — ⏑ — —. In 95 the scansion of **vĕsapônᵘ** is irregularly ⏑ — —. Other examples of ⏑ — are Rām. 469, 530, 606, 626, 917, 1097, 1163, 1189, 1200, 1280, 1389.

sātyaki सात्यकि, see **satĕki.**

satyumᵘ सत्युमु or सतिमु । सप्तमः ord. (f. **satimᵘ** सतिमू), seventh (Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 1154; K. 41, 132; H. v, 7; xii, 7).

sitēza सितेज़ ستیز m. controversy, altercation, quarrelling, dispute; (in Ksh.) abuse, vituperation, invective, contumely (Rām. 963, 1239).

sᵃts 1 सच़ । सौचिकः m. a tailor (cf. **janda-s°,** p. 375*a*, l. 28; **ṭŏpa-s°; ṭōpi-s°,** s.v. **ṭūpⁱ**) (Gr.Gr. 32; L. 464, *suts*; W. 18, *sats*; L.V. 103; Rām. 911). **-mŏzūrⁱ 1** -म्वज़ूरि । सौचिकभृतिः f. the amount paid to a tailor for work done, a tailor's wages.

sᵃts 2 सच़् । सूचीविशेषः m. a large strong needle (such as is used for sewing sacks. An ordinary needle is **sᵃtsan 2,** q.v.); cf. **suwa 1,** and Wa<u>kh</u>ī *sits*, a needle. **-mutsᵘ** -मुचु । सूचीकर्मवर्जितद्रव्यम् m. the bits of cloth that are left over and unused after a tailor has cut out and made a garment; met. a tailor's profits; cf. **mutsᵘ** and **mŏtsun. -mŏzūrⁱ 2** -म्वज़ूरि । सूचीकर्मवृत्तिः f. a living made by the needle, the livelihood or profession of a tailor.

sītsᵘ सीचू, see **sēth.**

sŏtsᵘ स्वचू, see **sŏṭᵘ** and **sŏth.**

sᵘtsᵘ संचू, see **sᵃtun.**

sütsᵘ संचू, see **sath 2** and **satun.**

satshar सछर् or **sastsar** ससचर् । सहितत्वम् m. the being accompanied by (anything), the being possessed of, the being endowed with (the opposite of **ratshar,** q.v.) (cf. **darma-s°,** p. 245*a*, l. 2; **phala-s°,** p. 672*b*, l. 5; **prayĕma-s°,** p. 774*a*, l. 45); endowments, possessions, wealth at the owner's own disposal. Cf. **sostᵘ.**

sŏtsal स्वचल् । सौवर्चलता f. mallows (El.) (cf. **gurⁱ-s°,** p. 299*a*, l. 9; **sinⁱ-muhima s°,** s.v. **syunᵘ**) (L. 75 *sutsal*, *Malva rotundifolia*, used medicinally as an expectorant; K.Pr. 201, 208).

sītsᵘlad सीचूलद् । प्रमादी, अविनीतः, दुष्करः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sītsᵘ-ladiñ** सीचू-लदिञ्), an epileptic, one who suffers from epilepsy; (esp. of a child) one who is naughty, disobedient, annoying, and destructive; (of some work) arduous of accomplishment, to be accomplished only by the expenditure of great bodily and

mental labour (cf. arsītsᵘ̈lad and arasītsᵘ̈lad, p. 45*a*, ll. 6, 8). Cf. sētalad and sēth.

sᵘ̈tsᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ संत्र्-मंत्र्, see sᵃtun.

sᵃtsan 1 सत्रन् । सूचनम् m. (sg. dat. sᵃtsanas सत्रनस्), warning, informing, esp. by hinting, private indication, gestures, or the like.

sᵃtsan 2 सत्रन् । सूची f. (sg. dat. sᵃtsünᵘ̈ सत्रंन्र्), a needle (for sewing) (a large needle is sᵃts 2, q.v.) (cf. janda-s°, p. 375*a*, l. 21; phāli-s°, p. 694*b*, l. 22); ṭōpi-s°, s.v. ṭūpi (Gr.M.; L. 462, *satzan*; K.Pr. 208).

sᵃtsünᵘ̈- (also written sᵃtsᵃnĕ-)kömᵘ̈ सत्रंन्र्-(सत्र्न-)कोमू (usually written -कोमू by Hindūs) । सूचीचित्रकर्म f. 'needle-work', i.e. silk embroidery. **-mözūrⁱ** -मजूरि । सूचीकर्माजीवः f. needle-work, a livelihood gained by needle-work, a tailor's profession, tailoring. **-pohᵘ** -पंहु । सूचीरन्ध्रम् m. 'a needle's spleen', i.e. a needle's eye. **-powᵘ** -पंवु or **-pôwᵘ** -पोवु । सूचीरन्ध्रम् m. a needle's eye (K.Pr. 190, *sĕtsanih pūwih*, by the eye of a needle). Like pohᵘ, -powᵘ also means 'spleen'. **-pyotᵘ** -प्यंतु । सूच्यग्रम् m. the point of a needle.

sᵃtsan 3 सत्रन् f. a festival indicating (see sᵃtsan 1) some event, as in sŏkh-sᵃtsan, p. 905*b*, l. 4, a festival in honour of some happy event.

sŏtsan स्वत्रन् f. in the following:— **sŏtsünᵘ̈-** (also written sŏtsᵃnĕ-)tulᵘ स्वत्रंन्र्-(स्वत्र्न-)तुलु । सूत्रवेष्टनाधारतृणतूलिका m. a hollow straw (fitting over the iron spindle) on which thread is wound while being spun.

sŏtsar स्वत्रर् । शान्तता m. calmness, quietness; the condition of being extinguished. Cf. sŏṭᵘ.

sŏṭsᵃran स्वंत्र्रन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. sŏṭsᵃrünᵘ̈ स्वंत्र्रंन्र्), appeasing, calming, extinguishing (e.g. of fire, fever, grief, or the like).

sŏṭsᵃrun स्वंत्रुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sŏṭsᵒrᵘ स्वंत्रु), *to appease, calm, extinguish (e.g. fire, fever, grief, or the like) (causal of* sŏtun, q.v.).

sŏṭsᵃrāwun स्वंत्र्रावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sŏṭsᵃrôwᵘ स्वंत्र्रोवु), i.q. sŏṭsᵃrun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8). **sŏṭsᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** स्वंत्र्रोवु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. sŏṭsᵃrövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ स्वंत्र्रावू-मंत्र्), appeased, calmed, extinguished.

satsidākāsh सच्चिदाकाश, see sath-tsĕth-ākāsh, *p. 945a, l. 31.*

satsidānand सच्चिदानन्द, see sath-tsĕth-ānand, p. *945a, l. 35.*

sŏtshand स्वच्छन्द adj. e.g. one who is uncontrolled, one *who acts entirely at his own pleasure; hence, a N. of Shiwa (Śiva) (Śiv. 30, 48, 775, 1273).*

satsith सच्चित्, see sath-tsĕth, p. 945*a*, l. 27.

sᵃtsōv सत्रोव, see *sᵃtun.*

swa(sŏ) स्व *adj. and pron. own; self. This is a Skt. word, and occurs only in borrowed Skt. compounds.* Owing to the fact that *wa* following a consonant, and *u* in borrowed words, are both, in Ksh., pronounced as *ŏ*, this word is frequently employed to suggest a double meaning, as in the following:— **swa-darshĕna-myūlᵘ** स्व-दर्शन-म्यूलु m. union with the Self (i.e. God) (brought about) by visiting (holy places), or union (brought about) by the excellent visiting (of holy places) (sŏ-darshĕna-myūlᵘ) (L.V. 36). **swa-man-bāg** स्व-मन-बाग m. the garden of one's own heart, or a jasmine garden (sŏman-bāg) (L.V. 98 = K.Pr. 18). **swa-mana-sŏṭhᵘ** स्व-मन-स्वंठु m. the embankment of (the illusions of) one's own mind, or (suman-sŏṭhᵘ) an embankment with crazy bridges (sum) (L.V. 98). **swa-para-vĕtsār** स्व-पर-व्यत्रार् m. discrimination regarding the Self and the Supreme or discrimination regarding Him who is excellently supreme (sŏ-para-vĕtsār) (L.V. 28). **swa-vĕtsār** स्व-व्यत्रार् m. discrimination on one's own Self, or sŏ-vĕtsār good discrimination (L.V. 71, 79). Cf. sŏ-vĕtsār.

swa-rūph स्व-रूफ m. own form, i.e. the nature (of anything), identity with, as in kha-swarūph, He who is identical with absolute vacuity, the impersonal Supreme Deity (L.V. 15); niza-swarūph, the nature of what is one's own, the nature of Self (L.V. 67). **swa-swarūph** स्व-स्वरूफ m. (sg. dat. -swarūpas -स्वरूपस), a person's own form or nature (cf. sŏrūph) (Śiv. 12, 1069). **swa-swayĕm** स्व-स्वयम् m. one who is one's own self, one who is the Self (an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1850).

swoi (?) f. tamarisk (El.).

sawā सवा adj. with a quarter, increased by one-fourth, with one-fourth added (to it), a quarter more; cf. swād 2. **—sēr —सेर्** । पूपविशेषः m. a seer (two pounds) and a quarter; a kind of large cake offered to Ganēsh (Skt. *Gaṇēśa*) on the fourth lunar day of the bright half of the month Bādᵃrapĕth (in Skt. *Bhādra-pada* = August–September).

sēwā सेवा, see sīv.

siv सिव् m. boiling, in the following:— **siwa-hākh** सिव-हाख् । जलपक्वशाकसूदः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस), vegetables boiled in water. Cf. siwun.

siwā सिवा । سوا or (q.v.) siwāh सिवाह् postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides; without, deprived of (Rām. 196). Cf. siwāh and siwöyⁱ.

sīv सीव् or sīwā सीवा or sēwā सेवा । सेवा f. service, servitude (Gr.M. *sēwā*; Śiv. (*sēwā*) 102, 970, 1073; (*sīv*) 1314; K. (*sīwā*) 782, 1094). **—karünᵘ̈** —करुंन्र् f.inf. to do service (to, dat. or gen.), to serve, do

homage (to) (Śiv. (*sir*) 366, 477, 488, 527; Rām. 395, 423, 1533, 1641–3 ff., 1663; K. (*sïwā*) 460, 503, 526, 780, 928, 979, 1069, 1132).

sivⁱ सिवि । छेकः adj. c.g. tame, domesticated (as a beast). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । आयत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become domesticated, tamed (of a beast or the like); (of a human being) to become tamed, subjugated, dependent. **—karun** —करुन् । छेकतापादनम् m.inf. to tame, domesticate, to tame (a person), subjugate, make dependent.

sôwᵘ 1 सोवु । आढ्यः adj. (f. **sövü** सांवू), rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly (frequent —°; cf. **bala-s°**, p. 103*a*, l. 39; **bata-s°**, p. 137*b*, l. 2; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 17; **dyāra-s°**, p. 217*a*, l. 5; **māla-s°**, p. 565*a*, l. 28; **mũthri-s°**, p. 606*a*, l. 36; **māyā-s°**, p. 612*b*, l. 31; **phala-s°**, p. 692*b*, l. 6; **pŏñĕ-s°**, p. 746*b*, l. 31; **rūma-s°**, p. 834*a*, l. 35; **ũnⁱ-sövü**, p. 835*b*, l. 35; **rūpa-sôwᵘ**, p. 840*b*, l. 5; **sŏna-s°**, p. 917*b*, l. 7) (Śiv. 58, Rām. 1784); rich, wealthy (El. *sáò, sov*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, *sáv* for *sövü*); plenteous, abounding (of a crop) (L.V. 66); also met. —°, as in **atha-s°**, with hands full (of money), liberal (p. 62*b*, l. 46); **āyĕ-s°**, long-lived, healthy (p. 73*a*, l. 25); **mŏla-s°**, of great price, of high value (p. 566*a*, l. 45); **mana-s°**, firm-minded (p. 572*a*, l. 43); **panāh-s°**, (of cloth) fine and broad (p. 740*a*, l. 45).

sövü karüñü सांवू करुंञू । संपन्नत्वोपपादनम् f.inf. to cause a woman to be endowed with wealth, virtues, learning, and the like; to endow her with such.

sôwᵘ 2 सोवु 1 p.p. of **sāwun** (f. **sövü** सांवू), used —° put to sleep, caused to sleep (cf. **ada-sôwᵘ**, p. 12*a*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 154).

sövü सांवू, f. of the preceding, used as subst. f. to mean 'sleep', in the phrase **sŏta-s°**, p. 946*a*, l. 32;

sāvi-sān सावि-सान् adv. quietly (El. *sáwisan*).

suv सुव्, see **suwa 2**.

suwa 1 सुव । सूचीविशेषः m. a large coarse needle (for string, rope, or the like). Cf. **sᵃts 2**.

suwa 2 सुव or (Rām. 606) **suv** सुव् । संलग्नः adj. c.g. united, joined together, closely adhering, firmly fixed to, closely fitting together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like) (cf. **sūtin-suv**, p. 951*a*, l. 13); cf. **suvyō-motᵘ**. **suwa bĕhun** सुव ब्यहुन् । सम्यग्योगापत्तिः m.inf. (of two things, actions, etc.) to fit closely together, to be intimately united (Rām. 606).

sawāb सवाब् ثواب m. meed, compensation, requital, reward (esp. of obedience to God) (H. ix, 12); hence, a virtuous action (K.Pr. 14).

sŏwöcü स्ववांचू, see **sŏwôkᵘ**.

swād 1 स्वाद् । आस्वादः, विचारः m. relish, flavour, taste, enjoyment (of food, story, music, or the like) (cf. **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 19) (K. 1147; K.Pr. 167, 200); prudence based on experience (of the results of dissipation, or of suffering from robbery, or from heedlessness, or the like). (Cf. **sād 1**.)

swādas pyonᵘ स्वादस् प्यनु । विचारे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into experience, to act cautiously as the result of unfortunate experience. **—wātun** —वातुन् । वास्तवावबोधापत्तिः m.inf. (after acting heedlessly) to adopt a cautious attitude born of experience.

swād 2 स्वाद् । सपादः m. with a quarter, increased by a fourth, a quarter more (than) (cf. **dūnᵘ-sôdᵘ**, three-quarters and one and a quarter, p. 223*b*, l. 27) (W. 105). Cf. **sawā**.

swādüjü स्वादंजू, see **swādulᵘ**.

swādulᵘ स्वादुलु । आस्वादयुक्तः adj. (f. **swādüjü** स्वादंजू), having a taste, flavoured (sweet, bitter, sour, or so on) (of food, a story, a song, or the like).

sāwadān सावदान् or **sāvidān** साविदान् adj. c.g. (in Śiv. 23, 364, obl. sg. m. **sāwadāna** सावदान), attentive, heedful, cautious (Śiv. (*sāwa°*) 23, 40, 199, 364; (*sāvi°*) 480, 1491, 1654; Rām. (*sāwa°*) 736, 992; K. 1096, 1157); enraptured, full of joy, delighted (Śiv. (*sāvi°*) 273, 308, 939, 1554).

swōdiṭh स्वांदिठ । आस्वादयुक्तः adj. c.g., i.q. **swādulᵘ**, q.v.

siwāh सिवाह् postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides (H. v, 9, governing dat.), see **siwā** and **siwöyⁱ**.

swāhākār स्वाहाकार् m. (a borrowed Skt. term) the ejaculation of the word *swāhā*, which is an exclamation used in making oblations to the gods (Śiv. 8).

sŏwôkᵘ स्ववोकु । प्रशस्तवाक्यः adj. (f. **sŏwöcü** स्ववांचू), well-voiced, kindly-voiced, saying kindly or consoling words.

sīwakh सीवख् । सेवकः m. (sg. dat. **sīwakas** सीवकस्; f. **sīwakĕñ** सीवक्यञ्, q.v.), a servant, servitor, follower (K. 335, 384).

sīwakĕñ सीवक्यञ् । दासी f. a maid-servant (K. 738).

sīwākār सीवाकार् or **sēwākār** सेवाकार् । सेवाकर्मकरः m. one who does service (e.g. out of respect, or as a pupil to his teacher) (Śiv. (*sē°*) 9).

savikās सविकास m. that which has wide expansion, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V. 1).

swāl स्वाल्, i.q. **sāl 1** m. an invitation (L. 460, *sawālá*; K. 402–4, 638).

sawāl सवाल् سوال m. a question, query, interrogation (Gr.M.); a petition, application (H. x, 5). **sawāl ta jawāb** सवाल् त जवाब् m. question and answer, conversation (Gr.M.).

sawölī सवांली, (?) **srōl स्रोल्**, or (?) **sīlein** (El. *sawáli* f., *srol* m., *silein* m.) the alder, *Alnus* (cf. **balūt**) (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal, Alnus nitida*).

sawulᵘ सवुलु in **awolᵘ-sawulᵘ**, p. 71*a*, l. 38, q.v.

sŏvēla स्वेल । प्रशस्तसमयः m. a happy time, a time of prosperity, good times.

swömi स्वांमि or **swömī स्वांमी** m. a master, a lord (Gr.M.; L.V. 13; Śiv. 159, 215, 237, 388, 418, 525, 716, 749, 837, 1247, 1458, 1574, 1708, 1897; K. 168, 384).

sàwun सावुन् । शायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sôwᵘ सोवु**), to put to sleep, lull to sleep, induce sleep (in another) (Gr.Gr. 23, 176, causal of **shŏngun**, q.v.; L. 464, *sawun*; W. 65; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 352, 1445, 1478, 1627, 1709, 1825, 1883; Rām. 216, 1292, 1432; K. 118; K.Pr. 57, 64); cf. **shŏnganāwun. sôwᵘ-motᵘ सोवु-मंतु । शायितः** perf. part. (f. **sövᵘ-mütsᵘ सांवू-मंचू**), put to sleep, lulled to sleep.

siwun सिवुन् । सेवनम्, जले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **syuwᵘ सिवु**), to serve, wait or attend on, do service to, minister to, obey; to honour, worship (cf. **pād siwānⁱ**, p. 681*a*, l. 6); to stew, cook in water, boil (vegetables and the like); met. to tame, domesticate (an animal) (cf. **ada-syuwᵘ**, p. 12*a*, l. 18).

siwan-lĕjᵘ सिवन-ल्यंजू । जलपाकोखा f. a saucepan or cooking pot for stewing (vegetables, etc.), a stewing-pan (small in size and made of earthenware). **-phakh -फख् । पाकदौर्गन्ध्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the evil smell remaining in an emptied stewing-pot after cooking. **-thöjⁱ -थांजि । जलयोगिपाकस्थाली** f. a large stewing-pan (of metal). **-wôñᵘ -वोञ्ञ । जलपाकावशिष्टजलम्** m. the waste water in which vegetables, etc., have been stewed.

siwana yunᵘ सिवन यिनु । औष्ण्यपाकादिना स्विन्नीभवनम् pass. to become soft by boiling or stewing; (of the limbs) to become exhausted or relaxed by steam, perspiration, a close atmosphere, or the like; (of an animal) to become tamed, domesticated.

syuwᵘ-motᵘ सिवु-मंतु । सेवितः, जले पाचितः perf. part. (f. **sivᵘ-mütsᵘ सिवू-मंचू**), served, ministered to; honoured, worshipped; boiled in water (Śiv. 1328); tamed, domesticated.

sŏwān स्वान् । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. **sŏwöñᵘ स्वांञ्ञू**), a lucky word, a word or sentence of good omen (heard at the beginning of a work, or accidentally in any other connexion).

suwun सुवुन् । स्यूतिकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suwᵘ सुवु**), to sew (El. *siwan, suwun*) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; L. 463, *sivun*; K.Pr. 208, 257, 'sow' misprint for 'sew'); to sew together, stitch together; met. to fasten one thing to another as if by sewing (Rām. 448, 1408, 1564). **suwᵘ-motᵘ सुवु-मंतु । स्यूतः** perf. part. (f. **suvᵘ-mütsᵘ सुवू-मंचू**), sewn, that of which the sewing has been completed.

sŏwanda स्वन्द । सुखशीतकालः m. a pleasant winter (without much snow, rain, cold winds, and the like).

sŏwŏnda 1 स्वन्द । प्रसन्नस्वान्तः adj. c.g. of a kindly disposition. **sŏwŏnda 2 स्वन्द । प्रेम्णा** adv. in a kindly way, amiably, affectionately.

suwanāwun सुवनावुन् । सेवना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suwanôwᵘ सुवनोवु**), to cause to sew, to set a person sewing.

sāvĕñᵘ साव्यंञ्ञू f. a lady (W. 121, *sāwĕnⁱ*; K.Pr. 251, 253).

sŏwöñᵘ स्वांञ्ञू । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. **sŏwāñĕ स्वाञ्ञ**), i.q. **sŏwān**, q.v.

swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश्, see **sŏprakāsh.**

swar स्वर् m. heaven (a word borrowed from Skt.) (L.V. 9).

sawār सवार्, see **suwār.**

sāvĕr साव्यर् । आढ्यत्वम् m. richness, abundance, prosperity, great property (cf. **baba-s°**, p. 77*a*, l. 17; **bata-s°**, p. 137*b*, l. 4; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 19; **mūthri-s°**, p. 606*a*, l. 39; **māyĕ-s°**, p. 612*b*, l. 47; **phala-s°**, p. 692*b*, l. 8; **pŏtra-s°**, p. 799*b*, l. 30). Cf. **sāway.**

sāvürᵘ सावंरू । नीध्रस्तम्भविशेषः f. the beam supporting the eaves of a house.

sŏwār स्वार् । शुभग्रहवासरः f. a lucky week-day (fortunate for beginning any work). (Each week-day is under a special planet, and the luckiness consists in the day having the special planet which is auspicious for the particular work.)

suwār सुवार् سوار or **sawār सवार्** adj. c.g. and subst. m. mounted, riding (on a horse, etc., dat.) (H. xii, 1, *sa°*); embarked (on a ship), riding (in a carriage), etc.; a rider, horseman (cf. **shĕh-s°**, p. 873*a*, l. 43), (El. *sawār*; Gr.M., id.); (pl.) cavalry (Rām. (*sa°*) 1323, 1373, 1435). **—gatshun —गछुन्** or **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to ride (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*sa° sŏpanun*) 394, 409).

suvĕr सुव्यर् । संयुक्तता m. the condition of fitting closely (e.g. a cover on dish). Cf. **suwa 2.**

suwörī सुवांरी سواري or **sawörī सवांरी** f. riding (cf. **ratha-s°**, p. 847*a*, l. 17); horsemanship; anything in or on which one rides, a vehicle; retinue, cavalcade, suite (Śiv. (*sa°*) 580, 629, 724, 729, 783, 786, 958, 1356; Rām. 1756).

swarg स्वर्ग्, see **sŏrg.**

swörgī स्वांर्गी adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, heaven (see **sŏrg**), heavenly; met. worthy of heaven, magnificent, luxurious (of garments or the like) (K. 925, 1046).

sāvarni सावर्णि m. N. of a son of the Sun, his mother's name being in Skt. *Savarṇā*. He was the eighth of the fourteen Manus, the successive progenitors of sovereigns of the earth (Śiv. 854).

suw^{a}ran सुव्रन् । सम्यक्संयोजना f. (sg. dat. **suw^{a}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** सुव्रंञू), fitting (something) closely, fitting or forcing tightly (into something). Cf. **suwa 2.**

sawārun सवारुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sawôr^{u}** सवोरु), to prepare, construct; to undertake (a work) (Gr.M.); to arrange, regulate, rectify, correct, put in order. **sawôr^{u}-mot^{u}** सवोरु-मंतु । सुनिर्वाहितः perf. part. (f. **sawör$^{\ddot{u}}$-müs$^{\ddot{u}}$** सवांरू-मंचू), arranged, regulated, rectified, corrected, put in order.

suw^{a}rāwun सुव्रावुन् । सम्यक्संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^{a}rôw^{u}** सुव्रोवु), to fit tightly together, to join closely together (e.g. a dish and its cover or a bottle and its cork); cf. **suwa 2.** **suw^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** सुव्रोवु-मंतु । सम्यक्संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **suw^{a}röv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müs$^{\ddot{u}}$** सुव्रांवू-मंचू), closely joined together, as ab.

swās स्वास्, see **sās 1.**

sáwisan (El.), see **sôw^{u} 2.**

sŏwāsan स्ववासन् । सद्वासना f. a pious resolution or determination (e.g. to act virtuously, to benefit others, to endow a holy place, or the like).

sŏwāsĕñ स्ववास्यञ् । पतिवत्नी f. a woman whose husband is alive (and of respected character).

swast स्वस्, see **sŏst.**

swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र्, see **sŏstibadr.**

swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु, see **sŏstĕstu.**

swāth स्वाथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **swöts$^{\ddot{u}}$** स्वांचू), a certain auspicious constellation, the star Arcturus (as forming the fourteenth Nakṣatra or lunar asterism, in Skt. *Svāti*). **swöts$^{\ddot{u}}$-tārukh** स्वांचू-तारख् । स्वातितारा m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the star Arcturus.

sŏwath स्ववथ् । सुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **sŏwati** स्ववति), a good road, i.e. a holy way (such as that followed on a pilgrimage).

swātma स्वात्म or **swātmā** स्वात्मा m. (a word borrowed from Skt.) one's own self; hence, the Self recognized as identical with the Supreme (L.V. (°*mā*) 39, 40, 61; Śiv. (°*ma*) 606).

swātantryatā स्वातन्त्र्यता f. (a borrowed Skt. term) freedom of will, free will, independence (Śiv. 1484).

sāvitrī सवित्री f. N. of the wife of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 485, 1142).

sŏvĕtsār स्वव्यच़ार् or **suvĕtsār** सुव्यच़ार् m. (cf. **swa-vĕtsār,** p. 952*b*, l. 18) good, or wise discrimination (Śiv. 950, 1272).

siwawun^{u} सिववुनु । सेवमानः n.ag. (**siwavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** सिववंञू), one who serves; one who honours, worships. N.ag. of **siwun,** q.v.

suwawun^{u} सुववुनु । सूतिकर्मवृत्तिकः n.ag. (f. **suwavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** सुववंञू), one who sews, one who is occupied in sewing; a professional sewer, a tailor.

suwawañ सुववञ् । सूतिभृतिः f. wages paid for sewing, a tailor's wages.

sāway सावय् । सौख्यम् m. happiness, prosperity (resulting from wealth, health, peace of mind, or the like), plenty of the good things of this life (cf. **baba-s°,** p. 77*a*, l. 20; **bata-s°,** p. 137*b*, l. 6; **dīshĕ-s°,** p. 253*a*, l. 23; **hur^{i}-s°,** p. 347*a*, l. 19; **lūka-s°,** p. 519*a*, l. 30; **phala-s°,** p. 692*a*, l. 9; **pŏtra-s°,** p. 799*b*, l. 32; **rūn^{i}-s°,** p. 835*b*, l. 37; **sŏkh-s°,** p. 905*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 129); cf. **sāvĕr. sāwayĕ-vyot^{u}** सावय-व्यंतु । सौख्यसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-vĕts$^{\ddot{u}}$** -व्यंचू), endowed with prosperity, fully prosperous and happy.

sawöy^{i} सवांयि سوائی । अधिकवृत्तिः f. that which is extra, that which is more than has been agreed upon or is usual (e.g. in paying a dowry, work, or the like); extra collections or cesses. **—kaḍüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —कडंञू । आधिक्यप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (in paying a dowry, or the like) to deal with more than the proper amount.

siwöy^{i} सिवांयि سوائی । विना prep. and postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception of, except, save, besides, other than, over and above, further than, but (W. 97, *siröi*; YZ. 101, *siwöy*). Cf. **siwā** and **siwāh.**

swayĕm स्वयं or स्वयम्, see **sŏyĕm.**

suvyō-mot^{u} सुव्यो-मंतु । सम्यक्संगतः adj. (f. **suvyē-müs$^{\ddot{u}}$** सुव्ये-मंचू), closely fitted or joined together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like). Cf. **suwa 2.**

swayĕmwar स्वयंवर्, see **sŏyĕmwar.**

sŏviz$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वविज़ू । प्रशस्तवेला f. an auspicious moment or occasion, see **viz$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

say 1 सय्, see **tih.**

say 2 सय् । सत्यापनम् m. ratification (of contract, bargain, or the like), earnest money (El. *sai*, f.; Gr.M.). **—thawun** —थवुन् । सत्यापननियमनम्, आशाग्राहणम् m.inf. to bind or fix the earnest money, to deposit the earnest money; met. after arousing desire, to offer hope of its achievement (K.Pr. 44, *sai*; 92, *sái*).

sāyĕ साय سایہ । छाया, समाश्रयः m. shade, shadow (cf. **pot^{u}-sāyĕ,** p. 788*a*, l. 14) (El. *sáyi* f.; Śiv. 897, 1475, 1722); shelter, protection. **-bāna** -बान (= سایہ بان) m. a canopy, the roof, or fly, of a tent (Śiv. 1146, 1733); a sunshade, umbrella, parasol. **—karun** —करुन । छायाश्रयणम्, आच्छादनम्, m.inf.

to rest in the shade (Śiv. 1813); to ward off rain, sunshine, etc. (by a roof, a cloth, or the like), to use an umbrella or sunshade. **-rostᵘ** **-रंसु । छायाच्छादनसहायाश्रयहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** **-रंछू**), wanting in shade, shadeless; wanting protection.

sĕy स्यय् । सूक्ष्मकीटसमुच्चयः f. a collection, or bunch, of maggots. **—wŏthünᵘ —व्वंथंत्रू । क्षुद्रकीटसंघसमुद्भवः** f.inf. a bunch of maggots to appear (in food or the like becoming corrupt).

siyā सिया, see **siyāh.**

sŏy 1 स्वय्, suy सुय्, see **tih.**

sŏy 2 स्वय् । आत्मगुप्ता (मर्कटी), अनर्थप्रवृत्तिः f. the common nettle (cf. **bŏta-s°**, p. 138*b*, l. 32; **ganda-s°**, p. 289*b*, l. 46; **suman-s°**, p. 913*b*, l. 31); (El. *só,e*; L. 75, *urtica dioica*; 462, *soi*; 76, *sooi*, a stomachic medicine; K.Pr. 13, *sui*); useless action, vain efforts, unprofitable exertions; peppermint (El. *sói*). **—āsünᵘ —आसंत्रू । व्यर्थचेष्टनशीलता** f.inf. vain efforts to exist, to be in the habit of making useless actions (worrying other people). **—chāvünᵘ —छावंत्रू । मर्कटीलतया बाधनम्** f.inf. to beat or flog with nettles (a naughty boy or the like). **—lagünᵘ —लगंत्रू । मर्कटीलतास्पर्शपीडापत्तिः, व्यर्थचेष्टाप्रवृत्त्यासक्तिः** f.inf. a nettle to touch (a person), to be stung by a nettle; to become engaged in fruitless actions (worrying other people).

sŏyĕ-dŏph स्वय-द्वफ् । मर्कटीक्षुपः m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** -द्वपस्), a nettle-plant. **-ṭūpᵘ -टूपु । मर्कटीपुष्पम्** m. the nettle-flower. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । मर्कटीलता** m. a bunch of nettles; a nettle-plant.

sŏyᵘ स्वंयु । शाकभेदः m. a certain wild plant used in cooking (? El. *swoi*, tamarisk).

suy सुय्, see **tih.**

suyᵘ सुयु m. a needle (i.q. **sᵃts 2**) (K.Pr. 208).

syodᵘ स्यंदु । ऋजुः adj. (f. **sĕzᵘ 2 स्यंज़ू**), straight, not crooked, direct, even (cf. **syodᵘ dastār**, p. 256*b*, l. 20 (Gr.M.; W. 113 (*siud*), 123, 139; Śiv. 1018; K. 71; YZ. 298; K.Pr. 34, 39, 137, 191); opposite, facing (cf. **sĕda syodᵘ**, p. 864*a*, l. 39) (H, viii, 6, 13); straightforward, honest, fair, candid, sincere (Gr.M.; Śiv. 471; K. 1021; K.Pr. 83); kindly (K. 384); plain, simple, easy, not difficult; straight, upright (YZ. 532; K.Pr. 78, 208); straight, regular (Gr.M.); direct (of a road) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 188); cf. **sĕda.** **—anun —अनुन्** m.inf. to bring straight, to correct, rebuke (a naughty child, or the like) (K. 140). **—gatshun —गछुन् । निर्बाधतया संपत्तिः** m.inf. to go straight and unopposed to one's object (K. 433, 1059). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । आनुकूल्याचरणम्** m.inf. to remain straight and facing (something); to act in agreement with, be favourable to. **—sāda —साद् । सरलवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **— sĕzᵘ sāda —स्यंज़ू साद्**), simple, straightforward, artless (Śiv. 1218, 1305); (of clothes, ornaments or the like) moderate, not extravagant and not bad, decent, becoming, suitable. **—syodᵘ —स्यंदु । अविलम्बितम्** adv. without delay, straightway, at once and without impediment.

syoduy स्यंदुय् । निर्बाधम् adv. straightway, without impediment (Śiv. 86, 432); truthfully, honestly (Śiv. 1295).

sĕzi wati pakun स्यज़ि वति पकुन् । सन्मार्गे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go on a straight road, to go on the highway (not by byways) (cf. Śiv. 1805, 1830); met. to lead an honest, straightforward life.

sĕzᵘ münᵘ स्यंज़ू मंत्रू । कार्यसिद्धिः f. 'the straight pupil of the eye'; hence, a straight, open, countenance (K.Pr. 60); met. successful accomplishment. **—münᵘ gatshünᵘ —मंत्रू गछंत्रू । भाग्यसत्तासिद्धिसंभवः** f.inf. successful accomplishment to occur (esp. when unexpected and a matter of good luck).

syud (W. 156) (i.q. سید) m. a lord, chief, prince; any descendant of Ḥusain (who was the grandson of Muḥammad), a Saiyid (W. 156).

sayād सयाद् صیاد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher (Rām. 1496). Cf. **sayyād.**

sayĕd सयद् صید m. game, prey, chase, an object of the chase (El. *sayad*, prey).

siyāh सियाह् سیاه or (Rām. 1042) **siyā सिया** adj. c.g. black (YZ. 44, 141, 144). **-pōsh** سیاه پوش adj. c.g. clad in black (El. *siyah-posh*).

syūlᵘ स्यूलु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **sīlis सीलिस्**, abl. **sēli सेलि**), N. of a game formerly played by boys in Kashmīr. It is said to be extinct for half a century. In it a peg or post to which a long rope is fastened, is firmly fixed in the ground. One boy holding the other end of the rope taut, runs round in a circle, while the others try to catch him. He wards them off by kicking. If any boy succeeds in catching him, the captor takes his place, and so on till each has had his turn. The winner is the boy who succeeds in making the greatest number of complete circles.

sĕyĕl स्ययल् or **sĕyĕlad स्ययलद् । क्षुद्रकीटसंघव्याप्तः** adj. c.g. full of, or infested by, groups of maggots.

sŏyĕlad स्वयलद् । व्यर्थचेष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sŏyĕladiñ स्वयलदिञ्**) (a child or other) who worries others by fruitless actions.

syomᵘ स्यंमु or **syombᵘ स्यंबु । आधारमलम्, मलसंघातः, ईषद्विषाक्तत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **sĕmis स्यमिस्** or **sĕmbis स्यंबिस्**), sediment, silt (cf. **nambala-s°**, p. 637*b*, l. 19); a power of causing slight intoxication. **—bĕhun**

—व्यञ्जन् । मलसंहतिः m.inf. sediment or silt to settle (at the bottom of water).

sāyĕm **सायं** m. evening, sunset (El., K. 782). **-kāl**
-काल् m. evening time, eventide.

sŏyĕm or **swayĕm** **स्वयं** or **स्वयम्** pron. (a borrowed Skt. word), self, oneself (cf. **swa-swayĕm**, p. 952*b*, l. 26) (L.V. 33; Śiv. 1020, 1843, 1850); by oneself; of oneself, of one's own accord; (or subst. m.) N. of a site in the Māch^{i}pur Pargana of Kashmīr where volcanic phenomena are observed. At certain periods vapour issues from fissures in the ground. The Skt. name was *Svayambhū*. See RT.Tr. i, 34 (note). According to Stein (l.c.) the place is now called 'Sayam' (Śiv. 305, 1121, 1174, 1425). **sŏyĕm-bū** **स्वयंबू(भू)** m. the Self-existent, a title of the Supreme Deity, esp. in the character of Brahmā, Vishnu, or (Śiv. 835) Shiwa (Śiva). **sŏyĕm sō** **स्वयं सो** । स्वइत्यचरम् m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā character equivalent to the Nāgarī **स्व** *sva* (in Kāshmīrī *sŏ*). It is the first syllable of the Skt. word *svasti*, which is part of the Skt. phrase *ōṁ svasti ēkaṁ siddhaṁ*, which is uttered before enunciating the alphabet (see *JRAS.*, 1916, p. 681).

syomb^{u} **स्यंबु**, see **syom^{u}**.

sŏyĕmwar or **swayĕmwar** **स्वयंवर्** m. (a borrowed Skt. word) the public selection of a husband by a maiden of rank at an assembly of suitors held for the purpose (Śiv. 45, 629, 684; K. 709–10, 730, 893–4).

syon^{u} **स्यंनु** । मन्दः, निर्लवणः adj. (f. **sĕñ^{ü}** **स्यंञू**), soft, tender (as food by prolonged cooking) (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 12*a*, l. 13); slow, dull-witted, dull, soft; (of cooked food) without salt, insufficiently salted or seasoned (cf. **aḍa-s°**, as ab.; **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, 48); (of a hard-hearted person) rendered tender-hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. **sĕnun**. **—kyon^{u}** **—क्यंनु** । लावण्यहीनताविकृतः adj. (f. **sĕñ^{ü} kĕñ^{ü}** **स्यंञू क्यंञू**), (of food or the like) gone bad and corrupt for want of salt.

syun^{u} **सिनु** । व्यञ्जनम्, मांसम् m. (sg. dat. **sinis** **सिनिस्**. With the suff. of the indef. art. this word takes the form **sinwāh** **सिन्वाह्**, cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-s°**, p. 279*a*, l. 25), a vegetable sauce, broth, stew (cf. **böṭs^{ü}-s°**, p. 146*a*, l. 25; **dŏda-s°**, p. 190*a*, l. 25; **gŏg^{a}ji-sinwāh**, as ab.; **hŏkha-s°**, p. 327*a*, l. 36; **nadår^{i}-s°**, p. 623*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 8, 42 (*sun*), 87 (*id.*) 93, 155, 201, 205, 219); what is eaten along with rice, and is either vegetables, meat, or fish (El. *sun*, *syun*; Gr.Gr. 163); a dish of food (L. 459, *sun*); a flesh-broth; flesh for broth (cf. **nījĕ-s°**, p. 626*b*, l. 43).

sin^{i}-bar^{a}g **सिनि-बरग** । शाकादिपचम m. a single leaf of a vegetable suitable for making broth; met. a very little of vegetables and other materials for broth; **-dĕv** **-दव्** । बह्वलसूदभुक् m. (f. **-dĕviñ** **-दविञ्**), one who eats much broth, a soup-gobbler. **-gāsh** **-गाश्** । सूदसौलभ्यम् m. cheapness or plenty of vegetables and other materials for broth; plenty of broth. **-kōñ^{ü}**
-कांञ् f. a few vegetables (this word cannot be employed if meat is included in the idea) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-lĕj^{ü}** **-ल्यंजू** । सूदोखा f. a saucepan for making broth; a vessel full of broth, a full soup-tureen. **-lakta**
-लक्त । स्थूलं मांसखण्डम् m. a large lump of meat (such as a lump of a shoulder of mutton) for making broth. **-muhim** **-मुहिम्** । सूददौर्लभ्यम् m. dearness or scarcity of materials for making broth, or of broth. **-muhima sŏtsal** **-मुहिम स्वचल्** । सूदाभावे सुवर्चला f. 'mallows when soup is dear'; met. (when something necessary is unobtainable) an inferior substitute (K.Pr. 201). **-milawan** **-मिलवन्** । सूदविनिमयाचारः f. (sg. dat. **-milavüñ^{ü}** **-मिलवंञू**), a custom between neighbours of exchanging broth (indicating intimacy and similarity of caste). **-myul^{u}** **-मिलु** । सूदविनिमयसंयोगः m. 'soup-terms', a state of friendship between neighbours in which they are on terms of exchanging broth. **-phol^{u}**
-फलु । मांससूदखण्डम् m. a tasty morsel in broth. **-rān** **-रान्** । ऊर्वमांसखण्डम् f. (for dat., see **rān**) the thick part of a leg of mutton or goat, suitable for making broth. **-thaph** **-थफ्** । सूदमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** **-थपि**), a gobbet (or as much as can be taken up by all the fingers) of the solid part of broth. **-thop^{u}**
-थोपु m., i.q. **-kōñ^{ü}**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tul^{u}** **-तुलु** । ईषच्छाकादि m., i.q. **-kōñ^{ü}**, ab., a small amount of vegetables for making broth (cf. Gr.Gr. 164). **-zand**
-जंड् m., i.q. **kōñ^{u}**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 163).

syund^{u} **सिंदु** m. (sg. dat. **sindis** **सिंदिस्**), the river Sindh, one of the three principal rivers of Kashmīr. Its waters are sacred (L.V. 81).

syop^{u} **स्यपु** । सशोफमुखः, अलसः adj. (f. **sĕp^{ü}** **स्यपू**), having a swollen face; slow, dilatory, lazy.

syup^{u} **सिपु**, see **sipun**.

syur^{u} **सिरु** । तण्डुलचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. **siris** **सिरिस्**), powdered rice, rice flour (Śiv. 702–3, K. 1118).

sir^{i}-lôd^{u} **सिरि-लोदु** । तण्डुलचूर्णराशिः m. a heaped up pile of rice-flour. **-phol^{u}** **-फलु** । तण्डुलचूर्णसमूहः m. a small amount of rice-flour (K. 1144). **-wugra**
-वुग्र । तण्डुलचूर्णभक्तम् m. porridge of rice-flour.

syūr^{u} 1 **स्यूरु** । भ्रमरोगः m. (sg. dat. **sīris** **सीरिस्**, abl. **sēri**
सेरि), giddiness, vertigo, dizziness (cf. **gyūr^{u} syūr^{u}**, p. 318*a*, p. 16). **sīr^{i} gatshun** **सीरि गछुन्** । अलसतावगमः m.inf. dizziness to happen, to be dizzy; met. to become torpid (from heavy eating or the like).

syūr^{u} 2 **स्यूरु** । सेटकमितः adj. (f. **sīr^{ü} 4** **सीरू**, for 1–3, see

s.vv.; m. sg. dat. **sīris** **सीरिस्**, abl. **sēri** **सेरि**), weighing (so many) seers (nominally of two pounds each), used —°, as in **daha-syūr**ᵘ, p. 199*a*, l. 16; **dusyūr**ᵘ, p. 257*a*, l. 1; **ḍāyĕ-syūr**ᵘ, p. 266*b*, l. 29; **pöntsa-syūr**ᵘ, p. 743*b*, l. 1; **shĕ-syūr**ᵘ, p. 874*a*, l. 19).

söyis **सांयिस्** سائس or (q.v.) **söyīsth** **सांयीस्थ्** m. a groom, a horse-keeper (El. *sá,is*; Rām. 1337).

syosᵘ **स्यसु** । **अतिमन्दः, विटः** adj. (f. **sĕs**ᵘ **स्यसू**), slow-natured, inert, inactive, torpid; a pimp, pander.

sŏyĕsh **स्वयश्** । **सत्कीर्तिः** m. good repute, good fame.

siyāsath **सियासथ्** سیاست f. management, conduct (of affairs), right ordering (K.Pr. 216).

söyīsth **सांयीस्थ्** (= سائس) m. a groom, a horse-keeper, a syce (El. *sá,is*; H. xii, 3, 4). Cf. **söyis.**

syothᵘ **स्यथु** । **सिक्थकम्** m. (sg. dat. **sĕthis** **स्यथिस्**), bees-wax (El. *syut*).

sŏyĕth **स्वयथ्** । **वर्तिका** f. (sg. dat. **sŏyĕts**ᵘ **स्वयंच़ू**), a lamp-wick (El. *soyet*, a wick; *soyat*, a candle; as a city term, *sūt*, i.e. *sŏth*, a wick; as used out of Srinagar, *set*, a lamp; *saiyat*, a lamp). **sŏyĕts**ᵘ **स्वयंच़ू करञ** । **खण्डशो विधानम्** f. pl. inf. 'to make into wicks,' i.e. (in anger, or the like) to tear up a garment or cloth into little pieces.

sŏ-yĕsh **स्व-यछ्** f. (sg. dat. **-yĕshi** **-यछि**), a good wish, a pious wish, pious intentions, good purpose, good resolves.

sy'uwᵘ **सिवु** 1 p.p. of **siwun,** q.v. cooked, domesticated, etc. (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 12*a*, l. 18; **tsūra-s°**, s.v. **tsūr**).

sayyād **सय्याद्** صیاد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher. Cf. **sayād.**

saz **सज़्** । **सर्जिका** f. natron, impure carbonate of soda (used instead of soap for cleaning linen, etc.) (L. 78, L.V. 103, translated 'fuller's earth').

saza 1 **सज़** । **क्रीडनकविशेषः** m. in a game something like our hopscotch, the disc (of potsherd or the like) which is propelled by the foot. **saza-long**ᵘ **सज़-लंगु** । **क्रीडाविशेषः** m. the game referred to ab.

saza 2 **सज़** in **saza-byôl**ᵘ **सज़-ब्योलु** । **पुष्पविशेषबीजम्** *m. a certain flower seed, a decoction of which is used as a remedy for constipation, dysentery, and other diseases.* **-mūl** **-मूल्** । **लताविशेषमूलम्** m. the root of *this plant.* **-pōsh** **-पोश्** । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. its flower, *used internally as an antiphlogistic* (L. 76).

sāz 1 **साज़्** ساز । **प्रसाधनम्, अश्वभूषाद्युपकरणम्, वाद्यविशेषः** *m. arms, accoutrements; apparatus, instrument, implement; decoration, adornment, toilet (esp. of a bride or bridegroom, or of a courtesan) (Śiv. 920, Rām. 1372, K.Pr. 153); trappings of a horse, (ornamental) harness, a horse's headgear; a certain gong-like musical instrument (Śiv. 107, 327, 450,* 1609); (in weaving) the cross threads, the woof (El.). **-bāz** **-बाज़्** । **मन्त्रप्रबन्धादियोजना** m. complete collection of all the apparatus and preparation (after due consultation and consideration) for any work. **—wāyun** **—वायुन्** । **वाद्यविशेषवादनम्** m.inf. to sound the ab. instrument.

sāza-gorᵘ **साज़-गरु** । **अश्वोपकरण-(प्रसाधनद्रव्य-)संपादकः** m. (f. **-gür**ü **-गंरू**), a maker, seller, or applier of women's decoration, or of horses' trappings, as ab. (f.) a lady's maid, an attendant on a lady (Śiv. 1218). **-sarūd** **-सरूद्** । **वीणादिवाद्यकर्म** m. a musical performance, concert.

sāz 2 **साज़्** ساز adj. c.g. making, preparing, effecting (cf. **söbun-sāz,** p. 862*b*, l. 7; **shākh-sāz,** p. 876*a*, l. 50).

sazā **सज़ा** سزا adj. worthy, deserving (cf. **nā-sazā,** p. 659*b*, l. 6); (as subst. m., sg. dat. **sazāhas** **सज़ाहस्**) punishment, penalty, retribution (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18). This word as subst. is f. in Hindōstānī (W. 18). Cf. **sazāwal.**

sĕzü **1** and **2** **स्यंज़ू**, see **sĕd 1** and **syod**ᵘ.

sōz 1 **सोज़्** سوز adj. c.g. burning, inflaming, used —°, as in **dil-sōz,** p. 215*a*, l. 31; as subst. m., heat, burning (YZ. 1).

sōz 2 **सोज़्** (= ساز) m. a symphony, a musical concert, a triple symphony (Rām. 1572). Cf. **sāz 1.**

sözü **सांज़ू**, see **sādun.**

sŏzᵃ**hör**ⁱ **स्वज़्हांरि** । **स्यूतविशेषः** f. a kind of bag or purse closed by a string (K.Pr. 236).

sāzal **साज़ल्** । **प्रसाधनशीलः** adj. c.g. one who is fond of decorating or adorning (him or herself), a fop, dandy, fine lady, a woman fond of pranking herself out.

sözü**-müts**ü **सांज़ू-मंच़ू**, see **sādun.**

sŏzan **स्वज़न्** । **सत्पुरुषः** m. a well-to-do and virtuous man, a gentleman, a respectable and benevolent man (K.Pr. 202).

sōzan **सोज़न्** سوزن । **स्यूतचित्रकर्म** f. a needle; (in Ksh.) tambour-work; cloth with tambour-work pattern; cf. **sōzüñ**ü **2.** **-tūp**ⁱ **-टूपि** । **स्यूतचित्रितशिरस्त्रम्** f. a cap ornamented with tambour-work. The tambour-work must be of the same colour as the cloth of the cap. Otherwise it is a **cikân**ⁱ **ṭūp**ⁱ, see **cikan.**

sōzun **सोज़ुन्** । **प्रेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sūz**ᵘ **सूज़ु**), to send (a person, message, or the like), dispatch (cf. **athi s°,** p. 66*a*, l. 19; **phīrith s°,** p. 706*b*, l. 25; **pata s°,** p. 793*a*, l. 46) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 638–9, 1218, 1670; Rām. 81, 147, 161, 195, 294, 304–5, 451, 489, 495–6, 505, etc.; K. 42, 105, 127, 305, 308, 485, 500, 554, 591, 640, 645, etc.; H. v, 1; x, 4; YZ. 28, 91, 246, 427; K.Pr. 128). **sūz**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **सूज़ु-मतु** । **प्रेषितः** perf.

part. (f. sūzü-müṭsü सूज़ू-मंचू), sent, dispatched. Cf. sōdun.

sāzandar साज़ंदर् (= سازنده) m. a player on musical instruments, a musician (El.).

sōzanāwun सोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōzanôwu सोज़नोवु), to cause to be sent (El., K. 982).

sōzüñü 1 सोज़ंञू । यन्त्रविशेषः i.q. sōdāni, q.v.

sōzüñü 2 सोज़ंञू (= سوزني) । सूचीस्यूतचित्रपटविशेषः f. a kind of coverlet of tambour-work.

sĕzar स्वज़र् । आर्जवम् m. straightness, directness (cf. atha-s°, p. 63a, l. 1) (K.Pr. 24); straightforwardness, uprightness, honesty, sincerity (Śiv. 1829); simplicity, humility. —bōzun —बोज़ुन् । ऋजुताप्रेक्षणम्, आर्जवेन प्रत्ययः m.inf. to inspect straightness; to test the straightness (of something); to act on trust of (another's) honesty, to act confidingly. —pazar —पज़र् । वास्तवार्जवम् m. (sg. dat. sĕzaras pazaras स्वज़रस् पजरस्), thorough honesty, probity, rectitude (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754).

sĕẓaran स्वंज़रन् । ऋज्वीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sĕẓarüñü स्वंज़रंञू), straightening, making straight (Gr.Gr. 121); making a crooked character straight, reforming (a person); aiming straight (at a mark).

sĕẓarun स्वंज़रुन् । ऋज्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sĕẓ°ru स्वंज़रु), to make straight, to straighten (cf. dara s°, p. 236a, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 8, 21); to lead into straight habits, to reform (a person of crooked, i.e. evil, character); to aim something straight at a mark (lit. and fig.) (cf. tīr s°, s.v. tīr 2) (Rām. 999).

sĕẓarāwun स्वंज़रावुन् । ऋज्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sĕẓarôwu स्वंज़रोवु), i.q. sĕẓarun, q.v. sĕẓarôwu-motu स्वंज़रोवु-मतु । ऋज्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. sĕẓarövü-müṭsü स्वंज़रांवू-मंचू), straightened; reformed, brought to a straight line of conduct; aimed straight at a mark, as ab.

sŏzāth स्वज़ाथ् । सज्जनः m. (sg. dat. sŏzātas स्वज़ातस्), one (esp. a boy) of good caste; hence, met. one of good family, well brought up, well educated, and well conducted.

sazīv सज़ीव् adj. c.g. alive, living, restored to life. —gatshun —गछुन् । आश्वासापत्तिः m.inf. to become restored to life; met. (of one overwhelmed by terror, calamity, sorrow, or the like) to be consoled, comforted, reassured.

sāzōv साज़ोव्, see sādun.

sazāwal سزاول m. a collector of revenue or rent, tax-gatherer, land-steward, bailiff; a superintendent, supervisor, overseer; (in Ksh.) an officer who supervises a number of shĕkh-dars (see p. 876b, l. 13), or guardians of the crops (L. 402, *sazawol*, which perhaps represents *sazawölu*, as a local corruption of *sazāwal*, by confusion with sazā, q.v.

sāzawāy साज़वाय् । वाद्यवादनवृत्तिः f. the profession of playing the musical instrument called *sāz* (q.v.); meton. the profession of music, a livelihood as a musician.

sazawözü सज़वांज़ू (cf. سازش) । अन्योन्यसंधिः f. confederacy, collusion, cabal, conspiracy.

sazzan सज़्ज़न् or (Śiv. 1206) sath-zan सथ्-ज़न् m. a good man, a virtuous man (Śiv. 20, 102, 307, 442, 588, 981, 1003, 1206, 1338, 1753, etc.).

T त ت, TH थ تھ, Ṭ ट ٹ, ṬH ठ ٹھ.

t त ت. The seventeenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch, kh,** and **ph,** and also the sibilant **sh,** as separate letters, the twenty-first) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the sixteenth (or, if we count **ts, tsh,** and **z** as separate letters, the nineteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fourth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **tōv tö** तोव् तां. It is sounded nearly like the dental *t* त of India proper, but the dental colour is not so decided, and the letter is liable to be confounded with the cerebral **ṭ** ट (q.v. bel.). It is also used to represent the Arabic letter *ṭ* ط (*tōē*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, the *ṭ* ط is pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary **t.**

The aspirate of **t** त is **th** थ تھ, which is the seventeenth (or, if we count **ts, tsh,** and **z** as separate letters, the twentieth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **thōshi thö** थाँशि थां.

When the letter **t** त is followed, in a Kāshmīrī word, by **ü-mātrā** (but not when followed by *i-mātrā*) it is changed to **ts** त्स. Thus, the nominative plural of the base **rāt-,** night, is **rōtsü.** Similarly, **ty** त्य becomes **ts** त्स, and **tĕ** त्य becomes **tsa** त्स. Thus, the 2 p.p. of **katun,** to spin, is **katsōv** (for ***katyōv**), and from the base **tat-,** hot, we have the abstract noun **tatsar** (for ***tatĕr**), heat. In the same way, the aspirate **th** थ becomes **tsh** छ, as in **wŏṭhu**, arisen, feminine **wŏtshü**; the 2 p.p. of **wŏthun,** to arise, is **wŏtshōv** (for ***wŏthyōv**); and from the base **wath-,** *free,* we have the abstract noun **watshar** (for ***wathĕr**), freedom. See Gr.Gr. 28; Gr.M., p. 22.

For the interchange of **t** *and* **ṭ,** *see bel. s.v.* **ṭ.**

ṭ ट ٹ. *The eighteenth (or, if we count the aspirates* **ch, kh,** *and* **ph,** *and also the sibilant* **sh,** *as separate letters, the twenty-second) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the eleventh (or, if we count* **ts, tsh,** *and* **z** *as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fifth consonant in the* Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **ār māṭa** आर् मॉट. It is sounded approximately like the cerebral *ṭ* ट of India proper, but it is not so decidedly cerebral, being more nearly post-alveolar, so that it is liable to be confused with the dental **t** त dealt with in the preceding article.

The aspirate of **ṭ** ट is **ṭh** ठ, the twelfth (or, if we count **ts, tsh,** and **z** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī language when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **sar māṭha** सर् मॉठ.

When the letter **ṭ** ट is followed in a Kāshmīrī word by **i, ĕ,** or **y** (but not when followed by **i-mātrā** or **ü-mātrā**) it is changed to **c** च. Thus, the base **paṭ-,** a board, has its nominative singular **püṭü,** but its ablative singular is **paci,** its nominative plural is **pacĕ,** and its ablative plural **pacyau.** Similarly, in such cases, the aspirate **ṭh** ठ becomes **ch** छ. Thus, **kāṭh-,** a stalk, nominative singular **köṭhü,** ablative singular **kāchi,** nominative plural **kāchĕ,** and ablative plural **kāchyau.** See Gr.Gr. 29; Gr.M., p. 22.

Allusion has been made above to the tendency observable in Kāshmīrī to confuse the dental **t** and **th** with the cerebral **ṭ** and **ṭh,** respectively. So strong is this tendency that Kāshmīrī poets do not hesitate to rhyme a word containing a dental letter with another containing a cerebral. For instance, in Rām. 699, the word **Yindarzīth** is rhymed with **dīṭhü,** and, in 872, with **bīṭhü,**—rhymes which would be unthinkable in India Proper, where there is a sharp distinction between the sound of **th** and that of **ṭh.** In the following words there is confusion between initial **t** (**th**) and **ṭ** (**ṭh**):—**tāḍav** or **ṭāḍav,** swelling; **tõg** or **ṭõg,** an elephant-goad; **thõba** or **ṭhõbba,** a shed; **ṭhēla,** a bag, compared with the Hindī *thailā*; **thanḍ,** cool, compared with the Hindī *ṭhanḍā*; **thingun** or **ṭhingun,** a pretty child; **thāpēra** or **ṭhāpēra,** a slap; **tālun** or **ṭālun,** to displace; **tõth** or **ṭõṭu,** cotton-seed; **tõth** or **ṭēṭh,** self-conceit; **tõth** or **ṭõṭhü,** a filament; **tõṭhun** or **ṭõṭhun,** to be pleased; **tatarārav** or **ṭaṭarārav,** pattering; **ṭyoṭhu,** bitter, as compared with Skt. *tikta-,* H. *tītā.* The following are a few examples of the same tendency in regard to letters

that are not initial :—**phītun** or **phīṭun,** a rag; **pitun** or **pīṭun,** to become weary; **musht-,** a fist, compared with Skt. *muṣṭi-*; and **pāthun,** to become, compared with **pāṭhi** (p. 794*a*, l. 13), may it become. There are many other similar cases that have not yet been collected.

ta 1 त conjnct. and (W. 99 *ta*; L.V. 3, 4, 13, etc.; Śiv. 12, 13, 39, 43, etc.; Rām. 22, 68, 85, 87, 98, etc.; K. 18, 21, 24, 31, 36, 53, etc.; H. i, 5; iii, 5; v, 4, 9, 12, etc.).

This conjunction is used to connect single words in the singular number, as in **suh ta ts^{a}h,** he and thou. For connecting plural words, **ti** (q.v.) is used in preference to **ta,** as in **mahaniv^{i} ti gupan ti āy,** both the men and the cattle came (Gr.Gr. 255); but this distinction is not always observed in conversation.

If it is required to connect clauses, instead of words, **biyĕ** is generally used (El. s.v. *tah*; so Śiv. 163, 799; YZ. 82), but **ta** is also occasionally employed for this purpose (see Gr.M., s.v. for examples; so, e.g., Rām. 123, 135–6, 221, 867, and elsewhere).

ta sometimes has a slightly adversative sense, almost equivalent to 'but' as in **jism chuh fönī, ta rūh chuh bökī,** the body is mortal, and (*or* but) the soul is immortal (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 152, 178).

na-ta 1 न-त, and not, nor (see p. 618*a*, l. 3); **na . . . yā . . . na ta,** either . . . or (W. 153); **na . . . ta na,** neither . . . nor (W. 153); **na . . . na . . . ta,** not . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15).

ta biyĕ त बिय, conjnct. and also, moreover, (this) as well as (that) (Gr.M.; Rām. 124, 1389, 1534). **ta . . . biyĕ** त . . . बिय, conjnct. both . . . and (H. viii, 9). **ta . . . ta** त . . . त, conjnct. both . . . and.

With emph **y, ta** becomes **tay 1** or **töy 1,** qq.v.

ta 2 त, conjnct. then, so, accordingly, therefore (L.V. 21, 30, 33, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 173); then, and then, and next, thereupon (L.V. 1, 4, 19, 23, etc.); then, and then, thereafter, but (L.V. 98); then, so that (L.V. 66); then, indicating the apodosis of a conditional, or quasi-conditional, sentence (Gr.M.; L.V. 2, 27, 55, 87; H. ii, 7; iii, 4; vii, 9; viii, 10); or the antecedent clause of a relative clause (L.V. 61).

Sometimes **ta** connects a conjunctive participle with the main verb of a sentence, as in **yĕd phŏllavith ta mŏyĕ,** having distended her belly, (then) she died (Gr.M.). This last idiom is especially common in K. Typical examples will be found in K. 553, 582, 838.

Added to an Imperative, something like the Hindī *tō*, **ta** makes it polite, as in **kar,** do; **kar-ta,** please to do (Gr.Gr. 249. Cf. K. 201, 1174; K.Pr. 238, *tai* for **tay 2,** see bel.).

This word is often almost untranslatable, or equivalent to 'in fact', 'forsooth' and so on, as in **bŏh ta suh zānan-na,** (how can I judge him) I, in fact, don't know him (Gr.M.; H. viii, 9). Sometimes it has the force of 'still', 'nevertheless' as in **katiy rūz^{i}tan, ta nākhŏsh^{u}y chuh,** stay where he may, still he is unhappy (Gr.M.; so L.V. 60). It is sometimes a pure expletive, as at the end of two lines of every verse in K.

With emph. **y, ta** becomes **tay 2** or **töy 2,** qq.v.

na-ta 2 न-त or **na-tay** न-तय् is used to mean 'or else' 'otherwise' (see p. 618*a*, ll. 4, 11); **yā-tay . . . na-ta,** either . . . or else (K.Pr. 239).

tā ता تا preposition, to, until, as far as (Rām. 259, 797, 1058 *tā ba-ī-hāl*, up to the present time); adv. as long as, whilst (YZ. 7).

tai another spelling of **tay 1, 2,** and **3,** qq.v.

tao, see **tāv.**

ti 1 ति, see **tih.**

ti 2 ति, adv. and conjnct. also, indeed, even, as in **suh ti ts^{a}h ti,** he also, thou also (Gr.Gr. 255); **tō-ti** (Hindī *tau bhī*), even then, etc., see **tōti**; **kari-ti,** he will indeed make (Gr.Gr. 180; Gr.M.; W. 99, 153; L.V. 32, 48, 106; Śiv. 3, 21, 73, 119, 171, 211, 364, 498, 582, 622, 656 (*tī* m.c.), 704, and elsewhere; Rām. 166, 216, 236, 262, 295, etc.; K. 18, 20, 26, 48, 61, etc.; H. ii, 4; vi, 11; viii, 5, 8, etc.; K.Pr. 146).

ti is also used as a conjnct. connecting plural words (**ta 1,** q.v., being used to connect singular words), as in **mahaniv^{i} ti gupan ti ay,** both the men and the cattle came (Gr.Gr. 255; W. 153; Śiv. 1776; H. iii, 8). **ti na . . . ti na,** neither . . . nor (W. 153). **ti ta** ति त conjnct. and also (K. 611). **titi 1** ति ति, that also (K. 582), see **tih,** but **ti . . . ti 2,** ति . . . ति, conjnct. both . . . and (H. x, 13; xii, 12).

Added to an indefinite pronoun, it strongly emphasizes the indefiniteness, as in **kāh ti,** anyone even, anyone at all (p. 390*a*, l. 12; H. i, 5; vii, 23); **kĕh ti nā,** nothing at all (L.V. 9, 11; so Śiv. 1072, 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492; K. 78, 87, 97, etc.); **kāṭsh ti nō sath,** no substance at all (L.V. 41); **kōh ti na khĕth,** no harm at all (L.V. 77); so **kāh ti** (Rām. 164, 1497); **kĕh ti** (H. viii, 9).

tī ती, see **tih.**

tō तो i.q. **ta,** in **tōti,** s.v. **ti 2,** q.v.

tū तू, in **tū-tū** तू-तू m. (onomat.), noise in the ears (El.).

ṭū̃ टूँ in **ṭū̃-ṭū̃** टूँ-टूँ । व्याजरोदनम् m. pretended weeping, e.g. as when a child cries in order to get something from a parent.

ṭū̃ टूँ । अपवाददोषः m. false accusation, falsely charging

(one) with a crime, aspersion, detraction, calumny, slander; cf. **ṭōchᵘ**. —**khārun** —खारुन् । अपवादारोपणम् m.inf. to accuse (falsely), to charge (someone) with having caused harm (e.g. to charge someone who has merely touched an article with being the cause of its breaking, when really it had been broken in some other way); cf. **ṭōchᵘ khārüñᵘ**. —**khasun** —खसुन् । अपवादलगनम् m.inf. such a charge as the ab. to be brought against a person.

tab तब् تب । ज्वरः m. heat; ague, fever (cf. **khām tᵒ**, p. 400*a*, l. 23; **lōsa tᵒ**, p. 533*a*, l. 26; **pokᵘ tᵒ**, p. 724*b*, l. 49; **sǫtᵘ tᵒ**, p. 943*a*, l. 23) (El.; L. 458; H. v, 3, 10). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । महारोषावेशः m.inf. fever to occur; to be filled with great anger (so that, as in a fever, one does not desire to converse, to hear, or even to eat). —**karun** —करुन् । ज्वरप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. fever to appear, signs of fever to become evident.

tāb ताब् تاب heat, warmth; power, ability, in **bē-tāb**, q.v.; enduring, brooking (Śiv. 584, Rām. 1324); heat of the sun (= **tāv**, q.v.) (H. 397). Cf. **bē-tāb**.

tauba توبہ or **tōba** तोब m. repentance, repenting, penitence (Gr.M.); as interj. repent! shame! fie! (W. 101). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to repent (Gr.M., W. 149, K.Pr. 260).

ṭēb 1 टेब् । कालप्रतीचा f. awaiting a particular occasion (e.g. even when hungry waiting for the proper meal-time), patient waiting, enduring. —**hĕñᵘ** —ह्यञ् । तितिचा f.inf. to show patience, wait patiently, endure.

ṭēb 2 टेब् । स्यूतिः f. a stitch (in sewing) (El. *tĕb*, m.); sewing, stitching. —**dịñᵘ** —दिञ् । स्यूतिकर्म f.inf. to sew (esp. in mending a tear, putting on a patch as a repair, or the like). -**ṭŏkh** -टॉख् । स्यूतिकर्म f. (sg. dat. -**ṭŏki** -टॉकि) slight or little sewing (in some particular place, e.g. in mending a tear, or in making some slight alteration to a finished garment).

tōba तोब, see **tauba**.

töbⁱ ताँबि or **töbi** ताँबि (= تابع) adj. c.g. dependent (on, dat.) subject (to), subdued (Gr.M.); f. (with suff. of indef. art.) **töbⁱyāh** ताँबियाह् (H. xii, 18). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to be submissive (to, dat.) (Gr.M.).

ṭub टुब् । सर्वनाशः m. widespread destruction (e.g. that caused by an earthquake or inundation) (cf. **naba-ṭᵒ**, p. 619*a*, l. 19). —**yuṇᵘ** —यिनु । सर्वनाशापातः m.inf. such destruction suddenly to occur.

ṭibba टिब्ब । लघुवराटकः m. a tiny unbroken cowry.

tabᵃc तबच्, **tabᵘcᵘ** तबूचू, or **tabücᵘ** तबूचू । शरावविशेषः f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer (cf. **diwᵃtsa-tᵒ**, p. 265*a*, l. 49; **mala-tᵒ**, p. 565*a*, l. 2). Cf. **tabakh**.

tabacĕ pĕñĕ तबच्य प्यञ । आक्रोशपाचीभवनम् f. pl. inf. saucers (of abuse) to fall, i.e. (of a son, a servant, or the like) to become subjected to scolding (by an angry parent, master, or the like). —**parañĕ** —परञ । आक्रोशदुरुक्तिश्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to recite saucers (of scolding), to scold, as ab.

tāba-dāna ताब-दान (= تابدان) m. a lattice, window; (in Ksh.) an umbrella, sunshade; met. a leaf hut (which is merely a protection from the sun) (Rām. 1253). Cf. **tāpa-dāna**, s.v. **tāph**.

tabadár, see **tabar**.

tābēdār ताबेदार्, **töbīdār** ताँबीदार् (= تابعدار) adj. c.g. obedient, subject (to), submissive (Gr.M.; Śiv. 340, *tābe°*); servant, etc.

tabāh तबाह् تباہ adj. c.g. ruined, destroyed. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to be ruined; (of a ship or boat) to be wrecked (Gr.M.).

taubah توبہ, i.q. **tauba**, q.v.

tabakh तबख् طبق or **tabukh** तबुख् । महाशरावः, कुक्षिरोगविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **tabakhas** तबखस्), a cover, lid; a large dish or plate, a tray (cf. **dachĕ-tᵒ**, p. 186*a*, l. 9); a basin, bowl; a large jar (cf. **mãch-tᵒ**, p. 547*b*, l. 10); a vessel for kneading dough in; (in Ksh.) a certain severe disease involving intestinal tumour. -**bata** -बत । महाशरावेषु विशिष्टभोजनम् m. a great festival dinner served in large dishes. / -**nāl** -नाल् । वसनगलोद्देशविशेषः, समसर्वमतः m. a kind of coat-collar (the same shape in front and behind, so that, as required, it can be worn back to front); met. one who always agrees with the majority (e.g. who follows, as occasion demands, the religion of the people among whom he finds himself:— a Śaiva among Śaivas, a Vaiṣṇava among Vaiṣṇavas, a Jain among Jains, and so on). —**pütᵘ** —पंटू । पटलान्ताधस्तनपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. -**pacĕ** -पच्य), a kind of shelf close up to the edge of the ceiling, forming a recess in which articles can be placed or kept. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । कुक्षिविस्फोटरोगापातः m.inf. intestinal tumour to occur in a person.

tabal तबल् (= تبل) । (पणव)वाद्यविशेषः m. a large drum; a drum, a tambourine; (esp.) a kettle-drum (Rām. 831, 975).

tabēla तबेल (= طویلہ) m. a stable, stall (El., W. 131).

tābun ताबुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tābyōv** ताब्योव), to be brilliant, to shine (of the sun or moon) (Rām. 1002, 1278, 1372).

tabra m. abuse (El.). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् or —वनुन् m.inf. to abuse (El.).

tabar तबर् تبر f. a hatchet, an axe (Rām. 934, 1096, 1176). **tabar-dār** तबर्-दार् تبردار । कुठारायुधः m. an axe-bearer, armed with an axe (L. 458 *tabadár*); a

wood-cutter, a woodman (El., K.Pr. 137). **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्** । कुठारायुधिकस्त्री f. a female wood-cutter; a wood-cutter's wife. **-dŏri -दॉरी** । कुठारायुधिकवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a wood-cutter. **tabar-tēg तवर्-तेग्** تبر تیغ । कुठारविशेषः m. a kind of axe with a long edge, and a sharp spike on the upper side.

ṭabar टवर् m. a family, household (El.).

tabᵘrᵘ तब्रु । कुठारः f. a small axe useful for splitting firewood or the like (Śiv. 860).

tībar तीँबर् or **tībrū तीँब्रू** m. *Xanthoxylon hostile* (El. *tímbar, tímbrú*).

ṭŏbur ट्वुर् । कंसविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ṭŏbaras ट्वरस**), a kind of large drinking-vessel.

tŏbīr तांबीर تعبیر m. interpretation, explanation (particularly of dreams) (cf. **khābukᵘ tŏbīr**, p. 390*b*, l. 44) (H. vi, 11–16).

tūbra तूब्र । चर्ममयपिटविशेषः m. a horse's nose-bag.

tabᵃrēza तव्रेज़ । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a kind of turban made up of a long narrow strip of cotton or woollen cloth.

ṭibis टिबिस्, see **ṭyubᵘ**.

tabāshīr तबाशीर् تباشیر । त्वक्षीरी f. the sugar of the bamboo, bamboo-manna (a siliceous deposit on the joints of the bamboo).

tabatū *Nicotiana tabacum* (El.). I.q. **tamôkᵘ**, q.v.

tābūt تابوت (? gend.) a bier, a kind of temporary coffin used at Moslem funerals (L. 271 *tabut*); an oblong case put over a grave.

tabīyĕth तबीयथ طبیعت (sg. dat. **tabīyĕtas तबीयतस्**), nature, personal character, disposition (Gr.M.). **tabīyĕta-kinⁱ तबीयत-किनि** adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.).

ṭĕcᵘ ट्यचू । तिलः, पक्षिविशेषः f. a spot (differing in colour from the article on which it occurs) (cf. **machĕ-ṭĕcĕ**, p. 547*a*, l. 41); a certain kind of small edible bird (El. *tech*, a species of waterfowl, and *taich*, a bird of Kashmīr; L. 122, *téch*, the water hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Cf. **ṭyokᵘ**.

ṭĕcĕ-āyirᵘ ट्यच-आयिरु । परितो निरोधः f. 'hunting these birds'; hence, obstruction on all sides (of some body of persons surrounded by another more powerful). **-hôrᵘ -होरु** । शबलः adj. (f. **-hörᵘ -हॉरु**), spotted with white, covered with white spots (El. *techihor*, spotted). **-hôrᵘ sᵃh**, m. a leopard (El. *techihór suh*). **-shikār -शिकार्** । मद्रावणम् m. 'hunting these birds,' attacking and dispersing a number of people (as one disperses a flock of these birds with a shot-gun).

ṭôcᵘ टॉचू । शिरस्त्रभेदः (sg. dat. **ṭācĕ टाच्य**), a kind of cap, round in shape and embroidered (cf. **ṡandra-ṭº**, s.v. **ṡandᵃr**).

ṭôcᵘ टाँचू । क्षुद्रटङ्कफलविशेषः f. a kind of small pear, similar to **ṭõjᵘ**, q.v. (cf. **khar-ṭº**, p. 407*a*, l. 34; **phaka-ṭº**, p. 689*a*, l. 20) (W. 17 *ṭanch*); cf. **ṭang**.

ṭãcĕ-kujⁱ टाँच्य-कुजि or **-kujᵘ -कुजू** । फलजातिलता f. a small or dwarf tree of this pear. **-kulᵘ -कुलु** । टङ्कफलजातिवृक्षः m. a large-sized tree of the same.

ṭuca टुच । अलसः adj. c.g. lazy, indolent.

ṭucᵘ टुचू, see **ṭukun**.

ṭũcᵘ टूँचु । शिश्नमूर्धा m. the glans penis (cf. **kŏla-ṭº**, p. 437*b*, l. 25).

ṭücᵘ ट्चू, see **ṭokᵘ**, **ṭakun**, and **ṭakh-ṭücᵘ**, s.v. **ṭakh**.

tach 1 तछ् । तृणभेदः m. a certain tender grass, a favourite fodder for horses.

tach 2 तछ् f. (sg. dat. **tachi तछि**), scratching (Gr.Gr. 125); itchiness, itch. Cf. **tüchᵘ 1**.

tacha-bacha तछ-बछ । जीविकानिर्वाहः m. a means of employment, livelihood (esp. as a master). **-bacha karun -बछ करुन्** । जीविकानिर्वाहणोद्योगः m.inf. to work at such a means of livelihood. **-tacha -तछ** । अत्युत्कण्ठा m. longing, desire, great anxiety (for something lost or beyond reach, but very necessary; *quasi*, scratching about to find it); cf. **tachun**. **-tacha karun -तछ करुन्** । अत्यन्वेषणम् m.inf. 'to scratch about', (when something in a house has disappeared and it is feared that it has been carried off by rats or the like) to go about searching in every little hole or hollow in the walls.

tāch ताछ् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः m. N. of a remedy for eye disease, made of the flour of a certain grain (cf. **nĕndᵃri-tº**, p. 642*b*, l. 16).

ṭāchĕ टाछ्य, see **ṭôṭhᵘ**.

ṭãchĕ टाँछ्य, see **ṭõṭhᵘ**.

ṭaich, see **ṭĕcᵘ**.

ṭĕchĕ ट्यछ्य, see **ṭyoṭhᵘ**.

ṭĩchĕ टीँछ्य, see **ṭĩṭhᵘ**.

tŏchĕ तोछ्य, see **tŏṭhun**.

ṭôchᵘ टॉछू । दोषः f. (sg. dat. **ṭāchĕ टाछ्य**), guilt (of some crime, or the like); cf. **ṭũ**. —**khārüñᵘ —खारुञ्** । दोषदीर्घीकरणम् f.inf. to bring a charge of guilt (in a discussion) to argue out the fallacies in a statement. cf. **ṭũ khārun**, p. 962*a*, l. 2;

tüchᵘ 1 तछू (for **2**, see **tachun**) । खर्जूः f. itchiness, itch; scratching (Gr.Gr. 121); cf. **tach 2**. —**lagüñᵘ —लगञ्** । कण्डूलुद्भवः f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on.

tachun तछुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tochᵘ तछू**, f. **tüchᵘ 2 तछू**, for **1**, see s.v.), to pare, shave, scrape; to plane (wood or the like) (Gr.Gr. 121, 125): to

excoriate (cf. **khōrĕ tachañĕ,** p. 412*a*, l. 40); to scratch (with the nails or the like) (K.Pr. 82); to scratch (the ground, as a fowl) (Rām. 97, K.Pr. 118). **tochᵘ-motᵘ** तछु-मतु । तष्टः perf. part. (f. **tüchᵘ-müṭsᵘ** तछू-मच़ू), pared, planed, excoriated, scratched, etc., as ab.

tachiñ तछिञ् । कण्डूः f. itching, itchiness, itch.

tachüñᵘ तछञ़् f. scratching, a scratch (with the nails etc.) (cf. **gala-tachañĕ,** p. 282*b*, l. 1).

ṭāchĕr टाछर् । प्रीतिः m. love, affection (for anything animate or inanimate) (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **ṭôṭhᵘ.**

ṭĕchĕr ट्यछर् । तिक्तता m. bitterness (W. 112 *techar*); pungency (cf. **marṭsa-ṭ°,** p. 594*b*, l. 25); anger, wrath (at someone or something). Cf. **ṭyoṭhᵘ.** —**nērun** —नेरुन् । विरोधोद्भवः m.inf. wrath to issue, a quarrel to arise.

tāchyunᵘ तछिनु । तक्षणमलम् m. (sg. dat. **tāchinis** तछिनिस), wood-shavings, planings.

tōchyōv तोछ्योव्, see **tōshun** and **tōṭhun.**

ṭĕcĕl ट्यचल् । तिलकितः adj. c.g. spotted, marked with spots (cf. **machĕ-ṭ°,** p. 547*a*, l. 43). Cf. **ṭĕcᵘ.**

ṭicĕm टीचम । तिलकविशेषः m. a kind of *tilak* or sectarian mark on the forehead of a Hindū.

ṭacĕr टचर् । तीक्ष्णता m. forwardness, boldness, insolence, daring; sharpness, keenness (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **ṭokᵘ.**

ṭacyōv टच्योव्, see **ṭakun.**

ṭucyōv टुच्योव्, see **ṭukun.**

ṭaḍ टड् । अपह्नवः m. embezzlement, peculation, squandering property entrusted to one (e.g. in gambling, in wantonness, or the like). —**karun** —करुन् । अपह्नवविधानम् m.inf. to embezzle, as ab.

ṭīḍⁱ टीडि । उष्णीषोर्ध्वभागः f. the upper part of a turban (which lies on the crown of the head) (K.Pr. 156).

tödī *तांदी* । क्लेशः *m. care, trouble, distress (caused by loss or damage).* —**wātanāwun** —वातनावुन् । क्लेशदानम् *m.inf. to bring trouble, to cause distress to a person (by doing injury), to cause loss or damage (to a person).*

tôḍᵘ तोडु, see **tôrᵘ.**

tūda *तूद* تودہ *m. a heap, mound* (Śiv. 1289); *a stack; a granary* (El.); *a butt for shooting at*; cf. **tözⁱ.** —***gaṭshánⁱ*** —गछंनि । राशीभवनम् (समुच्चयोत्पत्तिः) *m. pl. inf. heaps or piles to arise (e.g. of grain, of rubbish, and so on); great accumulation to occur.* —***kara***ⁱ —करंनि । अति समुच्चितीकरणम् *m. pl. inf. to make piles (e.g. of grain); to accumulate great wealth.*

ṭuḍⁱ टुडि । कल्पितवार्ता *f. a trumped-up story (esp. when told with intent to deceive), a cock-and-bull yarn (invented by the teller).* **ṭuḍi-gorᵘ** टुडि-गरु । कल्पितभाषी m. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गंरू), one who is in the habit of inventing and telling such trumped-up stories.

tadbīr تدبیر m. (this word is fem. in Urdū) a device, contrivance (Gr.M.; Rām. 349, 360, 823, 869, 882); counsel, advice, as in **cyāni tadbīra mūjūb,** according to thy advice (Gr.M.; so Rām. 117). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to consult, take mutual advice (Rām. 544); to consider, take counsel with oneself (Rām. 1413).

ṭĕḍākurᵘ ट्यडाकुरु । अजीर्णोद्गारः m. (sg. dat. **ṭĕḍākaras** ट्यडाकरस), eructation of undigested food. **ṭĕḍākar-pánḍith** ट्यडाकर्-पंडिथ् । मदोद्गारशीलः m. a conceited ignoramus who imagines himself a learned man (*quasi*, who eructates undigested learning).

ṭaḍam टडम । निकृष्टव्यभिचारिणी f. a vile unchaste woman, a low strumpet.

ṭēḍama टेडम । अत्यभिमानी m. a boaster, braggard (without due ground for so acting).

tāḍanā ताडना । कोपपूर्वं विनयनम् f. angry admonition (of a naughty boy, or the like), angry reproof (including, if necessary, slapping or the like).

tāḍun ताडुन् । कोपाद्विनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôḍᵘ** तोडु, f. **töḍᵘ** तांडू, f. sg. dat. **tājĕ** ताज्य; 2 p.p. **tājyōv** ताज्योव्, or (Gr.Gr. xxxiv), according to some, **tāḍyōv** ताड्योव्), to admonish angrily, to reprove in anger or slap (a naughty boy, or the like), to punish (by beating). **tôḍᵘ-motᵘ** तोडु-मतु । ताडितः perf. part. (f. **töḍᵘ-müṭsᵘ** तांडू-मच़ू, with sg. dat. **tājĕ-maṭsĕ** ताज्य-मच्य), reproved, punished, etc., as above.

tadrū m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.).

tadrēlū m. *Coriaria Nepalensis* (El.).

tudth (L. 459), see **ṭöṭᵘ.**

tāḍav ताडव् । फूत्कारः m. puffing with the cheeks blown out; arrogant puffing.

ṭāḍav टाडव् । शोफः m. slight swelling of the face, eyelids, etc., due to indigestion; met. pride, arrogance.

taḍay तडय् adv. then only, then and not till then (L.V. 77).

tāf تاف m. glory, brilliancy (of the sun, or the like) i.q. **tāph,** q.v. (YZ. 174).

tā'ifdār طائفدار, see **töyiphdār.**

tūfān طوفان, see **tūphān.**

tafāwat تفاوت, see **taphāwath.**

tag तग् । पङ्क्तिः f. a long line or row. —**diñᵘ** —दिञू । प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to cast (grain, or the like) in lines. —**lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । प्रक्षिप्तीभवनम् f.inf. to become laid in rows (automatically).

tágⁱ-tagay तगि-तगय् । समग्रा पङ्क्तिः f. a complete row.

tagi tagi तगि तगि adv. in rows, in lines (Śiv. 1857).

tagi tagi bĕhun तगि तगि ब्यहुन् । पङ्क्तिक्रमेणोपनिवेशः

m.inf. to sit in rows. —tagi rōzun —तगि रोज़ुन् । पङ्क्तिक्रमेण स्थितिः m.inf. to remain in lines. —tagi thawun —तगि थवुन् । पङ्क्तिक्रमेण स्थापनम् m.inf. to arrange in rows.

ṭā̃g टाँग् or ṭō̃g टाँग् । खररवः f. the braying of an ass (cf. khar-ṭ°, p. 407a, l. 26) (Gr.M.); the lowing of cattle (El.). Cf. ṭū̃g. ṭā̃ga-ṭā̃g टाँग-टाँग् । खरवत्-शब्दनम् f. loud and excessive braying of asses; similar cries uttered by other animals.

tēg तेग تيغ । छुरिकादेः अग्रम् m. a sword, scimitar, cutlass, dagger (W. 119, K.Pr. 54); (in Ksh.) the blade of a sword or the like (cf. tabar-ṭ°, p. 963a, l. 5) (Rām. 431; H. viii, 6, 13).

ṭē̃g टैँग् । उच्चभूभागः m. rising ground, hillock, eminence (cf. rĕyĕ-ṭ°, p. 854b, l. 44; shihāli-ṭ°, p. 875a, l. 14) (Śiv. 1245); ostentation (El.).

ṭē̃ga pĕṭha hāwun टैँग प्यठ हावुन् । पलायनम् m.inf. to run away, abscond (esp. with someone else's property). -pĕṭhuk^u -प्यठुक् । उच्चस्थलजः adj. gen. (f. -pĕṭhüc^ü -प्यठ्चू), of, or belonging to, or produced on high ground.

tō̃g तौँग् or ṭō̃g टौँग् । आघातविस्फोटः, अङ्कुशः m. a bruise, tumour, or swelling on the forehead, etc., caused by a blow (cf. nīla-t°, p. 634a, l. 21); an elephant-goad, the iron hook with which elephants are driven. —khārăn^i —खार्रनि । आहननम् m. pl. inf. to cause bruises by a blow or blows. —khasăn^i —खसंनि । रुधिरस्फोटोद्भवः m. pl. inf. such bruises to occur.

tō̃ga-(ṭō̃ga-)wôl^u तौँग-(टौँग-)वोलु । हस्तिविनेता n.ag. (f. tō̃ga-(ṭō̃ga-)wājĕn तौँग-(टौँग-)वाज्यञ्), an elephant driver.

ṭō̃g टाँग्, see ṭā̃g.

tū̃g 1 तूँग् (El. túng), see tŏng^u.

tū̃g 2 तूँग् m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (cf. brāhmī and pōstal) (El. túng); *Picea Webbiana* (cf. birre, budul^u, and röyil) (El. túng).

ṭū̃g टूँग् or (q.v.) ṭung टुंग् । गोमायुरुतम् f. the cry of a jackal (El.). Cf. ṭā̃g. ṭū̃ga-ṭū̃g टूँग-टूँग् । परितो गोमायुशब्दः f. a concert of jackals' cries.

ṭū̃ga टूँग m. a sob (El. ṭúnga).

ṭū̃g^u टूँगु m. (sg. voc. ṭō̃gi टौँगि), a man who has a tumour, etc. (see tō̃g or ṭō̃g) (K.Pr. 74, voc. written *ṭoṅi*).

ṭōg^ajĕ टुगज्य । रहःसंमतिः f.pl. secret agreement, private consultation, conspiracy.

tē̃galas तैँगलस्, see tĕngul.

ṭā̃gan टाँगन् । रक्तस्फोटाः m.pl. inflamed or bloody bruises (resulting from a blow). Cf. tō̃g or ṭō̃g.

ṭā̃gān टाँगान् । घोरवाश्चितवत् c.g. one who howls in anguish (cf. ṭā̃gun 1).

tagun तगुन् । तज्ज्ञता conj 2 (1 p.p. tog^u तगु, f. tüj^ü 1 तजू, for 2, see talun; 2 p.p. tajyōv 1 तज्योव्, for 2, see id.) to be known how to be done, to be possible (in this sense,—as compared with hĕkun, which means, generally, to be physically able,—tagun, on the contrary, implies skilled knowledge, as in kamis tagi wanun^u, to whom is saying possible? i.e. who can tell) (cf. mangun t°, p. 579a, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 204; Gr.M.; W. 86; L.V. 24, 37; Śiv. 1276, 1727, 1852; Rām. 325, 360, 988; K. 364; H. i, 15; v, 3, 8, 9; viii, 9; x, 5; K.Pr. 208). tog^u-mot^u तगु-मतु । तज्ज्ञतया संपादितः perf. part. (f. tüj^ü-müts^ü 1 तजू-मंचू, for 2, see talun), done by being known how to be done, done successfully.

ṭā̃gun 1 टाँगुन् । घोरवाश्चितम् conj. 1 impers. (1 p.p. ṭō̃g^u टौँगु; 2 p.p. ṭājyōv टाँज्योव्), to emit a loud cry or roar, (esp.) to bray (of an ass) (Gr.Gr. xxx); to howl in anguish.

ṭāgun 2 टाँगुन् । अश्वकः m. a small horse, a pony.

tagôphul तगोफुल् (= تغافل) m. unmindfulness, heedlessness, negligence, indifference (Rām. 1005).

tagāra तगार (= تغار) । स्थालीविशेषः, अल्पखेयम् a platter, pail, bucket, tub, trough; a mason's mud- or lime-pit (cf. rabi-t°, p. 823b, l. 5). —karun —करुन् । मृज्जलादिसंसर्जनम् m.inf. to make mud plaster or mud mortar; to make liquid mud (to serve the purpose of writing or daubing large letters or the like).

tagör^i 1 तगारि । लेपमृत्संसर्जकः m. a man who makes mud plaster or mortar.

tagör^i 2 तगारि । बृहत्स्थाली f. a large tub or trough, a kneading trough.

tagür^ü तगरू or tāg^ür^ü तागरू । रशना, मेखला f. the thread (of silver or gold and ornamented) worn round the waist by Hindū women, a woman's girdle.

ṭāgarahāray टाँगरहारय् । खरवत् शब्दायनम् f. 'uttering repeated cries like the braying of an ass', i.e. the utterance of cries of alarm or pain by cattle.

tāgath तागथ् (Śiv. 711), see tākath.

ṭāgyuw^u टाँगिवु । टङ्कदारुमयः (f. ṭāgiv^ü टाँगिवू), made of pear-wood. Cf. ṭang.

thái, see thöyī.

tāh ताह् (= ته, cf. تاه) । क्रमपरिवेष्टनम् ground, site, floor; bottom, underneath, foundation; layer, stratum; fold plait, ply, the fold of a folded garment, etc. (Śiv. 129); a fold or sheet of paper or the like (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् । क्रमस्थापनम् m.inf. to fold, to fold up (W. 143); to arrange in folds or layers; (generally) to put into neat order (Śiv. 1148); to take care of (K.Pr. 173). —karith thawun —करिथ् थवुन् । बद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to fold up; carefully and neatly to put by.

tāha bĕhanāwan ताह ब्यहनावुन् । पश्चात्करणम् m.inf. to leave at the bottom, throw into the background, surpass. **tāha tāha thawun** ताह ताह थवुन् । क्रमेण निधानम् m.inf. to put one over the other, to pile up in an orderly manner.

tāhas bĕhanāwun ताहस ब्यहनावुन् । पश्चात्करणम् m.inf. to put at the bottom, put in the background; (by showing superiority), to cause another to abandon work on which he is engaged.

ṭāh टाह् । काकवारणध्वनिः m. the noise made in driving away crows.

tĕh त्यह् । मदोत्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. **tĕhi** त्यहि), pride, haughtiness, arrogance (whether proper or improper) (K.Pr. 254); cf. **tēh** and **thēh.** —**mōrün**ᵘ —मोरुन्॒ । तैक्ष्ण्यमदशान्तिः f.inf. pride to become mitigated.

tĕhi-wôlᵘ त्यहि-वोलु । गर्वयुक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who is arrogant.

ṭĕh ट्यह् in **ṭĕh ṭĕh** ट्यह् ट्यह् । अग्निशब्दः m. the sound emitted by the flames of burning straw, dry wood, or the like.

tēh तेह् । तीक्ष्णता f. fire, passionateness, crossness, acrimony, sharpness; arrogance; cf. **tĕh. tēhi-wôl**ᵘ तेहि-वोलु । तीक्ष्णतायुक्तः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one of a passionate, arrogant nature.

tih तिह् । तत् pron. dem. (in a compound, or in an idiomatic phrase approaching the nature of a compound, this word sometimes takes the form **ti** ति; for examples, see bel.) that (not within sight).

[sg. nom., an.m. **suh** सुह्, f. **sŏh** स्वह् or **sa** स; inan. **tih** तिह्, also written **ti** ति. Acc.-dat., an. c.g. **tamis** तमिस् or **tas** तस्; inan. **tath** तथ्. Ag., an.m. **tàm**ⁱ तंमि, f. **tami** तमि; inan. **tàm**ⁱ तंमि. Abl., an. and inan. c.g. **tami** तमि or **tawa** तव. Gen., an. m. and f. **tàm**ⁱ**-sond**ᵘ तंमि-संदु or **tasond**ᵘ तसंदु; inan. c.g. **tamyuk**ᵘ तम्युकु or **tawuk**ᵘ तवुकु.

In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom., m. **tim** तिम्, *f.* **tima** तिम. *Acc.-dat. c.g.* **timan** तिमन्. *Ag. and abl. c.g.* **timau** तिमौ. *Gen.* **timan-hond**ᵘ तिमन्-हंदु *or* **tihond**ᵘ तिहंदु. *For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 88 and Gr.M. See also the references bel.*

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. As regards the plural, see above.

When this word is used as an adjectival pronoun, the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not employed. The only exceptions are **tath** तथ्, *the inan. dat. sing., and (very rarely)* **tih** तिह्, *the inan. nom. sing. The former is used only as* an adjective when agreeing with an inan. noun of either gender in the dative singular. In other cases, when an adjectival use is required, the animate forms are used, according to gender, even when agreeing with an inan. noun, except that the adjectival feminine dative is **tami** तमि as well as **tamis** तमिस, although, when used substantively, only the an. form **tamis** तमिस् is used for the feminine as well as for the masculine. When agreeing with a genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular inanimate noun, and therefore ends in **uk**ᵘ, etc., the pronoun is put into the ablative singular, and, when the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is put into the dative singular. Thus, **suh** (not **tih**) **jahāza,** that ship; **sa** (not **tih**) **shĕlph,** that art; but **tath** (not **tas** or **tamis**) **kulis,** to that tree (inan. m. sg. dat.); **tath kāmĕ,** for that work (inan. f. sg. dat.); **tami** (m. sg. abl.) **chīzuk**ᵘ, of that thing; **tas** (m. sg. dat.) **söhiba-sond**ᵘ**,** of that gentleman; **tami** (not **tamis**) **jyāyĕ-hond**ᵘ**,** of that place.

It therefore follows that the nominative singular inanimate form **tih,** it, that, is hardly ever used as an adjective, but is used almost always as a substantive. But **suh** and **sa,** the masculine and feminine forms, are also used as substantive inanimate forms, instead of **tih,** when the pronoun is correlate to a preceding adjective pronoun that (as all these pronouns follow the same rules) is used, though inanimate, in the animate masculine or feminine gender, as explained above for adjectival **suh** and **sa.** The preceding pronoun is usually the relative, as in **yus asbāb tŏhĕ hyotᵘwa, suh** (not **tih**) **chuh drŏgᵘ,** what property you purchased, that is dear; **yĕmi murāda khötᵃra ṭsĕ sōzōthas bŏh, suh** (not **tih**) **sapod**ᵘ **pūra,** the purpose for which you sent me has been fulfilled; **ṭsĕ yŏssa kitāb mĕ lüzᵘth, sa** (not **tih**) **āyĕ mĕ khŏsh,** the book which you sent me, was acceptable to me. The preceding pronoun is not necessarily a relative; thus, **suh phal chuh ṭsŏk**ᵘ**, suh** (not **tih**) **ma khĕh,** that fruit is sour, do not eat it.

When, however, the demonstrative pronoun is correlate to a *substantive* inanimate pronoun, **tih** is used, as in **yih bŏh wanān chus, tih chwā poz**ᵘ **kina apoz**ᵘ, is what I say true or false? Also, as the pronoun **yih,** this (not the relative pronoun **yih,** what), in the direct singular, is the same in form for both genders, whether animate or inanimate, when the substantive demonstrative pronoun is correlate to it, it

is, in the direct singular, always **tih,** not **suh** or **sa.** Thus, **yih** (adj. m. inan.) **sôruy kur^a^koṭ^u^ kyāzi chuh yiti pyō-mot**? **tih nih tulith,** why is all this refuse here? take it away.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, **tim** (not **tima**) **z^a^h pacĕ** (fem. plur. nom.), those two boards, but **tima pacĕ,** those boards. The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate. [For ab. generally, see Gr.M. s.v. **tih.**]

sa स or **sŏh** स्वह् f. sg. nom., f. of **suh,** bel., q.v. (Śiv. 434, 493, 651, 691, 903, 1090, etc., *sa*; Rām. 113, 115, 116, 137, etc., *sa*; K. *sa*, she, 290, 694, 703, 738, 806, 1080; adj. 72; H. *sa*, v, 5, 9; viii, 11; x, 14, etc.; *sŏh*, xii, 5; (adj.) *sa*, x, 1, 6, 12; *sŏh*, iii, 5; (adj. inan. f.) *sa*, viii, 7; x, 10; *sŏh*, xii, 26).

suh सुह् । सः dem. that (not within sight), both pronoun and pronominal adj. The corresponding dem. for persons or things within sight is **huh,** q.v. It is also used as a pronoun of, the third person, meaning 'he', 'she', or 'it', (not within sight); (as pronoun) (Śiv. 1035, 1225, 1229, etc.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 104; Śiv. 495, 531, 681, 903, 920, etc.; Rām. 62, 81, 287, 344, 362, 385, 388, etc.; H. ii, 8, 9; viii, 7, 10, 13; x, 12, 14; K.Pr. 205); (as personal pron.) (L.V. 8, 24, 31, 33; Śiv. 536–7, 554, 578, 585, 619–20, etc.; Rām. 18, 26, 29, 72, 78, etc.; K. 6, 26, 40, 43, 261, 335, 370, 521, 571, 576, 672, 678, 686, 691, etc.; H. ii, 8, 11; v, 9, 10, etc.; (inan.) xii, 4, 11, 14, 15).

say सय् or **sŏy** स्वय् । सैव f. that (fem.) verily, that very, that indeed, she verily (L.V. 52, 81, (*sŏy*); Śiv. 37, 46, 93, 105, 210, 439, 669, 881, etc., *say*; Rām. 44, 255, 424, 872, 1514, 1516, *say*; K. 683, 850, *say*; 39, *sŏy*; H. *say*, iii, 1, 4; xii, 14; *say*, (adj. inan.) ii, 6; viii, 7, 10, 13; ix, 4; xi, 5; *sŏy*, vii, 16).

suy सुय् । स एव m. (f. **say** सय् or **sŏy** स्वय्), that (masc.) verily, that very, that indeed, he verily (L.V. 3, 15, 31, 34, 37; Śiv. 48–50, 56, 91, 247–8, etc.; Rām. 15, 178, 316, 909. 958, etc.; K. 41, 52, 213, 321, 492, 607, 640, 684, etc.; H. i, 4, 8; iii, 3; v, 1; vi, 16, etc.; adj. xii, 19; (inan.) ii, 4; vii, 8, 13; ix, 11).

ti ति, in **ti karith** ति करिथ् । तथापि adv. having done that; hence, as adv., even then, still, yet, nevertheless. **—warā karith** —वरा करिथ् । तदन्यथा adj. having done without that; hence, as adv., otherwise, or else.

tī ती, see **tiy,** bel.

tih तिह्, sg. nom. inan. it, that, (pron.) (L.V. 24, 37, 70, 107; Śiv. 41, 308, 533, 893, 999, 1007, 1086, 1757, 1852; Rām. 45, 60, 93, 162, 172, etc.; K. 296, 506, 569, 610, 676, 1089; H. iii, 4, 9; viii, 3, 9, 11, etc.); (rarely as a pron. adj.) (Śiv. 1836; Rām. 292, 1133, 1419).

tihond^u^ तिहँदु or (q.v. bel.) **timan-hond^u^** तिमन्-हंदु । तेषां संबन्धी pl. gen. (f. **tihünz^ü^** तिहंज़), of them (an. or inan., c.g.) (L.V. 71; Śiv. 499, 1073, 1083, 1209, 1257, 1519, 1665; Rām. 1156, 1379, 1764; K. 62, 290, 310, 312, 453, 1002, etc.; H. viii, 3, 11; xii, 16).

tâm^i^ तँमि instr. sing. an. m. and also inan. c.g. (an. f. **tami** तमि), by him, by that, (as pronoun) (Śiv. 41, 121, 449, 536, 636, etc.; Rām. 8, 62, 71, 78–9, 102, 106, 110, 113, etc.; K. 233, 254, 383, 438, 492, 550, 635, etc.; H. ii, 1; iv, 3–6; x, 3, 12). **tâm^i^-sond^u^** तँमि-सन्दु or (q.v. bel.) **tasond^u^** तसंदु । तत्संबन्धी sg. gen. adj. (f. **-sünz^ü^** -संज़). This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun, in which case the sg. gen. is **tamyuk^u^**, q.v. bel.) of him (Śiv. 505, 995, 997, 1000, 1003, 1020, 1666; Rām. 386, 657, 697, 1577, 1644; K. 573; H. i, 3; vii, 6, 13); of her (Śiv. 433; Rām. 355, 775, 1289, 1694; H. xii, 15).

tami 1 तमि f. sg. ag. an. of **tih,** see ab. (Śiv. 431, 496 (pron. adj.), 635, 654, 837, 870, 1114; Rām. 149, 153, 165, 184–9, 190–7, 233, etc.; K. 428, 537, 583, 601, 709–10, 803, 1146).

tami 2 तमि, f. sg. dat. of **tih,** when used as an adj., see ab. (H. x, 10).

tami 3 तमि, or (q.v. bel.) **tawa** तव abl. sg. c.g. an. and inan. of **tih**; (as pron. an.) (Śiv. 31 (f.); Rām. 804 (m.)); (as pron. inan.) (Śiv. 102, 239 (f.), 1191, 1422; Rām. 1581; K. 601, 775); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 673, 708, 741, 1315, 1344, 1428; Rām. 233, 822, 829; K. 920; H. ii, 7; iii, 9; v, 5; viii, 9; x, 10, 12, 14; xii, 4, 6); (used adverbially) for that reason, on that account, therefore (Śiv. 1287). Frequently used in phrases, such as the following:— **tami dŏha** तमि द्वह । तद्दिने adv. on that day. **—gari** —गरि । तत्काले adv. at that hour, at that time. **—khŏta** —ख्वत, **—khōta** —खोत, or **—khŏtan** —ख्वतन् । तदुत्कृष्टः, ततो विशिष्टः adv. (in comparison) than that (not within sight) (as

in 'better than that') (Rām. 1581; K. 319, 935). **—kani** —कनि or **—kanĕn** —कन्यन् । तत्कारणेन adv. for that (not within sight) reason, on account of that, therefore (Gr.Gr. 159). **—mŏkha** —म्वख । तन्निमित्तम् adv. on that (not in sight) account, for that reason, therefore. **—nishĕ** —निश । तत्सकाशात्, तत्प्रतिरूपकेण adv. (with signification of abl. sg.) from that (not within sight); than that, rather than that; in exchange for that. **—phiri** —फिरि । तत्समये adv. at that time, on that occasion (past or future, but not present). **—pŏr^i** —पॉरि or (q.v.) **tapŏr^i** तपॉरि । तद्देशतः adv. in or from that (not within sight) direction (Gr.Gr. 151, 159). **—pata** —पत or **—patan** —पतन् । तस्मादनु, तत्पश्चात् adv. after that (not within sight), after then (Gr.Gr. 159; Śiv. 131; K. 873; H. x, 12; xii, 16). **—path-kun** —पथ्-कुन । तत्पश्चाद्भागे adv. behind that (not within sight). **—patuk^u** —पतुकु । तत्पश्चाद्भवः, तत्पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **—patüc^ü** —पतंचू), of, or belonging to, what is behind that (not within sight); cf. **tamis-patuk^u**, bel. **—patyum^u** —पत्युमु । तत्पश्चाद्भवः adj. (f. **—patim^ü** —पतिमू), of, or belonging to, or produced in what is behind that (not within sight); cf. **tamis patyum^u**, bel. **—putshy** —पुछ्य । तदर्थम् adv. with that (not within sight) purpose, for that. **—push^i** —पुशि or **—ranga** —रंग । तत्कारणेन adv. in that manner (Gr.Gr. 154); on account of that (not within sight), for that reason, therefore. **—wushŏt^i** —वुशॉति । तत्कारणेन, तेन हेतुना adv. for that (not within sight) cause, for that reason, therefore. **—vizi** —विज़ि । तस्यां वेलायाम् adv. at that time, then (Gr.Gr. 157).

tim तिम । ते m. pl. nom. (f. **tima** तिम), they (L.V. 6, 76, 77; Śiv. 72, 78, 81, 129, 132, 433, etc.; Rām. 2, 54–5, 68, 94, 108, etc.; K. 64, 67, 200, 414, 452, 468, etc.; H. v, 438; viii, 3, 4, 11, etc.); (f.) (Śiv. 1453, 1667); (as adj.) those (L.V. 28; Rām. 133, 466, 542, 634, 856, 864, etc.; H. viii, 13; x, 12); f. (Śiv. 38, 1664; K. 766, 768; H. viii, 11; xi, 9; adj. xii, 19).

timau तिमौ pl. ag. and abl. by them (pron.) (Śiv. 695, 1084; Rām. 7, 81 f., 82, 142, 445, 517, 528, 540, 542, etc.; H. vi, 11; x, 12; xii, 7); from them (pron.); by those (pron. adj.); from those (pron. adj.) (Rām. 1209). **-pĕtha** -प्यठ । तेभ्य आरभ्य adv. (with signification of abl. pl.) from those; than those.

timan तिमन्, pl. dat. c.g. to them (pron.) (Śiv. 498, 639, 675–6, 679, 694, 706, 1094, 1184, 1187; Rām. 18, 54, 56, 87, 134, 235, etc.; K. 213, 478, 842, 863, 981, 1002, 1071; H. viii, 1; xi, 8; xii, 1; fem. xii, 6, 17); to those (pron. adj.) (Rām. 138, 586, 710–1, 864, 1463, 1553; H. x, 6; xi, 6); with emphatic *y*, we have **timanay** तिमनंय् (Śiv. 20, 34, 1209, 1361; K. 290 (*timan^{ü}y*); H. (*timan^{ü}y*) viii, 11; xii, 1). **-hond^u** -हंन्दु or (q.v. ab.) **tihond^u** तिहंदु । तेषां संबन्धी pl. gen. adj. (f. **-hünz^ü** -हंज़ू), of them, of those (not within sight) (K. 67).

tamis तमिस् or (q.v. bel.) **tas** तस्, acc.-dat. sg., c.g., an. of **tih**, see ab.; (pron. m.) (Śiv. 30 (*tamisay*), 432, 641, 645, 670, 708–9, 742, etc.; Rām. 72, 74, 113, 233, 287, 308, 313, 351 (*tamisay*), etc.; K. 519 (*tàm^{i}s^{ü}y*); H. ii, 7; viii, 9; (*tamis^{ü}y*) ii, 1; viii, 9; xii, 1); (pron. f.) (Śiv. 532, 844; Rām. 419, 563, 665–7, 754, 761, 878, etc.); (pron. adj.) (Śiv. 431; Rām. 319 f., 396 f., 420 f., 541 f., 1262 m., etc.; H. iii, 9; viii, 9; xii, 10, 19). **tamis-kun** तमिस्-कुन । तस्य पार्श्वे, तमनु adv. towards him or her (not within sight), in that direction (Gr.Gr. 161; Rām. 495, 1016); (after vbs. of speaking, etc.) to him or her. **—patuk^u** —पतुकु । तस्य पश्चाद्भवः gen. adj. (f. **-patüc^ü** -पतंचू), i.q. **tami patuk^u**, ab. **—patyum^u** —पत्युमु । तस्य पश्चाद्भवः adj. (f. **-patim^ü** -पतिमू), i.q. **tami patyum^u**, ab. **—saṭh** —सठ । तत्समानः adj. c.g. like that (or it) (not within sight), (indicating non-identity, but similarity, as if to the question 'is it that?' we should reply 'no, but it is like it').

tamiy 1 तमिय्, emph. form of **tami 1, 2,** and **3,** ab., as in **tamiy rŏts^ü**, on that very night (p. 848*b*, l. 12) (L.V. 25, Rām. 147; so Rām. 149 (m. adj.), 311 (id.), 377 (f. adj.), 839 (m. pron. abl.), 1145 (f. pron. instr.), 1709 (f. adj.); K. 841 (m. adj.), 1004 (id.); H. (f. adj.) xii, 14, 15). **tamiy 2** तमिय् । तद्धेतोः adv. (emph. form of **tami 3,** ab.) for that very reason, from that very cause (Śiv. 581, 677; Rām. 1631, cf. 1754; H. x, 14).

tàmiy तंमिय्, emph. form of **tàm^i,** ab., by him or that only, by him or that verily (L.V. 5, 43; Śiv. 884; H. iii, 1).

timay तिमंय्, emph. form of **tim,** ab., they only, they alone, those alone (L.V. 13, 27; Rām. 52; H. v, 9; viii, 4; *tim-hay*, ix, 8–10; (adj.) v, 5). **timay** तिमय्, id., but f. (H. x, 14).

tamyuk^u तम्युकु । तद्भवः sg. gen. adj. (f. **tamic^ü** तमिचू). This form refers to an inan. noun of either gender. If the noun is an. the form is **tàm^i-sond^u**, q.v. ab., or **tasond^u**, q.v. bel.) of that (not within sight) (Śiv. 920–1; Rām. 17, 61, 161, 282, 464, 667, etc.; K. 589; H. vii, 12; K.Pr. 248, *tamukui*, for *tamyuk^u* with emph. *ī*).

tas तस् i.q. **tamis,** ab. (cf. **tas pata,** p. 792*b*, l. 28) (pron. m.) (L.V. 20, 34, 37, 105; Śiv. 33, 38, 51, 58–9, 65, 72, 83, etc.; Rām. 57–8, 59, 71, 76, etc.; K. 2, 6,

15, 22, 35, 39, 41, etc.; H. i, 5, 8; ii, 8; iv, 2, etc.); (pron.
f.) (Śiv. 35, 435–8, 508, 530, 653–7, etc.; Rām. 84,
120, 336, 350, etc.; K. 535; H. xii, 2, 15, 25); (pron.
adj.) (Śiv. 319, 683, 1155, 1232, 1599; Rām. 28, 83 f.,
488, 537–8, 576, etc.; K. 8, 10, 50, 88, 102, etc.; H.
ii, 7; vii, 4; viii, 7, etc.). The word is occasionally used
with the meaning of the genitive, as in K. 147, or of
the accusative, as in K. 165, 382, 441, 747, 836. An
emphatic form is **tas^{i}** तसि, to him or her only, etc.
(L.V. 65; Śiv. 883, 1366, 1578; Rām. 308, 1760;
K. 321, 448, 598, 621, etc.). **tas-kun** तस्-कुन् । तमनु
adv. i.q. **tamis-kun,** ab. (Śiv. 596, 1196; Rām 79,
148, 258, 411, etc.).

tasond^{u} तसन्दु or (q.v. ab.) **tam^{i}-sond^{u}** तमि-संदु ।
तत्संबन्धी sg. gen. adj. (f. **tasünz^{u}** तसंज़ू. This form may
refer to any an. m. or f. noun; but not to an inan.
noun, in which case the sg. gen. is **tamyuk^{u}**, q.v. ab.);
of him (Śiv. 46, 214, 247–8, 597, 639, 744, 798, 919,
1173, 1496, 1619; K. 3, 95, 101, 117, 126, 395, 582,
601, 621, 1111, 1124, etc.); of her (Śiv. 100, 102, 105,
433–4; Rām. 61, 240, 304–5, 474, 705, 894, etc.;
K. 114, 520; H. ix, 3). **tasand^{i} pöth^{i}** तसन्दि पाठि
adv. like, in the manner of, that person (not within
sight), like him, like her (or other an. noun) (Gr.Gr.
154). **tasonduy** तसन्दुय् (f. **tasünz^{u}y** तसंज़ूय्), his or
hers only, even his or hers, even of that animate being
(Gr.Gr. 92; L.V. 72; Śiv. 49, 599, 651, 724, 1121–2;
Rām. 110, 115, 805, 1442, 1448; K. 321, 448, 598,
625, 720, 764, 882, 1082, 1084, 1088, 1146).

ti ti ति ति, that also (K. 582).

tath तथ् inan. sg. dat. to it, to that (not within
sight) (inanimate thing) (cf. **tath-pata,** p. 792*b*, l. 26)
(as pron.) (Śiv. 353, 367, 474, 476, 509, etc.; Rām. 26,
118, 122–3, 343, 477–8, etc.; K. 162, 261, 377, 673,
686, 1150, 1153, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 4; vii, 27, 28, etc.);
(as pron. adj.) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 63, 85, 319, 357, 412,
494, etc.; Rām. 121, 128, 188, 738, 1294, etc.; K.
16, 24, 60, 62, 85, 94, 126, 139, etc.; H. (inan.) ii, 1;
v, 5; viii, 9; x, 12, etc.; (inan. f.) xii, 15). **tath-
kun** तथ्-कुन् । तत्स्थानमनु adv. towards that (inanimate
thing, place, etc., not within sight); in that direction
(Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 536).

tath^{i} तथि or **tathy** तथ्य्, emph. form of **tath,** ab.,
as in Rām. 314, etc.; K. 23, 279, 429, 925, etc.; H.
iii, 8; xii, 4, 11, 14). **tathy-kun** तथ्य्-कुन् adv. even
in that direction (not within sight) (Gr.Gr. 160).

tawa तव i.q. **tami 3,** ab. q.v. (cf. **tawa pata,**
p. 792*b*, ll. 27–8), from that, by that (YZ. 186); (used
adverbially) for that reason, on that account, therefore
(L.V. 57; K. 318, 895). **tawa bāpath** तव बापथ् ।
तन्निमित्तम् adv. for the sake of that (inan. e.g., not
within sight), for that; on that account (Śiv. 709,
taway-b°). **—khŏta** —ख्वत, **—khōta** —खोत, or
—khŏtan —ख्वतन् । ततो विशिष्टः adv. i.q. **tami khŏta,**
etc., ab. (Rām. 1239). **—kani** —कनि or **—kanĕn**
—कन्यन् । तत्कारणेन adv. i.q. **tami kani,** ab. (Gr.Gr.
159; K. 231). **—kin^{i}** —किनि । तत्कारणेन adv. on
that account, for that cause. **—kārana** —कारन ।
तत्कारणेन adv. for that reason, for that cause.
—mŏkha —म्वख । तद्धेतुना adv. i.q. **tami mŏkha,** ab.
—nishĕ —निश । तत्प्रतिरूपकेण adv. i.q. **tami nishĕ,**
ab., q.v. (Rām. 352, rather than that; 1234). **—pata**
—पत or **patan** —पतन । तत्पश्चात् adv. i.q. **tami pata,**
ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 159, 200; Śiv. 1792; Rām. 1644;
K. 135–6, 190, 256, 297, 458, 628, 759, 870, etc.).
—path-kun —पथ्-कुन् । पत्पश्चात् adv. i.q. **tami path-
kun,** ab., q.v. **—patuk^{u}** —पतुकु । तत्पाश्चात्यः adj.
(**—patüc^{u}** —पतंचू), i.q. **tami patuk^{u},** ab., q.v.
—patyum^{u} —पत्युमु । तत्पश्चाद्भवः adj. (**—patim^{u}**
—पतिमू), i.q. **tami patyum^{u},** ab., q.v. **—putsh^{i}**
—पुछि or **—putshy** —पुछ्य् । तदर्थम् adv. i.q. **tami
putsh^{i},** ab., q.v. **-ti** -ति or (q.v.) **tōti** तोति conj.
nevertheless (Gr.M.). **—wushöt^{i}** —वुशोति । तेन हेतुना
adv. i.q. **tami wushöt^{i},** ab., q.v.

tawuk^{u} तवुकु । तद्भवः gen. adv. (**tawüc^{u}** तवंचू), i.q.
tamyuk^{u}, ab., q.v.

taway तवय् । तेनैव adv. emph. form of **tawa,** ab.
only from that, even from that, verily from that, only
for that reason, therefore (El. *tawai*; L.V. 69, 90,
94; Śiv. 192, 372, 422, 430, 506, 512, 709, 754, 762,
839, 864, 1122, 1133; Rām. 228, 400, 475, 487, etc.;
K. 358; YZ. 251); by that means (L.V. 75, K. 676).

tiy तिय् (often written **tī** ती) । तदेव inan. m. sg. nom.
emph. form of **tih,** ab. that verily, only that, even that
(L.V. 20, 21; Śiv. 121, 312, 317, 319, 348, 538, etc.;
Rām. 14, 50, 133, 162, 335, 592, etc.; K. 323, 422,
574, 576, 606, 621, 796, etc.; H. *tiy,* vii, 1; iii, 9;
tī, xi, 1); (for **tih + ay**) if that (H. iii, 4, 9).

tiyĕ तिय । तदेव (नहि) inan. m. sg. m. inter. is it
really that (the answer expected being in the negative)?
tiyĕ bā तिय बा । तादृक् महाशय? inan. m. sg. inter.
pol. id., but a respectful query, addressed to a male.
tiyĕ bin तिय बिन् । तादृक् महाशये? inan. m. sg. inter.
pol. id., but a respectful query addressed to a female.
tiyĕ sö तिय सा । तादृक् महाशय? inan. m. sg. inter. pol.
id., addressed to a much-respected male.

tiyō तियो, i.q. **tiy,** ab., with respectful suffix ō,
that verily Sir (Śiv. 226).

tŏh त्वह्, **tōh** तोह् or **tuh** तुह् । तुषः m. the husk, or
chaff of grain, chaff, bran (El. *tŏh, tuh*; L. 461, *toh*;

K.Pr. 7, 128, 238, *töh*; 224, *tuh*; 87, *thoh*). **—karun** —करुन् । चूर्णशः कारणम्, कृत्सनम् m.inf. to reduce to chaff; to reduce to powder or tiny scraps (e.g. cloth destroyed by white ants); to abuse violently or grossly. **—karith thawun** —करिथ् थवुन् । अतिचूर्णनम् m.inf. to reduce to powder or tiny scraps (as in the preceding); to abuse violently or grossly. **—karith trāwun** —करिथ् त्रावुन् । अत्याक्षेपणम् m.inf. to overwhelm with gross abuse. **-nār** -नार् । तुषाग्निः m. a fire of burning chaff (which is very fierce). **—nār muh nār** —नार् मुह नार् । भूषणवाङ्ख्यम् m. profusion of ornaments (worn on the person). **-pholᵘ** -फलु । तुषसमूहः m. a collection (esp. when small) of chaff. **-shīn** -शीन् । तुष(लघु)हिमम् m. a fall of light fine snow (like chaff).

tuhukᵘ तुहकु । तुषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **tuhücᵘ** तुहचू), of, or belonging to, chaff; filled, or stuffed, with chaff, made up of chaff, and so on.

ṭöha ट्वह in **ṭöha-ṭöha** ट्वह-ट्वह । कासरोगस्वरः m. the noise made in coughing, the sound of a cough.

töhě त्वह्य, **töhⁱ** त्वहि, see **tᵃh 2.**

tôhᵘ तोहु or **tôshᵘ** तोशु, the form taken by **tāh,** q.v., when used adjectivally —°. In such a case, its fem. is **töshᵘ**. Cf. **okᵘ-tôhᵘ**, p. 19*a*, l. 43, and **okᵘ-tôshᵘ**, id. l. 47.

thŏba थुब or **ṭhŏbba** ठुब्ब । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. (pl. dat. **thŏban** थुबन् or **ṭhŏban** ठुबन्), a round piece of earthenware or shaped piece of potsherd, about the size and shape of a rupee. A number of these are used as pieces by children in a certain game. **thŏba-katᵘrᵘ** थुब-कतुरु or **ṭhŏbba-katᵘrᵘ** ठुब्ब-कतुरु । क्रीडनककपालः f. a piece of potsherd shaped like a rupee used as ab. The pl. **-katrě** -कत्र्य is used for the stock of sherds used in a game. **thŏban** (or **ṭhŏban**) **gindun** थुबन् (ठुबन्) गिंदुन् । क्रीडाविशेषः m.inf. to play this game.

thobᵘ थ्वबु m. a plug, in **lyobᵘ-thobᵘ**, p. 543*b*, l. 21, q.v. Cf. **thopᵘ**.

ṭhabāba ठबाब । निःसारः adj. e.g. artificial, unreal (and worthless on that account), fictitious, imitation.

ṭhaböbⁱ ठबाबि । असद्रूपकविधानशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually fabricates, one who habitually acts artificially.

thabun थबुन् *m. (sg. dat.* **thabanas** थबनस्), a lump (cf. *měti-thᵒ, p. 609a, l. 11*).

thŏbunᵘ थुबुनु । गुल्मः (वृक्षः) स्थूलानुच्चमूर्तिः m. a short thick *tree, without branches, a bush, scrub; met. (in this sense, f.* **thŏbünᵘ** *थुबंचू), a stout squat-figured person.*

ṭhěcě ठ्यच्य *in the following:—* **ṭhěcě-pholᵘ** ठ्यच्य-फलु । गूढसंचितद्रव्यम् *m. treasure gradually and secretly collected, a secret hoard.* Cf. **ṭhīṭh.**

ṭhēca (or **ṭhīca**) **pakun** ठेँच (ठीँच) पकुन् । धारासंपातवत्प्रसारः, प्रवाहवत्प्रसृतिः m.inf. (of blood, or the like), to flow in a violent torrent (cf. **rath ṭhīca wasun,** p. 845*b*, l. 29).

thěcᵘ थ्यचू, see **thěkun.**

ṭhōca ठोँच । पादाघातः f.pl. thrusts, or thrusting, with the toes; cf. **ṭhukun.** **—diñě** —दिञ । पादाग्राहननम् f. pl. inf. to push, or thrust (someone or something) with the toes (in order to set him or it in motion).

thöcᵘ थ्वचू, see **thŏkun.**

ṭhöcᵘ ठाचू, see **ṭhākun.**

ṭhuca ठुच । अलसः adj. e.g. lazy, indolent, work-shy.

ṭhucᵘ ठुचू, see **ṭhukun.**

thücᵘ थचू, see **thokᵘ** and **thakun.**

thacyōv थच्योव्, see **thakun.**

ṭhācyōv ठाच्योव्, see **ṭhākun.**

thěcyōv थ्यच्योव्, see **thěkun.**

thŏcyōv थुच्योव् see **thŏkun.**

ṭhucyōv ठुच्योव्, see **ṭhukun.**

thaḍ थड vill. for **thar 2,** q.v.

ṭhāḍa ठाड । अपक्वः (कठिनः) adj. e.g. (of cereal food, or the like) insufficiently cooked, (on that account) hard, not soft.

thīd थीद् । चेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a village on the shore of the Ḍal lake, about a mile from Gupakār (q.v.), where there is a sacred site. Its ancient name was Thēḍa (RT.Tr. II, 454).

thodᵘ थ्वदु । प्रोन्नतः adj. (f. **thüzᵘ 1** थंजू, for **2,** see s.v.), high, tall, lofty (cf. **pōra-thᵒ,** p. 753*b*, l. 9) (El. *thŏd, thaud*; Gr.Gr. 9, 29, 140; Gr.M.; W. 20; Śiv. 784, 1050, 1811; Rām. 600; YZ. 409; K.Pr. 165); upright, erect (cf. **kāri-thᵒ,** p. 467*a*, l. 31) (Śiv. 971, of the neck, see p. 1167*a*, l. 31; so, 1363; H. vii, 11; YZ. 64, 146); elevated, on a high place (Śiv. 985, 1068); high (in price) (Gr.M.); high-minded, on one's dignity, on the high horse (K.Pr. 258). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to exalt (El.). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रोन्नम्यस्थितिः m.inf. (of something previously bent or prone) to remain or continue erect (YZ. 298). **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । उन्नतीकृत्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in a higher position, to raise (and leave raised); to set upright, to erect. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (e.g. someone from a sitting position) (El., Śiv. 1812, YZ. 184); to erect; to lift up (and remove) (Rām. 123, 1417, 1495). **—tulith thawun** —तुलिथ् थवुन् or **—tulith thāwun** —तुलिथ् थावुन् । निराकरणम् m.inf. to raise and put down (elsewhere); hence, to remove a person (from an office, or the like). **—tulith ṭhunun** —तुलिथ् ठुनुन् । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (once for all); to raise and

carry off; to raise and put away, to wipe off, sweep off. —wŏthun —व्वथुन् । उत्थानम् m.inf. to stand up (El.; Śiv. 321; Rām. 707, 903, 942, 952, 961, 1384; H. ii, 3, 5, 6; v, 6, 9; xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 165).

thadi थदि । उच्चैः adv. on high (K. 154, 446); from on high; (of a voice, or the like) high, loudly. —**pala**—पल । अत्यौत्कर्ष्येण adv. with great nobility, with great magnanimity; with great superiority. —**thadi** —थदि । अत्युच्चैः adv. high (in every respect), at a great height (in every particular); from a great height (in every particular); (of a voice, or the like) loudly (i.e. with each word loud). —**thodᵘ** —थदु । अत्युन्नतः adj. (f. —**thüzᵘ** —थंज़ू), lofty in every respect.

thadam-thodᵘ थदम्-थंदु । अत्युन्नतः adj. (f. **-thüzᵘ** -थंज़ू), very high, very lofty; very elevated.

thadun थदुन् । उन्नतीभवनम्, आढ्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **thadyōv** थद्योव्), to be or become high or elevated, to become higher, to become taller (El. *thadun*, Gr.Gr. 173, K.Pr. 173); to become erect; to become elevated; to become elevated (in position, wealth, power, or the like).

thadith bĕhun थदिथ् ब्यहुन् । अत्युन्नत्वमाप्तिः m.inf. 'having risen to sit', to achieve a high position (in wealth, fortune, good qualities, children, etc.) and remain secure there.

thadyō-motᵘ थद्यो-मंतु । उन्नतीभूतः, आढ्यीभूतः perf. part. (f. **thadyē-müṭsᵘ** थद्ये-मंचू), become high; elevated; raised (to power, etc.).

tihīdastī तिहीदस्ती تہیدستی f. empty - handedness, poverty, penury (Rām. 1520).

tōhafa, see **tōhapha.**

ṭhag ठग् । वञ्चकः m. (f. **ṭhagiñ** ठगिञ् q.v.), a deceiver, impostor, cheat, knave, sharper, plunderer (K.Pr. 221); a robber, assassin, cut-throat.

ṭhaga-bāba ठग-बाब । साधुवेशवञ्चकः m. 'Sir ṭhag', an impostor who swindles in the character of a highly-respectable old gentleman. **-bāpār** -बापार् । वञ्चकव्यवहारः m. the conduct or actions of an impostor, swindling conduct. **-bāy** -बाय् । वञ्चकस्त्री f. a swindler's wife. **-pav** -पव् । वञ्चनाभ्यासः m. the practice, exercise, or frequent use of swindling.

thãg 1 थाँग् । खेदः f. fatigue, lassitude, exhaustion (resulting from exertion); cf. **thākh** or **thŏkh.** —**anüñᵘ** —अनंञू । खेदापादनम् f.inf. to make fatigued (by imposing some exhausting labour). —**yiñᵘ** —यिञू । खेदापत्तिः f.inf. fatigue to be felt.

thãg 2 थाँग् । वञ्चना f. in order to appropriate the results, dishonestly to induce another to abandon work on which he is engaged.

thõgⁱ थाँगि । वञ्चकः m. one who is in the habit of dishonestly interfering with another's work, so as to appropriate its results.

thũgᵘ थूँगु, see **thúng.**

ṭhagagī ठगगी । वञ्चकता f. habitual swindling, knavery, cheating, imposture, the profession or actions of an impostor, etc.

ṭhagil ठगिल् । वञ्चकता f. cheating, swindling; forgery (El. m.).

ṭhagun ठगुन् । छलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhogᵘ** ठंगु, f. **ṭhüjᵘ** ठंजू), to cheat, deceive, beguile, impose upon, trick, dupe, swindle (Gr.M.); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭhagyōv** ठग्योव्) to be deceived, cheated (Gr.Gr. xxxi, Gr.M.). **ṭhogᵘ-motᵘ** ठंगु-मंतु । वञ्चितः perf. part. (f. **ṭhüjᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ठंजू-मंचू), deceived, cheated, imposed upon.

ṭhagiñ ठगिञ् । वञ्चकी f. of **ṭhag**, q.v.

ṭhagāwun ठगावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhagôwᵘ** ठगोवु), to deceive (Gr.Gr. xxxi).

ṭhagöyⁱ ठगायि । वञ्चना f. swindling, knavery, cheating, imposture.

ṭhᵃh ठह् । अतितृप्तिः f. surfeit, a feeling of repletion (from eating, drinking, or the like). —**gaṭshüñᵘ** —गछंञू । अतितृप्तिसमुत्पत्तिः f.inf. such a feeling to be experienced.

thāh थाह् । जलावतरणम् f. casting oneself into water, plunging (oneself) into water. —**diñᵘ** —दिञू । जले देहप्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to plunge into water, to dive; to jump down (Rām. 1335). —**mārüñᵘ** —मारंञू f.inf. to dive (Rām. 546). —**trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावंञू । जलेऽवतरणम् f.inf. to plunge into water and swim, to swim. —**ṭshunüñᵘ** —छुनंञू । मध्यनिपातः f.inf. (in order to secure the fruits) suddenly to plunge into another's work.

ṭhāh ठाह् in **ṭhāha-ṭhāh** ठाह-ठाह् । सशब्दहासः onomat. m. loud laughter, a peal of laughter.

thēh थेह् m.pl. airs, ostentation used in the following (cf. **tēh**):—**thēh dinⁱ** थेह् दिनि or —**mārānⁱ** —मारनि । मदाविष्करणम् m. pl. inf. to put on airs and graces (owing to pride in youthful beauty, wealth, or the like).

thoh, see **tŏh.**

ṭhaharun ठहरुन् । संस्थानम्, प्रतीक्षा conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭhaharyōv** ठहर्योव्), to become fixed, firm (of something previously unsteady) (cf. **pūrᵘ ṭhº**, p. 754*b*, l. 50) (K. 623); to become or be steady (cf. **atha ṭhº**, p. 63*a*, l. 4); to stand still (Śiv. 1539, K. 1023); to stop, rest, pause, halt (Gr.M.); to stay, remain, abide (Śiv. 1650; K. 1107; H. ii, 4); to wait tarry, (Gr.M.); to wait for, tarry for (K. 1105); to be settled, fixed, determined.

ṭhahᵃrith ठहरिथ् । प्रतीक्षापूर्वम् derived from conj.

part., as adv. behind time, late, retarded, after the right time, unpunctually; slowly, leisurely, deliberately.

ṭhaharyō-motᵘ ठहर्यो-मतु । स्थिरीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṭhaharyē-müts**ᵘ ठहर्ये-मंचू), become fixed, firm, steady, etc.

thaharanáwun, see **ṭhaharāwun.**

ṭhahᵃ**rāv** ठहराव् । स्थितिः m. fixture; pause, rest, stop, halt (esp. for a short time).

ṭhaharāwun ठहरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhaharôw**ᵘ ठहरोवु. This verb is the casual of **thaharun,** q.v., in all its senses) to make steady, make firm (cf. **pūr**ᵘ **th°**, p. 755*a*, l. 2) (El. *thaharanáwun* (sic), Gr.M.) to cause to stop, to cause to tarry, and so on, as in **ṭhaharun**; to ascertain, decide, determine (Gr.M.).

thöjⁱ थांजि or **thöj**ᵘ थांजू । स्थाली, मूषा f. (sg. dat. **thājĕ** थाज्य), a large-sized metal plate, dish, or tray for food, etc. (cf. **diva-gōn-th°**, p. 261*b*, l. 18; **diwath-th°**, p. 265*a*, l. 26; **siwan-th°**, p. 954*a*, l. 30; **thĕkan-th°**, s.v. **thĕkun**) (K. 154, 161–2; K.Pr. 132, 163, misprinted *tha°* for *thā*); a crucible (for melting gold, etc.) (cf. **payĕn-th°**, p. 817*b*, l. 2; **sŏnar-th°**, p. 923*a*, l. 43); a lapidary's polishing wheel (cf. **man**ᵃ**r-th°**, p. 581*b*, l. 5). Cf. **thāl**, which is equivalent to our 'plate'.

thᵘ**j**ᵘ 1 थंजू । निष्फलतूदवृक्षः f. the fruitless mulberry tree, the leaves of which are considered the best of all varieties of mulberry leaves for silk-worms (El. *thuj*).

thᵘ**j**ᵘ 2 थंजू । पक्षिणी f. N. of the female of the Mallard (*Anas boscas*) (L. 129, *thuj*).

thüjᵘ 1 थंजू । स्थली, देवप्रतिमापूजोपकरणसामग्रीनिधानकोष्ठकम् f. dry ground, land fit for cultivation, arable land, esp. land suitable for seed-beds; a wooden receptacle in which the articles necessary for the worship of an idol are kept, a casket (for this purpose), a pyx (L.V. 33). **-dānĕ** -दाञ । उत्पाट्यारोपितोव्रवधान्यम् m. rice plants (paddy) which have been transplanted, paddy sown in seed-beds and subsequently transplanted. **—nār** —नार् m. a nursery for rice (cf. **nār 2**) (L. 462 *thajnár*).

thüjᵘ ***2*** ***थंजू,*** see **thol**ᵘ **2** and **thalun.**

ṭhüjᵘ ***ठंजू, ṭhüj***ᵘ***-müts***ᵘ ***ठंजू-मंचू,*** see **ṭhagun.**

tihij ***तिहिज्*** or ***tihij***ᵘ ***तिहिजू*** । सूक्ष्माङ्कुरः f. a slender sprout, a fine plant filament (cf. **kŏng-t°**, the tip of the stigma of the saffron-flower, p. 456*b*, l. 21); met. anything fine and delicate (cf. **kana-t°**, p. 448*a*, l. 35).

thājⁱ***wôr***ᵘ ***थंजिवोरु*** m. N. of a Kashmīr village where there is a site sacred to Shiva (Śiv. 1161, 1895).

thajyōv ***थज्योव्,*** see **thalun.**

ṭhaka ***ठक*** *in* ***ṭhaka-ṭhaka*** ***ठक-ठक*** । विभूतियुक्तः m. covered with ashes (e.g. a man's body), dusty, sooty.

ṭhēka ठेक m. in the following:—**ṭhēka āsun** ठेकआसुन् । आग्रहः m.inf. urging (esp. one who is unwilling to go on with or complete some work) to occur. **—hyon**ᵘ —ह्यंनु । कार्यसमापनस्वीकारः m.inf. to accept urging, to agree to continue with, or to complete, some work at another's urging. **—karun** —करुन् । कार्यसंपादनस्वीकारः m.inf. to agree or assent to undertake the completion of some work. **—nyun**ᵘ —न्युनु । कार्यसमापनस्वीकारः m.inf., i.q. **ṭhēka hyon**ᵘ, ab.

thokᵘ थंकु । श्रान्तः adj. (f. **thüc**ᵘ थंचू), wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, jaded (cf. **thakun,** of which this is the 1 p.p.). **—bok**ᵘ —बंकु । श्रान्तक्षुधितः adj. (f. **thüc**ᵘ **büc**ᵘ थंचू बंचू), wearied and hungry (e.g. a person on a pilgrimage); worn out, troubled, confounded.

ṭhūkᵘ 1 ठूकु । अङ्गुल्यग्रताडना, पुस्तकादाशुद्धिः m. rapping the tip of the fingers with a strip of wood (a punishment for boys, etc.), slapping the hands in this way; a mistake in a book, a scribal error in a manuscript or the like, a printer's error, a misprint; cf. **ṭhūkh. —kaḍun** —कडुन् । अशुद्धिसमीक्षणम् m.inf. to detect scribal errors or misprints, to check a manuscript, correct a proof, etc. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । लेखन्ययच्छेदनम् m.inf. to scratch out, erase (an error in a manuscript or the like); to trim the point of a pen.

ṭhūkᵘ 2 ठूकु adj. (f. **ṭhūk**ᵘ ठूकू), one who is attacked by the horns of any animal, gored (Gr.Gr. 20).

thakh थख् । श्रमः, विश्रमणम्, विरामः m. (sg. dat. **thakas** थकस्), weariness, fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude (Gr.Gr. 122); resting on account of weariness; cessation on the conclusion of anything (e.g. of long singing, a long bout of lecturing, or the like). **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । विश्रमणम् m.inf. to take a rest (e.g. in the course of a long journey to recline for a time in a shady place). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । विश्रमणम् m.inf. to rest, take a rest, as ab.; to take a rest at the conclusion of any wearying task or action.

thaka-būñᵘ थक-बूञू । आश्रयरूपा f. a weariness-plane, a plane-tree under which a weary person can rest (on a journey in the hot season); met. a genial, kindly woman, who gives rest and comfort to others (cf. K.Pr. 7, 102 for the same simile for a kindly wife). **-būṭh**ᵘ -बूठू । विश्रामस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ** -बछ्य), a weariness-hearth, a place to which a person goes for rest, or where he finds rest; met. a genial, kindly man, who gives help and rest to others.

ṭhākh ठाख् । निरोधः m. (sg. dat. **ṭhākas** ठाकस्), ordering some work to be stopped, stopping any piece of work.

thākh थाँख् or **thŏkh** थाँख् । अत्यायासः, खेदः f. (sg. dat. **thāki** थाँकि or **thŏki** थाँकि), distress resulting from extreme fatigue (esp. when this is fruitless). Cf. **thāg 1.**

thŏkh थूख् । निष्ठीवः f. (sg. dat. **thŏki** थूकि), spittle, saliva (cf. **lĕkh-th°**, p. 518*a*, l. 16; **shāla-th°**, p. 880*a*, l. 17; **tīla-th°**, s.v. **tīl**) (K.Pr. 26, 63, 215, 258, 262); spitting.

thŏka-bāna थूक-बान । प्रतिग्राहः m. a spitting-pot, a spittoon. **-buthᵘ** -बुथु । निष्ठ्यूतिमुखः m. a 'spit-face', i.e. one who is one whose face should be spit upon, engaged in some very vile or blameworthy occupation. **—hĕnĕ** —ह्यञ । थूत्काराधिगमः f. pl. inf. to receive spittings, to be an object of general scorn on account of vile occupation or of blameworthy actions. **—khĕnĕ** —ख्यञ । कुत्सापात्रीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to eat spittles, to become an object of scorn, as ab. **-lôdᵘ** -लोदु । निष्ठीवनराशिः m. a pile or accumulation of spittle. **-lǫ̈ṭshᵘ** -लंछु । निष्ठ्यूतिसंघः m. a lump of thick spittle, a clot of phlegm expelled from the mouth. **-mūnᵘ** -मूनु । निष्ठीवनभित्तिः m. an accumulation of spittle, as it were, plastered on a wall or the like. **-nūn** -नून् । निष्ठीवलवणौषधम् m. spittle-salt, one's own spittle mixed with salt (applied as a remedy to a blister on the foot caused by walking). **—rāṭsavith** —रात्सविथ् । अत्यनादरपूर्वम् conj. part. used as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.) with much ignominy, most insultingly (as if the gift was daubed with the giver's spittle). **—trāwanĕ** —त्रावञ । अवच्याविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to reject with scorn (as if one ejects spittle at it) (K.Pr. 166). **—ṭshunanĕ** —छुनञ । कुत्सनम् (थूत्कारः) f. pl. inf. to spit (upon, dat.) (K.Pr. 12); to eject spittles, to make the noise of spitting; hence, to abuse some committer of a vile or despicable action.

thŏki thŏki gōmotᵘ थूकि थूकि गोमतु । अतिनिन्दापात्रीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—thŏki gōmüṭsü** —थूकि गोमंचू), one who has become an object of universal blame and contempt, on account of vile or despicable conduct. **—thŏki gaṭshun** —थूकि गछुन् । अतिगर्हापात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become the object of universal blame and contempt, as ab. **—thŏki korᵘ-motᵘ** —थूकि कोरु-मोतु । थूत्कृतः perf. part. (f. **—thŏki kürü-müṭsü** —थूकि कंचू-मंचू), spat upon by everyone, i.e. universally despised and blamed on account of vile or despicable conduct. **—thŏki karun** —थूकि करुन् । अतिनिन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to make (a person) an object of universal blame and contempt, as ab.

ṭhōkh ठोख् m. in **ṭhōkh-dār** ठोख्-दार् । प्रधानः m. the head of a company or community, the leading man of a village (whose position is due to rank, generosity, virtue, good family, or similar reason) (cf. **ṭhōkal**). **-dōrī** -दारी । प्रधानता f. the office or position of the head man of a community (see the preceding).

ṭhukh ठुख् । उत्खननम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭhukas** ठुकस्), hammering into, knocking in, driving into (the ground a stake, peg, etc., with a mallet or the like) (cf. **atha-ṭh°**, p. 63*a*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 122, W. 140, K.Pr. 41); the Skt. given above as the meaning of this word usually signifies 'digging up', but here it is certainly used to mean the ab. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । उत्खननार्थमाहननम् m.inf. to hammer in (as ab.). **—ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । प्रतिबन्धनम् m.inf. 'to thrust in (a wedge)', i.e. (for one's selfish object) to interfere or obstruct some other's work (by offering some pretended reason), to put a spoke in another's wheel.

ṭhũkh ठूँख् m. (sg. dat. **ṭhũkas** ठूँकस्), the tip of anything pointed (e.g. the nib of a pen) (Gr.M.). I.q. **ṭhũkᵘ 1**, q.v.

ṭhũkh ठूँख् । शृङ्गाघातः f. (sg. dat. **ṭhũke** ठूँकि), (by a horned animal) striking with the horns, thrusting or piercing with the horns, goring (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **ṭhŏl.**

ṭhũka dinĕ ठूँक दिञ । गर्वादिना अमर्षाभिव्यञ्जनम् f. pl. inf. to give gorings, attack with the horns; met. arrogantly and threateningly to display wrath.

ṭhũka-ṭhũkh ठूँक-ठूँख् । शृङ्गाघाताघाति f. mutual goring (as in a fight between horned animals) (Gr.Gr. 75, **ṭhũka-ṭhũkh**).

tahakikāth तहकिकाथ्, **tahkikāt** تحقیقات m. (sg. dat. **tahakikātas** तहकिकातस्), an inquiry, investigation, inquest (Gr.M.).

thōkal थूकल् । निष्ठीवनशीलः adj. c.g. a spitter, one who habitually spits.

ṭhōkal ठोकल् । प्रधानः adj. c.g. one who is the leading person in a company or community (cf. **ṭhōkh**, ab.).

ṭhũkal ठूँकल् । शृङ्गाहननशीलः adj. c.g. (a horned animal which is) in the habit of attacking with its horns (Gr.Gr. 134).

thakun थकुन् । श्रमः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **thokᵘ** थकु, f. **thücü** थंचू; 2 p.p. **thacyōv** थच्योव्), to be, or become, wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, jaded (Gr.Gr. 30, 122, 204, 209, 224; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1770, 1824; Rām. 546; K. 164, 961; YZ. 417). The causal of this verb is **thakanāwun** or **thakᵃrāwun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174); El. also gives the infinitive **thakun** as noun subst. meaning 'fatigue'. **—aṭsun** —अचुन् । श्रमापत्तिः m.inf. fatigue to enter, fatigue to overcome (a person), fatigue to be suffered. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । श्रमनिवृत्तिः m.inf. fatigue to exit, i.e. to depart, rest to be attained, to become rested. **—nīrith yunᵘ** —नीरिथ् यिनु । अतिश्रमाविर्भावः m.inf. fatigue to come out, fatigue

to become manifest (by the usual signs). —tsalun —त्सलुन् । श्रमनिवृत्तिः m.inf. fatigue to depart, to become rested.

thokᵘ-motᵘ थकु-मतु । श्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **thücᵘ-müṭsᵘ** थचू-मचू), wearied, fatigued (YZ. 134, K.Pr. 12).

thakith pyonᵘ थकिथ् प्योनु । अतिश्रमापातः m.inf. to become utterly wearied or exhausted (YZ. 92).

ṭhākun ठाकुन् । निरोधः conj. 1. (1 p.p. **ṭhôkᵘ** ठोकु, f. **ṭhöcᵘ** ठांचू ; 2 p.p. **ṭhācyōv** ठाच्योव्) to prohibit, command to desist (from any work); to hammer into, knock into ; cf. **ṭhāsun** and **ṭhukun**. **ṭhôkᵘ-motᵘ** ठोकु-मतु । निरुद्धः perf. part. (f. **ṭhöcᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ठांचू-मचू), stopped (by a command) or prohibited (from carrying out any work), caused to desist.

thĕkun थ्यकुन् । विकत्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thyokᵘ** थ्यकु, f. **thĕcᵘ** थ्यचू ; 2 p.p. **thĕcyōv** थ्यच्योव्), to boast, brag, vaunt, praise oneself (whether entitled to do so or not) (Gr.Gr. 120 ; W. 132 ; K. 330, 647 ; K.Pr. 101, 107, 236 (*thuktam* for *thyokᵘtham*)) ; to praise, commend, applaud, magnify, exalt (Śiv. 1627) ; to vie with, emulate, rival (dat. of obj.) (Rām. 1099). **thĕkun lāyĕkh** थ्यकुन् लायख् । प्रशंसार्हः adj. (f. **thĕkünᵘ lāyĕkh** थ्यकंनू लायख्, see **lāyĕkh**) worthy of praise, fit to be praised, commendable. Cf. **thĕkanas lā°**, bel.

thĕkan-thöjᵘ थ्यकन्-थांजू । स्वश्लाघिनी f. 'a platter of boasting', a self-applauding woman, a woman who habitually boasts or praises herself.

thĕkanas lāyĕkh थ्यकनस् लायख् । प्रशंसनार्हः adj. c.g. (see **lāyĕkh**) praiseworthy, i.q. **thĕkun lā°**, ab.

thyokᵘ-motᵘ थ्यकु-मतु । प्रशंसितः perf. part. (f. **thĕcᵘ-müṭsᵘ** थ्यचू-मचू), praised, glorified, commended.

ṭhikāna ठिकान । आश्रयः m. a fixed place or abode (Gr.M.) ; the proper place (for anything) ; dwelling-place, residence, home ; certainty, absence of doubt (Gr.M.).

ṭhīkun ठीकुन् । स्थितिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭhīkyōv** ठीक्योव्), *to stand firmly, to be steady, remain steady (cf.* **atha ṭh°**, *p. 63a, l. 9)* (Gr.Gr. 173, *Śiv. 1752, Rām. 1659) ; to come to a firm stand, to become steady (cf.* **prān ṭhīkānⁱ**, *p. 761a, l. 30 ;* **shāh ṭh°**, *p. 873a, l. 13).* **ṭhīkyō-motᵘ** ठीक्यो-मतु । कृतस्थितिः *perf. part. (f.* **ṭhīkyē-müṭsᵘ** ठीक्ये-मचू), *made to stand firmly, come to a steady stand.*

thŏkun थ्वकुन् । निष्ठीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thŏkᵘ** थ्वकु, f. **thŏcᵘ** थ्वचू; 2 p.p. **thŏcyōv** थ्वच्योव्), *to spit, expectorate.*

thokᵘ-motᵘ थ्वकु-मतु । थूत्कृतः perf. part. (f. **thŏcᵘ-müṭsᵘ** थ्वचू-मचू), *spit out ; spit at or on ; disgraced by vile abusive language ; one whose conduct or* occupation is very vile ; one who has fallen under an utterly evil fate, despised and rejected.

thŏkan atha dārun थ्वकन अथ दारुन् । अतिवशवर्तित्वम् m.inf. 'holding the hand to be spit upon', to be utterly subservient (to) ; met. to show entire loving subserviency (to a friend, master, servant, or the like).

ṭhukun ठुकुन् । उत्खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhukᵘ** ठुकु, f. **ṭhucᵘ** ठुचु ; 2 p.p. **ṭhucyōv** ठुच्योव्), to hammer, drive in (e.g. a stake, peg, etc., into the ground, etc.), thrust forcibly into (cf. **dŏh ṭh°**, p. 199b, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 122 ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 1) ; cf. **ṭhākun** and **ṭhāsun**. Regarding the meaning of the Skt. translation, see **ṭhukh**.

ṭhukᵘ-motᵘ ठुकु-मतु । उत्खातः perf. part. (f. **ṭhucᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ठुचु-मचू), knocked in, driven into (the ground, etc.), as ab.

ṭhukith ठुकिथ् । बलात्कारेण conj. part. 'having hammered in'; hence, as adv. under compulsion (of someone), perforce ; **dŏh ṭh°**, having hammered in the day, i.e. having finished the day's work (K.Pr. 131).

thakanāwun थकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thakanôwᵘ** थकनोवु), to make weary, cause to be weary, to fatigue (Gr.Gr. 176). Cf. **thakᵃrawun.**

thĕkanāwun थ्यकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thĕkanôwᵘ** थ्यकनोवु), to cause to boast, to praise, applaud (Śiv. 1653) ; to be, or become, praiseworthy (Rām. 1441, n.ag. *thĕkanāwunᵘ*).

thĕkiñ थ्यकिञ् । श्लाघा f. praise (Gr.Gr. 120) ; flattery, adulation ; esp. self-praise, self-commendation (without due reason).

thĕkⁱñĕl थ्यकिञल् । अतथात्वे प्रशंसनशीलः adj. c.g. a habitual flatterer, a habitual adulator (Gr.Gr. 120) ; esp. a habitual self-praiser, a habitual boaster, a braggart (without due reason).

ṭhôkur ठोकुर् m. (sg. dat. **ṭhôkuras** ठोकुरस्, Rām. 952), an idol, an image for worship (Gr.M. ; L. 264 ; Rām. 580, 585, 944–5, 950, 952 ; K. 974). **ṭhôkur-brôhmun** ठोकुर्-ब्रोह्मुन् । पूजकब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas** -ब्रांह्मनस्), an idol Brāhmaṇ, a paid Brāhmaṇ in attendance on an idol, who conducts the worship. **-dwār** -द्वार् or **ṭhōkura-dwār** ठोकुर-द्वार् m. an idol-house, temple (Gr.M.). **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । पूजाकोष्ठम् m. the room or shrine in a house in which the image of a god is set up for worship (El. *ṭhokur-kuṭ*. According to El. it is generally on the second floor of a house). **-söb** -सांब् । देवप्रतिमा m. the image of a god.

ṭhūkᵃra ठूकर । आघातपूर्वको निपातः m. a fall due to a blow, kick, knock, stumble, or the like (W. 7 *ṭhokar*). **—lagun** —लगुन् । पादाघातः

m.inf. to come into collision (with), to knock (against an obstacle); to trip, stumble.

thaḳ^{a}ran थंक्रन् । श्रमापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **thaḳ^{a}rüñ^ü** थंक्रंञ्), the causing of fatigue, weariness.

thaḳ^{a}run थंक्रुन् । परिश्रान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thaḳ^{o}r^u** थंक्रु), to cause to be fatigued, to fatigue, weary (by hard work, by delay, etc.).

thaḳ^{a}rāwun थंक्रावुन् । श्रमदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thaḳ^{a}rôw^u** थंक्रोवु, f. **thaḳ^{a}röv^ü** थंक्रांवू or **thüc^{ü}röv^ü** थंचूरांवू), to fatigue, to weary (e.g. by heavy work, long journeying, delay, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiy. 1394); cf. **thakanāwun.** **thaḳ^{a}rôw^u-mot^u** थंक्रोवु-मंतु । श्रमितः perf. part. (f. **thaḳ^{a}röv^ü-müts^ü** थंक्रांवू-मंचू, or **thüc^{ü}röv^ü-müts^ü** थंचूरांवू-मंचू), wearied by (someone or something, as ab.).

ṭhīk^{a}rāwun ठीक्रावुन् । बलादारोपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhīk^{a}rôw^u** ठीक्रोवु), to set up firmly, to fix firmly, to make steady (something unsteady) (Gr.Gr. 173); to establish firmly.

ṭhīk^{a}rôw^u-mot^u ठीक्रोवु-मंतु । स्थापितः perf. part. (f. **ṭhīk^{a}röv^ü-müts^ü** ठीक्रांवू-मंचू), made firm, fixed, established (by someone).

ṭhīk^{a}rövith thow^u-mot^u ठीक्रांविथ् थंवु-मंतु । आरोपितः perf. part. (f. —**thüv^ü-müts^ü** —थंवू-मंचू), fixed, established, installed. —**thawun** —थवुन् । आरोपणम् m.inf. to fix, establish, instal.

tāhkhīth ताह्खीथ् (for تحقیق) adv. of a certainty, certainly, assuredly (H. x, 12; xi, 13; xii, 3).

ṭhūkith ठूकिथ् । आग्रहपूर्वम् adv. persistently, determinedly, resolutely. Cf. **ṭhū̃kh.**

thĕkawun^u थ्यकवुनु n.ag. (f. **thĕkavüñ^ü** थ्यकवंञ्), a boaster; a fop (El.).

thal थल् । स्थलम्, क्षेत्रभागः f. a place, spot, site (L.V. 53; Śiv. 1026, 1570–1); (esp.) a place in a book, lesson, or the like; a strip of ground used as a garden-bed, or for cultivating vegetables (cf. **hāka-th^o** (reported as masc.), p. 326b, l. 33; **pōshĕ-th^o**, f., p. 779a, l. 2) (Śiv. 1853); a seed bed; hence, rice seedlings (cf. **dā̃-th^o**, p. 231a, l. 7) (L. 463); land (as opposed to water) (Śiv. 1537, 1741). —**karüñ^ü** —करंञ् । लतानिखननम् f.inf. to plant vegetables (in such a strip of land).

thala-bāgay थल-बागय् । क्षेत्रविभक्तिः f. dividing a piece of ground into such long strips for planting vegetables, so as to facilitate irrigation or watering. —**karañĕ** —करञ । क्षेत्रविभागः f. pl. inf. to divide a piece of ground, as ab.

thāl^i thāl^i wuchun थंलि थंलि वुछुन् । इतस्ततः पर्यालोचनम् m.inf. to examine (e.g. a picture, a dress, or a book) in different places (i.e. here and there). For **thāl^i thāl^i wālun,** see s.v. **thalun.**

thali thali wuchun थलि थलि वुछुन् । अतिप्रेम्णा पर्यालोचनम् m.inf. to look over in detail and admire some loved one (e.g. a darling child or wife).

thāl थाल् । भोजनपात्रम् m. (f. **thöj^i** थांजि or **thöj^ü** थांजू, q.v., means a larger sized tray), a plate of metal used by Hindūs for eating, etc., a platter, trencher (cf. **dā̃-thāl barun,** p. 231a, l. 9; **khakari th^o,** p. 396a, l. 13; **khira-th^o,** p. 409a, l. 42) (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1152, 1169, 1202, 1247, 1524, 1748; YZ. 422, 427); cf. **tröm^i.**

thāla-bāgay थाल-बागय् । थालशो विभाजनम् f. distribution (of food) in numerous platefuls. **-bata** -बत । कांस्यपात्रिकभोजनम् m. food served (at a dinner) in metal plates. As a rule at a large dinner, such as that given at a wedding, or the like, owing to the number of guests, food is served in earthenware plates. When at such a dinner the guests are served on metal plates, the feast is called by this name. **-dand^{ü}r^ü** -दंद्रू । थालकोटिः f. the edge of a metal platter, etc. **-khŏn** -ख्वन् । भुक्तिपात्रपङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-khŏni** -ख्वनि), a pile of metal platters. **-khünd^ü** -खंडू । क्षुद्रभग्नभुक्तिपात्री f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a bit of a broken metal platter used as such. **-khap^{ü}ṭ^ü** -खंप्टू । अतिजीर्णक्षुद्रथाली f. (sg. dat. **khap^{a}cĕ** खंपच्य), a worn-out damaged little metal platter. **-mŏy** -म्वय् । लघुपात्रिका f. a small metal platter. **-phuṭ^ü** -फुटू । भग्नक्षुद्रथालिका f. (sg. dat. **-phucĕ** -फुच्य), a chipped or broken little metal platter. **-ratsh** -रछ् । लघुपात्री f. (sg. dat. **-ratsi** -रत्सि), a small, light, metal platter.

thālas-kĕth थालस्-क्यथ् adv. in a platter (Gr.Gr. 43).

ṭhĕl ठ्यल् । अङ्गौन्नत्यम् f. loftiness, height (of some part of the body, such as the brow) (cf. **ḍĕka-ṭh^o**, p. 204b, l. 26). Cf. **ṭhŏla.**

ṭhēla ठेल । आधारिका m. a large bag, a sack (El., K. 953); a sack-like part of the intestines (cf. **garba-ṭh^o**, p. 300a, l. 5; **pēshābuk^u ṭh^o**, p. 780a, l. 49); cf. **ṭhīl^i.** **-kapur** -कपुर । आधारिकायोग्यकर्पटः m. (sg. dat. **-kaparas** -कपरस्), sackcloth, coarse cloth for making sacks.

ṭhil ठिल् । उष्णीषवेशः, कन्दुकाघातहननम् f. the fashion in which a turban is wound round the head; a blow at a ball in hockey, polo, or the like (cf. **pot^u ṭhil kaḍ^{ü}ñ^ü**, p. 788a, l. 18). —**yiñ^ü** —यिञ् । अभिभवापत्तिः f.inf. 'the blow of the ball to come', (by one engaged in a hard struggle for victory) sudden and decisive defeat to be experienced.

ṭhila kaḍañĕ ठिल कडञ । पराजितीकरणम् f. pl. inf. 'to pull out blows of the ball', (of one previously in

subjection) to conquer over and over again, to win repeatedly.

ṭhilan gindun ठिलन् गिंदुन् । अभिभवनोद्योगः m.inf. 'to play at ball-blows', to strive for the mastery.

ṭhīlⁱ ठीलि । आधारिका f. (sg. abl. **ṭhēli** ठेलि) a small sack (cf. *ṭhēla*), a bag, purse (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1079, K.Pr. 86).

ṭhŏl ठ्वल् । शृङ्गाघातः f. a blow or thrust with the horns (given by a horned animal) (cf. **nĕndᵃri-ṭhŏla,** p. 642*b*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **ṭhūkh.**

ṭhŏla dinĕ ठ्वल दित्र । शृङ्गाहतिः f. pl. inf. to thrust with the horns, to gore, to butt. **-kaṭh** -कठ् शृङ्गाहननशीलमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a ram that butts, a ram kept and trained for fighting other rams. **—lāyĕnĕ** —लायत्र । शृङ्गाहननम् f. pl. inf. to strike blows with the horns, to horn, gore, butt; met. to display arrogance. **-ṭhŏl** -ठ्वल् । शृङ्गाशृङ्गि f. mutual striking with the horns, a fight between horned animals, a butting contest between rams (Gr.Gr. 75).

ṭhŏli dyunᵘ ठ्वलि दिनु । अग्रे दानम् m.inf. (in a fight or quarrel) to give before (i.e. in advance of) (the adversary). **—ṭhŏli thawun** —ठ्वलि थवुन् । संमुखतः स्थापनम् m.inf. to set (two posts or the like) head joining head. **—thawun** —थवुन् । अग्रे स्थापनम् m.inf. to set in front (of another).

ṭhŏla ठ्वल । ललाटौन्नत्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing a lofty forehead, high-browed. Cf. **ṭhĕl** and **ṭhŏl.**

tholᵘ 1 थलु । पात्रभूतः m. partaking of, affected by, a recipient of, used —° with words implying abuse, or the like, as in **wŏhav-tholᵘ**, a recipient of a curse.

tholᵘ 2 थलु 1 p.p. of **thalun,** q.v. (f. **thüjü 2** थजू, for 1, see s.v.) trimmed (of the branches of a tree) used —° as in **aḍa-th°**, p. 12*a*, l. 21.

ṭhūl ठूल् । पक्ष्यण्डम् m. an egg (whether of bird or insect) (cf. **gānda-ṭh°**, p. 289*a*, l. 23; **gŏ̃ta-ṭh°**, p. 311*b*, l. 47; **kakav-ṭh°**, p. 433*a*, l. 8; **pachin-ṭh°**, p. 679*b*, l. 40; **pindi-ṭh°**, p. 739*a*, l. 29; **rĕyĕ-ṭh°**, p. 854*b*, l. 46; **ṭsari-ṭh°**, s.v. **ṭsürᵘ** 4) (El.; Gr.M.; *W. 21, 129, 144, thul; L. 460, tul;* K.Pr. 93, 108, 111, 117, *120–1, 147, 163)*; anything shaped like an egg (cf. **bangi-ṭh°**, *p. 113a, l. 14)*; used —°, as a term of *disparagement (cf.* **khŏjĕ-ṭh°**, *p.* 395*a*, l. 18). **—trāwånⁱ** —त्रावंनि *m.* pl. inf. to lay eggs (K.Pr. 120, 163). **—vĕzᵃrånⁱ** —व्यंज़रंनि । कलङ्कप्रकाशनम् *m. pl. inf. 'to examine eggs', to give out publicly, and cast reproach upon, anothers secret defects.*

ṭhūla-bāha ठूल-बाह । पाकाल्पता m. 'egg-steam', *i.e. slight, or insufficient, boiling (applied to water, rice-milk, and so on).* **-kā̃gᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -काँगुरु । अङ्गारधानिका-विशेषः f. a small, light, elegant kind of brazier or *kāngrī* (see **kā̃gᵘ̈rᵘ̈**). **-kŏkᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -क्वकुरु । बह्वण्डा कुक्कुटी f. 'an egg-hen', a hen that lays many eggs, a good layer. **-kala** -कल । अण्डसमानशिराः m. a man with a head shaped like an egg. **-mŏnḍᵘ** -म्वंडु । अण्डसूदविशेषः f. a certain kind of dish, prepared by poaching the contents of eggs with spices in heated clarified butter (Gr.Gr. 75). **-māyĕ** -माय । अण्डरसलेपः m. varnishing or coating (cloth, a wall, etc.) with white of egg. **-phāh** -फाह । अण्डपरिपाकः m. 'egg cherishing', to sit on eggs (whether one's own or another bird's) in order to hatch them. **-ṭsūr** -चूर् । अण्डचौरः m. an egg-thief; met. a cat. **-zambūra** -ज़ंबूर । अण्डमयसूदविशेषः m. a certain dish made with unbroken eggs, i.q. **zambūra,** q.v. **-zain** -ज़ैन् । अण्डधानिका f. a kind of basket in which eggs are kept, an egg-basket.

ṭhūlan bĕhun ठूलन् ब्यहुन् । अकिञ्चित्कारितापत्तिः m.inf. 'to sit on eggs'; hence, to sit and do nothing, to have lost one's employment, etc. **—bĕhanāwun** —ब्यहनावुन् । अधिकारापनयनम् m.inf. to dismiss (a person) from (his) employment.

ṭhūlas hyuhᵘ ठूलस् हिहु adj. (f. **—hishᵘ̈** —हिशू), like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

thūla थूल । स्थूलः adj. c.g. large, gross, coarse (as opposed to subtile) (Śiv. 1019, 1525).

ṭahal टहल् । सेवा f. service, attendance; esp. attendance on a human being, on cattle, horses, etc., similar service (El. *ṭohul*).

ṭahålⁱ 1 टहंलि । सेवकः m. a servant, attendant, a groom, cowherd, shepherd, or the like (El. *tahalyi* (sic), a groom).

ṭahålⁱ 2 टहंलि । सेवा f., i.q. **ṭahal,** q.v. esp. personal attendance on a person, the duties of a valet.

ṭaholᵘ टहलु m. a servant, attendant; (esp.) a groom (H. x, 5, 12).

tehl (? spelling and gend.) (in a Moslem marriage ceremony). the marriage night (after the bridegroom has brought his bride home) (L. 269); ? cf. the Hindī *ṭĕhlā*, a marriage ceremony. **-jōr,** the clothes given to the bride by her father-in-law after she has remained seven days in her husband's house and has put off her bridal dress. In these clothes she sets off to visit her father's house (L. 269). Cf. **jōra 2.**

thālᵘ̈jᵘ̈ थालंजू । लघुथालिका, कांस्यवाद्यम् f. a small plate or platter; one of a pair of cymbals (or similar instrument) (Śiv. 1729).

ṭhŏlal ठ्वलल् । शृङ्गाघाती adj. c.g. a horned animal which is habitually addicted to attacking with its horns, or (of a ram) to butting (Gr.Gr. 134). **—kaṭh**

—कठ । शृङ्गाघातिमेषः m. (sg. dat. —kaṭas —कटस), a ram which is addicted to attacking anyone (or any other animal) by butting.

th^{a}lmul^{u} थ़्लुमूल or **thulmul^{u}** थुल्मुल । संततिः, वंशपरंपरा f. offspring (in the sense of all one's sons, grandsons, and so on), descendants. **—navüñ^{ü}** —नवंच़ । संततिवृद्धिः f.inf. offspring to flourish, to have a large and increasing number of descendants.

thalun थलुन् । शाखाच्छेदनम्, भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thol^{u}** थलु, f. **thüj^{ü}** 2 थंज़ू (for 1, see s.v.) or **thaj^{i}** थंजि; 2 p.p. **thajyōv** थज्योव्), to trim the branches of a tree or the like, to lop, prune (Śiv. 1573); met. to scold loudly, abuse (esp. a perverse servant), to give (some-one) a dressing down.

thol^{u}-mot^{u} थंलु-मंतु । छिन्नशाखीकृतः, भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. **thüj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** थंज़ू-मंच़ू), lopped, pruned, as ab.; scolded, as ab.

thāl^{i} thāl^{i} wālun थंलि थंलि वालुन् । शिखरत उच्छ्रियोच्छ्रिय निपातनम् m.inf. to lop a tree from the top downwards; met. to destroy a powerful enemy (*quasi* climbing to his head, and so humbling him, and then lopping off his friends and helpers one by one). For **thāl^{i} thāl^{i} wuchun,** see p. 975*a*, l. 47.

thalith wālun थलिथ् वालुन् । उच्छ्रिय शाखानिपातः m.inf. to lop off branches (and cast them down).

tham थम् । स्तम्भः m. (the stem of a tree used as) a pillar, column, post, pile (Śiv. 1846, 1850; Rām. 568, 1104; K.Pr. 24, 214); a prop (L. 462, W. 3). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । स्तम्भेनाधारीकरणम् m.inf. to put a pillar, to support (e.g. a cross-beam) by a pillar. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । स्तम्भनिखननम् m.inf. (in building a house, or the like) to plant, to set up, a pillar. **—lagun** —लगुन् । ग्रीवावष्टम्भः m.inf. paralysis (of the neck) to occur, i.e. to get a stiff neck.

thama-kŏlay थम-क्रलय् । सर्वाधीना स्त्री f. 'a pillar-wife', a woman who is subject to all the people of a house, and who is hence, the object of much abuse; a household drudge. **-tham karüñ^{ü}** -थम करंज़ू । स्तम्भसमूहनिखननम् f.inf. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75) (in building a large house) to set up all the pillars or piles for supporting the bottom storey.

ṭham ठम् in **ṭhama-ṭham** ठम-ठम् । कलहः f. strife, quarrelling.

thôm^{u} 1 थोमु m. *Allium sativum* (El. *thóm*. Cf. **lasam**).

thôm^{u} 2 थोमु m. in the following:— **thāmi gōmot^{u}** थामि गोमंतु । स्तब्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—gömüts^{ü}** —गांमंच़ू), stopped, made to cease (any work by some impediment); halted (by some impediment), stopped (when in motion); cf. **thamun** or **thāmun** and **tham.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be stopped, to be made to cease (in any work by some impediment); to be made to stand still, to stand still, to stop (when in motion), halt. **—kor^{u}-mot^{u}** —कंरु-मंतु । स्तम्भितः perf. part. (f. **—kür^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —कंरू-मंच़ू), caused to stop, made to cease (in any work by someone impeding); halted, caused to stop (when in motion, by someone impeding). **—karun** —करुन् । स्तम्भनम् m.inf. to cause someone to stop (some work, by impeding it) (Śiv. 1728); to halt, cause to stop (something in motion, by impeding). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain, or continue, stopped, to stay halted, to be made to stay motionless (K. 75).

tham^{o}b^{u} थमंबु, in **aiṭha-th^{o}**, p. 67*b*, l. 8, q.v.

thomb^{u} थंबु । प्रसृतिमात्रम् m. the amount (of liquid, or the like) contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed, a handful (cf. **pā-th^{o}**, p. 748*a*, l. 21).

thamij^{ü} थमिज़ू । क्षुद्रस्तम्भः f. a small upright post (like one of the uprights of a spinning wheel, or the like) (El. *thaimij*).

thām^{i}jěl थंमिज्यल् । संयोजितक्षुद्रस्तम्भकः adj. c.g. supplied with, or having, a small upright post, as in the preceding.

thamun थमुन् or **thāmun** थामुन् । अवष्टम्भः, स्तब्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **thamyōv** थम्योव् or **thāmyōv** थाम्योव्), to become stopped, impeded, arrested (e.g. of some business in progress, of a current of water, and so on); (of someone) to be stopped, halted, impeded; to be, or become, at rest, to be without employment, to find oneself with nothing to do (cf. **atha th^{o}**, p. 63*a*, l. 11).

thamyō-mot^{u} थम्यो-मंतु or **thāmyō-mot^{u}** थाम्यो-मंतु । अवष्टब्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tha(thā)myē-müts^{ü}** थ(था)म्ये-मंच़ू), stopped, arrested, etc., as ab.

tŏhmath त्वह्मथ् تہمت f. suspicion; allegation, accusation, aspersion, calumny, slander (esp. when false). **—khārüñ^{ü}** —खारंज़ू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to bring an accusation (against someone). **—khasüñ^{ü}** —खसंज़ू । दोषारोपः f.inf. an accusation to be brought. **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंज़ू । दोषारोपः f.inf. an accusation to be brought (against someone). **—lāgüñ^{ü}** —लागंज़ू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to accuse falsely, to belie, calumniate, slander, asperse, traduce. **—yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ़् । दोषापातः f.inf. (during an investigation into a crime) a suspicion (that so-and-so has committed it) to arise, a charge (of a crime) to be made (against a person).

thamawun थमवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thamow^{u}** थमंवु), to cause to stop, to stop, to prevent going on (L.V. 38).

than 1, than^{i}, see **thāñ^{i}.**

than 2 थन् । स्तनः m. the udder (of a cow, etc.), dug (Śiv. 1006, 1368).

thana pyon^{u} थन प्यंनु । प्रसवनम् m.inf. (of a

thapēra थपेर or **thāpēra** थापेर or **ṭhāpēra** ठापेर । हस्तताडना f. a slap (on another's face), a box on the ear (cf. **thāpᵘ̈rᵘ̈**).

thāpur थापुर् m. a thump, blow, slap (El.).

thapᵘ̈rᵘ̈ थपुरु । नेत्ररोगव्याकुलता f. (sg. dat. **thapri** थप्रि), the pain caused by disease in the eyes.

thāpᵘ̈rᵘ̈ थापुरु or **ṭhāpᵘ̈rᵘ̈** ठापुरु । मुखचपेटिका f. a slap (on another's face), a box on the ear, i.q. **thapēra**, q.v. —**diñᵘ̈** —दिञ़ । चपेटिकाप्रक्षेपः f.inf. to slap (another) on the face.

ṭhipᵘ̈rᵘ̈ ठिपुरु । पूर्णा f. (a portable brazier or the like) filled up with charcoal, etc. (cf. **nāra-ṭhᵒ**, p. 648*a*, l. 38).

thaprilad थप्रिलद् । अक्षिपीडापीडितः adj. c.g. suffering from pain in the eye (see **thapᵘ̈rᵘ̈**).

ṭhipis ठिपिस्, see **ṭhyupᵘ**.

ṭhupᵃsa ठुपस । अकिञ्चित्कारः adj. c.g. one (man or beast) who does absolutely nothing.

thᵃr थर् m. a secondary suffix indicating the relationship of nephew, as in **bābathᵃr** बाबथर् a brother's son; **bĕnathᵃr** ब्यनथर् a sister's son (Gr.Gr. 133); the corresponding feminine termination is **za**, as in **bāwᵃza** बावज़ a brother's daughter; **bĕṇᵃza** ब्यन्ज़ a sister's daughter (Gr.Gr. 133).

thar 1 थर् (Śiv. 1296) for **thara 2**, q.v.

thar 2 थर् or (vill.) **thaḍ** थड् । पृष्ठम् f. (sg. obl. **thürᵘ̈ 1** थूरु (**thüḍᵘ̈** थुडु), Gr.Gr. 70–1; for **2**, see s.v.), the back (of the body) (Gr.Gr. 70, Gr.M., W. 18, Rām. 918, K.Pr. 47). —**āsüñᵘ̈** —आसंञ़ । सहायसंपत्तिः f.inf. a backing to exist, i.e. help to be provided to someone (e.g. by a master to a servant) endeavouring to finish some very difficult work. —**diñᵘ̈** —दिञ़ । पश्चाद्भवनम् f.inf 'to give the back', to retire into the background (out of humiliation, on finding one's skill etc. surpassed by another). —**dith bĕhun** —दिथ् ब्यहुन् । कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to turn the back (on something) and sit down, to abandon all work and do nothing; successfully to appeal for help and in consequence to remain at ease. —**dith rōzun** —दिथ् रोज़ुन् । सहायावलम्बनम् m.inf. successfully to appeal for help and in consequence to remain at ease. —**dārüñᵘ̈** —दारंञ़ f.inf. (of a horse, or the like) to offer the back, to place the back at (so-and-so's) disposal (L.V. 88). —**phuṭüñᵘ̈** —फुटंञ़ । *सहायविनाशः f.inf. the back to be broken, i.e. help or support on which one has long depended to become destroyed or to vanish.*

thürᵘ̈-ḍakha थूरु-डख । पृष्ठाश्रयः m. a support to the back (*when sitting,—such as a pillow behind the back, the back of a chair, or a wall*). -**ḍokhᵘ** -डोखु । पृष्ठाधारः m., id.; (in a quarrel or the like) a backer, a supporter. -**kŏbᵘ** -कूबु adj. (f. -**kŏbᵘ̈** -कूबू), hump-backed (El. *thar-kaub*). —**kani** —कनि, adv. towards the back, backwards (H. v, 4, both *thüdᵘ̈* and *thürᵘ̈*). -**konḍᵘ** -कंडु । पृष्ठास्थिसमूहः m. the spinal column (El. *thar kúnd*).

thara 1 थर । वेदिविशेषः m. a sitting place (of brick or stone, round a shrine, house, tree, or the like).

thara 2 थर । कम्पः f. shaking, trembling, quivering, shivering, quaking (cf. **atha-thᵒ**, p. 63*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 1296, *thar*, m.c.). —**āsüñᵘ̈** —आसंञ़ । भीतिसंभवः f.inf. trembling to occur, i.e. fear to be experienced, to be filled with fear. —**aṭsüñᵘ̈** —अच़ंञ़ । कम्पोद्भवः f.inf. trembling to enter, i.e. to attack (a person) (K. 439). —**thara** —थर । शारीरकम्पः f. general trembling (of the body), shivering (esp. that of ague, etc.) (Śiv. 343, 864). —**ṭsānüñᵘ̈** —च़ानंञ़ । उद्वेजनम् f.inf. to cause trembling to enter (a person), to dismay, alarm, scare.

thār थार् । अतिसंभ्रमः f. trepidation, perturbation, ruffle, hurry, fuss, flurry, fluster (cf. **thörᵘ̈**, **thārun**, and **thōtharun**).

thĕr थ्यर् । स्थिरः adj. c.g. firm, steady; permanent, eternal, everlasting (Śiv. 243, **thĕrāh**, with suff. of indef. art.).

thīrᵘ̈ थीरु । मार्जनीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **thērĕ** थेर्य), a kind of twig broom or besom, used for sweeping out the dung from a cow-house (cf. **gĕv-thᵒ**, p. 316*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1032).

thēri-dŏph थेरि-द्वफ् । लताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -**dŏpas** -द्वपस), a certain shrub that grows in the hill-forests. —**khôrᵘ-motᵘ** —खोरु-मतु । गुणसंपन्नीकृतः perf. part. (f. —**khörᵘ̈-müṭsᵘ̈** —खोरू-मंच़ू), caused to become prosperously successful (of a person, thing, occupation, or the like), perfected by being endowed with good qualities, education, wealth, etc. —**khārun** —खारुन् । गुणितापादनम् m.inf. to cause (a pupil or other person by proper instruction and bringing up) to be prosperously successful, to cause (a thing, business, or the like) to become prosperously successful. —**khasun** —खसुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to mount on the broom, to become prosperously successful (by being endowed with wealth, health, prosperity, offspring, etc.). —**khotᵘ-motᵘ** —खतु-मतु । प्राप्तसाफल्यः perf. part. (f. —**khüṭsᵘ̈-müṭsᵘ̈** —खंचू-मंचू), become prosperously successful, as. ab. -**laṭshüjᵘ̈** -लछ़ंजू । लताविशेषसंमार्जनी f. a broom. —**tᵘ̈jᵘ̈** —तंजू । लताविशेषतूलिका f. a twig used in making these brooms.

ṭhōr ठोर् । निर्मांसमस्थि m. a bone (such as the knee-cap,

or the globular part of a bone in a joint) to which no flesh is attached.

ṭhōra-pholᵘ ठोर-फ़ंलु । अस्थिविशेषः m. a globular-shaped bone of this kind. **-ras** -रस । अस्थिरसः m. a soup made by digesting such fleshless joint-bones. It is used as a regimen in sickness.

thorᵘ थ़ंरु m. the fig-tree, *Ficus reticulata* (El. *thaur* ? cf. **thurᵘ** 1).

ṭhorᵘ ठ़ंरु । पिधानम् m. hiding one thing by another, covering, screening (cf. **pāṭⁱ-ṭhᵒ**, p. 789*a*, l. 39) (El. *thúr*, a partition; Śiv. 1063); a lid, cover (cf. **gajĕ-ṭhᵒ**, p. 281*b*, l. 14). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अन्तर्धानम् m.inf. to become concealed, hidden, to become invisible.

ṭhari rōzun ठरि रोज़ुन् । पिधानीभवनम् m.inf. to remain under cover, to keep or remain concealed in something. **—thawun** —थवुन् । पिधानम् m.inf. to hide (something in something), to conceal, screen something from sight.

ṭhôrᵘ ठोरु, see **ṭhyupᵘ ṭhôrᵘ**, s.v. **ṭhyupᵘ**.

thörᵘ थांरु । त्वरा f. (in the performance of any work) hurry, flurry, fluster (caused by fear or the like) (cf. **atha-thᵒ**, p. 63*a*, l. 19; **hŏkha-thᵒ**, p. 327*a*, l. 29; **khĕna-thᵒ**, p. 402*a*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 122); cf. **thār**, **thārun**. **—pāvüñᵘ** —पावंञ़ू । शीघ्रसमापननिमित्तं भयादिकथनम् f.inf. causing (a work or the like) to be completed in a hurry (by telling perturbing news). **—pĕñᵘ** —पंञ़ू । त्वरा-(संभ्रमा-)पातः f.inf. such hurry or fluster to occur in the completion of any work. **—tshunüñᵘ** —छुनंञ़ू । त्वरया कार्यचोदना f.inf to urge on (someone) to hurry on the completion of a work (raising fear of danger coming).

ṭhúr, see **ṭhorᵘ**.

thūr, see **tūr**.

thurⁱ थुरि, see **phira-thurⁱ**, p. 702*a*, l. 6.

thurᵘ थुरु, see **phira-thᵒ**, p. 702*a*, l. 11; and **phyurᵘ-thᵒ**, p. 722*a*, l. 34. Cf. **thōrun**.

thurᵘ 1 थुरु । लताात्मतृणविशेषः f. a kind of climbing plant or grass, with thread-like thorny leaves (? cf. **thorᵘ**).

thurᵘ 2 थुरु । अपवादः f. blame, aspersion, accusation, a charge (regarding something that has been spoilt, lost, or the like). **—khārüñᵘ** —खारंञ़ू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to bring such a charge (whether the person is guilty or not). **—khasüñᵘ** —खसंञ़ू । हानिदोषारोपः f.inf. such a charge to be incurred.

thuri khasun थुरि खसुन् । परनिन्दादिपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of dislike or blame (on account of naughtiness, impertinence, or the like) (esp. of a child). **—khotᵘ-motᵘ** —खंतु-मंतु । अचिगतः perf. part. (f. **—khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ** —खंचू-मंचू), (a child or the like) who has become an object of dislike or blame, an eyesore of a child.

thurᵘ 3 थुरु in **atha-thᵒ**, p. 63*a*, l. 22. Cf. **thurun.**

thürᵘ 2 थंरु (for **1**, see **thar**) । लता f. a bush, shrub, esp. a creeping shrub, but not necessarily so (cf. **bāra-thᵒ**, p. 117*a*, l. 45; **dönᵘ-thᵒ**, p. 223*b*, l. 16; **hiyĕ-thᵒ**, p. 363*a*, l. 38; **kēla-thᵒ**, p. 436*a*, l. 49; **kānḍⁱ-thᵒ**, p. 455*a*, l. 33; **krūḍa-thᵒ**, p. 468*b*, l. 44; **pōshĕ-thᵒ**, p. 797*a*, l. 23) (El. *thur*; L. 282, 458; L.V. 96; Śiv. 165, 345, 1061, 1727, 1760, 1848; H. ii, 3; YZ. 32, 66, 543; K.Pr. 47, 215); met. lattice-carving resembling a creeper (cf. **linga-thᵒ**, p. 526*b*, l. 28); met. a graceful girl (cf. **nāza-thᵒ**, p. 675*a*, l. 41; **ranga-thᵒ**, p. 837*a*, l. 29).

thari-kānḍⁱ थरि-कंडि । लताकण्टकाः m.pl. thorns on such a shrub or creeper. **-pōsh wari gatshänⁱ** -पोश़ वरि गछंनि । पुष्पसाफल्यम्, संततिसाफल्यम् m. pl. inf. the flowers on the shrub to become abundant; met. (a person's) offspring to be copious, to have abundant descendants.

tahr-jagla (? spelling) m. a certain deer, the *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (L. 114).

tahar, see **tahörᵘ**.

tahörᵘ तहांरु । हरिद्राक्तभक्तम् f. boiled rice cooked with turmeric, salt, and oil, and yellow in colour (eaten by Kāshmīrīs, and used in oblations cast forth to be consumed by birds and animals) (cf. **tila-tᵒ**, s.v. **til**, **tsaka-tᵒ**, s.v. **tsaka**) (*tahar*, in El. (m.); L. 463; K.Pr. 29, 55).

tahāri-phakīr तहारि-फकीर । पीतान्नापहरभिक्षुः, अतिदरिद्रः m. (f. **-phakⁱrūñᵘ** -फकिरंञ़ू), a beggar who takes and eats such yellow rice, which has been cast forth in oblation; met. one who is miserably poor. **—pholᵘ** —फ़ंलु । पीतान्ननैवेद्यम् m. a small quantity of yellow rice which has been cast forth as an oblation. **-thapul** -थपुल् । पीतान्नलुण्ठकः m. (f. **-thapüjᵘ** -थपंजू or **-thapajⁱ** -थपंजि), a plunderer of oblations of yellow rice.

tihir, see **tirᵘ**.

tihᵒrᵘ तिहंरु or **tyuhorᵘ** त्युहंरु । शिखरम्, अग्रम् (sg. dat. **tĕharis** त्यहरिस्), top, summit, peak, apex (e.g. of mountain, tree) (cf. **kulⁱ-tᵒ**, p. 439*a*, l. 6) (Śiv. 747 *tyuᵒ*).

tĕharĕn khasun त्यहर्यन खसुन् । अतिधार्ष्ट्यप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to mount to peaks; met. to show arrogance, insolence, audacity. **—khārun** —खारुन् । अतिस्तवनम् m.inf. to cause (someone) to rise to peaks; met. highly to praise, to eulogize, extol, glorify.

tĕharyau-pĕṭhⁱ wŏṭa trāwanĕ त्यहर्यौ-प्यठि वठ त्रावन । साहसविधानम् f. pl. inf. to take jumps over

peaks; met. to show daring, courage, spirit, valour, intrepidity.

thardār थर्दार् । अतिदृढः adj. c.g. (of woven material) strong, tough.

throh (? spelling and gender) a certain plant (*Barbarea sp.*) eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

thārilad थारिलद् । शीघ्रकारी adj. c.g. a hasty person, excitable, impulsive.

thĕrma थ्यर्म । बृहतिकाविशेषः m. a kind of mantle, cloak, wrapper, made of woollen cloth.

tharun थरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tharyōv** थर्योव्), to tremble, shake, quake, quiver (from anxiety, timidity, or the like); cf. **thara**. **tharyō-mot**ᵘ थर्यो-मतु । अनुभूतकम्पः perf. part. (f. **tharyē-müts**ᵘ थर्ये-मंचू), one who is trembling, as ab.

thārun थारुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **thāryōv** थार्योव्), to tremble, quiver, be in trepidation (owing to anxiety, haste, etc.) (Rām. 763, K. 81); to be in a hurry, to fuss, flurry, be in a fluster (Gr.Gr. 122); cf. **thōtharun** and **thār**. **thāryō-mot**ᵘ थार्यो-मतु । उत्पन्नकम्पः perf. part. (f. **thāryē-müts**ᵘ थार्ये-मंचू), one who is all of a quiver as ab., one who is in a flurry, flustered.

thōrun थोरुन् in **phērun thōrun**, p. 706*a*, l. 38, q.v. Cf. also **thur**ᵘ.

thuran थुरन् f. (sg. dat. **thurüñ**ᵘ थुरंञू), the forming or making earthen vessels on the potter's wheel (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 24). Cf. **thur**ᵘ **3**.

thurun थुरुन् । घटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thur**ᵘ थुरु), to form (earthenware vessels on the potter's wheel, or metal vessels on a lathe or the like) (cf. **bāna thurâñ**ⁱ, p. 109*b*, l. 50) (K.Pr. 234, where **parmāna thuri** is translated 'he will throw about (? cause to revolve) the scales'). **thur**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ थुरु-मतु । घटितः perf. part. (f. **thur**ü**-müts**ᵘ थुरु-मंचू), formed on a potter's wheel or lathe. **thurith anun** थुरिथ् अनुन् । याथातथ्येनासंभवतोऽन्वेषणम् m.inf. to search for and bring something non-existent (*quasi*, forming it out of nothing on a potter's wheel).

thurungᵘ थुरंगु । परिवर्तः m. a turn, or twist, in dancing (cf. **naṭsan th°**, p. 663*b*, l. 36) (K.Pr. 44); a sudden turn or twist round (e.g. of an animal, a ball, or the course of a river). —**dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । गतप्रत्यागतिः m.inf. to make a sudden turn or twist (cf. **naṭsan-th° d°**, p. 663*b*, l. 37); (of something animate or inanimate, action, occupation, etc., which has gone) to come back, return.

thurungunᵘ थुरंगुनु । नर्तनम् m. turning, whirling (in dancing or the like, or similar whirling in the case of inanimate things). —**dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । गतप्रत्यागमनम् m.inf to whirl, as ab.; (of something, such as an action, quality, disease, and so on, which has gone) to come back, return.

thörĕr थ्यर्यर् m. in **atha-thörĕr**, p. 63*a*, l. 25; i.q. **thör**ᵘ, q.v.

thurĕr 1 थुर्यर् m. ability to form (on the potter's wheel) (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 26). Cf. **thurun**.

thurĕr 2 थुर्यर् m. in **phira-thurĕr**, reversal, p. 702*a*, l. 19. Cf. **thurung**ᵘ.

thras 1 थ्रस् । अङ्गशैथिल्यम् f. weakness, laxness of the limbs, debility (caused by hunger). —**wasüñ**ᵘ —वसंञू । अङ्गशैथिल्यखेदोद्भवः f.inf. languor to descend (on a person), to languish, be weak, infirm (from hunger).

thras 2 थ्रस् । शिरश्चर्म f. the skin of the head, the scalp. —**wālüñ**ᵘ —वालंञू । शिरश्चर्मोत्तारणम् f.inf. to scalp.

thras 3 थ्रस् । कटविशेषः f. a kind of grass mat (a word used in the north-west of the Valley) (cf. **mĕnd**ⁱ**-th°**, p. 613*b*, l. 41).

tahārat طهارت ? m. (among Musalmāns) ceremonial ablution, the ablution before prayers (K.Pr. 63).

thrôwᵘ **1** थ्रोवु । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of clumpy grass (used as a fodder).

thrôwᵘ **2** थ्रोवु । उत्सवविशेषः m. N. of an ancient festival which still survives in the Marāz Pargana, in the south-east of the Valley, and which is held on the full moon of the month of Tsithᵃr (Skt. Caitra = March–April), and is celebrated by lighting bonfires of grass and wood. The tradition is that in former days all the inhabitants of Kashmīr used to leave the country on the full moon of Öshid (Skt. Āśvina = September–October) and stay away for the winter. The festival is held to commemorate their return on the full moon of Tsithᵃr, i.e. on the beginning of spring. The bonfires are supposed to destroy the darkness of winter. —**zālun** —ज़ालुन् । तामिस्रप्रज्वालनम् m.inf. to celebrate this festival by kindling bonfires, and so destroying the winter darkness.

ṭhas ठस् । शिलादिरवः, दोषाविष्कृतिः onomat. m. the noise made by pieces of stone or by metal articles knocking against each other, bang, clash, knock (cf. **chāna-ṭh°**, p. 162*a*, l. 25) (W. 140, K.Pr. 178); met. a person's fault to become a matter of public talk. —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of public censure, owing to the divulging of some fault. —**karun** —करुन् । शिलादिशब्दविधानम् m.inf. to make the noise of 'bang', 'crash', and so on. —**ṭhas** —ठस् । असकृत् शब्दनम् onomat. m. to knock, or tap, on a door, on the ground, or the like (K.Pr. 219). —**ṭhis** —ठिस् । घण्टादिशब्दादि onomat. m. the noise made by repeatedly striking a

gong, bell, or the like (esp. when out of sight and not loud). Cf. **ṭhis ṭhis,** l. 12, bel.

ṭhasa-bar ठस-बर् । कपाटभेदः m. a door which shuts itself with a bang. **-baran** -बरन् । द्वारविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-barüñᵘ** -बरंञ्जू), a doorway with doors of this description.

ṭhās ठास् । भञ्जनशब्दः onomat. m. the noise made by something solid flung down forcibly to the ground and smashed, crash, smash.

ṭhis ठिस् । ध्वनिविशेषः onomat. m. the noise made by a single stroke on a bell, gong, or the like, ting, tinkle (Gr.Gr. 13). —**ṭhis** —ठिस् । घण्टादिरवः onomat. m. the subdued noise of reiterated gentle strokes on a bell, gong, or the like. Cf. **ṭhas ṭhis,** p. 984*b*, l. 49.

thōs थुस् । हस्ताङ्गुलिग्राह्यमितम् f. (of something loose, such as carded cotton or snow) so much as can be taken up by the united tops of the fingers of one hand, the fingers' full; a small amount, a little bit (cf. **phamba-th°**, p. 698*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 87 *thus*).

thōsi āmotᵘ थुसि आमंतु । विकृत्या खण्डितीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmütsᵘ** —आमंत्सू) (of cloth or the like which has decayed) gone into shreds. —**onᵘ-motᵘ** —अंनु-मंतु । भिन्नीकृतः perf. part. (f. —**üñᵘ-mütsᵘ** —अंञ्जू-मंत्सू), (of cloth, thread, etc.), shredded (by someone), pulled to shreds. —**anun** —अनुन् । विवरणेन भिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to shred or pull to pieces (cloth, thread, etc.). —**thōsi gamotᵘ** —थुसि गमंतु or —**thōsi gōmotᵘ** —थुसि गोमंतु । छिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**thōsi gamütsᵘ** —थुसि गमंत्सू or —**thōsi gōmütsᵘ** —थुसि गोमंत्सू) (of cloth or the like) fallen into little scraps (owing to an accident, being spoilt, or the like). —**thōsi gatshun** —थुसि गछुन् । खण्डितीभवनम् m.inf. (of cloth which has been spoilt) to fall into scraps, as ab., at a mere touch. —**thōsi korᵘ-motᵘ** —थुसि कंरु-मंतु । भिन्नशो विवरणेन खण्डशः कृतः perf. part. (f. —**thōsi kürᵘ-mütsᵘ** —थुसि कंरू-मंत्सू) (of spoilt cloth, etc.), torn, or broken, or shredded by hand into little scraps; (of carded cotton) picked out into little portions. —**thōsi karun** —थुसि करुन् । भिन्नशः खण्डितापनायनम् m.inf. to tear, or shred, cloth; to spoil wool or carded cloth by taking out pinches. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । विच्छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. (of decayed cloth) to go into shreds.

thōṣᵘ थुंसु । पुष्टहिमबिन्दुः m. a fat clot or lump of snow or the like (cf. **phamba-th°**, p. 698*a*, l. 44; **shīna-thōsⁱ**, p. 885*a*, l. 8; **tsitra-th°**, s.v. **tsithᵃr** 1).

thōsⁱ anánⁱ थुंसि अनंनि । अतिहिमपातः m. pl. inf. a heavy fall of snow (in clots or lumps) to begin to fall, a heavy hailstorm to begin. —**pĕnⁱ** —प्यंनि । अतिहिमपातः m. pl. inf. a heavy fall of snow (in clots or lumps) to fall, a heavy hailstorm to occur. —**pĕwawunᵘ** —प्यववुनु । हिमवृष्टिकाले adv. at (or in) the time of heavy snow or hailstorm (u.w. vbs. of arriving, etc.), (coming) in a snowstorm. —**pĕwañĕn** —प्यवञन् । हिमपातकाले adv., id. —**pĕwawañĕn** —प्यववञन् । अतिहिमपातकाले adv., id.

thōsᵘ थुंसू । आयासः f. weariness, distress, fatigue (cf. **thaph th°**, p. 981*a*, l. 9, and **thapi thōsi,** p. 981*a*, l. 44). —**anüñᵘ** —अनंञ्जू । आयासनम् f.inf. to cause fatigue (to someone). —**yiñᵘ** —यिञ्जू । आयासापत्तिः fatigue to come (to someone).

ṭhūs टूस् । विग्रहः m. a quarrel, dispute (affecting the people assembled at a wedding or other festival). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विघ्नोत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise a quarrel, i.e. out of enmity in order to impede another's festival to seek for an opportunity of setting people at variance. —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । विघ्नोत्पादनम् m.inf. to spoil a festival by setting the people at variance. —**wŏthun** —वुथुन् । विघ्नोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a festival to be impeded by people being set at variance.

thosh (? spelling) m. the name of the goat from which the finest shawl-wool is obtained (El.).

thōshⁱ-thō थांशि-थां । थकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī थ *tha*.

thōsilad थुसिलद् । खिन्नीभूतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **thōsiladiñ** थुसिलदिञ्), wearied, fatigued; (some work which is) full of fatigue.

tahsīldār تحصیلدار m. a collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer (commonly looked upon as an example of inevitableness and mercilessness) (K.Pr. 56); (in Ksh.) the chief magistrate of a *tahsīl*, or large division of Kashmīr (El.; L. 401, 450). The Ksh. form of this word is **tōsildār,** q.v.

ṭhāsun ठासुन् । उत्खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhôsᵘ** ठोसु; 2 p.p. f.pl. **ṭhāsĕ** ठास्य or **ṭhāsa** ठास, Gr.Gr. 208; 2 p.p. **ṭhāsyōv** ठास्योव् or **ṭhāsōv** ठासोव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to hammer, or drive, forcibly into the ground, into a log, or the like; to smash against the ground (cf. **bāna ṭhāsânⁱ**, p. 110*a*, l. 3); cf. **ṭhākun** and **ṭhukun. ṭhôsᵘ-motᵘ** ठोसु-मंतु । निखातः perf. part. (f. **ṭhösᵘ-mütsᵘ** ठांसु-मंत्सू), driven in, hammered in, as ab.

ṭhisorᵘ ठिसंरु, **ṭhisurᵘ** ठिसुरु, or **ṭhusurᵘ** टुसुरु । पक्वविस्फोटः m. a ripened boil or similar gathering (cf. **pāka-ṭh°**, p. 725*b*, l. 15). —**hyuhᵘ** —ह्युहु । अतिपूर्णः adj. (f. —**hishᵘ** —हिशू) (of someone who has eaten to repletion, a leather bag or similar receptacle, and so on) full, bursting full (like a ripened boil).

ṭhūsurᵘ टूसुरु । विघ्नोत्पादकः m. (f. **ṭhūsarĕn** टूसर्यन् or **ṭhūsᵘrᵘ** टूसंरू, qq.v.), one who, on the occasion of

some festival, impedes it by setting the people at variance, a spoil-sport. Cf. **ṭhūs.**

ṭhūsᵘrᵘ ठूसंरु । विघ्नोत्पादिनी f. a female spoil-sport (cf. **ṭhūsurᵘ**, of which it is one of the feminines).

ṭhāsᵃrahāray ठासरहारय् or **ṭhāsarāray ठासराराय्** । भञ्जनशब्दसंततिः f. a series of sounds of crashing (see **ṭhās**) (such as that caused by the falling of houses in an earthquake, of trees being felled, of rocks being hurled down, and so on).

ṭhūsarĕn ठूसर्यञ् । विग्रहोत्पादिनी f. a female spoil-sport (one of the feminines of **ṭhūsurᵘ**, q.v.).

ṭhāsarāray ठासराराय्, see **ṭhāsᵃrahāray.**

thath थथ् in **thatha matha थथ मथ** । स्थवीयान् adj. e.g. very fat, very plump, corpulent.

ṭhaṭh ठठ् in **ṭhaṭh-bakürᵘ ठठ्-बकरु** । अन्तस्तुच्छता f. internal hollowness with outside strength, unsubstantiality, apparent strength with internal weakness. **ṭhaṭha-bakᵘrᵘ ठठ-बंकरु** । असारव्यवहारः f., id.; unsubstantial conduct (e.g. after giving notice of distribution of much property, to make a habit of distributing things of little value).

ṭhaṭha ठठ । उपहासः m. a jest, joke, ridicule (Gr.M., Śiv. 73). **-böshⁱ -बांशि** । उपहाससमता f. resemblance to a joke, i.e. conducting any business as though it were a joke, acting as if in jest. **-bāz -बाज़्** । उपहासशीलः adj. e.g. jocular, facetious, waggish, a wag. **—karun —करुन्** । वञ्चनाभासप्रयोगः m.inf. to jest (with, dat.), to play tricks with (e.g. having promised something, at the time due for performance to pretend to deny the promise) (Śiv. 1390; K. 617, 989). **-motᵘ -मतु** । हसनशीलः adj. (f. **-müsᵘ -मंच़ू**), addicted to jokes, one who is a confirmed or habitual joker (K. 989).

***ṭhāṭh* ठाठ्** । *विस्रम्भः m. (? dat.) trust, confidence, intimacy; design, scheme, plan; arrangement, adjustment; splendid apparel, magnificence, the wearing handsome clothes etc., adornment, decoration.* ***—bĕhanāwun* —ब्यहनावुन्** । *व्यवहारव्यवस्थापनम् m.inf. to set in order, (of some business which has become weak or slack) to pull (it) together, to set (it) on a firm basis.* **—thawun —थवुन्** । *शोभारचणम् m.inf. to keep up appearances, somehow or other to make a good show before the world (even when really poverty-stricken, unsuccessful, or the like).*

***ṭhāṭhⁱ* 1 ठंठि** *(for 2, see* **ṭhoṭhᵘ**), *in* **ṭhāṭhⁱ anun ठंठि अनुन्** । *संमाननम् m.inf. to reason with (an angry person or the like), coax, conciliate.* **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । *संमानितीभवनम् m.inf. (of an angry person or the like) to become conciliated, coaxed to reason.*

***thĕth* थ्यथ्** । *स्थितिः f. (sg. dat.* **thĕtsᵘ थ्यंचू**), *stability,* permanence, continuance in existence (Śiv. 977, 1587; K. 615, 623).

ṭhĭṭh ठीँठ् f. in **ṭhĭṭh mĭṭh ठीँठ् मीँठ्** । सर्वस्वम् f. a person's entire household property (including money, articles, etc.). Cf. **ṭhĕcĕ.**

thŏth 1 थ्वथ् । कण्टकः, अन्तरायः, निरोधः, शिरोवेष्टनवस्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **thŏthas थ्वथस्**), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper (cf. **nīla-thᵒ**, p. 634*a*, l. 26); the prickly refuse after cleaning or carding cotton, wool, etc.; nettle-rash (El. *thŏt*, cf. **thŏthawāy**); an interruption, impediment (during a consultation, in reflection, conspiracy, sleep, or the like) (cf. **thŏth 2**); (in doing independent work) stoppage, restraint, check, restriction; a kind of turban. **—āsun —आसुन्** । निरोधशङ्का m.inf. likelihood of check, restraint, to occur. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । अन्तरायापातः m.inf. (in a consultation, consideration, etc., as ab.) an impediment to occur. **—karun —करुन्** । अन्तरायापादनम् m. to cause an impediment, as ab.; to stop, blockade (dat.) (K. 729).

thŏth 2 थ्वथ् f. (sg. dat. **thŏti थ्वति**, Gr.Gr. 70), an impediment (Gr.Gr. 70). Cf. **thŏth 1.**

ṭhŏ̃ṭh ठौँठ् । रोषः f. (? dat.) anger, sulkiness (at some contretemps); cf. **ṭhũṭh.** **—lagüñᵘ —लगंञू** । रोषसंभवः f.inf. inward anger to be felt (e.g. indicated at a meal by refusing to take food); sulkiness to come to a person. **—yiñᵘ —यिञू** । रोषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. anger to come to a person (e.g. indicated as ab.).

ṭhoṭhᵘ ठठु । दार्वादिमयभित्तिः m. (pl. **ṭhāṭhⁱ 2 ठंठि**, for 1, see s.v.), the pier (made of logs piled horizontally upon each other) of a river bridge (as distinct from the end buttresses) (cf. **kaḍᵃla-ṭhᵒ**, p. 385*a*, l. 41); cf. **ṭhaṭhur.** **ṭhāṭhⁱ gatshänⁱ ठंठि गछंनि** । अतिशयीभवनम् m. pl. inf. an excess of people, etc., to assemble (for any business), a great crowd to come together.

ṭhôṭhᵘ ठोठु adj. i.q. **ṭôṭhᵘ**, q.v. beloved, liked, an object of affection (Rām. 1332; H. vii, 4).

ṭhuṭha ठुठ । भोजनबाहुल्यम् m. a great supply of food, a well-spread table.

ṭhũṭh ठूँठ् f. in **ṭhũṭh lagüñᵘ ठूँठ् लगंञू** । हितपरिवर्तनम् f.inf. anger against a person doing a kind action (e.g. offering a dish of food or the like) to be felt. Cf. **ṭhŏ̃ṭh.**

ṭhaṭhüjᵘ ठठंजु, i.q. **ṭaṭhajⁱ**, q.v. Cf. **phal-ṭhᵒ**, p. 692*a*, l. 15.

thŏthal थ्वथल् । सकण्टकः adj. e.g. (of cloth, clothes, etc.) coarse, rough (owing to little prickles of the original cotton, wool, etc., not having been entirely removed). Cf. **thŏth 1.**

thathürü थंथ्रू । तृणभेदः f. a kind of grass, said to cut the skin at a mere touch, and to have sharp tips (Rām. 1631); grass and briars used as fuel (L. 460, *thathri*).

ṭhaṭhur ठठुर् । दारुमयभित्तिः m. (sg. dat. **ṭhaṭharas** ठठरस्), a part of the wall of a house, supporting the main beams of the roof, etc., and formed of logs laid horizontally upon each other; cf. **ṭhoṭhu**. **ṭhaṭhar-mŏndü** ठठर्-म्वंडू । पटलाधारदारुखण्डः f. one of these logs.

ṭhõṭhar ठाँठर् or **ṭhõṭhur** ठाँठुर् । शौल्विकः m. a maker of hardware or metal pots and pans, a copper-smith, a brazier (El. *thánthir*). **-bāy** -वाय् or **ṭhõṭharĕñ** ठाँठर्यञ् । शौल्विकस्त्री f. his wife. **ṭhõṭhar-wān** ठाँठर्-वान् । शौल्विकापणः m. a copper-smith's shop or workshop.

thõthar थाँथर् f. flurry, hurry (Gr.Gr. 127).

thõthurü थाँथुरु or **thõthorü** थाँथोरु । संभ्रमशीलः adj. (f. **thõthürü** थाँथ्रू), one flurried by nature, nervously hurried (from haste or fear) (cf. **atha-thº**, p. 63*a*, l. 27).

thõtharan थाँथरन् । संभ्रमः f. (sg. dat. **thõtharüñü** थाँथरंञू), flurry, nervousness, hurry (from fear or the like).

thõtharun थाँथरुन् । संभ्रान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **thõtharyōv** थाँथर्योव्), to be flurried, hurried, nervous (Gr.Gr. 127); cf. **thārun**. **thõtharyō-motü** थाँथर्यो-मतु । संभ्रान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **thõtharyē-müṭsü** थाँथर्ये-मंचू), flurried, hurried.

ṭhõṭharĕñ ठाँठर्यञ् । शौल्विकस्त्री f., see **ṭhõṭhar**, l. 13, ab.

thõtharĕr थाँथर्यर् m. flurry, nervousness, hurry (from fear or the like) (cf. **atha-thº**, p. 63*a*, l. 30).

thõtharāwun थाँथरावुन् । ससंभ्रमीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thõtharôwü** थाँथरोवु), to hurry (a person), to cause flurry (through fear or the like). **thõtharôwü-motü** थाँथरोवु-मतु । संभ्रान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **thõtharövü-müṭsü** थाँथरांवू-मंचू), put in a flurry.

thõtharözü थाँथरांज़ू । संभ्रमः f. a condition of hurry or flurry, etc. (due to fear or the like).

thŏthawāy थ्वथवाय् । पिटकभेदः m. a certain skin disease accompanied by an eruption on the trunk of the body, ? nettle-rash (cf. **thŏth 1**).

thutrôwü 1 थुत्रोवु । अनादरः m. neglect, ceasing to take care of, showing no love for, showing aversion to (esp. with reference to a baby or the like).

thutrôwü 2 थुत्रोवु । अरोचनशीलः adj. (**thutrövü** थुत्रांवू), one who habitually feels aversion or disgust on seeing another's squalor, unsightliness, or the like.

thav थव् । संकेतस्थानम् m. the place where something (esp. something hidden or lost) is, the place to which one seeks to be directed by a clue (in searching). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । संकेतस्थानाभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to find such a place by means of a clue; to endeavour to find by such a clue. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । संकेतस्थानज्ञानम् m.inf. the place of deposit (as ab.) to be discovered after tracing a clue. **-pata** -पत । संकेतस्थानम् m. a clue to such a place; the place for which such a clue is required.

ṭhāv ठँव् । आरम्भः m. the first beginning (in making something, e.g. in building a house). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । उपक्रमविधानम् m.inf. to set to work at the very beginning (as ab.).

ṭhāv ठाव् । क्षेत्रम् m. an agricultural field.

thov (K.Pr. 38), see **tövi**.

thowü थंवु । न्यासः m. depositing (with another person, for safe custody, as a pledge, or as a stake, and so on), pledging, pawn.

thawun थवुन् or **thāwun** थावुन् । स्थापनम्, निवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thowü** थंवु or **thôwü** थोवु), to put, place, set, lay (upon or before), apply (cf. **anda thº**, p. 32*a*, l. 7; **ándi thº**, p. 31*b*, l. 33; **athi thº**, p. 66*a*, l. 22; **bāl thº** or **böli thº**, p. 104*a*, ll. 10, 24; **bôrü thº**, p. 118*a*, l. 28; **böri thº**, p. 118*b*, l. 3; **bathi thº**, p. 140*b*, l. 18; **bothü thº**, p. 140*a*, l. 41; **buthi thº**, p. 143*b*, l. 14; **bayĕs tal thº**, p. 148*b*, l. 39; **dubari-shāh thº**, p. 184*b*, l. 10; **dāg thº**, p. 194*a*, l. 15; **dashĕ thawañĕ**, p. 252*b*, l. 31; **khōr thº**, p. 410*a*, l. 22; **lyobü thº**, p. 543*a*, l. 23; **nam tal thº**, p. 635*b*, l. 9; **naphas manz thº**, p. 645*b*, l. 11; **nyāra thº**, p. 673*a*, l. 44; **nazar thavüñü**, p. 676*a*, l. 25; **pajĕ-tal thº**, p. 724*a*, l. 30; **pali thº**, p. 730*a*, l. 41; **parda thº**, p. 756*b*, l. 10; **pēshĕs thº**, p. 778*a*, l. 10; **path path thº**, p. 792*a*, l. 36; **shĕchi thavüñü**, p. 870*a*, l. 48; **sūrü-pēṭh thº**, p. 931*a*, l. 38; **srōdi thº**, p. 933*b*, l. 4; **tāha tāha thº**, p. 966*a*, l. 3; **ṭhŏli ṭhŏli thº**, p. 976*a*, l. 23; **tal-kun thº**, s.v. **tal 1**; **talyumü pēṭh thº**; **tandali thº**, s.v. **tandal**; **ṭsapi thº**, s.v. **ṭsaph 2** (Gr.M.; L.V. *thā*°, 70; Śiv. *tha*°, 189, 704, 1084, 1089, 1098, 1632, 1715; *thā*°, 169, 353, 1090, 1257, 1815; Rām. *tha*°, 27, 69, 120, 175, 587, 603, 662, 688, 795, 1178, 1269, 1436; *thā*°, 440, 705, 707, 757, 1443, 1552; K. *tha*°, 82, 118, 151, 357, 366, 389, 427; H. *tha*°, iii, 1; x, 5, 10; xii, 9; *thā*°, ii, 4; iii, 5, 9; v, 11; vi, 5; viii, 9, 11; ix, 4; x, 12; xii, 4, 12, 15, 23; YZ. *thā*°, 265; K.Pr. 135, where *tahwizen* is a misprint for *thāvizĕn*); to put into a certain condition (and leave there) (cf. **brôrü mörith thº**, p. 125*b*, l. 11; **brōṭsü thº**, p. 127*b*, l. 41; **lōla thº**, p. 523*a*, l. 20; **phih thº**,

p. 686*a*, l. 42; **thodᵘ thᵒ**, p. 970*b*, l. 40; **tsūri thᵒ**, s.v. **tsūrᵘ**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 738; *thā°*, 1756; YZ. *thā°*, 114); to found (upon), base (upon) (cf. **bāzĕ-pĕth thᵒ**, p. 153*a*, l. 6);

to put down (and go away), to leave (there), to allow to remain (cf. **gōr thᵒ**, p. 297*b*, l. 16; **nām thawånⁱ**, p. 636*b*, l. 8; **nāv thᵒ**, p. 665*b*, l. 10; **rāza-kaṭh thᵒ**, p. 857*a*, l. 29; **shĕyĕ thᵒ**, p. 902*b*, l. 39; **sọ̆kᵒruy thᵒ**, p. 907*b*, l. 17) (Gr.M.; L.V. *thā°*, 27; Śiv. *tha°*, 1302; Rām. *tha°*, 7, 950, 1283, 1292; *thā°*, 416, 742, 942, 951, 1103; K. *tha°*, 71, 812, 827; H. *tha°*, viii, 7); to put down (and give to someone), to make over (to someone, as a gift) (Rām. *tha°*, 5); to put down, lay down, show as proved (**pharkh thᵒ**, p. 704*b*, l. 21);

to put in a certain condition, to cause to be so-and-so (cf. **prasan thᵒ**, p. 767*b*, l. 46; **rum rum shĕrmanda thᵒ**, p. 833*b*, l. 41; **rözⁱ thᵒ**, p. 858*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 182, 572, 604, 1492, 1554, 1777; *thā°*, 23, 1531, 1732, 1785);

to deposit (e.g. earnest money), lay down, stake, pledge (cf. **band thᵒ**, p. 111*a*, l. 36; **bandⁱ thᵒ**, p. 111*b*, l. 16; **nyās thᵒ**, p. 674*a*, l. 10; **say thᵒ**, p. 955*b*, l. 40); to put by, put aside (cf. **batas thᵒ**, p. 137*b*, l. 34; **tal tal thᵒ**, s.v. **tal** 1) (Gr.M.; YZ. *thā°*, 405);

to fix, arrange, found, establish (**hŏb thᵒ**, p. 321*a*, l. 21; **langar thᵒ**, p. 527*a*, l. 31; **nēb thᵒ**, p. 619*b*, l. 27; **nākh dōla thᵒ**, p. 629*b*, l. 5; **nōkh thᵒ**, p. 629*b*, l. 43; **nēm thᵒ**, p. 637*a*, l. 6; **nĕyĕm thᵒ**, p. 671*a*, l. 6; **niyāz thᵒ**, p. 675*a*, l. 25; **phēra thᵒ**, p. 701*b*, l. 1; **paritsar thᵒ**, p. 771*b*, l. 46; **pạtⁱñĕ thᵒ**, p. 802*a*, l. 42; **pay thᵒ**, p. 812*a*, l. 24; **rāy thavüñᵘ**, p. 854*b*, l. 19; **sag thᵒ**, p. 866*b*, l. 38; ***shĕkh thᵒ***, *p. 876b, l. 44*; **sĕka thᵒ**, p. 904*a*, *l. 39*; **sŏkha thᵒ**, p. 905*b*, l. 28; **salāh thᵒ**, *p. 909b, l. 39*; **sār thᵒ**, p. 928*b*, l. 38; **ṭhāṭh thᵒ**, *p. 986a, l. 41*; **thüzᵘ thavüñᵘ**, s.v. **thüzᵘ 2**; ***talkha thᵒ***; ***tanzi thᵒ***, s.v. **tünzᵘ**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, *70, 357, 436, 709, 864, 1311*; Rām. *tha°*, *73, 311, 627, 696, 941–2, 1095, 1253, 1505*; *thā°*, *1739, 1783*; K. *tha°*, *720*; YZ. *thā°*, *26*; K.Pr. *tha°*, *44, 92*);

to impose, put upon (a person) (cf. **bīm thᵒ**, p. 107*a*, *l. 30*; ***bayĕ thᵒ***, *p. 148b, l. 31*; **dāba thᵒ**, p. 182*a*, *l. 32*; ***lādan thavüñᵘ***, p. 509*a*, l. 44; **minath** ***thavüñᵘ***, *p. 582b, l. 15*; ***myondᵘ thᵒ***, *p. 613b, l. 33*; ***pyāda thᵒ***, *p. 813b, l. 29*; ***ṭọ̄ṭa thᵒ***, s.v. **ṭọ̄ṭa** 1) *(Gr.M.; Rām. tha°, 190, 639, 1143, 1741; thā°, 211; K. tha°, 719)*;

to set (something) in action, to set (a procedure) going (cf. **magar thᵒ**, p. 552*b*, l. 24; **pachān thᵒ**, p. 679*b*, l. 27; **phāka thᵒ**, p. 688*a*, l. 29; **pakhyāg thᵒ**, p. 727*b*, l. 38; **pratsaras thᵒ**, p. 771*b*, l. 35; **pata-thüzᵘ thᵒ**, p. 795*a*, l. 50; **rōza thawañĕ**, p. 858*a*, l. 4; **shĕr thᵒ**, p. 889*a*, l. 16; **talāsh thᵒ**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 759, 1015, 1166, 1832; *thā°*, 1878; Rām. *tha°*, 468; H. *thā°*, viii, 3; YZ. *thā°*, 38, 231; K.Pr. *thā°*, 87);

to apply, ascribe, impute (cf. **bāv thᵒ**, p. 146*b*, l. 47) (K. *tha°*, 823, 903);

to engage, employ, appoint, take into service (cf. **bandēla thᵒ**, p. 111*b*, l. 50) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 341, 1148; Rām. *tha°*, 395; K. *tha°*, 1163; H. *thā°*, ii, 11; viii, 14; xi, 6); to put into use, utilize, use, exercise (a faculty, etc.) (cf. **bāsh thᵒ**, p. 132*a*, l. 40; **cĕth thᵒ**, p. 177*b*, l. 28; **hōsh thᵒ**, p. 353*a*, l. 20; **khabar thavüñᵘ**, p. 391*a*, l. 28; **kan thᵒ**, p. 447*b*, l. 16; **mag thavüñᵘ**, p. 551*b*, l. 18; **thopᵘ** and **thapi thᵒ**, p. 980*a*, ll. 33, 44) (Gr.M.; L.V. *thā°*, 91; Śiv. *tha°*, 40, 584, 637, 697, 765, 807, 821, 906, 988, 1194, 1227, 1293, 1361–2, 1365, 1558, 1726, 1873; *thā°*, 420, 533, 544, 596, 644, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. *tha°*, 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 1108, 1195, 1208, 1284, 1286, 1460, 1602; *thā°*, 83, 486, 523, 1366, 1758; H. *tha°*, ii, 7; *thā°*, viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4; YZ. *thā°*, 556);

to utilize (a door, lock, or the like, by opening or shutting), (hence, either) to open (a door, etc.) (cf. **darwāza thᵒ**, p. 250*b*, l. 41; **kuluph thāᵒ**, p. 440*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; H. *thā°*, iii, 8; viii, 4, 12); (or) to shut (a door) (Rām. *tha°*, 16, 22, 1557);

to keep, maintain, retain, hold (cf. **āsh thavüñᵘ**, p. 47*b*, l. 2; **brāth thavüñᵘ**, p. 127*b*, l. 37; **dörī thavüñᵘ**, p. 237*b*, l. 22; **lang thᵒ**, p. 526*b*, l. 12; **mēl thᵒ**, p. 565*b*, l. 28; **manas thᵒ**, p. 572*b*, l. 20; **matshi-gandas thᵒ**, p. 609*a*, l. 43; **māwas thavüñᵘ**, p. 612*a*, l. 8; **nam thawånⁱ**, p. 635*a*, l. 47; **nyāl thᵒ**, p. 670*b*, l. 10; **niyĕth thavüñᵘ**, p. 674*b*, l. 12; **nazari-tal thᵒ**, p. 676*b*, l. 20; **phikir thavüñᵘ**, p. 690*b*, l. 25; **phir-mal thᵒ**, p. 701*b*, l. 46; **prāy thavüñᵘ**, p. 773*b*, l. 19; **prayĕm thᵒ**, p. 774*a*, l. 31; **patsh thavüñᵘ**, p. 807*a*, l. 38; **shēkh thavüñᵘ**, p. 877*a*, l. 40; **samatsār thᵒ**, p. 915*b*, l. 14; **sir thᵒ**, p. 929*b*, l. 33; **sŏr thᵒ**, p. 930*b*, l. 33; **sarmāyĕ thᵒ**, p. 935*b*, l. 29; **sōṭh thᵒ**, p. 946*a*, l. 48; **tsĕtas thᵒ**, s.v. **tsĕth** 2) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 693; *thā°*, 556–7; Rām. *tha°*, 736, 994, 1231, 1764; *thā°*, 626, 1574–5, 1656, 1728, 1773; H. *thā°*, v. 10; xii, 25);

to keep back, reserve, leave (unused) (cf. **bökⁱ thᵒ**,

p. 98*b*, l. 26; **dā̃d wöyith thawȧn^{i}**, p. 187*a*, l. 26; **path thawun,** p. 792*a*, l. 48) (Gr.M.; K. *tha*°, 237; H. *thā*°, x, 17); to put away, conceal (cf. **ṭhari th°**, p. 983*a*, l. 16) (K. *tha*°, 1143);
to give up, cease (cf. **bākh thavü̃n^{ü}**, p. 99*a*, l. 45);
to deem, esteem, consider (cf. **bas thāv**, enough! p. 131*a*, l. 41; **lŏkoṭ^{u} th°**, p. 521*b*, l. 16; **nishcay th°**, p. 655*b*, l. 50; **ṭôṭh^{u} th°**) (Gr.M.).

This verb is frequently used with the conj. part. or freq. part. of another verb, to form an intensive compound. The force is that of the main verb, to which is added the idea of thorough and final completion. Thus, **bög^{a}rith th°**, p. 93*a*, l. 3; **būzith th°**, p. 154*a*, l. 26; **cĕth th°**, p. 179*b*, l. 13; **cövith th°**, p. 178*b*, l. 40; **dȧb^{i} dȧb^{i} th°** and **dabith th°**, p. 183*b*, ll. 38, 40; **dọ̆b^{a}rith th°**, p. 184*b*, l. 45; **dabavith th°**, p. 185*a*, l. 25; **dagith th°**, p. 196*b*, l. 6; **ḍölith th°**, p. 214*a*, l. 17; **ḍöl^{i} ḍöl^{i} th°** and **ḍölith th°**, p. 214*a*, ll. 24, 27; **khaṭith th°**, pp. 423*a*, l. 9, and 423*b*, l. 26; **latörit th°**, p. 539*a*, l. 30; **napith th°**, p. 645*b*, l. 48; **phirith th°**, p. 707*b*, l. 29; **pövith th°**, p. 810*b*, l. 45; **rachĕ karith th°**, p. 824*b*, l. 7; **r^{a}sith th°**, p. 844*a*, l. 21; **r^{a}savith th°**, p. 844*b*, l. 27; **shīrith th°**, p. 894*a*, l. 23; **sọ̆mb^{a}r^{i} sọ̆mb^{a}r^{i} th°**, p. 912*a*, l. 33; **sŏrith th°**, p. 936*b*, l. 41; **tāh karith th°**, p. 965*b*, l. 48; **tŏh karith th°**, p. 970*a*, l. 5; **thod^{u} tulith th°**, p. 970*b*, l. 46; **ṭhīk^{a}rövith th°**, p. 975*a*, l. 25; **thipith th°**, p. 981*b*, l. 49; **ṭĕp^{i} ṭĕp^{i} th°** and **ṭĕpith th°**, s.v. **ṭĕpun**; **tōr dith th°**, s.v. **tōr 1**; **trȧp^{i} trȧp^{i} th°**, s.v. **trapun**; **trọ̆p^{a}rith th°**, s.v. **trọ̆p^{a}run**; so **trọ̆p^{a}rövith th°**; **ʦĕlith th°**, s.v. **ʦĕlun**; **ʦörith th°**, s.v. **ʦārun**) (so K. *tha*°, 816; H. *thā*°, x, 3; YZ. *thā*°, 158–9). Rām. *tha*°, 23, 197, 1772; *thā*°, 887, 1266–7;

thow^{u}-mot^{u} थवु-मतु or **thôw^{u}-mot^{u}** थोवु-मतु । स्थापितः, निवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **thüv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** थंवू-मंचू or **thöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** थांवू-मंचू), put, placed, etc., as ab. (Rām. *tho*°, 175, 587, 1269, 1253, 1557; *thō*°, 757, 887; K. *tho*°, 720, 903); put down and left; hence, remaining over, still remaining, unexhausted (K. *tho*°, 237).

thāwanāwun थावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thāwanôw^{u}** थावनोवु), to cause to be put or placed (El.). Causal of **thawun** or **thāwun**, q.v. in all its senses (Śiv. 1393).

thāwur थावुर् m. (sg. dat. **thāwaras** थावरस्), a mountain-range, a mountain (Śiv. 1259).

thawawun^{u} थववुनु or **thāwawun^{u}** थाववुनु n.ag. (f. **tha(thā)wavü̃n^{ü}** थ(था)ववंञू), one who puts, one who places, etc., in all the meanings of **thawun**, q.v. (Śiv. 861 (*thā*°), 945 (*tha*°)).

tahwizen (for **thȧv^{i}zĕn**), see p. 987*b*, l. 47.

thiyĕ थिय । संमुखम् adv. in front of, in the presence of.

thöyī थांयी m. *Grislea tomentosa* (El. *thái*). Cf. **tövī**.

thuyē थुये in **thuyē thuyē** थुये थुये । निन्दार्थनिष्टीवनम् m. spitting (as a token of disgust or blame).

ṭhyup^{u} ठिपु । पक्षिपञ्जरः m. (sg. dat. **ṭhipis** ठिपिस्), a bird-cage (Gr.Gr. 17); a cage-like apparatus in which live fish are kept (cf. **gāḍa-ṭh°**, p. 276*b*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 17). —**ṭhôr^{u}** —ठोरु । द्रव्यसंचयः m. a hidden hoard of treasure or the like. ? Cf. **ṭhor^{u}**.

thyor^{u} थ्यंरु in **thyor^{u} dor^{u}** थ्यंरु दंरु । अतिनिश्चलः adj. (f. **thĕr^{ü} dür^{ü}** थ्यंरू दंरू), very firm, stable, fixed, steady.

ṭhyur^{u} ठ्युरु or **ṭhyūr^{u}** ठ्यूरु । नेत्रकनीनिकापिटकः m. (sg. dat. **ṭhiris** ठिरिस् or **ṭhīris** ठीरिस्), a kind of ulcer on the eyeball (cf. **ach^{i}-ṭh°**, p. 8*b*, l. 30). **ṭhir^{i}-kôn^{u}** ठिरि-कोनु or **ṭhīr^{i}-kôn^{u}** ठीरि-कोनु । विस्फुटितनेत्रतारकः adj. (f. **ṭhir^{i}-kö̃n^{ü}** ठिरि-कांञू), one-eyed (caused by the bursting of the eyeball due to this ulcer).

thüz^{ü} 1 थंज़ू, see **thod^{u}**.

thüz^{ü} 2 थंज़ू f. height, loftiness, in **pata-thüz^{ü}**, p. 793*a*, l. 50. —**thavü̃n^{ü}** —थवंञू । स्वोत्कर्षाभिख्यापनम् f.inf. to praise oneself, boast of one's own excellence (cf. **pata thüz^{ü} thavü̃n^{ü}**, p. 793*a*, l. 50).

thazañār थज़ञार् । औन्नत्यम् m. highness, height, loftiness, elevation. Cf. **thod^{u}**.

thazar थज़र् । औन्नत्यम् m. height, loftiness, highness (Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Gr.M.); the upstream (of a river) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1052, 1878; YZ. 450); met. highness of qualities, dexterity (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 32); an acclivity (El.); a high, or elevated, place (K. 372, 443). Cf. **thod^{u}**.

thaz^{a}ran थंज़रन् । औन्नत्योत्पादनम् f. (sg. dat. **thaz^{a}rü̃n^{ü}** थंज़रंञू), making high, making higher, elevating (materially or morally).

thaz^{a}run थंज़रुन । औन्नत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thaz°r^{u}** थंज़ंरु), to make high, make higher, to raise, elevate (either materially or morally) (Gr.Gr. 7). **thaz°r^{u}-mot^{u}** थंज़ंरु-मतु । उन्नतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **thaz^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** थंज़ंरू-मंचू), raised, elevated, as ab.

thaz^{a}rāwun थंज़रावुन् । उन्नतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thaz^{a}rôw^{u}** थंज़रोवु), i.q. **thaz^{a}run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **thaz^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** थंज़रोवु-मतु । कृतौन्नत्यः perf. part. (f. **thaz^{a}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** थंज़रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **thaz°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **thaz^{a}run**, q.v.

taj (? spelling) m. the bark of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. **paṭ^{a}r**, p. 802*b*, l. 11; **patraj, tejpat**, and **tamāla**.

tāj ताज् تاج (sometimes written **tājy** ताज्य्) । मुकुटम् m. a crown, diadem, tiara (cf. **dyuv tāj**, p. 272*a*, l. 16; **pōshĕn-hond^{u} t°**, p. 779*b*, l. 5; **shēr-t°**, p. 889*a*,

l. 32; **takht-ō-t°**, s.v. **takht**) (Śiv. 704, 1012, 1484, 1715; Rām. 260, 274–5, 819, 821–2, 830, 1001, 1127, 1132, 1143*d*, 1462, 1466; K. 450; YZ. 236; K.Pr. 134, 203); a high-crowned cap; a crest, tuft, plume (cf. **nīlijⁱ-t°**, p. 634*b*, l. 18) (Śiv. 1815); met. royalty, imperial power (cf. **rājy-t°**, p. 830*a*, l. 39) (Rām. 143). **-tārukh** -तारख् m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), a 'tiara-star', a comet with the tail pointing upwards (see p. 535*b*, l. 45).

tājĕ ताज्य, see **tādun.**

tᵃjⁱ तजि or **tᵘjᵘ** तजू (also spelt **tᵃj** तज्), **tujⁱ** तुजि, **tujᵘ** तुजू । तूलिका f. a small stick, thin rod, pin, spike, anything needle-shaped (such as e.g. a piece of straw or a toothpick, the hair of a brush, the fine end of a boring instrument) (cf. **ashéd-t°**, p. 48*b*, l. 12); **barma-t°**, p. 123*b*, l. 8; **dânⁱ-t°**, p. 221*a*, l. 10; **danda-t°** or **dândⁱ-t°**, p. 225*a*, ll. 1, 34; **darba-t°**, p. 240*a*, l. 40; **gāsa-t°**, p. 307*b*, l. 49; **kânⁱ-t°**, p. 448*b*, l. 29; **latshajĕ-t°**, p. 540*a*, l. 12; **nakha-t°**, p. 628*a*, l. 13; **nakha-tᵃjĕ**, p. 628*b*, l. 15; **nâmⁱ-t°**, p. 636*a*, l. 15; **rŏpⁱ-t°**, p. 840*a*, l. 30; **sŏrma-t°**, p. 935*b*, l. 10; **thēri-t°**, p. 982*b*, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 16); esp. (El. *túj*) a wooden spike on which the shawl-wool thread is wound for weaving shawls (cf. **khandawāv-t°**, p. 403*a*, l. 35). Cf. **tᵃl 2**, of which this is a f. form. **—karüñᵘ** —करूञू । तूलिकया दन्तरन्ध्रशोधनम् f.inf. to use a toothpick, to pick the teeth.

tᵃjĕ-gorᵘ तज्य-गरु m. a maker of shawl-weaver's spikes (see ab.) (El. *tújigur*). **-kabāba** -कबाब । शूलाकृतं मांसम् m. collops or meat roasted on skewers. **-kabŏbⁱ** -कबोबि । शूलाकृतमांसविक्रेता m. a seller of skewered collops. **—tārañĕ** —तारञ । राङ्कववाणिः f. pl. inf. (a shawl-weaver) to arrange the spikes for weaving, to weave (shawls).

ṭŏjĕ ट्वज्य । नेत्रान्तरभागः f.pl. the inner part of the eye, the eyeballs (cf. **tsūra-ṭ°**, s.v. **tsūr**). Cf. **ṭŏlⁱ**, of which *this is the fem. form.*

tŏjĕ *तोज्य, see* **tōlun.**

tŏjᵘ *ताजू, see* **tālun.**

ṭŏjᵘ *टांजू, see* **ṭālun.**

ṭŏ̃jᵘ *टाँजू* । क्षुद्रटङ्कफलविशेषः *f. a kind of small pear (usually acid in flavour, and with a thick skin. According to El., s.v. ṭánj, the country people cook it in warm water) (cf.* **gura-ṭ°**, *p. 298b, l. 27;* **mŏdᵘrᵘ ṭ°**, *p. 550b, l. 14;* **phaka-ṭ°**, *p. 689a, l. 21;* **sīhra ṭ°**, *p. 890b, l. 48;* **tsŏkᵘ-ṭ°**, *s.v.* **tsŏkᵘ**) *(W. 110, tānj). Cf.* **ṭŏcᵘ** and **ṭang.**

tuj, see **ṭujⁱ**.

túj, see ***tᵃjⁱ***.

ṭuj टुज् । क्रोधादि-उद्बोधनम् f. reawakening (by words or other suggestion) anger over an ancient grudge.

tũj तूँज् । आणवादितण्डुलः any very minute grain (such as millet) (cf. **shölⁱ-t°**, p. 880*b*, l. 37). Cf. **tūjⁱ.**

tujⁱ तुजि, **tᵘjᵘ** तजू, see **tᵃjⁱ.**

tūjⁱ तूजि f. in **pinga-tūjⁱ**, a husked millet seed, i.q. **tũj**, q.v.

ṭujⁱ टुजि or **ṭujᵘ** टुजू । क्षुद्रपिण्डिका, गुलिका f. a small globular object, a small ball, pebble, marble, pill, or the like (cf. **gânⁱshĕ-ṭ°**, p. 293*a*, l. 36; **nūna-ṭ°**, p. 641*a*, l. 14; **shuhⁱ-ṭ°**, p. 874*b*, l. 13; **sŏthᵃka-ṭ°**, p. 947*a*, l. 43); a clod (El. *tuj*); a kind of small deep-seated globular tumour (cf. **naphka-ṭ°**, p. 646*a*, l. 25). Cf. **ṭulᵘ**, of which this is a feminine form. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । सूचनम् f.inf. to indicate (e.g. by signs or gestures), point out, intimate (something to another) (e.g. to induce him to begin some work, or to set him quarrelling).

tujᵘ तुजू 1, see **tᵃjⁱ**; 2, see **tulun.**

tüjᵘ तंजू, see **tagun** and **talun.**

tūjᵘ तूजू, see **tōlun.**

töjib ताजिब् (= تعجب) adj. c.g. astonishing, wonderful, marvellous (Śiv. 913).

tāj-dār ताज-दार् تاجدار । किरीटी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ्), crowned, diademed; crested; a crowned head, king, sovereign.

ṭŏjĕl ट्वज्यल् । प्रस्फुटनेत्रान्तरयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who has prominent eyeballs.

töjil ताजिल् (تعجيل) । शीघ्रता f. haste, quickness, speed (El. *tajil*; K.Pr. 103, *tájil*).

tajallī تجلی f. lustre, brightness, brilliancy (El.).

töjᵘ-mütsᵘ ताजू-मंचू, see **tālun.**

ṭöjᵘ-mütsᵘ टांजू-मंचू, see **ṭālun.**

tujᵘ-mütsᵘ तुजू-मंचू, see **tulun.**

tūjᵘ-mütsᵘ तूजू-मंचू, see **tōlun.**

tejpat m. (? **tēj-patᵃr** तेज्-पत्र् f.), the leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. **patᵃr**, p. 802*b*, l. 11; **patraj, taj,** and **tamāla.**

tijārath तिजारथ् تجارت f. trade, commerce (cf. **bē-t°**, p. 144*a*, l. 39) (K.Pr. 216).

tajwīz तज्वीज़् تجويز m. approval, permission (Gr.M.); view, opinion, decision, judgment (Gr.M.); a scheme, plan, device (Gr.M.).

tajyōv तज्योव्, see **tagun** and **talun.**

tājyōv ताज्योव्, see **tādun** and **tālun.**

ṭājyōv टाज्योव्, see **ṭālun.**

töjyōv तोज्योव् see **tōlun.**

tujyōv तुज्योव्, see **tulun.**

ṭēka टेक in **ṭēka-batañ** टेक-बटञ् । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a flower (described as yellow) of Kashmīr (El. *teka batain*) (Rām. 678, 1091).

ṭĕk^{i} ट्यकि, see **ṭyok^{u}**.

ṭĕki टेँकि, see **ṭũk^{u}**.

ṭika 1 टिक (for 2, see under ṭ^{a}kh) । ललाटिका, सारूपः m. a certain ornament worn on the forehead (commonly of gold and studded with jewels) (cf. **dĕka-ṭ°**, p. 204b, ll. 19, 28) (Śiv. 467, K. 734); a caste-mark on the forehead of a Hindū (L. 264, 461); a mark of distinction; met. that which, or he who, is the essential, the chief, or the most honoured, among its fellows or associates (cf. **dĕkuk^{u} ṭ°**, p. 205a, l. 8). Cf. **ṭyok^{u}**.

ṭīkā टीका f. a commentary, annotation, gloss; a translation (El. *ṭika*). —**karūn^{ü}** —करुँन् f.inf. to commentate, annotate; to translate (El.).

tik^{i} तिकि, see **tyuk^{u}**.

ṭŏka 1 टुक (for 2, see **ṭŏkh**) । अतिदृढम् adj. c.g. (of some metal article or the like) very strong, very tough (made so by hammering, annealing, forging, or the like); cf. **ṭŏkh**. **-rudr** -रुद्र् m. a kind of coral (Śiv. 1310).

ṭok^{u} टकु । धृष्टः adj. (f. **ṭūc^{ü}** टचू), bold, courageous, confident; (in any work) habitually keen, vehement, energetic (cf. **ṭakh-ṭok^{u}**, p. 992a, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 139).

ṭôk^{u} टोकु । शरावः m. an earthen shallow dish for eating from, a platter, plate, dining-plate, tray (cf. **ôm^{u} ṭ°**, p. 27a, l. 29; **khira ṭ°**, p. 409a, l. 44; **sāla-ṭ°**, p. 909a, l. 1) (L.V. 106; H. viii, 4, 12; K.Pr. 2, 24, 253). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । निर्लज्जभिक्षा m.inf. to beg shamelessly (i.e. even without necessity, at improper times or on improper occasions, from sheer greediness, and so on).

ṭök^{i}-bata टॉकि-बत । शरावेषु भोजनम् m. food (at dinner party, wedding feast, or the like) served to each guest in separate platters. **ṭök^{i}-daṇḍ^{ü}r^{ü}** टॉकि-दंदूरू । शरावाश्रिः f. the rim of a platter. **-har** -हर् । शरावयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. **-hür^{ü}** -हूरू), 'a platter fight,' a fight among the seated guests at a dinner-party, in which they hurl their platters at each other. **-katarĕ** -कतर्य । शरावखण्डाः f.pl. broken bits or sherds of platters. **-tünz^{ü}** -तंज़ू । शरावपङ्क्तिः f. a pile of platters (one over the other). **-ṭhür^{ü}** -ठूरू । शरावपाचिका f. a basket for carrying platters. **-ṭür^{ü}** -ट्टूरू । शरावपङ्क्तिः f. a pile of platters (one over the other).

tuka तुक تکہ । बाणः m. an arrow without a head, but with a button or knob at the point. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । अत्यरोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to be very unpleasant, to prove very disagreeable (like being hit by an arrow).

ṭũk^{u} टूँकु । पणद्वयम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭũkis** टूँकिस, abl. **ṭĕki** टेँकि or **ṭöki** टॉँकि, pl. nom. **ṭũk^{i}** टूँकि), anything in quantities worth two pice (or about a halfpenny) each; copper coins, pice (genl.) (K.Pr. 122).

ṭĕki टेँकि or **ṭöki** टॉँकि । दीनारेण adv. to be bought or sold, for two pice, a ha'pporth (K.Pr. 153).

ṭũk^{i}-wād टूँकि-वाद् । निष्कसमूहः m. a quantity of two-pice pieces.

takbīr تکبیر (? gend.) repeating the Muhammadan creed, or saying 'God is great' upon particular occasions (L. 270).

takabūr तकबूर् (= تکبّر) m. pride, haughtiness (El.).

ṭ^{a}kh ट्ख or **ṭikh** टिख् or **ṭīkh** टीख् । द्रुतगतिः f. (sg. dat. **ṭ^{a}ki** ट्कि, **ṭiki** टिकि, or **ṭīki** टीकि), running (cf. **shāla-ṭ°**, p. 880a, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 125; K.Pr. 217 *ṭak*, 231 *ṭuk*). —**anūn^{ü}** —अनुँन् । द्रुतगत्यागमनम् f.inf. 'to bring running', i.e. to come running. —**kaḍūn^{ü}** —कडुँन् । पलायनम् f.inf. to run away (owing to fear, astonishment, or the like) (El. *ṭak*, K. 939). —**nīn^{ü}** —निन्नू । द्रुतगत्या गमनम् f.inf. to go away at a run (from any work). —**trāvūn^{ü}** —त्रावुँन् । द्रुतगत्या गमनम् f.inf. to run away (esp. in terror). —**shunūn^{ü}** —छुनुँन् । द्रुतगतिः f.inf. to run very fast.

ṭ^{a}ka ट्क or **ṭika 2** टिक (for 1, see s.v.) in **ṭ^{a}ka-nör^{ü}** ट्क-नॉरू । पार्ष्णिनाडी f. the muscle of the heel, the tendo Achillis (El. *takanár*). **-phĕran** -फ्यरन् । अदीर्घवस्त्रम् m. a running garment, a short dress (not reaching below the knee, and suitable for running in). **-ṭ^{a}kh** -ट्ख् । अतिशीघ्रता f. (sg. dat. **-ṭ^{a}ki** -ट्कि), great speed (in going or the like), fast running (K. 658). **-ṭ^{a}kh gaṭshūn^{ü}** -ट्ख् गछुँन् । अतिशीघ्रतोत्पत्तिः f.inf. great speed to occur (in the performance of any work). **-tār** -तार् or (q.v.) **tika-tār** तिक-तार् । जलक्रीडनकम् m. N. of a certain game in which potsherds (or the like) are thrown along the surface of the water of a river in an endeavour to make them reach the other side, a kind of 'Ducks and Drakes'; see **tika-tār**, p. 992b, l. 7. **-wāw^{a}j^{i}** -वाव्जि or **-wāw^{ü}j^{ü}** -वावजू । क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a certain toy, like our children's 'windmill', consisting of vanes fixed on the end of a rod, which are set in motion by the holder running.

ṭ^{a}ki ट्कि, etc., adv. at a run, quickly, hurriedly. **ṭ^{a}ki gaṭshun** ट्कि गछुन् । द्रुतगमनम् m.inf. to go at a run, to go at speed (K. 700). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । द्रुतागमनम् m.inf. to come at a run, to come running, to come at speed.

ṭakh टख् । छेदनम्, खण्डः, ईर्ष्यापूर्वकान्वेषणम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭakas** टकस), a crunch (with the teeth) (Gr.Gr. 122); the blow of an axe (in cutting wood, lopping a tree, or the like) (K.Pr. *ṭak* 257, 260; *ṭukhā* 155); a piece (severed from anything); watching impatiently or jealously (for something longed for); keenness,

vehemence. **—āsun** —आसुन् । ईर्ष्याशेषः m. impatient
watching or vehemence as ab. to exist. **—dyunu**
—दिनु । भेदविधानम् m.inf. to cut or lop (a tree's
branches or the like) (so W. 149, *ṭak dāwun*) ; to cause
a misunderstanding. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । ईर्ष्याविशेषणम्
m.inf. watching impatiently to continue. **-ṭoku**
-टकु । निरर्गलता adv. (in a discussion, speaking)
unrestrainedly, fluently, volubly, vehemently. **-ṭücü**
-टचू । पूपविशेषः f. a kind of long-shaped loaf. **—ṭakh**
—टख् । निरर्गलत्वम् m. volubility, fluency.

ṭaka muñĕrith टक मुञ्रिथ् । सेर्ष्यं समीक्ष्य adv. re-
garding or looking (at something) jealously or im-
patiently (with eyes half turned down). **—muñĕrith**
—मुञरिथ् । धार्ष्ट्यगाम्भीर्येण adv. (with verbs indicating
discussion, conversing, or the like) vehemently (esp.
of one previously timid).

tākh 1 ताख् طاق । द्वारदण्डबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **tākas**
ताकस्), an arch, cupola, vault ; a recess (in a
wall), niche (Gr.Gr. 10) ; a cornice, ledge, pro-
jecting part (cf. **nar-māda-t°**, p. 646*b*, l. 20) ; a
window, balcony (cf. **bālā-ĕ-t°**, p. 104*b*, l. 18 ; **linga-**
t°, p. 326*b*, l. 30 ; **panjara-t°**, p. 741*a*, l. 2 ; **potu t°**,
p. 788*a*, l. 21 ; **shēra-t°**, p. 889*a*, l. 50) (K.Pr. 4) ; (in
Ksh.) a door-frame (or similar construction) (cf.
dachĕ-t°, p. 186*a*, l. 3 ; **dutôku**, p. 258*b*, l. 12).
—dyunu —दिनु । विवाहवाग्दानम् m.inf. 'to put (on)
a ledge', to make an accomplished fact, to confirm ;
hence (in Ksh.) (after the details of a marriage
arrangement have been informally settled) to carry
out the formal ceremony of signifying the agreement
of both parties to the terms so arranged. Cf.
Hindōstānī *ṭāq baiṭhnā*.

tāka-dörü ताक-दोरू । पक्षद्वारम् f. an upper story
window-balcony (Śiv. 1360). **-patüjü** -पतंजू ।
पक्षद्वारास्तरणम् f. the floor-mat of a window-balcony.

tākh 2 ताख् طاق । विषमसंख्यः, पुष्टः (शोभनः) adj. e.g. single ;
(of numbers) uneven, odd (cf. **juph-kina-t°**, p. 376*b*,
l. 1) ; singular, rare, unique, unmatched, unequalled,
unrivalled.

ṭākh 1 टाख् । जातिविशेषः *m.* (*sg. dat.* **ṭākas** टाकस्),
N. of a certain caste, the members of which generally
act as physicians (Gr.Gr. 10).

ṭākh 2 टाख् *m. in* **lūkh-ṭākh,** *p. 519a, l. 41.*

ṭĕkh ट्यख् । *तरललेशः f.* (*sg. dat.* **ṭĕki** ट्यकि), *a mere drop*
or trace of any thick liquid (such as gruel, clarified
butter, honey, or the like) (cf. **añĕma-ṭ°**, *p. 37b, l. 15 ;*
gĕv-ṭ°, *p. 316b, l. 15 ;* **tīla-ṭ°**, *s.v.* **tīl 1** ; **tāpa-ṭ°**,
s.v. **tāph**). *Cf.* ***ṭyoku***.

tikh तिख् । *क्षुद्रखण्डः m. (sg. dat.* ***tikas*** तिकस्), *a small*
piece of flesh (cf. **māz-t°**, *p. 615a, l. 2 ;* **shīshĕ-t°**,
p. 897*b*, l. 33 ; **tshŏka-t°**, s.v. **tshŏkh**) (K.Pr. 128,
nāra-t°, a bit of fire).

tika tika तिक तिक । क्षुद्रखण्डशः adv. in small
pieces, in little bits (used with vbs. of dividing or the
like). **—tika khyonu** —तिक ख्यंनु । खण्डशः खादनम्
m.inf. to eat up in little bits ; met. (of a strong person)
to beat (a weak person) mercilessly. **-tār** -तार् ।
जलक्रीडाविशेषः m. (also **ṭaka-tār** or **ṭika-tār,** p. 991*b*,
l. 31) the N. of a certain game, in which potsherds
(or the like) are thrown along the surface of the water
of a river in an endeavour to make them reach the
other side, a kind of 'Ducks and Drakes'.

ṭikh टिख्, **ṭīkh** टीख्, see **ṭakh.**

ṭŏkh ट्वख् । कुट्टनम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭŏkas** ट्वकस्), hammering,
pounding (with a hammer, mallet, pestle, or the like)
(cf. **atha-ṭ°**, p. 63*a*, l. 36 ; **chāna-ṭ°**, p. 162*a*, l. 27 ;
drātsi-ṭ° dyunu, p. 250*a*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 122, where
the meaning given is a misprint ; K.Pr. 135, 231 *ṭuk*).

ṭŏka 2 ट्वक (for **1,** see s.v.) in **ṭŏka-sūr** ट्वक-सूर् ।
चूर्णः m. ashes of crushing, powder ; crushing to
powder (H. vii, 13). **-sūr gatshun** -सूर् गछुन् ।
भस्मवत् चूर्णीभवनम् m.inf. (of something hard) to
become, or be reduced to, powder, to become pulverized.
-sūr karun -सूर् करुन् । चूर्णीकरणम् m.inf. (of the
same) to reduce to powder, to pulverize.

ṭõkh 1 टाँख् or **ṭõkhā** टाँखा in **shēkh-ṭõkh** or **shēkhā-**
ṭõkhā, p. 877*a*, l. 41, q.v. (a jingle).

ṭõkh 2 टाँख् f. (sg. dat. **ṭõki** टाँकि), a stitch, in **ṭēb-**
ṭõkh, p. 962*a*, l. 33, q.v.

ṭukh टुख् । वस्त्रादिच्छेदः, लवणादिखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **ṭukas**
टुकस्), a hole (cut or gnawed by some animal such as
a mouse, moths, or the like, in cloth, or the like) (cf.
aṭhari-ṭ°, p. 67*b*, l. 2 ; **gagar-ṭ°**, p. 280*a*, l. 7) (El.
ṭuk, cutting ; Gr.Gr. 122) ; a fragment (of salt, sugar,
or similar crystallized substance) (cf. **nūna-t°**, p. 641*a*,
l. 16).

tākhucu ताखुचु (= طاقچه) । द्वाराद्यूर्ध्वाधारः m. a small
recess, a small niche ; a small shelf, window, etc. (see
tākh 1) ; (in Ksh.) a recess or niche in the upper part
of a doorway, or high up in a wall (cf. **tsũṭhi-t°**,
s.v. **tsũṭhu**).

ṭukhā, see **ṭakh.**

tukhm तुख्म تخم m. grain for seed, seed-grain.
—musāda —मुसाद (for تخم مساعده) seed-grain aid,
an advance of grain made to a village for seed (L. 407).

tākhāna ताखान (= تهخانه) m. an underground apart-
ment where goods and valuables are stowed away (El.).

tökhürü तांखरू (= تاخیر) f. delay, procrastination,
postponement (Rām. 1648).

takhsīr तख्सीर् تقصیر m. defect, failure, omission,

shortcoming (Rām. 360); a fault, offence, crime, misdemeanour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 324; Rām. 160, 823; H. viii, 10; x, 12); sin, vice (El. *taksīr*).

takhsīrwār तख़सीर्वार् تقصيروار adj. c.g. blamable, culpable, criminal, guilty (Gr.M.); as subst. m., a criminal, delinquent (Gr.M.).

takhta 1 तख़्त تخته (sometimes written **takta** तक्त) (for 2, see **takhth**) । दारुमयी पट्टिका m. a plank, board, slab (W. 120); a platform; a table; a bench, stool; a sheet of paper; a sheet or expanse of cloth (cf. **jāma-takta**, p. 373*b*, l. 32). **-bôrᵘ** -बोरु । दारुपट्टसमूहः m. a load of boards, planks, or slabs of wood (tied in a bundle, and carried from the forests for sale in the towns). **-pūṭᵘ** -पूटु । दारुपट्टखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), a sawn plank of wood; a small board.

takhth तख़्थ् تخت । राज्यसिंहासनम् m. (sg. dat. **takhtas** तख़्तस्), a throne, chair of state (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1484; Rām. 168, 712, 1108*f*; K. 540; YZ. 236; K.Pr. 227); a seat, stage, platform; a sofa, bed; any place raised above the ground for sitting, reclining, or sleeping. —**karun** —करुन् । सर्वथा विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. 'to make a throne', (in battle) utterly to defeat the opposing forces.

takht-i-rāwun तख़्ति-रावुन् m. (Rām. 1099) the throne of Rāvaṇa, but also meant for **takht-i-rawān** تختِ روان m., (Rāvaṇa's) travelling throne or magic car. There is a pun on the two words '*Rāwun*' and '*rawān*'. **takht-ĕ-sulaimān**, or **takht-i-sulaimān** तख़्ति सुलैमान् تختِ سليمان m. 'Solomon's throne', N. of a lofty hill lying on the south side of the city of Śrīnagar. Its ancient Sanskrit name was 'Gōpâdri' (El.; RT.Tr. II, 452). **takht-ō-tāj** तख़्तो ताज् تخت و تاج m. throne and diadem; met. royal state (Rām. 260).

takhta 2 तख़्त in **takhta-pōsh** तख़्त-पोश् । दारुपट्टमयस्थानम् m. a covering for a throne, seat, etc.; a cloth or cushion to sit upon; a covered stage or platform.

takhtas bĕhun तख़्तस ब्यहुन् । सिंहासनेऽधिष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit down upon a throne, (of a new king) to assume sovereignty, to be crowned king.

ṭᵃkal ट्कल् । द्रुतगमनशीलः adj. c.g. one who is naturally a good runner.

ṭakulᵘ टकुलु in **ṭakulᵘ wŏhav** टकुलु व्वहव् । मर्मस्पर्शी शापः m. a heart-striking curse, a curse uttered against the hearer's children or other beloved objects. Cf. **ṭakh**.

tākulᵘ ताकुलु । विषमसंख्यः adj. (f. **tākᵘjᵘ** ताकुजू), having an odd (i.e. uneven) number, (in counting) that (or those) which has (or have) uneven numbers (cf. **tākh 2**).

tikal तिकल् । क्षुद्रः adj. c.g. a mean fellow (who in distributing food at a dinner party helps each guest to small scraps of meat). Cf. **tikh**.

ṭukal टुकल् । छेदयुक्तः adj. c.g. (a cloth or similar article) having holes (gnawed in it by mice, moths, or the like).

ṭukalad टुकलद् । छेदव्याप्तः adj. c.g. full of holes, all holes (as in **ṭukal**, q.v.).

taklīf تكليف, **taklīph** तक्लीफ m. trouble, inconvenience (Gr.M., W. 32).

ṭikilis टिकिलिस, see **ṭikyulᵘ**.

tŏkam-ṭuz ट्वकम-टुज़् । निहाका f. a kind of water-lizard. (According to dictionaries the Skt. word *nihākā* means 'alligator', but that is certainly not the meaning here).

ṭᵃkān ट्कान् or **ṭikān** टिकान् । शीघ्रम् adv. (properly pres. part. of **ṭᵃkun**, to run) quickly, speedily, at once (u.w. vbs. of going, doing, eating, or the like) (Gr.M.; L. 462, *tikán*; Rām. 365, 371, 391, 489, 560, 599, 716, 836, 857, 886, 930, 932, 978, 1100, 1327, 1330, 1357, 1384, 1693, 1712; K. 38, 106, 138, 1041, 1145–6); El. also gives the word as subst. m., meaning quickness, celerity, swiftness, haste. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make haste, be quick, hasten. —**ṭᵃkān** —ट्कान् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, quickly all the time (W. 96, 151).

ṭākönⁱ टाकोनि । शिरस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of round cap, embroidered with silk and silver thread.

ṭᵃkun ट्कुन् । द्रुतगमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭᵃkyōv** ट्क्योव्), to run, go quickly (El. *ṭukun*) (Gr.Gr. 125, L. 463).

takun टकुन् । दन्तैर्भक्षणम्, अवज्ञभाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭokᵘ** टकु, f. **ṭücᵘ** टचू; 2 p.p. **tacyōv** टच्योव्) to gnaw, crunch (a bone or the like) (Gr.Gr. 122); met. to speak unsuitably (esp. when uttering words without sense). **ṭokᵘ-motᵘ** टकु-मतु । भक्षितः perf. part. (f. **ṭücᵘ-müsᵘ** टचू-मचू), gnawed, crunched. **takith ṭhunun** टकिथ् ठुनुन् । भर्त्सनादिनाऽऽहननम् m.inf. (when engaged in conversation) to overwhelm (the other person) with abuse. Cf. **ṭukun**.

tikān टिकान्, see **ṭᵃkān**.

ṭukun टुकुन् । दन्तैश्छेदनम् c.g. (1 p.p. **ṭukᵘ** टुकु, f. **ṭucᵘ** टुचू; 2 p.p. **ṭucyōv** टुच्योव्), to crunch (something hard) with the teeth; to gnaw or cut (like a rat) (cf. **borᵘ ṭ°**, p. 118*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 17, 122). Cf. **ṭukh**, **takun**, and **trukun**. **ṭukᵘ-motᵘ** टुकु-मतु । दन्तैश्छिन्नः perf. part. (f. **ṭucᵘ-müsᵘ** टुचू-मचू), crunched, gnawed.

ṭᵃkanāwun ट्कनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭᵃkanôwᵘ** ट्कनोवु), to cause to run, to set running, to set on the run (El. *ṭukanáwun*).

ṭĕkiñ ट्यकिञ् । जन्मपत्रिका f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

ṭŏkañ 1 ट्वकञ् । आहननवस्तु f. a mallet, pestle, or similar instrument for pounding; a club used in playing hockey on horseback, a polo-club (El. *túkin*).

ṭŏkañ 2 ट्वकञ् । आभुग्नकटिः adj. e.g. crook-backed, having the back bent by rheumatism, etc.

ṭŏkiñᵘ ट्वँकिञू, see **ṭŏkyunᵘ**.

ṭakar टकर् m.pl. mutual collisions, concussions, repeated striking on each other, chattering (of the teeth) (cf. **dan-ṭ°**, p. 221*a*, l. 1; **dand-ṭ°**, p. 224*a*, l. 42; **dantakar**, p. 228*b*, l. 12). Cf. the next.

ṭakᵃra टक्‍र or **ṭakara** टकर । अन्योन्याहतिः m. collision, the striking of two things (e.g. two swords) against each other.

ṭakᵃra dyunᵘ टक्‍र दिनु । हानिविधानम् m.inf. to balk, or interpose an obstacle before, another who is on the point of success. —**khyonᵘ** —ख्यनु । हानिभवनम् m.inf. to be balked when on the point of attainment, to be tantalized. —**laganⁱ** —लगनि । नेत्ररोगपीडा m. pl. inf. the eyes to become inflamed. —**lagun** —लगुन् । हानिभवनम् m.inf. balking to occur, disappointment (caused by some obstacle) to be experienced. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । आघातोत्पत्तिः m. a collision (as·ab.) between two bodies to occur.

ṭākāra टाकार । प्रकटः m. (from whatever cause) prominently visible, clearly manifest. **-pŏṭhⁱ** -पॉठि । स्फुटतया adv. clearly, prominently, manifestly.

ṭakōra टकोर । तप्तपरिमलः m. (in sickness, etc.) a heated object applied to an affected part, a cataplasm, poultice.

ṭakur टकुर् । दुर्धरः adj. difficult to be borne or suffered (*Rām.* 1011).

ṭākᵘrᵘ टाकुरु । कण्डोलविशेषः f. a kind of large, wide and deep, basket (El. *ṭokur*).

ṭĕkᵘrᵘ ट्यकुरु । क्षुद्रा उखा f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a pottle (cf. **lĕjᵘ-ṭ°**, p. 516*b*, l. 39) (El. *ṭikar*; K.Pr. *ṭĕkur*, 125; *ṭĕkar*, 254).

ṭikir टिकिर् । टङ्कः f. a stone-cutter's chisel.

ṭokur, see **ṭākᵘrᵘ**.

ṭukᵃra टुक्‍र । खण्डम् m. a piece, bit, morsel, scrap (of something hard) (cf. **dāsa-ṭ°**, p. 252*a*, l. 14) (El. *ṭukar*, a part; *ṭukra*, a bit, piece; K.Pr. 247). **-bāgay** -बागय् । विभज्य विभागः f. division of something hard divided into parts or morsels (such as land, a metal, wood, etc.). —**karanⁱ** —करनि । विभञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to break or cut into pieces (H. viii, 6, 13).

ṭūkᵘrᵘ टूकुरु । अल्पकण्डोलिका f. a kind of small basket. Cf. **ṭākᵘrᵘ**.

takrōrī तक्रारी تکراری adj. e.g. contentious, fond of argument; a subject of contention. —**jamā** تکراری جمع m. an item of village revenue disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449).

ṭĕkis ट्यकिस्, see **ṭyokᵘ**.

ṭikis टिकिस्, see **ṭyukᵘ**.

tuksa तुक्स । अंशभूतः m. that which is a piece, or part, of something (e.g. a piece of leather or of wood, or a son as a piece of the father).

takshĕkh तक्षख् m. (sg. dat. **takshĕkas** तक्षकस्), N. of one of the principal Nāgas, or serpents, of Pātāla or Hell (the abode of Yama, the god of death) (Rām. 310).

taksīr تقصیر, see **takhsīr**.

takta तक्त, see **takhta 1**.

tākath (= طاقت) or (Śiv. 711) **tāgath** तागथ् m strength, vigour, power (El. *tákat*, f.; Gr.M.; W. 129; Śiv. 711, 741, 848, 921–2; Rām. 169, 543, 547, 814, 967, 989, 1183, 1531, 1625). **-rostᵘ** -रॅस्तु adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ** -रॅछू), powerless, unable (El.).

ṭikaṭh टिकठ् । मुद्रा f. (sg. dat. **ṭikaṭi** टिकटि), a ticket (railway, etc.), a postage-stamp; a visiting-card. —**lagünᵘ** —लगंनू । सचिह्नीभवनम् f.inf. a ticket to be applied, a mark (indicating quality, goodness, defect, reputation, etc.) to be put (on something).

tukwa तुक्व (cf. تقوی) । आशा m. fear of God, piety; (in Ksh.) trusting hope, hope based on trust.

ṭŏkawun ट्वकवुन् । कूटे हननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭŏkowᵘ** ट्वकॅवु), to hammer (some metal article) into shape on an anvil or the like (Gr.Gr. 122, where the meaning given is a misprint); cf. **ṭŏka 1** and **ṭŏkh**. **ṭŏkowᵘ-motᵘ** ट्वकॅवु-मॅतु । कूटे आहतः perf. part. (f. **ṭŏküvᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ट्वकॅवू-मॅचू), hammered into shape on an anvil or the like.

takʲyĕ तॅकिय تکیہ । उपधानम्, सहायः m. a pillow, bolster, cushion (Śiv. 1825); anything upon which one leans, prop, support (lit. and met.), reliance, trust; help, backing; a place of repose; the stand or abode of a *faqīr* (temporary or permanent).

takiyĕ-dār तकिय-दार् تکیہ دار । प्रव्रज्य प्रतिष्ठितः m. a *faqīr*, wandering ascetic, *darwēsh*, or the like, who has taken up his stand or abode in some specific place; an abbot, prior (of a monastery, or the like). **takiyĕ-dōrī** तकिय-दारी تکیہ داری । संन्यस्थापि प्रतिष्ठितता f. the condition of such a settled ascetic. **takiyĕ dyunᵘ** तकिय दिनु । सहायाश्रयणम् m.inf. to give (one) a pillow (to recline against); to receive with respect; to lean or rest (upon or against); to depend upon the help or backing of some powerful person.

takʲyĕs bĕhun तॅकियस ब्यहुन् । कुट्याश्रयणम् m.inf. to sit in an ascetic's stand, to adopt the life of a settled ascetic.

ṭikyul^u टिकिलु । कीलकः m. (sg. dat. **ṭikilis** टिकिलिस्), a tethering-peg.

ṭõkyun^u टाँकिनु । दीनारमूल्यः adj. (f. **ṭõkiṅ^ü** टाँकिन्यू), worth, or costing, two pice. Cf. **ṭūk^u**.

tikyāzi तिक्याज़ि adv. because, see p. 502*b*, l. 48.

t^{a}l 1 तल् or **tul 1** (for **2**, see **t^{a}l 2**; for **3**, see s.v.) । तूदफलम् m. a mulberry fruit (*Morus indica*) (cf. **bĕdāna-t°**, p. 87*b*, l. 6; **bŏṭa-t°**, p. 138*b*, l. 34; **chata-t°**, p. 166*a*, l. 18; **tsari-t°**, s.v. **tsür^ü**) (El. *túl*, q.v., s.v., for an account of the mulberry in Kashmīr; L. 73, 79, 348, *tul, morus sp.*; K.Pr. *tul*, 9, 224). Cf. **tūt**.

t^{a}la-ḍöl^i तल-डॉलि । तूदफलाधारपात्री, तूदोपायनपात्रिका f. a kind of basket-tray, or shallow basket, filled with mulberries, or a similar basket by which they are measured and sold; a complimentary present ('dalee') of mulberries carried in such a tray. **-dŏph** -द्वफ् । तूदक्षुपः (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** -द्वपस्), a mulberry-bush. **-g^{a}s** -ग्स् । तूदादनोत्थविष्ठा m. fæces (said to resemble mulberries) caused by eating mulberries. **-hüṭ^ü** -हंटू । तूददारुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), mulberry-wood in general; a piece of mulberry timber. **-khor^u** -खरु । तूदफलकुक्षिंभरिः m. (f. **-khür^ü** -खर्यू), 'a mulberry scald-head', i.e. a gluttonous eater of mulberries. **-khāv** -खाव् । तूदलोभी m. a mulberry-eater, one who is fond of eating mulberries. **-kul^u** -कुलु । तूदवृक्षः m. a mulberry-tree (cf. **bĕdāna-t^{a}la-k°**, p. 87*b*, l. 6) (El. *talakul*, q.v. for the different varieties of the tree in Kashmīr; K.Pr. 116). **-lünḍ^ü** -लंडू । तूदवृक्षशाखा f. the branch of a mulberry-tree. **-lang** -लंग् । तूदवृक्षस्कन्धः m. the trunk or main branch of a mulberry-tree. **-mūl** -मूल् । तूदमूलम् m. the root of a mulberry-tree. **-mŏnḍ^u** -म्वंडु । तूदस्थाणुः a post, or pillar, of mulberry-wood. **-mūr^ü** -मूरू । तूदशाखा f. a twig of a mulberry-tree (used as fuel in sacrificial fires and the like). **-pan** -पन् । तूदपर्णम् m. a mulberry leaf. **-pop^u** -पपु । तूदफलम् m. a ripe mulberry. **-süt^ü** -संतू । तूदफलसक्तुः f. meal of dried and ground mulberries. **-ts^{a}n^ĕ** -च़्न । तूदकाष्ठोद्भवशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal made of mulberry-wood. **-vüṅ^ü** -वंन्यू । तूदवृक्षषण्डः f. a mulberry grove (planted in regular lines). **-zain** -ज़ैन् । तूदफलाधारपात्रिका f. a kind of basket for holding mulberries; such a basket full of mulberries. **-zyun^u** -ज़िनु । तूदेन्धनम् m. mulberry fire-wood, mulberry-wood fuel.

t^{a}l 2 तल् or **tul 2** तुल् (for **3**, see s.v.) । तूलिका, दोषः f. a needle, a stylus (esp. such as is used for applying collyrium to the eyes or for similar uses), a painter's brush (cf. **sŏrma-t^{a}l**, p. 935*b*, l. 12) (El. *tul*, collyrium); a fault, delinquency, culpability (causing loss to another); cf. **t^{a}j^i** and **tul^u**. **—khārüṅ^ü** —खारंन्यू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to impute, or bring a charge of such a fault (esp. when committed by someone other than the person charged). **—khasüṅ^ü** —खसंन्यू । दोषारोहः f.inf. such a fault to be imputed.

t^{a}la-(or tula-)katur^u तल-(तुल-)कतुरु । आश्यानजलम् m. sheet-ice, a piece of sheet-ice (El. *talakatur, tulakatar, túlakutur*; L. 461, *tulr katr*; Śiv. 337 (*tula°*). With **t^{a}la**, in this connexion, cf. **tūr** and **tūl 4**.

tal 1 तल् । अधोभागः m. the bottom, lowest part (of anything or place) (cf. **bāl-tal**, p. 104*a*, l. 1); the place underneath, the underneath part (**bhū-tal**, the whole earth (as opposed to the sky), the surface of the earth (L.V. 22, 42); (as adv.) below, down (H. ix, 6; K.Pr. 187); (as postpos., governing dat., or occasionally the acc. in the form of the nom.) below, to below, down, beneath, under (cf. (with dat.) **babi-t°**, p. 77*a*, ll. 41, 43; **bayĕs-t°**, p. 148*b*, ll. 39, 42; **carbas-t°**, p. 175*a*, l. 27; **minüts^ü-t°**, p. 582*b*, l. 23; **nazari-t°**, p. 676*b*, ll. 11 ff.; **pajĕ-t°**, p. 724*a*, ll. 20 ff.; **paran-t°**, p. 750*b*, l. 13; (with acc.) **both^u-t°**, p. 140*a*, l. 44; **nakha-t°**, p. 628*b*, l. 18; **nam-t°**, p. 635*a*, ll. 49 ff.) (Gr.Gr. 152, 155, 159; Gr.M.; W. 97; Śiv. 178, 500, 575, 818, 910, 1078, 1176, 1179, 1562, 1752 *talay*, 1754, 1813; Rām. 141, 193, 197, 353, 410, 475, 506, 508, 585, 601, 697–8, 978, 988, 1007, 1017, 1088, 1329, 1355, 1414, 1418, 1529, 1552; K. 94, 158, 310, 346, 988, 1026; H. ii, 3; v, 4; viii, 6, 7, 13; x, 7, 8; YZ. 165; K.Pr. 150, 156, 206). **—anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring down (El.). **—dŏb^{a}ri** —द्वबरि । अतिगूढम् adv. buried below, buried down, very secretly, in a hidden place (of burying treasure or the like); cf. **tal^i-dŏb^{a}ri**, bel. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go down, descend (Rām. 87, 116, 300, 562, 738, 1224); to go to the foot of, to go close to the bottom (of something) (Rām. 500, 940). **—hyon^u** —ह्योनु m.inf. to take below (oneself), to put beneath one's feet; (of an elephant) to crush beneath the feet (K.Pr. 150).

tal-kun तल-कुन् । अधस्तात् adv. to below, towards beneath (u.w.vbs. of depositing or the like (Rām. 1199). **-kun gatshun** -कुन् गछुन् । अधो भवनम् m.inf. to go to below, to become underneath, (of something or some person usually exalted) to become lower than the low, to go to the bottom. **-kun karun** -कुन् करुन् । पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to put to the bottom, to defeat (in a dispute, by abuse, or the like), bring low. **-kun thawun** -कुन् थवुन् or **-kun thāwun** -कुन् थावुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to put below, i.e. to conceal something, to hide carefully. **-kun tshunun** -कुन् छुनुन् ।

परदोषादेर्विस्मरणम् m.inf. to throw below; to forget an injury done by another, to forgive and forget, think no more of (a wrong done), to let bygones be bygones.

tal karun तल् करुन् m.inf. to bring down to the bottom, to defeat (cf. **talphas tal karun,** s.v. **tal^aph**) (Rām. 1409); to put (something) under (something) (Rām. 1417). —**küñ^ü pĕṭh küñ^ü karüñ^ü** —कंञू प्यठ् कंञू करंञू। अत्याक्रोशनम् f.inf. 'to put a stone below and to put a stone above'; hence, to call down curses on, to curse, to utter maledictions on. **-pod^u** -पंदु। पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot (El. *tálpód*); cf. **tala-pod^u,** bel. **-pád^i-mal** -पंदि-मल्। अतिनिकृष्ट(हेय)पदार्थः m. 'the dirt on the sole of the foot', anything utterly vile and worthless; cf. **tala-pád^i-mal,** bel. —**pĕṭh** —प्यठ्। अध ऊर्ध्वम् subst. m. and adv. the below and the above, the entirety; that which (moves) up and down (Śiv. 1352); (adv.) up and down; one above and the other below; secretly and thoroughly. —**pātāl** —पाताल्। अत्यधस्तनभुवनम् the lowest hell, the hell at the bottom of the lowest hell (see **pātāl**) (Śiv. 985). —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold down, keep down (K. 236, 1026). **-sör^ü** -सांरू। गूढमपहरणम् f. secretly purloining and gradually carrying away (from another's store); cf. **táli-sör^ü,** bel. —**tal thawun** —तल् थवुन्। अवशेषणेन रचणम् m.inf. gradually to save up (for the time of need). **-zadal** -ज़दल्। व्यभिचारिणी f. a libidinous unchaste woman.

tala तल। अधस्तात् भागे adv. and postpos. governing abl. from below, from under (cf. **canga-t^o,** p. 173*a*, l. 16; **drĕshṭi-t^o,** p. 249*a*, l. 11; **mūla-t^o,** p. 567*a*, l. 47; **pajĕ-t^o,** p. 724*a*, l. 14) (Śiv. 27, 1343, 1445, 1597, 1621, 1623, 1828; Rām. 21, 621, 1075, 1257, 1672; K. 153, 207, 233, 566; H. vii, 7; K.Pr. 231); below, beneath (K. 151); from near, from close proximity (Śiv. 1750); secretly, privately; (adv.) below, beneath (K.Pr. 210). **-kanyuk^u** -कन्युकु। अधोभागोद्भवः, अधस्तनः adj. (f. **-kanic^ü** -कनिचू), of, or belonging to, below, produced or born in below, coming from below; situated below, lower. **-pod^u** -पंदु। पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot; cf. **tal-pod^u,** ab. **-pád^i-mal** -पंदि-मल्। पादतलमलम् m. the dirt on the sole of the foot, anything utterly vile and worthless; cf. *tal-pád^i-mal,* ab. **-pĕṭhan** -प्यठन्। अधस्तादूर्ध्वान्तम् adv. from the bottom to above, from bottom to top. **-pĕṭha wŏthun** -प्यठ व्वथुन्। अतिचञ्चलीभवनम् m.inf. 'to rise from below', (in an attack of rage or the like) to lose control of oneself. **-shut^u** -शुतु or **-shutun** -शुतन्। तलादा(मूलादा)रभ्य adv. beginning from the bottom, from the root, from the beginning (u.w.vbs. of inspecting or the like). —**tala** —तल। अधो ऽधस्तात् adv. (with vbs. of raising or the like) from below and from below, in order from along the bottom; down to the very bottom (K.Pr. 210). —**tala pala bāh shĕth** —तल पल बाह् श्यथ्। अतिगाम्भीर्यचपलः m. one who secretly acts without self-control. **-trŏsh^u** -त्रंशु। गूढकाठिन्यप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **-trŏsh^ü** -त्रंशू), possessing secretly a hard or fierce nature, fierce at bottom.

táli तंलि। अधस्तात् adv. and postpos. (usually governing the agent case) from beneath, from below (cf. **ách^i-t^o yun^u,** p. 8*b*, ll. 31 ff.; **dījĕ-t^o,** p. 202*a*, ll. 48 ff.; **khur^i-t^o,** p. 410*b*, l. 26; **nakha-t^o,** p. 628*b*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1807; K.Pr. 111, 162); to below, to beneath (cf. **khur^i-t^o,** p. 410*b*, l. 26; **kán^i-t^o,** p. 448*b*, ll. 32ff.; **káṭsh^i-t^o,** p. 493*a*, l. 1; **táng^i t^o yun^u**) (YZ. 32); below (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Śiv. 870; H. iii, 3; xii, 14). **táli báli ṭsháli** तंलि बंलि छंलि। याथातथ्येन (सर्वोपायेन) adv. in some way or other, by one means or another (by ingenuity, by force, or dishonestly, but necessarily somehow) (cf. our 'beg, borrow, or steal', which has much the same force). **-dŏb^ari** -द्वंबरि। अधो गूढम्, अदृष्टीकरणम् adv. buried below, buried down, very secretly, in a hidden place (below ground); cf. **tal-dŏb^ari,** ab. —**gaṭshun** —गछुन्। विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to go down; hence, to become destroyed, ruined. —**kin^i** —किनि adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 1410, K. 154); below (Gr.M., governing dat.) (Rām. 1147). **-sör^ü** -सांरू। गूढमपहरणम् f. secretly purloining and gradually carrying away (from another's store); cf. **tal-sör^ü,** ab. —**táli** —तंलि। अधोधस्तात् adv. below the below, at the extreme lowest place, right at the bottom (Śiv. 474). **-ṭāri wuchun** -टारि वुछुन्। कटाचप्रेचणम् m.inf. to look with the eyelids down, to look under the eyelids, glance, spy (esp. censoriously). Cf. **ṭāli ṭōr^i wuchun,** p. 1000*a*, l. 11.

tali-tal तलि-तल्। अत्यधः adj. c.g. very much below, right at the bottom.

talī तली, postpos. below, i.q. **tal,** ab. (YZ. 124, K.Pr. 234). **tal talī** adv. down to the very bottom (K.Pr. 209).

taluk^u तलुकु। तलोद्भवः, अधस्तनः gen. adj. (f. **talüc^ü 1** तलंचू, for **2,** see s.v.) of, belonging to, or produced below (cf. **dara-t^o 1,** p. 234*b*, l. 26; and **2,** p. 236*a*, l. 21; **nakha-t^o,** p. 628*b*, l. 31); **thana-t^o,** p. 978*a*, l. 3) (K.Pr. 183 *talikis* for *talakis*). —**pĕṭh** —प्यठ्। अधरोत्तरम् adv. upside down. —**pĕṭh gaṭshun** —प्यठ् गछुन्। अधरोत्तरभावेन विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be turned upside down (and so

to be destroyed) (e.g. by an earthquake). **—pěth karun —प्यठ् करुन्** । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to turn upside down (and so destroy).

talay तलय् adv. (emph. form of **tala**, ab.) even under, right under (K.Pr. 54 *talai*).

tal 2 तल् m. **tala-buz तल-बुज़्** । स्नेहे भर्जनम् m. roasting in grease, frying. Cf. **talun.**

tāl 1 ताल् । तालः (गीतकालक्रियामानम्) m. (but sometimes f. as in **t° mārünü** bel.) snapping the fingers (in beating time in music, measuring rhythm, or the like); (Śiv. 1731); clapping the hands (in time to music); a cymbal (El.). **—mārünü —मारंनू** । तालाहननम् f.inf. to snap the fingers or clap the hands (as ab.) (Śiv. 276, 374, 1323, 1456, 1689); to beat a cymbal (El.).

tāla-horu ताल-हुंरु । घण्टिकावाद्यम् m. a pair of small cymbal-like musical instruments.

tāl 2 ताल् m. the palmyra tree or fan palm, *Borassus flabelliformis.*

tāla-kulu ताल-कुलु । तालद्रुमः m. the palmyra palm tree. **-phal -फल्** । तालफलम् m. its fruit (with its gelatinous pulp).

tāl 3 ताल् । तालुः, ब्रह्मरन्ध्राधस्तनाङ्गम्, शिरोभागः f. (but sometimes m., see bel.) the palate, esp. the hard palate (but also including the uvula) (El. *tál*, m.); the upper part or capital of a column, pillar, or the like; the part of the skull below the Brahmarandhra (p. 121*a*, l. 8) (? the parts of the cranium in the neighbourhood of the coronal and sagittal commissures), the crown of the head (cf. **ṭěki-tāl,** s.v. **ṭyoku**) (El. m.; Rām. 728; K.Pr. 10, 70, 210). This word is m. in Hindī. Cf. **tālyunu.** **—dazünü —दज़ंनू** । मानसी व्यथा f.inf. 'the cranium to burn', mental disquietude (caused by opposition to one's wishes). **—pyonu —प्यंनु** । तालुरोगविशेषः m.inf. the palate (or uvula) to fall, a certain disease of the palate or uvula (esp. of a child) commonly following diarrhœa, to occur. **—yunu —यिनु** । तालुरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. a disease of the palate to come (in which the palate is covered by small boils). **—zāl —ज़ाल्** । व्याजसान्त्वना f. 'a palate net', crafty conciliatory language (to obtain an object). **—zāl wahārun —ज़ाल् वहारुन्** or **—zāl wahārünü —ज़ाल् वहारंनू** । व्याजसान्त्वनव्यवहारः m. or f.inf. to employ such conciliatory language (*quasi*, spreading a net). **—zāl wanünü —ज़ाल् वनंनू** । व्याजसान्त्वभाषणम् f.inf. to use such conciliatory language.

tāla-pharhongu ताल-फंहंगु । तालुस्फोटरोगः m. an ulcer or gathering on the palate. **-raz -रज़्** । भूषणरज्जुविशेषः f. a kind of jewelled chain or string, used as a support for a heavy earring, so as to take the weight off the ear (cf. **pushěti-t°-r°**, p. 783*a*, l. 25). **-ṭsoku -चंकु** । शिरस्त्रोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. a circular ornament worn on the top of a woman's headdress (made of silver, silken thread, or the like). **-zodu gaṭshun -ज़ड्डु गछुन्** । तालुरोगविशेषः m.inf. a certain disease (involving a cleaving or hole in the palate) to occur. **-zövijyār -ज़ांविज्यार्** or **-zöyijyār -ज़ांयिज्यार्** । मृदुभाषित्वम् m. (of voice or language) delicateness; softness, gentleness, sweetness, tenderness (esp. when referred to as a habit). **-zövyulu -ज़ांविलु** or **-zöyyulu -ज़ांयिलु** । मञ्जुभाषी adj. (f. **-zövijü -ज़ांविजू** or **-zöyijü -ज़ांयिजू**), having a delicate palate; hence, soft-tongued, one whose language or words are soft, sweet, gentle, tender, or the like. **-zöyili -ज़ांयिली** । मञ्जुभाषिता f. the habit of using gentle language, as ab.

tāli-guli ladith wadun तालि-गुलि लदिथ् वदुन् । पश्चात्तापः m.inf. (when a work or business has turned out badly) to lament over having ever undertaken it. **-gand -गंड्** । शिरोबन्धनम् m. tying (a load, bundle, or the like) on the top of the head. **-kini wasun -किनि वसुन्** । आशयाभिज्ञानयत्नः m.inf. (by entering into conversation) to endeavour to worm out a person's private intentions. **—tāli wasun —तालि वसुन्** । अतिवृष्टिसेकः m.inf. rain to drip or stream down through a roof or ceiling. **-ṭsěl -च्यल्** । उद्योगान्तरायः m. an impediment at the time of making an effort. **-ṭsěl dyunu -च्यल् दिनु** । प्रोत्साहितस्य विहननम् m.inf. to obstruct a naturally energetic person, to curb or restrain another's impetuosity. **-ṭsěl lagun -च्यल् लगुन्** । विबाधितीभवनम् m.inf. to be obstructed when making an effort, to have one's effort curbed. **-ṭsündü -चुंडू** । विबाधनम् f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsanjě -चंज्य**), stopping a person's efforts. **—wasun —वसुन्** । अन्तराशयज्ञानयत्नः m.inf., i.q. **tāli-kini wasun,** ab.

ṭāl टाल् । उपेक्षा m. deferring, neglecting, evading (some task). Cf. the next.

ṭāla टाल । उपेक्षा f. deferring, neglecting, evading (some imposed task) (Gr.Gr. 128); cf. the preceding. **—dinü —दिनू** । उपेक्षयाङ्गकम्पनम् f.inf. to signify refusal to do some imposed task (by shaking the head, shrugging the shoulders, or the like).

talai, see **talay,** col. *a*, l. 4.

tálai, see **tālay.**

taláo, see **talāv.**

talau तलौ interj. O!, Ho! (addressed to a male) (H. v, 5; x, 1).

tālē ताले (= طالع) । भाग्यम् m. destiny, fate; prosperity, good fortune, happiness, welfare (Śiv. 1651). I.q. **tālay,** q.v.

tálie (K.Pr. 114), see **tālay.**

ṭēl त्यल् । गर्वः f. pride, haughtiness, putting on fine airs (even when one is not entitled to do so).

tēl तेल् । तिलबीजानि m. the sesamum-seed, *Sesamum indicum*, sesame, oil-seed (El. *tēl*, *til*; L. 330, *til*; L.V. 45 (used as an offering to a god); K.Pr. 188, 213). **-dāji** -द्दंजि or **-dūjᵘ** -दूंजू । तिलचेत्रम् f. a sesame-field. **-khūjᵘ** -खंजू । पिण्याकः f. oil-cake. **-lodᵘ** -लंडु । तिलमोदकः m. a sweetmeat made of parched sesame-seeds in sugar. **-tīl** -तील् । तिलतैलम् m. sesame-oil. **-vūñᵘ** -वंञू । तिलचेत्रम् f. a large sesame-field; N. of a village in Kashmīr, in Anantanāg Pargana. **-worᵘ** -वंरु । पूपविशेषः m. a kind of thick round cake, of wheat, mixed with sesame.

tēlⁱ 1 त्यलि, see **tyolᵘ.**

tēlⁱ 2 त्यलि । तदैव adv. at that very time (Gr.Gr. 156; El.; Rām. 114, 1186, 1309, 1411).

tĕli त्यलि । तदा adv. then, at that time (El. *tili*, *tilih*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. 94; L.V. 49, 82; Śiv. 159; Rām. 45, 99, 204, 356, 417, 471, 474, 619, 658, 719, 947, 957, 1234–6, 1321, 1386, 1719; K. 6, 20, 181, 520, 700; H. ii, 3; v, 5, 6; xii, 3); at that (former) time, in those days (Rām. 1628); **tĕli-ti,** conj. nevertheless (El. *tilih tih*). Frequently used to introduce the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in **tsᵃh hĕkakh-a . . . tĕli,** canst thou (do so-and-so) . . . then (Gr.M.).

tĕliy त्यलिय adv. even then, at that very time, just then (Rām. 1111).

tĕlyukᵘ त्यल्युकु । तात्कालिकः adj. (f. **tĕlicᵘ** त्यलिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced at that time (esp. of past time) (Rām. 1404; K. 197, 915; K.Pr. 214).

tīl 1 तील् । तैलम् m. oil (expressed from sesame, mustard-seed, walnut kernels, etc.) (cf. **ala-t°**, p. 22*b*, l. 35; **āḷⁱshi-t°**, p. 25*b*, l. 13; **ācĕ-t°**, p. 53*b*, l. 16; **baṭhⁱ-t°**, p. 140*b*, l. 37; **dūnⁱ-t°**, p. 224*a*, l. 21; **gōjĕ-t°**, p. 281*b*, l. 6; **khām t°**, p. 400*a*, l. 29; **kāji-t°**, p. 430*a*, l. 28; **kwōjⁱ-t°**, p. 495*b*, l. 37; **manaṇĕ-t°**, p. 580*b*, ll. 26, 29; **sandija-t°**, p. 919*a*, l. 31; **tēl-t°**, l. 10 ab.) (El. *til*, *ṭil*, cf. *tēl*; Gr.M.; L. 330, *til*, sesame, see **tēl**; Rām. 717; K. 973; K.Pr. 11, 50, 55, 66, 109, 159, 189, 190, 204, 213, 262).

—anun —अनुन् । अन्वेषणक्लेशनम् m.inf. 'to bring oil' (*quasi*, to squeeze oil out of a person); hence, to exhaust a person by causing him to search for something hidden or destroyed (when he has no idea as to its whereabouts); cf. **—yunᵘ**, bel. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दीपदानश्राद्धविधानम् m.inf. to give oil; hence, (in the obsequial rites for a deceased father or other relation) suspending a lamp for the benefit of his spirit; cf. **tīla-aiṭham** and **tīla-shrād,** bel. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । अन्वेषणखेदापत्तिः, नेत्रभ्रमिः m.inf. to be exhausted in searching for something hidden or destroyed (when one has no idea of its whereabouts). Cf. **—anun,** ab.; the eyes to be dazzled or dazed (by sudden bright light), or to be made to swim (by prolonged reading small writing, etc.).

tīla-aiṭham तील-ऐठम् । तैलाष्टमी f. (sg. dat. **-aiṭhümᵘ** -ऐठंमू), the eighth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. Phālguna = February–March), on which obsequial lamps are hung up for the benefit of deceased relatives; cf. **tīl dyunᵘ,** ab. and **tīla-shrād,** bel. **-basta** -बस्त । तैलचर्मपात्रम् f. a kind of large leather bag for holding oil. **-chakh** -छख । तैलसेकः f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** -छकि), sprinkling with oil, pouring oil in a stream of fine drops. **-chikh** -छिख् । तैलसेकः f. (sg. dat. **-chiki** -छिकि), sprinkling oil, splashing a very little oil (esp. to some distance). **-char** -छर् । तप्ततैलबिन्दुसेकः, रोगविशेषः f. an explosion of drops of boiling oil (caused by drops of water coming into contact with it); a certain disease, accompanied by long dark marks on the back of the hands. **-dāg** -दाग् । तैलचिह्नम् m. an oil-mark, a stain caused by oil. **-dāra** -दार । तैलधारा (अल्पमात्रतैलम्) f. a fine stream of oil; met. a very small quantity of oil. **-gŏgul** -ग्वगुल् । सर्षपबीजभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-gŏgalas** -ग्वगलस्), a certain oil-seed, rape (*Brassica campestris*) (L. 330, 440, *tilgoglu*). **-gurun** -गुरुन् । मत्स्यपोतविशेषः m. a kind of small fish, which itself exudes oil when being fried. **-khājⁱ** -खंजि or **-khūjᵘ** -खंजू or **-khal** -खल् । तैलकल्कः f. oilcake. **-kanᵘrᵘ** -कन्रु । कर्तनयन्त्राङ्गम् f. a certain part (an upright pin on the left side) of a spinning-wheel, on which the little wheel rests. **-kŏpᵘ** -क्वपु । कुतूः m. a kind of leather bag for holding oil. **-krondᵘ** -क्रोंडु । तैलोत्थापनपात्रिका m. a kind of ladle for taking out oil from a vessel. **-krāy** -क्राय् । तैलपूर्णकटाहः f. a cauldron (usually of iron) filled with hot oil. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । तैलकटुता m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), acridity of oil (caused by contact with something tainted). **-kōtsᵘ** -कोत्सू । सूत्रयन्त्राङ्गभेदः f., i.q. **-kanᵘrᵘ,** ab. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यमु । क्रिमिविशेषः m. a certain insect (? a glow-worm). **-nōrᵘ** -नोरू । तैलमानकुम्भिका f. a vessel for measuring oil. **-noṭᵘ** -नटु । तैलकुम्भः m. an oil-jar; a jar full of oil. **-phal** -फल् । तैलप्रभवबीजसङ्घः m.pl. oil-seeds. **-phyorᵘ** -फ्यरु । तैलबिन्दुः m. a drop of oil. **-phyūrᵘ** -फ्यूरु । तैलबिन्दुः m., id. **-pōjⁱ** -पांजि or **-pōjᵘ** -पांजू । द्रोणमानतैलम् f. a certain measure (six seers, or twelve pounds) of oil. **-palim** -पलिम् or **-palimᵘ**

-पत्तिसू । तैलमलम् f. oil sediment. **-pyotᵘ** -प्यंतु ।
पित्ताशयः m. the gall-bladder; bile (El. *tilapyut*).
-rājy -राज्य । तैलभिक्षुः m. a certain kind of mendicant
(of the *Aghōra* sect) who begs oil from householders
on Saturdays, his clothes being at the time soaked in
oil. **-shrād** -श्राद् । दीपबलिदानश्राद्धम् m. the
obsequial ceremony on which lamps are suspended for
the benefit of a deceased relative. See **tīl dyunᵘ** and
tīla-aiṭham, ab. **-thŏkh** -थुख् । अत्यल्पतैलम् f. (sg.
dat. **-thŏki** -थुकि), a very small amount of frothy oil
(like a spurt of saliva). **-tahörᵘ** -तहोरु । तैलसंसृष्ट-
हरिद्रान्नम् yellow boiled rice mixed with oil, offered
to spirits on Tuesdays and Saturdays. **-ṭĕkh** -ट्यख् ।
अत्यल्पतैलम् f. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕki** -ट्यकि), a mere drop or
trace of oil, a very small amount of oil. **-ṭōṭhᵘ**
-टॉटू । तैलधारा f. (sg. dat. **-ṭāchĕ** -टॉच्य), a thin
stream of oil. **-ćŏcĕ** -च्वच्य । दीपश्राद्धनिमित्तकापूपाः
f.pl. (of **ćŏṭᵘ** च्वटू), cakes cooked in oil offered at the
tīla-shrād (q.v. ab.). **-ćodᵘ** -च्वडु । तैलकुम्भविशेषः
m. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding oil (used in oil-
shops for containing the oil sold in retail).
-wā̃-dād -वाँ-दाँद् । तैलिकोक्षा m. an oil-press bullock.
-wā̃-kanz -वाँ-कंज़् । तैलिकोलूखलम् m. an oil-press.
-wônᵘ -वोनु or **tilawônᵘ** तिलवोनु । तैलिकः m. an
oilman, an oil-seller (El. *telawoin, tilawóin*) (H. xi, 20,
tila°; K.Pr. *tila°*, 229, 244). **-wāñĕñ** -वाञन् ।
तैलिकस्त्री, ओषधिविशेषः f. an oilman's wife; a certain
Himalayan mountain plant (believed to shine at night
and to turn copper into gold). **-wörᵘ** -वांरु ।
तैलपात्रिका f. a small vessel for serving oil. **-wā̃-**
ćakh -वाँ-च्रख् । तैलिकयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-wā̃-ćakas**
-वाँ-च्रकस्), the revolving bar of an oil-mill attached
to the bullock's neck.

tīlukᵘ तीलुकु । तैलसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. **tīlücᵘ** तीलंचू),
of, or belonging to, or produced in oil.

til 2, in **tīl-pathᵃr** (? spelling) m. the maple (*Acer*)
(El. *tilpatar*). Cf. **kīl-pathᵃr.**

tila तिल in **tila-bilav** तिल-बिलव् । अध्रुवरूपणम् m.
apparent stability accompanied by real instability,
outward strength and hollowness within.

tilā तिला [illegible] m. (sg. gen. **tilāwukᵘ** तिलावुकु), gold.
tilāwukᵘ तिलावुकु gen. adj. (f. **tilāvücᵘ**
तिलावंचू), made of gold (Rām. 370).

tŏl त्वल् a jingle in **mŏl-tŏl,** p. 566*a*, l. 19, q.v.

tōl 1 तोल् । कूपाज्जलोद्धरणयन्त्रम् m. weighing, i.q. **tul 3,**
q.v. (cf. **atha-t°**, p. 63*a*, l. 37; **mēna-t°**, p. 573*b*,
l. 11; **māvi roṭᵘ-t°**, p. 611*a*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 124);
weight (El., Gr.Gr. 23, W. 114); a machine for
drawing water from a well or stream, the irrigation-
lever of India, consisting of a lever supported on one
or two long posts, having a bucket suspended at one
end, and a weight of stone or earth at the other (El.).
-trangᵘrᵘ -त्रंग्रु । शिक्यरूपा तुला f. a kind of
hanging shelf (like the pan of a balance hung on
strings) on which dishes, etc., are stored one above the
other.

tōla-bār तोल-बार् । तुलादानम् m. a weight by
weighment, esp. the gift (for pious purposes) of grain
or similar articles, equivalent in amount to the weight
of a man. This is a religious ceremony, in which the
grain is weighed against the giver, in order to avoid
the consequences of some evil omen or unlucky
astrological conjuncture. **-brôrᵘ** -ब्रोरु । कूपयन्त्रा-
धारकीलः m. the cross-bar on which an irrigation-
lever swings as on a fulcrum. **-kijᵘ** -किजू ।
कूपयन्त्रकीलकम् f. the bar which joins the two upright
posts of an irrigation-lever. **-kānüjᵘ** -कानंजू ।
जलोद्धरणयन्त्रोर्ध्वदण्डः f. (of the next), the swinging
cross-bar of an irrigation-lever, if it is not a heavy
beam. **-kānul** -कानुल् । कूपयन्त्रोर्ध्वदण्डः m. the same
swinging beam, if it is of heavier make. **-mēn** -मेन् ।
मानोन्मानम f. (sg. dat. **-mīnᵘ** -मीनु), measurement
by scales (i.e. by weight) (cf. **mēna-tōl,** p. 573*b*,
l. 11). **-raz** -रज़् । कूपयन्त्ररज्जुः f. the rope attached
by one end to the free end of the swinging beam of
an irrigation-lever, and to the other end of which the
bucket is fastened. **-ćad** -च्रड् । कूपयन्त्रस्तम्भः m. the
fixed upright post of an irrigation-lever. **-wān**
-वान् । कूपस्थानम् m. the site of a well irrigation-lever.
-wôrᵘ -वोरु । कूपाज्जलोद्धरणपात्रम् m. the earthenware
bucket of an irrigation-lever, a well-bucket (Gr.M.,
Śiv. 1027).

tōlas khārun तोलस खारुन् । व्याकुलीकरणम् m.inf.
to elevate (a person) on to an irrigation-lever (and
leave him there); met. after having agreed to give
the necessary help to a person engaged on some
impossible task, and so inducing him to undertake it,
to drive him to distraction by recognizing the
impossibility and, at the critical moment, withdrawing
the promised help; loudly to reproach and blame
(a person). **—ladun** —लदुन । सनिन्द्भर्त्सनम् m.inf.
to blame with harsh abuse.

tōl 2 तोल् f. the sign Libra of the Zodiac (Śiv. 481,
K. 132).

ṭōla टोल । संततिः m. any clan of high-caste Hindūs.

ṭŏlᵘ ट्वलु or **tolᵘ 1** तलु । आस्तरणाधस्तनपटः m. a mattress,
the wadded quilt on which a sleeper lies.

ṭŏlᵘ ट्वलु m. in **ṭŏlⁱ** ट्वलि । नेत्रकुहरे m.pl. the sockets of the
eyes (cf. **ćūra-t°**, s.v. **ćūr 1**) (K.Pr. 159); cf. **ṭŏjĕ,**
of which this is the masc. form. **-vyoṭhᵘ** -व्यंठु ।

प्रस्फुटनेत्रकुहरः adj. (f. **-vĕṭhᵘ -व्यंठू**), a man with prominent eye-sockets.

tolᵘ 2 तॖलॖ (for 3, see **talun**) । प्रावारादिवेष्टनवस्त्रम् m. the inner lining (containing cotton padding) of a warm mantle, quilt, or the like (cf. **gaba-t°**, p. 274*b*, l. 14; **guni-t°**, p. 288*b*, l. 36; **lēphi-t°**, p. 528*b*, l. 28). Cf. also **tŏlᵘ** or **tolᵘ 1, tul 3,** and **talöyⁱ.**

ṭolᵘ टॖलॖ (cf. टलुन्) in **ṭālⁱ ṭörⁱ wuchun** टॖलि टॉरि वुछुन् । गूढं तिर्यगीचणम् m.inf. (when engaged on some work) secretly to glance obliquely under the eyelids at some other person's work. Cf. **tālⁱ-tāri wuchun,** p. 996, l. 34.

tölī ai तांली ऐ । ऐकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the letter **ai** ऐ. Cf. **tālav ē,** s.v. **tālav.**

tul 3 तुल् (for 1 and 2, see **tᵊl** 1 and 2) । तौल्यम् m. weight, measure (El. *túl*; L.V. 23); weighing, measurement (cf. **atha-t°**, p. 63*a*, l. 39). Cf. **tōl 1.** **—karun** —करुन् । हस्तोन्मानम् m.inf. to weigh (something) in the hand, feel the weight of (cf. **atha-tōl,** p. 63*a*, l. 37).

tul 4 तुल् or (q.v.) **tulᵘ 2** तुलु (cf. **tulun**), raising, used in the following:— **tula-tāl** तुल-ताल् । स्थापनोत्थापना f. lifting up and putting down (e.g. to find the right place for an object); met. (of a speech, literary work, or the like) arranging one's arguments in good order, and after discussion of all the pros and cons; cf. **tālun** and **tulun. tula-tāl āsünᵘ** तुल-ताल् आसंनू । ईषत्प्राणारोहावरोहः f.inf. rising and falling to occur, (of one at the point of death) very slight expiration and inspiration to exist. **tula-tāl thavünᵘ** तुल-ताल् थवंनू । समाहितता f.inf. to complete a work or carry out a profession carefully, skilfully, and thoroughly (understanding it from top to bottom, and taking all necessary precautions). **tula-tul** तुल-तुल् । असकृदुत्थापना f. lifting up again and again. **tula-trāv** तुल-त्राव् । उत्थापनस्थापना f. taking up, and putting, and leaving there (e.g. in arranging things); (in a speech, literary work, or the like) settling all the pros and cons, discussing thoroughly and decisively.

tul 5 (*L. 460*), see **ṭhūl.**

tūl 1 तूल् *m., i.q.* **tᵊl 1,** *a mulberry, q.v., in* **shĕh-t°**, *p. 873a, l. 45.*

tūl 2 तूल् *m. length, longness, prolixity* (*Śiv. 747, Rām. 768*). *—dyunᵘ* —दिनु । विस्तारापादनम् *m.inf. (in a legal or other argument) to display prolixity, to argue at length (Rām. 1638).*

tūl 3 तूल *m. cotton-wool in* **tūla-paryŏkh** तूल-पर्यॉख् *a bed (the pillows of which are stuffed) with cotton-wool, a luxurious bed (L.V. 73). Cf.* **tolᵘ 2.**

tūl 4 तूल् adj. cold (El.). Cf. **tᵊla-katurᵘ**, p. 995*b*, l. 7, and **tūr.**

tula तुल adj. e.g. weighing (so much), used —° (cf. **pōshĕ-t°**, p. 779*a*, l. 37), so **rudra-tula,** worth its weight in coral (Śiv. 1871). **tula-tula** तुल-तुल । समतोलः adj. e.g. of equal weight, of weight equal to the weight of something else.

tulā तुला in **tulā-kūṭᵘ** तुला-कूटु m. the beam or standard of a large weighing balance; hence, such a balance (L.V. 23).

tulᵘ 1 तुलु । तूलिका, अत्यमात्रसमूहः m. a single blade of grass or similar long thin vegetable straw (cf. **sŏtsünᵘ-t°**, p. 952*a*, l. 24) (K.Pr. 125); a thin rod (cf. **hama-t°**, p. 333*a*, l. 24; **sīri-t°**, p. 930*a*, l. 43); a very small quantity (of vegetables, wood, or the like) (cf. **darbi-t°**, p. 240*a*, l. 42; **draman-t°**, p. 245*b*, l. 36; **gāsa-t°**, p. 308*a*, l. 1; **guyĕn-t°**, p. 317*b*, l. 48; **hāka-t°**, p. 326*b*, l. 37; **kāṭha-t°**, p. 487*b*, l. 17; **muji-t°**, p. 558*b*, l. 45; **pana-t°**, p. 735*a*, l. 21; **pōshĕ-t°**, p. 779*a*, l. 29; **pĕtsi-t°**, p. 806*b*, l. 44; **sinⁱ-t°**, p. 957*b*, l. 29; **ṭāpⁱ-t°**, s.v. **ṭopᵘ 1**; **tari-t°**, s.v. **türᵘ**; **tsheṭh-t°**, s.v. **tshĕṭh**; **tshĕyĕ-t°**, s.v. **tshĕy**; **zinⁱ-t°**, s.v. **zyunᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 164). Cf. **tᵊl 2** or **tul 2** and **tᵊjⁱ.**

tulⁱ pilanánⁱ तुलि पिलनंनि । अलसशीलता m. pl. inf. 'to hand out straws', i.e. out of indolence to abandon some urgent work, and waste time instead in a useless occupation. **—prānánⁱ** —प्रानंनि । निरर्थकालक्षेपः m. pl. inf. 'blades of grass to become old', to waste time over some unnecessary work (in order to show off one's skill). **—prinánⁱ** —प्रिनंनि । निरर्थकालक्षेपः m. pl. inf. out of indolence to waste time on some useless work. **—tsāránⁱ** —त्सारंनि । पत्रशश्चयनम् m. pl. inf. to gather blade by blade, or leaf by leaf; to work lazily or indolently.

tulᵘ 2 तुलु m., i.q. **tul 4,** raising, elevation, height (cf. **alam-t°**, p. 24*b*, l. 22).

ṭulᵘ टुलु । अल्पपिण्डः m. a small lump (e.g. of salt, sugar, or the like, or a muller for grinding colours, etc.) (cf. **lāran-ṭ°**, p. 531*b*, l. 43; **nūna-ṭ°**, p. 641*a*, l. 18; **ranga-ṭ°**, p. 857*a*, l. 26; **shīna-ṭ°**, p. 885*a*, l. 10 (K.Pr. 147). Cf. **ṭujⁱ.**

tᵘ̈lᵘ तंलू, sometimes used instead of **tᵘ̈jᵘ**, see **tᵊjⁱ** (cf. **ashĕd-t°**, p. 48*b*, l. 12).

talab तलब् طلب । वेतनम् m. inquiry, request, demand; sending for, summons; pay, wages, salary (Gr.M.).

talabgār तलब्गार् طلبگار m. a seeker, a searcher, one who is eagerly desirous (of, gen.) (Śiv. 409).

talabāna तलबान طلبانہ । दण्डभेदः m. a fee paid to a peon for serving a process; the fee payable to

a witness (K.Pr. 4); daily pay to constables, etc.
(paid by those they guard).

talüc[ü] **2** तलंचू (for **1**, see **tal**) or **tölüc**[ü] त्वलंचू । पराजयः
f. defeat (in a game, such as chess, gambling, or the
like) when at the point of victory. —**gatshün**[ü]
—गछुंनू । अधीनेनाप्यध्यचीभवनम् f.inf. defeat to be
suffered, as ab.; to become the servant of a servant (e.g.
when a person in authority is superseded by one of his
subordinates who is put over him). —**karün**[ü] —करुंनू ।
पराजयसंमुखेनापि पराजितीकरणम् f.inf. to defeat a
person (as ab.) when he is at the point of victory.

tulic तुलिच् or **tulic**[ü] तुलचू । पात्रविशेषः f. a deep
earthenware eating dish (used esp. by Muslims). Cf.
tuluk[u].

talaffuz تلفظ m. pronunciation, articulation, utterance
(Gr.M.).

tuluk[u] तुलुकु । भुक्तिपात्रविशेषः m. a wide deep earthen-
ware dish for eating (used chiefly by Muslims) (cf.
phakīr-t°, p. 690*b*, l. 5). Cf. **tulic.**

talkh तल्ख् تلخ adj. c.g. bitter, acrid (cf. **bādām t**°,
p. 86*b*, l. 26); as subst. m. *Colchicum illyricum* (El.).

talkha तल्ख (= تلخی) । छलनेर्ष्या (खेदो वा) m. bitterness;
acrimony, malice, rancour; (in Ksh.) indignation or
annoyance caused by disappointment or non-fulfilment
of hopes. —**dyun**[u] —दिनु । लाभध्वंसनेन खेदनम्
m.inf. to cause disappointment, as ab. —**khyon**[u]
—ख्योनु । लाभादिध्वंसखेदाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer dis-
appointment, as ab. —**thawun** —थवुन् । लाभध्वंसन-
खेदावशेषणम् m.inf. (by another) to keep such
disappointment alive.

talākh तलाख् طلاق m. (not f. as in Hindōstānī)
divorcing (a woman), divorce, repudiation. —**dyun**[u]
—दिनु । स्त्रीनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to divorce, put away
(a wife).

tĕlakh त्यलख् । तिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **tĕlakas** त्यलकस्),
an ornamental mark; a sectarian mark or marks
made with coloured earth, sandal-wood, or unguents,
on the forehead, or between the eyes.

t[a]**la-katur**[u] तल-कतुरु or **tula-katur**[u] तुल-कतुरु, see
p. 995*b*, l. 7.

tilim तिलिम । खण्डः f. (sg. dat. **tilmi** तिल्मि), a narrow
strip (of cloth, a wooden board, or the like) (cf.
burza-t°, p. 131*a*, l. 5; **kapar-t**°, p. 463*b*, l. 38;
pacĕ-t°, p. 791*a*, l. 45; **tsöcĕ-t**°, s.v. **tsöṭ**[ü]) (El.
tilyim; Gr.Gr. 163, compounds with this word are
smaller than those formed with **chal**, q.v., p. 160*b*,
l. 49); cf. **tilyun**[u]. **tilmi tilmi karun** तिल्मि
तिल्मि करुन् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् m.inf. to divide into
small pieces or strips (of land, cloth, a wooden board,
or the like).

tölīm तालीम تعلیم f. teaching, instruction (El. *tālīm*);
copying finely, writing accurately; m. the paper on
which are depicted the characters denoting the
different coloured threads to be used by a shawl-
maker at each step of his work (cf. **gul-i-t**°, p. 283*b*,
l. 29, and **gandan-wôl**[u], p. 290*b*, l. 38) (El. *tálim*;
L. 462, *tálim*).

tulamul[u] तुलमुलु । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a site (in Skt.
Tūlamūlya), in the Delta of the Sind River, about
ten miles north-west of Śrīnagar, and sacred to
Mahārājñī, a form of Durgā (see RT.Tr. II, p. 488)
(El. *Tulamul*; Śiv. 1135, 1175, 1519).

talun तलुन् । स्नेहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tol**[u] **3** तंलु (for **1**,
see **tŏl**[u], for **2**, see s.v.), f. **tüj**[ü] तंजू; 2 p.p. **tajyōv**
तज्योव्), to fry (Gr.Gr. 117). **tol**[u]**-mot**[u] तंलु-मंतु ।
स्नेहे पाचितः perf. part. (f. **tüj**[ü]**-müts**[ü] तंजू-मंचू),
cooked in oil, fried. **talana yun**[u] तलन यिनु ।
स्नेहपाकेन निष्पत्तिः m.inf. pass. to be fried.

ṭalun टलुन् । परिवर्तः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭalyōv** टल्योव्), to
move, stir; (of time or a period of time) to lapse, be
passed, to pass by or away; to be displaced; to
retire, get out of the way. Cf. **ṭol**[u] and **ṭālun.**

tālun तालुन् । उत्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôl**[u] तौलु, f. **töj**[ü]
तांजू; 2 p.p. **tājyōv** ताज्योव्), to lift up, erect (esp.
to move from one place and set up in another); cf.
ṭālun and **tulun. tôl**[u]**-mot**[u] तोलु-मंतु । संचालितः
perf. part. (f. **töj**[ü]**-müts**[ü] तांजू-मंचू), removed and set
up elsewhere, erected.

ṭālun टालुन् । उपेक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭôl**[u] टोलु, f.
ṭöj[ü] टांजू; 2 p.p. **ṭājyōv** टाज्योव्), to pass over, go
beyond, exceed (a fixed time); to put off, defer,
postpone (Gr.Gr. 128); to pass over with indifference;
to move (something) from one place to another,
remove, displace, put out of the way, avert; (of
speech or the like, when addressing one person) to
change the direction of one's speech and address
someone else; cf. **ṭalun** and **tālun. ṭôl**[u]**-mot**[u]
टोलु-मंतु । उपेक्षितः(निवर्तितः) perf. part. (f. **ṭöj**[ü]**-müts**[ü]
टांजू-मंचू) (of a period of time) passed over, exceeded;
deferred, postponed; passed over with indifference;
(of some thing) moved from one place to another, put
aside, moved out of the way; (of speech or the like)
addressed to a new person, having its direction
changed.

tēlun 1 तेलुन् conj. 1, to cause to expand, to make
manifest, display (Śiv. 1429 (pres. part. *tēlan*), 1844).

tēlun 2 तेलुन् । स्नेहप्रस्फुटीभवनम्, विस्फोटादितोदना conj.
3 (2 p.p. **tēlyōv** तेल्योव्), (of some greasy solid) to
exude oil (on the application of heat), to melt, turn
to oil (from heat); (of water in a receptacle) to leak,

or ooze, away (L.V. 78–9); (of a boil or the like just ripened) to give intolerable pain (Gr.Gr. 174). The causal of this verb is **tēlanāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).
tēlyō-mot^{u} तेल्यो-मंतु । प्रस्फुटिततैलः perf. part. (f. **tēlyē-müts^{ü}** तेल्ये-मंचू), melted, as ab.

tōlun तोलुन् । तोलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tūl^{u}** तूलु ; f. **tūj^{ü}** तूजू, sg. dat. **tōjĕ** तोज्य ; 2 p.p. **tōjyōv** तोज्योव्), to weigh, measure by weight (cf. **h^{o}r^{u} hāyẹka t°**, p. 346*a*, l. 35; **h^{a}ri t°**, p. 346*a*, l. 39; **trāyĕ t°**, s.v. **trāy**) (Gr.Gr. 18, 124; 197, conj. part. **tūlith**; 246, impve. 3, **tūlin**; Gr.M.; W. 114; L.V. 23; Śiv. 1476, 1827 (met.); H. ix, 10; K.Pr. 63); to measure (length, etc.) (Śiv. 1565).
tūl^{u}-mot^{u} तूलु-मंतु । तुलितः perf. part. (sg. abl. **tōli-mati** तोलि-मति ; f. **tūj^{ü}-müts^{ü}** तूजू-मंचू, sg. dat. **tōjĕ-matsĕ** तोज्य-मच्य), weighed.
tūl^{i} tūl^{i} katha karañĕ तूलि तूलि कथ करञ । सविलासभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to speak coquettishly, affectedly, wantonly.

tulön^{i} तुलांनि or **tulöñ^{ü}** तुलांञू । शीघ्रमारम्भः f. prompt beginning, beginning at once, starting at once (on some work, owing to skilled practice, to eagerness, or the like).

tūlön^{i} तूलांनि in **tūlön^{i} karüñ^{ü}** तूलांनि करंञू । विस्तारणम् f. inf. to go into useless details, act or speak diffusely or at needless length, to waste time in prolonging needlessly (some work).

tulun तुलुन् । उत्थापनम्, चलितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tul^{u}** तुलु, f. **tuj^{ü}** तुजू ; 2 p p. **tujyōv** तुज्योव्), to lift, take up, raise, raise up, hoist (cf. **tālun**, and **atha t°**, p. 63*a*, ll. 41 ff.; **ḍachĕ tulañĕ**, p. 186*a*, l. 20; **kadam t°**, p. 385*b*, l. 5; **kangan tulån^{i}**, p. 457*a*, l. 8; **palav tulån^{i}**, p. 732*b*, l. 1; **pūr^{u} t°**, p. 755*a*, l. 5; **shĕmshēr tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 884*a*, l. 34; **thod^{u} t°**, p. 970*b*, ll. 42 ff.) (Gr.Gr. 17; Gr.M.; L. 461; L.V. 99; *Śiv. 1117, 1715; Rām. 123, 232, 315, 464, 480, 489, 781, 795, 888, 899, 982, 999, 1398, 1411, 1415, 1417, 1421, 1468, 1520, 1573, 1625, 1648; K. 399, 429, 1144; H. ii, 7; iii, 1, 2, 7, 9; v. 4; x, 7, 12; xii, 2, 4, 6, 9, 17; K.Pr. 143, 224*); *to exalt; to heighten, cause to become stronger (cf.* **brēh tulüñ^{ü}**, *p. 120b, l. 16) (Rām. 532); to cause to become erect (cf.* **brag tulån^{i}**, *p. 120a, l. 18;* **lüṭ^{ü} tulüñ^{ü}**, *p. 536a, l. 43) (Śiv. 1812, Rām. 1495, YZ. 184); to raise, cause to rise (a blister or the like) (cf.* **bargöl^{i} tulån^{i}**, *p. 120b, l. 1;* **dĕl tulån^{i}**, *p. 210b, l. 40;* **murĕn māz t°**, *p. 589a, l. 31;* **phala tulañĕ**, *p. 692b, l. 50;* **tōsma tulån^{i}**) *(L.V. 101; H. vii, 14);*

to take up (for the purpose of using) (cf. **banga tulüñ^{ü}**, *p. 112b, l. 32) (Śiv. 713, Rām. 1132, K. 561);* to erect, build up, construct (cf. **brang t°**, p. 124*b*, l. 50) (Rām. 1289); to draw (a map, picture, or the like) (cf. **nakshĕ t°**, p. 631*b*, l. 15);

to cause to rise, arouse, to cause to come into existence (cf. **bĕgarun t°**, p. 92*b*, l. 3; **bambar tulån^{i}**, p. 108*a*, l. 12; **dôd^{u} t°**, p. 191*b*, l. 3; **dag tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 193*a*, l. 49; **drāg t°**, p. 241*b*, l. 1; **gānd tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 289*a*, l. 13; **khad tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 391*b*, l. 32; **phår^{i}-dag tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 702*b*, l. 22; **phår^{i}shĕr t°**, p. 708*b*, l. 37; **tĕngal tulån^{i}**, s.v. **tĕngul**; **taphar t°**); to raise, excite, stir up, instigate (cf. **dīn t°**, p. 223*a*, l. 14; **dūñ^{ü} tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 231*b*, l. 13; **hūs t°**, p. 352*a*, l. 48; **huy tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 363*a*, l. 44; **mul^{a}kh t°**, p. 568*a*, l. 6; **maīshĕr t°**, p. 598*a*, l. 47; **nyāy t°**, p. 675*a*, l. 7; **ṭhūs t°**, p. 985*b*, l. 14; **ṭāv t°**); to arouse, excite, cause (something dormant) to become active (cf. **död^{i}-wōv tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 191*b*, l. 11; **phår^{i}-wōv tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 702*b*, l. 40; **phutang tulån^{i}**, p. 718*b*, l. 28) (Rām. 602, K. 981); to start, cause to begin, set in action (cf. **dav tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 260*b*, l. 3; **prasang t°**, p. 768*a*, l. 22; **parwāz t°**, p. 773*b*, l. 11; **tambal tulüñ^{ü}** and **tambala tulañĕ**, s.v. **tambal**; **tsingara tulañĕ**, s.v. **tsingar**) (L.V. 99; Śiv. 699; Rām. 417, 531, 549, 1684; K. 294; H. ii, 9; K.Pr. 46); to cause to begin, hatch, breed (a quarrel or the like) (cf. **phasād t°**, p. 712*a*, l. 14; **phutūra t°**, p. 718*b*, l. 46);

to turn aside (one's own or another person's) attention, divert, distract (cf. **dŏkha t°**, p. 206*b*, l. 5);

to hold up, sustain (Śiv. 701, 994); to support (pain, etc.) (Rām. 761, YZ. 570); to take up and carry, bear, carry (cf. **bôr^{u} t°**, p. 118*a*, ll. 29 ff.; **jajīr^{ü} tulanwôl^{u}**, p. 372*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Rām. 402, 601; K. 73, 124; H. xii, 2); to take up and carry away, to take up and appropriate (H. x, 6, 7); to bear the responsibility of, undertake (cf. **shĕrtal tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 896*a*, l. 5) (Gr.M.); to undergo, experience, suffer, endure (cf. **hān tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 336*a*, l. 38; **mazrath tulüñ^{ü}**, p. 616*b*, l. 16) (Gr.M., Rām. 1489);

to contract (debts), to obtain (money or goods) on credit (cf. **kar^{a}z t°**, p. 479*a*, l. 29); to derive, acquire, get, gain (as the result of labour) (**phöyida t°**, to derive profit, Gr.M.; Rām. 505*a*);

to withdraw, remove (from on or from before) (cf. **buthi-pĕṭha t°**, p. 143*a*, l. 48; **dīna t°**, p. 223*a*, l. 19; **phakas wurun t°**, p. 689*a*, l. 30; **parda t°**, p. 756*b*, l. 11) (Śiv. 1849, Rām. 434); to lift up, root up (cf. **kān^{a}jĕ tulañĕ**, p. 457*b*, l. 8; **nam**

tulânⁱ, to lift the nails, torment, p. 635*b*, l. 12; to pare the nails, H. v, 6; **ṭēnḍⁱ tulânⁱ**, s.v. **ṭyonḍᵘ**; **tūz tulânⁱ**); to efface, erase, expunge, abolish, cause to disappear, do away with (cf. **barm t°**, p. 123*a*, l. 48; **das t°**, p. 251*b*, l. 24; **diwath tulūn̄ᵘ**, p. 264*b*, l. 50; **khay tulūn̄ᵘ**, p. 426*a*, l. 7; **lawa tulūn̄ᵘ**, p. 541*a*, l. 7; **mālay tulūn̄ᵘ**, p. 570*a*, l. 19; **shāph t°**, p. 887*b*, l. 50; **thaph tulūn̄ᵘ**, p. 981*a*, l. 10) (H. xii, 15);

to eject, pour forth (cf. **dᵃh t°**, p. 198*a*, l. 13); to give forth (a loud sound), raise (a roar) (cf. **graz tulūn̄ᵘ**, p. 306*a*, l. 6; **pharyād t°**, p. 711*a*, l. 1; **shōr t°**, p. 889*b*, l. 43) (Gr.M.; Rām. 445, 1143*k*, 1161; K. 153, 366); to give forth (a smell or the like) (cf. **bŏy tulūn̄ᵘ**, p. 149*a*, l. 20; **phakh t°**, p. 688*b*, l. 50).

This verb is looked upon as the causal of **wŏthun**, to rise, q.v., in the special sense of 'raising' or 'lifting up', but not in the sense of 'causing to rise', for which **wŏthanāwun** is used (Gr.Gr. 176).

tulᵘ-motᵘ तुलु-मतु । उत्थापितः perf. part. (f. **tujᵘ-müṭsᵘ** तुज़ू-मचू), raised, etc., as ab.

tulith thawun तुलिथ् थवुन् । गूहित्वा स्थापनम्, कार्यपरित्याजनम् m.inf. to take up and put down (in its proper place, for concealment, or otherwise); to remove (a person) from his work or post, to dismiss from (his) post.

tĕlang त्यलंग् । अतिप्रगल्भः adj. e.g. a soldier (i.e. originally one of the soldiers from the Tailanga country, who were the first to be drilled and clothed in European fashion); (in Ksh.) (esp. of a boy or the like) impudently clever in effecting one's purpose.

tĕlangī त्यलंगी । स्वार्थसाधनचातुर्यम् f. cleverness in securing the accomplishment of one's purpose.

tīlanun तीलनुन् । स्नेहपूतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tīlanyōv** तीलन्योव्), (of walnut-kernels or the like) to become oily, to become putrid (exuding oil, and of acrid taste). **tīlanyō-motᵘ** तीलन्यो-मतु । विकृतस्नेहीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tīlanyē-müṭsᵘ** तीलन्ये-मचू), become putrid, as ab.

tēlanāwun तेलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tēlanôwᵘ** तेलनोवु), to cause to exude (or to melt to) oil; to cause to give smarting pain. This verb is causal of **tēlun 2**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

tulanāwun तुलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tulanôwᵘ** तुलनोवु), to cause to lift (El.). Causal of **tulun**, q.v., in all its meanings (Śiv. 1777, cause to experience).

tulŏn̄ᵘ तुलांञ् । प्रयत्नारम्भः f., i.q. **tulönⁱ**, q.v.

tálpód, see **tal-podᵘ**, p. 996*a*, l. 11.

talᵃph तलफ् تلف m. perishing, ruin, wasting, in **talphas tal karun** तलफस् तल् करुन् । अतिदीनीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce (another) to extreme poverty.

tᵃlar तलर् । वनमक्षिका m.pl. a swarm of wild bees (or similar stinging insects); cf. **tᵃlᵘ̈rᵘ**. **—pĕnⁱ** —प्यनि । दंशदंशोत्पातः m. pl. inf. a swarm of bees to attack (a person), to be stung by a swarm of bees.

talorᵘ तलरु in **talōr** (i.e. **talorᵘ**)**-dach** (El. m., but probably f.) the vine (*Vitis*). Cf. **tanorᵘ**.

talörᵘ तलांरु or **talᵘ̈rᵘ** तलरु । स्नेहभर्जितभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a certain dish made up of chopped vegetables fried in oil, *ghī*, or the like (cf. **nadárⁱ-t°**, p. 623*a*, l. 44).

tᵃlᵘ̈rᵘ तलरु, **tᵃlürᵘ** तलूरु or **tulᵘ̈rᵘ** तुलरु । (सरघा)दंशः f. a bee (esp. a wild bee) (cf. **chamba-t°**, p. 161*b*, l. 25; **mãch-t°**, p. 547*b*, l. 13; **pōshĕ-t°**, p. 779*a*, l. 31) (El. *tilur*, m.; Gr.M. *tᵃlᵘ̈rᵘ*; L. 461, *tilr*) (H. ix, 1, 3-6; K.Pr. 155); a wasp (El. *tular*). Cf. **tᵃlar**.

tᵃlari-ôlᵘ तलरि-ओलु । दंशसद्म m. a bee's nest; a beehive.

tilr, see **tᵃlᵘ̈rᵘ**.

tölurᵘ तोलुरु । गर्जितभाषी adj. (f. **tölᵘ̈rᵘ** तोलरु), loud-voiced, one who habitually speaks loudly (even when speaking on private matters).

tulr, see **tᵃla-katurᵘ**, p. 995*b*, l. 7.

tulᵘ̈rᵘ तुलरु, see **tᵃlᵘ̈rᵘ**.

talarun तलरुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् m. (sg. dat. **talaranas** तलरनस्), shaking, waving (e.g. of the hair, a sheet, the fringe of a garment, etc.).

tĕlis त्यलिस्, see **tyolᵘ**.

tŏlásⁱ त्वलसि । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a kind of bead necklace in four or five strands, and with a jewelled central ornament.

tŏlasī त्वलसी । तुलसी (लता) f. the holy basil (*Ocymum sanctum*), the sacred tulasī shrub of India (Śiv. 498, 1058); the leaves of this plant (Śiv. 1400).

talāsh तलाश् تلاش m. (not f. as in Hindūstānī), search, quest (Gr.M.); scrutiny, study, research; effort, exertion (El.). **—karun** —करुन् । अन्वेषणप्रयत्नः m.inf. to search (for, dat.), to seek (Gr.M.; Rām. 1104, *talāshĕ*, m.c.); to explore; to endeavour (El., Gr.M.). **—thawun** —थवुन् । गवेषणोत्साहेच्छा m.inf. to set (a person) asearch, to set a search going.

tulatāl (? spelling) in **tulatāl karūn̄ᵘ** f.inf. to harass (El.). Cf. **talawūl.**

talôtum तलोतुम (= تلاطم) m. buffeting, dashing (esp. of waves) (Rām. 1722).

talāv तलाव् m. an artificial pond, a tank (El. *taláo*, K.Pr. 209).

tālav तालव् । छदिः m. the ceiling (of a room) (cf. **laṭᵃri-t°**, p. 538*b*, l. 45; **pacĕ-t°**, p. 791*a*, l. 47) (L.V. 85; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 569, 570; K. 155, 210;

H. viii, 6); the roof of a house (El. *tálau*, Śiv. 1246); —ē —ए । एकारः m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā character corresponding to the Skt. ए *ē*; cf. tōlī ai. -pūṭᵘ -पंटू । छदिःपट्टिका f. one of the boards that form a ceiling for one story of a house and, at the same time, the floor of the story above.

tālawa pyonᵘ तालव प्यंनु । आपातः, अकस्मादुत्थानम् m.inf. to fall from the ceiling; hence, a sudden and unexpected calamity to befall; suddenly to stand up (e.g. when hearing of some unexpected occurrence).

tōluwᵘ तोलुवु । तोलनवृत्तिकः m. a professional weighman, a man who is skilled in weighing.

tuluwᵘ तुलुवु । तूददारुमयः adj. (f. **tulüvᵘ** तुलंवू), made of mulberry wood (see tᵃl 1).

tilāwukᵘ तिलावुकु, see **tilā.**

talawālⁱ तलवंलि (= تلون) । उद्वेगस्वभावः adj. c.g. nervous, tremulous, apprehensive, fearful (by nature); fickle, changeable (Gr.M., wrongly subst. m. *talawulᵘ*); restless, fidgety; versatile.

talawūl (? spelling) m. in **talawūl karun** m.inf. to harass (El.). Cf. **tulatāl** and the preceding.

tilawôñᵘ तिलवोञ्, i.q. **tīla-wôñᵘ**, p. 999*a*, l. 24, q.v.

tōlawunᵘ तोलवुनु । तोलयन् n.ag. (f. **tōlavüñᵘ** तोलवंञ्रू), one who weighs, a weighman.

tōlawañ तोलवञ् । तोलनमूल्यम् f. wages for weighing, a weighman's fee.

tulawañ तुलवञ् f. wages for raising, removing, etc. (see **tulun**) (cf. **dŏkha-tᵒ**, p. 206*b*, l. 10; **thaph tᵒ**, p. 981*a*, l. 13).

talwās तलवास्, **talwāsa** تلواسه m. commotion, restlessness; anxious grief, trouble, anxiety, terror (Śiv. 1352, 1463; Rām. 54, 98, 382, 937, 1340); astonishment.

tōlawözᵘ तोलवांज़ू । तोलकवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a weighman.

talay तलय्, see p. 997*a*, l. 4.

tālay तालय् (= طالع) destiny (El. *tálai*; K.Pr. sg. obl. *tálie*, 114); success, fortune (El., as ab.). I.q. ***tālē***, q.v.

talöyⁱ तलांयि or ***tŏlöyⁱ*** त्वलांयि । आस्तरणपटः f. a counterpane or coverlet (made with quilted cotton) (cf. ***nadārⁱ-tᵒ***, p. 623*a*, l. 46, and ***tolᵘ 2***).

talyumᵘ तलिमु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. ***talimᵘ*** तलिमू), belonging to the lowest part, nether, situated beneath (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 18). —***pĕṭh karun*** —प्यठ् करुन् । अधरोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to turn upside down. —***pĕṭh thawun*** —प्यठ् थवुन् । विपर्यासनम् m.inf. to set upside down (esp. with the object of confusing or misleading a person).

talyunᵘ तलिनु । स्नेहपाचनम् m. cooking in oil, frying (Gr.Gr. 117). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । स्नेहपाकेन भर्जनम् m.inf. to fry (in oil, etc.).

tālyunᵘ तालिनु । तालूर्ध्वभागः m. (sg. dat. **tālinis** तालिनिस्), the upper half of the head (from the roof of the mouth upwards); cf. **tāl 3.** —**dazun** —दज़ुन् । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. distress, heartache (e.g. that caused by a child's misconduct, inability to marry off a daughter on account of poverty, and so on) to be experienced (Rām. 1620; cf. **tᵒ zālun,** Rām. 195). Cf. **tāl dazüñᵘ**, p. 997*a*, l. 32.

tilyunᵘ तिलिनु m. a fragment (El. *tilyun*). Cf. *tilim.*

tam 1 तम । श्रमः, कासश्वासः m. (sg. abl. **tama 1** तम; for **2**, see s.v.), darkness; weariness, fatigue (from travelling) (cf. **aṇdᵃrⁱ-tᵒ**, p. 32*b*, l. 19; **phraṭa-tᵒ**, p. 709*b*, l. 33; **potᵘ-tᵒ**, p. 788*a*, l. 23; **wölinja-tᵒ**, s.v. **wölinj**) (Śiv. 1752, 1770, 1849); spiritual darkness (L.V. 74); asthma. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । विश्रमणम् m.inf. to give, or cause weariness (H. vii, 17); to rest (on the way) owing to fatigue, to sit down for a rest (on a journey). —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । श्रमनिवारणम् m.inf. to take a rest, as ab. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । विश्रमणम् m.inf., id.

tama-hotᵘ तम-हंतु । श्रमाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-hüṭsᵘ** -हंचू), (on a journey) overcome with fatigue.

tam 2 तम् a jingle of **bram** in **bram-tam,** p. 123*a*, l. 41, q.v.

tām 1 ताम (cf. طعام) । निमन्त्रणभोजनम् m. food, victuals; (in Ksh.) a dinner party (given to friends, relations, etc.).

tām 2 ताम । तावत् adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. **az-tᵒ**, p. 74*a*, l. 25; **àzⁱ-tᵒ**, id., l. 40; **kotᵘ-tᵒ**, p. 484*a*, l. 47; **pagāh-tᵒ**, p. 683*a*, l. 46; **totᵘ-tᵒ**, s.v. **totᵘ 2**) (Gr.M.; L.V. 57 (governing dat.); Śiv. 681, 1439 (with dat.); Rām. 240, 260, 782, 1412, 1550, 1605, 1677, 1719; K. 1058); then, just then, in the meantime (W. 93; Rām. 147, 945, 1178, 1354); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely (Rām. 728); as a correlative of **yāmath** (as far, or long, as ——) so far, or so long (Rām. 761).

With an interrogative, **tām** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kàhⁱ-tᵒ**, somehow or other, p. 388*a*, l. 2 (K. 1119); **kar-tᵒ**, at some time or other, p. 465*a*, l. 28; **kati-tᵒ**, somewhere, anywhere, p. 483*b*, l. 41; **kotᵘ-tᵒ**, id., p. 484*a*, l. 49; **kūtᵘ-tᵒ**, of some indefinite quantity, p. 485*a*, l. 18. In all these, the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogative, as we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?' (Gr.Gr. 256; Gr.M.; L.V. 86; Śiv. 1725, 1861; Rām. 1417).

Used by itself, as an adv. tām means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little'.

Synonyms of this word are **tāmath, tāñ,** and **tāñĕth,** qq.v.

tama 2 तम طمع or **tamah** तमह्, or (q.v.) **tamāh** तमाह् m. covetousness, greed, vehement desire (El.); (in Ksh., of food, or the cooking pot containing it) excessive heat, the condition of being too hot to be touched; met. arrogance; cf. also **tamā.** —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to covet (El.). **tama-tāv** तम-ताव् طمع تاو। अतिमदः m. extreme pride, arrogance, haughtiness (due to wealth, position, learning, or the like). **tama wasun** तम वसुन् । निर्मदीभवनम्, औष्ण्यापगमनम् m.inf. arrogance to descend, to become humbled (owing to the disappearance of the ground for pride); (in cooking) excessive heat to depart, slight cooling to take place. **tama-wothᵘ** तम-वंथु । शान्तौष्ण्यः adj. (f. —**wütshᵘ** —वंछू) (food, etc.), that has lost its extreme heat, slightly or partly cooled. **tama-wothᵘ-motᵘ** तम-वंथु-मंतु । विगतमदः perf. part. (f. **-wütshᵘ-müṭsᵘ** -वंछू-मंचू), one whose arrogance has descended, humiliated, humbled (as ab.).

tamahukᵘ तमहुकु । अत्युत्कण्ठया लब्धः gen. adj. (f. **tamahücᵘ** तमहुचू), of, or belonging to, vehement desire; obtained after vehement desire (e.g. a long-delayed son).

tamā तमा طماع adj. e.g. very covetous, in **khām-tamā,** p. 400*a*, l. 26, q.v. (K.Pr. 103, *tamā*). Cf. **tamöyī.**

tamái, see **tamöyī.**

tàmⁱ तमि, **tami** तमि, see **tih.**

tamō तमो in **tamō-gŏn** तमो-ग्वन् m. one of the three properties belonging to all created things, the property of darkness or ignorance (see p. 857*b*, l. 27) (Śiv. 447). Cf. **tam 1.**

tim तिम्, **tima** तिम, **timau** तिमौ, see **tih.**

ṭīm टीम् in **ṭīm-ṭām** टीम-टाम m. dress, show, ostentation (El.).

tŏm त्वम्, see **twam.**

tĕmbᵘ त्यंबू, see **tyombᵘ.**

tọmbᵘ 1 त्वंबु । वस्त्रवेश्म m. a tent.

tọmbᵘ 2 त्वंबु । विवृतपिचुः m. a pencil-shaped piece of cleaned cotton held in the left hand for spinning (cf. **phamba-tº**, p. 698*a*, l. 46) (K.Pr. 244).

tŏmbᵘ त्वंबू । तुम्बीफलम् f. a kind of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). It is used for cupping.

tŏmbĕ hĕñĕ त्वंब्य ह्यञ । तुम्ब्या रक्तकर्षणम् f. pl. inf. to cup, as ab. —**lāgañĕ** —लागञ । तुम्बीसंदापनम् f. pl. inf. to apply a gourd for this cupping.

tumba तुब । कमण्डलुविशेषः m. a kind of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) (cf. **tŏmbᵘ**); a hollowed gourd (in which mendicants carry water, etc.). **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु । कमण्डलुविशेषः m. a kind of well-bucket (of equal width at bottom and top). **-wörᵘ** -वांरू । कमण्डलुविशेषः f. id., but with a contracted mouth.

tumbakh तुंबख् m. (sg. dat. **tumbakas** तुंबकस्), in **tumbakh-nörᵘ** तुंबख्-नांरू । वाद्यविशेषः f. a kind of musical instrument, shaped like a jar with a long neck, used by women at festivals.

tambal तंबल् । अकस्माच्चञ्चलता f. irresoluteness, vacillation (Gr.Gr. 128); (of a cow, horse, or the like) sudden jumping, capering, curveting, caracolling. —**tulūñᵘ** —तुलंञू । चञ्चलताप्रदर्शनम् f.inf. to curvet, caracole.

tambala tulañĕ तम्बल तुलञ । चञ्चलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become sportive, to become wanton.

tambalun 1 तंबलुन् m. (sg. dat. **tambalanas** तंबलनस्), perplexity, irresolution, agitation, distraction; delirium (Gr.M.).

tambalun 2 तंबलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tambalyōv** तंबल्योव्), to be perplexed, irresolute, vacillating (owing to fear, hesitation, or the like), to change one's mind (from sudden grief or joy), to become agitated, distracted, bewildered (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 312; Rām. 889, 1143*h*; YZ. 15); to be deceived (El., YZ. 212); to astonish (El. tr.). **tambalyō-motᵘ** तम्बल्यो-मंतु । व्याकुलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tambalyē-müṭsᵘ** तंबल्ये-मंचू), agitated, distracted.

tambalāwun तंबलावुन् । चञ्चली(व्याकुली)करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tambalôwᵘ** तंबलोवु), to distract, make distraught, frighten, threaten (Śiv. 1623; Rām. 1438, 1623, 1780); to perplex, deceive (El., L. 459, Śiv. 1884); to agitate with desire, to excite desire in a person, to make anxious for something (Rām. 362, 593); to challenge (an opponent) (K. 232).

tambalawunᵘ तंबलवुनु । चञ्चलस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **tambalaviūñᵘ** तंबलवंञू), one who is bewildered, perplexed, distracted.

tĕmbun त्यंबुन् । दृक्चाञ्चल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. f. **tĕmbyēyĕ** त्यंब्येय). This verb is impersonal, and is conjugated in the feminine, with the subject in the dat., as in **tĕmbyēyĕs,** there was looking jealously to him, i.e. he looked jealously, Gr.Gr. 239), to look jealously (at), look with jaundiced eyes; to look eagerly (cf. **achĕ tĕmbañĕ,** p. 8*b*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215, 234, 240, 248).

ṭĕmbun ट्यंबुन् । लोपः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭĕmbyōv** ट्यंब्योव्), to cause to disappear, to efface, obliterate.

tŏmbun त्वंबुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tọmbᵘ** त्वंबु), to pull out, pluck open by hand (cotton, wool, or the like), to card by hand. Cf. **tọmbᵘ 2.**

tambūra तंबूर (= تنبور) । वाद्यविशेषः m. a kind of

mandoline, or Turkish guitar, with strings of brass wire.

tambūr[i] तंबूरि । वाद्यविशेषवादनवृत्तिकः m. a professional player on the *tambūra*, q.v.

tĕmb[a]r त्यंबर् or **tĕmb[ü]r[ü]** त्यंबुरू । अग्निकणः f. a spark (of fire) (cf. **nāra-t°**, p. 648*a*, l. 40; **sŏts[ü]y t°** **wŏshĕlüñ[ü]**, p. 943*a*, l. 25) (El. *tembir, timbar*; Gr.M.; Rām. 1613).

tĕmbar त्यंबर् । नेत्रप्रकाशाभावरोगः m.pl. cataract (of the eyes) (cf. **ȧch[i]-t°**, p. 8*b*, l. 36; **kāṭsa-t°**, p. 493*a*, l. 36). **-kôn[u]** -कोनु । तिमिररोगकाणः, तिमिरयुक्तः adj. (f. **-kön[ü]** -कांञ्), blind (by cataract) of one eye; totally blind (by cataract). **-kāṭh** -काठ् । काष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas** -काठस्), a kind of tree. **—pĕn[i]** —प्यंनि । तिमिरापातः m. pl. inf. cataract suddenly to befall (a person).

tĕmbor[u] त्यंबरु adj. (f. **tĕmbür[ü]** त्यंबरू), afflicted with cataract (cf. **ȧch[i]-t°**, p. 8*b*, l. 38).

tīmbar तीवर, see **tībar.**

tŏmbor[u] त्वंबरु । दंशनिवासस्थानम् m. the nest of wild bees, or other stinging insects.

tŏmbūr[u] त्वंबूरु । वनमक्षिका m. a stinging insect, such as a gadfly; a wild bee.

tŏmbür[ü] त्वंबरू । सरघामधुस्रवाधारस्थानम् f. a honeycomb or other receptacle for wild honey.

tĕmbarlad त्यंबरलद् । निष्प्रकाशनेत्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **tĕmbarladiñ** त्यंबरलदिञ्), one who is afflicted by cataract (cf. **kāṭsa-t°**, p. 493*a*, l. 38).

tumüc[ü] तुमंचू । कुक्षिः f. the belly (esp. of a child); cf. **tuphüc[ü]**. **—yiñ[ü]** —यिञू । कुक्षिपूर्तिः f.inf. the belly (esp. of a child) to become filled.

tamah तमह्, **tamahuk[u]** तमहुकु, see **tama 2.**

ṭamah (K.Pr. 30), see **ba-ṭamah**, p. 144*b*, l. 20.

tamāh तमाह् (= طمع) or (q.v.) **tama 2** तम । अत्यपेक्षा *m.* covetousness, vehement desire; greediness, greed, avarice; avidity; ambition; longing (for, gen.) (H. vii, 26). **—kala kaḍun** —कल कडुन् । चौर्यादिसाहसः *m.inf.* to become eager to misappropriate another's property (with which one is entrusted). **—karun** —करुन् । अत्युत्कण्ठितीभवनम् m.inf. to covet, to hanker (after). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । उत्कण्ठितसिद्धिः m.inf. eager desire or ambition to be attained, a longing to be satisfied.

tamāhas tāwan pyon[u] तमाहस् तावन् प्यंनु । फलितस्य विनाशः m.inf. the loss of (something obtained after) great longing to befall (a person).

tamôk[u] तमोकु । तमालपत्रम m. tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* and *rustica*) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; L. 330, *tamák*; K.Pr. 86). ***—cyon[u]*** —च्यंनु m.inf. to smoke tobacco (Gr.M.; cf. K.Pr. 241).

tamök[i]-bāna तमांकि-बान । तमालधूमपानयन्त्रम् m. a hookah (for smoking tobacco through water). **-dām** -दाम् । तमालधूमपानम् m. as much tobacco smoke as is sucked in one inspiration, a single whiff of tobacco smoke. **-gul** -गुल् । अर्धदग्धतमालगुलिका m. the amount of partly-burnt tobacco in the bowl of a hookah after only a little has been smoked. **-kul[u]** -कुलु । तमालवृक्षः m. the tobacco plant. **-köṭh[ü]** -कांठू । तमालनालिका f. (sg. dat. **-kāchĕ** -काछ्य), the upright stem of a hookah. **-shōda** -शोद । तमालधूमातिव्यसनी m. a confirmed tobacco smoker (a slave to the habit). **-waṭh[a]r** -वंथर् । तमालपत्रम् m. tobacco-leaf.

tamukuí (K.Pr. 248), see **tamyuk[u]**, p. 968*b*, l. 46.

tamal तमल् । कासश्वासरोगी adj. c.g. one who suffers from asthma (see **tam 1**).

tamāla तमाल m. the leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. **paṭ[a]r**, p. 802*b*, l. 11; **patraj, taj,** and **tējpat.**

tọm[a]l त्वमल् or **tŏmul** त्वमुल् । तण्डुलम् m. (sg. dat. **tŏm[a]las** त्वमलस्), husked rice, uncooked rice (cf. **bēl[i]-t°** or **byöl[i]-t°**, p. 150*a*, l. 50; **gŏsöñ[i]-t°**, p. 309*b*, l. 50; **ṭsari-t°**, s.v. **ṭsür[ü] 4**) (El.; Gr.Gr. 51, 75, 164; Gr.M.; Śiv. 841 (*tŏmal*, pl. nom.); K.Pr. 7, 225). **tŏm[a]la-ôṭ[u]** त्वमल-ओटु m. rice-flour (El. *tumla-ót*). **-kaṭ[a]ra** -कंतर । अत्यल्पतण्डुलसमूहः m. a very small amount of husked rice. **-mọnd[u]** -म्वंडु । तण्डुलपूपः m. a thick cake made of rice-flour (Gr.Gr. 75). **-phol[u]** -फलु । तण्डुलसमूहः m. a single grain of husked rice (in the pl., only in this sense; Gr.Gr. 164); a small quantity (esp. enough for subsistence) of husked rice (Gr.Gr. 164). **-ṭọṭh[u]** -ट्वठु । तण्डुलदशाढकी m. fifteen seers (thirty pounds) of husked rice (see **ṭọṭh[u]**). **-ṭsöṭ[ü]** -च्वंटू । तण्डुलपिष्टपूपः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsŏcĕ** -च्वच्य), rice-bread (El., Gr.Gr. 74). **-wôn[u]** -वोनु । तण्डुलविक्रेता m. a seller of husked rice. **-wor[u]** -वरु m. a cake made of rice-flour.

tamām तमाम تمام adj. c.g. complete, whole, perfect. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to complete, conclude, finish (Gr.M.).

tamanā तमना, see **tamanāh.**

tamun 1 तमुन् or **tamun[u] 1** तमुनु । कालिमा m. (sg. dat. **tamanas** तमनस्), soot (or similar black substance). **taman-lyol[u]** तमन्-ल्योलु । अतिकालिमव्याप्तपिठरम् m. a cooking-pot encrusted with soot or the like (from long use).

tamon[u] तमंनु, **tamun 2** तमुन् or **tamun[u] 2** तमुनु । कालिमयुक्तः, कालिमाभिभूतः, मालिन्ययुक्तः adj. (f. **tamüñ[ü]** तमंञू or **tam[ü]ñ[ü]** तमंञू), sooty, blackened with soot or the like (cf. **buth[i]-t°**, p. 142*b*, l. 49; **wölinja-t°**, s.v. **wölinj**) (Gr.Gr. 140); met. dirty,

blackened generally (e.g. of the face having its beauty spoilt) (cf. **ala-tamon**[u], p. 25*b*, l. 38); publicly disgraced. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **निराकृतीभवनम्** m.inf. to become black; (of some hope, etc., on the point of fulfilment, or the like) to come to nothing, be frustrated. **—karun —करुन्** । **निरासः** m.inf. to make black, to frustrate (as ab.).

tam[ü]**ñ**[ü] **kat**[ü]**r**[ü] **तम्ञ़ू कत्रू** । **रोगाद्युत्पन्नकालिमा** f. a sooty potsherd; met. blackness or darkness of the face (caused by public disgrace, disrespect, frustration of efforts, disease, or the like). **—kat**[ü]**r**[ü] **gatshüñ**[ü] **—कत्रू गछ़्ञू** । **कालिमोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. such blackness of the face to occur, to be subjected to public disrespect, to disease, to disappointment, or the like. **—kat**[ü]**r**[ü] **phērüñ**[ü] **—कत्रू फेर्ञू** । **कालिमव्याप्तिः** f.inf. the face to become generally blackened (e.g. by over-exertion, disease, frustration of efforts, or the like cause). **—lĕj**[ü] **—ल्यज़ू** or **—lĕj**[i] **—ल्यजि** । **काष्णर्यापेतपिठरम्** f. a cooking pot encrusted with soot from long use.

timan तिमन्, see **tih.**

tumun तुमुन् । **कृशगभीरः** m. (sg. dat. **tumanas तुमनस्**), one who is lean and inscrutable, one who is lanky in appearance, and secretly false at heart, gaunt and blackhearted (cf. **tamun 2**, with which the word is said to be connected).

tamanāh तमनाह्, **tamanā तमना**, or **tamannā तमन्ना** تمنا । **अत्युत्कण्ठा** m. wish, desire, longing, longing desire (El. *tamanná*, Rām. 1350, K.Pr. 87); request, prayer, supplication. **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **उत्कण्ठासिद्धिः** m.inf. a longing desire to be fulfilled (Śiv. *tamannā*, 923; *tamanā*, 1104–5, 1140; *tamanāh*, 1235; Rām. 1127, 1573, 1633, 1763). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **अत्युत्कण्ठितासिद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. a longing desire to remain unfilled, desire to be frustrated (even on the point of success) (Rām. 1530). **—sōrun —सोरुन्** m.inf. desire to be exhausted, (hence) efforts to be found unavailing, efforts to be abandoned as useless, to be given up as a bad job (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628).

tamanlad तमन्लद् । **कालिमयुक्तः** adj. c.g. sooted, sooty; met. having the face blackened (by public disgrace, disrespect, frustration of hope, disease, or the like).

tamannā तमन्ना تمنا, see **tamanāh.**

tam[ü]**ñ**[ü]**lad तम्ञूलद्** । **काष्णर्याभिभूतः** adj. c.g. sooted, blackened.

tamañār तमञार् । **मलिनत्वम्** m. blackness, darkness or swarthiness of complexion (cf. **buth**[i]**-t**[o] or **-tamañĕr,** p. 143*a*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 140).

tömpaṭh-kyul[u] **टांपठ-क्यिलु**, see **tọ̄paṭh-kyul**[u].

tamar तमर् (= تمر) । **फलविशेषः** f. a ripe date, a date (El. *tamarī*, m.). (In Hindī this word is m.)

tömīr तांमीर् تعمیر ? m. building, construction, structure (Rām. 131, K.Pr. 210).

tumāra तुमार । **भूषणविशेषः** m. a certain ornament, shaped like a half-moon, and worn over the forehead. **-kalapush**[u] **-कलपुशु** । **ललाटिकाभूषापूर्णमस्तकम्** m. a cap embroidered with a row or rows of these ornaments; hence, a head so adorned.

tāmas तामस् । **क्रोधावेशः** m. an attack of anger, wrath (whether spontaneous or due to some external cause).

tamis तमिस्, see **tih.**

tamāshĕ तमाश (= تماشا) । **प्रदर्शनीयक्रीडा** m. entertainment, exhibition, show, sight, spectacle (Gr.M., Śiv. 422); sport, amusement, pleasure, fun, jest, joke; anything strange or curious (H. iii, 7). **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । **दृष्टाद्युपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to see a sight or spectacle, to see what is to be seen (K.Pr. 171, 215); to look on at fun or sport, etc.; to look on unmoved, encouragingly, or provocatively at some evil action.

tamaskhurī तमस्खुरी (= تمسخر) f. jesting, joking (H. x, 5).

tamsīl तमसील् تمثیل m. comparison, similitude; an allegory, fable, apologue (Gr.M.).

tāmath तामथ् । **तावत्** adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. **az-t**[o], p. 74*a*, l. 26; **àz**[i]**-t**[o], id., l. 41; **dupaharan t**[o], p. 233*b*, l. 4; **kot**[u]**-t**[o], p. 184*a*, l. 47; **shāmas t**[o], p. 882*b*, l. 16) (Śiv. 1756; Rām. 26, 306, 374, 423, 559, 972, 998, 1137, 1233, 1541; K. 910); just then, in the meantime (Rām. 436, 526, 652, 793, 982, 1358, 1390, 1405, 1738; Y.Z. 177); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely; as a correlative to **yāmath** (as far, or long, as ——) so far, or so long (Rām. 703–4; H. xi, 20).

With an interrogative, **tāmath** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kàh**[i] **t**[o], somehow or other, p. 388*a*, l. 3; **kar t**[o], at some time or other, p. 465*a*, l. 32; **kati t**[o], somewhere, anywhere, p. 483*b*, l. 42; **kot**[u] **t**[o], id., p. 484*a*, l. 49; **kūt**[u] **t**[o], of some indefinite quantity, p. 485*a*, l. 18. In all these, the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogative, as we should say, 'is so-and-so anywhere' (Gr.Gr. 256).

Used by itself, as an adv., **tāmath** means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little' (Rām. 78).

Synonyms of this word are **tām, tāñ,** and **tāñĕth,** qq.v.

tāmath[a]**y तामथ्य्** adv., even then (W. 93 *tāmatai*).

tamiy तमिय्, see **tih.**

tamöyī तमांयी adj. c.g. covetous, greedy (El. *tamái*). Cf. **tama 2** and **tamā.**

tamyuk[u] तम्युकु, see **tih.**

tamīz تمیز f. reason (as opposed to instinct), discernment, judgment, discrimination (cf. **bē-tamīz,** p. 144*b*, l. 28) (Gr.M., W. 110); civility, courtesy (El.).

tan 1 तन् । स्तनौ m. the bosom, breasts (of a woman); the dugs, udder (of a female animal) (El. *tana*, the nipple; K. 109-10).

tan 2 तन् تن । तनूः f. (sg. dat. **tani** तनि, Gr.Gr. 70), the body, person (of man or beast) (cf. **gal-t°**, p. 202*a*, l. 13; **hiyĕ-t°**, p. 363*a*, l. 39; **pot[u]-tan,** p. 788*a*, l. 27 (W. 156; L.V. 76, 93; Śiv. 47, 168, 225, 445, 619, 815, 946, 1008, 1438, 1459, 1679, etc.; Rām. 186, 233, 247–8, 274, 279, 345, 354, 1233–4, etc.; K. 423, 425; YZ. 74, 96, 106, 234, 344; K.Pr. 239, 240); one's own person, self (cf. **āyĕ-t°**, p. 73*a*, l. 27). **—nāvün[u]** —नावंनू । स्नानम् f.inf. to bathe one's (own) body, to bathe (Śiv. 24, 1397, 1711; Rām. 676, 1235, 1625, 1772; K. 973). **—tanhā** تن تنہا or **tan-ĕ-tanhā** तने-तनहा تن تنہا adj. c.g. alone, utterly alone (Rām. 1200).

tana-mana तन-मन or (Śiv. 241) **mana-tana** मन-तन । अतिसमाधानेन adv. with body and soul, with one's whole self (Śiv. 241, 1073, 1422, cf. *tan-man*, 493; K. 630, 1001). **-mana karun** -मन करुन् । अतितत्परतया विधानम् m.inf. to accomplish with body and soul. **-mana lagun** -मन लगुन् । अत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to become devoted body and soul (K. 4, 509, 524, 595, 612, 1030, 1141).

tān तान् । दारुखण्डम्, शारीराङ्गम्, संबन्धयोग्यः, सुदायविशेषः m. a thread, a fibre; a tone, tune (in music); stretching, extension; a stretched or tight cord or rope (cf. **dŏb[i]-t°**, p. 182*b*, l. 37); a rigid rod or bar; a beam, or the like, of a house (cf. **hāka-t°**, p. 327*a*, l. 7; **mal-t°**, p. 564*a*, l. 27; **prövishĕ-t°**, p. 773*b*, l. 3) (K.Pr. 87); (in Ksh.) a limb, member, or part of the body (cf. **āyĕs-t°**, p. 73*a*, l. 32) (H. viii, 7); one who is suitable as a bridegroom (owing to his freedom from faults and possessing excellent qualities); a certain measure in paying a marriage dowry. So many *tōlās* (about half-an-ounce each) of gold are paid, one *tān* is usually ten or fifteen *tōlās*, and the dowry is then said to be of so many *tāns*. **—kaḍân[i]** —कडंनि । अङ्गभञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to tear out the limbs; hence, to break the limbs by a violent beating.

tāna-bāgay तान-बागय् । अङ्गविभागः f. division of limbs, (hence, of any person or thing consisting of members, in putting the members in correct order, or in counting them) dividing out the members. **—tāna** —तान । अङ्गशः adv. limb by limb, member by member. **—tāna kaḍun** —तान कडुन् । अङ्गशो विभेदनम् m.inf. to dismember, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb from limb (Rām. 698, 1405). **—tāna karun 1** —तान करुन् । भिन्नशो विधानम् m.inf. to put members apart, to dismember (Rām. 468). **—tāna mutsarun** —तान मुच़रुन् or **—tāna mutsarāwun** —तान मुच़रावुन् । अङ्गोन्मोचनम् m.inf. to loosen the members, (of something the members of which are tightly united) to undo the members, separate the joints.

tana तन । तत्कालात् adv. from that time forward, since that time, ever since (Gr.M.; L.V. 83, 93; Rām. 1162; K. 504, 1100; K.Pr. 194, *tanahdai* for *tana day* (p. 265*b*, l. 34)). **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ or **-pĕṭhan** -प्यठन् । तत्कालादारभ्य adv. beginning from that time, ever since (Rām. 1715, K. 244). **-pĕṭhuk[u]** -प्यठुकु । तत्कालादारभ्य जातः adj. (f. **pĕṭhüc[ü]** प्यठंचू), of, or belonging to, from that time, (of something existing now) beginning at that time (and continuing till now). **-shut[u]** -शुतु or **-shutun** -शुतुन् । तत्कालादारभ्य adv. beginning from that time, ever since then (K. *shut[u]*, 822, 1093). **-yōr-kun** -योर्-कुन् । तत्कालाद्यावधि adv. from that time up to now, ever since then.

tanuk[u] तनुकु । तत्कालतोद्यावधिकः adj. (f. **tanüc[ü]** तनंचू), of from then, existing ever since then.

tāna तान طعنہ f. reproach, disapprobation, chiding, blame. **—dinĕ**—दिञ । उपालम्भनम् f. pl. inf. to blame, reproach. **-tāna karun 2** -तान करुन् m. (*sic*) inf. to despise (El.).

tīn-tērākh तीन्-तेराख् । इतस्ततो निरासनम् m. (cf. Hindī *tin-tērah*) three and thirteen (regarded as unlucky numbers); hence, scattered, dispersed, broken; distracted; ruined, destroyed; squandered, dissipated, wasted.

ṭīn टीन् । शस्त्रपट्टविशेषः m. tin.

ṭīna-chal टीन-छल् । शस्त्रविशेषखण्डः f. a piece of tin. **-gor[u]** -गरु । शस्त्रविशेषकारुः m. a tinman. **-khünḍ[ü]** -खंडू । लोहविशेषपट्टखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a piece of tin. **-püṭ[ü]** -पंटू । शस्त्रविशेषपट्टिका f. a sheet of tin.

ṭīnuk[u] टीनुकु । शस्त्रविशेषमयः gen. adj. (f. **ṭīnüc[ü]** टीनंचू), of, or belonging to, tin; made of tin.

ton[u] 1 तंनु । नाभेरधस्तननाडी m. the belly below the navel, the pubes, region of the bladder. Cf. **tūn[u]**.

ton[u] 2 तंनु । तनुः adj. (f. **tün[ü] 2** तंनू, for **1,** see s.v.), thin, not thick (El. *tŏn, tun*; Gr.Gr. 29, 57, 62, 140; Śiv. 336); thin, lean, emaciated; thin, delicate, slender; thin, liquid (as compared with solid) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 205 *tun*). **—pahān** —पहान् । किञ्चित्तनुः adj. (f. **tün[ü] pahān** तंनू पहान्), somewhat thin, a little thin, rather thin, thinnish.

tônᵘ 1 तोनु । उष्णीषः m. a turban (for males) (according to El. s.v. *tón*, this is an old word).

tônᵘ 2 तोनु । साम्यसंबन्धः m. a secondary suffix, like **pônᵘ**, q.v., forming abstract nouns denoting general relationship, state, or condition. The relationship indicated is more intimate than that indicated by **pônᵘ** (q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 143–4) (cf. **baba-t°**, fatherhood, p. 77*a*, l. 20; **bācabaṭh-t°**, the condition of a priest-brāhman, p. 79*a*, l. 42; **buhᵃrⁱ-t°**, the profession of a druggist, p. 66*b*, l. 32; **bĕnŭñᵘ-t°**, sisterhood, p. 114*a*, l. 37; **brahma-t°**, brāhmanhood, p. 121*a*, l. 20; **bröhman-t°**, id., p. 121*b*, l. 34; **bārànⁱ-t°**, brotherhood, p. 124*a*, l. 48; **böyⁱ-t°**, brotherhood, p. 149*b*, l. 11; **bȧyⁱ-kākañĕ-t°**, the relationship of sisters-in-law, p. 150*a*, l. 13; **drikākañĕ-t°**, the mutual relationship between brothers' wives, p. 243*a*, l. 45; **mājĕ-t°**, motherhood, p. 557*b*, l. 31; **nāñĕ-t°**, grandmotherhood, p. 644*a*, l. 28; **nŏshĕ-t°**, daughter-in-lawship, p. 655*b*, l. 32; **pŏtra-t°**, sonhood, p. 799*b*, l. 34; **pāyĕchⁱ-t°**, the occupation of an outcaste Brāhman, p. 813*b*, l. 6; **rĕshⁱ-t°**, anchorite-hood, p. 856*a*, l. 2).

This suffix is also used to indicate conduct like that of the principal word, as in **bācabaṭh-t°**, a condition like that of a priest-brāhman, see ab.; **buhᵃrⁱ-t°**, conduct like that of a druggist, see ab.; **böyⁱ-t°**, brotherly conduct, see ab.; **bȧyⁱ-kākañĕ-t°**, conduct like that of sisters-in-law, see ab.; **kŏlayĕ-t°**, conduct like that of a wife, humble obedience, p. 442*a*, l. 23; **kanjar-t°**, conduct like that of a souteneur, p. 457*a*, l. 26; **mājĕ-t°**, motherly conduct, see ab.; **nāñĕ-t°**, affectionate conduct like that of a grandmother, see ab.; **pōshĕ-t°**, gentle conduct, like that of one who tends flowers, p. 779*a*, l. 33; **pitᵃrⁱ-t°**, the mutual hostility natural among kinsfolk, p. 803*a*, l. 45; **pŏtra-t°**, conduct like that of a son, see ab.; **pāyĕchⁱ-t°**, conduct like that of an outcaste Brāhman, see ab.; **sŏna-t°**, mutual hostility like that between co-wives, p. 917*b*, l. 48.

tōnī तानी f. *Oryza sativa* (El. *táni*).

ṭoni, see **ṭūgᵘ**.

tun in **tun-kóḍ** (? spelling) m. the cerebellum (El.). Cf. **kôḍᵘ 1**.

tūnī तुनी m. the Toon tree (*Cedrela Toona*) (El.).

tūnᵘ तुनु । नाभिः m. (sg. abl. **tōni** तोनि), the navel (El. *tún*; Gr.Gr. 18, 20). Cf. **tonᵘ 1**.

tanab तनब् । दीर्घशाला f. a long wide hall or building.

tanāb तनाब् طناب । रज्जुविशेषः f. a strong rope of many strands; a tent-rope; a long rope for measuring land.

ṭöncᵘ टोंचू, **ṭanch**, see **ṭōcᵘ**.

ṭānchĕ टांछ्य, see **ṭōṭhᵘ**.

tand (? spelling and gend.), land on the slope of the mountains, reclaimed from the forest (L. 321).

ṭanda टंड in **ṭanda-gᵃndam** टंड-गडम् । असदारोपणम् m. (esp. when poor) making a great show of prosperity, by collecting valuables from various directions, in order to impose on people.

ṭĕndⁱ ट्यंडि, see **ṭyondᵘ**.

ṭinḍa टिंड । शिरःकपालम्, कुम्भविशेषः m. the crown of the head, the top of the skull; a well-bucket (cf. **gagar-ṭ°**, p. 280*a*, l. 14). **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु । कुम्भविशेषः m. a well-bucket. **—zᵃlun** —ज़लुन् । वपनम् m. 'to scratch the top of the head', to shave the head (a contemptuous term).

ṭŏnḍ टूंड् । मुसलाग्रम्, ललाटोन्नत्यम्, अपवादः f. the pounding end of a rice-pestle; a lump, or bump on the upper part of the forehead; (when loss in business has occurred, esp. when due to carelessness) an evil report, scandal. **—yinᵘ**—यिनू । अपवादापत्तिः f.inf. such an ill report to occur.

ṭunda टुंड । कुणिः m. one who has naturally a withered or a crooked arm (i.e. who has been born so).

tundī तुन्दी تندی । तीक्ष्णता f. swiftness; briskness, activity; sharpness, severity (e.g. of a disease); impetuosity, violence, fierceness, fury (Rām. 376, 497); (in Ksh.) zealous assiduity, smartness combined with ardour, alacrity.

tundᵘ तुन्दु (= تند) । तीक्ष्णस्वभावः adj. (f. **tunzᵘ** तुञ्ज़ू), quick, swift; brisk, active; hot, sharp, acrid; impetuous, hasty; fierce, violent; (in Ksh., esp. of a child) active and intelligent, sharp, keen-witted (YZ. 5).

tàndⁱjĕ तंन्दिज्य । शूलभेदः f.pl. skewers or spits for roasting meat, etc. Cf. **tŏnᵃjĕ**.

tàndⁱjĕn lagun तंन्दिज्यन् लगुन् । शूलारोहवद्व्यग्रीभवनम् m.inf. to be fixed on roasting-spits; (met.) to become distraught, at one's wits ends owing to some calamity, to be on thorns of anxiety. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । शूलारूढवद्व्यग्रीकरणम् m.inf. to make a person distraught, as ab.

ṭundākh टुंडाख् । विरोधोत्पादकवाक्यम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭundākas** टुंडाकस), provocative language, words (esp. when false) used to incite a quarrel.

tandal तन्दल् । पङ्क्तिः f. a line, row, range, series; a group, collection, flock, troop, large number (cf. **gŏbᵃra-t°**, p. 275*a*, l. 50; **pŏtra-t°**, p. 799*b*, l. 36; **wāka-t°**, s.v. **wākh 2**); a row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party of the same caste at dinner.

tandali rōzun तन्दलि रोज़ुन् । पङ्क्तिशःस्थितिः m.inf.

to stay or keep in a row (esp. of caste-fellows), as ab. **tandali thawun** तन्दलि थवुन् । पङ्क्तिशोऽवस्थापनम् m.inf. to set in a row, as ab., (at a dinner-party) to set people in proper order of precedence.

ṭŏndal ट्वंडल् । ललाटौन्नत्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. one who has a bump, or lump, on the upper part of the forehead.

ṭŏndilad ट्वंडिलद् । अपवादयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who (owing to his carelessness) is an object of scandal.

tundun तुंदुन् । तीक्ष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tundyōv** तुंद्योव्), to be, or become, hot; (of a disease) to be, or become, aggravated; to be, or become, heated, hot-tempered, angry. **tundyō-mot^u** तुंद्यो-मतु । तीक्ष्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tundyē-müts^ü** तुंद्ये-मंचू), (of disease) aggravated; heated, angered, enraged.

tandra तंद्र, see **tanth^ar**.

tŏndūra त्वंदूर (= تنور) । अश्मन्तम् m. an oven; a stove; cf. **tanūr**. **-brüṭ^ü** -ब्रंटू । अश्मन्तपिधानिका f. (sg. dat. **-bracĕ** -ब्रच्य), the circular cover of an oven. **-bŏṭ^ü** -ब्वंटू । अश्मन्तिकोऽपूपः f. (sg. dat. **-bŏcĕ** -ब्वच्य), bread or a cake baked in an oven.

tandurust तनदुरुस्त् تن‌درست adj. c.g. healthy (Gr.M.).

tandarustī तनदरुस्ती (= تن‌درستی) f. health (El., Gr.M.).

tĕndis त्यंडिस, see **tyond^u**.

tang तंग् تنگ । संकुचितः adj. c.g. contracted, confined, straitened, strait, narrow, tight (cf. **atha-t°**, p. 63*a*, *l.* 48) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 403, 523–4; K.Pr. 153); wanting, scarce, scanty, stinted, barren; distressed, poor, badly off; distracted, troubled, vexed (cf. **dil-t°**, p. 215*b*, l. 1); dejected, sad, sick (at heart); angry (Śiv. 879). **—anun** —अनुन् । खिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to distress, vex, worry, harass. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । संकटाक्रान्तीभवनम्, निःस्वीभवनम् m.inf. to be distressed or incommoded (by), to be in distress or difficulty (*Rām.* 1074); to be troubled, vexed, or harassed (by) (*Śiv.* 834); to be utterly weary or sick (of), to have *one's patience* exhausted (by); to be in straits, be *badly off, penniless*; to be enraged (against, *upari*) (*Śiv.* 571). **—yun^u** —यिनु । आधिव्याधियस्तीभवनम् *m.inf. i.q.* **—gatshun**; esp. to become distressed and utterly weary of life (owing to anxiety, disease, or the like).

ṭang 1 **टंग्** । फलविशेषः m. a pear, *Pyrus communis* (for various kinds, see *El.* s.vv. *ṭang* and *ṭangakul*) (cf. ***hāpath-ṭ°***, *p.* 342*b*, *l.* 46; ***jajīri-ṭ°***, *p.* 372*a*, *l.* 47; ***mŏkhta-ṭ°***, *p.* 561*a*, *l.* 17; ***mama-ṭ°***, *p.* 570*b*, *l.* 27; ***nāba-ṭ°***, *p.* 619*b*, *l.* 8) (*El. ṭang* and *ṭáng, tan*; *L.* 73, 79, 348, 350, 351; *W.* 17, 21; *L.V.* 92; *K.Pr.* 7, 78, 115, 119, 138); *cf.* ***ṭŏc^ü*** and ***ṭŏj^ü***, which are *small varieties of the fruit.* ***-kuj^i*** -कुजि or ***-kuj^ü*** -कुजू । टङ्कफलवता f. a small pear-tree, a pear-vine. **-kul^u** -कुलु । टङ्कफलवृक्षः m. a pear-tree.

ṭanga-chāṭa टंग-छाट or **-chŏṭ^u** -छ्वंटु । निकृष्टटङ्कफलम् f. an inferior pear (small, juiceless, and with no flavour). **-hüṭ^ü** -हंटू । शुष्कटङ्कफलखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), a piece of pear which has been cut up and dried, a slice of dried pear. **-lünḍ^ü** -लंडू । टङ्कशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लंज्य), a branch of a pear tree laden with fruit. **-loṭ^u** -लंटु । टङ्कफलमूलम् m. the narrow end of a pear; met. a certain ornament so shaped (turned up, thick, and long). **-lāṭ^i-dār** -लंटि-दार् । टङ्कफलमूलोपमः m. an ornament set, or adorned, with the foregoing ornaments. **-phulay** -फुलय् । टङ्कपुष्पविकासः f. the blossoming of pears, pear-blooming. **-pōsh** -पोश् । टङ्कफलपुष्पम् m. the pear-flower. **-shīra** -शीर । टङ्कफलरसः m. pear juice (commonly expressed from the fruit). **-vün^ü** -वंनू । टङ्कवृक्षसंततिः f. a grove of pear-trees (usually planted in lines) (W. 144, *-wan^i*; K.Pr. 135, *-wani*).

ṭang^i-tal^i yun^u टंगि-तलि यिनु । सुलभावाप्तिः m.inf. to come under a pear(-tree); met. to obtain success comfortably and easily.

ṭangan ras pyon^u टंगन् रस प्यनु । सुरतेच्छाप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. sexual desire to become first apparent in a youth coming to the age of puberty.

ṭang 2 टंग् । कवाटपट्टाग्रम् m. the projecting spike that acts as a bolt at one corner of a door (cf. **darwāza-ṭ°**, p. 250*b*, l. 51).

ṭanga āmot^u टंग आमतु । उद्विग्नः adj. (f. **—āmüts^ü** —आमंचू), flurried, distracted (by some unbearable calamity or the like). **—anun** —अनुन् । उद्वेजनम् m.inf. to flurry, fluster, distract (someone for one's own purposes) (Śiv. 382). **—yun^u** —यिनु । उद्वेगावाप्तिः m.inf. to be flurried, flustered, alarmed, scared, dismayed (by some unbearable task) (Śiv. 1258; K. 13, 240).

ṭāng टांग्, see **ṭāg**.

tanga तंग (= تنگ) । अश्वावास्तररज्जुः m. a horse-belt, girth (El. *tang*). **—cārun** —चारुन् । अश्वास्तरणरज्जुबन्धनम् m.inf. to tighten a girth, to girth (a horse); met. to make (someone) ready to set forth.

tangī तंगी تنگی । संकुचितता f. straitness, narrowness; tightness, closeness; scantiness, scarceness; distress, difficulty, want, poverty; stinginess, parsimony.

ṭeng टेंग्, see **ṭēg**.

ṭing टिंग् । अनवस्थितिः f. unsteadiness, unsettledness (of the body, due to the mind being perplexed).

tŏng त्वंग्, **tŏng^u** त्वंगु, or (q.v.) **thŏng^u** थ्वंगु । शृङ्गम् m. the peak of a mountain or the like (El. *túng*, a mountain pass; K. *tŏng*, 629, 631–2).

tōng तोंग्, **ṭōng** टोंग्, see **tŏg** or **ṭŏg**.

ṭung टुंग् or (q.v.) **ṭūg** टूँग् । गोमायुशब्दः f. the cry of a jackal (El. *túng*; K.Pr. 83, 192); the lowing of a cow (*sic*, L. 456, *tongan*, dat. pl., and so translated). **ṭungan atsun** टुंगन् अत्सुन् । गोमायुवत् शब्दनम् m.inf. to make cries like those of a jackal.

túng, see **tūg** 1 and 2 and **tŏng**.

ṭūnga टूंग, see **ṭūga**.

tĕngul त्वंगुल्, or **tyọ̆ngul** त्वुंगुल्, or **tyūgul** त्वूँगुल् । अंगारः m. (sg. dat. **tĕngalas** त्वंगलस्, **tyọ̆ngalas** त्वुंगलस्, or **tēgalas** तेँगलस्), a spark of fire (cf. **bạṭhⁱ-tyọ̆ngul**, p. 140*b*, l. 40; **nāra-tyūgul**, p. 648*a*, l. 50; **tsᵃñĕ-phŏti tyọ̆ngul nērun**, s.v. **tsüñüᵘ**); a mere spark, a piece of smouldering charcoal (giving but a dim shine) (El. *tungul*, a live coal; W. 151, id.); fire (El.; L. 460, *tungal*; Rām. 621; K.Pr. *tungul*, 30, 161). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनॖ । घर्मादिसमयाविष्कारः m.inf. a smouldering charcoal to fall; a spark to fall (on someone) (Rām. 1082); met. the hot weather or summer to begin; sadness or anxiety to be caused by some sudden thought.

tĕngal त्वंगल् । अङ्गाराः m.pl. sparks; a heap of smouldering charcoal. **-gāsh** -गाश् । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. the dim light given out by smouldering charcoal; met. a little learning, very slight knowledge of some branch of science, a smattering of some subject. **—tulánⁱ** —तुलॅनि । चतितोदना m.pl.inf. to raise sparks; met. tormenting and urging a pupil, in order to make him acquire knowledge. **—wŏthánⁱ** —व्वथॅनि । अतिखेदापत्तिः m.pl.inf. sparks to rise; met. to be tormented, worn out, or worried (e.g. in searching for something destroyed, in attempting to complete an impossible task, or in severe and constant study).

tangun तंगुन् । संकुचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tangyōv** तंग्योव्), to be, or become, tight, too narrow, contracted (e.g. of a place, or of the hand).

ṭŏngurᵘ टुंगुरॖ । खनित्रम् m. a kind of hoe, a hand-hoe (cf. **pŏtᵃri-tᵒ**, p. 804*a*, l. 13) (El. *tongur* and *tungarú*. The latter he describes as a small pickaxe, the iron part of which is placed at an angle of forty-five degrees to the wooden handle; L. 460, *tongru*, a hand-hoe). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । भुग्नीभवनम् m.inf. to become a hoe; hence, met., to become bent and broken down by disease or the like. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । आसक्ततयान्वेषणम् m.inf. to follow and importune persistently. **—trövith bĕhun** —त्रॉविथ् ब्यहुन् । प्रसह्यानुलगनम् m.inf. obstinately and persistently to follow, as ab.

ṭŏngárⁱ-pürᵘ टुंगॅरि-पॖरॖ । खनित्रदण्डम् f. the handle of a hoe. **-pôturᵘ** -पोतुरॖ । खनित्रफालः m. the blade of a hoe.

tanagᵃth तनगथ् । असद्वेशः m. (sg. dat. **tanagᵃtas** तनगतस्), false appearance, disguise, pretending to be someone else.

tangyuwᵘ टंगिवॖ । टङ्कदारुमयः adj. (f. **ṭangivᵘ** टंगिवू), made of pear-wood.

tanhā तन्हा تنہا adj. c.g. solitary, lonely (El. *tanha*; Rām. 1200, *tan-ĕ-tanhā*, see p. 1008*a*, l. 18).

tānj, ṭŏnjᵘ टांजॖ, see **ṭŏjᵘ**.

tūnj तूंज्, see **tūj**.

tọ̆nᵃjĕ त्वन्ज्य । सूक्ष्मलोहशलाकाः f.pl. spits or skewers for cooking meat; cf. **tándⁱjĕ**. **tọ̆nᵃjĕn lagun** त्वन्ज्यन् लगुन् । अत्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be fixed on roasting-spits; met. to be on thorns of anxiety (e.g. through fear of the consequences of having lost money entrusted to one).

tanjĕr तंज्यर् । संकोचः, नैःस्व्यम् m. contraction, narrowness; (of some receptacle) being too small, the being too narrow, the not allowing room enough; narrowness of income, poverty. Cf. **tang**.

tinka तिन्क । क्षुद्रखण्डानि f.pl. tiny bits, scraps (e.g. of thread, paper, or the like); motes, particles.

ṭūnkᵘ टूंकॖ, see **ṭūkᵘ**.

tanakh तनख् । रौप्यतन्तुडोरकम् f. (sg. dat. **tanaki** तनकि), a string or cord made of fine twisted silver wires. **tanaki-dār** तनकि-दार् । रौप्यतन्तुडोरकयुक्तः adj. c.g. (of a garment) trimmed or embroidered with this silver cord.

tanīkh तनीख् (= تنک) । तनुदेहयुक्ता f. (sg. dat. **taniki** तनीकि), a slim, slender, woman.

ṭŏnkh टोंख्, see **ṭŏkh** 1 and 2.

ṭŏnkyunᵘ टोंकिनॖ, see **ṭŏkyunᵘ**.

tanmayĕtā तन्मयता f. the consisting of Him, identity with Him (i.e. the Supreme) (Śiv. 1858). This word is a technical term borrowed directly from Skt.

tanna तन्न in **tanna-nanna** तन्न-नन्न (K.Pr. 135) (cf. **tānana, tanᵃna tanānay** in H. v, 12) onomat. a sound supposed to represent the sound of the Ksh. *sitār* or guitār; hence, rejoicing (K.Pr. 135). In H. v, 12 the words are translated 'taradiddle', which is suitable for the context.

tŏnna त्वन्न in **tŏnna-kaṭᵃra** त्वन्न-कॅटर । ईषत्तण्डुलसमूहः m. a small amount of husked rice. **-pholᵘ** -फोलॖ । तण्डुलसमूहः m. a small amount or small parcel of husked rice.

tanun तनुन् । तनूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tanyōv** तन्योव्), to be, or become, thin, slender, wasted away (Gr.Gr. 173; Śiv. 415, 1006). **tanyō-motᵘ** तन्यो-मॊतॖ । विरलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tanyē-mütsᵘ** तन्ये-मॖछॖ), become thin.

tanorᵘ तनॖरॖ m. the vine (*Vitis*) (El. *tanaur*). Cf. **talorᵘ**.

tanūr **तनूर्** تنور m. an oven, a stove (K.Pr. 210). Cf. **tŏndūra**.

ṭŏnṭa **टांट**, see **ṭŏ̃ṭa** and **ṭŏ̃ṭh**[u].

tünt[i] **तूंति**, see **tūt**[u].

ṭünṭ[i] **टूंटि**, see **ṭūṭ**[i].

ṭenṭh **टेंठ**, see **ṭēṭh**.

tŏnth **तोंथ्**, see **tŏ̃th**.

tŏnth **तांथ्**, see **tŏ̃th** 1 and 2.

ṭŏnṭh[u] **टांठु**, see **ṭŏ̃ṭh**[u].

tanth[a]**r** **तंन्थ्‌र्** m. (sg. obl. **tantra** **तन्त्र** or (in composition) optionally **tandra-** **तन्द्र-**) a religious treatise; esp. a sacred book of the Śaiva religion (L.V. 11, 58); the regular order of ceremonies or rites, ritual.

tantra-tārakī **तन्त्र-तारकी** or **tandra-tārakī** **तन्द्र-तारकी । विधिदर्शाजीवनम्** f. the profession of a superintendent of ritual (see the next). **-tārukh** **-तारुख् । विधिदर्शकः** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** **-तारकस**), a professional or skilled superintendent of ritual at a sacrifice or similar religious ceremony. **-tārakh-bāy** **-तारख्-बाय्।विधिदर्शकस्त्री** f. the wife of a superintendent of ritual. **-tārakh-pūth**[i] **-तारख्-पूथि। कल्पविद्वत्पुस्तिका** f. the guide-book or hand-book of a superintendent of ritual. **-tārakĕñ** **-तारकञ् । विधिप्रदर्शिका** f. a female superintendent of ritual, i.e. a woman who guides in singing, etc., the women assembled at a sacrifice or the like, the conductor or leader of the female choir. **-tāraköz**[u] **-तारकांज़ू । वैदिविधिकार्मद्यम** (**विधिदर्शकत्वम्**) f. the profession or condition of a superintendent of ritual; the skill acquired and employed by him.

ṭŏnṭukh **टांटुख**, see **ṭŏ̃ṭukh**.

tēntôl[u] **तेंतोलु**, see **tē̃tôl**[u].

ṭīnṭar **टींटर्**, **ṭīnṭ**[a]**ram** **टींट्‌रम्**, see **ṭīṭar**, **ṭīṭ**[a]**ram**.

tŏnṭsa **तांत्र**, see **tŏ̃th**.

tŏnṭs[u] **तांचू**, see **tŏ̃th** 1.

tūñṭsh **तुंन्छ् । अल्पकुण्डलम्** f. (sg. dat. **tūñṭshi** **तुंन्छि**), *a kind of tiny earring (usually of gold).*

tūñṭsha **तुंन्छ । ग्रीवानाड्यः** *f.pl. the muscles of the back of the neck.* **—galañĕ** **—गलञ । अतिकार्श्यम्** *f. pl. inf. the muscles of the neck to melt; hence, the body to become wasted away (owing to long-continued grief, long-continued sickness, or the like).*

ṭīnuw[u] **टीनुवु । शस्त्रविशेषमयः** *adj. (f.* **ṭīnüv**[u] **टीनंवू**), *made of tin, tin.*

tanyal *(? spelling and gend.) the young leaves of the red poppy, much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72).*

ṭanz **टज़् । लालसा** *m. extreme and urgent desire (to finish some work or the like).*

tonz[u] **तज़ु । औषधविशेषः** *m. a certain seed (imported* from the north) used as a remedy for insect-bites, boils, and the like.

tunz[u] **तुज़ू**, see **tund**[u].

tünz[u] **तंज़ू । उपर्युपरिपङ्क्तिः** f. a pile of articles (e.g. dishes, or plates, or rubbish) one on the top of the other (cf. **bāna-t°**, p. 110*a*, l. 2; **tök**[i]**-t°**, p. 991*a*, l. 40). **—khārüñ**[u] **—खारंञू । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्त्या समारोपणम्** f.inf. to pile articles, as ab. (esp. when done forcibly). **—khasüñ**[u] **—खसंञू । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्तिसमारोहः** f.inf. articles to be piled, as ab.

tanzi thawun **तज़ि थवुन् । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्तिक्रमेण निधानम्** m.inf. to arrange in a pile, as ab.

tunzar **तुज़र् । तीक्ष्णता** m. sharpness; alacrity, keenness; severity (of a disease); dearness, high price. Cf. **tund**[u].

ṭañ **टञ् । शब्दविशेषः** onomat. m. the sound of a slap on the face, a smack or similar sound.

tāñ **ताञ् । तावत्** adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. **önthas-t°**, p. 32*a*, l. 4; **az-t°**, p. 74*a*, l. 27; **ȧz**[i]**-t°**, id., l. 41; **kalpāntas-t°**, p. 440*b*, l. 33; **pagāh-t°**, p. 683*a*, l. 46; **par tāñ pāwun**, p. 750*b*, l. 11; **shām t°**, p. 882*a*, l. 29; **tot**[u]**-t°**, s.v. **tot**[u] **2**) (Gr.Gr. 154, 256; Śiv. 738, 1486, 1505, 1627, 1635, 1829, 1877; Rām. 285, 303, 334, 769, 787, 885, 899, etc.; K. 6, 41, 111, 211, 400, 599, 606, 740, 782, 797, 815, 1024, 1027, 1079, 1096, 1148; H. v, 6; x, 4, 6, 7, 8; xii, 6, 20); just then, in the meantime (Śiv. 92, 388; Rām. 80, 194, 318, 499, 507, 554, 590, 694, 781, 783, 854, etc.; K. 262, 612, 890; H. v. 7; xi, 20; xii, 1; YZ. 29); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely (Rām. 698); as a correlative to **yāmath**, etc. (as far, as long, as ——) so far, or so long (Rām. 1779; K. 140, 597), or (no sooner did he) than (K. 151, 240, 628; YZ. 31).

Used by itself, as an adv., **tāñ** means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little' (Rām. 235).

With an interrogative, **tāñ** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kah**[i]**-t°**, somehow or other, p. 388*a*, l. 4 (K. 740); **kar-t°**, at some time or other, p. 465*a*, l. 33. In such cases the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogation, as if we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?', or 'what in the name of goodness!' (Gr.Gr. 256; Śiv. 85; Rām. 129, 146, 432, 1012, 1243, 1397, 1417; K. 88, 181, 366; H. v, 4; viii, 10).

Synonyms of this word are **tām**, **tāmath**, and **tāñĕth**, qq.v.

ṭiñ **टिञ्** or **ṭiñ**[u] **टिञू । अश्वगतिविशेषः** f. a certain horse's pace, described as a kind of gallop (cf. **gur**[i]**-ṭiñ**, a strong taste for equitation, p. 299*a*, l. 12). **ṭiñĕ-gur**[u]

टिञ-गुड् । विशिष्टगतिकोऽश्वः m. a horse that practises this gait.

ṭŏñ ट्वञ् m. onomat. a chink, jingle, in **chŏñ-ṭŏñ**, p. 163*a*, l. 38, q.v.

tön^{ü} तांञू । वाक्चतुरा f. a charming woman expert in fluent, graceful, and tender language. Cf. **tawāza.**

tüñ^{ü} 1 तंञू (for 2, see **ton^{u}** 2) । अङ्गावेष्टनबन्धनरज्जुः, अश्वकम्बलबन्धनरज्जुः, वेष्टिका f. the string or fastening of a garment (as of a pair of drawers, or of the neck of a garment) (Rām. 749); the leathern girth of a horse (fastening the saddle and the blanket under it); the collar-band of a garment. **tañĕ-nāl** तञ-नाल् । वेष्टिकागलयुक्तम् (वस्त्रम्) m. (a garment) fitted with a collar-band.

ṭiñĕhā टिञहा । गतिविशेषेणाश्वचालनम् m. making a horse proceed in the pace called **ṭiñ**, q.v., riding at this pace.

ṭŏñĕl ट्वञल् । ललाटभागे स्फोटयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who has a lump, bump, boil, or tumour on the forehead. Cf. **ṭŏnd** and **tŏg** or **ṭŏg.**

ṭuñul^{u} टुञुलु । रक्तबन्धस्फोटः m. a swelling, bump, or tumour on the forehead (cf. the preceding).

tañĕr तञर् । तनुता m. thinness, slenderness, emaciation (Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Śiv. 766); fineness, delicateness. Cf. **ton^{u} 2.**

tāñĕr ताञर् । वाक्चातुर्यम् m. elegance and grace in a woman's language (cf. **tön^{ü}** and **tawāza**).

tañ^{ə}ran तंञरन् । तनूकृतिः f. (sg. dat. **tañ^{ə}rün^{ü}** तंञरंञू), the making thin or slender.

tañ^{ə}run तंञरुन् । तनूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tañ^{o}r^{u}** तंञुरु), to make thin, make slender, to thin (Gr.Gr. 7); to dilute (Gr.Gr. 121).

tañ^{ə}rāwun तंञरावुन् । तनूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tañ^{ə}rôw^{u}** तंञरोवु), i.q. **tañ^{ə}run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **tañ^{ə}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** तंञरोवु-मंतु । तनूकृतः perf. part. (f. **tañ^{ə}röv^{ü}-müs^{ü}** तंञरांवू-मंचू), made thin, thinned.

tāñĕth ताञथ् । तावत् adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. **az-t^{o}**, p. 74*a*, l. 28; **âz^{i}-t^{o}**, id., l. 41; **pagāh-t^{o}**, p. 683*a*, l. 47) (Rām. 547); just then, in the meantime; indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely; as a correlative to **yāmath,** etc. (as far, as long, as ——) so far, or so long (Rām. 538).

Used by itself, as an adv., **tāñĕth** means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little'.

With an interrogative, **tāñĕth** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kāh^{i}-tāñĕth,** somehow or other, p. 388*a*, l. 5; **kar-tāñĕth,** at some time or other, p. 465*a*, l. 34. In such cases the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogation, as if we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

Synonyms of this word are **tām, tāmath,** and **tāñ,** qq.v.

ṭēpa टेप । जारजातः m. the son of an adultress by a father other than her husband, a bastard, a son of adultery (cf. **kŏ-ṭ^{o},** p. 491*a*, l. 28).

ṭēpi टेपि । पूर्णः adj. c.g. full, filled up (e.g. a cooking-pot). **ṭēpā-ṭēph** टेपा-टेफ् । अतिपूर्णः adj. c.g. brimful.

ṭŏpa ट्वप । तन्तुनापाद्यपुष्पादिचित्रम् m. (the pl. nom. of **ṭŏph,** q.v., also has the form **ṭŏpa** ट्वप), a kind of embroidery (made by forming a pattern with thread, etc., on cloth). **ṭŏpa-dār** ट्वप-दार् । स्यूतिचित्रयुक्तः adj. c.g. embroidered in this way. **—kadun** —कडुन् । पुष्पाद्याकारचित्रस्यूतिः m.inf. to embroider, as ab. **-s^{a}ts** -सच् । चित्रसेवकः m. an embroiderer. **-s^{a}tsan** -सच़न् । चित्रस्यूतिशूलिका, मर्मस्पृक् f. (sg. dat. **s^{a}tsün^{ü}** सच़ंञू), an embroidering needle; met. a woman who (like this needle) pierces to the vitals, one who uses spiteful language.

ṭop^{u} 1 टपु । शिरःकेशसमूहः m. long plentiful hair (of the head) or ringlets, esp. that of a woman (El. *taup*, a ringlet; *tŏp*, a Musalmān's lock of hair; Gr.Gr. 146). Cf. **ṭŏph, ṭapil,** and **tap^{u}r^{u}.**

ṭap^{i}-chüt^{ü} टपि-छंचू । पलितकेशा f. a white-haired, or grey-haired, woman. **-khakhür^{ü}** -खखंर । केशग्राहं भ्रामणम् f. dragging (esp. a woman) by the hair along the ground. **-kaḍa-kaḍ** -कड-कड् । केशाकेशि f. mutual pulling of each other's hair (in a fight between women). **-kôs^{u}** -कोसु । मुण्डितकेशः adj. (f. **-kös^{ü}** -कांसू), having the head shaved, a shaveling. **-lang** -लंग् । केशपक्षः m. a small compressed lock of hair (*quasi*, a branch from the whole head of hair). **-tul^{u}** -तुलु । केशसमूहः m. a small wisp of a woman's hair.

ṭop^{u} 2 टपु । गेन्दुकाघातः m. a blow on a ball (as in hockey, etc.). **ṭapĕn gindun** टपन् गिंदुन् । कन्दुकाघाताघातिक्रीडनम् m.inf. to play at striking balls (as in hockey, etc.).

ṭop^{u} 3 टपु । पक्षः m. a side, a party (e.g. at a wedding, the bridegroom's family, or the bride's family); one of several sources (of wealth, honour, help, disgrace, or punishment, and so on). This word is usually the second member of a compound word, as in **du-ṭop^{u} sāl,** an invitation to a wedding, a twofold invitation (cf. p. 258*b*, l. 46); **tsu-ṭop^{u} daṇd,** a punishment for four reasons; so **sāsa-ṭ^{o},** p. 941*a*, l. 11; **sata-ṭ^{o},** p. 944*b*, l. 45; **tr^{a}ṭop^{u},** s.v.

ṭôpa टोप । शीर्षकविशेषः m. a kind of cap or head-dress, worn under the turban, and reaching down to the back of the neck.

tôp^{u} तोपु in **ok^{u}-tôp^{u},** p. 19*a*, l. 45; **dutôp^{u},** p. 259*a*, l. 1; **tr^{a}tôp^{u},** s.v. Cf. **tāph.**

ṭôpᵘ टोपु । द्वीपः m. an island (El. *ṭóp*, K. 754).

ṭūpⁱ टूपि । शीर्षत्रकम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭōpĕ** टोप्य), a skull-cap (worn chiefly by Moslems) (cf. **phamba-ṭº**, p. 698*a*, l. 49; **phāṭⁱla-ṭº**, p. 717*a*, l. 46; **phĕṭⁱ-ṭº**, p. 723*a*, l. 20; **prāji-ṭº**, p. 757*b*, l. 49; **rōt-ṭº**, p. 847*b*, l. 42; **sōzan-ṭº**, p. 958*b*, l. 39) (El. *ṭópi*, Gr.Gr. 73, Gr.M.). **-gorᵘ** -गरु । शीर्षत्रकव्यावहारिकः m. a cap-seller (El. *ṭopagar*).

ṭōpi-gorᵘ टोपि-गरु । शीर्षत्रकसंपादकः m. a cap-maker (El. *ṭopagar*, *ṭopigur*). **-janda** -जन्द् । जीर्णशीर्षत्रकम् m. a worn-out skull-cap. **-khōṭᵘ** -खोँटु । शीर्षत्रकभागः m. one of the four triangular pieces, which, sewn together, form a skull-cap. **-korᵘ** -कोरु । शीर्षत्रकावृतिभागः m. the circular border round the edge of a skull-cap. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । शीर्षत्रकप्रान्तकम् m. a band round the edge of a skull-cap (Gr.Gr. 73). **-shikhurᵘ** -शिखुरु । अतिजीर्णशीर्षत्रम् m. an old worn-out skull-cap. **-salay** -सलय् । शीर्षत्रकपूर्तिकीलिका f. a metal spike used for packing cotton into a wadded cap. **-sᵃts** -सत्स् । शीर्षत्रकसेवकः m. a cap-sewer, a man who sews caps, a cap-tailor. **-sᵃtsan** -सत्सन् । शीर्षत्रसेविनी f. (sg. dat. **sᵃtsūñᵘ** सत्सॉञू), a cap-needle, a needle for sewing caps. —**ṭōpi kaḍun** —टोपि कडुन् । खलीकारः m.inf. to abuse or reproach publicly (i.e. before others). **-wār** -वार् । शीर्षत्रकपर्याप्तपटः m. sufficient cloth to make a skull-cap. **-zūṭᵘ** -ज़ूटु । जीर्णच्छिन्नशीर्षत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), an old ragged skull-cap.

ṭūpᵘ टूपु । भङ्गादिगुच्छः, वस्त्रबन्धनः m. (sg. abl. **ṭōpi** टोपि), the button-like blossom of the male Indian hemp (*bhang*) (cf. **banga-ṭº**, p. 113*a*, l. 16); any similar blossom (cf. **sŏyĕ-ṭº**, p. 956*a*, l. 28); a button.

ṭūpⁱ-pholᵘ टूपि-फलु । वस्त्रबन्धनफलम् m. a button. **-wōjⁱ** -वॉजि or **-wōjᵘ** वॉजू । वस्त्रबन्धनरन्ध्रम् f. a button-hole.

taph तफ् । तपस्या, ज्वरबाधा m. (sg. dat. **tapas** तपस्), *devout austerity, religious austerity, the practice of mental or personal self-denial or self-infliction of bodily torture (L.V. 62; Śiv. 51, 255, 310, 441, 540, 554, 556, 633, 650, 652–3, 678, 680, 757, 1062, 1220, 1448, 1582, 1591, 1618, 1717; Rām. 62, 100–1, 226, 521, 592, 618, 760–1; K. 31, 67, 243, 358, 455, 612, 619, 624, 670, 703–4, 755, 876); fever (Gr.M., K. 822).* —***khārun*** —खारुन् । ज्वरारोपणम् *m.inf. to cause fever (e.g. by giving a person too much work, by distressing him, by making a false accusation, terrifying, or enraging, and so on).* —***khasun*** —खसुन् । ज्वरप्रादुर्भावः *m.inf. fever to come on or be brought about (e.g. by excessive exertion).*

tapa-bal तप-बल्। तपोबलम् m. the power acquired by religious austerities. **-dār** -दार् । ग्रामतानायकः m. (f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ्), the headman or leader of a group of villages or of a society, the chairman of a meeting (honoured on account of his wide lands, great flocks, or generous offerings at sacrifices, and so on). **-ryoshᵘ** -र्‍योशु । तपःसाधकर्षिः m. a holy man who practises austerities (Śiv. 36); a man of the world of saintly character. **-rēshⁱ-bāy** -र्‍येषि-बाय् । तपःसाधकसधर्मिणी f. such a saint's wife; a woman whose character is that of a saint's wife. **-tshĕway** -छ्यवय् । क्षुच्छमनम् f. slight relief of hunger (by giving a little food). **-tshĕway gatshūñᵘ** -छ्यवय् गछॅञू । क्षुद्बाधापयानम् f. slight relief of hunger (by receiving a little food) to occur.

tapukᵘ तपुकु । तपस्याभवः adj. gen. (f. **tapūcᵘ** तपॅचू), of, or belonging to, religious austerities (Śiv. 267, Rām. 552); produced by, or due to, religious austerities.

ṭaph टफ् । आघातः, सद्योमृतिभीतिः m. (sg. dat. **ṭapas** टपस्), a blow, esp. a kick (from a horse, or the like) (cf. **gurᵘ-ṭº**, p. 299*a*, l. 13; **kō-ṭapa**, p. 491*a*, l. 23; **tsōca-ṭº**, s.v. **tsōca**) (Gr.Gr. 123); met. a sudden misfortune (K.Pr. 246); sudden, quick, death (e.g. from epilepsy, cholera, plague, or the like); the fear of such quick death. Cf. **ṭāph.** —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । सद्यो मृतिः m.inf. a kick to be received from a horse; rapid death to ensue (from epilepsy, cholera, plague, or the like).

ṭapa-ṭaph टप-टफ् । आघाताघाति f. (sg. dat. **-ṭapi** -टपि), kick upon kick, mutual kicking (like that of horses fighting). For the gender of this compound, see Gr.Gr. 75.

tāph ताफ् । आतपः m. (sg. dat. **tāpas** तापस्), warmth, heat, burning (Śiv. 346, 1291, 1297, 1733; Rām. 533, 536, 700); sunshine, heat of the sun (cf. **gagar-tº**, p. 280*a*, l. 10; **gaṭa-kārunᵘ tº**, p. 310*a*, l. 38; **lari-tº**, p. 529*b*, l. 38) (El.; Gr.Gr. 52, 72, 137; Gr.M.; W. 111; L. 464; Rām. 172, 532; H. i, 11; K.Pr. 250); distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 195, 1620, 1730). **-gaṭa** -गट । प्रकाशतामिस्रम् f. sun-heat and darkness combined; a time marked by darkness and sunheat.

tāpa-dāna ताप-दान । आतपत्रम् m. an umbrella, sunshade (El. *tápadán*, *tápdán*; W. 111, *tapadāna*; Śiv. 1145); cf. **tāba-dāna.** —**drāmotᵘ** —द्रामतु । आतपे शुष्कः perf. part. (f. **drāmütsᵘ** द्रामछू) (of something requiring drying) dried in the sun (e.g. fresh grain requiring drying before husking). —**drāv** —द्राव् । आतपे शुष्कः adj. c.g., id. **-gilan** -गिलन् । छायायामल्पातपः f. (sg. dat. **-gilūñᵘ** -गिलॅञू), the piercing of a clouded sky by a small amount of

sunshine, a ray of sunshine piercing a clouded sky. -hŏchĕr -ह्वछ्यर् । आतपशोषः m. dryness (esp. of something moist) caused by sun-heat. -hŏkhᵘ -ह्वखु । आतपशुष्कः adj. (f. -hŏchᵘ -ह्वछू), dry owing to sun-heat (and not to the application of fire, etc.). -hotᵘ -ह्तु । आतपसंतप्तः adj. (f. -hütsᵘ -ह्चू), scorched, heated, inflamed, or tormented by sun-heat (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 1813). -hatar -ह्तर् । आतपसंतप्तता m. the being scorched, etc., as ab. by sun-heat. —kodᵘ-motᵘ —कंड्-मंतु । आतपे शोषित perf. part. (f. —küdᵘ-mütsᵘ —कंडू-मंचू) (of some moist article) purposely dried (by someone) in the sun. —kadun —कडुन् । आतपे शुष्कीकरणम् m.inf. purposely to dry (something moist) in the sun. -krāy -क्राय् । अत्यातपः f. 'a sun-heat boiling pan', very severe, burning sunshine. -lēlⁱ -ल्यलि । आतपवाञ्छम् m.pl. 'jars of sun-heat', long-continued sun-heat. -lawa -लव । ईषदातपः f. sprinkling of sunshine, very slight sunshine. -ṭēkh -ट्यख् । आतपचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. -ṭēki -ट्यकि), a drop or trace of sunshine, a spot of sunshine (coming through an interstice). -totᵘ -तंतु । आतपतप्तः adj. (f. -tütsᵘ -तंचू), hot from exposure to the sun. -tatsar -तच्चर् । आतपौष्ण्यम् m. heat due to exposure to the sun; the heat caused by sunshine. -ṭyokᵘ -ट्यकु । आतपतिलकम् m. (in a shaded place) a spot of sunlight (filtering through the cause of shade). -tsündᵘ -चंडू । असह्यातपः f. (sg. dat. -tsanjĕ -चंञ्ज्य), violent, unbearable, sun-heat (such as that at midday in summer). -yāwa -याव । विलासी m. 'a hot-weather rake', a dandy who wears summer clothes even in winter.

tāpukᵘ तापुकु । आतपभवः gen. adj. (f. tāpücᵘ तापंचू), of, or belonging to, or due to, the sun's heat.

tāpas bĕhun तापस् ब्यहुन् । आतपासेवनम् m.inf. to sit in the sun (to warm oneself), to bask in the sun. —bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । अकिञ्चित्करीकरणम् m.inf. 'to cause to sit in the sun'; hence, to dismiss a person from work, and make him one of the unemployed.

ṭāph टाफ् । चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. -ṭāpi -टापि), a slap with the open hand (cf. kala-ṭ°, p. 435a, l. 50; ṭiph-ṭ°, l. 47 bel.). Cf. ṭaph.

ṭēph टेफ्, see ṭēpā-ṭēph, p. 1013b, l. 7.

ṭīph टीफ् । असूया m. (sg. dat. ṭīpas टीपस्), detraction (of the merits of others), carping criticism, disparagement. —kaḍanⁱ —कडंनि । असूयाकथनम् m. pl. inf. to disparage (making out even another's virtues to be faults). —ṭāph —टाफ् । अत्यसूया m. (sg. dat. ṭīpas ṭāpas टीपस् टापस्), frequent disparagement (of someone making out even his virtues to be faults) (a jingle of ṭīph, not a compound with ṭāph, q.v.).

ṭŏph टॊफ् । दंशः, कण्डूः, सुरतेच्छा f. (sg. dat. ṭŏpi टॊपि), a bite or sting (of a serpent, or a biting or stinging insect, or the like) (cf. bicⁱ-ṭ°, p. 149b, l. 30; mŏkan-ṭ°, reported as m., but possibly incorrectly, p. 562a, l. 19; pishⁱ-ṭ°, p. 818a, l. 36; tsara-ṭ°, s.v. tsar 2) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 122, 150, ṭop; 217, 250, ṭuph); a lancet (El.); the pulsation or beating of an abscess (El.); itch, itchiness; sexual fury, intense desire for sexual intercourse, *oestrum*; a Moslem's lock of hair (cf. topᵘ 1) (El.; K.Pr. 33, 62). —dinᵘ —दिन्नू । दशनम् f.inf. (of a serpent or biting insect) to bite; (of a stinging insect) to sting (W. 134). —lagünᵘ —लगंन्नू । मैथुनलालसोत्पत्तिः f.inf. urgent desire for sexual intercourse to be experienced. —lāyünᵘ —लायंन्नू f.inf. to sting (El.). —mōrünᵘ —मोरंन्नू । तीक्ष्णताशान्तिः f.inf. a sting to be calmed or allayed; met. any intensity to be calmed (e.g. the heat of boiling water to be cooled, unbearable hunger to be allayed by giving a little food, and so on). —mōravünᵘ —मोरवंन्नू । असह्यतीव्रताशमनम् f. to allay a sting; to calm an intensity, as ab.

ṭŏpa mārñĕ टॊप मार्ञ (for —mārañe —मारञ) । नखचतविशेषः f.pl. to allay itching by light scratching.

tōph तोफ् توپ । शतघ्नी f. (sg. dat. tōpi तोपि), a gun, a cannon, a field-piece (El. tōp, m., a gun). —lāyünᵘ —लायंन्नू । शतघ्नवाहननम् f.inf. to aim and fire a gun (at a person or thing). —trāvünᵘ —त्रावंन्नू । शतघ्नीप्रक्षेपः f.inf. to explode, or fire, a gun (e.g. as a time signal). —tayār karünᵘ —तयार् करंन्नू f.inf. to load a gun (? cannon) (El. *taiyār karun*, m.). —yinᵘ —यिन्नू । अत्यरोचकीभवनम् f.inf. 'a cannon to come'; hence (of some sharp order, objectionable command, or the like) to be extremely unpleasing.

tuphücᵘ तुफंचू । कुक्षिः f. the belly (esp. when fat and protuberant), 'corporation'. Cf. tumücᵘ.

tūphān तूफान्, **tūfān** طوفان m. a storm (El.); a disastrous flood (K.Pr. 180).

tuphanga तुफंग (= تفنگ) । अग्निप्रक्षेपणयन्त्रम् m. a tube through which a thing is propelled; a musket, gun; a pea-shooter; a pop-gun.

taphar तफर् । अतिबाधा m. great exhaustion caused by the difficult nature of some work which one must complete. —tulun —तुलुन् । विबाधनम् m.inf to exhaust a person (by urging on to the completion of some difficult work).

tāphtāna ताफ़्तान (cf. تافته) । अपूपविशेषः m. a certain kind of spiced cake. —tsaṭanⁱ —चटंनि । कल्पितभाषणम् m. pl. inf. 'to cut cakes', to speak or chat amusingly, to use diverting or pleasing language.

taphāwath तफावथ्, **tafāwut** تفاوت m. difference,

distinction, discordance (Śiv. 644; Rām. 488, 1270, 1295; K.Pr. 89). —**thāwun** —**थावुन्** m.inf. to differ (El.).

ṭapij^{u} टपिजू, see **ṭapyul^{u}.**

ṭapal टपल् । आघाती adj. c.g. (of a horse) a kicker, one which kicks. Cf. **ṭaph.**

ṭapil टपिल् । दीर्घवक्रकेशयुक्ता f. a woman endowed with long and copious hair. Cf. **ṭop^{u} 1.**

tapöl^{i} तपांलि । महामारी f. a pestilence, plague, general outbreak of cholera, or the like.

tapāli-dēv तपालि-द्यव् । मारीराक्षसः m. (f. **-dēviñ -द्यविञ्**), the demon of plague (believed to capture and kill human beings at sight). **tapāli-bud^{u} तपालि-बुडू । महामारीजरा** f. (sg. dat. **-bujĕ -बुज्य**), 'a pestilence old woman'; hence, a pestilence which has grown old, i.e. that has continued for a long time. **-hünz^{u} capāth -हंज़ू चपाथ्** or **-hünz^{u} cĕpāth -हंज़ू च्यपाथ् । महामारीचपेटिका** f. (sg. dat. —**ca(cĕ)pöṭs^{ü}** —**च(च्य)पांचू**) 'a pestilence slap', i.e. a sudden attack of pestilence. **-ṭsünd^{ü} -च़ंडू । अत्यन्तमारीबाधा** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsanjĕ -चंज्य**), a pestilence-blow, an outbreak of deadly pestilence.

tāpul^{u} तापुलु । आतपः m. sunshine (when thought of with pleasure).

ṭōpal ट्वपल् । दंशनस्वभावः adj. c.g. (of a snake or the like) accustomed to bite, (of a stinging insect) accustomed to sting.

tapalad तपलद् । ज्वराक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **tapaladiñ तपलदिञ्**), attacked by fever, fevered, wasted by fever.

tapun 1 तपुन् । शान्ताङ्गारसमुच्चयः m. (sg. dat. **tapanas तपनस्**), a heap of charcoal (collected for winter use). **tapan-phāl^{i} तपन्-फालि । शान्ताङ्गाराल्पसमूहः** m.pl. a small amount of such charcoal.

***tapun* 2 तपुन् । औष्ण्योत्पादनाय स्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. ***top^{u}* तंपु**), and conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tapyōv तप्योव**), (conj. 1) *to take (e.g. a brazier) for the purpose of warmth*; (*conj.* 3) *to warm oneself (at a fire or the like), to bask (in the sun or before a fire)* (cf. **nāra-jōsh t°**, *p.* 647*b*, *l.* 22) (Gr.Gr. 128).

***top^{u}-mot^{u}* तंपु-मंतु । औष्ण्योत्पादनाय धृतः** *perf. part.* (*f.* ***tüp^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}* तंपू-मंचू**), *taken, or used, for warmth (e.g. a burning brazier).*

***tapyō-mot^{u}* तप्यो-मंतु । तप्तीभूतः** 2 *perf. part.* (*f.* ***tapyē-müṭs^{ü}* तप्ये-मंचू**), *warmed (e.g. a room warmed by a fire, or a brazier lighted).*

***ṭapun* टपुन् । परोक्षपरिभाषणम्** *conj.* 1 (1 *p.p.* ***ṭop^{u}* टंपु**), *to criticize another unfavourably in his absence, to backbite.*

***tāpun* तापुन्** *conj.* 1 (1 *p.p.* ***tôp^{u}* तोपु**), *to heat, cause to be hot, (of the sun) to shine upon* (*L.V.* 53).

ṭĕpun 1 ट्यपुन् । मत्स्योदरं वस्तु m. (sg. dat. **ṭĕpanas ट्यपनस्**), fish-guts, the entrails etc. taken out of a fish when preparing it for cooking (cf. **gāda-ṭ°**, p. 276*b*, l. 29). **ṭĕpan-gāḍa ट्यपन्-गाड । क्षुद्रमत्स्याः** f.pl. tiny fish-fry (just hatched).

ṭĕpun 2 ट्यपुन् । संघट्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭyop^{u} ट्योपु**), to fill (a receptacle) forcibly (till it can contain no more), to fill so that the contents are pressed down and all but running over.

ṭĕp^{i} ṭĕp^{i} āsun ट्यपि ट्यपि आसुन् । अति पूरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be entirely filled (so that the least addition will cause running over). —**ṭĕp^{i} thawun** —**ट्यपि थवुन् । अतिपूरणम्** m.inf. to fill in this way.

ṭĕpith āsun ट्यपिथ् आसुन् । समग्रतया पूर्णः m.inf. to be brimful (pressed down and running over). —**thawun** —**थवुन् । पूर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to fill to the brim (pressed down and running over).

ṭyop^{u}-mot^{u} ट्योपु-मंतु । बलाङ्गरितः perf. part. (f. **ṭĕp^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} ट्यंपू-मंचू**), filled to the brim, as ab.

ṭĕppan ट्यप्पन् । पर्यायः m. a commentary, gloss, explanation of the meaning of words or passages in a book.

tapör^{i} तपांरि । तत्पार्श्वतः adv. in that (out of sight) direction (with vbs. of placing, going, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 159); from that (out of sight) direction (Gr.Gr. 159); cf. **tami pör^{i}**, p. 968*a*, l. 11. **-kin^{i} -किनि । तत्पार्श्वतः** adv. from that (out of sight) direction (u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.).

ṭap^{ü}r^{ü} टपूरू । कुत्सितकेशा f. a woman (esp. a young unmarried girl) whose hair is habitually in disarray (unkempt, dirty, thick, harsh, and short). Cf. **ṭop^{u} 1.**

ṭaparĕñ टपर्यञ् । असमीक्ष्य व्ययशीला f. an extravagant housewife, a woman who spends more money than she can afford.

tāpartūrī तापर्तूरी । जल्पाकः m. one who talks nonsense, an idle or foolish talker.

taporyum^{u} तपांर्युमु । तत्पार्श्वोद्भवः adj. (f. **tapörim^{ü} तपांरिमू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, that (out of sight) direction (see **tapör^{i}**) (Gr.Gr. 151).

tapasī तपसी f. penance, religious austerity, mortification (Rām. 969). Cf. **tapasy.**

tapish तपिश् تپش । अतितृष्णा m. heat, warmth (Gr.Gr. 128); distress caused by heat; (in Ksh.) intense thirst (due to fever or the like).

tapīshör तपीश्वर् । तपःसिद्धः m. an ascetic, one who has become perfected or sanctified by austerities (Śiv. 671, 1456; Rām. 98, 610, 1134, 1684). Cf. **taph.**

tapasy तपस्य् m. asceticism, devotion (El. *tapasia*; L.V. 35, sg. abl. with emph. *y*, *tapasiy*). Cf. **tapasī.**

ṭō̃paṭh-kyul^{u} टॉँपठ्-क्युलु । वात्सल्यात्पालितः adj. (f.

-kijᵘ -किजू॒), a darling child, one treated and tended with much affection.

tapawan तपवन् or **tapōwan** तपोवन् m. an austerity grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise austerities (Śiv. (*tapa*°) 441; (*tapō*°) 672, 1409). Cf. **taph.**

ṭapyulᵘ टपिलु । दीर्घवक्रलकेशः adj. (f. **ṭapijᵘ** टपिजू॒), endowed with long, copious, well-tended hair (Gr.Gr. 146). Cf. **topᵘ 1.**

trᵃ त्र, **tra** त्र, **trĕ** त्र्य, त्रि **tri,** see **trĕh 1.**

tréi, trí, see **triy.**

tᵃr 1 तर् । संबन्धः f. relationship, affinity. **tᵃra kaḍañĕ 1** तर् कडञ । सूक्ष्मेक्षिकया संबन्धादिज्ञानम् f.pl.inf. to drag out relationships, (in discussing a proposed marriage) carefully and minutely to examine the good and bad qualities of the relations of both parties.

tᵃr 2 तर् । खण्डम् (वस्त्रादेः) f. a rag, a piece of cloth (esp. one long and narrow), a strip (cf. **dajĕ-t°,** p. 203*a*, l. 47; **kapar-t°,** p. 463*b*, l. 40; **pāṭi-t°,** p. 789*b*, l. 32). **—wasŭnᵘ** —वसं॒नू । खण्डशो भवनम् f.inf. a strip to descend (i.e. to be torn off a cloth).

tᵃra kaḍañĕ 2 तर् कडञ । अतिजीर्णखण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. to use a cloth or garment till it is worn into strips. **—wālañĕ** —वालञ । खण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. to tear or cut into strips. **—wasañĕ** —वसञ । खण्डशो भवनम् f. pl. inf. to become torn or cut into strips.

ṭᵃr ट्र् । गुदशब्दः m. spluttering sound from the anus at the time of defecating. **ṭᵃr-ṭᵃr** ट्र्-ट्र् । प्रलापः m. (met.) senseless continued chattering. **ṭᵃr-ṭᵃr lāgun** ट्र्-ट्र् लागुन् । प्रलापपरिभाषणम् m.inf. to worry people by continuous frivolous talk.

tar 1 तर् (cf. تر) । अङ्कुरः m. a seedling, shoot, sprout. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । मूलाभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to pull up the sprout (and examine the root); hence, to examine critically and ascertain the source of some secret affair, and, having done so, to publish it. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । ज्ञात्वा प्रकटीभवनम् m.inf. the sprout to come forth; hence, the source of some secret affair to become published.

tara drāmotᵘ तर द्रामतु । उद्भिन्नाङ्कुरावस्थः perf. part. (f. **-drāmŭtsᵘ** -द्रामचू॒) (of a seed or the like) sprouted, sprouting. **—drāv** —द्राव् । उद्भिन्नाङ्कुरः adj. c.g., id. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । उद्भिन्नाङ्कुरीभवनम् m.inf. (of a seed) to issue from the sprout, to sprout forth.

tar 2 तर् in **tara-tar** तर-तर् । पुनःपुनस्तरणम् f. repeatedly crossing a river (by boat, etc.), crossing backwards and forwards; a strong fondness for crossing, as ab. Cf. **tār 1.**

tar 3 तर् تر adj. c.g. new, fresh; green; young, tender, soft; juicy, moist, damp, wet (Śiv. 1210). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । ईषदार्द्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become moist. **—karun** —करुन् । ईषदार्द्रीकरणम् m.inf. to moisten. **—pahān** —पहान् । किञ्चित्सरसः adj. c.g. a little moist, rather moist, rather juicy, somewhat succulent.

tar 4 (K.Pr. 154), see **tūr.**

ṭar ट्र or **ṭĕr** ट्यर् । आहतवाक्यम् m. an invented story, fiction, a romance, fable (esp. when told for entertaining others). **-bāz** -बाज़् । आहतभाषी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **ṭar-bāzĕñ** ट्र-बाज़्यञ्), one who is in the habit of telling fictions, etc., as ab. **—lāyun** —लायुन् । आहतवाक्यप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread a fiction (or invented story) abroad.

ṭara-gĕl ट्र-ग्यल् । आहतवार्ता f. a long piece of fiction, romance, invented tale, or the like.

tār 1 तार् । तरणम्, निर्वाहणसामर्थ्यम्, दीपाधारस्थानम् m. passing over, crossing (a river or the like) (cf. **kŏla-t°,** p. 437*b*, l. 27; **nāwa-t°,** p. 666*b*, l. 28; **tᵃka-t°,** p. 991*b*, l. 31; **tika-t°,** p. 992*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 123; W. 114, wrongly translated 'side, bank'; Rām. 544; K.Pr. 138); a means for taking a person across (a river or the like) (L.V. 96; K.Pr. 46, 47; Śiv. 1023; Rām. 780 (*tārāh*, with suff. of indef. art.), 1307); a fee paid to a ferry-man (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 18; Śiv. 1201, 1788); crossing (the Ocean of Existence), salvation (L.V. 72; Śiv. 14, 381, 957; Rām. 53); power or ability (both by intelligence and availability of the necessary means) to carry out any work (cf. **mĕcĕ-t°,** p. 601*b*, l. 46; **nĕcĕ-t°,** p. 659*b*, l. 25); a niche or shelf in a wall for holding a lamp (cf. **mĕtsi-t°,** p. 609*a*, l. 14) (K. 921). **—āsun** —आसुन् । शक्तिसंभवः m.inf. power to carry out any very difficult task to exist. **—bōzun** —बोज़ुन् । सामर्थ्यविचारणम् m.inf. (before attempting any very difficult task) to estimate the power available for its performance. **—bōzana yunᵘ** —बोज़न यिनु । सामर्थ्यसंभवज्ञानम् m.inf. ability to be recognized; to be assured in oneself that one has ability and power to carry out some very difficult work. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । तारणम्, पर्यापणम् m.inf. to convey (a person) across (a river or the like), to ferry across (L.V. 106; Śiv. 253, 415, 737, 1576, 1578); to enable another to carry out some work; to reach or extend across (Rām. 632). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । तरणसहायस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to have oneself ferried across. **—karun** —करुन् । पर्यापणम् m.inf. (in distributing food, money, or the like) to arrange that there is sufficient for everyone, to see that each one gets his proper share. **—lagun** —लगुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् m.inf

to reach the other side; (of some work) to be completed; to reach the other side (of the Ocean of Existence), to gain salvation (Rām. 1573). —**wuchun** —वुछुन् । निर्वाहणविवेकः m.inf. to consider beforehand whether there are sufficient means, etc., to carry out any work. —**zānun** —ज़ानुन् । सामर्थ्यसंतोषः m.inf. (in the case of some work still to be carried out) to know that one (i.e. oneself) has the power to carry it out.

tāra-kān^aj^i तार-कान्ंजि । संबन्धः f. connexion (e.g. caused by intercourse, mutual visiting, conversation). **-kān^aj^i karün^ü** -कान्ंजि करंञ़ू । संबन्धापादनम् f.inf. (of a go-between) to arrange connexion (e.g. between the parties to a marriage, for settling some necessary business, or the like). **-nôr^u** -नोरु । द्रोणी (प्रवाहणनालिका) m. a pipe for conveying water across a gap or chasm. **-nāv** -नाव् । पारावारगमागमनियुक्तनौका f. a ferry-boat. —**tarun** —तरुन् । उत्तरणम् m.inf. to pass over, cross over (esp. some difficult river); to get through and carry out (some important work) (Rām. 127 (*tārun*, causal)); to cross over (the Ocean of Existence), to obtain salvation (Rām. 1575). —**tor^u-mot^u** —तोरु-मोतु । पारं गतः perf. part. (f. —**tür^ü-müts^ü** —तूरू-मूच़ू), crossed over, passed over; (of some important work) carried through and carried out.

tār 2 तार् । तन्तुः, वैद्युतसंवादनयन्त्रम् f. thread, string (Śiv. 1077, 1872); wire, cord, string of a musical instrument (Śiv. 669); the electric telegraph, a telegraphic message, a telegram; a thin spikelet (e.g. as an engraving tool) (Śiv. 1373). —**kadün^ü** —कडंञ़ू । तन्त्वाकारापादनम् f.inf. to draw wire.

tāra-tyuz^u तार-तिज़ु or **-tuz^u** -तुज़ु । शाकविशेषः m. a kind of radish with a long wire-like root (L. 75, *tarituz*, a medicinal plant, used as a diuretic). ***-tiz^i-bǒd^u*** -तिज़ि-बुंदु । मूलकभेदगुम्फितम् m. a bunch of these radishes. ***-tiz^i-caṭiñ*** -तिज़ि-चटिञ् or ***-tiz^i-tsyūṭ^u*** -तिज़ि-च़्यूटु । मूलकविशेषखण्डिका f. a chutnee or pickle made of these radishes pounded.

tara 1 तर in **bǒkh-tara** (p. 99*b*, l. 40), see **tür^ü**.

tara 2 तर ترٚ *m.* garden herbs, pot-herbs, greens (K.Pr. 255, where it is translated 'spices and other rich things'). Cf. **shěh-tarra**, p. 873*a*, l. 49.

tāra 1 तार । तारकाः f.pl. stars (cf. **nabacě tāra wālañě**, *p. 619a, l. 43*; **nabañě t°**, id., l. 49) (*Śiv. 1076; Rām. 1484, 1486*). *Cf.* **tārā**.

tāra 2 तार । त्रितयम् *f.pl. about three, approximately a triad* (Gr.Gr. 82; *Śiv. 393, 956, 1671, 1898; K. 1118; YZ. 53 (?); K.Pr. 153*).

tārā तारा *f. (pl. nom.* **tārāyě** ताराय, *Śiv. 38) a star* (Śiv. 38, 198, 1663); N. of the wife of Wölī (Skt. Vālī), king of the monkeys, and mother of Angad (Rām. 492). Cf. **tāra 1**.

tārě तार्य adj. c.g. in **man gav tārě**, the mind became devoted (to) (Śiv. 1362).

tari, a kind of fodder grass (L. 71). ? **tür^ü**, q.v.

taur तौर् طور m. state, condition, quality; manner, mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. **ba-taura**, p. 145*a*, l. 35.

ṭĕr ट्यर्, see **ṭar**.

ter, see **tīr 1** and **tyūr^u**.

tēr तेर् । जयी m. a victor, a conqueror (in a battle, dispute, gambling, etc.); cf. **tērun**. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । जयावाप्तिः m.inf. to become a conqueror, win (a game, etc.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन्, —**sŏpanun** —सॉंपनुन्, or —**sapazun** —सपज़ुन् । प्राप्तजयीभवनम् m.inf. to become a conqueror, to become a victor.

tēri तेरि, see **tyūr^u**.

tīr 1 तीर् । पशुः (मेषः, अजः) m. animals of the sheep or goat kind (as a flock, class, or kind) (El. *ter*, sheep; K.Pr. 224, 232); a flock of sheep (L. 463, *tir*); cf. **tyūr^u**. **-ḍangij** -डंगिज् । पशुगृहवेदिविशेषः f. the closet over the sheep-pen of a house; (in Kashmīr, in winter the sheep and goats are crowded into the ground floor of a house. The small room or locker immediately over this sheep-pen is called the **tīr-ḍangij**, and, for the sake of its warmth, children sit, and guests sleep in it (cf. L. 249, 363)). —**gạnz^arán^i** —गंज़्रंनि । पशुगणना m.pl.inf. to count sheep or goats for purposes of taxation (L. 363, it is collected as the sheep go up in flocks to the mountain pastures when winter is over); met. to be utterly bewildered (*quasi* trying to count the sheep in a moving flock). **-khěj^i** -ख्यंजि or **-khěj^ü** -ख्यंजू । पशुसमजः f. a flock of sheep or goats collected in one spot. **-khyol^u** -ख्योलु । पशुसमुदायः m. a large flock of sheep or goats; cf. **tīr^i-khyol^u**, s.v. **tyūr^u**. **-rôch^u** -रोछु । मेषाजपशुपालः m. a shepherd or goat-herd (i.q. **cōpān**, q.v.) (for these people, see L. pp. 361 ff.); cf. **tīr^i-rôch^u**, as ab. **-röch^i-bāy** -रांछि-बाय् । मेषपशुपालस्त्री f. his wife. **-wôr^u** -वोरु । मेषनिवासः m. a sheep- or goat-fold.

tīra-ḍang तीर-डंग् । मेषपादबन्धनी m. a hobble for sheep or goats; foot-shackles (for a man).

tīr 2 तीर् تیر । बाणः m. an arrow (Gr.M.; Rām. 233, 340, 348, 371, 448–9, 781, 783, 891, 898–9, 919, 1299, 1363, 1376, 1398, 1411, 1564, 1612; YZ. 6, 70, 208). —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to discharge an arrow (at, dat.) (Rām. 43, 160, 232, 310, 315, 357, 502, 869, 890, 897, 1214, 1352, 1361, 1375–6, 1378, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1612). —**lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf.

to discharge an arrow (at, dat.) (Rām. 376, 982, 1399); to hit, or strike with an arrow (obj. dat.) (Rām. 248, 1353, 1368, 1418). **—rāwanⁱ** —रावनि । वैमनस्यापत्तिः m. pl. inf. arrows to be lost; agitation or bewilderment to occur (causing one to forget or neglect one's other occupations, etc.). **—sĕzᵃrun** —स्यज़रुन् m.inf. to aim an arrow straight (at, pĕṭh) (Rām. 999). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to discharge an arrow (Rām. 123, 867); to draw a bow (Rām. 117). **—trāwan-wôlᵘ** —त्रावन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **—trāwan-wājĕn** —त्रावन्-वाज्यन्), an archer (El.).

tīra-dag तीर-दग् । बाणमार्गः f. the blow of an arrow, the flight of an arrow straight at the mark. **-dag-hyuhᵘ** -दग्-ह्युहु । ऋजुः adj. (f. **-dag-hishᵘ** -दग्-हिशु), like an arrow's path, straight as an arrow. **—mārun** —मारुन् m.inf. to strike with an arrow (Rām. 1042). **—mōrŭnᵘ** —मोरुनु । ईषज्जीर्णता f. (of clothes, ornaments, or met. of strength) slight wearing out to occur, slight signs of wear to become visible (Rām. 490). **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । इषुधिः m. a quiver.

tīr-i hŏricᵘ तीरि हॉरिचु (Rām. 109) or **—hŏrinjᵘ** —हॉरिंजु (Rām. 344) (= تیرهارچ) m. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head. **tīr-i jādō** तीरि जादो تیرجادو m. a magic arrow (Rām. 873).

tīr 3 तीर् m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1754).

tīr 4 तीर् or **tīrᵘ 1** तीरु । गरुत् f. (sg. dat. **tīrĕ** तीर्य), a bird's feather, plume (cf. **braga-tᵒ**, p. 120*a*, l. 31; **gŏndⁱ-tᵒ**, p. 290*a*, l. 15; **kŏkar-tᵒ**, p. 432*a*, l. 44; **mōr-tᵒ**, p. 587*b*, l. 47; **pachin-tᵒ**, p. 679*b*, l. 41) (El. *tihir*; Gr.M. *tírᵘ*; L. 460, *tír*; Śiv. 1012).

tīrĕ lāgañĕ तीर्य लागञ । विनयकर्तृविनयनम् f.pl.inf. to apply feathers; to proffer instruction to one's teacher, 'to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs,' to give silly advice to one's teacher (and so put him to shame) (cf. **kŏkar-tᵒ lᵒ**, p. 432*a*, l. 45). **—yiñĕ** —यिञ । अति दुर्गतीभवनम् f. pl. inf. 'feathers to come', to be reduced to poverty (by the loss of one's means of subsistence) (cf. **kŏkar-tᵒ-yᵒ**, p. 432*a*, l. 49).

tīri-gŏndᵘ तीरि-ग्वंदु । पचमयो ऽवतंसः m. a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls, precious stones, and gold and silver wire, worn on a turban on state occasions (i.q. **gŏndⁱ-tīrᵘ**, p. 290*a*, l. 15). **-gŏndurᵘ** -ग्वंदुरु । बद्धमूलपचगुच्छकः m. a bunch of feathers tied together by their stems.

tīrⁱ तीरि, see **tyūrᵘ**.

tīrᵘ 2 तीरु (f. of **tyūrᵘ**, q.v.) a ewe (Gr.M., s.v. **tyūrᵘ**).

ṭīrᵘ टीरु । पिण्डम् f. (pl. nom. **ṭīrĕ** टीर्य, Gr.Gr. 62) a lump or 'shape' of any soft cooked food, or of liquid boiled down to a solid but soft condition (cf. **bata-ṭᵒ**, p. 137*b*, l. 9; **ŝāmañĕ-ṭᵒ**, s.v. **ŝāman**; **wŏgra-ṭᵒ**; **wāṭa-ṭᵒ**, s.v. **wāṭh 2**), cold pudding (Gr.Gr. 62, Śiv. 1020, K.Pr. 249). **ṭīri-bata** टीरि-बत । पिण्डितान्नम् m. a lump or shape of boiled rice (i.q. **bata-ṭīrᵘ**, as ab.).

tiŏr, see **tyūrᵘ**.

tŏra त्वर طرہ । रौप्यतन्तुसमूहः m. hair, a fringe of hair; an ornamental tassel, a border; an ornament worn on a turban (K.Pr. 225, *turah*); (in Ksh.) a tassel or the like made of very fine silver wire. **-dār** -दार् طرہ دار । रौप्यतन्तुवीतिकः (of the hair) fringed, crested, etc.; (in Ksh. esp.) (of a turban or the like) fringed with fine silver wires. **-dastār** -दस्तार् طرہ دستار । रौप्यतन्तुदशाकशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban fringed, as ab.

tōr 1 तोर् । निरोधः m. hindrance, obstruction, check (esp. of some work nearly completed); cf. **tôrᵘ 1.** **—dith thawun** —दिथ् थवुन् । निरुध्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to obstruct and stop completely (someone else's work which is nearly completed). **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop or obstruct (another engaged on any work, esp. by declaring it to be fruitless).

tōr 2 तोर् (= طور) m. Mount Sinai (H. iv, 5).

tōr 3 तोर् । तत्र adv. there (of some place out of sight) (El. thither; Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94, thither; 139, *tur*, there; Śiv. 42; Rām. 293–4; H. x, 3; YZ. 91). **-kun** -कुन् । तत्पार्श्वम् adv. towards that place (out of sight), thither, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); in that place (out of sight), there.

tōra तोर । ततः adv. from there, thence (of a place out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Śiv. 81, 117, 1792; Rām. 425, 1055; H. i, 6, 8; v, 4, 9; viii, 11; xii, 1, 11; K.Pr. 154); in reply (to a question or the like) (Śiv. 66, 88, 310, 312, 630, 636, 837, 1249; Rām. 150, 193, 256, 356, 365, 383, 613, 657, 660, 681, 811, 816, 823, 946, 1621–2, 1650, 1703; YZ. 138, 389). **-kani** -कनि or **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । तत्पार्श्वतः (पार्श्वे) adv. from that direction (out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 159); in that direction (out of sight). **-kanyukᵘ** -कन्युकु । तत्पार्श्वोद्भवः adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ** -कनिचु), of, or belonging to, that (out of sight) direction, produced in that direction. **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । तत्स्थाना-दारभ्य adv. from there, from that place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of coming or the like). **-yōr** -योर् । तत्रेह adv. from there (out of sight) to here and (back again) from here to there, i.e. over the whole intervening space, or (with vbs. of motion) backwards and forwards.

tūrⁱ तूरि also written **tūry** तूर्य । तत्रैव adv. in that very place (out of sight), only in that place, even there (Gr.Gr. 156; L.V. 19, 61; Śiv. 283; H. vii,

20; x, 3; K.Pr. 84 *túr*); to that very place, thither (Rām. 661). **-kun -कुन्** or **tūry-kun तूर्य-कुन् ।** **तत्प्रदेशपार्श्व एव** adv. only in that very place (Gr.Gr. 160); thither only, only to there (Rām. 1254); only in that direction, hence (met.) only in thy direction, only towards thee (Rām. 650); in those very conditions, only in respect, or in regard to, that (K. 867, 1142). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to give in that very place; to give (something) at the very place (where it is received); hence, to return, give back immediately on receipt (K. 687).

tōrukᵘ तोरुकु । तत्रत्यः adj. (f. **tōrücᵘ तोरॅचू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, there (out of sight).

tôrᵘ 1 तोरु (for **2**, see **तारुन्**) or **tôḍᵘ तोडु । अर्गलम्** m. a bolt (of a door or window) (cf. **tshala-tᵒ**, s.v. **tshal**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 207, 1503, 1646, 1747, 1890; K. 69, 73, 77; K.Pr. 164); a door-bar; met. check, obstruction (Śiv. 1369). Cf. **tōr 1.**

törⁱ-hüṭᵘ तॉरि-हॅटू । अर्गलदण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), the wooden bar of a door-bar, the wooden bolt of a door-bolt. **-khündᵘ -खॅंडू । हनुः** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), the lower jaw (El. *tárkhand*, K.Pr. 120).

ṭôrᵘ टोरु । नेत्रच्छदः m. the eyelid (cf. **achⁱ-ṭörⁱ**, p. 8*b*, l. 39; **anĕma-ṭörⁱ**, p. 37*b*, l. 17; **anĕma-ṭôrᵘ**, id., l. 18; **ashⁱ-ṭörⁱ**, p. 47*b*, l. 50; **ṭalⁱ-ṭāri wuchun**, p. 996*b*, l. 34; **ṭalⁱ ṭörⁱ wuchun**, p. 1000*a*, l. 11; **ṭĕṭam-ṭôrᵘ**, s.v. **ṭĕṭam**) (El. *ṭár, ṭór*. El. gives also *ṭáryi* f. with the same meaning). **—pyonᵘ —प्योनु ।** **लालसोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. the eyelid to fall; extreme desire or longing for something seen to be felt. **—wŏtalun —व्वतलुन् । संतुष्टिः** m.inf. the eyelid to rise, urgent desire, as ab., to be satisfied.

ṭāri khasun टारि खसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to be, or become, entirely pleasing, to be satisfying. ***—khotᵘ-motᵘ*** **—खतु-मतु । रोचकीभूतः** perf. part. (f. ***—khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ*** **—खॅचू-मॅचू**), become pleasing, as ab. ***—yunᵘ*** **—यिनु । संतोषापत्तिः** m.inf. satisfaction to be experienced.

ṭörⁱ achⁱ dôdᵘ **टॉरि अँछि दोदु । नेत्रपटलरोगः** m. disease of the eyelids. ***—yinⁱ*** **—यिनि । नेत्रपटलविकारः** *m. pl. inf. disease of the eyelids (accompanied by intumescence) to occur.*

ṭāricᵘ zih *f. the edge of the eyelid (El. ṭárich zih, ? ṭāricᵘ zĕh).*

törᵘ 1 **तॉरू** *(for* ***2****, see* **tārun**) **। विलम्बः** *f. delay, lateness, tardiness, slowness (cf.* ***dŏha-tᵒ****, p. 200a, l. 24;* ***khĕna-tᵒ****, p. 402a, l. 10;* ***katha-tᵒ****, p. 486b, l. 18;* ***lama-tᵒ****, p. 524a, l. 46;* ***nāwa-tᵒ****, p. 666b, l. 32;* ***rōṭa-tᵒ****, p. 845a, l. 8) (El. tār, tardiness, slowness, delay; Gr.M.; W. 13; Śiv. 728, 1682, 1739;* Rām. 586; K. 355, 633, 719). **—gatshünᵘ —गछॅञू । विलम्बसंभवः** f.inf. delay to occur. **—karünᵘ —करॅञू । विलम्बनम्** f.inf. to cause delay, make delay, to delay (Śiv. 52; K. 364, 378, 580).

tāri तारि sg. abl. by delay, in a delayed manner; **—gatshun —गछुन्** (of the mind, etc.), to become confused (H. v. 7, *tārē*, m.c.; YZ. 132, id.); to fade, wither, die (of a plant) (K.Pr. 58).

tur, see **tōr 3.**

turī तुरी । वाद्यविशेषः f. a kind of trumpet, a clarion, i.q. **turay,** q.v. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । वंशीवाद्यवादकः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a player on this instrument, one skilled in playing it.

tūr तूर् or **tūrᵘ तूरु । वासी** f. (sg. abl. **tōri तोरि**), an adze, an axe, hatchet, half-adze (cf. **sērĕ-tᵒ**, p. 930*a*, l. 34) (El. *tor*, m., *túr*, f.; W. 13, *thūrᵘ*; L. 370, 460; Śiv. 1776, *tūrᵘ*; H. vii, 18 (id.)); **tōri-dab तोरि-दब्** m. the blow of an axe (K.Pr. 114, 236).

tūrᵘ तूरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the red-crested Pochard, *Branta rufina* (L. 130).

ṭūrᵘ 1 टूरु । मुकुलम् m. (sg. abl. **ṭōri टोरि**), a flower-bud (cf. **pōshĕ-ṭᵒ**, p. 779*a*, l. 36).

ṭūrᵘ 2 टूरु । कुण्डाकारभुक्तिपात्रम् m. (sg. abl. **ṭōri टोरि**), the dish out of which Hindū women eat (it is round, deep, and brazen) (cf. **khira-ṭᵒ**, p. 409*a*, l. 45; **wŏgra-ṭᵒ**) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19, 56; K.Pr. 183).

tūrᵘ तूरु, see **tūr.**

ṭūrᵘ टूरु । लघुपात्रविशेषः m. (sg. abl. **ṭūri टूरि**), a dish like **ṭūrᵘ 2**, but smaller (cf. **öritsi-ṭᵒ**, p. 45*b*, l. 14; **kŏng-ṭᵒ tshunünᵘ**, p. 456*b*, l. 24) (K. 528, 710).

türᵘ तॅरू (= تری) **। सूक्ष्माङ्कुरतन्तुः, स्तम्बाग्रकीलकम्** f. a plant-fibre, a flower-filament (cf. **muji-tᵒ**, p. 558*b*, l. 11); (in carpentry) a tenon (cf. **brörⁱ-tᵒ**, p. 126*a*, l. 6; **hāki-tᵒ**, p. 327*a*, l. 4; **kūṭⁱ-tᵒ**, p. 485*b*, l. 22) (H. x, 5, 12); met. a projecting point (like a tenon) (cf. **kangávⁱ-tᵒ**, p. 457*a*, l. 28).

tari-bŏḍᵘ तरि-ब्वडु । लताविशेषवृन्तम् m. a bundle, tied together by the roots, of the acid fibrous leaves of a kind of radish-like vegetable. **-caṭiñ -चटिञ् । शाकविशेषसूदः** f. a condiment made of the pounded roots and leaves of this vegetable. **-tulᵘ -तुलु । लताविशेषः** m. a single one of these vegetables. **-tsyūṭᵘ -च्यूटु । लताविशेषोत्थसूदः** m. i.q. **-caṭiñ**, ab.

tür तॅर् or **türᵘ तॅरू । शीतम्** f. (pl. nom. **tūrĕ तूर्य**, Gr.Gr. 62, or, as in the following, **tūra तूर**), cold, coldness, chill (cf. **gŏlāb-tᵒ**, p. 284*b*, l. 10; **hŏkha-tᵒ**, p. 327*a*, l. 40; **māga-tᵒ**, p. 551*b*, l. 47; **pŏha-tᵒ**, p. 684*a*, l. 44; **pōshĕ-tᵒ**, p. 779*a*, l. 35; **rūda-tᵒ**, p. 826*b*, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, 127, 137; Gr.M.; W. 9; L.V. 16, 28; Śiv. 336, 343; K. 276; K.Pr.

154, *tar*); esp. the cold shivering of ague (El. *tür*, fever; K.Pr. 160, *túr*); cf. **tūl 4.** —**aṭsũñ^{ü}** —अच़ंञू। शीतानुभवः f.inf. cold to enter (the body), bodily coldness to be experienced; (esp.) the chill of ague to attack a person; cf. **tūra aṭsañĕ,** bel. —**lagũñ^{ü}** —लगंञू। शीतानुभवः f.inf. cold to be felt (e.g. when wearing too thin clothes). **-zāl** -ज़ाल्। शीतज्वरः f. 'cold fever', in which the body is outwardly hot but is chilly within.

tūra anañĕ तूर अनञ। त्रस्तीकरणम् f.pl.inf. to put a person in terror (*quasi*, so that he is all of a tremble, and subsequently shivers at the mere memory). —**aṭsañĕ** —अच़ञ। त्रस्तीभवनम् f.pl.inf. to become terrorized, as ab.; cf. **tūr^{ü} aṭsũñ^{ü},** ab. —**khasañĕ** —खसञ। कम्पोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. the cold shivers (at the beginning of an attack of fever) to start. —**tsānañĕ** —च़ानञ। त्रासनम् f. pl. inf. to put a person in terror (*quasi*, in cold shivers). —**yiñĕ** —यिञ। त्रासापत्तिः f.pl.inf. shivering terror to come (to a person).

tūri-al तूरि-अल्। शीतसंकुचिता तुम्बी f. a gourd shrunken up by the cold of winter. **-ala** -अल। शीतकम्पः m. shivering due to cold. **-ala aṭsān^{i}** -अल अच़ंनि। शीतकम्पोद्भवः m.pl.inf. shiverings (from cold) to attack (a person). **-bambar** -बम्बर्। अतिशीतबाधा m.pl. stinging shivers due to cold (*quasi*, as if one is stung by bees). **-bambar wŏthān^{i}** -बम्बर् व्रथंनि। अतिशीतबाधोद्गमः m.pl.inf. such stinging cold to be felt (by a person) (e.g. from contact with snow). **-hot^{u}** -हतु। शीताहतः adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü}** -हंछू), afflicted by cold, chilled to the bone (Gr.Gr. 137). **-kŏkur** -क्रकुर्। शीतालुः m. (pl. nom. **-kŏkar** -क्रकर्; sg. f. **-kŏkür^{ü}** -क्रकर्छ), 'a cold-cock,' i.e. one who feels cold severely (and cowers and is pinched like a fowl in a winter frost). **-kakav** -ककव्। शीतालुः m. 'a cold-bartavelle', i.q. the preceding. **-kond^{u}** -कंडु। रोमहर्षः m. cold-prickles, the down of the body standing on end on account of cold; hence, generally, bristling of the down, horripilation, thrill. **-kånd^{i} anån^{i}** -कंडि अनंनि। त्रासोद्वेगोद्भावनम् m.pl.inf. to cause thrills (in another, by terrifying or the like). **-kånd^{i} aṭsån^{i}** -कंडि अच़ंनि। शीततापोद्भवः m.pl.inf. shivering thrills (from exposure to cold, or from ague) to attack (a person). **-kånd^{i} yin^{i}** -कंडि यिनि। उद्वेगोद्भवः m.pl.inf. thrills of fear to come (to a person, at the memory, or the like, of some past terror). **-lĕḍ** -ल्यड्। शीतभीतः adj. c.g. 'defeated by cold', one who is filled with fear merely by experiencing a feeling of cold.

tūr^{ü} तूरू, see **tūr.**

tribôg^{u} त्रिबोगु। मूढबुद्धिः adj. (f. **tribôj^{ü}** त्रिबांजू), stupid, addle-painted, dull-witted.

tribahāgoñun^{u} paisa त्रिबहागंञुनु पँस। त्रिद्वीनारकः पणः m. a nominal coin now worth three times eight cowries, i.e. 24 cowries. Cf. **bahāgañ** and **bahāgoñun^{u}.**

tr^{a}bāra त्रबार or **tribāra** त्रिबार। तृतीयवारम् adv. for the third time, the third time.

tribuwan or **trĕbuwan** त्रि(त्र्य)बु(भु)वन् m. the three worlds (earth, heaven, and hell) (Śiv. 99, 898, 1623; Rām. 1334; K. 134, 361, 1041).

tribuwana-nāth त्रिबु(भु)वन-नाथ् m. the Lord of the three worlds, a title of the god Shiv (Skt. *Śiva*) (Śiv. 320). **-rāza** -राज़ m., id. (Śiv. 1133, 1363). **-sār** -सार् m. the Essence of the three worlds (another title of Shiv) (Śiv. 37, 62, 91, 178, 180, 412, 514, 850, 942, 1799); applied to the gods generally (or possibly *pluralis majestatis*) (Śiv. 395).

tarbyĕth तर्ब्यथ् (= تربیت) m. (H. ii, 4), education, tuition, instruction. [According to some, this word is f.]

trica त्रिच। त्रिकम् m. a group of three, a triad, trio (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. **trakh 1** and **trila.**

tric^{ü} त्रिचू। त्र्यङ्किता f. the three (in card playing).

truc^{ü} त्रुचू, see **trukun.**

trich^{ü} त्रिछू, **truch^{ü}** त्रुछू, see **trukh^{u}.**

trichĕr त्रिछ्यर् or **truchĕr** त्रुछ्यर्। तैक्ष्ण्यम् m. sharpness, sharp-wittedness, acuteness (Gr.Gr. 30, 140). Cf. **trukh^{u}.**

trucyōv त्रुच्योव्, see **trukun.**

traḍ त्रड्। मूढः m. a man who is dull-witted, stupid.

taraf طرف etc., see **taraph.**

tārīf تعریف, see **tārīph.**

traft, see **traph^{a}th.**

trāg त्राग्। तडागः m. a pond (artificial, circular in shape, and overgrown with vegetation) (cf. **aza-bābun^{u}** t°, p. 74*b*, l. 7); a lake (L.V. 54).

turog^{u} तुरंगु m. a horse (L.V. 26, 69; Śiv. 1699, 1854).

taraugdar (? spelling) m. an official whose duty it is to weigh the grain when the government's share is taken from the cultivators (El.). ? for **tarāzdār,** q.v.

tragan त्रगन्, c.g. or **tragun^{u}** त्रगुनु or **trĕgun^{u}** त्र्यगुनु (f. **tra(trĕ)gũñ^{ü}** त्र(त्र्य)गंञू। त्रिगुणः), adj. (of a string, rope, or the like) having three strands; threefold, triple, three times repeated (cf. **lacha-tr° āy,** p. 506*b*, l. 50) (W. 105, *trègun*; Rām. 1767).

trĕ-gŏn त्र्य-ग्वन् m.pl. the three *guṇas*, qualities, or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (see p. 857*b*, l. 35) (Śiv. 1643, Rām. 1774). See **trayĕ-gŏn,** s.v. **trayĕ 3.**

trigŏna त्रिग्वन adj. c.g. possessing the three qualities (see the preceding) (Śiv. 367, 846, 1119).

tragᵃnun चंग्नुन् । त्रिगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tragᵒnᵘ** चंग्नु), to make threefold, triplicate, multiply by three.

tragᵃnāwun चंग्नावुन् । त्रिगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tragᵃnôwᵘ** चंग्नोवु), i.q. **tragᵃnun**, q.v. **tragᵃnôwᵘ-motᵘ** चंग्नोवु-मतु । त्रिगुणितः perf. part. (f. **tragᵃnövᵘ-mütsᵘ** चंग्नांवू-मंचू), made threefold, trebled.

tragᵃñēr चंग्नर् । त्रिगुणत्वम् m. threefoldness, trebleness, triplicity.

trᵃh 1 त्रह् । त्रिंशत् card. (pl. dat. **trᵃhan** त्रहन्), thirty (Gr.Gr. 77; El. *trāh*; Rām. 547, 1301; K. 553).

trᵃhⁱ त्रहि m.pl. 'thirties', used as a multiplicative, with numerals above ten, as in **kāh trᵃhⁱ trĕh hath ta trᵃh,** eleven thirties are three hundred and thirty (Gr.Gr. 86).

trᵃh 2 त्रह् in old Ksh. the equivalent of **trĕh 1,** q.v. (L.V. 16, 75).

trāhi त्राहि interj. protect! save! (Borrowed from Skt., where it is a 2nd pers. sg. imperative) (Śiv. 130; Rām. 1403; K. 554, 880, 997).

trĕh 1 त्र्यह्, sometimes written **trĕ** त्र्य, **try** त्र्य्, or **trih** त्रिह् । चीणि card. (pl. dat. **trĕn** त्र्यन्; pl. abl. **trĕyau** त्र्यौ, Gr.Gr. 82. In composition, this word takes the form **trᵃ** त्र, **tra** त्र, **trĕ** त्र्य, or **tri** त्रि, as in **tra-man,** p. 572*b*, l. 29; **trᵃbāra** or **tribāra**, p. 1021*b*, l. 6; **trĕgunᵘ**, p. 1021*b*, l. 40. In various idiomatic uses (see bel.) it is treated as a singular, in agreement with a singular noun, and then takes the form **trayĕ 1** त्रय or **trĕyĕ 1** त्र्यय. For **trayĕ 2, trĕyĕ 2,** see **tray,** for **trayĕ 3,** see s.v.);

three (Gr.Gr. 76, 82, 86, 154; Gr.M.; L.V. (in the old Ksh. form **trᵃh**) 16, 75; Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 779, 978, 1521, etc.; Rām. 797, 1774; K. 384, 688, 795; H. x, 1, 12, 20; xii, 5, 6, 11, 19; YZ. (*trah*) 112). Cf. **trayĕ 3.**

In Śaivism, there are three impurities (mala) of the soul, which impede its final release (L.V. 75). These are called in Skt. āṇava, māyīya, and kārma. The first is the state or character of the soul deeming itself to be finite; the second is that born of cosmic illusion; and the third is the impurity that results from action (see L.V. s.v. **trᵃh**). *There are also three worlds (heaven, earth, and hell) (cf. Śiv. as ab. and* **trĕbuwan**); *and three qualities* (**gŏn**) *(see* **trĕ-gŏn**).

trayĕ 1 *त्रय (for 2, see* **tray,** *for 3, see s.v.), adv. thrice, three times, on three occasions (K. 136); cf.* **trĕyĕ**, *bel.* **-manza** -मंज़ sg. abl. (one, etc.) from among, or out of, three (K. 1022). **-phiri** -फिरि adv. on three occasions, three times, thrice (K. 63). Cf. **trĕyĕ-phᵒ**, bel.

trĕy त्र्यय् card. only three, exactly three. Cf. **triy 1,** bel.

trĕyĕ 1 त्र्यय or **trĕyi** त्र्ययि (for **trĕyĕ 2,** see **tray**) in **trĕyĕ** (or **trĕyi**) **ali kaḍun** त्र्यय (त्र्ययि) अलि कडुन् । त्रिगुणाकरणम् m.inf. to drag (i.e. plough) with three-plough, i.e. to plough three times (esp. with ref. to a bean-field or the like being prepared for sowing). **—laṭi** —लटि । त्रिवारम् adv. three times, thrice. **-nĕngi** -न्यंगि adv., id. **—phiri** —फिरि । त्रिवारम् adv., id.; cf. **trayĕ-phᵒ**, ab. **—ranga** —रंग । त्रिप्रकारः adj. e.g. of three kinds (cf. **trĕyi-ranga,** p. 836*b*, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 154). **—vizi** —विज़ि । त्रिवारम् adv. three times, thrice.

triy 1 त्रिय् (for **2,** see s.v.) only three, exactly three (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. **trĕy,** ab.

trĕh 2, see **tray.**

tarah तरह् طرح m. manner, mode (Gr.M.), used in the sing. abl. in adverbial phrases, such as **prath taraha,** of every kind (p. 769*a*, l. 42).

traharun त्रहरुन् । भयोद्विग्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **traharyōv** त्रहर्योव्), to become alarmed, or agitated, by an ill-omen, or the like (Śiv. 1295). **traharyō-motᵘ** त्रहर्यो-मतु । भयोद्विग्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **traharyē-mütsᵘ** त्रहर्ये-मंचू), alarmed (as ab.).

trhas (? spelling) m. matting (El., who says that it is used towards Bārāmūla). Cf. **patᵘjᵘ** and **wagowᵘ.**

trᵃhath त्रहथ्, **trĕhath** त्र्यहथ्, or **trihath** त्रिहथ् card. (pl. dat. **trᵃ(trĕᵒ, triᵒ)hatan** त्र(त्र्य, त्रि)हतन्), three hundred (Gr.Gr. *triᵒ*, 80, 84, 85; Rām. 600); three pice (see p. 357*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 85).

trᵃhaiṭh त्रहैट् । त्रिषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **trᵃhaiṭhan** त्रहैठन्), sixty-three (Gr.Gr. 78, El. *trehet*).

trᵃhaiṭhyumᵘ त्रहैठिमु । त्रिषष्टितमः ord. (f. **trᵃhaiṭhimᵘ** त्रहैठिमू), sixty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

trᵃhatyumᵘ त्रहतिमु । त्रिशत्यः ord. (**trᵃhatimᵘ** त्रहतिमू), three hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80).

trᵃhatyunᵘ त्रहतिनु । त्रिशतमूल्यकः adj. (f. **trᵃhatiñᵘ** त्रहतिञू), costing three hundred (rupees or the like).

trᵃhyumᵘ त्रहिमु । त्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **trᵃhimᵘ** त्रहिमू), thirtieth (Gr.Gr. 77).

tarjama तर्जम ترجمہ m. interpretation, translation. **tarjama khārun** तर्जम खारुन् । अतिमानपूर्वकश्लाघनम् m.inf. 'to raise an interpretation', (in the presence of another) to show great honour (to), utter profuse praises or the like (to a person, esp. when he is unworthy of it). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to interpret, translate (El. *tarjuma kᵒ*, Gr.M.). **—karan-wôlᵘ**

—करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f.—karan-wājĕñ —करन्-वाज्यञ्), an interpreter, translator (El. *tarjuma k°*, Gr.M.).

traka चक, see **trakh 1** and **2.**

trakī चकी । द्रोणमितिः f. a full *trakh* (see **trakh 2**).

trika त्रिक, see **trakh 1.**

trok^{u} चंकु adj. (f. trüc^{ü} चंचू), of, or belonging to, so many *trakhs* (see **trakh 2**), used —° (cf. **aitha-tr°**, p. 66*b*, l. 45; **daha-tr°**, p. 199*a*, l. 20; **pöntsa-tr°**, p. 743*b*, l. 4; **shĕ-tr°**, p. 874*a*, l. 23) (K.Pr. 162).

trák^{i} traka चंकि चक । द्रोणशः adv. *trakh* by *trakh* (each *trakh* being about six seers of about two pounds each). **-trakh** -चख् । पूर्णो द्रोणः m. a full *trakh* (not under weight).

truk^{u} चुकु । भचणरावः m. the noise of chewing or gnawing hard or dry food, the sound of a crunch (cf. **ada-tr°**, p. 12*a*, l. 23); cf. **trukun** and **ṭukh.** **—truk^{u}** —चुकु । कणभचणशब्दः m. crunching, a sound of repeated crunches.

tár^{i}ka तंरिक ترکہ । दायभागः m. a legacy, bequest; inheritance (by succession or bequest); effects or estate of a deceased person.

tarīka तरीक طریقه or **tarīkh** तरीख् طریق m. mode, manner, method, fashion (Gr.M.).

tár^{i}k^{i} तंरिकि । कर्णभूषा f. a kind of earring worn by women (light and made of gold).

tár^{i}ki-hor^{u} तंरिकि-हंरु । कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of these (one for each ear). **-kan** -कन् । कर्णभूषाविशेषैकमात्रम् m. an ear adorned by such an earring; a single one of a pair of these earrings.

turák^{i} तुरंकि ترکی । तुरुष्कदेश्यः m. of, or belonging to, or produced in Turkey, or in Turkestan. (Cf. El. *truk*, a Turk.)

tārakī तारकी f. the profession of one who passes or conducts over (cf. **tantra-t°**, p. 1012*a*, l. 15).

tŏrka त्वर्क in **tŏrka-chān** त्वर्क-छान् । कौटतचः m. a private carpenter, a village carpenter who works on his own account, a cabinet maker (H. vii, 17, 20); cf. **chān 1.** **-chān-bāy** -छान्-बाय् । स्वतन्त्रतचस्त्री f. his wife. **-chönil** -छांनिल् । कौटतचता f. the occupation of a cabinet maker. **tŏrka-chön^{ü}** त्वर्क-छांन्य् । कौटतचस्त्री f. a cabinet maker's wife.

trakh 1 चख् । त्रिकम् m. (sg. dat. **trakas 1** चकस्. As the first member of certain compounds, this word takes the form **traka** or **trakha.** In two cases it takes the form **trika,** see bel.) a group of three, a triad (cf. **trica**); the lowest part of the backbone (where three bones are said to meet) (El. *trak, trek,* the back).

traka-band चक-बंद् or **trakha-band** चख-बंद् । त्रिकाङ्गरोगः m. disease of the lower part of the backbone, (?) lumbago. **-phuṭ^{u}** -फुटु or **trakha-phuṭ^{u}** चख-फुटु । भग्नत्रिकः adj. (f. **-phuṭ^{ü}** -फुटू, sg. dat. **-phucĕ** -फुच्य), one with the lower part of the backbone broken or bent, hunch-backed.

trika-bāg त्रिक-बाग् m. that which consists of three parts, i.e. the Hindū triad of Brahmā, Vishnu (Viṣṇu), and Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1695) (cf. **trĕkāran**); N. of a village in Kashmīr from which there is a view of Mount Haramŏkh (p. 343*a*, l. 31). It is said to be free from poisonous snakes (Śiv. 1695). **-vüṭ^{ü}** -वंटू । त्रिकसंबन्धः f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्य), the connexion (by marriage) between three families (as when A gives his daughter in marriage into B's family, and B gives his daughter into C's family, the word then indicates the mutual connexion between the respective families of A, B, and C).

trakh 2 चख् । द्रोणः m. (sg. dat. **trakas 2** चकस्), a measure (esp. for grain) consisting in six Kāshmīrī seers, equivalent according to some to about twelve, and according to others to about nine and a half pounds (cf. **lakh-tr°**, p. 517*b*, l. 35; **pā̃-tr°**, p. 748*a*, l. 22; **trák^{i}-trakh,** col. *a*, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 31, 52, 147; W. 134; Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 42, 162, 208, 216). Cf. **man 3**, and, for the value of a *trakh*, see **khār 3.** **—khanḍ** —खंड् m. about a *trakh* (W. 103).

traka-bŏd^{u} चक-बूंदु or **-bod^{u}** -बंदु । अनेकद्रोणमितः adj. (f. **-bŏz^{ü}** -बूंज़ू or **-büz^{ü}** -बंज़ू), (of something to the amount of which reference is made) weighing, or measuring, many *trakhs* (see **bŏd^{u} 2**). **-phyur^{u}** -फिरु । द्रोणभ्रमः m. (in weighing grain *trakh* by *trakh*) the making a mistake in counting the number of *trakhs* (during the process of weighment). **—traka** —चक । द्रोणशः adv. (in weighing, distributing, etc.), *trakh* by *trakh*. **-wād** -वाद् । द्रोणशः संख्याकः m. (in weighing *trakh* by *trakh*) the sum of all the *trakhs*.

trākh चाख् (sg. dat. चिचिस्), in **byākh trākh,** anyone else, someone else (p. 150*a*, l. 1). The word is a jingle of **byākh,** formed on the basis of **trĕh,** three, as **byākh** is based on **bi,** another.

trukh चुख् m. (sg. dat. **trukas** चुकस्), the act of crunching with the teeth (cf. **trukun**) (Gr.Gr. 122).

trukh^{u} चुखु or **tryukh^{u}** च्युखु । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. (f. **truch^{ü}** चुछू or (Gr.Gr. 72) **trich^{ü}** चिछू), quick, clever, ingenious, acute, sharp-witted, intelligent (El. *truk*; Gr.Gr. 30, 72, 140, *tryukh^{u}*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. *truk*, 76, 146, 160, 216). Cf. **tryukh^{u}.**

trūkh^{u} चूंखु in **trūkh^{u} dyun^{u}** चूंखु दिनु । उत्तेजनम् m.inf. to stir up, instigate, stimulate (esp. to arouse or stir up again some anger that had subsided).

tarkh तर्ख् । विचारणा m. (sg. dat. **tarkas** तर्कस्),

discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation.

tarākh तराख् । उपवासः m. (sg. dat. **tarākas** तराकस्), fasting (from want of food), starvation. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । उपवासकरणम् m.inf. to fast or abstain from food (owing to anger or the like).

tarīkh तरीख् طریق, see **tarīka.**

tārukh 1 तारुख् m. (sg. dat. **tārakas** तारकस्; f. **tārakĕñ** तारक्यञ्), one who passes or conducts over (cf. **tantra-t°**, etc., p. 1012*a*, l. 17 ff.). N. of a *Daitya*, or demon (in Skt. *Tāraka*), who oppressed the gods, and was finally killed by Kārttikēya, the seven-day old son of Śiva (Śiv. 677, 679, 680–1, 1581).

tārukh 2 तारुख् । तारा m. (sg. dat. **tārakas** तारकस्), a star (cf. **gāshĕ-t°**, p. 308*b*, l. 44; **kŏl-t°**, p. 437*a*, l. 8; **lāṭⁱ-t°**, p. 535*b*, l. 41; **shölⁱ-t°**, p. 880*b*, l. 26; **swötsᵘ-t°**, p. 955*a*, l. 33; **tāj-t°**, p. 535*b*, l. 45, and p. 990*a*, l. 7) (Gr.M.; W. 115; Śiv. 1145; Rām. 197, 569, 1013, 1017; YZ. 82, 555; K.Pr. 193).

tārakh-gŏgᵃjĕ तारख्-ग्वगज्य । आलुकसूदविशेषः f.pl. a kind of turnip stew (in which the turnips are cut up and boiled in water, then cooked in oil, and finally in sauce). —**gaṇzᵃrānⁱ** —गंज़रंनि । विरहादिना कालक्षेपः m. pl. inf. to count stars; met. (in the case of separation from a beloved, or the like) to get through the time by diverting one's attention to something else. **-gāsh** -गाश् । नक्षत्रप्रकाशः m. starlight (i.e. the light of the stars when there is no moon). **-nab** -नब् । तारकापूर्णनभः m. a star-sky (i.e. a star-lit sky free from clouds). **-naba** -नब । देदीप्यमानतारकापूर्णनभः m., id.

törīkh 1 तांरीख् تاریخ m. (sg. dat. **törīkhas** तांरीखस्), a date, era, epoch (Gr.M.).

törīkh 2 तांरीख् تاریک adj. c.g. dark, obscure; (in Ksh.) subst. m. (sg. dat. **törīkas** तांरीकस्), obscurity, darkness, gloom (Rām. 798).

trikhombyulᵘ त्रिखंब्युलु । त्रिशूलकम् m. (of a tree) having a triple stem ascending from one trunk, three stemmed; (of a pillar or the like) branching into three.

trᵃkhôrᵘ त्रखोरु । त्रिखारीमितः adj. (f. **trᵃkhörᵘ** त्रखांरू), weighing or measuring three *khārs* (see **khār 3** and **khôrᵘ 2**), each *khār* consisting of 16 *trakh*; (of some receptacle) suitable for containing the above amount.

trakajyār त्रकज्यार् । काठिन्यम्, m. i.q. **trakañār**, q.v. (Gr.Gr.).

tarkajyār तर्कज्यार् m. a plot (El. *tarkajār*). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to plot (El.). Cf. **tarkh.**

tarakkī तरक्की ترقي f. elevation, promotion, progress, improvement, prosperity (Gr.M.).

tarakkiyāt ترقیات f.pl. advancements, improvements (L. 406, *tarakiát*).

trukun त्रुकुन् । कणशो भक्षणम्, दन्तैश्छेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trukᵘ** त्रुकु, f. **trucᵘ** त्रुचू; 2 p.p. **trucyōv** त्रुच्योव्), to crunch (something hard, such as *grām* or other grain) between the teeth, to chew, masticate (Gr.Gr. 120, 122); to gnaw or cut (like a rat) (cf. **borᵘ tr°**, p. 118*a*, l. 20); cf. **ṭukun** and **trukᵘ. trukᵘ-motᵘ** त्रुकु-मतु । दन्तैर्भक्षितः, दन्तैश्छेदितः perf. part. (f. **trucᵘ-mütsᵘ** त्रुचू-मंचू), crunched with the teeth, as ab.; gnawed or cut, as ab.

trakunᵘ त्रकुनु । त्रसरः m. (sg. dat. **trakanas** त्रकनस्), a weaver's shuttle.

trᵃkānüjᵘ त्रकानंजू । दुग्धदधिजलसांकर्यम् f. a drink made up of milk, curds, and water mixed in equal parts.

trēkiñᵘ 1 त्रेकिञू (for **2**, see **trēkyunᵘ**) । द्रोणिका f. a scale-weight for weighing one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**), a *trakh*-weight. Cf. the next.

trökiñᵘ 1 त्रांकिञू (for **2**, see **trökyunᵘ 2**) । द्रोणिका f. a stone or iron weight (for weighing) equivalent to one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**). Cf. ab. and **trökyunᵘ 1.**

trukiñ त्रुकिञ् । कणशो भक्षणम् f. the act of crunching up hard food (such as grain) between the teeth, chewing, mastication (Gr.Gr. 120). **trukiñĕ-pholᵘ** त्रुकिञ-फलु । चणकादि भक्ष्यम् m. 'crunch-grain', *grām*, pease, or other such hard grain that, when eaten, is crunched between the teeth.

trᵃkāñĕl त्रकाञल् । त्रितन्तुकः adj. c.g. (of a twist of the sacred *kuśa*-grass (see **kush**) or of the sacred thread worn by high-caste Hindūs) possessing three strands (cf. **kōñᵘ 2** and **5**); met. (of the body) very strong, powerful.

trakañār त्रकञार् । काठिन्यम् hardness (of any substance); met. hardness (of human nature); hardness of price (of food-grains or the like). Cf. **trakajyār.**

trakorᵘ त्रकोरु or **trakurᵘ** त्रकुरु । कर्कशः, कोपनः adj. (f. **trakürᵘ 1** त्रकंरू or **trakᵘrᵘ** त्रक्रू), dried, hard, harsh, rough, coarse, stiff (of any thing, action, or quality) (cf. **aḍa-tr°**, p. 13*b*, l. 8; **buthⁱ-tr°**, p. 143*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M.); harsh, cruel, merciless, ferocious; passionate, irascible (K.Pr. 7); dissolute (El. *trakkur*).

trakürᵘ 2 त्रकंरू । तुला f. a pair of scales, a balance (El. *trakár, trakir, trakur*); Libra (the sign of the Zodiac) (El. *trakur*, m.).

trakari-ḍünḍᵘ त्रकरि-डंडू । तुलादण्डः, तुलाधारदण्डः f. the beam of a pair of scales. **-pôturᵘ** -पोतुरु । तुलापात्रम् m. a scale-pan.

tarkörⁱ तर्कॉरि । शाकादितर्कारी f. an esculent vegetable; (pl.) vegetables (Gr.M.).

trakarun 1 त्रकरुन् । कठोरीभवनम्, आलस्याभिभवः conj. 3 (**trakaryōv 1** त्रकर्योव्), (of something formerly soft) to become hard; (of one formerly energetic) to become indolent, slothful. **trakaryō-mot**[u] त्रकर्यो-मतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **trakaryē-müts**[ü] त्रकर्ये-मच्रू), become hard (as ab.), become indolent (as ab.).

trạk[a]**run** त्रंकरुन् or **trakarun 2** त्रकरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trạk**[a]**ryōv** त्रंकर्योव् or **trakaryōv 2** त्रकर्योव्), to become elevated, to be raised (cf. **nam tr°**, p. 635*b*, l. 27, and **trạk**[a]**rāwun**).

trĕkāran or **trikāran** त्र्य(त्रि)कारन् m.pl. the three causes, the Hindū triad of deities,—Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva,—the respective causes of the creation, preservation, and destruction of the universe (Śiv. 99; Rām. 1061, 1715).

trakarĕr त्रकर्यर् । कर्कशत्वम् m. coarseness, roughness, hardness (Gr.Gr. 141).

trakarāwun त्रकरावुन् । कठिनीकरणम्, भर्त्सनपूर्वोपालम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trakarôw**[u] त्रकरोवु), to harden, to cause (something soft) to become hard; to reproach abusively (one who is about to act in opposition).

trakarôw[u]**-mot**[u] त्रकरोवु-मतु । कर्कशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **trakarōv**[ü]**-müts**[ü] त्रकरांवू-मच्रू), hardened (as ab.); reproached (as ab.).

trakarāvüñ[ü] त्रकरावंत्रू । क्रुद्धदृष्ट्या समीक्षणम् f.inf. looking angrily at (some person or thing, esp. when done by a person ordinarily of a gentle temper).

trạk[a]**rāwun** त्रंकरावुन् । उन्नतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trạk**[a]**rôw**[u] त्रंकरोवु), to elevate; lift up (e.g. a fallen post, a house which has fallen down).

tarkash तरकश् ترکش m. a quiver (Rām. 232, 315, 1344).

trikōsh[i]**lad** त्रिकांशिलद् । त्रिदिनोपोषितः adj. c.g. (as subst.; f. **trikōsh**[i]**ladiñ** त्रिकांशिलदिञ्), one who fasts (religiously), or goes without food (owing to want, illness, or the like), for three days (see **kōsh**[i]**lad**, p. 481*a*, l. 3).

trikōṭī त्रिकोटी card. thirty millions, three crores. There are said to be this number of gods (Śiv. 433, 635, 698, 719, 723, 1520; Rām. 68, 88, 1054).

trēkyun[u] त्रेकिनु । द्रोणमितः adj. (f. **trēkiñ**[ü] **2** त्रेकिञ्, for **1**, see s.v.), of the weight or measure of one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**), (of some one thing) weighing a *trakh*; (of a vessel) having a contents of one measured *trakh*. Cf. **trōkyun**[u] **2.**

trōkyun[u] **1** त्रांकिनु । द्रौणिकम् m. (sg. dat. **trōkinis** त्रांकिनिस), a vessel of which the content is one measured *trakh*.

trōkyun[u] **2** त्रांकिनु । द्रोणमानः adj. (f. **trōkiñ**[ü] **2** त्रांकिञ् for **1**, see s.v.) (of some single object) weighing one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**) (Gr.Gr. 147); (of some vessel) measuring or holding a *trakh* (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **trēkyun**[u].

tārakōz[ü] तारकांज़ f. the profession of one who passes or conducts over (cf. **tantra-t°**, p. 1012*a*, l. 28).

tral त्रल् । लोष्टम् f. a lump of earth or similar substance, a clod (cf. **nūna-t°**, p. 641*a*, l. 19). **trala-har** त्रल-हर् लोष्टयुद्धम् f. a clod fight, a fight in which the opponents hurl clods at each other.

trāl त्राल् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a town about twenty miles south-east of Śrīnagar, in which there is a large colony of Sikhs said to have been settled by Ranjit Singh. For further particulars, see El. s.v. **trāla-tsŏdāh** त्राल-च्रुदाह् । फाल्गुनकृष्णचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. **-tsŏdūsh**[ü] -च्रुदूश्), the fourteenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), i.e. exactly a month after the Shiwa-rāth (see p. 901*b*, l. 46) fast. **-tsŏdāh lagüñ**[ü] -च्रुदाह् लगंञ्रू । मलातीसारसंभवः f. violent diarrhœa to attack a person (*quasi*, such as is caused by indigestion experienced by greedy eaters on the expiry of the fast of the Shiwa-rāth).

trēl त्रेल् । फलविशेषः f. an apple (cf. **ambār**[i]**-t°**, p. 27*b*, l. 5; **batpurī-t°**, p. 145*a*, l. 32; **khar-t°**, p. 407*a*, l. 36; **nābād**[i]**-t°**, p. 620*a*, l. 1; **sil-t°**, p. 909*a*, l. 25 (L. 349)).

trēla-kuj[i] त्रेल-कुजि or **-kuj**[ü] -कुज़ू । फलविशेषलता f. a small apple-tree. **-kul**[u] -कुलु m. a kind of apple-tree (El.). **-mŏrba** -म्रब्ब ।फलविशेषरसपाकः m. apple-jam.

trēli त्रेलि, see **tryūl**[u].

trila त्रिल । त्रिकम् m. a group of three, a triad, trio (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. **trica** and **trakh 1.**

trôl[u] त्रोलु । विरूपः adj. (f. **trōj**[ü] त्रांज़ू), ugly, misshapen, disfigured, deformed.

trōl[i] त्रांलि । त्रालप्रदेशोद्भवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in **Trāl** (q.v.).

trul, N. of a certain poisonous plant, *Impatiens Roylei* (L. 76). ? Cf. the next.

trúal (? spelling) m. balsam (*Balsamina impatiens*) (El.). Cf. **tatūre,** and (?) the preceding.

trūl[u] त्रूलु । अत्यायासपीडा m. (sg. abl. **trōli** त्रोलि), weariness, or exhaustion, caused by excessive exertion or labour.

taral 1 तरल् or **tarala** तरल । हेलनाः m.pl. wanton acts, amorous frolics.

tarala karán[i] तरल करनि । हेलाप्रदर्शनम् m. pl. inf. to display amorous frolics, etc. **—wanán**[i] —वननि । हेलोक्तिप्रकाशनम् m. pl. inf. to use wanton language; to talk frivolously in order to cause delay.

taral 2 तरल् । हेलनशीलः adj. c.g. one who habitually frolics amorously or wantonly, wantonly sportive.

ṭaral टरल् । आहतभाषी adj. c.g. a habitual teller of invented stories, a habitual liar.

tŏrĕl त्वरेल् । कटुतुम्बी f. the cucurbitaceous plant and the vegetable, *Luffa acutangula* (El. *turela*, m. one of the Cucurbitaciae). **tŏrēla-hüṭ^{ü}** त्वरेल-हंटू । कटुतुम्बीशुष्कखण्ड: f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), a dried piece of the fruit of the plant (cut up and stored to dry for winter).

trailūkh त्रैलूख् (pl. dat. **trailōkan** त्रैलोकन्) or **trailōky** त्रैलोक्य् m. the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell), the universe (Śiv. 472, *trailūkh*; 60, 130, 651, 731, *trailōky*; K. 766, *trailōky*). **trailōkyĕ-nāth** त्रैलोक्य-नाथ् m. the Lord of the Universe, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 37, 514, 979). Cf. **trilōka-nāth, trizagath,** and (s.v. **trayĕ** 3) **trayĕ-lūkh.**

trilōka-nāth त्रिलोक-नाथ् m. the Lord of the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell), a title of Shiv (Śiva) (i.q. **trailōkyĕ-nāth,** ab.) (Śiv. 387). Cf. **trizagath.**

trilōkēshŏr त्रिलोकेश्वर् m., id. (Śiv. 832). The Skt. form of this word is *Trilōkēśvara.*

tr^{a}lor^{u} त्र्लरु । त्रितन्तुक: f. (**tr^{a}lür^{ü}** त्र्लरू), (of a necklace or the like) of three strands.

trilōtsan त्रिलोच़न् m. He who has three eyes, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 363, 976, 1345). Cf. **trinētr.**

tram त्रम । छिद्रम् f. a hole (esp. bored in a plank of wood or the like); esp. the hole in the prow of a boat into which the peg is fitted to which the tow-rope is attached. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । छिद्रापादनम् m.inf. to bore a hole. **—tārun** —तारुन् । सच्छिद्रीकरणम् m.inf. to bore a hole right through a board or the like (Śiv. 1845).

trām त्राम । ताम्रम् m. copper (Gr.M.; L. 459, *tram*; Rām. 1054, 1412, 1418, 1724; K.Pr. 186).

trāma-poṭ^{u} त्राम-पंटु । ताम्रपट्ट: m. a sheet or plate of copper. **-püṭ^{ü}** -पंटू । ताम्रपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), id., but small in size.

tröm^{i} त्रांमि or **tröm^{ü}** त्रांमू । ताम्रस्थाली f. a copper dish (used only by Musalmāns) out of which food is eaten (El. *trām*, 'it corresponds to the *thāl* of the Hindū'; H. iii, 1; viii, 3, 11); cf. **thāl.** **trāmi-bata** त्रामि-बत । ताम्रपात्रीभोजनम् m. (at wedding feasts or the like) the food contained, or served, in copper vessels for the Musalmān guests.

trum trum त्रुम त्रुम । वाद्यभेद: m. a kind of lute with wire strings.

trŏmba त्रुम्ब । सस्यविशेष: m. N. of a certain food-grain, buckwheat (cf. **ṭsūna-tr°,** s.v. **ṭsūn**) (El. *trúmba*, *Fagopyrum esculentum*; L. 76, 330, 338, *trumbá*).

trọmb^{u} त्रुंबु m. a needle-prick, used in the following:— **trŏmb^{i} din^{i}** त्रुंबि दिनि । सूच्याहननम् m. pl. inf. to prick (holes, e.g. in the tough skin of a fruit). **trŏmb^{i} tārạn^{i}** त्रुंबि तारंनि । सूच्याहननम् m.pl.inf. to prick holes at a distance from each other in the skin of the egg-plant fruit or similar fruit preparatory to cooking. Cf. **trus^{u}.**

trŏmbun त्रुंबुन् । सूच्याघात: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trọmb^{u}** त्रुंबु), to prick with a needle; cf. **trŏmbawun.** **trọmb^{u}-mot^{u}** त्रुंबु-मंतु । सूच्याहत: perf. part. (f. **trŏmb^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** त्रुंबू-मंचू), pricked (with a needle).

trŏmbür^{ü} त्रुंबरू । मण्डली f. a circle (of people). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । मण्डलशो निवेशनम् f.inf. to sit in a circle, to form a circle of seated persons.

trŏmbawun त्रुंबवुन् । सूच्याघात: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trŏmbow^{u}** त्रुंबवु), to prick (with a needle); cf. **trŏmbun.** **trŏmbow^{u}-mot^{u}** त्रुंबवु-मंतु । सूच्याहत: perf. part. (f. **trŏmbüv^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** त्रुंबवू-मंचू), pricked (as ab.).

tra-man त्र-मन्, three *mans*, or four and a half seers (see p. 572*b*, l. 29).

tramanāwun त्रमनावुन् । सच्छिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tramanôw^{u}** त्रमनोवु), to bore holes (into wood or the like). Cf. **tramawun.**

trimoñ^{u} त्रिमंञु । त्रिमानोढमित: adj. (f. **trimüñ^{ü}** त्रिमंञू), weighing or measuring three *mans* of one and a half seers (or three pounds) each (see **man 3**); as subst. a vessel containing, or suitable for measuring, this amount; a weight (of stone or iron) for weighing this amount. Cf. **tra-man.**

trāmür^{ü} त्रामरू । ताम्रपात्री, रोगविशेष: f. a small copper vessel (see **tröm^{i}**); a certain disease (involving poisonous sores on the back of the hands). **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । हस्तपृष्ठरोगोद्भव: f.inf. this disease to befall.

tr^{a}môs^{u} त्र्मोसु । त्रिमासिक: adj. (f. **tr^{a}mös^{ü}** त्र्मांसू), of, or belonging to, three months; three months old, produced three months ago (YZ. 367); produced after three months, taking three months to be produced.

tarāmushĕ तरामुश m. *Mentha incana* (El.).

tr^{a}mösyun^{u} त्र्मांसिनु । त्रिमासिक: adj. (f. **tr^{a}mösiñ^{ü}** त्र्मांसिञू), three months old, produced three months ago; produced after three months, taking three months to be produced.

trāmuw^{u} त्रामुवु । ताम्रमय: adj. (f. **trāmüv^{ü}** त्रामंवू), made of copper, copper (Rām. 565; K.Pr. 216, pl. dat. *trámahwĕn* for *trāmarĕn*).

tramawun त्रमवुन् । सच्छिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tramow^{u}** त्रमंवु), to bore holes through a board or the like. Cf. **tramanāwun.**

trān त्रान् m. protecting, preserving; defence, shelter, help, protection; (in Ksh.) strength, courage, vigour (Rām. 200, 907; YZ. 22); power, faculty, attribute,

virtue, property (Rām. 1069); understanding, comprehension (= Skt. *cētana*) (K. 680, 682).

trāna त्रान m.pl. 'threes' used as a multiplicative, as in **trĕh trāna nav,** three threes are nine (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

trĕn त्र्यन्, see **trĕh 1.**

tronᵘ त्रंनु । सतिमिररन्ध्रम् m. a dark hole or chasm (in the ground); a dark recess or closet (in a house or the like) (cf. **hēri-trº**, p. 345*b*, l. 16); in **daba-tronᵘ**, p. 181*b*, l. 32, **tronᵘ** is apparently confounded with **tryūnᵘ**, q.v.

trūnᵘ त्रूनु, see **tryūnᵘ**.

tᵃronᵘ त्रंनु or **tᵃrun** त्रुन् । शीतलः adj. (f. **tᵃrüñᵘ** त्रंञ्रू), cool, cold, frigid (cf. **atha-tº**, p. 63*b*, l. 1) (El. *turun*; L.V. 56, 57, *tᵃrunᵘ*); (esp. of food) cooled, become cold (El. *tirun*). Cf. **tūr** and **tūronᵘ**.

tarun तरुन् । तरणम्, हृदयङ्गमीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **torᵘ** तोरु), to cross over, pass over (a river or the like) (cf. **apôrᵘ tº**, p. 39*a*, l. 25; **mánzⁱ tº**, p. 584*b*, l. 1; **tāra tº**, p. 1018*a*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; Gr.M.; W. 459; Śiv. 155, 254, 1165, 1191, 1386, 1487, 1564, 1589, 1637, 1780, 1891; Rām. 42, 544–5, 556, 778, 797, 1590; K. 70, 75); to cross over (the Sea of Existence), to gain salvation (Rām. 1575); to be spread out, extended (cf. **buthᵘ tarith pyonᵘ**, p. 142*a*, l. 20; **narĕ tarañĕ**, p. 650*a*, l. 9); to pass through and through (Rām. 1612); to become impressed on the mind, senses, feelings, or the like (cf. **phikiri tº**, p. 690*b*, l. 39); (of the mind, intelligence, etc.), to pass over, grasp, understand thoroughly (Śiv. 1752); (of some experience) to be thoroughly experienced (cf. **bözⁱ tarüñᵘ**, p. 153*a*, l. 2; **lāg tarüñᵘ**, p. 511*b*, l. 2).

torᵘ-motᵘ तोरु-मतु । तीर्णः, हृदयङ्गमीभूतः perf. part. (f. **türᵘ-müṭsᵘ** तूरू-मंचू), crossed over; spread out; impressed on the mind; experienced.

tarith gatshun तरिथ् गछुन् । समुत्तीर्णीभवनम्, हृदयाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be crossed over (of a river or the like); to be passed (as an examination), to be completed (of some business, action, course of study, or the like); to become impressed on the mind, etc., as ab.

tārun तारुन् । तारणम्, संक्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôrᵘ 2** तोरु, for **1,** see s.v.; f. **törᵘ 2,** for **1,** see s.v.), to enable (one) to cross, to pass (another) across (a river or the like) (cf. **apörⁱ tº**, p. 39*a*, l. 43; **bōñĕ-muhulᵘ tº**, p. 115*b*, l. 19; **mákⁱ tāránⁱ**, p. 559*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 123, 175, 197–8; W. 114; Śiv. 516, 930, 1488, 1607, 1739, 1750, 1840, 1910; Rām. 898; K.Pr. 14, 138); to carry (another) through difficulties, to help, save, rescue (K.Pr. 165, 262); to deliver, save, absolve, free from further transmigration (Śiv. 951, 1052, 1487, 1516, 1753, 1845); to benefit, assist (El.); to free, rid of; to impress (something) on the mind (of another) (cf. **phikiri tº**, p. 690*b*, l. 41); to pass (a quality) on to another, to infect (Śiv. 1903); to pass (a thread, lace, or the like) (through a hole) (cf. **dab tº**, p. 181*a*, l. 41; **kāha tārañĕ**, p. 387*b*, l. 43); to pass (something) through (cf. **barma tº**, p. 123*b*, l. 9) (**zodᵘ tārun,** to bore a hole through (something), H. viii, 25; **trŏmbⁱ tāránⁱ**, to prick holes with a needle, p. 1026*b*, l. 1); to thread (a needle); to put (a roof or the like) across the top of a house, to fix (a roof, ceiling, etc.) (cf. **bām tº**, p. 107*a*, l. 1; **dalav tº**, p. 215*b*, l. 5; **pahurᵘ tº**, p. 703*b*, l. 3); to complete an arrangement (cf. **tᵃjĕ tārañe,** p. 990*a*, l. 32); to carry through (some business); to cause (something) to be experienced (cf. **bözⁱ tº**, p. 153*a*, l. 4; **kōḍⁱ tārüñᵘ**, p. 384*b*, l. 36; **lōph tārüñᵘ**, p. 528*b*, l. 42; **mĕkhal tārüñᵘ**, p. 560*a*, l. 36; **pūrᵘ tº**, p. 755*a*, l. 9; **tāra tº**, p. 1018*a*, l. 21) (Rām. 127, YZ. 123); to put something across, or through (e.g. **ṭshāl tārüñᵘ**, to jump across, Rām. 555, 556; **surākh tārun,** to bore a hole through, Rām. 716); **bāj tārun,** to take tribute (from a subordinate king, etc.) (H. x, 10; xi, 2).

tôrᵘ-motᵘ तोरु-मतु । तारितः, संक्रामितः perf. part. (f. **törᵘ-müṭsᵘ** तारू-मंचू), passed over (by someone); impressed on the mind (by someone); and so on, as ab.

tāran-wôlᵘ तारन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), a ferryman (El.).

tērun तेरुन् । सजयीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tēryōv** तेर्योव्), (in an argument or dispute) to conquer, and thereby to become influential or powerful, to gain prestige; cf. **tēr. tēryō-motᵘ** तेर्यो-मतु । जयावाप्तिर्वलिष्ठीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tēryē-müṭsᵘ** तेर्ये-मंचू), become powerful, as ab.

tūronᵘ तूरंनु or **tūrun 1** तूरुन् । शीतलः adj. (f. **tūrüñᵘ** तूरंञ्रू), (of hot food, etc.), become cool or cold, cold (Gr.Gr. 140); cold (genl.) (K.Pr. 236, f. voc. *turuni*). Cf. **tᵃronᵘ.**

tūrun 2 तूरुन् । शीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tūryōv** तूर्योव्), to be, or become, cold, frigid (esp. of the body or some limb) (cf. **atha tº**, p. 63*b*, l. 4; **traph tº**, p. 1029*a*, l. 18; **tatun tº**) (L. 459, *turun*; L.V. 16); (of water) to freeze (L.V. 16); cf. **tᵃranun. tūryō-motᵘ** तूर्यो-मतु । अनुभूतशीतबाधः perf. part. (f. **tūryē-müṭsᵘ** तूर्ये-मंचू), become cold, as ab.

ṭurun ट्रुरन् । छिन्नायाङ्कुरशाखस्कन्धः m. (sg. dat. **ṭuranas**

ट्रनस्; pl. nom. ṭuran ट्रन्), the bough of a tree cleared of all its shoots and branches, a bare bough (fit only for firewood or the like); (m.pl.) a collection or pile of such boughs.

tīrandāz तीरंदाज़ (= تیرانداز) m. an archer, a bowman (H. ii, 7; YZ. 50).

trang त्रंग् or **trĕng** त्र्यंग् । प्रस्रावः f. copious evacuation, diarrhœa (esp. of children) (cf. **g^a^sa-t°**, p. 307*a*, l. 28).

tranga त्रंग । अति भीतिः f.pl. repeated diarrhœa (esp. that caused by terror or the like); met. extreme terror, extreme apprehension. **—wasanĕ** —वसत्र । भयाकुलीभवनन् f. pl. inf. such attacks of diarrhœa to come down; hence, to experience such extreme terror or apprehension.

trŏng^u^ त्रुंगु । पटच्चरखण्डसंमूहः m. a bundle or collection of rags (esp. bits of old worn-out clothes). Cf. **trong^u^** and **zacĕ-tr°**, s.v. **züṭ^ü^**.

trŏng^i^ wālân^i^ त्रुंगि वालनि । अतिच्छिन्नीकरणम m. pl. inf. to wear (clothes, etc.), to rags. **—wasân^i^** —वसनि । अतिच्छिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. (of clothes) to become very ragged, to be a mere collection of rags.

trong^u^ त्रंगु । वज्रग्रन्थिकवस्त्रखण्डात्मभाण्डम् m. a kind of pocket-cloth, a cloth (usually an old worn rag) in which various articles are knotted separately. Cf. **trŏng^u^**.

trung त्रुंग् or **trung^u^** त्रुंगु । तोद्ना m. distress, harassment, persecution (caused by stinging language uttered by another). **—dyun^u^** —दिनु । उत्तेजना m.inf. to provoke, irritate, re-arouse former anger.

tarang तरंग् । उल्लेखः m. a wave, billow, ripple; emotion, rapture, transport, ecstasy; fancy, conceit, whim, caprice; conception, idea, opinion, surmise. **—wŏthân^i^** —व्रथनि । अनेकोल्लेखोद्भवः m. pl. inf. (about some one affair) many different opinions to arise.

taranga तरंग । स्त्रीशिरोवेष्टनम m. a long strip of cotton cloth about three inches wide, wound three or four times round the head of a Brāhman grown up married woman (as an indication that the marriage has been consummated) (L. 262). **taranga-gür^ü^** तरंग-गरू । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रबन्धनकर्त्री f. a woman who makes these head-dresses. **-mŏh^a^ra** -म्वहर or **-mŏhara** -म्वहर । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रमार्जनदीप्तिः m. polishing this head-dress (it is first dressed with a starch-like substance, and then rubbed with a hard, smooth, polishing-stone).

trangur^u^ त्रंगुरु m. a collection, row (cf. **adiji-tr°**, p. 14*a*, l. 41).

traṇg^ü^r^ü^ त्रंगरू or **trangür^u^** त्रंगरू । अल्पशोऽल्पशो वज्रपदार्थसमूहः f. (in a shop or the like) a collection of small articles (salt, turmeric, and the like); a vessel used for holding all these articles; —° a collection or row of anything (cf. **lari-tr°**, p. 531*b*, l. 11; **tōl-tr°**, p. 999*b*, l. 3). **traṇg^a^ri-wôñ^u^** त्रंगरि-वोञु । अल्पशोऽल्पशो द्रव्यसमुच्चयविक्रयाजीवी m. a travelling pedlar (who sells such small articles).

tr^a^namath त्रनमथ् । त्रिनवतिः card. (pl. dat. **tr^a^namatan** त्रनमतन्), ninety-three (Gr.Gr. 80).

tr^a^namatyum^u^ त्रनमतिमु । त्रिनवतितमः ord. (**tr^a^namatim^ü^** त्रनमतिमू), ninety-third (Gr.Gr. 80).

tr^a^namatyun^u^ त्रनमत्युनु । त्रिनवतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **tr^a^namatiñ^ü^** त्रनमतिञू), costing ninety-nine (rupees, etc.), having wages of ninety-nine (rupees, etc.).

trinnö त्रिन्नं । त्रिसंख्यालिपिः m. the figure '3', the written sign for the numeral three.

trinun त्रिनुन् । सशाखीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trinyōv** त्रिन्योव्), to be, or become, prosperous in having many sons, grandsons, etc., to be blessed with many descendants. **trinyō-mot^u^** त्रिन्यो-मतु । वंशवृद्धिमुपगतः (शाखितः) perf. part. (**trinyē-müts^ü^** त्रिन्ये-मंच़ू), become prosperous (as ab.).

t^a^ranun तरनुन् or **tūranun** तूरनुन् । शैत्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **t^a^(tū)ranyōv** त(तू)रन्योव्), to become cold (esp. of some hot eatable), to go cold; (of anything else) to become cold, to become cool (cf. **atha t°**, p. 63*b*, l. 7); to be cold (genl.) (K.Pr. 40, 114); cf. **tūrun 2.** **t^a^(tū)ranyō-mot^u^** त(तू)रन्यो-मतु । शीतलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **t^a^(tū)ranyē-müts^ü^** त(तू)रन्ये-मंच़ू), become cold, become cool, as ab.

trinētr त्रिनेत्र m. He who possesses three eyes, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (the three eyes being respectively the sun, the moon, and fire) (Śiv. 153, 514). Cf. **trilōtsan.**

trúnts, trunts, see **trūz^u^.**

t^a^ranāwun तरनावुन् or **tūranāwun** तूरनावुन् । शैत्यापादनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **t^a^(tū)ranôw^u^** त(तू)रनोवु), to cool, make cool (hot food); to cool (generally); to extinguish (a fire) (L.V. 38, *t^a^r°*). **t^a^(tū)ranôw^u^-mot^u^** त(तू)रनोवु-मतु । शीतलीकृतः perf. part. (**t^a^(tū)ranöv^ü^-müts^ü^** त(तू)रनावू-मंच़ू), cooled (by someone), etc., as ab.

tāranāwun तारनावुन् । समुत्तारणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tāranôw^u^** तारनोवु), to get (someone or something) passed over (by someone else). Causal of **tārun,** and double causal of **tarun,** qq.v.

tūranāwun तूरनावुन्, **tūranôw^u^-mot^u^** तूरनोवु-मतु, see **t^a^ranāwun.**

trunāwarth तृणावर्थ् m. (sg.dat. **trunāwartas** तृणावर्तस), 'the whirler of straws', N. of the Demon of the Whirlwind (in Skt. *Tṛṇâvarta*) who attempted to carry off Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), but was slain by him (K.123, 180).

trĕnaway त्र्यनवय् or (q.v.) **trĕshĕway** त्र्यशवय्। त्रीखेव card. emph. even all three (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 1168 (dat. *trinawání*); Rām. 201, 1565; H. xii, 25).

trunzᵘ त्रुँज़ु। तरक्षुः m. a panther (El. *trúnts*). Cf. **trūzᵘ**.

tᵃrañār त्रञार्, **tᵃrañĕr** त्रञर्, or **tūrañār** तूरञार्। शैत्यम् m. coolness, coolth (cf. **atha-t°**, p. 63*b*, ll. 8, 9) (Gr.Gr. 140); coldness; met. poverty (K.Pr. 237, sg. dat. *turneras* for *tᵃrañĕras*).

trŏpᵘ त्रुँपु। स्यूतिः m. sewing, stitching (cf. **barma-t°**, p. 123*b*, l. 11; **kanjĕ-t°**, p. 455*b*, l. 32; **mūṭhⁱ-t°**, p. 605*a*, l. 20; **māwáliⁱ-t°**, p. 611*b*, l. 27). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु। स्यूतिकर्म m.inf. to sew, to stitch (with dat.).

trŏpⁱ kadánⁱ त्रुँपि कडनि। स्यूतिविशेषः m.pl.inf. to sew in a particular way, to quilt, sewing together two layers of cloth with cotton between.

traph त्रफ् m. compression into a narrow space; the sensation of oppressive and suffocating heat engendered by the ab.; cf. **trapun**. **-tūrun** -तूरुन्। ज्वराविर्भावः m.inf. oppressive heat and chill, i.e. the beginning of an attack of fever (marked by a feeling of internal heat, accompanied by external chill). Cf. **trūrᵘ**.

trapa-traph त्रप-त्रफ्। बहुजनसमागमसंकुलता f. (sg. dat. **trapa-trapi** त्रप-त्रपि. For gender, see Gr.Gr. 75), mutual oppressive crowding (as when a number of people are crowded into too small a space).

taraph तरफ् طرف। भागः (पार्श्वम्) m. (not f. as in Hindōstānī) limit, term; region, district, quarter, tract (Śiv. 1684); side, direction (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1498; Rām. 1683; H. xi, 5); a point of the compass, direction (sometimes as the four, N., S., E., and W., and sometimes as ten, the four cardinal points, the four intermediate points, the Zenith, and the Nadir (Śiv. 199, 515); (as postposition with gen.) towards (W. 98).

tarpha तर्फ or **tarapha** तरफ। पार्श्वतः (पक्षतः) adv. from (such and such) a direction (cf. **ami t°**, p. 55*a*, l. 13; **amiy t°**, p. 55*b*, l. 9; **prath t°**, p. 769*a*, l. 41) (Rām. 434); from towards (W. 98).

tarphukᵘ तर्फुकु gen. (f. **tarphücᵘ** तर्फुचू), of, or belonging to, (such and such) a direction (cf. **ami t°**, p. 55*a*, l. 15; **amiy t°**, p. 55*b*, l. 11).

töriph तारीफ्, **tārīf** تعریف m. praise (El.; W. 18; H. vi, 17). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to praise (El., Gr.M.).

taraphdār तरफ्दार् طرفدار। पक्ष्यः adj. c.g. and subst. m. one who takes a side, a party man, a partisan (cf. **bē-tarafdār**, p. 145*a*, l. 49); a follower; a sectary.

taraphdōrī तरफ्दारी طرفداري। सहायता f. the act of taking a side, partiality, partisanship (Gr.M.); party-spirit; favouring, assistance.

triphal त्रिफल्। त्रिफला a medicine composed of the three myrobalans, *Terminalia chebula*, *T. bellerica*, and *Phyllanthus emblica*.

triphala त्रिफल। त्रिफलकः adj. c.g. (of a mattock, hoe, spade, knife, or the like) possessing three blades.

traphᵃth त्रफथ् or **trĕphᵃth** तृफथ् adj. c.g. satiated, satisfied, content (El. *traft*, full); cf. **trupti**.

traphᵃth gatshun त्रफथ् गछुन्। तृप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become satisfied or satiated (of someone hungry, poverty-stricken, or the like) (Śiv. *trĕ°*, 386, 1073; Rām. 1108*b*). —**karun** —करुन्। तर्पणम् m.inf. to satiate, satisfy (Śiv. *trĕ°*, 1678).

trāpajyār त्रापज्यार्। नेत्रविकारः, तैक्ष्ण्यम् m. ophthalmia (El. *trápajár*); fierceness, eager violence (Rām. 602).

trᵃpolᵘ त्रपोलु। त्रिपलमितः adj. (f. **trᵃpājⁱ** त्रपाजि or **trᵃpüjᵘ** त्रपुजू), consisting of three *pals* (of about two ounces each) (see **pal 2**); (usually of cloth or the like) (a head-dress or the like) made of three *pals* of thread.

trŏpal त्रुपल् adj. c.g. sewed, stitched (cf. **barma-t°**, p. 123*b*, l. 15).

trᵃpalyunᵘ त्रपलिनु। त्रिपलमितः adj. (f. **trᵃpaliñᵘ** त्रपलिञू), i.q. **trᵃpolᵘ**, q.v.

trapun त्रपुन्। आहत्य स्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tropᵘ** त्रुँपु), to crowd (articles or persons) into a narrow space, to cram in; to shut tightly, close, cover up tightly (cf. **darwāza t°**, p. 250*b*, l. 45) (Rām. 23; H. viii, 3, 11).

trápⁱ trápⁱ thawun त्रँपि त्रँपि थवुन्। पूरं पूरं स्थापनम् m.inf. forcibly to keep on cramming (things into a confined space) till there is no more room whatever.

tropᵘ-motᵘ त्रुँपु-मंतु। आहत्य स्थापितः perf. part. (f. **trüpᵘ-mütsᵘ** त्रुँपू-मंछू), crammed in; closed tightly, tightly covered.

tarpun तर्पुन्। तर्पणम् m. (sg. dat. **tarpanas** तर्पनस्), (among Hindūs) a daily religious ceremony consisting in offering a libation of water to the spirits of deceased ancestors or to the gods (Śiv. 1430, K. 971).

trᵃpūrᵘ त्रपूरु। त्रिपुरकः adj. (f. **trᵃpūrᵘ** त्रपूरू), (a house or the like) with three stories, three storied; (of an ornament or the like) three storied, having three sections one above the other; (of a field) bearing the same crop three times successively.

trŏpürᵘ त्रुँपूरू। लताविशेषः f. N. of a certain medicinal plant (described as somewhat poisonous and having very bitter leaves).

trŏpᵘrᵘ त्रुँपरू f. a crowding together in a confined space, a cramming together, used —∘ **lari-t°**, p. 531*b*, l. 13. Cf. **trapun** and the next.

trŏpᵃrun त्रुँपरुन्, **trŏparun** त्रुपरुन्, or **trupurun** त्रुपुरुन्। आवरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **trŏpᵒrᵘ** त्रुँपोरु or **trupurᵘ** त्रुपुरु), to cover tightly, obstruct (e.g. by hanging a

curtain over a window), to shut an orifice by covering it (cf. **dārĕ trŏpᵃrânⁱ**, p. 238*a*, ll. 44, 48; **lᵃyĕ trŏpᵃrañĕ**, p. 542*b*, l. 40) (L.V. 101); to close tightly any opening (cf. **àchⁱ trŏparañĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 40) (Rām. 1769). Cf. **trapun.**

trŏpᵒrᵘ-motᵘ त्रुंपुरु-मंतु or **trupurᵘ-** त्रुपुरु- । आवृतः perf. part. (f. **trŏpᵘrᵘ-müẗsᵘ** त्रुंपुरू-मंत्रू or **trupurᵘ-** त्रुपुरू-), covered, shut tightly, as ab. **trŏpᵃrith thawun** त्रुंपरिथ् थवुन् । आवरणम् m.inf. to shut up or cover tightly (a door, window, etc.).

trŏpᵃrāwun त्रुंपरावुन् । आच्छादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trŏpᵃrôwᵘ** त्रुंपरोवु), i.q. **trŏpᵃrun,** q.v. to cover tightly, obstruct, shut (Śiv. 1703). **trŏpᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** त्रुंपरोवु-मंतु । आच्छादितः perf. part. (f. **trŏpᵃrövᵘ-müẗsᵘ** त्रुंपरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **trŏpᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **trŏpᵃrun. trŏpᵃrövith thawun** त्रुंपरांविथ् थवुन् । आवृत्य निधानम् m.inf. i.q. **trŏpᵃrith thawun,** s.v. **trŏpᵃrun.**

tripushkar त्रिपुष्कर् m. he who is the three Pushkaras (Pushkara, being the name of three different places of pilgrimage), a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Skt. *tripuṣkara*) (Śiv. 1172).

trupti तृप्ति f. contentment, satisfaction (L.V. 12, Śiv. 1430). Cf. **traphᵃth.**

trᵃpôwᵘ त्रपोवु । त्रिपादिकामितः adj. (f. **trᵃpövᵘ** त्रपांवू), weighing or measuring three-quarters of a *sēr* (cf. **pôwᵘ 3**) or one and a half pounds.

trupay (? spelling and gend.) the planting of rice-seedlings (L. 463, *trupai*).

trēr (? spelling and gend.) a certain food plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

trūrᵘ त्रूरु । ज्वरप्राग्भावः m. the initial stage of fever (marked by chilly ague with a high temperature); cf. **traph-tūrun,** p. 1029*a*, l. 18. **—nīrith yunᵘ** —नीरिथ् यिनु । अतिज्वरपीडोद्गवाज्ज्वरशान्तिः m.inf. fever to be relieved by its 'coming out' (i.e. sweating, etc., produced by exercise).

tarra तर्र in **shĕh-tᵒ**, p. 873*a*, l. 49, q.v. I.q. **tara 2,** q.v.

tŏrra-bĕrra त्वर्र-ब्यर्र । कल्पितवेशादिव्यवहारः m. wearing disguise, etc. (for the purpose of deception).

tarār तरार् طرار । वाचालः adj. and subst. c.g. sharp-tongued, fluent of speech, eloquent; a boaster, braggart, a lying vaunter.

tarörⁱ तरांरि (= طراري) । कल्पितबहुभाषणशीलः adj. and subst. c.g. fluent of speech, eloquent; a boaster, a vaunter.

trōrun त्रोरुन् । विस्फोटादिकार्कश्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trōryōv** त्रोर्योव्), (of a sore or wound) to dry up, form a scab (cf. **krôrᵘ**). **trōryō-motᵘ** त्रोर्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **trōryē-müẗsᵘ** त्रोर्ये-मंचू), become dry, as ab.

trᵃs त्रस् । भङ्गशब्दः onomat. m. the noise of something hard (such as dry wood) breaking, 'crack', 'snap'; cf. **trās 2, tris. —mēlun** —मेलुन् । सशब्दभङ्गः m.inf. 'a crack-sound to be joined', i.e. to break with such a sound, such a sound (indicating such a break) to be heard. **—milanāwun** —मिलनावुन् । सारावाभञ्जनम् m.inf. to break (dry wood or the like) and so cause such a sound. **—milawun** —मिलवुन् । सशब्दभञ्जनम् m.inf., id. **—trᵃs tra-pūẗshī** —त्रस् त्र-पूँछी । लघुवृत्त्याजीवनम् m. 'snap, snap, three little bits', making a living in a very humble way (cf. **pūẗshī**).

trās 1 त्रास् । भयम् m. fear, terror (e.g. caused by an enemy's attack, or by the appearance of an epidemic). **—karun** —करुन् । गर्जितेन भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to put fear (into a person), to thunder abuse (e.g. at a servant guilty of some fault) (Śiv. 593, 1461).

trās 2 त्रास् । खण्डनशब्दः onomat. m. the sound of breaking or falling of some large hard object, such as a great tree, a wooden pillar, or the like, 'crash'; cf. **trᵃs, tris. —milawun** —मिलवुन् । शब्दयुक्तविभेदनम् m.inf. to cause to fall, or cut down, with a crash.

tris त्रिस् onomat. m. 'snap', 'crack' (cf. **trᵃs** and **trās 2**), used in the following:— **tris gaẗshun** त्रिस् गछुन् । शब्दवत्त्रुटिः m.inf. the sound caused by breaking, felling, or striking such things as a dried branch, a piece of wood, or the shoulder-blade to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । त्रोटनम् m.inf. to make this sound (e.g. by tearing a dried branch off a tree). **—milawun** —मिलवुन् । त्रोटनम् m.inf. breaking, etc., with such a sound to occur.

trusᵘ त्रुसु । अग्राघातः m. a prick or pierce with a pointed instrument, such as a needle, skewer, a thorn, or the like; cf. **trŏmbᵘ. —dyunᵘ** —दिनु । तीक्ष्णाग्रतोदना m. to prick or pierce, as ab.; met. to use stinging language. **—lagun** —लगुन् । कण्टकाद्यग्राघातः m.inf. a prick, as ab., to be experienced, to be pierced or pricked.

tīris तीरिस्, see **tyūrᵘ.**

trᵃsh त्रश्, see **trish.**

trāsh त्राश् (= تراش) । कर्तनी f. an instrument for cutting, a knife, scissors (cf. **jigar-tᵒ**, p. 371*b*, l. 48; **kalam-tᵒ**, p. 439*b*, l. 47) (Rām. 1268, 1539); a piece cut off, a cutting. **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यंञू or **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । प्रान्तभागच्छन्तनम् f.inf. to cut off the edges of anything (such as paper, cloth, or the like), to trim.

trēsh त्रेश् (by Paṇḍits also written त्रेष) । पिपासा, तृष्णा, पेयजलम् f. (or, according to some, m.) thirst (cf. **achĕn-tᵒ**, p. 9*a*, l. 17; **kakav-tᵒ**, p. 433*a*, l. 9; **nūna-tᵒ**, p. 641*a*, ll. 20, 25) (El. m.; Gr.Gr. 136, m.; Gr.M.; L.V. 37; K. 1092; K.Pr. 63); strong desire,

greed, avidity, covetousness (Gr.M.); drinking-water (for quenching thirst) (cf. **phŏṭ^{i}-t°** or **phaṭ^{i}-t°**, p. 715*b*, l. 43; **shōṭh-t°**, p. 899*b*, l. 34) (Śiv. 342; Rām. 235–6, 1174, 1393–5, 1439; K. 230, 702; H. viii, 7; K.Pr. 155); any liquid for drinking (Rām. 398); water poured in libations to ancestors (cf. **pŏtra-t°**, p. 799*b*, l. 38); soil that will not hold irrigation water (L. 321); cf. **trĕshnā**. **—lagün^{ü}** —लगंञ्ञू f.inf. thirst to be experienced, to be thirsty (with dat. of person thirsty) (El. m.inf.; K. 835; H. viii, 7). **—wēsh** —वेश् f. thirst (a jingle of **trēsh**) (El., who makes the word m., but we should expect it to be f.).

trēshĕ-hot^{u} त्रेश-हतु । पिपासाहतः adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü}** -हच्‌ू), smitten by thirst, thirsty (cf. **shurāh-yāra trēshĕ-hot^{u} anun**, p. 891*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 136; W. 113; Śiv. 1559, 1585; YZ. 406, 411). **trēshĕ-kul^{u}** त्रेश-कुलु । पुत्रः m. a tree of libations, i.e. a son (who offers libations for deceased ancestors). **trēshĕ trēshĕ karān gatshun** त्रेश त्रेश करान् गछुन् । निष्पुत्रीभावे मृतिः m.inf. to die without male descendant (who can offer libations for one's benefit).

trish त्रिश् or **tr^{a}sh** त्रश् । काष्ठम् f. a small piece of dry wood, a thin twig or splinter of dry wood (such as might be used for fuel), a fire-stick (cf. **l^{a}sh-tr^{a}sh** or **lish-trish**, p. 533*a*, l. 45) (El. *trushi*, Gr.M.). **trishĕ-hür^{ü}** त्रिश-हरू । काष्ठभागः f. a small chip of such wood.

trọsh^{u} त्रुशु । कर्कशः, कठिनः, कोपनः adj. (f. **trŏsh^{ü}** त्रुशू), hard, rough (e.g. as wood or the like) (cf. **aḍa-t°**, p. 12*a*, l. 26; **atha-t°**, p. 63*b*, l. 10; **tala-t°**, p. 996*b*, l. 7); passionate, irascible (esp. only so externally, but inwardly mild-tempered) (K.Pr. 216).

tr^{a}shākal त्रशाकल् or **trishākal** त्रिशाकल् । त्रिशाखितः adj. e.g. three-branched, having three segments (esp. of something such as a tree, which has ordinarily two branches, or as a walnut, which has ordinarily two segments) (K.Pr. 229, *trĕhshākal*).

trishūl त्रिशूल् or (El.) **trashūl** त्रशूल् m. a trident (Śiv. 620). **trishūla-dar** त्रिशूल-द(ध)र् m. the Trident-bearer, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1171).

trĕshnā त्र्यश्ना or **trushnā** तृश्ना or, as written by Paṇḍits, तृष्णा f. (the Skt. form of **trēsh**, q.v.), thirst (Śiv. 1584); greed, avarice (Gr.M.; Śiv. 341, 754, 1237, 1313, 1559, 1755, 1815).

trŏshun त्रुशुन् । कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trŏshyōv** त्रुश्योव्), (of something soft or tender) to become rough, hard. **trŏshyō-mot^{u}** त्रुश्यो-मतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **trŏshyē-müts^{ü}** त्रुश्ये-मच्‌ू), become rough or hard, as ab.

trŏshĕr त्रुश्यर् or त्रुशर् । काठिन्यम्, अतिकोपित्वम् m. hardness, harshness, roughness (esp. of something once soft and tender, but become dry) (cf. **atha t°**, p. 63*b*, l. 12); irascibility of temper (cf. **atha-t°**, as ab.); conjunctivitis, ophthalmia (El. *trŏshĕr*, *trŏshur*).

trọsh^{e}rāwun त्रुशरावुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trọsh^{e}rôw^{u}** त्रुशरोवु), to make (something soft or tender) rough or hard (Gr.Gr. 7).

trēsh^{i} trēshĕway त्र्येशि त्र्यशवय् । संपूर्णतया चीण्येव card. emph. even all three (Gr.Gr. 85).

trĕshĕway त्र्यशवय् or (q.v.) **trĕnaway** त्र्यनवय् । चीण्येव card. emph. even all three (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 64 (*tr^{a}sh°*), 977, 1168 (dat. *trĕshĕwan^{i}*), 1529; K. 1031, *trashĕway*; K.Pr. 142).

turshöy^{i} तुर्शोयि ترشائی । अम्लतीक्ष्णास्वादवत्त्वम् f. sourness, tartness, acidity.

trasun त्रसुन् । भयोद्वेगाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trasyōv** त्रस्योव्), to become afraid or alarmed (at some terrifying sight), to fear; cf. **tratsun**, and **tarsun**. **trasyō-mot^{u}** त्रस्यो-मतु । भयाभिभूतः perf. part. (f. **trasyē-müts^{ü}** त्रस्ये-मच्‌ू), overwhelmed with fear, as ab.

tarsun तर्सुन् or **tar^{a}sun** तरसुन् । सभयीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **tor^{o}s^{u}** तॅरसु; 2 p.p. **tar^{a}syōv** तरस्योव्), to be, or become, frightened, terrified, alarmed, to fear, be afraid (at the sight of some terrific or formidable personage, or due to anxiety as to some future danger). Cf. **trasun** and **tratsun**.

tor^{o}s^{u}-mot^{u} तॅरसु-मतु । त्रस्तः 1 perf. part. (f. **tür^{ü}s^{ü}-müts^{ü}** तॅरसू-मच्‌ू), frightened, terrified (esp. used with regard to some child, or the like, at some unseen fear).

tar^{a}syō-mot^{u} तरस्यो-मतु । पूर्वम् अनुभूतत्रासः 2 perf. part. (f. **tar^{a}syē-müts^{ü}** तरस्ये-मच्‌ू), (of an animal or man, who has experienced terror at some previous time) filled with fear thereabout (at the present time, also).

trisandyā त्रिसंद्या(ध्या) f. the old N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr, the modern Sönda-brör^{ü} (q.v., p. 918*b*, l. 32) (RT.Tr. 469, Śiv. 1496).

tr^{a}sīr^{u} 1 त्रसीरु (for **2**, see **tr^{a}syūr^{u}**) । त्रिसेटिका f. a weight of three seers (of about two pounds each) for weighing.

tras^{a}rāwun त्रसरावुन् । त्रासनम् conj 1 (1 p.p. **tras^{a}rôw^{u}** त्रसरोवु), to cause to fear, terrify (by some terrifying spectacle) (Gr.Gr. 7). **tras^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** त्रसरोवु-मतु । त्रासितः perf. part. (f. **tras^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** त्रसरोवू-मच्‌ू), terrified, as ab.

tr^{a}satath त्रसतथ् । त्रिसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **tr^{a}satatan** त्रसततन्), seventy-three (Gr.Gr. 79).

tr^{a}satatyum^{u} त्रसततिमु । त्रिसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **tr^{a}satatim^{ü}** त्रसततिमू), seventy-third (Gr.Gr. 79).

tr^{a}satatyun^{u} त्रसततिनु । त्रिसप्ततिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **tr^{a}satatiñ^{ü}** त्रसततिञ्), costing or worth seventy-three (rupees, etc.); earning seventy-three, as ab.

tr^{a}syūr^{u} त्र्यूरु । त्रिसेटकमितः (f. **tr^{a}sīr^{ü} 2** त्रसीरू, for **1**, see s.v.), weighing three seers (of two pounds each); (m. or f.) a vessel or receptacle containing or measuring three seers.

trŏṭ^{u} त्रुट्ठु or **troṭ^{u}** त्रॅटु । गुच्छात्महारः m. (sg. abl. **traṭi 1** त्रटि, for **2**, see **traṭh**), a necklace of several strands, and adorned with moonshaped gold beads (cf. **māla-t°**, p. 565*a*, l. 44; **rachi-t°**, p. 824*b*, l. 10) (El. *trauṭh*, *ṭruṭ*; Śiv. 1557; Rām. 512; K. 85; H. xii, 5; YZ. 374 (*troṭ*)).

tartīb ترتيب m. order, arrangement, in **bē-tartīb**, p. 145*b*, l. 1. **tartība-waröy** तर्तीब-वरॉय् adv. disorderly (El. misprinted *tarbibawarái*).

tr^{a}th त्रथ् or **trith** त्रिथ् । छेदः m. (sg. dat. **tr^{a}tas** त्रतस् or **tritas** त्रितस्), a slit rent, fissure, tear (in a garment) (El. *trit*, *trät*; K.Pr. 51, *trit*); a made slit in a garment (to allow it to be put on or taken off) (cf. **nāla-t°**, p. 632*b*, l. 40). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to rend, tear (El.). **—wālun** —वालुन् । छेदनम् m.inf. to tear, or rend, a garment, or the like. **—wasun** —वसुन् । छेदोद्भवः inf. a long rent or tear to be made in a garment, or the like.

traṭh त्रठ् । वज्रम् f. (sg. dat. **traṭi 2** त्रटि, for **1**, see **trŏṭ^{u}**), lightning, a thunderbolt (cf. **hĕnga-t°** (met.), p. 339*a*, l. 49; **naba-t°**, p. 619*a*, l. 22; **nàb^{i}-t°**, ib., l. 34; **nāra-t°**, p. 648*a*, l. 42; **pã-t°**, p. 748*a*, l. 25; **rūda-t°**, p. 826*b*, l. 11) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1558, Rām. 458, K. 110, K.Pr. 253); a meteorite (El.). Note that **hār-t°**, N. of a place (p. 344*a*, l. 19), is m., while, when it means 'lightning in the month of Hār' (ib. l. 21), it is f.

tīr^{a}th तीरथ् m. a sacred bathing-place, a place of pilgrimage (L.V. 36, 46; K.Pr. 201, *tirt*; Śiv. 524, 1080, 1089, 1159, 1166, etc.); the actual place on a river bank where such bathing takes place (K. 971).

turuth तुरुथ् । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily, hastily.

tr^{a}ṭop^{u} त्रटॅपु । त्रिपक्षः adj. (**tr^{a}ṭüp^{ü}** त्रटॅपू), for three parties, from three points of view, and so on, see **ṭop^{u} 3**.

tr^{a}tôp^{u} त्रतोपु । त्र्यातपशोषितः adj. (f. **tr^{a}töp^{ü}** त्रतांपू), three times put in the sun, thrice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like). Cf. **tôp^{u}** and **tāph**.

tartar तर्तर् । वेगवन्निपातशब्दः m. onomat. a snap, crack, crackle, fizz, whiz, the patter of dropping, clatter. **—karun** —करुन् । बहुजल्पनम् m.inf. unceasingly to prate, prattle, chatter, gabble (like the patter of rain). **—lagun** —लगुन् । अतिजल्पितोद्भवः m.inf. much chattering or gabbling to occur (as ab.). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । अतिजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate unceasingly, gabble, talk nonsense.

tartàr^{i} तर्तॅरि । वेगवद्वर्षणतुल्यजल्पाकः adj. c.g. and subst. m. a gabbler, prater (who talks as unceasingly as the patter of falling rain).

ṭair-ṭair (? spelling) f. a chattering woman (El. *ṭáirṭair*). Cf. **tartàr^{i}**.

tr^{a}trok^{u} त्रत्रॅकु । त्रिद्रोणकः adj. (f. **tr^{a}trüc^{ü}** त्रत्रॅचू), measuring three *trakhs* (of six Kāshmīrī seers, see **trakh 2**); (m. or f.) a receptacle containing, or measuring, three *trakhs*.

tr^{a}trôk^{u} त्रत्रोकु । त्रिद्रोणमितः adj. (f. **tr^{a}tröc^{ü}** त्रत्रांचू), measuring three *trakhs* as in the preceding; (m. or f.) an appliance for measuring this amount; (m. or f.) a receptacle containing, or measuring, this amount.

tarituz, see **tāra-tyuz^{u}**, p. 1018*a*, l. 33.

tārüts^{ü} तारॅच़ू or (q.v.) **tārats̈h** तारछ़् । क्षुद्रतुला f. a small pair of scales (such as is used in weighing precious metals or the like).

tārats̈i-dünḍ^{ü} तारछ़ि-डॅंडू or **-ḍünḍ^{ü}** -डॅंडू । क्षुद्रतुलाधारदण्डः f. the beam of such scales. **-pôtur^{u}** -पोतुरु । तुलापात्रम् m. the pan of such scales.

tōrüts^{ü} तोरॅच़ू or (q.v.) **tōrats̈h** तोरछ़् । तक्षायुधविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **tōrats̈ĕ** तोरछ़्य), a carpenter's chisel (Gr.M.); ? a wedge for splitting wood (cf. **ts̈ōras**).

tōrats̈i-dan तोरछ़ि-दन् । तक्षायुधविशेषदण्डः m. the wooden handle of a chisel. **-mūr^{ü}** -मूरू । तक्षायुधफालधारा f. the cutting edge of a chisel.

trōts̈h त्रॉछ़् in **lōts̈ha-trōts̈h**, p. 539*b*, l. 33, q.v.

tārats̈h तारछ़् or (q.v.) **tārüts^{ü}** तारॅच़ू । क्षुद्रतुला f. (sg. dat. **tārats̈hi** तारछ़ि), a small pair of scales (such as is used for weighing precious metals or the like); a pair of scales genl. (such as would be used for weighing salt or the like) (K.Pr. 153).

tārats̈hi-dünḍ^{ü} तारछ़ि-डॅंडू or **-ḍünḍ^{ü}** -डॅंडू । क्षुद्रतुलाधारदण्डः f. the beam of such scales. **-pôtur^{u}** -पोतुरु । तुलापात्रम् m. a pan of such scales.

tōrats̈h तोरछ़् or (q.v.) **tōrüts^{ü}** तोरॅच़ू । तक्षायुधविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **tōrats̈hi** तोरछ़ि), a carpenter's chisel (L. 370, *túrats*). **-wôr^{u}** -वोरु । तक्षायुधविशेषः m. a fine chisel, esp. for cutting narrow holes.

tōrats̈hi-dan तोरछ़ि-दन् । तक्षायुधदण्डः m. the wooden handle of a chisel. **-mūr^{ü}** -मूरू । तक्षायुधधारा f. the cutting edge of a chisel.

trasun त्रसुन् । भयाप्तिः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **tros^{u}** त्रॅसु; 2 p.p. **trasyōv** त्रस्योव), to fear, be afraid, terrified (esp. when caused by some formidable sight) (Gr.Gr. 226). Cf. **trasun** and **tarsun**.

trotsᵘ-motᵘ त्रचु-मतु । भीतः 1 p.p. (f. trütsᵘ-mütsᵘ त्रचू-मंचू), terrified, as ab.

tratsyō-motᵘ त्रच्यो-मतु । भीतः 2 p.p. (f. tratsyē-mütsᵘ त्रच्ये-मंचू), terrified as ab. into a swoon.

traṭsᵃrāwun चृत्रावुन् । भयदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. traṭsᵃrôwᵘ चृत्रोवु), to terrify, fill with fear, cause to be afraid (esp. by displaying some formidable spectacle) (Gr.Gr. 7). traṭsᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ चृत्रोवु-मतु। भयव्याकुलीकृतः perf. part. (f. traṭsᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ चृत्रावू-मंचू), caused to be terrified.

trāv 1 त्राव् in **trāwa-trāv** त्राव-त्राव् । अतिपूर्णः m. (of some vessel) brimful (El. *tráwa-tráwa*; Śiv. 520, 1802).

trāv 2 त्राव्, f. the act of depositing (and leaving there), the act of abandoning (cf. **tula-trāv**, p. 1000*a*, l. 36). See **trāwun.**

trowa, in **trowa-nĕnd** (L. 463, *trowanind*), f. the fourth and last weeding of a rice crop. Perhaps **trowa** is incorrect for *trāwa*; cf. **trāwun.** See **nĕnd 2.**

trôwᵘ त्रोवु, 1 p.p. of **trāwun,** q.v. (f. **trövᵘ** त्रावू), used —° in such compounds as **atha-trôwᵘ**, free-handed, liberal (p. 63*b*, l. 14); **dalⁱ-t°**, loose-skirted, wasteful, extravagant, uneconomical (the skirt being used for holding things) (p. 211*b*, l. 50).

trᵃwuh त्रुवुह or **trĕwuh** त्र्युवुह । त्रयोविंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **trᵃ(trĕ)wuhan** त्रु(त्र्य)वुहन्), twenty-three (Gr.Gr. 77).

truwāh 1 त्रुवाह । त्रयोदश card. (pl. dat. **truwāhan** त्रुवाहन्), thirteen (Gr.Gr. 76). Cf. **trayōdashĕ.**

truwāh 2 त्रुवाह । त्रयोदशी तिथिः (sg. dat. **truwöshᵘ** त्रुवांशू or **truvüshᵘ** त्रुवंशू), the thirteenth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hērütsᵘ-t°**, p. 351*a*, l. 4). **truvüshᵘ-hondᵘ** त्रुवंशु-हन्दु । त्रयोदशुद्भवः gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, or born, or produced on this day (Śiv. 524).

truwöhⁱ त्रुवांहि m.pl. 'thirteens', used as a multiplicative with numerals above ten, as in **kāh truwöhⁱ akh hath ta ṭĕyĕtöjih,** eleven thirteens are a hundred and forty-three (Gr.Gr. 86).

trᵃwuhurᵘ त्रुवुहरु । त्रिवार्षिकः adj. (f. **trᵃwarishᵘ** त्रुवरिशू), of three years, produced three years ago, three years old.

trᵃwuhyumᵘ त्रुवुहिमु or **trĕwuhyumᵘ** त्र्युवुहिमु । त्रयोविंशः ord. (f. **trᵃ(trĕ)wuhimᵘ** त्रु(त्र्य)वुहिमू), twenty-third (Gr.Gr. 77).

truwöhyumᵘ त्रुवांहिमु । त्रयोदशः ord. (f. **truwöhimᵘ** त्रुवांहिमू), thirteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

trāwun त्रावुन् । परित्यागः, उन्मोचनम्, उपेक्षणम्, निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trôwᵘ** त्रोवु), to let go, let loose, loose, let go hold of, release (cf. **atha t°**, p. 63*b*, l. 15; **mŏṭh trāvüñᵘ**, p. 604*a*, l. 44) (Gr.M.; L.V. 70, 88; Śiv. 1565; Rām. 808; K. 162; H. iii, 4; x, 5, 12); to set free, release, liberate (cf. **dād trāwänⁱ**, p. 187*a*, l. 19; **phrith t°**, p. 709*b*, l. 49) (Rām. 1322; K. 560, 564, 566, 664); to unharness, set free (harnessed horses, etc.) (Śiv. 1699); to leave (a limb or the like) loose, to let (it) hang comfortably (K. 972); to leave (e.g. space between lines) (Gr.M.); to spare, forgive (a sin, etc.), pardon, let off, discharge (a person), acquit (a person under trial) (Śiv. 425); to leave, let alone, leave alone (cf. **kañi-küñᵘ t°**, p. 461*b*, l. 11);

to leave, quit (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 218, 232); to leave behind (at death) (Gr.M., Rām. 260); to forsake, abandon, desert (cf. **dolᵘ dᵃnith t°**, p. 211*b*, l. 40); **path t°**, p. 792*b*, l. 1) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 452, 513, 554, 557, 572, 585, 1445, 1450, 1543, 1624, 1635, 1851, 1901, 1909; Rām. 385–6, 394–5, 427, 529, 612, 625, 757, 767, etc.; K. 265, 281, 290, 417, 860–1; YZ. 139, 151); to relinquish, resign, renounce, give up (Gr.M.; L.V. 27, 30; Śiv. 553, 576, 583, 884, 890, 893, 898, 973, 1021, 1057, 1271, 1352, 1545, 1757, 1815; Rām. 8, 31, 45, 52, 178–9, 211, 322, 453, 555, 657, etc.; K. 500, 505, 672, 869, 1029; H. ii, 10; xi, 11; YZ. 236, 238, 515; K.Pr. 46); to abstain from (Śiv. 786, 992, 1539); to get rid of (cf. **mal t°**, p. 564*a*, l. 28; **phrakh t°**, p. 704*a*, l. 35; **ṭhūkᵘ t°**, p. 972*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1017, 1246, 1435, 1810); to divorce (El., Rām. 328); to rid (cf. **mĕtsi murⁱ trāwänⁱ**, p. 608*b*, l. 41); to complete and leave finished, to leave after completion, to complete entirely (cf. **chŏkh t°**, p. 159*b*, l. 10; **ciṭha t°**, p. 177*b*, l. 38) (Śiv. 1235); to perform, carry out, complete (cf. **khāka t°**, p. 395*a*, l. 48); to leave (it, after passing along it), to traverse completely (a road or the like) (L.V. 82); to put or lay aside; to put down, place, deposit (Śiv. 1475, 1516);

to discharge, shoot, fire (an arrow, gun, etc.) (cf. **tōph trāvüñᵘ**, p. 1015*b*, l. 27; **tīr t°**, p. 1019*a*, l. 8) (Gr.M.; Rām. 117, 123, 867, 1271);

to take to, put on, or adopt (a course of conduct), perform (cf. **dāb t°**, p. 182*a*, l. 17; **docᵘ t°**, p. 185*a*, l. 50; **dŏcurᵘ trövith bĕhun**, p. 186*b*, l. 38; **ḍula t°**, p. 212*a*, l. 29; **ḍulagunᵘ t°**, p. 213*a*, l. 27; **dāph t°**, p. 232*b*, l. 5; **ḍēra t°**, p. 236*b*, l. 30; **gēra t°**, p. 296*b*, l. 37; **lam-lisar t°**, p. 524*a*, l. 24; **lisar t°**, p. 534*b*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1811, 1834–5; K. 995); to carry out, carry on, do some action (cf. **dōr trāvüñᵘ**, p. 237*a*, l. 10; **khᵃr trāvüñᵘ**, p. 406*b*, l. 42; **lōpa trāwañĕ**, p. 528*b*, l. 45; **rav t°**, p. 852*a*, l. 39;

shŏy t°, p. 903*a*, l. 3; **thāh trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 971*b*, l. 28; **tĕharyau-pĕṭh**ⁱ **wŏṭa trāwañĕ**, p. 983*b*, l. 49; **ṭ**ᵃ**kh trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 991*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 410; Rām. 1756; K. 825); to bring into action, employ (a limb of the body, or some instrument) (cf. **kŏṭh**ᵘ **t°**, p. 489*a*, l. 15; **kŏra t°**, p. 466*b*, l. 8; **lar trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 529*b*, l. 10; **mŏhar t°**, p. 556*a*, l. 14; **nār t°**, p. 647*a*, l. 24; **patang t°**, p. 802*a*, l. 27) (Gr.M., Śiv. 506); to take to (rest, sleep, or the like) (cf. **nĕnd**ᵃ**r trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 642*b*, l. 44; **shŏng trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 885*b*, l. 14 (Śiv. 1702, 1826; H. iii, 3, 7; viii, 5); to emit, give forth, pour forth, eject (cf. **bākh trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 99*a*, l. 47; **ḍĕk**ⁱ **s**ᵃ**s trāwȧn**ⁱ, p. 204*b*, l. 46; **kh**ᵃ**r t°**, p. 406*b*, l. 29; **lahar trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 516*a*, l. 50; **marṭsa-pŏnda trāwañĕ**, p. 594*b*, l. 20; **phakh t°**, p. 689*a*, l. 6; **phukār trāwȧn**ⁱ, p. 691*a*, l. 7; **pharyād t°**, p. 711*a*, l. 3; **pŏnd trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 739*a*, l. 35; **pŏs**ᵘ **t°**, p. 777*a*, l. 25; **rās t°**, p. 842*a*, l. 49; **thŏka trāwañĕ**, p. 973*a*, l. 29; **ṭās t°**, p. 1037*a*, l. 1; **ṭsūṭh trāvüñ**ᵘ) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1389; Rām. 295, 1386, 1636; K. 38, 90, 502, 926, 936, 984–5, 987–8, 1047; H. i, 5; xii, 2, 12; YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484; K.Pr. 31, 124, 166, 216); to pour out, pour forth, spill (cf. **osh**ᵘ **t°**, p. 47*b*, l. 22; **grŏkh t°**, p. 302*a*, l. 29; **phukār t°**, p. 691*a*, l. 9; **phyār t°**, p. 721*b*, l. 5) (Śiv. 1250, 1252, 1255, 1551, 1688, 1893, 1910; Rām. 1222, 1433, 1618; K. 162; H. v, 4); to lay (eggs) (cf. **ṭhūl trāwȧn**ⁱ, p. 976*a*, l. 44) (W. 144; K.Pr. 120, 163); to keep pouring forth, to do something persistently (cf. **chŏkañ trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 160*a*, l. 34; **ḍŏcur**ᵘ **t°**, p. 186*b*, l. 40; **duṭhay trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 258*b*, l. 2; **nāla trāwañĕ**, p. 683*a*, l. 45) (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 875, 893, 1551);

to cast, throw, cast down (cf. **cīr**ⁱ **trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 174*b*, l. 31; **pashĕ-pĕṭh**ⁱ **shīn trāwun**, p. 777*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 1015; Rām. 358, 426, 480, 485, 914, 929, 947, 1368; K. 124, 450, 595; H. viii, 7; xii, 11, 16, 17); to throw away (K.Pr. 64); to throw forth, put forth, thrust forth (cf. **kadam t°**, p. 385*b*, l. 7; **nazar trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 676*a*, l. 30; **pūr**ⁱ **trāwȧn**ⁱ, p. 755*a*, l. 13; **ṭôk**ᵘ **t°**, p. 991*a*, l. 28) (Śiv. 17, 496, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1088, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 711, 1287, 1294, 1371; H. iv, 5; YZ. 32, 224); to spread out, lay out (cf. **s**ᵃ**th**ᵃ**r trāwun**, p. 947*b*, l. 15); **dȧl**ⁱ **trāwȧn**ⁱ, *m. pl. inf.* to throw out the skirts (from the body), *i.e.* to sit with bended knees (L.V. 49); but cf. ***dȧl***ⁱ***-trôw***ᵘ, *p. 1033a, l. 22*; to strew, scatter, spread abroad (cf. **dāba t°**, p. 182*a*, l. 24; **pāh trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 683*b*, l. 37; **phuk**ⁱ **trāwȧn**ⁱ, p. 688*b*, l. 35; **ph**ᵃ**r t°**, p. 701*a*, l. 8; **phĕṭ**ᵘ **trāvüñ**ᵘ, p. 715*a*, l. 31; **ṭasōla t°**, p. 1038*a*, l. 22) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 125; YZ. 10, 168);

to doff, put off (clothes, ornaments, etc.) (cf. **pŏshākh t°**, p. 780*b*, l. 39) (Śiv. 1725; Rām. 201, 274, 654, 828, 990, 1467, 1576, 1634; H. v, 9; x, 2; xii, 6, 7);

This verb is commonly used with the conjunctive participate of another verb to form an intensive compound, as in **bakith t°**, p. 102*a*, l. 22; **cīrith t°**, to wring out (water from a cloth), Gr.M.; **chala karith t°**, p. 161*a*, l. 9; **dali d**ᵃ**nith t°**, p. 212*a*, l. 10; **d**ᵃ**nith t°**, p. 228*a*, l. 16; **dasith t°**, p. 255*b*, l. 32; **lath dith t°**, p. 536*b*, l. 22; **tŏh karith t°**, p. 970*a*, l. 7; **t**ᵃ**ṭsha karith t°**, s.v. **t**ᵃ**ṭsh**; **ṭsaṭith t°**, s.v. **ṭsaṭun**) (Śiv. 23, 353, 1666; Rām. 1310; H. ii, 5; x, 7, 8).

trôwᵘ**-mot**ᵘ त्रोवु-मतु । परित्यक्तः, उन्मोचितः, उपेचितः, निपातितः perf. part. (f. **tröv**ᵘ**-müṭs**ᵘ त्रावू-मचू), let go, abandoned, etc., as ab. (cf. **köv**ⁱ **t°**, p. 495*a*, l. 45); laid (of an egg) (K.Pr. 163).

trövith त्राविथ्, conj. part. having abandoned, etc.; hence, used as an adverb, save, except, putting (such and such) out of consideration (K. 1054). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । संपत्तंचयं त्याय परलोकयानम् m.inf. to abandon and depart; met. to abandon one's possessions to heirs and depart; hence, to die. **—ṭshunun** —छुनुन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to throw away (El., Gr.M.); to give up, abandon (any work).

tarawun तरवुन् । किञ्चिदधिकः adj. (f. **taravüñ**ᵘ 1 तरवंञू), (in weighing) somewhat overweight, weighing a little more than the amount in the other pan. Cf. **trāyĕ tōlun**, p. 1035*a*, l. 40.

tarawunᵘ तरवुनु । तरन्, तरद्यापारः n.ag. (f. **taravüñ**ᵘ 2 तरवंञू), one who crosses (a river), a ferry passenger; one whose business or occupation is to cross; (of a debt or the like) ripe or ready for repayment.

trāwanāwun त्रावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trāwanôw**ᵘ त्रावनोवु), to cause to let go, or to cause to be let go (El.). Causal of **trāwun** (q.v.) in all its meanings (Śiv. 1849, cause to put forth; 1896, cause to abandon).

tārawunᵘ तारवुनु n.ag. (f. **tāravüñ**ᵘ तारवंञू), a ferryman (El., Śiv. 1191); a means of crossing (someone) over (Śiv. 1201, 1755). See **tārun.**

trᵃ**wanzāh** त्रवज़ाह् । त्रिपञ्चाशत् card. (pl. dat. **tr**ᵃ**wanzāhan** त्रवज़ाहन्), fifty-three (Gr.Gr. 78).

trᵃ**wanzöhyum**ᵘ त्रवज़ाहिमु । त्रिपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **tr**ᵃ**wanzöhim**ᵘ त्रवज़ाहिमू), fifty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

tarawañ तरवञ् । तरणमूल्यम् f. a fee paid for crossing, a bridge-toll, ferry-fare, or the like.

trāvĕr त्राव्यर् m. leaving, letting go, abandoning; emission, pouring forth; scattering (cf. **dal^i-t^o**, p. 212*a*, l. 3). This word is the abs. noun of **trāwun** (q.v.) in all its meanings.

tr^{a}wôr^u त्रवोरु । त्रिवेष्टनः adj. (f. **tr^{a}wör^u** त्रवांरु), having three covers, trebly wrapped up, trebly enclosed.

tarwār तर्वार् । खड्गम् f. a sword, a 'tulwar' (Gr.M.; K. 33, 447, 811). **tarwāri-bardār** तर्वारि-बर्दार् । खड्गायुधिकः m. a sword-bearer, a swordsman.

trī-warna त्री-वर्न, see **triy**, col. *b*, l. 14.

tr^{a}warish$^{\ddot u}$ त्रवरिशू, see **tr^{a}wuhur^u**.

tr^{a}wör^{i}shun^u त्रवांरिशुनु । त्रिवार्षिकः adj. (f. **tr^{a}wör^{i}shin$^{\ddot u}$** त्रवांरिशिन्‌ू), of, or belonging to, three years; three years old.

truwösh$^{\ddot u}$ त्रुवांशू or **truvüsh$^{\ddot u}$** त्रुवंशू, see **truwāh 2**.

tr^{a}wôṭ^u त्रवोट्टु adj. (f. **tr^{a}wöṭ$^{\ddot u}$** त्रवांटू, sg. dat. **tr^{a}wācĕ** त्रवाच्य), having three joints, joined in three places. Cf. **wôṭ^u**.

trāwawun^u त्राववुनु n.ag. (f. **trāwavün$^{\ddot u}$** त्राववंनू), one who lets go, etc. (in all the meanings of the verb **trāwun**, q.v.) (cf. **nār-t^o**, an incendiary, p. 647*a*, l. 22) (Śiv. 861, betake oneself to (rest)).

try त्र्य्, see **trĕh**.

tray त्रय् or **trĕy 1** त्र्यय् । तृतीया तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **tra(trĕ)yĕ 1** त्र(त्र्य)य, for 2, see **trĕh 1**, for **trayĕ 3**, see s.v.), the third lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **nawa-achin-t^o**, p. 9*b*, l. 1; **gōra-t^o**, p. 305*b*, l. 17; **nawa-rĕh t^o**, p. 665*a*, l. 6; **sōta-t^o**, p. 947*a*, l. 3) (Rām. 1767); esp. the third lunar day of the **nawa-rĕh** festival (see p. 665*a*, l. 6) (L. 265, *treh*). **trayĕ-hond^u** त्रय-हंन्दु or **trĕyĕ-hond^u** त्र्यय-हंन्दु । तृतीयोद्भवः gen. (f. **-hünz$^{\ddot u}$** -हंज़ू), of, belonging to, produced on, or begun on the third lunar day.

trāy त्राय् । आन्तरावस्था, साहाय्यम् f. the inner nature (of any person or thing) (Śiv. 1239, 1622); favouring, assistance, partizanship (cf. **rāyĕ-trāyĕ**, p. 854*b*, l. 25). **—wuchün$^{\ddot u}$** —वुछंनू । आन्तरावस्थापरीक्षणम् f.inf. to inspect the inner nature, to test the inmost character (of any person or thing).

trāyĕ tōlun त्राय तोलुन् । आधिक्येन मानम् m.inf. to weigh out over and above the fixed amount (Śiv. 1476). Cf. **tarawun.**

trayĕ 3 त्रय, i.q. **trĕh 1**, q.v., in the following:— **trayĕ-gŏn** त्रय-ग्वन् m. the three qualities (Śiv. 237, 514; cf. **trĕ-gŏn**). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. the three worlds taken collectively (Śiv. 957); cf. **trailūkh, trizagath.** **-lōtsan** -लोच़न् m. he who has three eyes, N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1044), i.q. **trilōtsan,** q.v.

trĕy 2 त्र्यय्, **trĕyĕ** त्र्यय, **trĕyau** त्र्ययौ, see **trĕh 1** and **tray.**

triy 1 त्रिय्, see **trĕh 1.**

triy 2 त्रिय् । स्त्री a woman, a female (as distinguished from a male of man or beast) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 957, 974, 1044, 1103, 1345, 1436, 1822; Rām. 624, 773, 848, 1151, 1238, 1575, 1767; K. 52, 273, 288, 435, 617, 986); a wife (El. *tréi, tri*; Śiv. 339, 711, 1438; Rām. 81, 1260, 1641, 1643, 1652, 1686; K. 48, 744, 918, 946, 1107).

triyĕ-bāv त्रिय-बाव् । स्त्रीत्वम् m. woman's nature, womanhood (Śiv. 960, 1130; Rām. 629; K. 747, 1105); effeminacy. **—karanĕ** —करञ f.pl. inf. to marry wives, i.e. to marry many wives, to have a large seraglio (K. 132).

trī-warna त्री-वर्न f. an individual of the woman kind, a woman (with all the characteristics of a woman) (Rām. 1051).

trŏy त्र्वय् । एकपदी f. a footpath (for a single person to walk on). **trŏyĕ trŏyĕ phērun** त्र्वय त्र्वय फेरुन् । एकपदीषु भ्रमणम् m.inf. strolling about in lanes (without object, or for passing the time).

truy^u त्रुयु । प्रसूतचातुराह्निकम् m. votive oblations made on behalf of a woman on the fourth day after delivery of a child. **—khārun** —खारुन् or **—khasun** —खसुन् । प्रसूतायाश्चातुराह्निकतापोद्भवः m.inf. (if the woman is delicate or weak) a slight quartan feverish attack to come to her on this day.

táryí (El.), see **tôr^u**.

táriy तंरिय् (= تری) । आर्द्रता f. freshness, juiciness, ripeness; moisture, dampness, humidity, wetness; low lands on the bank of a river, etc., land covered with water, moist soil, marsh, swamp.

tŏray त्वरय् । त्वरा f. quickness, speed, hurry.

tūry तूर्य् । तत्रैव adv. i.q. **tūr^i**, q.v., p. 1019*b*, l. 48.

turyā तुर्या f. (a word borrowed from Skt.) the fourth state or condition (Skt. *avasthā*) of existence, the first three being waking (Skt. *jāgṛti*), waking sleep (Skt. *svapna*), and deep sleep (Skt. *suṣupti*); the fourth state of the soul, in which the spiritual subsists alone by itself, contrasted, like a spectator, as a substance undifferentially set free from all existing things (Śiv. 1488, 1623, 1826, 1866). There is a final stage called **turyātīth,** in which there is complete union with the Supreme (Śiv. 1757).

turay तुरय् । वाद्यविशेषः f. a trumpet, a clarion, i.q. **turī**, q.v.

trayōdashĕ त्रयोदश card. thirteen (Śiv. 524, Rām. 1771). This is the borrowed Skt. word *trayōdaśa*; the Ksh. word is **truwāh 1**, q.v.

taryiák (? spelling) m. opium (El.).

tryukh^u त्रिखु in **likha-tryukh^u**, p. 518*b*, l. 12, and

lyukh^u-tryukh^u, p. 543*b*, l. 41, qq.v.; cf. **trukh^u** of which it is an alternative form (Gr.Gr. 30, 72, 140).

tryūl^u त्र्यूलु (sg. abl. **trēli** त्रेलि), threefold, of three kinds (noted only in Śiv. 1844, abl. **trēli**, which is probably m.c. for **trila**, q.v.). **trēli-karm** त्रेलि-कर्म् m. the threefold (class of) actions (all actions being either virtuous (Skt. *puṇya*), sinful (Skt. *pāpa*), or of mixed character (Skt. *miśra*)) (Śiv. 1844).

trayim^ü त्रयिमू, **trĕyim^ü** त्र्यिमू, **trĕyum^u** त्र्यिमु, **triyum^u** त्रियुमु, see **trayyum^u**.

tryūn^u त्र्यूनु or **trūn^u** त्रूनु m. (sg. dat. **trīnis** त्रीनिस्, abl. **trēni** त्रेनि), the covering of a limb (such as a glove or stocking) (cf. **atha-tr°**, p. 63*b*, l. 16; **khŏra-tr°**, p. 409*b*, l. 35). In **daba-tryūn^u** or **-tron^u** (p. 181*b*, l. 32) the word seems to mean 'injury to a limb'.

trayĕshīth त्रयशीथ् or **trĕyĕshīth** त्र्यशीथ् । त्र्यशीतिः card. eighty-three (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *trāshīt*).

trayĕshītyum^u त्रयशीत्युमु or **trĕyĕ°** त्र्य° । त्र्यशीतितमः ord. (f. **tra(trĕ)yĕshītim^ü** त्र(त्र्य)यशीतिमू), eighty-third (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *trāshityum*).

trayĕshītyun^u त्रयशीत्युनु or **trĕyĕ°** त्र्य°।त्र्यशीतिमूल्यः adj. (f. **tra(trĕ)yĕshītiñ^ü** त्र(त्र्य)यशीतिञ्), costing, or worth, eighty-three (rupees, etc.); earning wages of eighty-three (rupees, etc.).

turyātīth तुर्यातीथ् f. the final stage of emancipation, beyond the fourth stage (see **turyā**) (Śiv. 1757). A word borrowed from the Skt. *turyâtītā*.

ṭiryuw^u टिर्युवु in **bangi-ṭ°**, the female *bhang* blossom, p. 113*a*, l. 17. Cf. **ṭīr^ü**.

trayyum^u त्रयिमु, **trĕyum^u** त्र्यिमु or **triyum^u** त्रियुमु । तृतीयः ord. (f. **tra(trĕ, tri)yim^ü** त्र(त्र्य, त्रि)यिमू), third (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 863, *tri°*; Rām. *trĕ°*, 84, 180, 381, 385, 466, 1051, 1139, 1151, 1205, 1259–60, 1277, 1564, 1716; K. *tra°*, 1145–6; *trĕ°*, 27; H. *trĕ°*, viii, 7, 8; xii, 19; YZ. 14, 104; K.Pr. 70). **trayimi** त्रयिमि or **trày^imi** त्रॅयिमि । तृतीयवारम् adv. for the third time.

trūz^u त्रूँज़ु । सिंहविशेषः m. a kind of panther (El. *trúnts, trúnts*). It is believed to try to eat the moon, by jumping up towards whenever it sees it. Cf. **trunz^u**.

tar^az तरज़् طرز । रीतिः m. form, shape, fashion (Śiv. 1326 (of the lie of a garland on the breast)); way of acting, style of conduct, manner, way.

tārōza तारोज़ । शाकभेदः m. a certain grain, a kind of rape, *Brassica campestris*, sub-sp. (L. 330, *taruz*).

tarāzdār तराज़्दार् (cf. Prs. ترازو) m. a weighman (L. 411). Cf. **taraugdar**.

trizagath त्रिज़गथ् m. the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell). This is the Skt. word *trijagat*, borrowed. Cf. **trailūkh**, and (p. 1035*a*, l. 45) **trayĕ-lūkh**. **-mātā** -माता f. a title of Pārvatī, the *Śakti*, or Energic Power, of Shiv (Śiva), personified as his wife, also called Shiwā (Skt. *Śivā*) (Śiv. 1138).

trizagat-pāl त्रिज़गत्पाल् m. (borrowed from Skt. *trijagatpāla*), the protector of the three worlds, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 179, 266, 965, 1221, 1254, 1321, 1697); a title of Vishnu (Śiv. 1381, 1436). Cf. **trilōka-nāth**.

t^as तस् m. a wrench or dislocation (of a limb) (cf. **zanga-t°**, s.v. **zang 1**). Cf. **ṭ^as**.

tas तस्, see **tih**.

tās 1 तास् । शकुनम् m. an omen, a prognostic indication, sign. **—pyon^u** —प्यॅनु । सच्छकुनावाप्तिः m.inf. a good omen to happen (esp. the presage of future great possessions by meeting a great herd of cattle, horses, or the like).

tās 2 तास् (= طاسه) m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of kettledrum or tabor (Śiv. 1455).

tāsa 1 तास (= طاس) । तुलार्थमृत्पात्रीविशेषः m. a drinking-cup, goblet, bowl; a vessel in which water is cooled; (in Ksh.) a covered earthen vessel for containing cotton or the like, prepared ready for spinning (cf. **phamba-t°**, p. 698*a*, l. 50; **sīri-t°**, p. 931*a*, l. 45).

tāsa 2 तास (= تاس) । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. a playing card; a game of cards.

tāsa 3 तास (= تاس) m. cloth of gold, brocade (Rām. 201, 1726).

ṭās टास् । अग्नियन्त्रादिरवः onomat. m. a sudden loud or explosive sound, bang (e.g. of a gun), crack (e.g. of a whip), smack (e.g. of a slap), crash (e.g. of the fall of a building) (cf. **barawañĕ-ṭ°**, p. 130*a*, l. 13; **dura-ṭ°**, p. 239*a*, l. 28; **ṭ° kaḍun**, p. 386*a*, l. 14, and bel.; **kura-ṭ°**, p. 467*a*, l. 44; **pot^u ṭ°**, p. 788*a*, l. 29; **shōra-ṭ°**, p. 890*a*, l. 6) (W. 3); hence, something attended by a crashing sound (cf. **rūda-ṭ°**, p. 826*b*, l. 14); a sudden sound (such as a snap of the fingers or a smack of the lips) (K.Pr. 59, 138); what is indicated by a crash, utter destruction, going crash (cf. **sūra-ṭ°**, p. 932*b*, l. 37). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । चपेटिकादिना शब्दनम्, निःशेषेण व्ययीकरणम् m.inf. to make the sound of a slap, of cracking a board, or the like; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138); to spend (esp. extravagantly) to the last farthing or grain (of food, etc.). **-pŏṭās** -प्वटास् or **-puṭās** -पुटास् । स्पष्टभाषणम् m. 'crash flop', speaking aloud and plainly (esp. of proclaiming one's own or another's hidden fault), gossiping, tattling, scandal-mongering. **-pŏṭōs^i** -प्वटॉसि । स्पष्टवक्ता adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of speaking clearly as above, a scandal-monger,

tale-teller. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । तोत्राघाघातेन शब्दनम् m.inf. to make the sound of the crack of a whip on a person's body, to crack a whip on a person.

ṭāsa-pholᵘ टास-फलु । पुष्पविशेषबीजम् m. the seed of a certain plant (said to grow and ripen at the base of the flower, after the flower has been plucked). **-ṭās** -टास् । परितः शब्दनम् f. crashes all round (as in a salvo of artillery).

ṭis टिस् or **ṭīs** टीस् । अङ्गुलिपर्वध्वनिः onomat. m. the sound caused by cracking the joints of the fingers, backbone, etc. (an accompaniment of massage); the crack of the breaking of a dried branch of a tree, or similar sound. **ṭis** (or **ṭīs**) **kaḍun** टिस् (टीस्) कडुन् । अस्थिपर्वध्वन्युत्पादनम् m.inf. to make the joints of the fingers or of the backbone give out a cracking sound (in massage); to cause the sound of the crack of a dried branch of a tree. **ṭis-ṭis** टिस्-टिस् । शब्दविशेषः m. the crackling sound of burning wood, straw, or the like.

ṭisa-bŏkᵘ टिस-बुकु or **-bokᵘ** -बंकु । अस्थिपर्वध्वनिसमूहः m. 'a handful of cracks', a number of simultaneous cracks of the joints of the fingers, backbone, etc. (in massage). **-paparāray** -पपरारय् । पर्वास्थिध्वनिसमूहः f. 'a pattering of cracks', i.q. the preceding. **-paparāy** -पपराय् । अङ्गुलिपर्वसु युगपच्छब्दोत्पत्तिः f., id.

tōs तोस् । पिपासा m. thirst (esp. when caused by eating something saline, acrid, pungent, or the like, and no water is available). —**hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । पिपासोद्गमः m.inf. such thirst to occur. —**lagun** —लगुन् । अति पिपासोद्भवः m.inf. parching thirst to attack a person (esp. when wandering on an arid desert in the hot season). —**pyonᵘ** —प्योनु । अति पिपासाबाधा m.inf. thirst to be experienced by a person (esp. when caused by saline, etc., food, and no water is available). —**wŏthun** —वुथुन् । पिपासोद्भवः m.inf. thirst caused as ab., or by sickness, to arise.

ṭōs टोस् in **ṭōsa-ṭōs** टोस-टोस् । कलहः f. a mutual struggle or fight (with fists or the like). **ṭōsa-ṭōs wŏthünᵘ** टोस-टोस् वुथुंनू । कलहारम्भः f.inf. such a fight between two parties to arise. Cf. **ṭūsᵘ**.

tōsa तोस । पक्षिविशेषः, लोमविशेषः m. popularly imagined to be a kind of bird, from the hair (? down) of which a valuable cloth is made, and said to live in the country to the north of Kashmīr (? Khōrāsān); a fine kind of shawl-wool, popularly supposed to be the hair (? down) of this bird; the cloth (which is a fine kind of *pashmīna*) made from this wool; cf. **tūsⁱ** and **tōsakh**. **-pōbürᵘ** -पोंबरु f. a shawl of this cloth (Rām. 1120).

tŏsᵘ त्वसु । अंगुलमानम् m. (in measuring) a finger-breadth (cf. **khajĕr**).

tūsⁱ तूसि (= طوسی) । धुम्रवर्णः adj. c.g. having the colour of a certain woollen cloth made in the city of Ṭūs in Khōrāsān, a kind of purple. Cf. **tōsa.**

ṭūsᵘ टूसु । मुष्टिप्रहारः m. (sg. abl. **ṭōsi** टोसि, pl. nom. **ṭūsⁱ** टूसि), m. a blow with the clenched fist (cf. **lĕki-ṭ°**, p. 518*a*, l. 49, and **ṭōs**); met. a threatening gesture (cf. **achirwāl-tūsⁱ**, p. 9*b*, l. 23). **ṭūsⁱ dinⁱ** टूसि दिनि । मुष्टिप्रहारकरणम् m. pl. inf. to strike blows with the fist; met. without excuse to afflict (another).

tasbīh تسبیح f. (among Moslems) a string or chaplet of beads, a rosary (El. *tasbih*, W. 463; K.Pr. 29, 63, 212); a Moslem necklace (El. *tasbi*).

tasfiyĕ تصفیه m. settlement, adjustment, disposal (of a case) (Gr.M.).

tēsh तेश् । तिष्यः, गर्वः m. N. of the eighth lunar asterism (in Skt. *Tiṣya* or *Puṣya*) (Śiv. 1550; Rām. 124, 1259–60); pride, haughtiness, arrogance. —**karun** —करुन् । गर्वप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to display arrogance or imperiousness.

tēshĕ-tēshĕ तेश-तेश । काले काले adv. at each Tēsh; hence, now and then, occasionally.

tôshᵘ तोशु, **töshᵘ** तांशु, see **tôhᵘ.**

tēshĕl तेशल् । गर्वितः adj. c.g. proud, haughty, arrogant (K.Pr. 214).

tōshun तोशुन् । तोषणम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **tūshᵘ** तूशु; 2 p.p. **tōshyōv** तोश्योव् or (Gr.Gr. xxxv) **tōchyōv** तोछ्योव्), to be pleased (by another's conduct), satisfied, gratified (e.g. of a master in regard to a servant) (Gr.Gr. 174, 206; Śiv. 44, 1690; Rām. 1094, 1580; K. 20, 95, 103, 139, 194, 293, 308, 330, 467, 477, 594, 643, 714, 750, 752, 963, 1133, 1163, 1165; YZ. 31, 114; K.Pr. 72, 153, 214); to show kindness (to) (K.Pr. 193); cf. **tōṭhun** and **ṭōṭhun.** **tūshᵘ-motʳ** तूशु-मंतु । संतुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tūshᵘ-mütsᵘ** तूशू-मंचू, sg. dat. **tōshĕ-matsĕ** तोश-मच), pleased, satisfied.

tōshĕnāwun तोशनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōshĕnôwᵘ** तोशनोवु), to cause to be pleased, to cause to be satisfied (Gr.Gr. 174).

taishūr तैशूर् in **wūr-taishūr,** q.v., s.v. **wūr.**

tasht تشت, **tashᵉth** तशथ् । पतद्ग्रहः f. (sg. dat. **tashti** तश्ति), a cup, bowl, basin, charger, salver, platter (Gr.M., *tashti-kĕth*, in a basin; YZ. 375, *tashtā*, with suff. of indef. art.); (in Ksh.) a spittoon.

tōsakh तोसख् । रोमोद्भवपटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **tōsakas** तोसकस्), a valuable cloth popularly believed to be made from the hair (? down) of the *tōsa*-bird (see **tōsa**), a fine kind of *pashmīna*.

taskar तस्कर् । चौरः m. (f. **taskürᵘ** तसंकरु, q.v.), a thief.

taskárⁱ तसकारि । चौर्यम् f. theft, thieving.

taskürᵘ तसकरू । चौरस्त्री (चौर्यकर्त्री), f. a female thief (see **taskar**).

ṭāsal टासल् । विरावशील: adj. c.g. making or emitting a sudden explosive sound (or habitually doing so) (see **ṭās**) (cf. **okᵘ-ṭ°**, p. 19*a*, l. 49 ; **sata-ṭ°**, p. 944*b*, l. 46) (K.Pr. 209).

tasalī तसली or **tasallī** تسلی m. consolation, comfort, solace (cf. **dilas tasallī dinᵘ**, p. 211*a*, l. 14) (El. f., H. vi, 16). **tasalī gatshun** तसली गछुन् । आश्वस्तीभवनम्, त्यक्ताशीभवनम् m.inf. consolation to happen, to become consoled, comforted (K.Pr. 103); to be satisfied, have sufficient (W. 143, *tasallā g°*) (Rām. 953, 1565 ; K.Pr. 170, *tasallá*) ; consolation to go (i.e. to depart), to be disappointed, lose all hope (of accomplishing some task). **—karun** —करुन् । आश्वासनम्, संत्यक्ताशीकरणम् m.inf. to console, comfort, solace ; to render (a person) hopeless, to destroy (a person's) hope, disappoint (as ab.).

ṭasōla टसोल । उपहास: m. ridicule, a jest, (as a joke) charging another with some non-existent quality or fault ; cf. **ṭasᵃna**. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । उपहासख्यापनम् m.inf. to spread abroad ridicule, as ab.

tösildār तासिल्दार् (= **tahsīldār** تحصیلدار q.v.) m. a certain revenue official, a collector of revenue (Gr.M.).

tōsma तोस्म (= تسمه) । सूक्ष्मचर्मखण्डानि m.pl. long thin strips of skin or leather, leather straps, thongs. **—tulánⁱ** —तुलनि । अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to raise strips of skin, to flog a person so as to flay him. **—wuḍāwánⁱ**—वुडावनि।सूक्ष्मचर्मखण्डाहननम् m.pl.inf. to cause strips of skin to fly, to flog, as ab.

ṭasᵃna टसन । उपहास: m. a jest, a joke, (as a joke) charging another with something (e.g. telling him that he is hiding away something wanted). Cf. **ṭasōla**.

tᵃsun ट्सुन् । अन्तरावेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tᵒsᵘ** ट्सु ; 2 p.p. **tᵃsōv** ट्सोव्, Gr.Gr. 208, 224), forcibly to thrust into or pierce, to stab, poke into, prod (e.g. with a nail, a dagger, the finger, etc.); cf. **tᵃsanun**. **tᵒsᵘ-motᵘ** ट्सु-मतु । अन्तरावेशित: perf. part. (f. **tᵘsᵘ-mütsᵘ** ट्सू-मचू), thrust into, forced into, etc.

tasondᵘ तसन्दु, see **tih**.

tᵃsanun ट्सनुन् । अन्तर्नयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tᵃsonᵘ** ट्सनु, f. **tᵃsünᵘ** ट्सनू ; 2 p.p. **tᵃsañōv** ट्सञोव्), forcibly to thrust into or pierce, to stab, poke into, prod (e.g. a nail, a dagger, the finger, etc.) (cf. **hĕng tᵃsanánⁱ**, p. 339*a*, l. 38) ; cf. **tᵃsun**. **tᵃsonᵘ-motᵘ** ट्सनु-मतु । अन्तरावेशित: perf. part. (f. **tᵃsünᵘ-mütsᵘ** ट्सनू-मचू), thrust into, forced into, as ab.

ṭāsurᵘ टासुरु । उत्तानकल्प: adj. (f. **ṭāsᵘrᵘ** टासरू), (of some eating vessel or the like) shallow, not deep.

tĕsurᵘ त्यसुरु । तृप्त: adj. (f. **tĕsᵘrᵘ** त्यसरू), (esp. after eating) satiate, sated, glutted, gorged.

tösīr तासीर् تأثیر m. effect, operation, mode of operating (e.g. the operation or effect of a medicine) (Gr.M.).

ṭāsarahāray टासरहारय् । परितो निनाद: f. a multitude of crashes, bangs, or similar loud explosive noises, sounding in all directions (cf. **ṭās**).

ṭisarāray टिसरारय् । ध्वनिविशेष: f. a multitude of crackling sounds, such as those emitted by burning dry firewood, or the like (cf. **ṭis**).

tasvīr तस्वीर् تصویر ? f. a picture, a painting, drawing (Rām. 130).

tata तत, see **totᵘ**.

ṭaṭa टट । अण्डकोश: m. the scrotum (including the testes) (cf. **pōsh**, p. 778*a*, l. 42).

tatē तते, see **tati**, s.v. **totᵘ 2**, p. 1040*a*, l. 38.

tátⁱ तति, **tati** तति, **tatī** तती, see **totᵘ 2**.

ṭáṭⁱ टटि । मलपरित्यागस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭacĕ** टच्य), a privy, jakes.

tatŏ तत्व, see **pantsa-tatŏ**, p. 742*b*, l. 6. See also **tattwa**, the Skt. form of the word (Śiv. 1033).

tet, in **tet gad**, **tet shakr**, see **ṭyoṭhᵘ**.

teti, see **tátⁱ**, s.v. **totᵘ 2**, p. 1040*a*, l. 22.

titī तिती in **titī tī** तिती ती the call of a hen to her chicks (W. 129, K.Pr. 118).

tītⁱ तीति, **tūtⁱ** तूति, see **tyūtᵘ**.

tiót, see **ṭyoṭhᵘ**.

tŏt, see **totᵘ 2**.

ṭŏṭ, see **ṭoṭᵘ**.

tot, **tôt**, see **tôṭhᵘ**.

ṭŏṭa ट्वट । कपट: m. a plausible knave, one who swindles by means of clever language. Cf. **ṭŏṭākh**.

tŏtā त्वता f. praise, commendation (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 733, 756, 1117, 1334, 1907 ; Rām. 1108*c* ; K. 53, 412, 610, 962); with suff. of indef. art. **tŏtāh**, a praise, i.e. a song of praise (K. 1152). I.q. **stutā**, **tŏth 2**, and **tōth**, qq.v.

tōta तोत توتہ । शुक: (पक्षी) m. a parrot (Gr.Gr. 94 ; Gr.M. ; W. 3 ; Śiv. 962, 1362 ; H. ii, 4–17 ; K.Pr. 78). **-cashm** -चश्म् । निर्हार्द: adj. c.g. 'parrot-eyed', faithless, false, treacherous. **-kolᵘ** -कोलु । ईषन्मूक: adj. (f. **-küjᵘ** -कजू), 'parrot dumb', i.e. not speaking clearly, mumbling, inarticulate (esp. of a child).

ṭōṭa 1 टोट । आग्रह: m. (under another's orders) determination, persistence, zeal (in completing some work).

ṭōṭa 2 टोट । स्तम्भविशेष: m. a beam or rafter for supporting the roof of a house.

ṭōṭa 3 टोट । गुलिकाविशेष: m. a gun-cartridge.

ṭōṭa 4 टोट । हानि: m. loss, damage (incurred in a sale or the like). **—pyonᵘ** —प्योनु । हानिसंभव: m.inf. such loss to befall (a person).

tōti तोति । तथापि conj. nevertheless, still, yet, even so, even then (Gr.M.; L.V. 29; Śiv. 1353–4; Rām. 1601; K.Pr. 70, 165 (*totih*); K. 781, 1117, 1124). I.q. **tawa-ti,** p. 969*b*, l. 22.

tȫṭ^{u} ट्वट्ठ । कार्पासबीजम् m. a seed of cotton, a single cotton-seed (cf. **kapasi-ṭ°,** p. 464*a*, l. 43) (El. *ṭuṭ*; L. 459, *tudth*); met. a very small, or microscopic, quantity of anything (cf. **thañi-ṭ°,** p. 979*b*, l. 37). Cf. **tȫth** and **ṭȫth.**

ṭȫṭ^{i} ट्वटि । कर्पासबीजानि, आयासः m.pl. cotton-seeds (in quantity); (of a servant or the like) fatigue, weariness, worry (caused by being sent hither and thither, and never having any rest). **-ācār** -आँचार् । आयासदायि विवन्धनम् 'worry-pickles', (to a servant or the like) worry caused by not being allowed to come and go (i.e. by being kept at his work, etc.). **—anan^{i}** —अनंनि । आयासदानम् m.pl.inf. to cause worry (to a servant, etc.) by constantly sending him hither and thither. **-byôl^{u}** -ब्योलु । कर्पासबीजम् m. a single cotton-seed as found amid cotton which has been extracted from the husk. **-carkh** -चर्ख् । कर्पासयन्त्रकम् m. (sg. dat. **-carkas** -चर्कस), an instrument for extracting the seeds from cotton, a cotton-carder. **-hond^{u} hyuh^{u}** -हंडु हिहु । अतूलस्वभावः m. 'like a ram (fattened) on cotton-seeds', hence, a simple-minded, cool-tempered person (who is not affected by abuse or the like). **-khöyĕ** -खुय । अविनयः f.pl. 'microscopic politenesses', the want of manners of a rude, ill-mannered, child, or the like. **—yin^{i}** —यिनि । आयाससमापत्तिः m.pl.inf. weariness to come (caused by searching in vain for something lost or the like). **-yĕnd^{a}r** -यन्द्र् । कर्पासयन्त्रकम् m. a machine for carding cotton (freeing it from the seeds).

tot^{u} 1 तंतु । तप्तः adj. (f. **tüts^{u}** तंचू), very hot, red-hot (El. *taut, töt,* hot; Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Śiv. 1870; Rām. 723, 1587); hot, not cold (cf. **tāpa-t°,** p. 1015*a*, l. 21) (L.V. 56–7; K.Pr. 213); fervent, zealous; passionate, wrathful; (in f.) (of soil) rendered too warm by the presence of large stones (L. 321, *tats*); (as subst. m.) a burnt place on the body, a scar caused by burning (cf. **nāra-t°,** p. 648*a*, l. 44).

tata-bād तत-बाद् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease affecting the skin, and accompanied by a burning sensation and fainting. **—gōmot^{u}** —गोमंतु । अन्तःकोपाविष्टः perf. part. (f. **—gōmüts^{u}** —गोमंचू), indignant, in a bad temper. **—grȫd^{u}**—ग्रुंदु । आपातध्वंसः m. a furious vulture (pouncing on an unsuspecting dove); hence, sudden unexpected destruction (cf. **grad** and **grȫd^{u}**). **—grȫd^{u} gatshun** —ग्रुंदु गछुन् । आपातध्वंसीभवनम् m.inf. sudden unexpected destruction to occur. **—gatshun**—गछुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become hot; (of some old or venerable person) to become angry or indignant (at some contrary happening). **—hār** —हार् । जलतापनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a boiler for heating water. (In the centre is a tube filled with burning charcoal.) **—khāna** —खान । संतापनकोष्ठकम् m. a heated room, a room made hot; a room specially heated in which a criminal (or enemy) is shut up as a torture. **—khānas ladun** —खानस् लदुन् । संतप्तकोष्ठे निवासनम् m.inf. to put (a criminal or enemy) into a heated room (as ab.). **—karun** —करुन् । क्रुद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to enrage (a person), to make furious. **—phū** —फू । अत्युष्णफूत्कारः f. a hot expiration, emitting a hot breath. **—phū karawun^{u}** —फू करवुनु । अत्युष्णनिःश्वासोष्मा n.ag. (f. **—karavüñ^{u}** —करवंञू) (of food or the like) steaming hot, pouring forth hot steam. **—paṭ^{a}ran lagun** —पंतरन् लगुन् । अतिचिन्ताव्यग्रीभवनम् m.inf. 'to find oneself on red-hot leaves (or sheets of iron)'; hence, to be in acute distress and at one's wits' ends (e.g. in endeavouring to find means for recovering property for which one is responsible, or for securing the recovery from sickness of one near and dear). **—töv^{u}** —तांवू । असह्यघर्मः f. 'a red-hot frying-pan', intense hot weather. **—töv^{u} gatshüñ^{u}** —तांवू गछंञू । अतिसंतप्तीभवनम् f.inf. intense heat to be felt (e.g. in fever, or in hot weather). **—töv^{u} karüñ^{u}** —तांवू करंञू । अतिसंतप्तीकरणम् f.inf. to cause extreme heat to be experienced (e.g. by inducing violent fever, or compelling a person to journey in the hot weather). **—wôñ^{u}** —वोञु । अत्युष्णजलम् m. hot water, boiling water.

tat^{i} kala-push^{i} din^{i} तंति कल-पुशि दिनि । खेदनाशिका चिकित्सा m.pl.inf. to apply hot caps (as a cure for indigestion). (Woollen caps are heated and applied to the painful part.)

tatsa kanĕ hĕnĕ तच कन ह्यन । अनिच्छापूर्वको हठः f.pl.inf. 'to take up hot stones', (when ordered to go somewhere) to show obstinate unwillingness (cf. our 'dropping a thing like a hot potato'). **—kat^{a}rĕ hĕnĕ** —कत्र्य ह्यन । सर्वथाऽस्वीकरणम् f.pl.inf. 'to take up hot potsherds', insolently and peremptorily to refuse (to do some work). Cf. the preceding.

tatsi tāvi gatshun तचि तावि गछुन् । महाचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. 'to go on to a red-hot frying pan', to become utterly distraught, to be at one's wits' ends.

tüts^{u} karüñ^{u} तंचू करंञू । अत्याक्षेपः f.inf. to use hot (abuse), i.e., when one is too lazy to do a work oneself, to abuse and threaten another to make him do it. **—rōpay** —र्वपय् । नवीनोट्टङ्कितरौप्यिका f. a hot rupee,

a rupee hot from the mint, a newly-coined rupee. **—tövᵘ** —तांवू । अतिघर्मबाधा f. a red-hot frying pan, the extreme midday temperature in the hot weather.

totᵘ 2 तंतु । तत्र adv. there, in that place (out of sight) (cf. **yutᵘ kĕhō totᵘ**, p. 390*b*, l. 1) (El. *tut*; Gr.Gr. 113, 156; W. 94, *tŏt*, *tut*; Rām. 152, 583, 885, 952, 1336; K. 593, 1117; H. xii, 16–7; K.Pr. 102, 237); to that place, thither (Gr.M.; Śiv. 65, 722, 1880; Rām. 119, 543, 602, 770, 814, 854, 1100, 1108*c*, 1143*g*, 1480, 1503, 1535, 1542, 1676, 1688, 1707; 1752; K. 42, 128, 1140; H. v, 1); from there (H. iii, 9); (*yotᵘ totᵘ*, wherever, Rām. 1776; everywhere, Rām. 99). **-kun** -कुन् । तद्देशं प्रति adv. towards there (out of sight), thither, towards that direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **-tām** -ताम् or **-tān̆** -तान्न् adv. up to there, as far as that place (Rām. 1677, 1719, *-tām*; 885, *-tān̆*); as far as then, up to that time (Śiv. 681, *-tām*; Rām. 303, 1233, 1236, *-tān̆*; K. 797, 815, *-tān̆*; 1058, *-tām*).

tátⁱ तंति । तत्रैव adv. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing or the like) (El. *tati*, there; W. 94, *tati* and *teti*; L.V. 48, 49, 68; Śiv. 305, 1035, 1108); there, in that place (as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 154; Rām. 109, 546, 625, 941, 1258, 1294, 1719; K. 68, 604, 678; H. ii, 1; v, 1, 7, 9; viii, 9; YZ. 38); from that very place, only from there (Śiv. 635).

tati तति । तत्र adv. from there (out of sight), thence (El. *tatih*; Gr.Gr. 155; Rām. 80, 462, 942; K. 491, 496, 604, 627, 699, 758, 1060; H. iv, 2; vii, 17); there, in that place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 70, 88; Śiv. 77, 120, 130, 318, 412, 674, 908, 910, 972, 1197, 1316–7, 1328, 1357, 1892; Rām. 298, 310, 363, 381, 409, 564, 582, 586–7, 641, etc.; K. 71–2, 219, 220, 223, 230–1, 235, 244, 263, 405, 411, 598, etc.; H. iv, 7; v, 7; x, 5; xii, 4, 6, 14, 16); there, under those circumstances (L.V. 41, m.c. *tatĕ*). **-ōtra** -ओत्र or **—ūtra** —ऊत्र । प्रपरह्यः adv. on the day before the day before yesterday, two days before yesterday, i.e. three days ago. **-ōtrukᵘ** -ओत्रुकु or **-ūtrukᵘ** -ऊत्रुकु । परतरह्योभवः adj. (f. **ō(ū)trücᵘ** ओ(ऊ)त्रंचू), of, or belonging to, or produced three days ago. **-ōtra-kani** -ओत्र-कनि or **-ūtra-kani** -ऊत्र-कनि । किंचित्प्रपरह्यः adv. perhaps, probably, or about, three days ago. **-ōtra-kanyukᵘ** -ओत्र-कन्युकु or **-ūtra-kanyukᵘ** -ऊत्र-कन्युकु । प्रयः प्रपरह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **-ō(ū)tra-kanicᵘ** -ओ(ऊ)त्र-कनिचू), of, belonging to, or produced, about three days ago. **-kölⁱ-kĕth** -कांलि-क्यथ् । परतरश्वः adv. on the day after the day after to-morrow, two days after to-morrow, three days hence (Gr.Gr. 157); cf. **kölⁱ-kĕth**, p. 434*b*, l. 8. **-kölⁱ-kĕthukᵘ** -कांलि-क्यथुकु । परतरश्वस्तनः adj. (f. **kölⁱ-kĕthücᵘ** कांलि-क्यथंचू), of, belonging to, or produced, three days hence. **-kölⁱ-kĕth-kani** -कांलि-क्यथ-कनि । प्रायः परतरश्वः adv. perhaps, probably, or about, three days hence. **-kinⁱ** -किनि । तत्पार्श्वतः adv. thence, from that direction (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of going, looking, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 158). **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । तत्स्थानात् adv. from there (out of sight), thence (u.w. vbs. of coming or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 493). **-yōr-kun** -योर्-कुन् । तत्कालात्प्रभृति adv. ever since then, from then up to now.

tatī तती, see **tatiy**, bel.

tatĕy or **tatyĕy** तत्यय् (for **tati + ay 2**) if there (Rām. 1547).

tatiy ततिय् or **tatī** तती । तत्रैव, तत्काल एव adj. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing, remaining, or the like) (Śiv. 112, *tatī*; 1614, *tatiyĕ*, m.c.; Rām. *tatī*, 1588, 1605, 1616; *tatiy*, 230, 265, 315, 335, 376, 397, 588, 642, etc.; K. *tatiy*, 80, 409, 774; H. id., v, 9); even then, at that very time (L.V. 104; Rām. *tatiy*, 144, 1752–3; K. *tatiy*, 217, 879); from that very place (Rām. *tatiy*, 575); from that very time (Rām. *tatī*, 1607, 1610); for that very cause (K. 618); in that very way, just so (Rām. *tatiy*, 910, 1256, 1634).

tátiy तंतिय् । तत्रैव adv. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing or the like) (L.V. 51).

totuy तंतुय् । तत्रैव adv. to that very place (out of sight), even thither (u.w. vbs. of going or the like) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 675, 1101; Rām. 321, 575, 1738; K. 619); in that very place (o. of s.), even there (Gr.Gr. 156; Rām. 746, 1327).

tatyukᵘ तत्युकु, ततिकु । तत्रत्यः adj. (f. **taticᵘ** ततिचू), of, belonging to, or produced, there (out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 150; Śiv. 1087, 1099; K. 714).

toṭᵘ टटु । अश्वः m. (f. **ṭüṭᵘ 1** टटू (for **2**, see s.v.), sg. dat. **ṭacĕ** टच्य), a horse, esp. a pony (cf. **gurⁱ-ṭüṭᵘ**, p. 299*a*, l. 15) (El. *ṭaṭ*, a pony mare; W. 121, *ṭoṭ*; K.Pr. 11, 174).

ṭáṭⁱ-khöyĕ टंटि-ख्वय । पशुवद्वृत्तिः f.pl. 'horse-habits', conduct like that of a brute-beast, insolent and foolish conduct. **-wōlᵘ** -वोलु । अश्वभारिकः m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्. His wife is **ṭáṭⁱ-wölⁱ-bāy** टंटि-वांलि-बाय्), a horse-keeper, one who lives by conveying loads on horse-back, a horse-carrier.

ṭŏṭa 1 टॉंट । दुर्वहकार्यनिर्वाहः m. employment on a very troublesome and difficult work, which must, somehow

or other, be accomplished. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । दुर्वहकार्यविशेषः m.inf. such work to remain to be done, i.e. not completed, and still waiting to be finished. —**thawun** —थवुन् । दुर्वहकार्यविशेषणम् m.inf. to leave such work to be finished by someone else.

ṭōṭi-wôlᵘ टॉटि-वोलु । क्षुद्रचित्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), a miser, skinflint, niggard.

ṭōṭa 2 टॉट, see **ṭōṭhᵘ**.

tut, see **totᵘ 2**.

tūt توت ~~m.~~ a mulberry (El.; cf. *shah tút*, L. 348). Cf. **tᵃl**.

ṭut, see **ṭōṭᵘ**.

tuta तुत in **tuta-mōch** तुत-मॉछ् । पुष्पविशेषरसः m. (sg. dat. **mōchas** मॉछस्), the honey, or nectar, found in the flower of a certain plant. People suck the flower by its lower end or tail. ? Cf. **tūt**.

tūtⁱ तूति in **tūtⁱ-lambukh** तूति-लंबुख् । सुदीर्घवृत्तान्तः m. (sg. dat. **-lambakas** -लंबकस्), a long prolix involved story, a story with a number of others emboxed in it, and without any clear ending; cf. **tũtⁱ**. **-zĕv** -ज़्यव् । शीघ्रसंभाषिता f. rapid (but still appropriate and logical) speaking or rhetoric. **-zĕwal** -ज़्यवल् । शीघ्रसंभाषणशीलः adj. c.g. an eloquent, rapid, speaker, as ab.

tũtⁱ तूँति or **tũthⁱ** तूँथि adj. c.g. in **tũtⁱ** (or **tũthⁱ**)-**korᵘ** तूँति (तूँथि)-कॊरु । चर्मतन्तुः m. catgut (used for stringing the bow of a cotton-carder). **-pürᵘ** -पुरु । अतिजल्पनम् f. long, unseasonable, unrestrained garrulity. Cf. **tūtⁱ**.

ṭũṭⁱ टूँटि । धूम्रपाननलिकाग्रम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭõcĕ** टॉंच्य), a spout, esp. (in Ksh.) the mouthpiece of the long stem of a hookah.

tutᵘ तुतु । दीर्घतुण्डः adj. (f. **tutsᵘ** तुच़ु), long faced, having the nose and other features thin and long (cf. **shōga-t°**, p. 872*a*, l. 19). —**hyuhᵘ** —ह्युहु । क्षामुखः adj. (f. **tutsᵘ hishᵘ** तुच़ु हिशु), lean-faced (from disease, anxiety, or the like).

tū-tū तू-तू, see **tū**.

ṭū-ṭū टूँ-टूँ, see **ṭū**.

ṭūṭᵘ 1 टूटु, f. of **ṭoṭᵘ**, q.v.

ṭūṭᵘ 2 टूटु । अनुसरणखेददानम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭacĕ** टच्य), worrying (a person engaged in urgent work) by continually dogging or interrupting him.

tatabāh ततबाह । कल्पितवृत्तान्तः m. a false or invented tale, esp. when designed to injure another's character.

tītabatērī तीतबतेरी f. the Himalayan honeysuckle (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*) (El.). Cf. **pākhorᵘ**.

tath तथ्, see **tih**.

ṭath टठ् । बृहत्स्थाली m. (sg. dat. **ṭathas** टठस्), a kind of large earthen dish. —**khyonᵘ** —ख्यॊनु । बहुखादनम् m.inf. to eat the contents of such a dish, to eat a great quantity, to gobble, devour. Cf. **ṭutha**.

tāth ताथ् m. (sg. dat. **tātas** तातस्), gleet (El. *tát*).

ṭāṭh टाठ् m. (sg. dat. **ṭāṭas** टाटस्), sackcloth, canvas (Gr.M.).

tĕth त्यथ् । तिथिः f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **tīsᵘ 1** तीच़ु, as if from **tēth** तेथ्), a lunar day, the time between two risings of the moon (Rām. 1259).

ṭĕth ट्यठ् । अत्यपेक्षा f. (sg. dat. **ṭĕṭhi** ट्यठि), intense desire, intolerable craving (esp. for opium or similar intoxicating drug, felt by one addicted to its consumption, and not getting it at the usual time) (El. *ṭĕt*, intoxication; Gr.Gr. 126, according to which it is a verbal noun of **ṭĕṭhun**, q.v., with a special meaning). —**khārünᵘ** —खारंञु । अमर्षोद्भावनम् f.inf. to cause intolerable craving, as ab. —**khasünᵘ** —खसंञु । अमर्षोद्भवः f.inf. impatient and unendurable craving (for a drug, as ab.) to arise (e.g. when the drug becomes unobtainable). —**mōrünᵘ** —मोरंञु । अमर्षशान्तिः f.inf. such craving to be allayed (e.g. by the obtainment of some small quantity of the drug). —**mōravünᵘ** —मोरवंञु । अमर्षशमनम् f.inf. to allay another's craving (as ab.) (e.g. by providing some small quantity of it).

ṭĕṭha ट्यठ, **ṭĕṭhᵘ** ट्यंठु, see **tyoṭhᵘ**.

tēth तेथ् । दायविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **tīsᵘ 2** तीच़ु, for **1**, see **tĕth**, for **3**, see **tyūtᵘ**), a certain present (of a fixed multiple of five rupees) given to the relations of the bride or bridegroom. According to L. 262, the sum varies from eight annas to five rupees, and is paid to the bridegroom whenever the bride's father invites her on a visit. **tīsᵘ** तीच़ु । सुदायविशेषः f.pl. a present (of a multiple of seven rupees) paid to the bride on the occasion of her second entrance to her husband's house, after visiting her parents' house for the first time after her marriage.

ṭĕṭh ट्यठ् or (qq.v.) **ṭīṭhⁱ** टीठि, **ṭīṭhᵘ** टीठु । गर्वः f. (sg. dat. **ṭĕṭi** ट्यटि), self-pretension, self-confidence, self-conceit; cf. **ṭōth 2**. —**khārünᵘ** —खारंञु । गर्वारोपणम् f.inf. to raise self-confidence, to fill another with a good opinion of himself. —**khasünᵘ** —खसंञु । गर्वाविष्कारः f.inf. (in doing another's work) self-confidence to rise, self-conceit or independence to be shown. Cf. **ṭīṭhⁱ kh°**.

ṭĕṭi-wôlᵘ ट्यटि-वोलु । गर्वितः adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यञ्), a self-confident or arrogant person.

titha तिथ । तथा adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153, Gr.M., Rām. 1500, K. 432); **yitha titha**, in any way, in some way or other, somehow (Śiv. 75; K. 138, 1098, 1114, 1119, 1126); cf. **tyuthᵘ**. **titha pōṭhⁱ**

तिथ पाँठि or —pöṭhin —पाँठिन् । तत्प्रकारेण adv. in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 153, Śiv. 52).

tithay तिथय् । तथैव, तत्क्षणादेव adv. in that very manner, exactly so (El. *tithai, tithúi*; Gr.Gr. 92; Gr.M.; L.V. 100; Śiv. 432; Rām. 59, 74, 111, 113, 156, 167, 236, 372, 404, 482, etc.; K. 58, 77, 582, 847, 863, 902, 1173–4); from that very moment (u.w. vbs. of going and the like) (Śiv. 691, 696, 780, 782, 784, 790, 879, 1300, 1336; Rām. 208); at that very moment (K. 339, 645). **—pöṭhⁱ** —पाँठि adv. in that very manner, in such a way that (Gr.M.; Śiv. 240, 439, 713–4; H. xii, 22).

ṭīṭh टीँठ् । नेत्रोन्मेषनिमेषौ f. (sg. dat. **ṭīṭi** टीँठि), the moving of the eyelids up or down, a wink, blink (cf. **achⁱ-ṭ°**, p. 8*b*, l. 44). Cf. **ṭīṭar.**

tithⁱ तिथि, see **tyuthᵘ.**

ṭīṭhⁱ टीठि in **ṭīṭhⁱ khasüñᵘ** टीठि खसंञ्जू । गर्वोत्पत्तिः f.inf. i.q. **ṭēṭh khasüñᵘ,** s.v. **ṭēṭh,** q.v.

ṭīṭhᵘ टीँठू f. (sg. dat. **ṭīchĕ** टीछ्य), pride (Gr.Gr. 62), i.q. **ṭēṭh,** q.v.

tŏth 1 त्वथ् in **pānts tŏth,** see p. 742*b*, ll. 6, 14. This word is another form of **tattwa,** q.v. (Śiv. 1498, 1685, 1831).

tŏth 2 त्वथ् f. (sg. dat. **tŏtsᵘ** त्वच्चू), praise, eulogy (K. 15, 62, 386, 1048). I.q. **stutā, tŏtā,** and **tōth,** qq.v.

tŏth 3 त्वथ् । धार्ष्ट्यादिगुणोपेतः adj. c.g. one who is impudent, quick-witted and expert.

tŏṭh त्वठ् । मलतुटिः m. (sg. dat. **tŏṭas** त्वटस्), a small atom of dirt or seed remaining in cotton after it has been carded. Cf. **ṭŏṭᵘ** and **ṭŏṭh.**

ṭŏṭh ट्वठ् । विहतकर्पासः, कपटः m. (sg. dat. **ṭŏṭas** ट्वटस्), a boll, or capsule, on the cotton-plant, which has gone bad (and contains no cotton fit for spinning), or which refuses to ripen (cf. **kapasi-ṭ°,** p. 464*a*, l. 44); met. a deceiver, one who uses language (pleasant to hear, but) deceitful. Cf. **ṭŏṭᵘ** and **tŏṭh.**

ṭọṭhᵘ ट्वठु or **ṭothᵘ** टठु । सार्धद्रोणद्वयमितः adj. (f. **ṭüṭhᵘ** टठू), (of rice or the like) weighing two and a half *trakhs* (see **trakh 2**) of six Kāshmīrī seers each, or fifteen seers in all (cf. **tŏmᵃla-ṭ°,** p. 1006*b*, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 145). Cf. **ṭaṭhulᵘ.**

tōth तोथ् । स्तवः m. (sg. dat. **tōtas** तोतस्), praise, eulogy; cf. **tŏtā** and **tŏth 2.** **—karanⁱ** —करंनि । स्तवनम् m. pl. inf. to sing the praises (of), to eulogize publicly.

tō̃th ताँथ् । चञ्चुः, तर्जन्यङ्गुलिः f. (sg. dat. **tō̃ti** ताँति, Gr.Gr. 70) the beak (of a bird or the like) (El. *tónt*; Śiv. 1064; Rām. 604; K. 191; K.Pr. 34, *tuṅth*); the fore-finger; i.q. **tyūthᵘ** in **lashi-tyūthᵘ,** p. 533*b*, l. 47.

tō̃ta-krĕhonᵘ ताँत-क्रयहंनु । कृष्णचञ्चुः adj. (f. **-krĕhüñᵘ** -क्रयहंञ्जू or **tō̃tsa-krĕhüñᵘ** ताँत्स-क्रयहंञ्जू), black-beaked; (of a pen) black-nibbed; (of a human being) weak-faced (gentle-faced) but nevertheless inwardly secret (esp. when he or she has power to crush another), fair-faced but sly.

tᵒthᵘ त्वथु । वसनम् m. a garment (esp. of thin material).

tᵃthⁱ तथि । वसनानि m.pl. clothes (esp. used with regard to clothes for the wash).

ṭôṭhᵘ टोठु or (q.v.) **ṭhôṭhᵘ** ठोठु । प्रियः adj. (f. **ṭōṭhᵘ** टाँठू, sg. dat **ṭāchĕ** टाछ्य), dear, beloved, precious, darling (cf. **kāmi-ṭ°,** p. 444*a*, l. 17; **mājĕ-ṭ°,** p. 557*b*, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; W. 20, *ṭoṭ*; Śiv. 7, 435, 1547; Rām. 510, 628, 729, 1737; K. 289, 728, 803, 1133; H. iv, 4; *ṭhôṭhᵘ*, vii, 4; YZ. *ṭôṭ*, 77, 131, 263; K.Pr. 29, 166, 215); favourite, liked (e.g. dainty food); generous (El.); venerable (El.); magnificent, splendid (El.); extreme, very great (K. 551, of grief). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to prefer (El. *ṭóṭ th°*).

ṭaṭhi टठि, vocative, Dear One!; (politely) Sir! (Rām. 268).

ṭōṭhⁱ-dag टाँठि-दग् । वत्सलदुःखम् f. the smart of a beloved one, the sorrow caused by the loss or death of a beloved one (such as a wife or son). **-dag pĕñᵘ** -दग् प्यञ्जू । वत्सलदुःखसमापत्तिः f.inf. such sorrow to befal. **-dagal** -दगल् । वत्सलदुःखदुःखितः adj. c.g. afflicted with such sorrow. **-khāv** -खाव् । वत्सलादी m. devouring a beloved, a man who devours (i.e. destroys) those whom he loves (an expression used in cursing). **-khāwal** -खावल् । वत्सलादिनी f. a woman who devours those whom she loves (used in curses, as ab.). **-ponᵘ** -पनु । वत्सलदुःखम m. mourning for a beloved, sorrow at the sudden death of a beloved son or the like.

ṭōṭhᵘ dag टाँठू दग् । प्रिया दुःखिता f. 'beloved sorrow', the feeling of terrible sorrow experienced by some unbearable grief. Cf. K. 551, ab.

tō̃th 1 ताँथ् । सूक्ष्मतन्तुः, स्निग्धधारा f, (sg. dat. **tō̃tsᵘ** ताँच्चू), a fine thread, fibre, filament; catgut, a sinew; wire; the string of a musical instrument; a thin filament of strong syrup or other glutinous liquor). Cf. **ṭō̃ṭhᵘ.**

tō̃th 2 ताँथ् f. self-conceit, overweening pride (i.q. **ṭēṭh,** q.v.), in **tō̃th khārüñᵘ** ताँथ् खारंञ्जू । श्लाघादिना मदोत्पादनम् f.inf. by praise or flattery to fill (a person) with overweening pride (so that he refuses to listen to reason). **—khasüñᵘ** —खसंञ्जू । श्लाघनादिमूर्छनापत्तिः f.pl. to be filled with overweening pride (as ab.) (so that one is insensible to reason).

ṭō̃ṭhᵘ टाँठू । स्निग्धधारा f. (sg. dat. **ṭāchĕ** टाँछ्य), a thin filament or stream of some liquid (such as oil, melted butter, honey, or even milk) (cf. **dōda-ṭ°,** p. 190*a*, l. 41; **khira-ṭ°,** p. 409*a*, l. 41; **tīla-ṭ°,** p. 999*a*,

l. 15); cf. tōth 1, q.v. —khārünü —ख़ारंज़ू । आयतीकरणम् f.inf. to spin a long yarn, make a prolix statement or criticism. —khasünü —खसंज़ू । आयतीभवनम् f.inf. (of a statement or criticism) to become prolix.

ṭōṭa-kĕlam टाँट-कलम् । खिग्धदेवदारुद्रवः m. the trickling resin exuding from a fir-tree.

ṭutha ट्ठ । बहन्नम् m. a great meal, a large quantity of food eaten at one time. Cf. ṭaṭh.

ṭūṭh ट्ठ or ṭũṭh टूँठ् m. in —gandun —गंडुन् । दूरे निष्कासनम् m.inf. to expel, banish, exile (a son, servant, or other member of a family).

ṭũṭhi टूँथि, see ṭũṭi.

ṭũṭhu टूँठु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain aquatic fish-eating bird (cf. baḍa-ṭyũṭhu, p. 82b, l. 30, and kŏla-ṭyũṭu, p. 437b, l. 29, and (?) tuzukh).

ṭaṭhāji टठजि, ṭaṭhüju टठ्ज़ or ṭaṭhüju टठंज़ू, sometimes (e.g., p. 692a, l. 15) spelt ṭhaṭhüju ठठंज़ू । काष्ठपात्रिका f. a wooden trough, a tub (cf. gasa-ṭo, p. 307a, l. 31; kŏmu-ṭo, p. 443b, l. 18; phal-ṭho, p. 692a, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 36, 145; Gr.M.); cf. ṭŏṭhu. This word is fem. of ṭaṭhulu, q.v.

ṭōṭhaka टोठक । पटुः adj. e.g. clever, sharp, smart, intelligent (esp. of a boy).

ṭaṭhulu टठुलु । काष्ठमयकण्डोलः m. a basket for holding grain or the like (made of wood, cane, or bamboo, and sufficient to hold a ṭŏṭhu (q.v.) of grain) (Gr.Gr. 36, 145); a tray (commonly made of elm-wood and used by Moslems) (L. 80, *tattul*). Cf. ṭaṭhāji.

ṭĕṭhun ट्यठुन् । तिक्तीभवनम्, क्रुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ṭĕṭhyōv ट्यठ्योव्), to become bitter or acrid, (of food) to become bitter (and gone bad) (El. *ṭiṭhun*; Gr.Gr. 126, 174; W. 113, *tĕtun*; K.Pr. 5, 62); met. to become angry (at something); cf. ṭyoṭhu. ṭĕṭhyō-motu ट्यठ्यो-मतु । तिक्तीभूतः, सामर्षीभूतः perf. part. (f. ṭĕṭhyē-müṭsü ट्यठ्ये-मंचू), become bitter, as ab.; become angry (at something).

tōṭhun तोठुन् । तुष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. tūṭhu तुठु; f. tūṭhü तूठू, dat. tōchĕ तोछ्य; 2 p.p. tōṭhyōv तोठ्योव्) or tōchyōv तोछ्योव्), to become satisfied, pleased, gratified (by another's conduct) (Śiv. 701, 705, 735) (Śiv. 1043, 1403, 1406; Rām. 537; K. 16, 239, 310, 1104, 1172); (of a god) to be pleased or appeased (by worship or the like) (Śiv. 309, 484, 982; Rām. 75, 226, 940, 1274; K. 269, 611, 621, 792, 877, 1173-4); (as vb. trans.) to be pleased with, gracious to (dat. of person) (Śiv. 75, 115, 190, 205, 488, 660, 701, 705, 734-5, 1045, 1341, 1378; Rām. 125, 508; K. 309, 671); cf. tōshun and ṭōṭhun. tūṭhu-motu तूठु-मतु । तुष्टीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. tūṭhü-müṭsü तूठू-मंचू, dat. tōchĕ-maṭsĕ तोछ्य-मच्य), pleased, gratified, appeased, as ab. tōṭhyō-motu तोठ्यो-मतु । तुष्टीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. tōṭhyē-müṭsü तोठ्ये-मंचू), id.

ṭōṭhun टोठुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. ṭūṭhu टूठु; f. ṭūṭhü टूठू, dat. ṭōchĕ टोछ्य; 2 p.p. ṭōṭhyōv टोठ्योव्), i.q. tōṭhun, q.v. (Śiv. 1471 to be pleased, satisfied). ṭūṭhu-motu टूठु-मतु । संतुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. ṭūṭhü-müṭsü टूठू-मंचू, dat. ṭōchĕ-maṭsĕ टोछ्य-मच्य), i.q. tūṭhu-motu, s.v. tōṭhun, q.v. ṭōṭhyō-motu टोठ्यो-मतु । संतुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. ṭōṭhyē-müṭsü टोठ्ये-मंचू), i.q. tōṭhyō-motu, s.v. tōṭhun, q.v.

ṭāṭhañār टाठञार् । प्रियता m. loving conduct, fondness (esp. that of a parent who spoils his child by such) (Gr.Gr. 139).

ṭĕṭhanāwun ट्यठनावुन् or (q.v.) ṭĕṭharāwun ट्यठ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṭĕṭhanôwu ट्यठनोवु), i.q. ṭĕṭharāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

ṭĕṭhuru ट्यठुरु । गडकविशेषः m. the fry of a certain fish. It is said to have a bitter taste. Cf. ṭyoṭhu.

ṭĕṭharāwun ट्यठ्रावुन् or (q.v.) ṭĕṭhanāwun ट्यठनावुन् । तिक्तीकरणम्, कुपितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṭĕṭharôwu ट्यठ्रोवु), to make bitter, render bitter (Gr.Gr. 174); to render (a person) angry (by some undesired conduct).

tōṭhawunu तोठवुनु n.ag. (f. tōṭhavünü तोठवंज़ू), one who is pleased, gratified, appeased (see tōṭhun) (Śiv. 1199).

tithiy तिथिय्, see tyuthu.

titōjī तीतांजी or tĕyĕtōjih त्ययतांजिह् । त्रिचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-three (Gr.Gr. 78 *tĕyĕ°*).

ṭōṭākh ट्टाख् । मिथ्योक्तिः f. (sg. dat. ṭōṭākas ट्टाकस्), telling lies, fabricating a cock-and-bull story (either as a joke, or with intent to cheat). Cf. ṭōṭa.

ṭōṭakā-mãnzil ट्टका-मंज़िल् । असंभवजल्पनम् m. chattering impossibilities, telling tall or impossible yarns (as if one were a lunatic).

ṭōṭukh टाँटुख् । दुष्प्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. ṭōṭakas टाँटकस्), a foul-mouthed, ill-natured fellow.

ṭōṭakh टाँटख् । दुष्प्रकृतिका f. (sg. dat. ṭōṭaki टाँटकि), an abusive ill-natured woman. -nôru -नोरु । कोलाहलविधायी adj. (f. -nörü -नोंरू), a noisy child, one who for little or no reason is always ready to make a noise.

ṭuṭakh टुटख् in lĕjĕ-ṭuṭakh, p. 517a, l. 7, q.v.

tatkshĕna तत्क्षन । तत्क्षणे adv. (a word borrowed from Skt.) at that moment, at that time (K. 660, 870).

tĕtōlu तैंतोलु । अग्रभागः m. the top or summit of anything (e.g. a treetop, a mountain summit).

titāla तिताल । गानविशेषः m. a certain measure in music (consisting of three beats and a rest).

ṭōṭal ट्टल् (e.g.) or ṭōṭolu ट्टलु (f. ṭōṭuju ट्टंज़ू) ।

सत्येऽप्यसत्यारोपकः adj. one who is in the habit of charging others with untruthfulness, even when their words are true, a contradictor, one who habitually gives the lie to others. Cf. **ṭŏṭan̄.**

tōtal तौँतल् । तीक्ष्णतुण्डः adj. e.g. 'beaky' (cf. **tōth**), (of a bird) sharp-beaked; (of a stone, spike, or the like) sharp-pointed.

tōtalā तोतला f. N. of a mountain goddess worshipped in Kashmīr, a form of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1162).

tötīl तांतील् (= تعطيل) ? f. neglecting, abandoning; **nyāyĕs tötīl,** slowness in quarrelling (K.Pr. 103).

ṭĕṭam ट्यटम् in **ṭĕṭam-ṭōrᵘ hyuhᵘ** ट्यटम्-टोरु ह्युहु । उत्थितः adj. (f. **—hishᵘ** —हिशू), suddenly appearing upright.

ṭŏṭam ट्वटम् । बलाद्दापनम् m. forcible tyrannous conduct (compelling a weaker to surrender property, do some work, act as a slave, or the like). Cf. **ṭŏṭun.**

tŏtām त्वताम्, or **tutām** तुताम्, or **tŏ(tu)tāmath** त्व(तु)तामथ् adv. up to then, as far as that (El., W. *tutām*); then (El. *tutām*). Cf. **tŏtān̄.**

ṭōṭam टोटम् in **ṭōṭam-nay** टोटम्-नय् । अकिञ्चनता f. (in a famine or the like) utter poverty (due to such); cf. **ṭŏṭun.** **ṭōṭam-nayĕ wātun** टोटम्-नय वातुन् । दरिद्रतोपनतिः m.inf. to arrive at (i.e. fall into) such utter poverty.

tatĕn तत्यन् । तत्र adv. there in that place (out of sight) (u.w.vbs. of placing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155); in addressing a woman, this word takes the form **tatĕnī** तत्यनी.

tatinukᵘ ततिनुकु । तत्रत्यः adj. (f. **tatinücᵘ** ततिनंचू), of, belonging to, or produced there (out of sight).

tatĕnan तत्यनन् or **tatĕnas** तत्यनस् । तत्र adv. there, in that place (out of sight) (u.w.vbs. of standing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155).

tátⁱnas तंतिनस् । तत्रैव adv. in that very place (out of sight), even there (u.w.vbs. of placing or the like).

tátⁱnᵘy तंतिनूय् । तत्रैव adv. in that very place (out of sight), even there (u.w.vbs. of placing or the like).

tatun ततुन् । तप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tatyōv** तत्योव्), to be, or become, hot (cf. **bāra tᵒ,** p. 117*b*, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 173; L. 464, to be warm); to be, or become, hot with rage, to be filled with anger. **—tūrun** —तूरुन् । शीतौष्ण्यम् m. (sg. dat. **tatanas tūranas** ततनस् तूरनस्), (in fever) cold and heat together (one internal and the other external).

tatyō-motᵘ तत्यो-मंतु । तप्तीभूतः, क्रुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tatyē-müsᵘ** तत्ये-मंचू), become hot; filled with anger.

taitĕn तैत्यन्, **tītĕn** तीत्यन्, **tötĕn** तांत्यन्, and **tūtĕn** तूत्यन्, see **tyūtᵘ.**

tŏtun त्वतुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tŏtᵘ** त्वंतु, f. **tŏtsᵘ** त्वंचू), to praise, eulogize, sing praises to (K. 14, 63, 255, 384, 387, 681, 934).

ṭŏṭun ट्वटुन् । अवकाशसंकोचः, वृत्त्यादिसंकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭŏṭyōv** ट्वट्योव्), to have insufficient room (e.g. in a house or for sitting), to be crowded; to have (or find oneself with) insufficient means of livelihood (cf. **atha ṭᵒ,** p. 63*b*, l. 18) (L.V. 13). **ṭŏṭun yunᵘ** ट्वटुन यिनु । जीविकाल्पीभवनम् m.inf. one's livelihood to become insufficient.

ṭŏṭan-wād ट्वटन्-वाद् । संकोचः m. distress caused by insufficient profits (from one's livelihood); worry, distress (caused by another's oppression). **-wād anun** -वाद् अनुन् । संकोचापादनम्, चित्तपीडासंपादनम् m.inf. to cause another's livelihood to give insufficient profits; to cause worry or distress to another. **-wād yunᵘ** -वाद् यिनु । संकोचापत्तिः m.inf. loss of profits (as ab.) to occur; worry, or distress, as ab., to occur.

ṭŏṭyō-motᵘ ट्वट्यो-मंतु । संकुचितः perf. part. (f. **ṭŏṭyē-müsᵘ** ट्वट्ये-मंचू), crowded, oppressed by want of room; having insufficient means of livelihood.

tatinukᵘ ततिनुकु, **tatĕnan** तत्यनन्, **tatĕnas** तत्यनस्, **tátⁱnas** ततिनस्, **tátⁱnᵘy** ततिनूय्, see **tatĕn.**

ṭŏṭan̄ ट्वटञ् । सत्ये असत्यारोपकस्त्री f. a woman who is in the habit of giving the lie to others, even when they are speaking the truth, one who habitually contradicts, or gives the lie to, others. Cf. **ṭŏṭal.**

tŏtān̄ त्वताञ्, or **tutān̄** तुताञ्, or **tŏ(tu)tān̄ĕth** त्व(तु)ताञ्यथ् adv. up to then, as far as that (i.q. **tŏtām,** q.v.) (K.Pr. 101, 197, 257, *tután*).

tatpad तत्पद् m. (a form directly borrowed from the Skt. *tatpada*, 'that expression') (Śiv. 1851, where the expression referred to is the Skt. formula '*sō'ham*', 'I am He', i.e. 'I am one with the Supreme').

ṭaṭārā ṭū टटारा टू । मेघगर्जितम् onomat. m. thunder; any thunderous sound.

tatorᵘ ततोरु m. *Artemisia Indica* and *vestita* (El. *tataur*). Cf. **tatwen.**

tatūr ततूर्, see **tattūr.**

tatūra ततूर m. balsam (*Balsamina impatiens*) (El.; cf. **trúal**).

taturᵘ ततुरु । दाहव्यथा m. a burning sensation, a smart (caused e.g. by fire, or by the application of caustic or the like to a sore place) (El.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । दाहपीडोद्भवः m.inf. such a burning sensation to arise.

ṭaṭurᵘ टटुरु । जीर्णः adj. (f. **ṭaṭᵘrᵘ** टटरु or **ṭüṭᵘrᵘ** टंटरु), (of man or beast) wasted from old age, decrepit, stricken in years (cf. **buḍa-ṭᵒ,** p. 85*b*, l. 3).

tat^{ü}r^{ü} ततॗरॗ or **tüt^{ü}r^{ü}** तॗतॗरॗ । क्रोधव्यथा f. agitation, disquietude, anguish (such as is felt by one in a rage) (Gr.Gr. 33, 35); unsatisfied craving for an intoxicating drug (felt by a drug-fiend) (cf. **shōda-t°**, p. 871*a*, l. 12); cf. **tatur^{u}**. **—anüñ^{ü}** —अनंञ्रू । क्रोधव्यथोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause internal disquietude (as ab.). **—khasüñ^{ü}** —खसंञ्रू । क्रोधव्यथोत्पत्तिः f.inf. craving to arise (in a drug-fiend, when unable to get his drug at the usual time). **—yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ्रू । व्यथोद्भवः f.inf. such craving to attack (a drug-fiend).

tētri तेत्रि, a jingle of **bētri**, p. 145*a*, l. 46, q.v.

tētar तेतर् or **tītrī** तीत्री m. *Rhus Buckiamela* (El.).

titar तितर् or **tītar** तीतर् । तित्तिरिः(पक्षी) m. the francoline partridge (*Perdix francolinus*).

ṭiṭur टिटुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ṭiṭaras** टिटरस्), N. of a certain bird, (?) the sandpiper, peewit, lapwing (*Tringa vanellus*).

tĩtar तीँतर्, in **tĩtar-gūj^{i}** तीँतर्-गूजि । योन्यूर्ध्वरन्ध्रम् f. a certain section of the female private parts (obsc.).

ṭĩṭar टीँटर् in **ṭĩṭar-kôn^{u}** टीँटर्-कोनु or **ṭĩṭ^{a}ram-kôn^{u}** टीँट्रम्-कोनु । निमेषोन्मेषकाणः adj. (f. **-köñ^{ü}** -कांञ्रू), blind of one eye, owing to inability to move the eyelids. Cf. **ṭĩṭh**.

tītr^{a}h तीत्रह् or **tĕyĕtr^{a}h** तयत्रह् । त्रयस्त्रिंशत् card. thirty-three (Gr.Gr. 77 *tĕyĕ°*).

tatār^{i}lad ततॅरिलद् । दाहव्यथायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **tatār^{i}ladiñ** ततॅरिलदिञ्), suffering from the anguish caused by the smarting of a wound; suffering from the pains or smart of anger; (of a drug-fiend) suffering from unsatisfied craving for the drug.

ṭĩṭ^{a}ram टीँट्रम् in **ṭĩṭ^{a}ram-kôn^{u}** टीँट्रम्-कोनु । निमेषोन्मेषकाणः adj. (f. **-köñ^{ü}** -कांञ्रू), i.q. **ṭĩṭar-kôn^{u}**, s.v. **ṭĩṭar**, q.v. **-nay** -नय् । दूरसुगहनारण्यविशेषः f. N. of an enclosed forest in the western mountains of Kashmīr, into which the ancient kings used to sentence criminals to life-long banishment.

taṭ^{a}rĕlad तंत्र्यलद् । अन्तर्व्यथायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., **taṭ^{a}rĕladiñ** तंत्र्यलदिञ्), i.q. **tatār^{i}lad**, q.v.

ṭŏṭ^{a}ran ट्वट्रन् । संकुचितीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭŏṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü}** ट्वट्रंञ्रू), crowding (other things, such as houses in a street) close together (Gr.Gr. 121). **ṭŏṭ^{a}ran-wād** ट्वट्रन्-वाद् । संकोचनव्यवहृतिः, मनउद्वेगः m. a habit or custom of crowding things together (e.g. by stopping traffic on a road); agitation, anxiety, or distress, of mind (caused by another's frequent anger, persistent enmity).

ṭŏṭ^{a}run ट्वट्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭŏṭ^{o}r^{u}** ट्वट्रु), to cause to have insufficient room, to crowd (things or persons) together (Gr.Gr. 121); to cause (a person) to have insufficient means of livelihood. Cf. **ṭŏtun**.

tatarāray ततरारय् or **ṭaṭarāray** टटरारय् । शब्दवद्वासारः f. (of rain, —°) noisy torrents, pattering, pouring. Cf. **tataray**.

ṭŏṭ^{a}rāwun ट्वट्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭŏṭ^{a}rôw^{u}** ट्वट्रोवु), to crowd (things) together (e.g. houses on a public road). **ṭŏṭ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** ट्वट्रोवु-मतु । संकोचितः perf. part. (f. **ṭŏṭ^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** ट्वट्रांवू-मंच्रू), crowded together (by someone) (as ab.).

tataray ततराय् or **ṭaṭaray** टटराय् । अत्यासारः, शब्दवद्वासारः f. (of rain, —°) a pouring continuous torrent (esp. when accompanied by noise). Cf. **tatarāray**.

tats, see **tot^{u} 1**.

tĕtis, see **tyoth^{u}**.

tītis तीतिस्, **tūtis** तूतिस्, see **tyūt^{u}**.

tattŏ तत्त्व, see **tattwa**.

totut^{u} तंतुतु, (Gr.Gr. 156) **tatuth** ततुथ्, or **totuth** तंतुथ् । तत्र adv. to that place (out of sight), thither (u.w.vbs. of going or the like); in that place (o. of s.), there (Gr.Gr. 156); cf. **tot^{u} 2**. **tatuth^{ü}y** ततुथॗय् adv. even there (Gr.Gr. 156).

tatith ततिथ् । तत्र adv. in that place (out of sight), there (El.); cf. **tāt^{i}**, p. 1040*a*, l. 20. **tāt^{i}thiy** तॅतिथिय् । तत्रैव adv. even there, in that very place (Rām. 1635).

tattul, see **ṭathul^{u}**.

tattūr (? **tatūr** ततूर्), m. *Datura stramonium* (El.). Cf. **datur^{u}**.

tattwa or **tattŏ** तत्त्व m. a Skt. technical term (*tattva*), an element, (pl.) the fundamental and general factors of which the universe consists (L.V. 20, Śiv. 1850). In Ksh. also spelt **tatŏ**; cf. **panša-tatŏ**, p. 742*b*, l. 2 (Śiv. 1033). Another form of the same word is **tŏth 1** (Śiv. 1498, 1585, 1831).

tatwen (? spelling) m. *Artemisia sacrorum* and *vulgaris* (El.). Cf. **tator^{u}**.

tetwán (L. 67, 75), see **tĕtha-vĕna**, s.v. **tyoth^{u}**.

tatĕy तत्यय्, **tatiy** ततिय्, **tātiy** तॅतिय्, **tatyuk^{u}** तत्युक्, see **tot^{u} 2**.

tāt^{ü}y तातॗय्, a jingle of **āt^{ü}y** in **āt^{ü}y-tāt^{ü}y**, p. 69*b*, l. 6.

totuy तंतुय्, see **tot^{u} 2**.

taityau तैत्यौ, **tītyau** तीत्यौ, **tötyau** तांत्यौ, **tūtyau** तूत्यौ, see **tyūt^{u}**.

tītyum^{u} तीत्युमु । तत्संख्यः adj. (f. **tītim^{ü}** तीतिमू), (of things not within sight) consisting of so many of the same number as that (out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 150).

tītyun^{u} तीत्युनु । तन्मानकः, तन्मूल्यकः, तद्वयस्कः, adj. (f. **tītiñ^{ü}** तीतिञ्रू), weighing so much, measuring so much, so much, so long; costing so much, worth so much (Gr.Gr. 148); aged so much, of the same age as (that, etc.). In all these meanings the thing with which comparison is made must be out of sight.

tatyĕy तत्यय्, see **totᵘ 2.**

taitsa तैत्र, **taitsi** तैत्रि, **tītsa** तीत्र, **tītsi** तीत्रि, **tötsa** तांत्र, **tötsi** तांत्रि, **tūtsa** तूत्र, **tūtsi** तूत्रि, see **tyūtᵘ.**

tītsᵘ 1, 2, तीत्रू, see **tĕth, tĕth.**

tītsᵘ 3 तीत्रू, **tūtsᵘ** तूत्रू, see **tyūtᵘ.**

tõtsa तौँत्र, see **tõth.**

tütsᵘ तंत्रू, see **totᵘ 1.**

tᵃtsh तछ् । मलिनवसनखंडम् f. (sg. dat. **tᵃtshi** तछ्रि), anything small, little, trifling; (in Ksh.) a dirty rag, a clout (cf. **atha-t°**, p. 63*b*, l. 20; **mal-t°**, p. 564*a*, l. 31). —**karünᵘ** —करंनू । पटखण्डमार्जनया जलसंसर्गः f.inf. to wipe off (with a clout) (cf. **mal-t° k°**, p. 564*a*, l. 33); (in boiling milk or the like, when it is on the point of boiling over) to wipe the outside of the vessel with a rag dipped in cold water (to stop the boiling over).

tᵃtsha kaḍanĕ तछ कडञ । अतिजीर्णनम्, मूलांशांशमभिमुखीकृत्य परिभाषणम्, अत्यभ्यासः f.pl. inf. to wear (clothes, etc.), to rags; to tear (a person) to rags, i.e. to abuse someone (who is an object of anger) root and branch, including his progenitors up to his first ancestor; to wear oneself to rags by intense study. —**karith trāwanĕ** —करिथ् त्रावञ । क्षुद्रखण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. to tear up into small fragments.

tᵃtshi anĕma tshunun तछ्रि अञम छुनुन् । अतिक्षीणस्य मण्डपायनम् m.inf. to feed (some very exhausted invalid) by (squeezing) a rag dipped in gruel or the like (into his mouth). **-palav** -पलव् । पात्रमार्जनकर्पटः m. a rag for wiping dishes, a dish-clout.

tītshᵘ तिछू, see **tyuthᴸ.**

tötsh त्वछ् । शक्तिः f. ability, power (to endure adversity, etc.), power of endurance (K.Pr. 13, *tuts*).

tatsar तत्रर् । उष्णत्वम् m. heat (esp. great heat), fervour, calidity (cf. **tāpa-tatsar,** p. 1015*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 532); fever (El. *tazzar*). See **totᵘ 1.**

tītsar तीत्रर् । तत्परिमाणता m. so muchness, the measure, quantity, or amount (of anything). Cf. **tyūtᵘ.**

taṭsᵃran तंत्ररन् । तापनम् f. (sg. dat. **taṭsᵃrünᵘ** तंत्ररंञू), making hot, heating, calefaction.

taṭsᵃrun तंत्ररुन् । तप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **taṭsᵒrᵘ** तंत्ररु), *to heat, make hot, make red-hot* (Gr.Gr. 173); cf. **tatun.** **taṭsᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** तंत्ररु-मंतु । तप्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **taṭsᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** तंत्ररू-मंत्रू), heated, made red-hot.

taṭsᵃrāwun तंत्ररावुन् । तप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ***taṭsᵃrôwᵘ*** तंत्ररोवु), *i.q.* **taṭsᵃrun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). ***taṭsᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ*** तंत्ररोवु-मंतु । तप्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. ***taṭsᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ*** तंत्ररांवू-मंत्रू), i.q. **taṭsᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** ab., q.v.

ṭāv टॅव् onomat. m. a single bark of a dog (cf. **hūnⁱ-ṭ°,** p. 337*a*, l. 16). **ṭāv ṭāv** टॅव् टॅव् । श्वरवः onomat. m. the barking of a dog; a similar sound uttered by a human being; used met. in **bīra-ṭāv-ṭāv,** p. 117*a*, l. 41.

tawa 1 तव, see **tih.**

tawa 2 तव m. an iron plate or pan on which cakes and the like are toasted or grain is parched. **-buzᵘ** -बुज़ू । अर्धशो भर्जनम् f. half-frying, half-baking (on such a griddle) (so that the article cooked is just browned outside).

tāv ताव् ,تاو । भर्जनम्, अनावृष्टिदाहः, चित्तोत्साहातिशयः, क्षुज्ज्वरः, मदः m. extreme heat (Gr.Gr. 124, 137); roasting, frying, baking (cf. **hŏkha-t°,** p. 377*a*, l. 45) (Rām. 1626); parching due to drought (cf. **hŏkha-t°,** p. 377*a*, l. 43); parching dryness (cf. **āma-t°,** p. 29*b*, l. 1); a method of ploughing for rice, dry ploughing (L. *táo*, 332, 463); ardour, zeal, eagerness (for accomplishing some task); distress, suffering (from weariness or the like) (Śiv. 1824); exhaustion (H. xi, 13); the burning of hunger, fever, etc. (esp. when the sufferer is wasted away by famine), famine-fever (cf. **hŏkha-t°,** p. 377*a*, l. 44); pride, conceit (in one's own learning, beauty, wealth, high office, etc.) (cf. **tama-t°,** p. 1005*a*, l. 10); contortion, twist, coil, curl. This word combines the meanings of both **tawun** and **tāwun.** —**anun** —अनुन् । तापनम्, प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to dry something moist; to bring zeal (to oneself), to apply zeal; to bring zeal (to another), to fill with zeal. —**āsun** —आसुन् । प्रोत्साहोष्मसंभवः m.inf. ardour, or zeal, to come into existence (for the accomplishment of some difficult task). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु, m.inf. to twist, curl (something, dat.) (K.Pr. 239). —**karun** —करुन् । शोषापत्तिः m.inf. to do parching, i.e. parching, or drought, to exist, e.g. drought to occur in a field, or parching fever in the body. —**lagun** —लगुन् । क्षुधा तापोद्भवः m.inf. famine-fever to attack (a person). —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । क्षुधा रोगोद्भवः m.inf. famine-fever to come into existence. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । शोषापत्तिः, प्रोत्साहसमापत्तिः m.inf. drought to come; eagerness, ardour, zeal (esp. when due to rivalry) to come into existence.

tāwa-bŏḍᵘ ताव-बुडु । तैलपक्वः adj. (f. **-bŏdᵘ** -बुडू, dat. **-bŏjĕ** -बुज्य), 'sunk by frying,' merely cooked in deep oil or the like (and not subsequently cooked with flavouring matter) (chiefly u.w. reference to pieces of fish); cf. **bŏḍun** and **tövⁱ-gāḍa,** p. 1047*a*, l. 47. **-chŏkh** -छुख । कठिनव्रणः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छुकस), a severe and painful wound. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । मदोष्मयुक्तः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हंत्रू), smitten with heat, hot (Gr.Gr. 137); smitten with pride or self-conceit (such

as incites to ardour). **-muj**^{i} -मुजि or **-muj**^{ü} -मुजू
(sometimes written **-mujy** -मुज्य्) । मूलकसूदविशेषः f.
large radishes or the like, cut up and slightly fried
in oil, and then boiled with spices. **—wālun**
—वालुन् । मदोष्मपरित्याजनम् m.inf. to bring down
from conceit, to lower another person's self-conceit.
—wasun —वसुन् । मदहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to descend
from self-conceit, to become deprived of, or freed from,
self-conceit. **-woth**^{u} -वथु । मदान्निर्गतः adj. (f.
-wüsh^{ü} -वंछू), (from henceforth) freed from self-
conceit. **—woth**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —वथु-मतु । विगतमदोष्मः
perf. part. (f. **—wüsh**^{ü}**-müs**^{ü} —वंछू-मंचू), one whose
self-conceit has departed.

ṭāv टाव् । विडम्बनम् onomat. m. a single caw of a crow;
met. ridicule, derisive sarcasm (esp. when broadcast),
public deriding (exciting angry reprisals) (K.Pr. 107,
translated 'news'). **—ṭāv** —टाव् । काकशब्दः onomat.
m. the repeated caws of a crow, the cawing of a crow.
—tulun —तुलुन् । विडम्बनवाक्योच्चारणम् m.inf to raise
ridicule; (esp. among a number of boys) to shout (at
another) in ridicule (and so excite his anger).
—wŏthun —व्रथुन् । विडम्बनोत्थानम् m.inf. such anger
raising ridicule to be uttered.

tāwa ताव । सुवर्णमुद्राविशेषः m. a certain gold coin used
in Tibet.

tiwa तिव । त्रिकम् (त्रिसंख्याकः) subst. and adj. c.g. a
group of three, a triad.

ṭīv टिँव् । उत्साहः f. zeal, determination (in endeavour-
ing to accomplish some work, even if it is impossible).

tōv तोव् in **tōv-tö** तोव्-ता । तकारः m. the name used
in schools for the Śāradā character equivalent to the
Nāgarī letter त *ta*.

tôw^{u} **1** तोवु । ताम्रसंसृष्टः adj. (fem. **töv**^{ü} **1** तांवू, for **3**, see
töv^{i}) (of gold) alloyed with copper (this hardened
alloy being used for ornaments, etc.).

tôw^{u} **2** तोवु adj. (f. **töv**^{ü} **2** तांवू, for **3**, see **töv**^{i}) heated,
made hot, used —°, as in **aḍa-t°**, p. 12*a*, l. 29;
ok^{u}**-t°**, p. 19*b*, l. 1.

töv^{i} तांवि or **töv**^{ü} **3** तांवू । ऋजीषम् f. a frying-pan or
similar cooking vessel (cf. **gāḍa-t°**, p. 276*b*, l. 20;
hŏkha-t°, p. 327*a*, l. 46; **tata-töv**^{ü} and **tatì tāvi
gatshun**, p. 1039*b*, ll. 24, 44; **tüs**^{ü} **töv**^{ü}, p. 1040*a*,
l. 2; **tsŏcĕ-t°**, s.v. **tsŏṭ**^{u}) (Rām. 723; K.Pr. 38,
wrongly written *thor*, 91 *tāv*, 107 *tov*); met. drought
(cf. **hŏkha-t°**, as ab.); burning fever (cf. **hŏkha-t°**,
as ab.). Cf. **tāv**.

töv^{i}**-gāḍa** तांवि-गाड । तैलपक्वमीनाः f.pl. fish cut
up into pieces and fried in deep oil, before making
them into a stew; cf. **tāwa-bŏḍ**^{u}, p. 1046*b*, l. 46.
-gāḍa-lawās -गाड-लवास or **-gāḍa-lawāsa** -गाड-
लवास । तैलपक्वमीनापूपाः m.pl. pancakes made with
pieces of this fried fish offered to a bridegroom and
bride on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri festival.

tāvi kaḍun तावि कडुन् । तैले भर्जनम् m.inf. to fry
pieces of fish, meat, curds, etc., in oil, as ab.
—krathi laḍun —क्रथि लडुन् । खल्वाक्रोशनम् m.inf.
'to raise from the griddle and hot shovel', to
vituperate, abuse, curse.

tövī तांवी m. *Grislea tomentosa* (El. *tāwi*). Cf. **thöyi**.

tüv^{ü} तंवू । कोपः f. inward wrath, secret anger; cf.
tavin. **—yin**^{ü} —यिनू । अन्तर्द्वेषोद्भवः f.inf. such
anger to come to a person.

tāwadār तावदार् । तप्तप्रायः adj. c.g. (of crops or the
like) withered by the heat of drought.

tawuk^{u} तवुकु, see **tih**.

tāwakal तावकल् (= متوكل) adj. c.g. confident (El.).

twam, tŏm त्वम् the Skt. word for 'thou', quoted in
Śiv. 1851. So **twamēvay** for Skt. *tvam-ēva*, thou
only, even thou (Śiv. 1761).

tawan 1 तवन् (for **2**, see **tawun**) । कुक्षिः f. (sg. dat.
tavün^{ü} तवंनू), the belly (a word used in cursing
abuse).

tāwan तावन् । द्वेषः, हानिः m. burning jealousy,
consuming envy, heart-burning, rancour; burning
sorrow, sorrow caused by the death of one very
dear; (in trading, instead of making a profit) loss
of part of the capital (cf. **tamāhas t° pyon**^{u},
p. 1006*a*, l. 44). **—āsun** —आसुन् । द्वेषमर्षणोद्भवः
m.inf. jealousy to obsess a person. **—pyon**^{u} —प्यनु ।
भर्तृमरणम् (वैधव्याप्तिः), अतिहान्युद्भवः m.inf. burning
sorrow to fall, (of a woman) to lose her husband by
death, to become a widow; (in trade, instead of profit)
serious loss of capital to be incurred (YZ. 553 (met.)).
-zad -ज़द् । प्रियाशोकग्रस्तः m. (of a man) smitten by
burning sorrow due to the death of, or separation
from, a beloved one. **-zadin** -ज़दिन् । भर्तृशोकाकुला
f. (of a woman) distraught by the burning sorrow
due to the death of a husband.

tawun तवुन् । भर्जनम्, धार्ष्ट्यज्ञापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
tow^{u} तवु), to roast, toast, parch (grain) (burning
only the outer surface) (cf. **sĕkh tavün**^{ü}, p. 904*b*,
l. 36) (K.Pr. 213); to display impudence, show
impertinence, act audaciously, have no shame before
one's betters or equals.
tow^{u}**-mot**^{u} तवु-मतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. **tüv**^{ü}**-
müs**^{ü} तंवू-मंचू), parched, toasted, as ab.
tawan 2 तवन् (for 1, see s.v.) in **tawan-phash**
तवन्-फश । ईषद्भर्जनम् m. a very slight parching,
as ab.
tavith wawun तविथ् ववुन् । वैरोत्पादनम् m.inf.

'having parched to sow', to sow (grain) that has been parched, and is hence dead; (met.) to sow seeds of enmity (i.e. by opposing a person so as to render his actions fruitless for ever).

tāwun तावुन् । तापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôw**ᵘ तोवु), to warm, to heat (Gr.Gr. 124, L. 464, K.Pr. 75); to make to glow, make red-hot; to heat (a person) (in a Turkish bath or the like). **tôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ तोवु-मतु । तापितः perf. part. (f. **töv**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ तांवू-मंचू), heated, warmed, etc., as ab.

ṭuwun टुवुन् । संकुचितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭuw**ᵘ टुवु), to close, shut up (the hand, eye, mouth, or the like) (cf. **atha ṭ°**, p. 63*b*, l. 22; **dan** or **dand ṭuwānⁱ**, p. 221*a*, l. 6; p. 224*a*, l. 45) (K. 138; H. xii, 22); firmly to close up any orifice genl.; (of a flower) to close the petals (Gr.Gr. 120). **ṭuw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ टुवु-मतु । संकुचितः perf. part. (f. **ṭuv**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ टुवू-मंचू), closed, as ab.

tāwan-dār तावन्-दार् । प्रीत्या पालकः adj. c.g. a loving guardian (esp. of an orphan child). Cf. **tāwan.**

tāwanunᵘ तावनुनु adj. (f. **tāwanüñ**ᵘ तावनंञू) (in trading) that which is of small value, or has lost or is losing its value (Śiv. 1566). Cf. **tāwan.**

ṭuwanāwun टुवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭuwanôw**ᵘ टुवनोवु), to cause to be closed (e.g. of the eyes) (K. 256).

taviñ तविञ् f. inward wrath, secret anger, secret hatred; cf. **tüv**ᵘ. **—yiñ**ᵘ **—**यिञू । द्वेषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. such anger or hatred to come to a person.

ṭuviñ टुविञ् । संकोचः f. shutting up, closing; (of a flower) the closing of the petals (Gr.Gr. 120); mean-heartedness. **—lagüñ**ᵘ **—**लगंञू । क्षुद्रतासंभवः f.inf. mean-heartedness, stinginess, niggardliness (esp. on the part of a master towards his household) to affect a person. **—yiñ**ᵘ **—**यिञू । हृत्संकोचापत्तिः f.inf. such niggardliness to come (to a person).

tāvĕr ताव्यर् । ताम्रसंसृष्टता m. the alloying of gold with copper (in order to harden it). Cf. **tôw**ᵘ **1.**

ṭĕvᵘ**r**ᵘ ट्यवृरु or **ṭĕvür**ᵘ ट्यवंरु । तरुणी f. a pretty and pert damsel (esp. aged between sixteen and twenty-four) (cf. **ranga-ṭ°**, p. 837*a*, l. 31).

tīvra तीव्र adj. c.g. intense, severe, acute, violent, extreme (*Śiv. 1208, 1744, 1797, all of asceticism*).

tawörīkh तवांरीख् تواریخ m. (sg. dat. **tawörīkhas** तवांरीखस्), *histories, a history*, chronicle (Gr.M.).

tōwarun तोवरुन् । क्रूरदृष्ट्येक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōwor**ᵘ तोवरु), *to make red-hot*, to heat (metals) (El.); to look *fiercely or threateningly* (K.Pr. 26); *to look obliquely, to take a sidelong look* (cf. **ach**ⁱ **tōwarüñ**ᵘ, p. 8*b*, *l. 43; p. 116b, l. 16*); cf. **tōwarāwun. tōwor**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ तोवंरु-मतु । क्रूरदृष्टीक्षितः perf. part. (f. **tōvür**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ तावंरू-मंचू), looked at threateningly or fiercely.

tōwarāwun तोवरावुन् । क्रूरदृष्ट्या समीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōwarôw**ᵘ तोवरोवु), i.q. **tōwarun,** q.v. **tōwarôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ तोवरोवु-मतु । क्रूरदृष्टीक्षितः perf. part. (f. **tōwaröv**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ तोवरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **tōwor**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ, q.v. s.v. **tōwarun.**

taway तवय्, see **tih.**

tavyunᵘ तव्युनु । भर्जनम् m. the parching of grain or the like, toasting.

tawāza तवाज़ (= تواضع) । वाक्चातुर्यम् m. civility, courtesy, politeness (usually pl. in this sense) (Gr.M.); (in Ksh.) cleverness in speech, smartness of language, aptness of retort (esp. called forth by another's interruption, heckling, abuse, or the like). Cf. **tāñĕr.**

tövⁱza तांविज़ (= تعویذ) । यन्त्रविशेषः m. a charm, amulet (esp. such as is worn by children and others as a protection from evil spirits) (L. 270, 458).

töviza तांविज़ । भूषाविशेषः m. an ornament worn on the head-dress by Muslim women.

tᵃ**y 1** त्य् طی । धारा f. folding, folding up, rolling up; a fold, crease; a plait; (in Ksh.) a fine, thin, stream of liquid; a very fine thread, filament (L.V. 102). Cf. **tay 3.**

tᵃ**yĕ pakun** त्य पकुन् । धारासारप्रपातः m.inf. to go in a fine stream, (of blood or the like) to issue from a wound in a thin stream. **—wasun —**वसुन् । धारास्रुतिपातः m.inf. to descend in a fine stream, (of blood, etc.) to issue, as ab.

tᵃ**y 2** त्य् طی । अतिसूक्ष्मतन्तुवेष्टिनी f. a woman who makes a speciality of spinning very fine thread, a delicate spinner (L.V. 102, Śiv. 1872). Cf. **t**ᵃ**y 1.**

tay 1 तय्, see **ta 1,** of which it is the emph. form (see p. 961*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 46, 55, 108, 187, etc.); used in poetry as a purely pleonastic word (H. iv, 1, etc.; YZ. 31, 76). Cf. **töy 2,** and also **wūr taishūr,** s.v. **wūr**ᵘ **2.**

tay 2 तय्, see **ta 2,** of which it is the emph. form (see p. 961*b*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 238, 239, written *tai*). **na-tay,** or else, otherwise (see p. 618*a*, ll. 4, 11, and p. 961*b*, l. 11) (Śiv. 76, 168, 354–8, etc.); **yā tai . . . na ta,** either . . . or else (K.Pr. 239). Cf. **töy 2.**

tay 3 तय् طی m. folding, rolling up. **—karun —**करुन् m.inf. to fold, roll up; to wind up, to bring to a conclusion, to close, dispose of; to traverse, pass over, cross over (Śiv. 1700); to exercise authority (H. xi, 3). Cf. **t**ᵃ**y 1.**

tāy ताय् । सुदायः m. a marriage dowry, a nuptial

present. **tāyĕ-kani** ताय-कनि or **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । सुदायनिमित्तम् adv. (given, etc.) as a nuptial present.

tiy तिय्, **tiyĕ** तिय, see **tih.**

töyĕ त्वय, see **ṡ^{a}h 2.**

töy 1 तांय्, emph. form of **ta 1** (p. 961*a*, l. 33), q.v., and (L.V. 5, 14, 40, 51, 62, 85).

töy 2 तांय्, emph. form of **ta 2** (p. 961*b*, l. 10), then, and then, thereafter, thereupon (L.V. 9, 11, 16); then, therefore, accordingly (L.V. 24, 53); then, introducing the apodosis of a conditional sentence (L.V. 12).

ṭyub^{u} टिबु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ṭibis** टिबिस्), N. of a certain bird.

tyāg त्याग् m. leaving, forsaking, abandoning (Śiv. 1031, 1268, 1351, 1525, 1744; Rām. 225); resigning, renouncing (things of this world) (Śiv. 272, 587, 735, 1047, 1355, 1448, 1531, 1691, 1749, 1821, 1829).

työgī त्यांगी adj. c.g. one who abandons; one who performs religious ceremonial rites disinterestedly, and not for the sake of any reward attached to them (Śiv. 201).

tyūgul त्यूँगुल् or **tyọngul** त्यूंगुल् m. (sg. dat. **tẽgalas** तेँगलस्), i.q. **tĕngul,** q.v.

tyāgun त्यागुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tyôg^{u}** त्योगु, f. **työj^{ü}** त्यांजू, L.V. 62), to let go, let loose; to abandon, relinquish, give up (Śiv. 1713, 1850); (hence) to wield, to draw (a sword) (L.V. 62).

tyuhor^{u} त्युहरु, see **tih^{o}r^{u}.**

työj^{ü} त्यांजू, see **tyāgun.**

ṭyok^{u} ट्यकु । तिलकम्, मलिनचिह्नम्, लेशः m. (sg. dat. **ṭĕkis** ट्यकिस्), a *ṭikā,* or sectarian mark worn on the forehead by Hindūs (cf. **ag^{a}na-ṭ^{o}**, p. 16*b*, l. 46; **bādām-ṭ^{o}**, p. 86*b*, l. 27; **basma-ṭ^{o}**, p. 133*a*, l. 50; **chata-ṭ^{o}**, p. 166*a*, l. 20; **ciwa-ṭ^{o}**, p. 178*b*, l. 19; **gangājalī-ṭ^{o}**, p. 292*a*, l. 36; **rakh-ṡandan-ṭ^{o}**, p. 830*b*, l. 23) (El. *ṭyuk,* K. 926); an ornamental patch (of gold, silver, tinsel, colour, or the like) worn on the forehead (Śiv. 1155); (on white cloth or the like) a dirty mark, a small stain, a blot; an ornamental spot (in a pattern); a spot (generally) (cf. **tāpa-ṭ^{o}**, p. 1015*a*, l. 24); a drop, a very small quantity of some liquid (e.g. of curdled milk). Cf. **ṭika 1.**

ṭĕk^{i}-büd^{ü}r^{ü} ट्यकि-बंदुरू । चित्रिततिलकम् f. a forehead-patch of a coloured pattern, made with saffron and vermilion embellished with spots of white sandal-wood (cf. **büd^{ü}r^{ü} 2**). **-küñ^{ü}** -कंञू । चन्दनघर्षणशिला f. a stone on which sandal for forehead-marks is ground. **-pūṡ^{ü}** -पूचू । तिलकाङ्कितचित्रितशीर्षांशुकम् f. a woman's veil ornamented with spots and a coloured pattern (worn on festive occasions, such as a son's marriage). **-tāl** -ताल् । तिलकचित्रकम् f. a similar veil, patterned in fine spots (worn on the top of the head). **-vür^{ü}** -वंरू । तिलकवटिका f. a small case (used by women) for containing materials for making these ornamental forehead-patches; a kind of toilet-box.

tyuk^{u} तिकु । त्रिकसंप्रदायी m. (sg. dat. **tikis** तिकिस्), a follower of the Trika form of Śaivism current in Kashmīr (Gr.Gr. 131).

tik^{i}-bāy तिकि-बाय् । त्रिकसंप्रदायिस्त्री f. his wife. **-pūt^{u}** -पूतु m. his son (Gr.Gr. 131). **-ṡoram** -च़ोरम । पूज्यदिवसभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-ṡorüm^{u}** -च़ोरंमू), the fourth lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February), on which followers of this religion hold a special worship.

tyol^{u} त्यलु । पिटकः, परोत्कर्षासहनम् m. (sg. dat. **tĕlis** त्यलिस्) a water blister (of the skin), blister (esp. when suddenly occurring) (cf. **nāra-t^{o}**, p. 648*b*, l. 1) (L.V. 108); met. any sudden evil (cf. **rāwan-t^{o}**, p. 853*a*, l. 24); met. inability to endure another's prosperity, enviousness, envious jealousy (cf. **vebar-t^{o}**). —**pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । ईर्ष्यासमुद्भवः m.inf. envious jealousy to fall (on a person), i.e. to be acutely felt.

tyomb^{u} त्यंबु । हीनमानकः adj. (f. **tĕmb^{ü}** त्यंबू), under weight, below the expected weight; under measure, below the proper measure.

ṭyond^{u} ट्यंडु । कुचाङ्गुल्यग्रम्, लेशमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭĕndis** ट्यंडिस्), the tip of a finger, toe, or similar limb (cf. **ong^{u}ji-ṭ^{o}**, p. 33*b*, l. 32; **atha-ṭ^{o}**, p. 63*b*, l. 25; **khōra-ṭ^{o}**, p. 409*b*, l. 36; **khōra-ṭ^{o}**, p. 410*a*, l. 13); the tip of the nipple of the breast (cf. **babi-ṭ^{o}**, p. 77*a*, l. 48) (El. *babiṭund*); met. a mere trace of something, a tiny morsel (esp. of vegetables, or similar food) (cf. **myond^{u}-ṭyond^{u}**, a gobbet and a tiny bit; hence, a collection of moderate-sized gobbets, p. 614*a*, l. 3, and Gr.Gr. 95. I.K. VIII, i, 32, looks upon this compound as a jingle. Cf. also **thañi-ṭ^{o}**, p. 979*b*, l. 38; **wŏgra-ṭ^{o}**). Cf. **tūz.**

ṭĕnd^{i}-bọk^{u} ट्यंडि-बुंकु । अङ्गुल्यग्रसमुच्चयः m. the finger-tips of one hand, or toe-tips of one foot, when pressed or collected together. **-khāv** -खाव् । कृमिविशेषः, रोगविशेषः m. a certain water-insect, popularly supposed to bite the finger- or toe-tips; a certain disease in which the tips of the fingers are eaten away by sores (K.Pr. 153). **-khāv pyon^{u}** -खाव् प्यंनु । रोगविशेषसंभवः m.inf. this disease to attack (a person). —**tulan^{i}** —तुलंनि । अङ्गुल्यग्राहननम्, आयासातिशयदानम् m. pl. inf. to raise, (i.e. smite) the tips of the fingers (esp. as a punishment of boys); to give (a person) great

trouble in the accomplishment of some work (e.g. involving him in constant journeys, searches, etc.); cf. **tūz tulánⁱ**. —**wŏthánⁱ** —व्वथंनि । आयासातिशयसमापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to be involved in great trouble, as ab. Cf. **tūz wŏthánⁱ**.

ṭyongᵘ ट्यंगु, in **ranga-ṭyongᵘ**, p. 837*a*, l. 33.

tyŏngul त्यंगुल् or **tyūgul** त्यूगुल्, i.q. **tĕngul**, q.v.

tŏyun त्वयुन् m. (sg. dat. **tŏyĕnas** त्वयनस्) in **tŏyun**

tŏyun त्वयुन् त्वयुन् । अतिसूक्ष्मखण्डानि m. small scraps of cloth, paper, or the like. —**tŏyun gaṭshun** —त्वयुन् गछुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m.inf. (of a garment, cloth, paper, or the like) to be torn into scraps and scattered. —**tŏyun karun** —त्वयुन् करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. (as ab.) to tear into scraps and scatter abroad.

tyopᵘ त्युपु, **tyopᵘ-motᵘ** त्युपु-मतु, see **ṭĕpun 2**.

tŏyiphdār तांयिफ़्दार् (= طائفدار) m. (in Ksh.) an artisan (H. xi, 16).

tyūrᵘ त्यूरु । मेषाजपशुः m. (sg. dat. **tīris** तीरिस्, abl. **tēri** तेरि), an animal of the sheep or goat kind (without regard to sex) (El. *ter*; Gr.Gr. 19, 152; Gr.M.); a ram, a male sheep (a ewe is **tīrü 2**) (Gr.M.; W. 19, *tiör*; Śiv. 1030); (El. *tyúr*) a flock of sheep (cf. **nījĕ-tᵒ**, p. 626*b*, l. 46). Cf. **tīr 1**.

tīrⁱ तीरि । मेषाजपशवः m.pl. a number, or flocks, of sheep or goats. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्युलु । मेषाजसमजः m. a flock of sheep or goats (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. **tīr-khyolᵘ**, p. 1018*b*, l. 35. **-loṭᵘ** -लटु । क्षुद्रमेषाजपशुः m. one who possesses only a single miserable little sheep or goat (esp. of one who was once a large flock-master); cf. **loṭᵘ 1**, p. 535*b*, l. 22. **-röchⁱ** -रांछि । पशुपालता f. the occupation of herding sheep or goats, shepherding, goatherding. **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु । मेषाजपशुपालः m. a shepherd, a goatherd (i.q. **cōpān**, q.v.) (for these people, see L. pp. 361 ff.). Cf. **tīr-rôchᵘ**, p. 1018*b*, l. 37.

ṭyūrᵘ ट्यूरु in **lashi-ṭyūrᵘ**, p. 533*b*, l. 46, q.v.

tayār तयार् طیار । संपन्नः adj. c.g. prepared, ready, finished, completed, complete (Gr.M.; W. 140; Śiv. 721, 1071, 1582, 1792; K. 571; K.Pr. 41, 215); in full vigour, fully developed, robust; (of fruit) ripened, ripe. —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be, or become, ready, prepared; to get ready, be on the alert. —**karun** —करुन् । संनद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to make, or get, ready, to prepare (cf. **tōph tᵒ kᵒ**, p. 1015*b*, l. 29) (H. iv, 2; xii, 18, 22); to provide, arrange, put in order; to train; to fatten. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संनद्धीभूय प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to remain ready, keep ready (awaiting help or the like). —**thawun** —थवुन् । संनद्ध निहितिः m.inf. to set (a person or thing) ready (for any task or duty).

tayörⁱ तयांरि (= طیاری) । संपन्नता f. the state of being prepared; preparedness, readiness; preparation, getting ready, making arrangement (Gr.M.; Śiv. 631, 720, 724, 729, 1244, 1356; Rām. 5, 1675, 1756); show, pomp, splendour; plumpness, fatness; robustness.

tyūtᵘ त्यूतु । तावतः pron. adj. [masc. sg. dat. **tūtis** तूतिस् or (Gr.M.) **tītis** तीतिस्; ag. **tūtⁱ** तूति or (Gr.M., K. 779) **tītⁱ** तीति; pl. nom. **tūtⁱ** तूति or (Śiv. 1329) **tītⁱ** तीति; dat. **taitĕn** तैत्यन्, **tötĕn** तांत्यन्, **tūtĕn** तूत्यन्, or **tītĕn** तीत्यन्; ag. **taityau** तैत्यौ, **götyau** तांत्यौ, **tūtyau** तूत्यौ, or **tītyau** तीत्यौ; fem. sg. nom. **tūtsü** तूच़ू (Gr.M.) or **tītsü 3** तीच़ू (for 1, see **tĕth** and for 2, see **tēth**) (Gr.M.); ag. **taitsi** तैच़ि, **tötsi** तांच़ि, **tūtsi** तूच़ि, or **tītsi** तीच़ि; pl. nom. **taitsa** तैच़, **tötsa** तांच़, **tūtsa** तूच़, or (Gr.M.) **tītsa** तीच. Cf. Gr.Gr. 59]; so much (in measure, weight, or the like) (of something within sight compared with something not within sight) (Gr.Gr. 59, 91, 148, 150; Gr.M.; W. 94; Śiv. 1303; Rām. 403, 488, 497, 1546, 1603; K. 478); **yūtᵘ** . . . **tyūtᵘ**, as much . . . so much, the more . . . the more (Gr.M., Śiv. 1559), (adv.) as soon as . . . so soon (H. xii, 2; YZ. 192, 454; K.Pr. 34).

tītⁱ तीति । तावन्तः m.pl. so much (of more things than one), so many (as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 59, Gr.M., Śiv. 1329, K. 779).

tītis तीतिस् । तन्मूल्येन m. sg. dat. used as adv. (in price) for so much (as ab.).

tītsi phiri तीच़ि फिरि । तत्परिमितवारम् adv. for so many times, so often (of some action within sight compared with some action not within sight).

tyūtᵘ त्यूँतु m. porridge, in **makāyi-tyūtᵘ**, p. 563*b*, l. 8, q.v.

ṭyūṭᵘ ट्यूँटु in **kŏla-ṭyūṭᵘ**, p. 437*b*, l. 29, q.v. Cf. **ṭūṭhᵘ**.

ṭyoṭhᵘ ट्यठु । तिक्तः adj. (f. **ṭĕṭhü** ट्यठू, sg. dat. **ṭĕchĕ** ट्यछ्य), bitter (cf. **khĕna-ṭᵒ**, p. 402*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 25, 26; Gr.M.; W. 20, 116, *tiöt*); pungent (K.Pr. 214 (m. sg. dat. *ṭĕṭis*), 106); cf. **ṭĕchĕr**. —**zahar hyuhᵘ** —ज़हर् ह्यु । असह्यतिक्तः adj. (f. **ṭĕṭhü zahār hishü** ट्यठू ज़हार् हिशू), 'bitter like poison', unbearably or very extremely bitter.

ṭĕṭha-gād ट्यठ-गाड् f. a certain small river-fish (L. 158, *tet gad*). **-khôlᵘ hyuhᵘ** -खोलु ह्यु । सुकरः adj. (f. —**hishü** —हिशू), 'like a bitter kernel'; hence, easily extracted, easily taken out. **-mĕṭha** -म्यठ । सान्त्वना m. persuasion (esp. of an unwilling person); cf. **myūṭhᵘ**. **-shĕkárⁱ** -श्यकरि । तिक्तमधुरास्वादः adj. c.g. (of a fruit or the like) bitter-sweet (cf. El. *tetha shakir tsúnṭ*, a kind of apple, said, s.v. *tsúnṭ*, to be

very unpalatable; according to L. 350, *tet shakr*, is very refreshing). **-bēra** -ब्रेर m. (? pl.f.) a species of bitter apricot (El., W. 116). **-vĕna** -व्यन । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant used as a remedy for indigestion, etc. (W. 115; L. 67, 75, *tetwan*); according to L. 67, a drug known as *ibsántin* is distilled from its leaves.

ṭĕṭhᵘ zahār hishᵘ ट्यठू ज़हार् हिशू । अतितिक्ता f., see **ṭyoṭhᵘ zahar hyuhᵘ**, ab.

tyuthᵘ तिथु । तादृशः adj. (m.pl. **tithⁱ** तिथि; sg.f. **tithᵘ** तिछू), of that kind, such (of something within sight compared with something out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; W. 94; L.V. 66; Śiv. 432, 712, 738, 740, 755, 761, 767, 936, 1141, 1207, 1652, etc.; Rām. 100, 132, 325, 352, 417, 499, 504, 506, 593, 608, etc.; K. 210, 313; H. xii, 19, 24); (as adv.) so (Gr.M.; Śiv. 164, 364, 593, 1749, 1752, 1843; Rām. 619, 770, 927, 930, 995, etc.; K. 438). **tyuthuy** तिथुय् (i.e. **tyuthᵘ** with emph. **y**) (m.pl. **tithiy** तिथिय्) even such, such (L.V. 55, 92; Śiv. 424, 491, 554, 600, 705, 994, 1094, 1305, 1359, etc.; K. 516; YZ. 24); as adv. so (L.V. 64; Śiv. 118, 383, 522, 1231; Rām. 148, 258, 329, 362, 378, 461, 531, 563, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 7; xii, 12, 15).

tyūthᵘ त्यूथु in **lashi-tyūthᵘ**, p. 533*b*, l. 47, q.v. Cf. **tōth 1.**

ṭyūṭhᵘ ट्यूठु in **baḍa-ṭyūṭhᵘ**, p. 82*b*, l. 30, q.v. Cf. **ṭūṭhᵘ.**

tĕyĕtōjih त्ययतांजिह् or (q.v.) **titōjī** तीतांजी । त्रिचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-three (Gr.Gr. 78).

tĕyĕtōjⁱhyumᵘ त्ययतांजिहिमु । त्रिचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **tĕyĕtōjⁱhimᵘ** त्ययतांजिहिमू), forty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

tĕyĕtrᵃh त्ययत्रह् or (q.v.) **titrᵃh** तीत्रह् । त्रयस्त्रिंशत् card. thirty-three (Gr.Gr. 77).

tĕyĕtrᵃhyumᵘ त्ययत्रहिमु । त्रयस्त्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **tĕyĕtrᵃhimᵘ** त्ययत्रहिमू), thirty-third (Gr.Gr. 77).

tyozᵘ त्योज़ु, see **tĕzun.**

tyuzᵘ तिज़ु or **tuzᵘ** तुज़ु m. a kind of radish, see **tāra-tᵒ**, p. 1018*a*, l. 33.

tyūzᵒrᵘ त्यूज़ुरु, see **tīzᵃrun.**

tāza ताज़ تازہ adj. c.g. fresh, new, recent (W. 112, YZ. 71); fresh, not stale (Śiv. 1072; Rām. 188, 318); fat, plump, in good condition (YZ. 393); as adv. recently (El.).

tēz 1 तेज़ تیز । तीक्ष्णः, शीघ्रम् adj. c.g. and adv. sharp, keen, acute; hot, pungent, strong, acrid; fiery, passionate, impetuous (Rām. 29, 206); (of a glance) piercing, penetrating; swift, fleet, quick, rapid (Gr.M.); quick, apt, intelligent, keen-witted; sharp (of a knife, claw or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 37); (as adv.) swiftly, quickly, impetuously (Rām. 127).

tēz 2 तेज़, or (more usually) **tīz** तीज़ । तेजः m. light, lustre, radiance, glory (Śiv. 166, 346, 434, 467, 523, 575, 666, 836, 904–5, 936–7, 1126, 1155, 1742; Rām. 1014, 1080; K. 133, 449, 657, 1059); the radiance of personal beauty (Śiv. 653, 888, 922); energy, strength, power (Śiv. 919, 1501; Rām. 1123; K. 621, 959, 987); ardour, fire (Śiv. 1804, 1844); fury (K. 436).

tīza-barith तीज़-बरिथ् adj. c.g. full of glory (Śiv. 919). **-lōdᵘ** -लोदु । तेजोराशिः m. a pile, or mass, of radiance. **-rūph** -रूफ् or (Śiv. 305) **tēzōrūph** तेज़ोरूफ् adj. c.g. possessing a radiant form (Śiv. 1609, 1685). **-sostᵘ** -सोस्तु । विग्रहतेजोयुक्तः adj. (f. **-sūbhᵘ** -सूछू), abounding in radiance, beauty, glory, or energy (Śiv. 580, 806).

tīzī तीज़ी تیزی । तीक्ष्णता sharpness, keenness; energy, fervour, ardour; boldness, courage, confidence; anger, fury; speed (Rām. 745). **—dinᵘ** —दिनु । अमर्षवर्धनम् f.inf. to aggravate (anger, etc.), exaspirate, exacerbate, add fuel to the fire. **—karūnᵘ** —करूनु । उपोद्बलनम् f.inf. (of sickness or the like) to become increased, exacerbated; (of authority, any special quality, etc.) to become enhanced; to display vigour, show great energy (Rām. 915).

tōzⁱ ताज़ि (= تازی) adj. c.g. fast-running, fleet; subst. m. a hunting dog, a greyhound. **—hūnᵘ** —हूनु m. a greyhound. **-pēṭhⁱ kān gabhun** -पेठि कान् गछुन् । काकतालीयेन फलावाप्तिः m.inf. (?) 'the arrow to go over the greyhound', to succeed by accident, to achieve the results of any work without taking any trouble.

ṭuz टुज़, see **ṭōkam-ṭuz.**

tūz तूज़ । हस्तपादाङ्गुल्यग्राणि m.pl. the tips of the fingers or toes (as a whole); cf. **ṭyondᵘ**. **—tulānⁱ** —तुलानि । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.pl.inf. to harass (someone by imposing an impossible task, or by urging him to the completion of some difficult one, *quasi*, causing him to wear off the tips of his fingers and toes); cf. **ṭĕndⁱ tulānⁱ**, p. 1049*b*, l. 48. **—wŏthānⁱ** —वथानि । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.pl.inf. the finger- and toe-tips to be worn away; hence, to be harassed, as ab. Cf. **ṭĕndⁱ wŏthānⁱ**, p. 1050*a*, l. 3.

tuzᵘ तुज़ु, see **tyuzᵘ.**

tāzagī ताज़गी تازگی f. freshness, newness (W. 112); renewal, renovation, revival, being refreshed (Gr.M.); good condition, plumpness.

tāzak-bun m. *Rhododendron anthopogon* and *lepidotum* (El.).

tuzakh तुज़ख् । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (esp. of a child) intelligent, sharp (in study). Cf. **tund**^{u}.

tuzukh तुज़ुख् تزک । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **tuzakas** तुज़कस्), regulation, ordinance, institute; retinue, pomp, state, dignity; (in Ksh.) N. of a certain fish-eating bird (described as having a long sharp beak). Cf. **ṭūṭh**^{u}.

tazkīr तज़्कीर تذکیر m. recording, commemoration; a biographical memoir, a biography (Gr.M.).

tözīm तांज़ीम تعظیم m. honouring, treating with respect (Gr.M.).

tāzun ताज़ुन् । तोदनम् m. (sg. dat. **tāzanas** ताज़नस्), a kind of whip or goad (for driving plough-bullocks) (El. a horsewhip). Cf. Persian تازیانه.

tĕzun त्यज़ुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tyoz**^{u} त्यंज़ु, f. **tĕz**^{ü} त्यंज़ू), to abandon (L.V. 55, Śiv. 1818).

tēzun तेज़ुन् । तीक्ष्णीभवनम्, अतिक्रुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tēzyōv** तेज़्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226; m.pl. **tēzöy** तेज़ांय्, **tēzēy** तेज़ेय् or **tēzyēy** तेज़्येय्, Gr.Gr. 227; 3 and 4 p.p. **tēzyāv** तेज़्याव्, Gr.Gr. 240); to be or become sharp (of a sword, knife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 173, 226, 227, 240); to be or become sharp, intelligent, expert; (of a conflagration) to become more fierce, to blaze up with greater intensity; (of a disease) to become exacerbated; to become still more enraged, to have one's anger intensified. **tēzyō-mot**^{u} तेज़्यो-मंतु । तीक्ष्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tēzyē-müts**^{ü} तेज़्ये-मंछ़ू), sharpened (as ab.); become sharp, intelligent, expert; (of fire) intensified, as ab.; (of disease) exacerbated; (of an angry person) still more infuriated.

tīziñ तीज़िञ् । अश्वाविशेषः f. a certain kind of mare, noted for its swiftness.

tīz^{a}**run** तीज़्रुन् । तीक्ष्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tīz**^{o}**r**^{u} तीज़ंरु or **tyūz**^{o}**r**^{u} त्यूज़ंरु), to sharpen, whet (Gr.Gr. 173); (by training, etc.) to make a person expert; to increase, aggravate (fire, disease, etc.); to incite, exasperate (someone already angry), to add fuel to the flames; i.q. **tīz**^{a}**rāwun. tīz**^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} तीज़ंरु-मंतु or **tyūz**^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} त्यूज़ंरु-मंतु । तीक्ष्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **tīz**^{ü}**r**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} तीज़ंरू-मंछ़ू), sharpened, whetted; made expert; aggravated; incited, exasperated.

tēzōrūph तेजोरूफ्, see **tīza-rūph**, p. 1051*b*, l. 13.

tīz^{a}**rāwun** तीज़्रावुन् । निशातनम्, वृद्धिमत्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tīz**^{a}**rôw**^{u} तीज़्रोवु), to sharpen, whet (Gr.Gr. 173); (by training, etc.) to make a person expert; to increase, aggravate (fire, disease, etc.); to incite, exasperate (someone already angry), to add fuel to the flames; i.q. **tīz**^{a}**run,** q.v. **tīz**^{a}**rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} तीज़्रोवु-मंतु । निशातीकृतः perf. part. (**tīz**^{a}**röv**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} तीज़्रांवू-मंछ़ू), sharpened, whetted; made expert; aggravated; exasperated.

tīzawān तीज़वान् । तेजस्वी adj. c.g. radiant, glorious (Śiv. 806, 808, 919, 1155); (of a beautiful face, etc.) radiant (Śiv. 794, 944).

tazzar, see **tatsar.**

ts च़ ڗ The nineteenth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the eleventh when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the ninth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for the character च़, as well as for च (**ca**), is **tsāṭuv tsö.** It has approximately the sound of *ts* in the English word 'catsup', but is more dental. The aspirate of **tsa** is **tsha** छ़ ڗھ, called in Kāshmīrī **tsöṭiñ tshö,** the twelfth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. The sound is approximately that of *tsh* in the English words 'cat's head', not that of 'cat-shark', but is more dental.

In some books printed in the Persian character, the letters ژ and ژه, instead of ڗ and ڗھ, respectively, are used to represent these sounds.

Regarding the relationship existing between **c, ch,** and **ts, tsh,** respectively, see Art. **c,** p. 156*a*, ll. 9 ff. To this may be added that it is difficult to formulate any general rule according to which, in Kāshmīrī, an original **c, ch,** remains as **c, ch,** or becomes **ts, tsh.** As a very rough rule, it may be said that, in the case of words borrowed directly from other languages, such as Persian or Sanskrit, an original **c, ch,** is preserved unchanged, but that when the word becomes thoroughly incorporated into the language, it tends to become **ts.** It thus happens that there are several words in an intermediate stage of adoption, in which both sounds are used at option in the same word. An example of this is the Persian word *camca,* a spoon, which becomes both **cōca** and **tsōca** in Kāshmīrī. As a rule, however, in most words borrowed from Persian the *c* is preserved unchanged. As regards words borrowed from Sanskrit, the case is different, an original *c* being in many instances changed to **ts.** Thus, Skt. *caṇḍī* > Ksh. **tsaṇḍī,** N.P.; *candra-* > **tsandᵃr,** the moon; *candana-* > **tsandan,** sandalwood; *caraṇa-* > **tsaran,** a foot; *cit* > **tsĕth,** the mind; *carācara-* > **tsarātsar,** the whole creation; *ācamana-* > **ātsaman,** sipping; *ācāra-* > **ātsār,** behaviour; *gōcara-* > **gōtsar,** range; *kāca-* > **kātsh,** glass; *mucukunda-* > **mutsukund,** N.P. On the other hand, Skt. *chatra-* > Ksh. both **chaṭhᵃr** and **tshaṭhᵃr,** an umbrella; and *chala-* > both **chal** and **tshal,** deceit. Similarly, in pure Ksh. words, we have both **chapun** and **tshapun,** to be hidden; **chörᵘ** and **tshörᵘ,** hurry; **cīrⁱ** and **tsyūrᵘ** (for **tsīrᵘ**), a certain plant, and other such pairs.

The letters **ts** and **tsh** are often of secondary origin. When a dental **t** or **th** (not the cerebral **ṭ, ṭh**) is followed by **ü**-*mātrā*, it becomes **ts** or **tsh,** respectively. Thus, the base of **rāth,** night, is **rāt-,** and this becomes **rötsᵘ** in the Nominative Plural; the √**kat-,** spin, forms its 1 p.p. **kotᵘ,** with a feminine **kütsᵘ**; the Nominative Plural of **kŏth,** a bank, is **kŏtshᵘ**; and the √**wŏth-,** rises, has its 1 p.p. **wŏṭhᵘ,** fem. **wŏtshᵘ.** Again, when these letters are followed by **ĕ** (i.e. **ya**) or by **y,** they also become **ts** and **tsh,** respectively, and at the same time **ĕ** becomes **a,** and **y** is dropped. Thus, the adjective **totᵘ,** hot, has for its base **tat-.** The abstract noun is formed by adding **ĕr** (i.e. **yar**) to the base, and is therefore **tatsar,** heat, with **ĕ** becoming **a**; the 2 p.p. of √**wŏth-** is formed by adding **yōv,** so that it is **wŏtshōv,** with drooping of the **y.** For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 18 ff., and Gr.M. p. 22.

tsā च़ाँ (? **tshā** छ़ाँ) m. according to El. (s.v. *tsáń*) this word means 'salt' (which is imported into Kashmīr from Ladakh and the Panjāb). The word is a corruption of the Ladakhī Tibetan *tsha.*

tsái (El. *tsái*), see **tshāy.**

tsĕí (El. *tsĕí*), see **tsᵃy,** p. 1056*a*, l. 4.

tsŏbāg च़ुबाग् । चतुर्भाजनम् m. division into four, dividing into four shares.

tsŏbôgᵘ च़ुबोगु । चतुर्थांश: m. a fourth share, a fourth part, a quarter.

tsacĕ च़च्य, see **tsoṭᵘ** and **tsaṭun.**

tsēcĕ च़ेच्य, see **tsyūṭᵘ** and **tsēṭun.**

tsŏcĕ च़ुच्य, see **tsŏṭᵘ.**

tsōca च़ाँच । दारुहस्तक: m., i.q. **cōca,** q.v., a wooden-handled ladle. **tsōca-ṭaph** च़ाँच-टफ । तर्द्वाघात: m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas** -टपस), a blow dealt with a ladle.

tsūcĕ च़ूँच्य, see **tsūṭun.**

tsŏcar (El. *tsöchar*), see **tshŏcĕr.**

tsacyōv च़च्योव्, see **tsaṭun.**

tsēcyōv च़ेच्योव्, see **tsēṭun.**

tsūcyōv च़ूँच्योव्, see **tsūṭun.**

ȼaḍ 1 त्रड् । कूपस्तम्भः m. the upright post on the top of which swings a well-lever (cf. **tōla-ȼ°**, p. 999*b*, l. 27).

ȼaḍ 2 त्रड् in **ȼaḍa-wôrᵘ** त्रड-वोरु । कुम्भविशेषः m. an earthenware vessel for milk or the like, the same as **ȼoḍᵘ**, q.v., but smaller in size (Śiv. 1368, 1502).

ȼaḍ 3 त्रड् । अपेक्षा f. need, requirement, necessity. **—ȼalüñᵘ** —त्रलंञ् । निर्वाहसंभवः f.inf. need to depart, competent provision to be secured, means for carrying out to become available.

ȼĕḍ च्यड् । क्षान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **ȼĕḍi** च्यडि or **ȼĕḍᵘ** च्यड्ू), patience, endurance, bearing patiently (another's anger, a calamity or the like) (El. *tsĕḍ*, f., *tseda*, m.; Gr.Gr. 25; W. 123; K.Pr. 28); waiting patiently, patient expectation. **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यंञ् । प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. to take patience, to wait patiently (for). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ् । सहनम् (प्रतीक्षणम्) f.inf. to bear patiently; to await patiently (for), be patient (El.).

ȼĕḍi-(or ȼĕḍᵘ-)wôlᵘ च्यडि-(च्यड्ू-)वोलु । क्षान्तिशीलः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), patient, long-suffering (in character).

ȼoḍᵘ त्रंड् । कुम्भविशेषः m. a large earthenware vessel for milk or the like (El. *tsáuḍ*, as ab., and *tsuḍ*, m. a middle-sized water-vessel) (cf. **dŏḍa-ȼ°**, p. 190*a*, l. 45; **dŏyĕn-ȼ°**, p. 269*b*, l. 47; **guras-ȼ°**, p. 304*b*, l. 4; **gĕv-ȼ°**, p. 316*b*, l. 17; **prīta-ȼ°**, p. 769*b*, l. 33; **tīla-ȼ°**, p. 999*a*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 9, Śiv. 1837, K. 146, K.Pr. 73). Cf. **ȼaḍ 2**.

ȼūḍ त्रूड् f. the hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head; a crest, plume, diadem (Śiv. 740, 976, 1035, 1538, 1574, all in the compound **ȼandra-ȼ°**, he who has the moon for his diadem. See **ȼandᵃr**).

ȼŏdāh 1 त्रुदाह् । चतुर्दश card. (pl. dat. **ȼŏdāhan** त्रुदाहन्), fourteen (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; Śiv. 525, 855; Rām. 7, 535).

ȼŏdāh 2 त्रुदाह् । चतुर्दशीतिथिः f. (sg. dat. **ȼŏdüshᵘ** त्रुदंशू), the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hāra-ȼ°**, p. 244*a*, l. 25; **lāwasa-ȼ°**, p. 542*b*, l. 13; **trāla-ȼ°**, p. 1025*b*, ll. 12 ff.; **yĕchiñĕ-ȼ°**, s.v. **yĕchiñ**) (Śiv. 525; Rām. 187, 379, 1083, 1655, 1771).

ȼŏdüshᵘ-hondᵘ त्रुदंशू-हन्दु । चतुर्दशीतिथिभवः adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, belonging to, or produced in the above.

ȼŏdŏhⁱ त्रुदॉहि m.pl., the form taken by **ȼŏdāh 1**, fourteen, in multiplication, as in **kāh ȼŏdŏhⁱ akh** ***hath ta ȼŏwanzāh***, eleven fourteens (are) one hundred and fifty-four. This form can only be used with a numeral above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

ȼŏdŏhyumᵘ त्रुदॉहिमु । चतुर्दशतमः ord. (f. **ȼŏdŏhimᵘ** त्रुदॉहिमू), fourteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

ȼádun (El. *ts°*), **ȼáḍun** (El. *ts°*), see **ȼhāḍun.**

ȼidānand त्रिदानन्द् m. pure spirit (Skt. *ȼit*) and joy (Skt. *ānanda*); hence, as a name of the Deity (the Self which is compact of) pure spirit and joy (a word borrowed from Skt. *cidānanda*) (L.V. 6).

ȼāḍanāwun (El. *ts°*), see **ȼhāḍanāwun.**

ȼādar त्रादर् । बृहतिका f. a fringed woollen shawl, mantle, sheet (worn over the shoulders and back and reaching low) (cf. **bŏṭa-ȼ°**, p. 128*b*, l. 26; **kapar-ȼ°**, p. 463*b*, l. 42; **pā̃-ȼ°**, p. 748*a*, l. 29; **paṭⁱ-ȼ°**, p. 789*b*, l. 33; **rugölⁱ-ȼ°**, p. 828*b*, l. 21; **sᵃtᵃra-ȼ°**, p. 947*b*, l. 27) (El. also, a veil; K.Pr. 126). **—gilavüñᵘ** —गिलवंञ् । अनुग्रहविधानम् f.inf. 'to flourish the shawl', (of some invisible power) to grant suddenly or unexpectedly a favour (esp. suddenly and unexpectedly curing the sickness of an invalid).

ȼādari-baṭa त्रादरि-बट । बृहतिकावसनशीलपण्डितः m. a Brāhman or Paṇḍit who (even though placed in high authority) habitually wears only a woollen shawl (i.e. who is of a modest, unostentatious character). **-jōr** -जोर् । बृहतिकायुग्मम् m. a pair of shawls joined together, a double shawl (cf. **jōr 1**). **-püṭᵘ** -पंटू । एकपटा बृहतिका f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), a narrow shawl (made of a single width of cloth). **-shikhurᵘ** -शिखुरु । अतिजीर्णाल्पबृहतिकाखंडः m. (sg. dat. **-shikharas** -शिखरस्), a rag of a shawl, a dirty piece of an old worn out shawl. **-züṭᵘ** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णबृहतिका f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), a worn out ragged dirty old shawl.

El. also gives *tsádir-wádir* (*ȼādᵃr-wādᵃr*), m. a shawl.

ȼŏdüshᵘ त्रुदंशू, see **ȼŏdāh 2.**

ȼŏdyusᵘ त्रुदिसु । चातुराह्निकश्राद्धम् m. (sg. dat. **ȼŏdisis** त्रुदिसिस्), the obsequial rite performed by the daughter, or daughter's son, of the deceased, on the fourth day after death (see **shrād**).

ȼog, see **ȼhôgᵘ.**

ȼõgᵘ त्रॉँगु । प्रदीपः m. a lamp (consisting of a wick in oil) (cf. **nyŏṭhas ȼ° dazun**, p. 674*a*, l. 36) (El. *tsong* and *sóng*; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.; W. 11, *ȼong*; Rām. 1659; K. 921; K.Pr. 11, 67, 138). Cf. **ȼõjᵘ**, the dim. form of this word.

ȼõgⁱ-gāsh त्रॉँगि-गाश् । प्रदीपप्रकाशः m. the (dim) light of such a little lamp. **-lᵃth** -लथ् । अल्पप्रकाशदीपः f. (sg. dat. **-lᵃti** -लति), a very dim little oil lamp (Gr.Gr. 162). **-rĕh** -र्यह् । प्रदीपज्वाला f. the flame of a lamp (K.Pr. 262, *ȼãngi-rĕh*).

ȼõgijᵘ 1 त्रॉँगिज़ू । परिजनः f. train, retinue, suite, courtiers; the persons of a household, family. **ȼõgiji-munish** त्रॉँगिजि-मुनिश् । गृहे शूरप्रायः m. a bullying head of a house, a house-despot.

tsōgij^u **2** ज़ाँगिज़ू । तृणासनम् f. a round piece of grass matting (cf. **zisⁱ-ts°**, s.v. **zyus**^{u}) (El. *tsángij*, K.Pr. 38, 254).

tsōgij^u **3** ज़ाँगिज़ू f. in **ratna-ts**^{u} lustration by waving a lamp (p. 849*b*, l. 32) (Śiv. 1093). Cf. **tsōg**^{u}.

tsāgun ज़ाँगुन् । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **tsāganas** ज़ाँगनस्), N. of a certain medicinal fruit. **tsāgan-kul**^{u} ज़ाँगन्-कुलु । लताविशेषः m. the tree on which it grows.

tsŏgan चुगन् । चतुर्गुणकः adj. e.g. fourfold, four times as much (cf. **mŏnga-ts°**, p. 578*b*, l. 18).

tsŏgun^u चुगुनु । चतुर्गुणः adj. (f. **tsŏg**^{u}**n**^{u} चुग्नु), fourfold, consisting of four (strands of thread, widths or layers of cloth, or the like) (W. 105).

tsŏg^a**nāwun** चुंगनावुन् । चतुर्गुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsŏg**^{a}**nôw**^{u} चुंगनोवु), to make fourfold (e.g. to make a rope in four strands, to lay a cloth in four layers, and so on).

tsŏgaṇār चुगंनार् । चतुर्गुणता m. fourfoldness, the property of being fourfold.

tshā̃ छ़ाँ, see **tsā̃**.

tshĕ छ्य in **tshĕ-bazyun**^{u} छ्य-बज़िनु । ईषत्पाकः m. (sg. dat. **-bazinis** -बज़िनिस्), slight frying, insufficient frying (so that the taste of oil remains). Cf. **tshaṭa-büz**^{u}, s.v. **tshaṭh 3.**

ts^a**h 1** त्सह् । चोषणम् m. suction, sucking (esp. of a juicy fruit or food) (cf. **atha-ts**^{a}**h**, p. 63*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyun**^{u} —दिनु । रसास्वादनम् m.inf. to suck (a juicy fruit, or the like), (of a baby) to suck (the breast).

ts^a**h 2** त्सह् । त्वम् pron. of the second person, thou (El. *tsih, tsuh* ; Gr.Gr. 6, 87 ; Gr.M.).

Sing. nom. **ts**^{a}**h** त्सह् (Gr.Gr. 87 ; L.V. 7, 13, 44, etc. ; Śiv. 3, 157, 159, 162, etc. ; Rām. 14, 22, 27, 29, 30, 35, 37, etc. ; K. 106, 144, 868, 1107 ; H. ii, 11 ; iii, 2, 9, etc.) ;

Acc.-Dat. **tsĕ** च्य (Gr.Gr. 87 ; L.V. 13, 44, 56, 72 ; Śiv. 449, 585, 708, 780, etc. ; Rām. 191, 326, 493, 656, etc. ; K. 86–7, 360, 552, 722, etc. ; H. v, 10 ; vi, 11, etc.) ; (in old Ksh. there is also **tŏyĕ** त्वय, L.V. 13) ;

Ag. **tsĕ** च्य (Gr.Gr. 87 ; L.V. 64 ; Śiv. 87, 360, 410, 594, etc. ; Rām. 154, 195, 214, 256, 576–7, 744, etc. ; H. i, 12 ; ii, 11 ; xii, 20 ; YZ. 59) ;

Gen. **cyôn**^{u} च्योनु (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 87 ; L.V. 72 ; Śiv. 153, 156, 168, 197, etc. ; Rām. 567, 662, 771, 782, 791, 810, 845, 850 ; K. 30, 38, 86, 137, 356, etc. ; H. v, 9 ; vi, 3 ; viii, 3, 11, etc.) ;

Plur. nom. **tŏh**^{i} त्वहि (Gr.Gr. 27, 87 ; L.V. 91 ; Śiv. 393, 683, 693, 883 ; Rām. 270, 476, 514, 528, etc. ; H. viii, 3, 5, 13 ; xii, 1 ; YZ. 198) ;

Acc.-Dat. **tŏhĕ** त्वह्य (Gr.Gr. 26, 87 ; Śiv. 881 ; K. 54, 63, 89, 274, 473, 1140 ; H. x, 5, 12) ;

Ag. **tŏhĕ** त्वह्य (Gr.Gr. 87 ; Śiv. 82, 1249, 1447 ; Rām. 126, 1474 ; H. x, 12) ;

Gen. **tuhond**^{u} तुहंदु (Gr.Gr. ; Śiv. 838, 883, 1249, 1295 ; Rām. 270, 1299 ; K. 54, 274, 460 ; H. ii, 2 ; xii, 15).

Of the above forms, **cyôn**^{u} and **tuhond**^{u} are really possessive pronouns, and are dealt with separately, s.vv., qq.v.

As in the case of other personal pronouns, this pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes used with verbs. The suff. of the sing. nom. is **kh** ख्, of the acc. and ag. is **th** थ्, and of the dat. **y** य्. If the verb is in the third person, the suff. of the sing. acc. is **y** य्, not **th** थ्. For all cases of the plur. the suffix is **wa** व. These are added directly to forms ending in vowels, but, when added directly to forms ending in a consonant, the suffixes of the singular take **a** अ as a junction vowel. Examples are, in order, **poku-kh** पंकुख्, thou wentest; **kara-th** करथ्, I shall make thee ; **kari-y** करिय्, he will make thee ; **koru-th** कंरुथ्, made by thee ; **karān chu-y** करान् छुय् he makes for thee ; **kor**^{u}**-wa** कंरुव, made by you ; **kor**^{u}**-m-akh** कंरुमख्, thou wast made by me ; **karān chus-ath** करान् छुसथ्, I make thee ; **karān chus-ay** करान् छुसय्, I make for thee ; **karān chus-wa** करान् छुसव, I make you. The suffix **kh** ख् when followed by another pronominal suffix beginning with a vowel becomes **h** ह् as in **karān chu-h-as** (for **chu-kh-as**) करान् छुहस्, thou makest for him. For all these, see Gr.Gr. 184 ff. In villages **v** व् is sometimes substituted for **wa** व, as **khĕyĕ-v** ख्यय्व्, she was eaten by you (H. x, 12), and in **karĕm-av** करमव्, I made them for you (H. x, 6).

This pronoun is peculiar in that whenever it is the subject of, or is governed by, a finite verb, even if fully expressed, it must always also be represented by a suffix. It should, however, be understood that, in regard to the suffixes of the nominative case, the future indicative, the present conditional, the past conditional, and the present imperative, being already supplied with terminations indicating the person of the subject, never take any additional pronominal suffixes of the nominative. In all other circumstances the use of the suffixes of this pronoun, and of this pronoun alone, is compulsory, not optional. If, however, the pronoun is not directly governed by the verb, but is governed by a postposition, the use of the suffix is not compulsory. For examples, see Gr.M. s.v. **ts**^{a}**h**.

töhⁱ त्वंहि । यूयम् e.g. pl. you (pl.) (as ab.), sometimes used respectfully for the singular, as in K. 933.

ṭsᵃy त्र्य्, emph. form of ṭsᵃh, even thou, thou alone (El. *tsĕi*; L.V. 42, 109; Śiv. 24, 42, 120, 168, 201, etc.; Rām. 1030, 1061, 1123–4; K. 384, 466, 560, 792, 1110; H. i, 10; xii, 15).

ṭsĕy च्रय्, or (K. 469) ṭsĕyⁱ च्रयि emph. form of ṭsĕ, even thee (Rām. 196, 423, 830, 1038, etc.; K. 466, 756, 1138, 1173; YZ. 57).

ṭsáhⁱ ञ्रंहि in **ṭsáhⁱ ta ṭsatajihi** ञ्रंहि त ञ्रतजिहि । अतिचिरेण adv. very slowly, with difficulty and delay (u.w. vbs. of producing or the like).

ṭsôhᵘ ञ्रोहु or (q.v.) **ṭsôshᵘ** ञ्रोशु । कषायः adj. (f. **ṭsöshᵘ** ञ्रांशू, Gr.Gr. 31) (of something edible or drinkable, etc.) astringent, acrid (Gr.Gr. 31); (as subst. m.) anything edible or drinkable which is astringent, an astringent.

ṭshacĕ क़्रच्य, see **ṭshaṭun.**

ṭshĕcĕ क्ष्य, see **ṭshyoṭᵘ.**

ṭshöcĕ क़ुच्य, see **ṭshöṭᵘ** and **ṭshöṭᵘ 2.**

ṭshĕcĕr क़्यच्यर् । उच्छिष्टता m. the condition of being leavings; (of food or the like) uneatableness, untouchableness, impureness, abominableness, impurity (Gr.Gr. 142). Cf. **ṭshyoṭᵘ.**

ṭshöcĕr क़ुच्यर् । ह्रस्वता, संचिप्तता m. shortness (esp. shorter than usual, e.g. a man shorter than usual, a rope too short, a short tree which is usually tall, and so on), dwarfness, undersizedness (cf. **atha-ṭshᵒ**, p. 63*b*, l. 29) (El. *tsöchar*; W. 112, *tsöchar*); abridgedness, compressedness, conciseness, brevity (Śiv. 1598). Cf. **ṭshöṭᵘ.**

ṭshā̃ḍ क़ाँड् f. searching, seeking, i.q. **ṭshöḍᵘ** or **ṭshö̃ḍᵘ**, q.v., but the corresponding form, **ṭshāḍ**, is not used (Gr.Gr. 121, 126).

ṭshid क़िद् । छेदः m. cutting off, cessation, stoppage (of something going on steadily, e.g. a river, a flow of water or of speech, income, progression of a person walking, and so on). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन । अन्तरायापातः m.inf. such a cessation to occur.

ṭshöḍᵘ क़्राडू or **ṭshö̃ḍᵘ** क़्राँडू (sometimes written **ṭshöḍ** क़्राड्, **ṭshö̃ḍ** क़्राँड्) । मार्गणा, अन्वेषणा f. (sg. dat. **ṭshājĕ** क़ाज्य or **ṭshā̃jĕ** क़ाँज्य), searching for, seeking (cf. **atha-ṭshᵒ**, p. 63*b*, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 121, 126); searching (a place for something), exploring (for), rummaging, ransacking (for) (cf. **gar-ṭshᵒ**, p. 296*a*, l. 19). Cf. **ṭshā̃ḍ**, **ṭshanḍ** or **ṭshönḍ**. **—dinᵘ** —दिन् । मार्गणाविधानम् f.inf. to institute a search, to search (something for something), to hunt for (in) (esp. of a thief or the like searching in receptacles, etc., for plunder).

ṭshāḍun क़ाडुन् or **ṭshā̃ḍun** क़ाँडुन् । अन्वेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭshôḍᵘ** क़ोडु or **ṭshỗḍᵘ** क़ोँडु; f. **ṭshöḍᵘ** क़्राडू or **ṭshö̃ḍᵘ** क़्राँडू, dat. **ṭshā(ā̃)jĕ** क़ा(क़ाँ)ज्य), to search for, seek for (cf. **hīth ṭshāḍanⁱ**, p. 358*b*, l. 3; **môwᵘ ṭshᵒ**, p. 611*b*, l. 9) (El. *tsáḍun, tsánḍun, tshánḍun*; Gr.Gr. 121, 126; Gr.M.; W. 136, *tsānḍ*°; L. 463, id.; L.V. *tshāḍ*°, 44, 69; *tshā̃ḍ*°, 99, 100; Śiv. *tshāḍ*°, 97, 272, 370, 481, 517, 660, 665, 1680, 1758, etc.; Rām. *tshāḍ*°, 181, 214, 243, 344, 379, 446, 546, 566, 640, 697, 699, 755, 901, 934, 964, 1005, 1175, 1187, 1285, 1422, 1598, 1668, 1716; K. *tshāḍ*°, 271, 602, 615, 738, 740, 835, 845, 875, 1019, 1160; H. *tshāḍ*°, xii, 15; YZ. *tsāḍ*° (sic), 25, 224, 227, 238; K.Pr. *tshā̃ḍ*°, 153, 257, 258; *tsānḍ*° (sic), 8, 10, 46); to search (a place for something), explore (for), ransack (for), rummage (for) (L.V. *tshāḍ*°, 3, 48; Śiv. 1214, 1419; Rām. 515; K. 677, 1143; H. *tshā̃ḍ*°, vii, 26); to request, demand (El. *tsáḍun*, sic). Cf. *tshanḍun*, *tshārun* 1. This verb is commonly misspelt *tsāḍun*, *tsānḍun*, etc., when written in the Roman character. Examples are noted ab.

ṭshĕdun छ्यदुन् । छादनम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭshĕdanas** छ्यदनस्), a roof, thatch; materials for roofing, thatching-grass, etc.

ṭshāḍanāwun क़ाडनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭshāḍanôwᵘ** क़ाडनोवु), to cause to seek (El. *tsáḍanáwun*).

ṭshidᵘ̈rᵘ̈ छ्रिद्रू f. in **ṭshala-ṭshidᵘ̈rᵘ̈** and **ṭshidrözᵘ** छिद्रांज़ू f. in **ṭshala-ṭshidrözᵘ**, both s.v. **ṭshal**, q.v. Cf. Hindī *chidr*.

ṭshāḍav क़ाडव् । मार्गणा m. searching for, seeking; (esp.) seeking for (an absconding criminal by the police, and so on), trailing, quest. **—ṭshunun** —क़ुनुन् । मार्गणार्थप्रेरणम् (प्रतिशासनम्) m.inf. to set (the police, etc.) to seek for (a criminal, etc.).

ṭshāḍay क़ाडय् f. i.q. **ṭshöḍᵘ**, q.v. in **gar-ṭshᵒ**, searching in a house (p. 296*a*, l. 21).

ṭshidöy छिदांय् f. in **ṭshĕnna-ṭshidöy**, s.v. **ṭshĕnna**. Cf. **ṭshid.**

ṭshôgᵘ क़ोगु । शिखा, कौशेयभूषाविशेषः, गवेधुकोशशिखा m. a lock of hair worn on the crown of the head of a Hindū, a topknot (cf. **hanga-ṭshᵒ**, p. 338*b*, l. 44) (El. *tsog*, Śiv. 124); the arrangement of the hair, plaited with silk, worn hanging down behind by Ksh. girls (El.); the tasselled head of a cob of Indian corn or maize. **—bŏdun** —बुडुन् । निन्दापापव्याप्तीभवनम् m.inf. 'the topknot to be sunken', hence, to become utterly unworthy (owing to inherent viciousness and consequent disrepute).

ṭshögⁱ-laṭᵘ̈rᵘ̈ क़ांगि-लट्रू । दीर्घशिखा f. 'a topknot-tail', hence, a long topknot (Śiv. 124). **ṭshögⁱ-monḍᵘ** क़ांगि-म्वंडु । शिखामूलम् m. the root (or base) of a topknot (where it joins the skull).

tshagul छ़गुल् m. a goat, in **tshag^{a}la-dān** छ़ंगल-दान् । छागदानम् m. the religious release of a goat for the prevention of evil caused by the planet Mars or the like; the sacred books describing this rite. See **tshāwul.**

tshāgul छ़ागुल् or **tshāgul^{u}** छ़ागुलु । पशुमुष्कः m. (sg. dat. **tshāgalas** छ़ागलस्), the testicle of a sheep or goat.

tshāgalun छ़ागलुन् । आमगन्धता m. (sg. dat. **tshāgalanas** छ़ागलनस्), the odour of raw flesh, or similar odour due to corruption.

tshih छ़िह् in **tshih tshih** छ़िह् छ़िह् । स्तनन्धयक्रीडनम् m. dandling (a baby), i.q. **tshīh,** bel.

tshīh छ़ीह् । बालक्रीडाविशेषः f. dandling (a baby), tossing it playfully up and down, i.q. **tshih tshih** ab.

tshŏh छ़ुह् m. i.q. **tshōh,** q.v. in the following: **tshŏh din^{i}** छ़ुह् दिनि m. pl. inf. to act zealously and happily, to apply oneself heart and soul (to any task) (Rām. 791, 794); esp. to seek with zeal, zealously and unceasingly to search for (Śiv. 341, 493; Rām. 514); to roam through, to wander ceaselessly through and through (Śiv. 422); to act fearlessly and without restraint, to give free rein (to one's feelings, etc.) (cf. **lŏkacyāras tshŏh din^{i},** p. 517*b*, l. 27). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m. sg. inf. to give happiness, to cause to feel unrestrained rapture (L.V. 44). **—mārān^{i}** —मारनि । निरर्गलवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to act fearlessly and without restraint.

tshōh छ़ोह् । मध्यवृत्तिः m. after entering into the midst of any business (e.g. into a position of authority, or into expenditure of money) acting fearlessly and without restraint, becoming zealously and busily engaged in any task; happiness, pleasure, rest in the midst of occupation (K.Pr. 59, 171). Cf. **tshŏh.**

tshājĕ छ़ाज्य, **tshājĕ** छ़ाँज्य, see **tshōd^{u},** and **tshāḍun.**

tshāj^{i} छ़ंजि, **tshūj^{u}** छ़ंजू see **tshalun.**

tshŏkh छ़ुख् । अर्धदाहः, विदग्धतागर्वः m. (sg. dat. **tshŏkas** छ़ुकस्), semi-combustion, (of food, or the like) the being half-burnt; speechlessness (cf. **tshŏkun**) (Gr.Gr. 123); conceit in one's own shrewdness, pride in one's own cleverness (Gr.Gr. 135, slyness). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । अर्धदग्धीकरणम् m. inf. to burn or heat half (i.e. partially). **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यनु । दग्धीभवनम् m. inf. (of food being cooked or fried) to be half cooked, to be partly burnt. **—lagun** —लगुन् । संतप्तीभवनम् m. inf. partial, or slight, burning or parching to occur (to something); burning or harrowing (of the heart or feelings) to be felt (due to grief, sickness, hunger, or the like).

tshŏka-shikār छ़ुक-शिकार् । निष्प्रयोजनहिंसा m. killing for sport (and not for food). **-tikh** -तिख् । अर्धपक्वमांसखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-tikas** -तिकस्), a small piece of goat's flesh toasted (over burning charcoal, and not thoroughly cooked).

tshŏkal छ़ुकल् । गर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. filled with conceit in one's own shrewdness, proud of one's own cleverness.

tshŏkalad छ़ुकलद् । अर्धदाहाङ्कितः, गर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **tshŏkaladiñ** छ़ुकलदिञ्), blemished or disfigured by marks of scorching or parching, (esp. of food) spoiled and made useless (by this cause); filled with conceit in one's own shrewdness, proud of one's own cleverness (Gr.Gr. 135, sly).

tshŏkun छ़ुकुन् । विहतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tshŏkyōv** छ़ुक्योव्), (at the beginning of a discussion, or when busy in some work, or when being instructed or trained, and so on) to become obstructed, stopped, hindered, to become powerless, become silenced, speechless (Gr.Gr. 122). **tshŏkyō-mot^{u}** छ़ुक्यो-मतु । व्याहतीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tshŏkyē-müts^{u}** छ़ुक्ये-मंचू), obstructed, hindered, as ab.; (of a human being, horse, or the like) (in studying, carrying out some work, walking, or the like) stopped, hindered, unable to proceed.

tshal छ़ल् । छलम्, यन्त्रकीलकादिः m. fraud, deceit, deception, roguery, knavery (Gr.Gr. 124; Gr.M.; Śiv. 874; Rām. 944, 1417; K. 209, 1020; K.Pr. 218, 241); a clever device or expedient (Rām. 410, 585, 697, 988; K. 653, 1025; YZ. 172); a device (for accomplishing something), a machine (cf. **gagar-tsh°,** p. 280*a*, l. 12; **pā-tsh°,** p. 748*a*, l. 31 (f.); Rām. 44); (in a machine or tool, etc.) a pin, handle (for turning a wheel, or otherwise setting in action) (cf. **atha-tsh°,** p. 63*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 1747, 1828, 1914). **-bor^{u}** -बंरु । कवाटविशेषः m. a door which by secret mechanism shuts itself so that it cannot be opened by one not in the secret. **-tôr^{u}** -तोरु । अर्गलविशेषः m. a kind of bolt for fastening a pair of doors opening in the centre.

tshala bala छ़ल बल । छलेन adv. by fraud and force, by trickery, by stratagem (K. 821). **-tshid^{u}r^{u}** -छ़िद्रु । व्याजकपटादिः f. fraud, knavery, trickery, imposture (cf. Hindī *chal-chidr*). **-tshidröz^{u}** -छ़िद्रांज़ू । व्याजव्यवहृतिः f. fraudulent, or knavish, conduct (cf. ab.). **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । छलनशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who habitually deceives, a cheat (by nature or habit), a dishonest rogue.

tshál^{i} bál^{i} छ़लि बलि । छलादिव्यवहारेण adv. by fraud or force, by stratagem, by trickery (cf. **tál^{i} bál^{i} tshál^{i},** p. 996*a*, l. 18); whether one wills or not (K.Pr. 111, 203).

tshāl छ़ाल् । झम्पा f. a jump, leap, spring (El. *tshál,*

running). —anün̄ü —अनंत्रू f.inf. to take a jump, make a leap (Śiv. 1528). —dīñü —दिञू f.inf. to give a jump, make a single leap (generally with the idea of leaping off something) (Śiv. 709; Rām. 562, 745, 1408). —hĕñü —ह्यञू f.inf. to take a leap, make a single jump (Rām. 561). —mārüñü —मारंञू f.inf. to leap, to jump over (Rām. 778). —niñü —निञू f.inf. to take a leap, make a single jump (Rām. 548). —tārüñü —तारंञू f.inf. to jump across (something) (Rām. 553, 555).

tshāla diñĕ छाल दिञ । असकृज्झम्पादानम् f. pl. inf. to give jumps, to leap about (e.g. as in pleasure or the like) (Śiv. 267, 660, 1680). —hĕñĕ —ह्यञ f. pl. inf. to take leaps, to go along leaping (Rām. 886). —mārañĕ —मारञ । वाञ्छेन झम्पाविधानम् f. pl. inf. to make many jumps, to jump over and over again, to progress in leaps, to leap along (Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1322, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328).

tshōla छोल । भयम् f. apprehension, fear, terror (esp. of something unseen or expected).

tsihul (K.Pr. 44), i.q. **tshyūlu**, q.v.

tshalun छलुन् । छलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsholu** छ्लु, f. **tshüjü** छ्जू or **tshāji** छ्जि), to deceive, defraud, cozen, cheat (Gr.Gr. 28, 124; Gr.M.). **tsholu-motu** छ्लु-मतु । छलितः perf. part. (f. **tshüjü**- (or **tshāji**-)**mütsü** छ्जू-(छ्जि-)मच़ू) deceived, cheated.

tshalarun छलरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tshalaru** छलरु), i.q. **tshalun**, q.v. (K. 39, 209, 283, 289, 355).

tshalarawan m. temptation (El. *ts*°).

tshalarāwun छलरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tshalarôwu** छलरोवु), i.q. **tshalun**, q.v. (Śiv. 189, Rām. 951, K. 1020).

tshīlis छीलिस्, see **tshyūlu**.

tshalawunu छलवुनु । छलयन् n.ag. (f. **tshalavüñü** छलवंञू), a deceiver, one who is in the act of deceiving or cheating, one who is crafty (Gr.M.).

tshilyuwu छिलिवु । व्याजः m. (sg. dat. **tshilivis** छिलिविस्), an artful pretext (made up for bringing an accusation against some one). —ratun —रटुन् । व्याजविधानम् m.inf. (in picking holes in a person's character) to seize upon such a pretext (for an accusation).

tshamb छंब् । अभक्ष्यम् f. that which is uneatable (e.g. ordure, filth, or polluted or dirty food).

tshamba-khāv छंब-खाव् । अभक्ष्यभुक् m. one who habitually eats ordure or the like. -tshōy -छूय् । पामविशेषः f. a certain skin disease, accompanied by red blisters and itching.

tshōmb छूंब् । गूढविज्ञानम् f. secret knowledge (by which the accomplishment of some difficult task is rendered easy), private experience.

tshimbara छिंबर । ईषत्प्रकाशः f.pl. faint or dull sunlight, dusk. -milawan -मिलवन् । संध्याकालः f. (sg. dat. -milavüñü -मिलवंञू), the union of the two dusks (evening and nightfall), twilight. —milawun —मिलवुन् । संध्याकाले adv. at the time of twilight. —milawañĕn —मिलवंञन् । सन्ध्याकाले adv. id. (used esp. with verbs indicating coming or the like).

tshāmph छांफ्, see **tshāph**.

tshĕn छ्यन् । छेदः m. cutting, a cut, cleft, incision, scission (cf. **atha-tsh°**, p. 63*b*, l. 35, and **tshenna-tsh°**) (Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 984, 1619); a cutting off, severance, destruction (K. 30, 849); cf. **tshiñ 1.** —dyunu —दिनु । छेदनम् m.inf. to cut, divide (in two).

tshĕna-tshĕn छ्यन-छ्यन् । विभेदनम् f. separation, putting apart (combatants, and so stopping a fight).

tshĕna छ्यन adj. c.g., i.q. **tshĕnna**, q.v.

tsahan च़हन् । चोषः f. (sg. dat. **tsahüñü** च़हंञू), sucking, suction; sipping, tasting.

tsahun च़हुन् । चोषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsohu** च़ुहु, f. **tsüshü** च़ूशू; 2 p.p. **tsashyōv** च़श्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to suck up, suck (cf. **māchi tsahüñü**, p. 547*a*, l. 26) (El. *tsihun*; Gr.Gr. 124, 210, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 234); to sip, taste (El. *tsáhun*, *tsuhun*).

tsahan-wāri च़हन्-वारि । क्रमश आस्वादनेन adv. by gradual tastes, by a series of tiny sips or bites (u.w. vbs. of eating) (cf. **wôru 9**). -vēri -वेरि । आस्वादनार्थम् adv. for tasting, merely for tasting (not for eating) (used •—).

tsahith nyunu च़हिथ् निनु । नीरसीकरणम् m.inf. to suck dry, to dry up (something juicy, by sucking, or by leaving in the sun, or by cooking, or the like).

tsĕhan च्यहन् । चिह्नम् m. a mark, sign, emblem, distinguishing mark (K. 397).

tshand छंड् or **tshōnd** छूंड् । मार्गणा f. searching for, seeking. Cf. **tshāḍ**, **tshōḍü** or **tshōḍu**.

tshĕndi छ्यंदि, see **tshyondu**.

tshondu छंदु or (q.v.) **tshyondu** छ्यंदु । छेदचिह्नम् m. a mark of punctuation, the mark ।.

tshōnd, **tshōndü** छूंडू, see **tshōdu**.

tshandun छंडुन् । अन्वेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tshondu** छंडु; 2 p.p. **tshanjyōv** छंज्योव्), to search for, seek (El. *tshándun*, Rām. 594); to search (a place for something), to explore (for), ransack (for), rummage (for) (Rām. 514, 516; YZ. 134 *chhandit* for *tshandith*); to traverse, pass over (L.V. 26; Rām. 1325–6, 1591); to pervade (Rām. 1096); cf. **tshāḍun**, **tshārun 1.** **tshondu-motu** छंडु-मतु । मार्गितः perf. part. (f. **tshündü-mütsü** छूंडू-मच़ू, sg. dat. **tshanjĕ-matsĕ** छंज्य-मच्य), searched for, sought, etc., as ab.

tshānḍun छांडुन्, see **tshāḍun**.

tshanjyōv छ्ञ्योव्, see **tshandun.**

tshanun छनुन्, a form sometimes used in villages instead of **tshunun,** q.v. (Impve. fut. **tshānizi,** H. xii, 16; Pres. m.sg. 3, **tshanān chuh,** xii, 17; 1 p.p. **tshonu,** xii, 7).

tshĕnna छ्यन, sometimes written **tshĕna** छ्यन, adj. e.g. cut off, separated by cutting, in the following:— **—āsun** —आसुन् m.inf., i.q. the next (Śiv. 1437, *tshĕna*). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । सार्थाद्भ्रंशनम् m.inf. to become cut off (Śiv. 1340, 1439, *tshĕna*; Rām. 1501, id.) esp. (on a journey in company with others) to become separated (from the others). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to sever; to tear asunder (K. 191, *tshĕna*). **—kūtun** —कूटुन् । छिन्नाल्पखण्डः m. a short piece cut off a long string, rope, or the like. **-tshidöy** -छिदॊय् । संबन्धच्छेदात्यन्तभावः f. total severance, or dissolution, of relationship (e.g. of marriage, or the like, owing to some quarrel). **-tshĕn** -छ्यन् । छेदाच्छेदि f. cutting on cutting, tear on tear; (of garments or the like) the condition of being in rags and tatters; severance, or dissolution, of relationship, as ab.

tshĕnun छ्यनुन् or **tshĕnnun** छ्यन्नुन् । छिन्नीभवनम्, खिन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **tshyonu** छ्योनु or **tshyonnu** छ्योन्नु; f. **tshĕnü** छ्यनू or **tshĕnnü** छ्यन्नू; 2 p.p. **tshĕnōv** छ्यनोव् or **tshĕnnōv** छ्यन्नोव्), to be, or become, cut, cut off, severed (cf. **khōr tsho,** p. 410*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 123, 204; L.V. 83); to be torn, split (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 749); to be cut off (e.g. the head in decapitation) (Rām. 471); (of thread or the like) to be cut, broken (El.); to be cut off, brought to an end (cf. **mūl tshĕnāni,** p. 567*a*, l. 6; **pankath tshĕnünü,** p. 741*a*, l. 22; **pŏth tshĕnünü,** p. 796*b*, l. 31; **rūzi tshĕnun,** to be cut off from one's livelihood, p. 858*a*, l. 35) (Śiv. 415, 1424; Rām. 768, 1052, 1340, 1749; K.Pr. 233); to become exhausted, or worn out (by a long journey, excessive labour, or the like) (Śiv. 589, 1001, 1770); to become separated, apart (Śiv. 1341, 1676, 1752, YZ. 83). **tshyonu-motu** छ्योनु-मतु । छिन्नः, खिन्नः perf. part. (f. **tshĕnü-mütsü** छ्यनू-मचू), cut, torn, cut off, etc., as ab.; exhausted, as ab.

The causal of this verb is **tshĕnarāwun** or **tshĕnanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

tshunun छुनुन् or (vill., as in H. xii., 17; K.Pr. 92, 146, 262) **tshanun** छनुन् । पातनम्, धारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tshunu** छुनु, f. **tshūnü** छूनू; 2 p.p. **tshunōv** छुनोव्. In books edited in the Roman character, this verb is sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 26, 44) incorrectly written *tsunun*), to throw down, hurl down, drop (cf. **ḍula tsho,** p. 212*a*, l. 35; **tal-kun tsho,** p. 995*b*, l. 50) (El. *tsunun*, Śiv. 754, YZ. 118-9); to cast or fling away (cf. **mal-katüru tshunünü,** p. 563*b*, l. 47; **sĕkh tshunünü,** p. 904*b*, l. 39; **tshĕṭi-wônu tshunun,** s.v. **tshyoṭu**) (Rām. 1037); to leave, abandon (Rām. 1167, 1622); to throw, fling, cast, hurl (cf. **kŏli tsho,** p. 437*b*, l. 44; **sasar tshunünü,** p. 942*a*, l. 14) (Gr.M.; L. 464, *tsunun*; Rām. 692, 787, 790, 1319, 1588; YZ. 287; K.Pr. 114, 146); to put down, drop down, lower (cf. **bŏn tsho,** p. 110*b*, l. 12); to put down, set, arrange (cf. **byonu tsho,** p. 151*a*, l. 29; **khŏras-pĕth khŏr tsho,** p. 409*b*, l. 39; **phakas wurun tsho,** p. 689*a*, l. 33; **pāna-môru tsho,** p. 736*a*, l. 4; **shruku tsho,** p. 892*a*, l. 6) (H. v, 6); **darwāza tshunun wothu,** to throw a door open (Rām. 1734);

to shed, pour (cf. **kŏng-ṭūrü tshunünü,** p. 456*b*, l. 24); to eject, vomit (cf. **thŏka tshunanĕ,** p. 973*a*, l. 31) (K.Pr. 12, 262);

to place, or lay, before, submit, present (cf. **nētra-katha tshunanĕ,** p. 662*a*, l. 19); to put (on), impose (upon) (cf. **bār tsho,** p. 117*a*, l. 12) (YZ. 551, K.Pr. 153); to put on, throw on, don (a garment, ornaments, etc.) (cf. **basta tshunünü,** p. 135*b*, l. 2; **kapar tshunāni,** p. 463*b*, l. 44; **nöli tsho,** p. 633*a*, ll. 2, 6; **yōnĕ tsho**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 194, 360, 793, 814, 891, 1709, 1794; Rām. 189, 512, 715; K. 483; H. v, 9; viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; K.Pr. 26, 102); to put, deposit, place (cf. **phyoru tsho,** p. 721*b*, l. 28; **rachani tsho,** p. 824*b*, l. 45; **tatshi anĕma tsho,** p. 1046*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 17; H. viii, 6; x, 7; YZ. 267; K.Pr. 26, 92, 44);

to scatter, sow broadcast (cf. **lūṭh tsho,** p. 538*a*, l. 26; **pāh tshunünü,** p. 683*b*, l. 39) (Śiv. 691); to sow (discord, etc.) (cf. **phās tsho,** p. 711*b*, l. 8; **phĕṭü tshunünü,** p. 715*a*, l. 32; **phūṭh tsho,** p. 717*a*, l. 21; **thūs tsho,** p. 985*b*, l. 17);

to thrust, thrust into (cf. **atha tsho,** p. 63*b*, l. 38; **mushĕth tshunünü,** p. 599*a*, l. 10) (Rām. 963, 1509);

to apply, set in action, wield (cf. **cĕth tsho,** p. 171*b*, l. 31; **nilyuwu tsho,** p. 635*a*, l. 19; **rachun tsho,** p. 824*b*, l. 8; **sĕki kroshu tsho,** p. 905*a*, l. 7; **ṭhukh tsho,** p. 973*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1531; K. 209, 822; H. v, 6);

to cause, occasion, produce, excite (cf. **bam tsho,** p. 106*b*, l. 43; **būth tsho,** p. 141*a*, l. 37; **cōka tsho,** p. 169*a*, l. 16; **dab tsho,** p. 181*a*, l. 42; **dag tshunünü,** p. 193*b*, l. 3; **dŏkh tsho,** p. 206*a*, l. 41; **dōr tshunünü,** p. 237*a*, l. 11; **jogu tsho,** p. 371*b*, l. 3; **khrang tsho,** p. 415*b*, l. 10; **lār tsho,** p. 530*a*, l. 22; **muh tsho,** p. 553*b*, l. 16; **muhim tsho,** p. 555*a*, l. 7; **pitsh tshunünü,** p. 807*b*, l. 15; **shĕhalath tshunünü,** p. 857*b*, l. 13; **thŏrü tshunünü,** p. 983*a*, l. 29; **takh**

ȼhunüñᵘ, p. 991b, l. 20; ȼhāḍav ȼhᵒ. p. 1056b, l. 30; vĕshād ȼhᵒ; vĕȼhay ȼhᵒ) (Rām. 267); to carry out (hurriedly or quickly) (cf. thāh ȼhunüñᵘ, p. 971b, l. 30; wŏṭh ȼhᵒ) (Rām 747; H. ii, 9; iii, 4; K.Pr. 109).

With the conjunctive or frequentative participle of another verb this verb forms an intensive compound, usually with an idea of violence, hurry, or totality (cf. **bakith ȼhᵒ**, p. 102a, l. 23; **chakith ȼhᵒ**, p. 160a, l. 16; **chalith ȼhᵒ**, p. 161b, l. 7; **dŏbᵊrith ȼhᵒ**, p. 184b, l. 46; **dith ȼhᵒ**, p. 204a, l. 1; **dᵃnith ȼhᵒ**, p. 212a, l. 12; **ḍuvith ȼhᵒ**, p. 263b, l. 26; **kaḍith ȼhᵒ**, p. 386a, l. 32; **muhith ȼhᵒ**, p. 555b, l. 6; **nĕngalith ȼhᵒ**, p. 643a, l. 30; **napith ȼhᵒ**, p. 645b, l. 48; **pihⁱ pihⁱ ȼhᵒ**, p. 699a, l. 14; **phirⁱ phirⁱ ȼhᵒ**, p. 707b, l. 12; **phirith ȼhᵒ**, p. 707b, ll. 26, 31; p. 715a, l. 27; **phuṭᵊrith ȼhᵒ**, p. 719a, l. 27; **pushᵊrith ȼhᵒ**, p. 782b, l. 33; **pushᵊrövith ȼhᵒ**, p. 782b, l. 44; **rᵃsavith ȼhᵒ**, p. 844b, l. 29; **hodᵘ tulith ȼhᵒ**, p. 970b, l. 49; **ṭakith ȼhᵒ**, p. 993b, l. 37; **trövith ȼhᵒ**, p. 1034b, l. 28; **ȼöpith ȼhᵒ**, s.v. **ȼāpun**; **ȼiṭⁱ ȼiṭᵘ ȼhᵒ**, s.v. **ȼēṭun**; **wuḍövith ȼhᵒ**; **wölith ȼhᵒ**, s.v. **wālun**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 124, 1625, 1635; Rām. 16, 148, 232, 257, 382, 413, 703, 711, 898, 947, 985, 1163, 1165, 1310, 1368, 1376, 1391, 1414, 1499, 1532, 1608, 1631, 1674, 1693, 1695; K. 124, 244; H. ii, 5; iii, 5; viii, 7, 10; x, 9; xii, 4, 15–7).

ȼhunan-wôlᵘ छ़नन्-वोलु । व्यभिचारकृत् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who throws down, etc., as ab.; esp. a dissolute fellow, a habitual adulterer.

ȼhananāwun छ़ननावुन्, a form used in villages instead of **ȼhunanāwun**, q.v. (H. x, 13).

ȼhĕnanāwun छ़्यननावुन् or **ȼhĕñᵊrāwun** छ़्यञ्रावुन् conj. 1, causal of **ȼhĕnun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

ȼhunanāwun छ़ननावुन् or (vill.) **ȼhanᵒ** छ़न्ᵒ, q.v. conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ȼhunanôwᵘ** छ़ननोवु), to cause to be thrown or cast (Śiv. 67, of a net; H. x, 13, *ȼhan*ᵒ); to cause to be thrown away (Rām. 1587); to cause to be clothed, or clothe another (El. *tsunanáwun*); and so in other causal meanings of **ȼhunun**, q.v.

ȼhĕnᵃr छ़्यनर् or **ȼhĕnᵘrᵘ** छ़्यनरु । क्षुद्रासिपत्रिका f. the blade of a small knife, the blade of a penknife (cf. **shrāki-ȼhᵒ**, p. 892a, l. 34).

ȼhinis छ़िनिस्, see **ȼhyunᵘ**.

ȼhānṭh छ़ांठ्, see **ȼhāṭh**.

ȼhānṭal छ़ांटल्, see **ȼhāṭal**.

ȼhīnȼh छ़ींछ़्, **ȼhīnȼhⁱ** छ़ींछ़ि, **ȼhīnȼhᵘ** छ़ींछ़ु, and **ȼhūnȼhᵘ** छ़ूंछ़ु, see **ȼhīȼh** and **ȼhyūȼhᵘ** 1 and 2.

ȼhönȼhajyār छ़ोंछ़ज्यार्, see **ȼhöȼhajyār**.

ȼhönȼhunᵘ छ़ोंछ़ुनु, etc., see **ȼhöȼhunᵘ**, etc.

ȼhīnȼhar छ़ींछ़र्, see **ȼhīȼhar**.

ȼhīnȼhyunᵘ छ़ींछ़्युनु, see **ȼhīȼhyunᵘ**.

ȼhĕñᵘ छ़्यञू, **ȼhĕññᵘ** छ़्यञ्ञू, etc., see **ȼhĕnun** and **ȼhyonᵘ**.

ȼhiñ 1 छ़िञ् । छेदः m. a cut (caused by a knife or the like). Cf. **ȼhĕn**.

ȼhiñ 2 छ़िञ् । स्नेहपाकशब्दः onomat. the explosive spluttering sound caused by water, gravy, or similar liquid being added in cooking to heated oil, *ghī*, or the like; cf. **ȼhᵃr**. **-baz** -बज़् । शब्दायमाने स्नेहे पचनम् m. cooking involving such spluttering (e.g. when gravy is added to hot oil as ab.). See **bazun 1**.

ȼhuñᵘ छ़ञू, see **ȼhunun**.

ȼhĕñᵊrāwun छ़्यञ्रावुन् or **ȼhĕnanāwun** छ़्यननावुन्, conj. 1, causal of **ȼhĕnun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

ȼhuñöv छ़ञोव्, see **ȼhunun**.

ȼhŏpa छ़ूप । मौनम् f. silence, muteness (El. *tshŏpah* and *tsŏpah*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1598, 1639; K.Pr. 219). **-dab** -दब् । मौनवृत्तिः m. keeping silence (esp. under the influence of fear or the like). **-dam** -दम् । अतिमौनम् m. obstinate silence (even under provocation), obstinate muteness. **—karüñᵘ** —करञू, f.inf. to keep silence (El.; Gr.M.; W. 88 *tsŏpah karaṇⁱ*; Śiv. 81, 1638; Rām. 1465; YZ. 83, 439, 452). **—karith** —करिथ्, conj. part., as adv. silently, without saying anything (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4).

ȼhŏpi छ़ूपि sg. obl. by silence, esp. by silent meditation (L.V. 2). **-manthᵃr** -मन्थर् m. the mystic formula of silence, i.e. the Śaiva mystic formula (Skt. *ajapamantra*) in which no words are uttered, but which consists only in a number of exhalations and inhalations (L.V. 40).

ȼhŏpᵘ छ़ूपु । मौनशीलः, मन्दः adj. (f. **ȼhŏpᵘ** छ़ूपू), habitually silent, taciturn, slow of speech (El, *tsŏpah*, dumb; Gr.Gr. 27; K.Pr. 219); slow in action, slack at work (cf. **atha-ȼhᵒ**, p. 63b, l. 42).

ȼhãph छ़ाँफ़् । नेत्रप्रकाशहीनीभवनम्, तुल्यताभ्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **ȼhãpi** छ़ाँपि), dimness of vision (El. *tsámp*); mistake as to the relative equality of two things (i.e. when comparing one thing with the memory of another). **—yiñᵘ** —यिञू f.inf. dimness to come, to be dimsighted (dat. of person), to have dim vision (El. *tsámp yun*).

ȼhĕph छ़्यफ़् । गूढस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. **ȼhĕpi** छ़्यपि), remaining hidden, hiding, concealment of oneself; cf. **ȼhiph**. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । गूढस्थितिः f.inf. to give concealment, to be or become hidden (cf. **pānas ȼhĕpa dāwañĕ**, p. 263a, l. 7, Śiv. 1756; **dēv ȼhĕpa diwanövin**, p. 263b, l. 39, Śiv. 123; both with causal meanings) (Śiv. 913; Rām. 1007, 1089, 1273).

—hĕnᵘ —ह्यनु । गूढीभवनम् f.inf. to take concealment, (esp. of an inanimate object) to become closely hidden. —tshyunᵘ ta grāy —छ्युनु त ग्राय् । इतरभ्रान्तिविधानार्थं क्रमेण स्वप्रख्यापनगूहनम् m. (in order to puzzle or deceive another) hiding and revealing oneself alternately.

tshĕpa-chörᵘ छ्यप-च्छ्रांरु । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a certain children's game, a kind of blind man's buff (in which the blindfolded player has to find another who is hidden. When he succeeds, the rôles are reversed) (Śiv. 1374, tshĕpa-tshörᵘ); cf. chörᵘ. —dyunᵘ —दिनु m.inf. to hide oneself, conceal oneself (K. 600). -tshĕph -छ्यफ् । गूढस्थितिः f. hiding oneself (wandering from one place of concealment to another) (Rām. 1426).

tshĕpi छ्यपि adv. secretly, in hiding, hidden (K. 244). For tshĕpi tshĕpi, see tshĕpun.

tshiph छिफ् । गूढस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. tshipi छिपि), i.q. tshĕph, q.v.

tshĕpal छ्यपल् or tshipal छिपल् । गूढस्थितिस्वभावः adj. e.g. (of something animate) in the habit of hiding, a skulker, stealthy, a lurker, one who lies in ambush; (of something inanimate) habitually hidden, seldom findable.

tshapan छपन् m. protection (i.q. chapan, p. 164a, l. 17) (El. *tsepan*).

tshapun छपुन् conj. 3, to be hidden, to hide (El. *tsipun*); to take refuge (with). This verb is really the same as chapun, q.v., which is, however, treated as transitive.

tshĕpun छ्यपुन् conj. 3, to hide oneself, conceal oneself (noted only in the following forms):—

tshĕpⁱ tshĕpⁱ छ्यपि छ्यपि freq. part., hiding oneself frequently, or in various places; hence, as subst. f. (in this sense also tshĕpi tshĕpi छ्यपि छ्यपि), the children's game of hide and seek (K. 220).

tshĕpith छ्यपिथ् conj. part. used as adj. e.g. hidden, concealed, secret (L.V. 60). Cf. tshĕph.

tshöpĕr छ्वप्यर् । मौनता, मन्दता m. taciturnity, slowness of speech, reticence; (in work or action) slowness, slackness (cf. atha-tshᵒ, p. 63b, l. 44).

tshöpᵃtshöpöyⁱ छ्वप्छ्वपॉयि । निगूढवृत्तिः f. secret conduct, secret, or underhand, dealing.

tshᵃr छ्र् in tshᵃr tshᵃr छ्र् छ्र् । स्नेहपाकध्वनिः m. the explosive spluttering sound caused by water or the like being added in cooking to heated oil or *ghī*; cf. tshiñ 2. tshᵃra-tshᵃra छ्र-छ्र । दयादाहः m. the being consumed by pity (e.g. at the spectacle of another's misery).

tshar छर् । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of basket (described as round and deep, but according to El., s.v. *tshar*, a small basket which is generally carried on the head) (cf. wöka-tshᵒ, s.v. wökh) (K.Pr. 101); cf. tshürᵘ 2.

tshorᵘ छ्वरु । रिक्तः adj. (f. tshürᵘ 1 छ्वरु), empty, void, devoid (of), deprived (of), free, or freed (from), without (cf. atha-tshᵒ, p. 63b, l. 45; phala-tshᵒ, p. 692b, l. 10; ruma-tshᵒ, p. 834a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1806; K.Pr. 219, 239); empty (of property), beggared. —gatshun —गछुन् । रिक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of something previously full) to become empty, to be emptied.

tshariy छरिय् (Rām. 364) or tshoruy छ्वरुय् (Rām. 986) uselessly, in vain; only, merely, nothing but (K.Pr. 132, *tshurui*).

tshörᵘ छ्रांरु in tshĕpa-tshörᵘ छ्यप-छ्रांरु, Śiv. 1374. See tshĕpa-chörᵘ, col. a, l. 7.

tshürᵘ 2 छ्वरु । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of open basket (cf. atha-tshᵒ, p. 63b, l. 47; ruma-tshᵒ, p. 834a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. tshar.

tsharun छरुन् । रिक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. tsharyōv छर्योव्), (of a vessel formerly full) to become empty; met. (of a human being) to become moneyless, beggared, to lose one's fortune; to lose one's capabilities, qualities, health, or the like. tsharyō-motᵘ छर्यो-मतु । रिक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. tsharyē-mütsᵘ छर्ये-मचु), become empty, emptied; beggared; emptied of capabilities, etc.

tshārun 1 छारुन् । अन्वेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tshôrᵘ छोरु), to search for, seek (Śiv. 16, 195, 225, 365, 412, 438, 479, 485, 534, 1037, 1661–2, 1667; Rām. 15, 45, 108, 127, 717, 983, 1013, 1061, 1158, 1308, 1397, 1429, 1482, 1518, 1571, 1690, 1699, 1767, 1777; H. iii, 3; xi, 17); to search (a place for something), explore (for), ransack, rummage (for) (Śiv. 252, 1195; Rām. 38, 284, 1488, 1715, 1766). Cf. tshāḍun or tshāḍun, tshandun.

tshārun 2 छारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as ab.), to let go, drop, scatter (Rām. 1245).

tsharĕr छर्यर् । रिक्तता m. (of a vessel or the like) emptiness (cf. phala-tshᵒ, p. 692b, l. 14); the condition of being emptied of all one's property, poverty (cf. atha-tshᵒ, p. 63b, l. 50).

tshrāṭh छ्रट् । पीडापरिवर्तः m. (sg. dat. tshrāṭas छ्रटस्), tossing or rolling on the ground in pain, a throe, convulsion (cf. mōtānⁱ tshᵒ, p. 604b, l. 8) (El. *tsrát*, f. trembling); cf. tshāṭh 2. —dinⁱ —दिनि । शरीरपरिवर्तनम् m.pl.inf. to toss or roll on the ground (in pain or through laziness). —lagānⁱ —लगनि । पीडोद्गमः m.pl.inf. throes to attack (a person), pain or fretting (due to unwillingness to carry out another's orders) to be felt. -lāṭh -लाट् । बाधालक्षाविष्कारः

m. (sg. dat. **tshraṭas-lāṭas** क्ष्रटस्-लाटस्), rolling and turning (as a symptom of pain or of laziness).

tshraṭa-tshraṭh क्ष्रट-क्ष्रट्। पीडाभ्रमणम् f. (sg. dat. **-tshraṭi** -क्ष्रटि), rolling or tossing in pain; met. being distraught or at one's wit's end.

tshārawun^u क्षारवुनु n.ag. (f. **tshāravüñ^ü** क्षारवंञ्), one who searches, etc. (see **tshārun** 1) (Śiv. 206, 1534).

tsharwār^i क्ष्वंरि। भारादिरहितः adj. c.g. free from a load (lit. or fig.).

tsharwor^u क्ष्वंरु। भाररहितः adj. (f. **-vür^ü** -वंरू), id.

tsihĕs त्रिह्यस्, see **tsyuh^u**.

tshĕta छ्यत (cf. **tshĕwun** and **tshĕzun**), adj. c.g. extinguished, quenched (YZ. 515, of sorrow). Usually found in the following:— **tshĕta gōmot^u** छ्यत गोमतु। शमितः, बुभुक्षाहतः perf. part. (f. **—gōmüts^ü** —गोमंचू), (of fire or the like) become extinguished, quenched (H. xii, 23; YZ. 524); (of a person) extinguished, i.e. famished with hunger, starving; (of a period of time) elapsed, wiped off (YZ. 7). **—gatshun** —गछुन्। शान्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of fire) to become quenched, extinguished (cf. **nār tsh° g°**, p. 647*a*, l. 24) (Rām. 58, 1028, 1784; YZ. 148). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to quench, extinguish (El. *tseta k°*; Śiv. 122, 417; Rām. 731). **-kāyur^u** -कायुरु। शान्तिशीलकाष्ठम् m. *kāyur^u*, or wood of the Himalayan blue pine (p. 501*a*, l. 50), a fire of which is not lasting, but quickly goes out (see K.Pr. 101); any wood with similar properties.

tshĕṭ^ü छ्यटू, see **tshyoṭ^u**.

tshōṭa छोट। दण्डभेदः m. a short stick, club, walking stick (according to El. s.v. *tsota*, this is the word employed in Śrīnagar, elsewhere **ḍãg**, q.v. is more usual) (cf. **ranga-tsh°**, p. 837*a*, l. 34) (H. iii, 1, 2); a pestle.

tshŏṭ^u छ्वटु, sometimes written **tshoṭ^u** छ्टु। वामनाकारः, अपर्याप्तः adj. (f. **tshŏṭ^ü** 1 छ्वटू, sg. dat. **tshŏcĕ** छ्वच्य), short, not long, small (cf. **atha-tsh°**, p. 64*a*, l. 1; **khōra-tsh°**, p. 410*b*, l. 14; **nāla-tsh°**, p. 632*a*, l. 32; **nār^i-tsh°**, p. 649*a*, l. 25; **narĕ-tsh°**, p. 650*a*, l. 11) (El. *tsout*, *tsút*, K.Pr. 219 (f. sg. dat.)); (of an animate being) short, dwarfish, low, the reverse of tall (Gr.Gr. 35, see **tshŏṭiñ**; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 257); too short, not long enough, too small (Gr.M.; Rām. 743; K.Pr. 156, *tsuṭ*). **—goṭ^u** —गटु। पीडान्ध्यम् m. darkness or (temporary) blindness (due to terror, agony, or the like). **—karun** —करुन्, m.inf. to shorten (El. *tsaut karun*). **—mŏṭ^u** —म्वटु। ह्रस्वपुष्टः adj. (f. **tshŏṭ^ü mŏṭ^ü** छ्वटू म्वटू), short and fat, short and stout, squat (cf. **tshŏṭ^{ü}r^ü mŏṭ^{ü}r^ü**, p. 1063*b*, l. 49).

tshōṭi ganḍa raṭun छुटि गंड रटुन्। अवसरे निरोधः m.inf. to seize with a little knot, to interrupt or stop another in midst of work (e.g. by asking difficult questions).

tshōṭ^ü 2 छ्वटू f. (sg. dat. **tshŏcĕ** छ्वच्य), refuse, offal (i.q. **tshŏṭh**, q.v.) in the following:— **tshŏci-tsūr** छ्वचि-चूर्। पामरः m. a thief of offal; hence, a rude boorish low-caste fellow, one who has no reputable employment.

tshŏcĕn sūr kāsun छ्वच्यन् सूर् कासुन्। स्वाश्वासनविधानम् m.inf. to console oneself in difficulties with pleasant hopes.

tshuṭ, see **tshŏṭ^u** and **tshyoṭ^u**.

tshŏṭēga छ्वटेँग। अतिह्रस्वः m. a very small dwarf, a pigmy, Lilliputian.

tshaṭh 1 छट्। तीव्रवातः f. (sg. dat. **tshaṭi** छटि), a freezing wind-storm, a blizzard (lit. and met.) (cf. **bayĕ-tsh°**, p. 148*b*, l. 23; **kala-tsh°**, p. 435*b*, l. 2; **pŏh^i-tsh°**, p. 648*b*, l. 7; **par-tsh°**, p. 751*a*, l. 23; **shīna-tsh°**, p. 885*a*, l. 11) (Rām. 206); a wind-storm genl. (cf. **nāra-tsh°**, p. 648*b*, l. 2) (Rām. 1610, *nārañĕ tshaṭa* = flaring flames).

tshaṭa-rūd छट-रूद्। मरुदाकुला वृष्टिः m. a rainfall blown about by a violent wind-storm (and not falling straight down). **-shīn** -शीन्। प्रकम्पनहिमम् m. snow falling during a blizzard (i.e. blown about in violent whirls and not falling straight down). **-wör^ü** -वांरू। नौविशेषः f. a certain kind of small boat capable of withstanding violent wind-storms (El. *tsátawār*, 'the smallest, lightest, and swiftest of all the boats used on the Kashmīr lakes. It is so light and small that it is not at all endangered by the prevalent wind-storms which are often very violent on the Wulur and other lakes. It has but one or two boatmen in it.' L. 381 *tsatawar*; Śiv. 1682, 1804). Cf. contra **tsāka-wör^ü**, s.v. **tsākh**.

tshaṭh 2 छट्। उत्क्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **tshaṭi** छटि), shaking up and down (as in shaking out a garment to drive out the dust); winnowing grain (cf. **atha-tsh°**, p. 64*a*, l. 8; **pot^u-tsh°**, p. 788*a*, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 126); cf. **tshraṭh**. **—diñ^ü** —दिञू। निर्मलीकरणाय समीक्षणम् f.inf. to give a winnowing (to); to examine something carefully in order to remove dirt, to pick, sift. **—kaḍüñ^ü** —कडंञू। निर्मलीकरणम् f.inf. to shake out dust, etc., from anything.

tshaṭa mārañĕ छट मारञ। उच्छलनम् f. pl. inf. to bound up, fly up, bounce up, shoot up (cf. **yāwanas tsh° mā°**, s.v. **yāwun**). **—ta grāyĕ mārañĕ** —त ग्राय मारञ। गर्वेण शरीरकम्पनम् f. pl. inf. to move the body in a swaggering fashion, to strut swaggeringly, bridle (due to pride in wealth, etc.).

ŧhaṭi baṭi nērun छ्रटि बटि नेरुन् । निपुणीभवनम् m.inf. to become dexterous, adroit, skilled, skilful.

ŧhaṭh 3 छ्रट् f. in the following:— **ŧhaṭh anünu** छ्रट् अनंनू । ईषत्पाकः f.inf. to give a short preliminary boiling, stewing, or the like.

ŧhaṭa-büzu छ्रट-बंज़ू । ईषत्पाकः f. slight cooking in water, slight boiling or stewing; cf. **ŧhē-bazyunu**, p. 1055*a*, l. 21. **-gŏguju** (or **-gŏgaji**) -ग्वगंज़ू (-ग्वग्ज़ि) । अर्धपाचितालुकसूदः f. a kind of soup made by slightly stewing turnips in oil and water. **-hākh** -हाख् । ईषत्पाकयुक्तशाकसूदः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), green vegetables similarly stewed. **-ras** -रस् । मांसरसविशेषः m. gravy extracted from meat by long cooking and flavoured only with a little salt and pepper (given to a sick person).

ŧhāṭh छाँट् । बाहुत्तरणा f. (sg. dat. **ŧhāṭi** छाँटि), swimming (El. *tsánt*, Śiv. 1755); crossing (a river or the like) by swimming. **—lāyünu** —लायंनू, f.inf. to swim (El.). **—wāyünu** —वायंनू f.inf., id. (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1877, caus.).

ŧhāṭa-ŧhāṭh छाँट-छाँट् । बाहुत्तरणा f. the swimming of a great number of people backwards and forwards; the swimming of one person backwards and forwards a great number of times (as in bathing or for amusement) (K. 946).

ŧhēṭh छ्यठ् । फेला m. (sg. dat. **ŧhēṭas** छ्यटस्), food fallen from the dish on to the ground at the time of eating, remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts; cf. **ŧhyoṭu**. **—sīru** —सीरु । अवशिष्टपिचुखण्डः f. the portion of the lump of cotton-wool left over in the fingers on the conclusion of spinning (see **sīru 2**). **—tulu** —तुलु । उच्छिष्टतृणम् m. the leavings of grass-fodder after a cow, or the like, has been fed.

ŧhēṭa-pholu छ्यट-फलु । फेलाफलम् m. a grain of cooked rice or the like thrown from or fallen from the dish on to the ground at the time of eating.

ŧhŏṭh छूट् । संकरः, अवकरस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **ŧhŏṭas** छूटस्), rubbish, sweepings, dust, ashes, or the like (cf. **kala-ŧho**, p. 435*b*, l. 6; **wŏṭa-bari ŧhŏṭa-boru**, s.v. **wŏṭh**); a place where such sweepings are collected, a rubbish-heap, a dust-heap, ashpit (El. *tsot*). Cf. **ŧhŏṭu 2** and **ŧhyoṭu**.

ŧhŏṭa-pachin छूट-पछिन् । प्रशंसानर्हः m. 'a rubbish-bird', one who is unworthy of respect, a person of no account among his fellows. **-phakīr** -फकीर् । अतिदुर्गतः m. (f. **-phākirōnu** -फकिरांनू), 'a rubbish-beggar', one who is in extreme indigence, or in great distress. **-shikār** -शिकार् । अनर्थमृगया m. 'a chase for rubbish', a pursuit of which the result is worthless. **-yĕch** -यछ् । संकरसंचारी m. (sg. dat. **-yĕchas** -यछस्), 'a rubbish-demon', one who goes about, or occupies himself amid refuse and rubbish.

ŧsŏhaiṭh च्छ्हैठ् or **ŧsuhaiṭh** चुहैट् । चतुष्षष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **ŧsŏ(u)haiṭhan** च्छ(चु)हैठन्) sixty-four (El. *tshúhet*; Gr.Gr. 78; K. 485–6). This word is often pronounced **ŧsŏ(u)hŏṭh** च्छ(चु)हांठ्, Gr. Gr. 78.

ŧhaṭhar छ्थर् m. (sg. dat. **ŧhaṭaras** छ्तरस्), an umbrella, sunshade, i.q. **chaṭhar**, q.v. (cf. **ŧhāyĕ-ŧhaṭhar**, s.v. **ŧhāy**, and **ŧhatradŏri**).

ŧsŏhaiṭhyumu च्छ्हैठिमु or **ŧsuhaiṭhyumu** चुहैठिमु । चतुष्षष्टितमः ord. (f. **ŧsŏ(u)haiṭhimü** च्छ(चु)हैठिमू), sixty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 78). This word is often pronounced **ŧsŏ(u)hŏṭhyumu** च्छ(चु)हांठिमु, and so in the fem.

ŧhaṭuju छ्रटंज़ू or **ŧhaṭüju** छ्रटंज़ू f. a fly-whisk, or *chowry*, used as a fan (K. 652, 1164).

ŧhāṭal छाँटल् । तरणाभिज्ञः adj. c.g. an experienced swimmer, a good swimmer (El. *tsántul*, f. *tsántal*, a swimmer).

ŧhŏṭama छूटम । अतिवामनः m. one who is very dwarfish, a tiny dwarf, a pigmy.

ŧhaṭun छ्रटुन् । उत्क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ŧhoṭu** छ्रटु; f. sg. dat. **ŧhacĕ** छ्रच्य), to shake up and down; to winnow (Gr.Gr. 126); to throw up into the air, to cast abroad (L.V. 4); to do something suddenly and violently (cf. **bākh ŧhaṭünu**, p. 99*b*, l. 1) (Rām. 1519, 1694; K. 78); (of fire or the like) to flare up (Śiv. 1563). **ŧhoṭu-moṭu** छ्रटु-मंतु । उत्क्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **ŧhüṭü-müŧü** छ्रटू-मंचू, sg. dat. **ŧhacĕ-maŧĕ** छ्रच्य-मच्य), winnowed, etc., as ab.

ŧhēṭun छ्यटुन् । अशुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ŧhēṭyōv** छ्याटयोव्), to become impure, to become unclean, to become refuse and untouchable (Rām. 1049). **ŧhēṭyō-moṭu** छ्याटयो-मंतु । उच्छिष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ŧhēṭyē-müŧü** छ्याटय्-मंचू), become impure, etc., as ab.

ŧhŏṭun छूटुन् । ह्रस्वीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ŧhŏṭyōv** छूट्योव्), to become small or short, to turn out to be too short (e.g. a garment when being tried on) (El. *tshuṭun*, to be low; Śiv. 1565); to be shortened, cut off (cf. **pōṭh ŧhŏṭünu**, p. 796*b*, l. 34). **ŧhŏṭyō-moṭu** छूट्यो-मंतु । ह्रस्वीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ŧhŏṭyē-müŧü** छूट्य्-मंचू), become short, shortened.

ŧhŏṭiñ छूटिञ् । ह्रस्वकन्या f. a little, or dwarfish, woman (f. of **ŧhŏṭu**, q.v., used only with reference to human beings, Gr.Gr. 35). **—ŧhŏ** —छो । छकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter **cha** छ (or **ŧha** छ्र) when written in the Śāradā character.

ŧhŏṭuru छूट्रु । ह्रस्वकन्या f. that which is short, dwarfish (of a woman, or of any feminine inan. object). **—mŏṭuru** —म्वट्रु । ह्रस्वा पुष्टा च f. that which is short and stout (as ab.). Cf. **ŧhŏṭu mŏṭu**, p. 1062*a*, l. 47.

ṭshatradörⁱ छ़त्रदॉरि m. 'one who carries an umbrella', i.e. one before whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a king, monarch, emperor (K. 904). Borrowed from Skt. *chatradhārī*. Cf. **chathᵃr** and **ṭshathᵃr.**

ṭshĕṭᵃran छ़्यटरन् । उच्छिष्टताविधानम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭshĕṭᵃrünᵘ** छ़्यटरंञू), rendering impure, causing impurity to occur.

ṭshĕṭᵃrun छ़्यटरुन् । उच्छिष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭshĕṭᵒrᵘ** छ़्यटुरु), to render impure, to cause something previously pure to become impure, to defile (cf. **ös ṭshᵒ**, p. 46*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 7, K. 136); met. to render (pure food or the like) impure (by putting it into the mouth and eating it). **ṭshĕṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** छ़्यटुरु-मतु । उच्छिष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ṭshĕṭᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छ़्यटूरू-मच़ू), rendered impure (as ab.).

ṭshŏṭᵃran छ़ुटरन् । संक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭshŏṭᵃrünᵘ** छ़ुटरंञू), making shorter, abridging, condensing (Gr.Gr. 121).

ṭshŏṭᵃrun छ़ुटरुन् । संक्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭshŏṭᵒrᵘ** छ़ुटुरु), to make (something long) short, to shorten, abridge, condense, abbreviate (Gr.Gr. 7, 121). **ṭshŏṭᵃrith āsun** छ़ुटरिथ् आसुन् । अल्पकुटुम्बित्वम् m.inf. (of the head of a family) to have to do with a very small number of members of the family, (of a thing) to belong to a very small group, to be one of a very small number.

ṭshĕṭᵃrāwun छ़्यटरावुन् । उच्छिष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭshĕṭᵃrôwᵘ** छ़्यटरोवु), i.q. **ṭshĕṭᵃrun,** q.v. **ṭshĕṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** छ़्यटरोवु-मतु । उच्छिष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ṭshĕṭᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छ़्यटरॉवू-मच़ू), i.q. **ṭshĕṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **ṭshĕṭᵃrun,** q.v.

ṭshŏṭᵃrāwun छ़ुटरावुन् । ह्रस्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭshŏṭᵃrôwᵘ** छ़ुटरोवु), i.q. **ṭshŏṭᵃrun,** q.v. **ṭshŏṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** छ़ुटरोवु-मतु । ह्रस्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ṭshŏṭᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** छ़ुटरॉवू-मच़ू), shortened, abridged, condensed.

ṭshaṭawan छ़टवन् । प्रस्फोटनभृतिः f. wages for winnowing, the cost of winnowing.

ṭshaṭa-wörᵘ छ़ट-वॉरू, see **ṭshaṭh 1.**

ṭsŏhatyumᵘ च़ुहतिमु or **ṭsuᵒ** च़ुᵒ ord. (f. **ṭso(u)hatimᵘ** च़(च़ु)हतिमू), four-hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). The corresponding card. is **ṭsör hath** (Gr.Gr. 80).

ṭsŏhatyunᵘ च़ुहतिनु or **ṭsuᵒ** च़ुᵒ । चतुःशत्यः adj. (f. **ṭsŏ(u)hatiñᵘ** च़(च़ु)हतिञू), costing four hundred (rupees, etc.), worth four hundred.

ṭshĕṭⁱyôrᵘ छ़्यटियोरु । उच्छिष्टाचरणशीलः adj. (f. **ṭshĕṭⁱyārĕñ** छ़्यटियार्यञ्), one who deals in impure or unclean food, a seller, or maker of such; one whose conduct is impure or unclean.

ṭshĕṭⁱyörᵘ छ़्यटियारू । उच्छिष्टता f. the condition of being impure or unclean (Gr.Gr. 142).

ṭshĕṭⁱyārᵃz छ़्यटियारज़् । उच्छिष्टता f. (of something previously pure), the condition of being, or having become, impure or unclean (Gr.Gr. 142, spelt °*yārᵘz*).

ṭshŏṭsᵘ छ़ुच़ु । अन्तःशून्यः adj. (f. **ṭshŏṭsᵘ** छ़ुच़ू), (of something, e.g. a fruit, apparently solid and full) empty, hollow, unsound, worthless (cf. **atha-ṭshᵒ**, p. 64*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 141; Śiv. 1551, 1639, 1667, 1779); met. deprived of all one's virtue, property, or the like; an empty walnut, a walnut with no kernel (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 229).

ṭshŏṭsa-kônᵘ छ़ुच़-कोनु । अतिनिःसारः m. (f. **-könᵘ** -कॉञू), utterly empty, worthless, without any value (of result, qualities, etc.); esp. an empty walnut, a walnut with no kernel (K.Pr. 156, 229, 236); cf. **kônᵘ 5.** **ṭshŏṭsa-könⁱ mashwara** छ़ुच़-कॉनि मश्वर । निरर्थमन्त्रणानि m.pl. worthless advice.

ṭshaṭsha छ़छ़ । ऊर्वग्रभागः f.pl. the front soft part of the thighs.

ṭshīṭsh छ़ीँछ़् । कृशतनुः f. (sg. dat. **ṭshīṭshi** छ़ीँछ़ि), a woman very slim from birth, a naturally slender woman (cf. **ṭshyūṭshᵘ 2**).

ṭshīṭshⁱ छ़ीँछ़ि, **ṭshīṭshᵘ** छ़ीँछ़ू, see **ṭshyūṭshᵘ 1 and 2.**

ṭshūṭshᵘ छ़ूँछ़ु, another spelling of **ṭshyūṭshᵘ 1** and **2,** q.v.

ṭshōṭshajyār छ़ॉँछ़ज्यार् । लघुता m. lightness, relief from a burden (of the bodily form of man or beast); (esp.) relief (from anxiety or the like).

ṭshōṭshunᵘ छ़ॉँछ़ुनु । लघुः adj. (f. **ṭshōṭshünᵘ** छ़ॉँछ़ुञू), lightened, become light (by the removal of a burden, lit. or met.).

ṭshōṭshanun छ़ॉँछ़नुन् । लघूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭshōṭshanyōv** छ़ॉँछ़न्योव्), (of an animate being) to become lightened (by the removal of a burden) (Gr.Gr. 171); met. to become lightened (by the removal of anxiety or the like). **ṭshōṭshanyō-motᵘ** छ़ॉँछ़न्यो-मतु । लघूभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṭshōṭshanyē-müṭsᵘ** छ़ॉँछ़न्ये-मच़ू), lightened, as ab.

ṭshōṭshanāwun छ़ॉँछ़नावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭshōṭshanôwᵘ** छ़ॉँछ़नोवु), to cause to be lightened, to relieve from a burden (Gr.Gr. 171).

ṭshīṭshar छ़ीँछ़र् । क्षीणता m. (of a human being) natural slimness, slenderness (cf. **ṭshyūṭshᵘ 2**).

ṭshīṭshyunᵘ छ़ीँछ़िनु । सूक्ष्मदण्डः m. a thin stick, a twig (cf. **ṭshyūṭshᵘ 2**).

ṭshŏṭsun छ़ुच़ुन् । निःसारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭshŏṭsyōv** छ़ुच़्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to become hollow, empty, of no internal strength (esp. of something previously solid) (Gr.Gr. 226); met. to become of no value, to become deprived of wealth, of virtue, etc. **ṭshŏṭsyō-motᵘ** छ़ुच़्यो-मतु । सारहीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṭshŏṭsyē-müṭsᵘ** छ़ुच़्ये-मच़ू), become hollow, as ab.

tshŏtsar छ्रचर् । निःसारता m. emptiness, hollowness (e.g. as in the case of a walnut with no kernel) (cf. **atha-tsh°**, p. 64*a*, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 141; Śiv. 1474, 1753, 1806). Cf. **tshŏtsᵘ**.

tshav छ्रव् । अङ्कुरः, पशुसंततिः m. a young shoot, sprout, scion (esp. when unexpectedly sprouting with branches from a felled tree); the young of a domestic animal (e.g. a colt, calf, lamb, kid, or the like).

tshāwajⁱ छ्रावजि or **tshāvüjᵘ** छ्रावंजू । छागी f. a she-goat, a nanny goat (cf. **hurⁱ-tsh°**, p. 347*a*, l. 22) (El. *tsáwij* and *tsháwij*; L. 460 *tsáwaj*, a goat). **tshāwᵃji-mŏngurᵘ** छ्रावजि-म्वंगुरु । छागपोतकः m. (f. **-mŏngᵘrᵘ** -म्वंग्रू), a kid.

tshāwul छ्रावुल् or **tshāwulᵘ** छ्रावुलु । छागः m. (sg. dat. **tshāwalas** छ्रावलस्, the f. is **tshāwajⁱ**, q.v.) a he-goat, billy-goat, buck-goat (cf. **buda tsh°**, p. 85*b*, l. 5; **wan-tsh°**, s.v. **wan** 1) (El. *tsáwúl* and *tsháwúl*; Śiv. 313, 319, 354–5, 358, 361; H. iii, 5).

tshāwalⁱ-basta छ्रावलि-वस्त । अजचर्म f. goatskin. **-māz** -माज़् । अजमांसम् m. goat's flesh (El. *tsáwil-m°*).

tshĕwun छ्यवुन् । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tshĕvyōv** छ्व्योव्), (of fire) to be extinguished (cf. **nār tsh°**, p. 647*a*, l. 25); (of rage or the like) to be allayed, appeased; cf. **tshĕta** and **tshĕzun**. **tshĕvyō-motᵘ** छ्व्यो-मतु । शान्तः perf. part. (f. **tshĕvyē-mütsᵘ** छ्व्ये-मंचू), extinguished; allayed.

tsᵃhawunᵘ त्सहवुनु n.ag. (f. **tsᵃhavüñᵘ** त्सहवंञू), one who sucks (cf. **māchⁱ ts°**, p. 547*a*, l. 30); one who sips, tastes.

tshĕviñ छ्यविञ् f. (of rain or the like) cessation (cf. **rūda-tsh°**, p. 826*b*, l. 16). **tshĕviñĕn** छ्यविञन् adv. at the time of such cessation (cf. **rūda-tsh°**, p. 826*b*, l. 18).

tshĕvĕr छ्यव्यर् । शान्तिसांमुख्यम् m. (of fire) the being on the point of being extinguished, the being nearly out.

tshĕwᵃran छ्व्वरन् f. (sg. dat. **tshĕwᵃrüñᵘ** छ्व्वरंञू), the act of extinguishing (a fire or the like) (cf. **nāra-tsh°**, p. 648*b*, l. 7); allaying (rage or the like).

tshĕwᵃrun छ्व्वरुन् । शामनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tshĕwᵒrᵘ** छ्व्वरु), to extinguish (a fire, conflagration, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to allay, appease (rage, etc.), quench (thirst), etc. (Gr.M.). **tshĕwᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** छ्व्वरु-मतु । शान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **tshĕvᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** छ्व्वरू-मंचू), extinguished (by someone), as ab.; appeased (by someone), as ab.

tshĕwᵃrāwun छ्व्वरावुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tshĕwᵃrôwᵘ** छ्व्वरोवु), i.q. **tshĕwᵃrun**, ab., q.v. (cf. **nār tsh°**, p. 547*a*, l. 28). **tshĕwᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** छ्व्वरोवु-मतु । शान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **tshĕwᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** छ्व्वरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **tshĕwᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, ab., q.v.

tshĕwawunᵘ छ्यववुनु m. (of rain or the like) cessation (cf. **rūda-tsh°**, p. 826*b*, l. 21). **tshĕwawañĕn** छ्यववञन् adv. at the time of cessation (cf. p. 826*b*, l. 23).

tshĕway छ्यवय् । शान्तिः f. the being extinguished, extinguishment (cf. **tsnāra-h°**, p. 648*b*, l. 11); (of rage, hunger, thirst, or the like) allayment, appeasement, abatement, cessation (cf. **dᵃh-tsh°**, p. 198*a*, l. 16; **dᵃha-tsh°**, p. 198*b*, l. 28; **rūda-tsh°**, p. 826*b*, l. 24; **tapa-tsh°**, p. 1014*b*, l. 10).

tshāy छाय् । छाया f. shade, shadow (cf. **gagar-tsh°**, p. 280*a*, l. 13) (El. *tsái*, *tsáya*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 104, 1063, 1433; Rām. 532; K.Pr. 2, 102, see bel.); a shadow (cf. **potᵘ-tsh°**, p. 788*a*, l. 40) (El. *tsháe*; L.V. 67; Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212); a shady place; a reflected image, a reflection; resemblance; a shadowy fancy, hallucination, illusive form (Rām. 1077); a shadowy figure, an object faintly or indistinctly seen (Rām. 231); colour of the face, complexion; beauty (Śiv. 1742). **zadal tsh°**, 'a shade full of holes'; hence, a roof-thatch full of holes, a leaky or worn-out thatch (K.Pr. 2, 102). **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछंञू । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः, भूतावावेशः f.inf. an accidental mistake of identification to occur (whether real or pretended), mistaken recognition to take place (K. 285); mental derangement to occur (believed to be due to possession by an evil spirit). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to shade; to cover, shelter (e.g. a person from rain) (K. 74). **—kāsüñᵘ** —कासंञू । लज्जापनायनम् f.inf. to take away the shadow, to remove the false shame that prevents reconciliation of a person who has quarrelled with another. **—zālüñᵘ** —ज़ालंञू । छायादाहः f.inf. 'to burn the shadow', ceremonially to pace round a straw fire (on the conclusion of mourning for a death, or to ward off convulsions from a child or the like).

tshāyĕ-gyutᵘ छाय-ग्युतु । छायाभ्रान्तिः m. the illusion caused by the appearance of a shadow (esp. of something itself unseen). **-holᵘ** -हलु । गूढस्थानम् m. a hidden, or secret, place; as adj. or adv. hidden, concealed (Rām. 653) (cf. **holᵘ** 2). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain in the shade, to stay hidden (Rām. 1571). **-tshathᵃr** -छ्रथर् । सर्वाश्रयः m. 'a shade umbrella', a person of importance who supports many people.

tshĕy छ्यय् । तृणविशेषः f. a kind of thatching grass (Śiv. 338).

tshĕyĕ-dĕmb छ्यय-ड्यम्ब् । तृणविशेषद्वीपम् m. an artificial or floating island on which this grass grows spontaneously. **-gorᵘ** -गरु । पटलकादनशिल्पी m. a

professional thatcher. **-horᵘ** -हृरु । दारुविशेषः m. a long thin strip of wood (cf. **hürᵘ 1,** of which this is a masculine form), used in the tying of a thatched roof. **-kān** -कान् । तृणविशेषबाणः m. an arrow made from a stem of this grass. **-lürᵘ** -ल्वरू । तृणाच्छादितगृहम् f. a thatched house (of brick or stone and two or three stories high). **-nār** -नार् । तृणविशेषाग्निः m. a fire of this grass (which burns fiercely and is extinguished with difficulty). **-pahörᵘ** -पहांरू । तृणपटलकाल्पसदनम् f. a thatched hut. **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । तृणविशेषतूलिका, अत्यल्पमात्रस्तत्समूहः m. a single stem of this grass; a very small amount of this grass.

ʦhŏy छ्वय् f. in **ʦhamba-ʦhŏy,** p. 1058*a*, l. 45, q.v.

ʦhāyĕdār छायदार् adj. e.g. shaded, shady (Gr.M. *tshāyi-dār*, a mere matter of spelling).

ʦhyūlᵘ छ्यूलु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ʦhīlis** छीलिस), N. of a certain game, in which a rope is attached to a stake fixed in the ground. The player holds the other end of the rope and runs round the post, while the others try to hit him with sticks. For a fuller description, see K.Pr. 44, where the game is called *tsihul.*

ʦhyonᵘ छ्यंनु (f. **ʦhĕnᵘ** छ्यंनू), 1 p.p. of **ʦhĕnun,** q.v. Used —°, in the sense of 'cut', 'cut off', as in **ösa-ʦh°,** p. 46*b*, l. 32; **atha-ʦh°,** p. 64*a*, l. 14; **māwălⁱ-ʦh°,** p. 611*b*, l. 28; **nārⁱ-ʦh°,** p. 649*a*, l. 26; **narĕ-ʦh°,** p. 650*a*, l. 12; **nasta-ʦh°,** p. 658*b*, l. 12; **nyŏṭha-ʦh°,** p. 674*a*, l. 31; **pakha-ʦh°,** p. 725*a*, ll. 21, 33; **para-ʦh°,** p. 751*a*, l. 43; **wuṭha-ʦh°,** s.v. **wuṭh 1.**

ʦhyunᵘ छ्रिनु । छेदनवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **ʦhinis** छ्रिनिस), a goldsmith's cutting instrument or chisel (cf. **ʦhĕph ʦhyunᵘ ta grāy,** p. 1061*a*, l. 3).

ʦhyondᵘ छ्यंदु or (q.v.) **ʦhondᵘ** छ्रंदु । छेदरेखा m. (sg. dat. **ʦhĕndis** छ्रन्दिस), a certain mark of punctuation, the mark । equivalent to our semi-colon. **ʦhĕndⁱ** छ्यन्दि । आदरः m.pl. affectionate respect, politeness. **-jōrāh** -जोराह् । छेदाङ्कयुग्मम् m. a certain mark of punctuation, the double mark ॥ equivalent to our full stop. **—karănⁱ** —करंनि । अत्यादरविधानम् m.pl. inf. to show great politeness and hospitality. **—ta wāv** —त वाव् । प्रीत्यादरः m. affectionate politeness.

ʦhyūnʦhᵘ छ्यूंछु, see **ʦhyūʦhᵘ 1 and 2.**

ʦhyoṭᵘ छ्यटु । उच्छिष्टः adj. (f. **ʦhĕṭᵘ** छ्यटू, sg. dat. **ʦhĕcĕ** छ्यच), (of food) remaining over (after eating) (and hence defiled) (cf. **gagar-ʦh°,** p. 280*a*, l. 16; **kāwa-ʦh°,** p. 495*a*, l. 34; **yĕcha-ʦh°,** s.v. **yĕch**) (El. *tshuṭ*, m. remainder; Gr.Gr. 26, 142; Gr.M.; H. x, 3, 5, 12; K.Pr. 220, *tshuṭ*); cf. **ʦhŏṭᵘ 2** and **ʦhĕṭh.**

ʦhĕṭⁱ-khāv छ्यटि-खाव् । उच्छिष्टभोजी m. (f. **-khāvĕñ** -खाव्यञ्), one who is habitually an eater of (another's) leavings. **-wāḍulᵘ** -वाँडुलु । उच्छिष्टोदकपात्रम् m. a large tub (see **ḍulᵘ 1**) for receiving water that has been rendered impure (e.g. by being used for washing up dishes after food, for rinsing out the mouth, or the like). **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । उच्छिष्टोदकम् m. water that has been rendered impure, as ab. (K.Pr. 101). **-wôñᵘ ʦhunun** -वोञु छुनुन् । नष्टीकरणम् m. inf. to throw out the dirty water; to cast away like dirty water; hence, to destroy or render valueless another's work when on the point of success or completion.

ʦhyūʦhᵘ 1 छ्यूँछु or छ्यूँछु (also written **ʦhūʦhᵘ** छूँछु) । श्वपचः m. (sg. dat. **ʦhīʦhis** छीँछिस), a man of very low or degraded caste, an outcaste (said to be so vile as to feed on dog's flesh). **ʦhīʦhⁱ-bāy** छीँछि-बाय् । चण्डालजातिस्त्री f. his wife.

ʦhyūʦhᵘ 2 छ्यूँछु or छ्यूँछु (also written **ʦhūʦhᵘ** छूँछु) । अतिकृशतनुः, सूक्ष्मः adj. (f. **ʦhīʦhᵘ** छीँछू or **ʦhīʦh** छीँछ्), naturally thin and slender; (of something inanimate) naturally slender, thin, fine. Cf. **ʦhīʦh.**

ʦhĕzun छ्यज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ʦhĕzyōv** छ्यज्योव्), to become extinguished, (of daylight) to fade away, become extinct (L.V. 22). Cf. **ʦhĕta** and **ʦhĕwun.**

ʦĕjⁱ च़्यजि in **ʦĕla-ʦĕjⁱ** च़्यल-च़्यजि, **ʦĕlam-ʦĕjⁱ** च़्यलम-च़्यजि, see **ʦĕl.**

ʦĕjᵘ च़्यजू, see **ʦĕlun.**

ʦöjᵘ च़ांजू, see **ʦālun.**

ʦōjᵘ चाँजू f. a lamp (dim. form of **ʦōgᵘ,** q.v.) (YZ. 44, 140).

ʦüjᵘ च़्वजू, see **ʦolᵘ, ʦalun.**

ʦüjᵘ-müʦᵘ च़्वजू-मंचू, **ʦajyōv** च़ज्योव्, see **ʦalun.**

ʦājyōv च़ाज्योव्, see **ʦālun.**

ʦĕjyōv च़्यज्योव्, see **ʦĕlun.**

ʦaka च़क, obl. form of **ʦakh 1** and **2.** Also used in the following:— **ʦaka-lār** च़क-लार् । शीघ्रधावनम् f. speedy running (after a person), speedy pursuit. **-pal** -पल् । अतिगुरुः m. i.q. **ʦŏka-pal,** s.v. **ʦŏkᵘ,** q.v. **-tahörᵘ** -तहांरू । और्ध्वदैहिकभोजनम् f. a funeral feast. **-ʦürᵘ** -च़्वरू । अत्युद्योगिनी f. a very industrious woman (*quasi*, as busy as a sparrow, see **ʦürᵘ 4**).

ʦakáo (L. *ts°*), see **ʦakav.**

ʦŏkᵘ च़्वकु । अम्लः adj. (f. **ʦŏkᵘ** च़्वकू, Gr.Gr. 36), sour, acid-tasting, tart (cf. **kanda-ʦ°,** p. 454*a*, l. 46) (El. *tsauk*; Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21, 113, 115; K. 979; K.Pr. 30, 71, 146, 170). In derivatives from this word, **k** does not become **c** (cf. **ʦŏkĕr,** and Gr.Gr. as ab.) (Gr.M.). **—bam-ʦūṭhᵘ** —बम-च़ूँठु m. a sour kind of quince (see p. 109*a*, l. 27) (El. *tsŏk*

bamtsúnṭ; W. 116 *tsŏk-bamtsunt*). —dönᵘ —दांनू m. a sour kind of pomegranate (see p. 223*a*, l. 46) (El. *tsŏk dán*). —nār hyuhᵘ —नार् हिहु । अत्यम्लास्वादयुक्तः adj. (f. —nār hishᵘ —नार् हिशू), like acid fire, so sour as to be uneatable or undrinkable, unbearably acid (cf. K.Pr. 137).

ṭsŏka-ala च़ुक-अल । सूदविशेषः f.pl. a kind of sour pickle made of pieces of gourd, pumpkin pickle. -bata -बत । विकृतभक्तम् m. boiled rice which has fermented till it is sour. -crāṭh -च्राँठ् । अत्यम्लः adj. c.g. very tart, very sour. -hākh -हाख् । विकृतशाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), a kind of pickle made of vegetables boiled and mixed with the juice of sour grapes and condiments, and then fermented to acidity by exposure to the sun, pickled greens. -ladur -लडुर् । चुक्रिका m. a certain vegetable found in the hills, used like rhubarb, and medicinally as an astringent (cf. laḍur) (El. *tsokaladar*; W. 115 *tsöka ladur*; L. 72 *tsok laddar*, Polygonum polystachyum; *tsoka ladar*, 76). -pākh -पाख् । विकृतपूयपीडा m. (sg. dat. -pākas -पाकस्), the pain of a gathering bruise. -pal -पल् । अनुत्थानसमर्थता m. (owing to fatness, heaviness of body, or the like) inability to rise (of an entire body, or of a particular limb); cf. ṭsaka-pal, s.v. ṭsaka. -poṭᵘ -पॅटु । निर्णेजनाय जले क्लिन्नोर्णपटः m. wet cloth which has been dipped in a preliminary dye before dyeing it crimson. -rath -रथ् । विकृतरुधिरम् m. (sg. dat. -ratas -रतस्), blood which has gone sour, i.e. bloody pus in a deep swelling. -ṭsᵘnᵘ -च़्न्नु । शाकभेदः f. a certain wild herb used in the preparation of a sour condiment. -ṭsēr -च़ेर् । अम्लचिरा f. a sour species of apricot (El. *tsoki-tsera*, m.; W. 116 *tsoka-tsera*). -ṭsūṭhᵘ -च़ूँठु । अम्लपालीवतफलम् m. a kind of apple (described by El. as sour and small) (W. 116).

ṭsŏkᵘ ṭöjᵘ च़ुकु टॉँजू f. a sour kind of small pear (see ṭöjᵘ) (El. *tsŏk ṭánj*; W. 116 *tsoka-ṭánj*).

ṭsokᵘ च़ंकु । आधारभागः m. (lit.) something circular; hence (esp.) the circular base or bottom of a receptacle, or its support, such as the ring under a cup, rose-bowl, or the like (cf. güḍᵘwa-ṭs°, p. 278*b*, l. 21; khösⁱ-ṭs°, p. 417*b*, l. 22; phŏhari-ṭs°, p. 687*b*, l. 1; tāla-ṭs°, p. 997*b*, l. 2 (El. *tsuk*). —gaṭshun —गछुन् । आधारभङ्गः m.inf. the base of a bowl, cooking vessel, or the like, to be broken, the bottom to be burnt (K.Pr. 216). —ṭsalun —च़लुन् । आधारभङ्गः m.inf. id. —yunᵘ —यिनु । आधारजीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. this part of a bowl, cooking-pot, or the like to become worn out.

ṭsākⁱ-gav च़ंकि-गव । अधस्ताद्भग्नम् m. (a jar, etc.), of which the lower part is gone (i.e. broken). -khôsᵘ -खोसु । साधारपानभाजनम् m. a drinking cup with a ring base. -püṭᵘ -पंटू f. the rudder of a ship (Gr.M.). -wār -वार् m. a bowl with a ring base (cf. narakunᵘ ṭsākⁱwār, p. 651*a*, l. 21). -vüṭᵘ -वंटू । लघुसूत्राद्वितन्तुगुटिका f. a little ball of thread on the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

ṭsaki bĕhun च़कि ब्यहुन् । निष्क्रियीभवनम् m.inf. (of a cup or the like) to sit, or remain steady, on its base; met. to lose one's employment. —phērun —फेरुन् । मूलतो निपतनम् m.inf. to be cast down from its base (lit. and met.). —yunᵘ —यिनु । अधस्ताज्जीर्णनम् m.inf. to become worn out or decayed at the base.

ṭsôkᵘ च़ोकु । चतुरस्रकाष्ठम् m. a rectangular frame (large or small, of wood or other material) (cf. dŏsa-ṭs°, p. 252*a*, l. 39; görⁱ-ṭs°, p. 298*a*, l. 46; kañi-ṭs°, p. 461*b*, l. 34; linga-ṭs°, p. 526*b*, l. 32; lari-ṭs°, p. 431*b*, l. 15; wŏbⁱ-ṭs°, s.v. wŏbᵘ).

ṭsökⁱ-ganḍ च़ॉकि-गंड् । आधारबन्धनम् m. the fastening at the corners of the rectangular frame used for the foundation in building a house. -wār -वार् । मूलचतुष्पार्श्वभागः m. the rectangular framework used for the foundation in building a house.

ṭsukᵘ चुकु । ईषद्दाहः, प्रेम m. the light burning pain caused (e.g.) by contact with a spark; the mark caused by such a burn; the burning sensation caused by eating something pungent; loving sympathy. ṭsukⁱ lagánⁱ चुकि लगंनि । पीडाप्तिः m.pl.inf. little burns, as ab., to occur (to someone); burning in the mouth from eating something pungent to occur.

ṭsakadar च़कदर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of an alluvial plateau below Vijᵃbrôrᵘ, q.v. where there was once a famous temple dedicated to Viṣṇu Cakradhara (RT.Tr. II, 461); a wielder of a discus (cf. ṭsakhᵃr); hence, a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (cf. Śiv. 710) or (Śiv. 1161) Shiv (Śiva).

ṭsākⁱdār च़ंकिदार् । आधारयुक्तः adj. c.g. (of dish, bowl, or the like) possessing a circular, or ring, base.

ṭsᵃkh च़ख । अग्निदानम्, मिष्टसूदः m. (sg. dat. ṭsᵃkas च़कस्), the act of setting on fire, kindling, setting alight; N. of a certain greasy uncooked sweet relish eaten with food. ṭsᵃka-khāv च़क-खाव् । आस्वादवद्भोजनशीलः m. one who is in the habit of eating this relish.

ṭsakh 1 च़ख् । सतृणं लोष्टम् m. (sg. dat. ṭsakas च़कस्), a round clod of earth with grass, etc., growing on it, a round lump of turf (suitable for building an embankment), peat (cf. dēmba-ṭs°, p. 217*b*, l. 38; hili-ṭs°, p. 331*a*, l. 10) (L. 62, Rām. 42). ṭsaka-nāv चक-नाव् f. a barge for carrying peat or

vegetable manure gathered from the Ḍal lake (K.Pr. 66).

ŧsakh 2 ज़ख़् । तैलनिष्कासनयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **ŧsakas** ज़कस्), the revolving bar of an oil-press to which the bullock's neck is attached (cf. **tila-wā̃-ŧs°**, p. 999*a*, l. 30).

ŧsakh 3 ज़ख़् । अतिरोषः f. (sg. dat. **ŧsakhi** ज़खि), rage, passion, anger (cf. **pot^{u} ŧs°**, p. 788*a*, l. 43) (El. *tsak*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 203, 1462; K. 139, 847, 908; H. vii, 2; YZ. 405). —**anüñ^{ü}** —अनंनू, f.inf. to bring anger (to a person), to cause anger to be felt (by, dat.), to provoke, anger, enrage (Rām. 460). —**khasüñ^{ü}** —खसंनू । कोपोद्भवः f.inf. anger to rise (to, dat.), anger to be felt (by, dat.) (El.; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377, 1453; K. 443). —**karüñ^{ü}** —करंनू, f.inf. to be in, or fly into, a passion (Gr.M., K. 359). —**yiñ^{ü}** —यिनू । मन्युदैन्यागमः f.inf. anger to come (to, dat.), anger to be felt (by, dat.), to be provoked (subject, dat.) (El.; Rām. 532, 551; K. 325, 441, 680; K.Pr. 115).

ŧsakhi gatshun ज़खि गछुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to go into anger, to become angry (K. 40, 163, 192, 233); **-hot^{u}** -हतु adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü}** -हंचू), smitten by wrath, full of rage (H. vii, 14).

ŧsākh 1 ज़ाख़् । चतुष्कम् m. (sg. dat. **ŧsākas** ज़ाकस्), a group of four, a four, a double pair (cf. **dūra-ŧs°**, p. 239*a*, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 83); used as a multiplicative, as in **trih ŧsākh bāh,** three fours (are) twelve (cf. Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104); cf. **ŧsula.** —**pĕn^{i}** —प्यंनि । सस्पृहीभवनम् m.pl.inf. loving longing to befall a person, or to be experienced.

ŧsāka-wör^{ü} ज़ाक-वांरू । नौकाविशेषः f. a state barge with rowers seated before and behind the raised canopy for the passenger (El. *tsákawár*, m.; Śiv. 1363). Cf. contra, **ŧshaṭa-wör^{ü}**, p. 1062*a*, l. 26.

ŧsākhāh khanḍā ज़ाखाह् खण्डा । प्रायः चतुष्कम् m. a group of a little less than four, about four, four or so (Gr.Gr. 83).

ŧsākh 2 ज़ाख़्, thou enteredst, see **atsun** (cf. K. 251, 323, 506, 600).

ŧsĕ̃kh 1 ज़ैंख़् । गुदम् f. (sg. dat. **ŧsĕ̃ki** ज़ैंकि), a woman's pudenda (used in obsc. abuse) (cf. **kŏ-ŧs°**, p. 493*b*, l. 39). **ŧsĕ̃ka-phŏkh** ज़ैंक-फ़ुख् । निन्द्यगुदसाह्यम् m. (sg. dat. **-phŏkas** -फ़ुकस्), 'a puff, or breath, from this'; hence, (on the part of a woman) lascivious feelings, shameless immodesty.

ŧsĕ̃kh 2 ज़ैंख़् । लघुतरकुद्दालविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **ŧsĕ̃ki** ज़ैंकि), a kind of small mattock used in vegetable gardens and the like, a vegetable hoe.

ŧsĕkhalun च्यखलुन् । सोत्प्रासस्मितम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal. 1 p.p. **ŧsĕkhol^{u}** च्यखंलु; 2 p.p. **ŧsĕkhajyōv** च्यखज्योव्), to jest with a smile, to smile with, or at, a joke (K. 139, 179, 222).

ŧsukhāmbyul^{u} चुखंबिलु । चतुःशाखास्थानम् m. a place in a tree or the like where it spreads out into four branches (united at the base).

ŧsakh^{a}r ज़ख़र् or (q.v.) **ŧsakr** ज़क्र् m. (sg. dat. **ŧsakras** चक्रस्), a wheel; a circle; a discus (the missile) (cf. **ŧsakadar**) (Śiv. 710; Rām. 224; K. 59, 872, 881–2, 884, 1059); a circle of individuals, a group of individuals (L.V. 63); a wide extent of country extending from sea to sea; (in astrology) a particular part of a person's fate (e.g. **lön^{i}-ŧs°**, the part of a woman's fate concerned with her marriage) (Rām. 421); (in mystic Śaivism) one of the seven circles or convolutions (Skt. *cakra*) along the spinal cord (Skt. *suṣumnā*) (see L.V. pp. 12 ff.) (Śiv. 1891).

ŧsakras phērun ज़क्रस फेरुन् m.inf. to walk in a circle (e.g. round someone or something) (Śiv. 1221).

ŧsakhur^{u} ज़खुरु । लेपखण्डः m. a piece of dried plaster (that has fallen off a wall on drying).

ŧsakh^{ü}r^{ü} ज़ख्रू । कोपः f. anger (esp. that of a child or of a subordinate). —**kaḍüñ^{ü}** —कडंनू । कोपप्रक्षेपः f.inf. to vent such anger (on someone).

ŧsạkh^{ü}r^{ü} ज़ंख्रू । कुलालचक्रम् f. a potter's wheel. Cf. **ŧsak^{ü}j^{ü}**.

ŧsākh^{a}r ज़ाखर् । कृत्रिमकासः f. a feigned cough (e.g. to warn a thief, or to awake a sleeper) (Gr.Gr. 33, 37). Cf. **ŧsās.**

ŧsŏkhur^{u} चुखुरु । रोगविशेषः m. 'four leg', a certain disease accompanied by rheumatic pains in the waist and thighs, so that the sufferer has to walk on all fours, ? a kind of lumbago.

ŧsŏkhūr^{u} चुखूरु । चतुष्पादः adj. (f. **ŧsŏkhūr^{ü}** चुखूरू), four-legged (usually of something inanimate).

ŧsukhôr^{u} चुखोरु । चतुःखारीमितः adj. (f. **ŧsukhör^{ü}** चुखांरू), weighing four *khārs* (see **khār 3**); able to contain four *khārs*; suitable for carrying, or able to carry, four *khārs*.

ŧsŏkhrôw^{u} चुख्रोवु । चतुःखुरवितत: adj. (f. **ŧsŏkhröv^{ü}** चुख्रांवू), (of cloth) woven with four shuttles (see **khrāv**).

ŧsŏkhāṭh चुखाँठ् । चतुःखण्डः adj. c.g. (of some whole) in four parts, divisions, or sections (cf. **khāṭh**).

ŧsak^{ü}j^{ü} ज़क्जू or **ŧsaküj^{ü}** ज़कंजू । चक्रिका f. (f. of **ŧsakul**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35), a single wheel of a wheeled vehicle or machine (cf. **ratha-ŧs°**, p. 847*a*, l. 18; **yĕndra-ŧs°**, s.v. **yĕnd^{a}r**); a circular, flat, revolving object, such as a millstone or a potter's wheel (cf. **grata-ŧs°**, p. 305*a*, l. 1; **krāla-ŧs°**, p. 470*b*, l. 25; and **ŧsạkh^{ü}r^{ü}**) (K.Pr. 18); a single buttock, a

hip (El. *tsakij*; K.Pr. 38, 235); cf. **tsakajal** and **tsakul. tsak^{a}jĕ-hor^{u}** च़क्ज्य-हॊरु । कटिप्रोथयुग्मम् m. a pair of buttocks, the buttocks, the hips.

tsököj^{u} च़ुकांज़ू, see **tsökôl^{u}**.

tsakajal च़कजल् । वर्तुलपट्टाकारः adj. c.g. wheel-shaped, circular and flat. Cf. **tsak^{ü}j^{u}** and **tsakul.**

tsökūjal च़ुकूँजल् । चतुष्कोणः adj. c.g. four-cornered, rectangular, square (Gr.M. *tsökūnjal*). Cf. **tsökūnal.**

ts^{a}kal च़कल् । स्वादिष्ठभोक्ता m. one who is in the habit of eating the savoury relish named **ts^{a}kh** (q.v.).

tsakul च़कुल् or **tsakul^{u}** च़कुलु । चक्राकारखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **tsakalas** च़कलस्, Gr.Gr. 58), a flat circular piece (of something), a disc (cf. **dāla-ts°**, p. 210*b*, l. 24; **gŏg^{a}ji-ts°**, p. 279*a*, l. 18; **muji-ts°**, p. 558*b*, l. 12; **nadār^{i}-ts°**, p. 623*a*, l. 47; **rāma-ts°**, p. 833*b*, l. 25; **shöm^{i}-ts°**, p. 882*b*, l. 48; **tsāmanĕ-ts°**, p. 1072*b*, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 35); a flat piece of land (cf. **drāman-ts°**, p. 245*b*, l. 38). Cf. **tsak^{ü}j^{u}** and **tsakajal.**

tsĕkal च़ेँकल् । कुयोनिः f. (a woman) who has vile pudenda, an unchaste woman (cf. **tsĕkh**).

tsökil च़ुकिल् । शाकविशेषः f. a certain wild herb the leaves of which have a pleasant acid taste (? Indian sorrel).

tsökôl^{u} च़ुकोलु । चतुष्कालिकः adj. (f. **tsököj^{u}** च़ुकांज़ू), of, or belonging to, four times, occurring at four times (e.g. a meal).

tsök^{u}-mot^{u} च़ुँकु-मॊतु । समुद्भूतबाधः adj. (f. **tsök^{u}-müts^{u}** च़ुँकू-मॖचू), soured; hence, harassed, afflicted (by distress, fatigue, or the like). Cf. **tsökun.**

tsökun च़ुकुन् । अम्लीभवनम्, क्रुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tsökyōv** च़ुक्योव्), to become sour, acid, acrid (K.Pr. 146); to be sour, acid (El., W. 113); (of someone usually mild in temper) to become angered (Gr.Gr. 128).

In the sense of 'acidity', the causal of this verb is **tsök^{a}rāwun,** but in the sense of 'anger', its causal is **tsuk^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

tsökyō-mot^{u} च़ुक्यो-मॊतु । अम्लीभूतः, क्रुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tsökyē-müts^{u}** च़ुक्ये-मॖचू), become sour; become angered, indignant.

tsökūnjal च़ुकूंजल्, see **tsökūjal.**

tsökūnal च़ुकूनल् । चतुष्कोणः adj. c.g. four-cornered, quadrangular, (of, e.g. a stool, a board, or a piece of land). Cf. **tsökūjal.**

tsakr च़क्र or (q.v.) **tsakh^{a}r** च़खर् m. a circle (a corruption of Skt. *cakra*), used in the compound **shailā-tsakr,** p. 880*a*, l. 38, q.v. See **tsakh^{a}r** for other uses.

ts^{a}kar च़कर् । भयम् m.pl. alarm (caused by apprehension of the recurrence of former injury); cf. **ts^{a}kāṭ^{i}.** —**tsānan^{i}** —च़ानॖनि । विभीषिकादानम् m. pl. inf. to cause such alarm (esp. in threatening or scolding a child).

tsak^{ü}r^{u} च़ंकुरु । यन्त्रपरिवर्तनवस्तु, निघुवनम् f. the handle for moving the large wheel of a spinning-wheel (cf. **yĕndra-ts°**, s.v. **yĕnd^{a}r**) (El. *tsakar* m.; K.Pr. 131); sexual intercourse (of man or of beast) (esp. when violent).

tsak^{a}ra-māday च़ंकर-माँडय् । पङ्के अवगाहनम् f. stirring up mud at the bottom of clear water; met. to sully virtuous qualities by sinful conduct.

tsak^{a}ri-madun च़ंकरि-मदुन् । अतिरतशीलः m. one habitually addicted to venery, a libertine.

tsökĕr च़ुक्यर् । अम्लत्वम्, क्रुद्धीभवनम्, विरोधः m. sourness, acidity (El.; Gr.Gr. 30, 140); mutual animosity (e.g. occurring between friends or the like), opposition, hostility. Note that this word is not **tsöcĕr,** as we might expect; see **tsök^{u}** (Gr.M.). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । विरोधोद्भवः m.inf. such mutual hostility to arise (between people).

tsökur^{u} च़ुकुरु । सक्षविशेषपूपः m. a certain kind of sour cake. **tsökra-bākar** च़ुक्र-बाकर् । कोलाहलः f. noise of tumult, uproar, Babel.

tsukur^{u} चुकुरु । ललाटवलियुक्तः m. a sulky or angry-natured man, with a frowning forehead, a scowler.

tsakrākār च़क्राकार् m. the shape of a discus, a mark resembling a discus (K. 397); as adj. c.g. wheel-shaped. See **tsakh^{a}r.**

tsök^{a}run च़ुंकरुन् or **tsuk^{a}run** चुकरुन् । अम्लीकरणम्, क्रोधयुक्तीकरणम्, कोपाङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsö(u)k^{o}r^{u}** च़ु(चु)कॊरु), to make sour, acidify, cause to turn sour; to make (the face, etc.) angry, to show an angry face, to frown, scowl, show moroseness (Gr.Gr. 7).

tsakrēshōr च़क्रेश्वर् m. 'Lord of the discus' (cf. **tsakh^{a}r**), a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (cf. Śiv. 710); a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1179, 1221, 1508).

tsök^{a}rāwun च़ुंकरावुन् । अम्लीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsök^{a}rōw^{u}** च़ुंकरोवु), to make sour, acidify, cause to turn sour; to make (the face, etc.) angry, to show an angry face (as in scolding a child) (cf. **buth^{u} ts°**, p. 142*a*, l. 24) (in this sense **tsuk^{a}rāwun,** q.v., is to be preferred, Gr.Gr. 174). Regarding the distinction between **tsök^{a}rāwun** and **tsuk^{a}rāwun,** see **tsökun.**

tsuk^{a}rāwun चुकरावुन् । क्रुद्धीकरणम्, क्रोधाङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsuk^{a}rōw^{u}** चुकरोवु), to make angry, to anger (see **tsökun**) (Gr.Gr. 174); to make (the face) angry (as in scolding a child) (see the preceding).

tsakrawarth च़क्रवर्थ् adj. c.g. (sg. dat. **tsakrawartas** च़क्रवर्तस्), (as an epithet of a king) ruling a wide

tract of country (extending from sea to sea, cf. **tsakhᵃr**), ruling as a universal monarch, ruling as an emperor (Rām. 1280; K. 5, °*wart*).

tsŏkish च़्वकिश् । कोपविरोधः f. sourness, acidity; angry sourness, angry moroseness (Gr.Gr. 128).

tsukŏshⁱlad च़ुकॉशिलद् । चतुराह्निकोपवासी adj. c.g. one who fasts for four days, one who has eaten nothing for four days.

tsᵃkăṭⁱ च़कॅटि m.pl. in **tsᵃkăṭⁱ tsānănⁱ** च़कॅटि च़ानॅनि । विभीषिकादानम् m.pl.inf. to intimidate (a child or the like, by scolding, punishment, or the like, so that he shrinks from another interview). Cf. **tsᵃkar,** and the next.

tsᵃkaṭh च़कठ् । संकोचः f. (sg. dat. **tsᵃkaṭi** च़कटि), shrinking, withering, shrivelling (e.g. a limb from cold, or a flower, or leaf).

tsākuth च़ाकुथ् । प्रदक्षिणम् m. (sg. dat. **tsākatas** च़ाकतस्), circumambulation, going round, circuit; going round (someone or something) (keeping him or it on the right, as a token of reverence). —**lagun** —लगुन् । दीर्घमार्गभ्रमापातः m.inf. (instead of going by the direct route) to have to go a long way round.

tsᵃkaṭan च़कटन् । संकोचः f. (sg. dat. **tsᵃkaṭŭnᵘ** च़कटंनू), (from cold or the like) shrinking, withering, shrivelling.

tsᵃkaṭun च़कटुन् । संकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tsᵃkaṭyōv** च़कट्योव्), to shrink, shrivel, wither (e.g. from cold). **tsᵃkaṭyō-motᵘ** च़कट्यो-मतु । प्राप्तसंकोचः perf. part. (f. **tsᵃkaṭyē-mütsᵘ** च़कट्ये-मॅचू), shrivelled, shrunken, as ab.

tsakav च़कव् or **tsākav** च़ाकव् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the ruddy sheldrake or *Casarca rutila* (L. 128 *tsakáo*).

tsala 1 च़ल (cf. **tsalun**) in **tsala-lār** च़ल-लार् । शीघ्रापयानम् m. (lit.) running in flight (from someone); hence (in reading or the like) hastily running (through the matter), galloping through (a book, a recitation, or the like). **-tsitta** -च़ित्त sg. voc. O restless mind! (L.V. 72).

tsala 2 च़ल । मा adv. a particle used to emphasize a prohibitive negative. Thus **ma gatsh,** do not go, but **tsala ma gatsh,** do not go on any account; so **tsala ma kar,** do not do (it) at all. —**bā** —बा । मा भ्रातः adv. id., but used in addressing a male person of equal rank. —**biñ** —बिञ् । मा भगिनि adv. id., but used in addressing a female of equal, or superior, rank. —**sö** —सॉ । मा भोः adv. id., but used in addressing an elder male, or a male of superior rank.

tsāl 1 च़ाल् । प्रसृतिः f. (sg. dat. **tsāli** च़ालि), the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed (cf. **atha-tsᵒ,** p. 64*a*, l. 16; **yĕḍᵘ-tsᵒ,** s.v. **yĕḍ**); the amount contained in such a palm, a handful of this nature (cf. **àshⁱ-tsāla,** p. 48*a*, l. 1; **nūna-tsāl,** p. 641*a*, l. 26; **pā̃-tsāl,** p. 748*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 662, 702, 1250, 1255, 1688; Rām. 1039).

tsāl 2 च़ाल् f., in **pŏtra-tsāl** (p. 804*a*, l. 29, and Rām. 612) and in **yĕḍᵘ-tsāl,** a form of indigestion, s.v. **yĕḍ,** qq.v.

tsail च़ैल् or **tsöl** च़ॉल् m. a garment (borrowed from Skt.) in the word **kŏ-tsail** (Śiv. 750), p. 494*a*, l. 9, q.v.

tsĕl च्यल् । बलात्प्रवेशनम्, संघट्टः, अन्तारोषः m. forcing something additional into a receptacle already full, stuffing into, cramming into (cf. **atha-tsᵒ,** p. 64*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 124); (of a number of persons) the being crowded together (in, e.g., a small room, where the bodies are in close contact to each other and there is no space even to sit down); squeezing, crushing, pressing (K.Pr. 10); squeezing, shampooing (El.); impediment, obstruction (due to crowding) (cf. **tāli-tsᵒ,** p. 997*b*, l. 26); inward anger, taking offence, umbrage, soreness, resentment (at some piece of rudeness or disrespect). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । बलात्प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to force, stuff, cram, into a receptacle. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । संघट्टावाप्तिः, रोषः m.inf. the being crowded together to occur, crowding to happen; umbrage or resentment to be experienced (on account of some piece of disrespect).

tsĕla-mŏndᵘ च्यल-म्वंडू । संवाधेन विकृतिः f. the being spoiled by being crushed, the being squeezed out of shape. **tsĕla-tsĕjⁱ** च्यल-च्यंजि or **tsĕlam-tsĕjⁱ** च्यलम-च्यंजि । परस्परसंघट्टेन, बलात्प्रवेशनेन adv. crowdedly, with mutual crowding, closely packed. **tsĕla-tsĕl** च्यल-च्यल् । संबाधः f. (sg. dat. **-tsĕjᵘ** -च्यंजू), the being crowded together, crowding (e.g. a number of people packed together in too small a room).

tsŏl च़्वल् । चुल्लिः f. a fireplace, hearth (esp. a temporary arrangement for immediate use) (cf. **kañi-tsᵒ,** p. 461*b*, l. 36) (El. a fireplace, Gr.Gr. 16).

tsŏla च़्वल । ऋजुस्वभावबालः m. a simple-natured child, a little simpleton.

tsŏlᵘ च़्वलु । आच्छादनम्, मीनविशेषः, कीटविशेषः m. a screen, cover (for concealment) (cf. **bōma-tsᵒ,** p. 107*a*, l. 48; **būta-tsᵒ,** p. 141*b*, l. 15; **dᵃhi-tsᵒ,** p. 198*b*, l. 34); a kind of small fish (described as having a large head); a kind of insect (described as swarming in cold water in the hot season); used as a pejorative suffix in **khanḍa-wāv-tsᵒ,** p. 403*a*, l. 37; **yĕcha-tsᵒ.** s.v. **yĕch 1.**

tsolᵘ च़ोलु adj. (f. **tsüjᵘ** च़ूजू) (1 p.p. of **tsalun,** q.v.) used —° to indicate 'departing from', 'abandoning', as in **dŏdⁱ-tsᵒ,** p. 190*b*, l. 24; **nàmⁱ-tsᵒ,** p. 636*a*, l. 17;

ranga-ʦ°, p. 837*a*, l. 36; rötⁱ-ʦ°, p. 847*b*, l. 46; yĕḍᵘ-ʦ°, s.v. yĕḍ; so wūṭa-wati-ʦ°, s.v. wath 1; ʦ°, moving like a camel s.v. wūṭh (El. *tsaul*, escaped).

ʦula चुल । चतुष्कम् m. a group of four, a four. Cf. **ʦākh.**

ʦĕlam-ʦĕjⁱ च्यलम-च्यंजि । बलात्प्रवेशनेन adv. i.q. **ʦĕla-ʦĕjⁱ**, p. 1070*b*, l. 29, q.v.

ʦĕllun च्यल्लुन्, see **ʦĕlun.**

ʦālan ज़ालन् । चालनी f. (sg. dat. **ʦālūñᵘ** ज़ालंजू), a small shovel, or spoon-like instrument, used for stirring up a fire (El. used in a **kāgᵘrᵘ**, or portable brazier; K.Pr. 129); anything of a similar shape (cf. **pamba-ʦ°**, p. 733*b*, l. 37).

ʦalun ज़लुन् । पलायनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ʦolᵘ** ज़ंलु, f. (L.V. 33) **ʦüjᵘ** ज़ंजू. The causal of this verb is **ʦalanāwun** ज़लनावुन् or **ʦalᵃrāwun** ज़ंल्रावुन्, qq.v., Gr.Gr. 174), to run away, to flee, abscond, to escape (cf. **hĕth ʦ°**, p. 366*b*, l. 41; **pānas ʦ°**, p. 736*a*, l. 47; **path ʦ°**, p. 792*b*, l. 3; **shāl ʦalith,** etc., p. 879*b*, l. 40) (El.; Gr.Gr. 5, 28, 108, 194, 205, 209; Gr.M.; L.V. 28, 31, 33, 75, 86; Śiv. 279, 1064, 1539, 1663; Rām. 33, 92, 172, 375, 498, 529, 913, 1198, 1207, 1257, 1329, 1717; K. 138, 151, 239, 242, 468, 559–630 passim, 658, 661, 691, 761, 823, 825, 882, 999; H. ii, 7–9; v, 6; vi, 8; viii, 4, 11, 13; ix, 1, 4; xii, 25; K.Pr. 147, 154, 173, 239); to depart, go away, disappear (cf. **bŏcha ʦalūñᵘ**, p. 80*a*, l. 18; **bōm ʦalun,** p. 107*a*, l. 40; **dŏd ʦ°**, p. 188*a*, l. 44; **shēkh ʦ°**, p. 876*b*, l. 46; **sankaṭh ʦ°**, p. 922*a*, l. 44; **thakun ʦ°**, p. 974*a*, l. 1; **ʦaḍ ʦalūñᵘ**, p. 1054*a*, l. 7; **ʦrūṭh ʦ°**) (Śiv. 165, 287, 424, 585, 661, 794, 804, 871, 922, 930, 962, 1112, 1118, 1153, 1162, 1239, 1241, 1283, 1463, 1571, 1627, 1632, 1775, 1813, 1844, 1848, 1895; Rām. 10, 23, 31, 60, 98, 114, 124–6, 302, 387, 461, 674, 678, 901, 994, 1008, 1065, 1080, 1085, 1088, 1110, 1126, 1173, 1177, 1192, 1264, 1321, 1361, 1364, 1398, 1461, 1492, 1494, 1559, 1572, 1641, 1703, 1782; K. 174, 413, 464, 696; YZ. 31, 402; K.Pr. 17, 60, 62, 160, 187); to go away (from), depart (from), abandon (obj. in abl.) (Rām. 27, 838–9, 965, 1031, 1121; K. 202, 513; YZ. 28, 141, 273, 519–20, 525); to go, proceed, move along, be in motion (Rām. 889–90, K. 375); to disappear, be worn away (cf. **nam ʦalàⁱ**, p. 635*b*, l. 30); to come away, be removed (suddenly) (cf. **nüʦᵘ ʦalūñᵘ**, p. 663*b*, l. 11; **ʦokᵘ ʦ°**, p. 1067*a*, l. 47); (of some evacuation) to run out quickly, be suddenly discharged (cf. **dāl ʦalūñᵘ**, p. 210*a*, l. 25; **dasth ʦalàⁱ**, p. 256*a*, l. 48; **dāth ʦalun,** p. 257*b*, l. 21; **yĕḍ ʦalūñᵘ**, s.v. **yĕḍ**); to depart, go suddenly, be suddenly accomplished (cf. **nàmⁱ ʦalun,** p. 636*a*, l. 27; **rakañ** or **rikiñ ʦalūñᵘ**, p. 832*a*, ll. 38, 49).

hĕth ʦalun to take and run off, to carry off, elope with (K. 653); to take away (YZ. 17, 33, 508). **nīriṭh ʦalun** (words, etc.) to emerge and become suddenly uttered (p. 721*b*, l. 2) (Śiv. 1187, K. 239, YZ. 465). **trövith ʦalun,** to abandon (YZ. 151).

ʦolᵘ-motᵘ ज़ंलु-मंतु । पलायितः perf. part. (f. **ʦüjᵘ-müʦᵘ** ज़ंजू-मंचू), fled, departed, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 109, K. 468).

ʦalan-shāy ज़लन्-शाय् f. a place of refuge, asylum (El.). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an absconder, a (military) deserter (El.).

ʦalān gaʦhun ज़लान् गछुन् m.inf. to go along, proceed (cf. **ʦalith g°**, bel.) (Rām. 403). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come hurriedly, to flee home (cf. **ʦalith y°**, bel.) (Rām. 1184).

ʦalith gaʦhun ज़लिथ् गछुन् । अपगत्य यानम् m.inf. to run away (to a distance), abscond (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379, 1551, 1725); cf. **ʦalān g°**, ab. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । पलाय्यागमनम् m.inf. having absconded to come, to arrive as an absconder (from somewhere else) (Rām. 339, 1369). Cf. **ʦalān y°**, ab.

This verb is sometimes used impersonally, as in **dushmanan ʦolᵘ**, by the enemies it was fled, i.e. the enemies fled (Gr.M.).

ʦālun ज़ालुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ʦôlᵘ** ज़ोलु, f. **ʦöjᵘ** ज़ांजू; 2 p.p. **ʦājyōv** ज़ाज्योव्), to bear, endure (cf. **atha ʦ°**, p. 64*a*, l. 20) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 271, 419, 824, 1247, 1253, 1446, 1758; Rām. 196, 203, 218, 291, 617, 643, 1027, 1289, 1386, 1570, 1575, 1581, 1711; YZ. 60, 346; K.Pr. 239, 241).

ʦālan-bāna ज़ालन्-बान । क्षान्तिशीलता m. the habit, or nature, of endurance, endurance, patience, long-suffering. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । क्षान्तिस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who bears or endures, resigned, long-suffering, unruffled by nature, imperturbable.

ʦĕlun च्यलुन् (by some written **ʦĕllun** च्यल्लुन्) । बलात्प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ʦyolᵘ** च्यंलु, f. **ʦĕjᵘ** च्यंजू; 2 p.p. **ʦĕjyōv** च्यज्योव्), to force (something) into (a receptacle), to stuff into, cram into (Gr.Gr. 25, 26, 124); to train with vigorous practice, to train intensively (cf. English 'cram') (L.V. 69).

ʦĕlⁱ ʦĕlⁱ च्यलि च्यलि । बलात्प्रवेश्य freq. part., as adv. with continued forcible cramming.

ʦĕlith mandith च्यलिथ् मंडिथ् । बलात्स्थाप्य conj. part. as adv. having crammed having trampled, cramming in and trampling down. **—thawun** —थवुन् । बलात्प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cram into, force into (and leave there).

ƅalanāwun ज़लनावुन् । अपयापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ƅalanôw**[u] ज़लनोवु. This verb is one of the causals of **ƅalun.** The other is **ƅal**[a]**rāwun,** q.v., see Gr.Gr. 174), to cause to run away, to put to flight (Rām. 867, K. 999).

ƅal[a]**rāwun** ज़्लरावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ƅal**[a]**rôw**[u] ज़्लरोवु. This verb, like **ƅalanāwun,** is a causal of **ƅalun,** see Gr.Gr. 174) to cause to run away, to put to flight (K. 1023).

ƅĕlis च्यलिस्, see **ƅyol**[u].

ƅālawun[u] ज़ालवुनु n.ag. (f. **ƅālavün̄**[ü] ज़ालवंत्रू), one who bears, one who endures (Śiv. 1254).

ƅam ज़म् । चर्म f. skin, hide, bark, rind (of man, beast, tree, fruit, or the like) (cf. **hāpath-ƅ°,** p. 342b, l. 47; **khar-ƅ°,** p. 407a, l. 38; **nun̄**[ü] **ƅ°,** p. 641a, l. 47; **pot**[u] **ƅ°,** p. 788a, l. 45; **shĕza-ƅ°,** p. 903b, l. 13; **samūr-ƅ,** p. 914a, l. 45; **sōra-ƅ°,** p. 931a, l. 23) (El.; Gr.Gr. 148; W. 111 *ƅom*; Śiv. 166, 816, 894; Rām. 635; K.Pr. 217); according to El. the word also means 'volume'; cf. **ƅarmun.** —**mā̃di yin̄**[ü] —माँडि यित्रू । दृढीभवनम् f.inf. the skin to be kneaded (p. 548b, l. 40), i.e. to become hardened, or toughened, by practice; hence, genl. to become hardened to heavy labour by continued practice. —**phalün̄**[ü] —फलंत्रू । खेदाप्तिः f.inf. the skin to become worn away (**phalun 2**) (esp. by helping to carry a heavy load or the like).

ƅama-daj[i] ज़म-दंजि (or **-düj**[ü] -दंजू) । दोषेऽपि गुणाख्यानम् f. (out of friendship or the like) telling or recounting a person's good qualities even when he is patently committing a fault; pretending a virtue when one has it not (cf. **gāna-ƅamadüj**[ü], p. 288a, l. 25); **-daṇd** -डंड् । शारीरिकसाह्यदानम् m. bodily help, i.e. help given by a friend with some part of his body (such as his hands, feet, or back); **-dor**[u] -दंरु । दृढचर्मा adj. (f. **-dür**[ü] -दंरू) (of anything animate or inanimate) hard-skinned, tough-skinned, hard-barked. **-ƅür**[ü] -ज़ंरू । अजिनपत्रा f. 'a skin-sparrow', i.e. a bat.

ƅami āsun ज़मि आसुन् । भारवाहित्वम् m.inf. 'to remain on the skin', i.e. the responsibility of carrying out (some duty) to lie (upon someone).

ƅām ज़ाम्, see **aƅun.**

ƅĕm[ü] च्यमू, see **ƅyom**[u].

ƅom[u] **1** ज़ंमु adj. (f. **ƅüm**[ü] ज़ंमू), made of skin, used —° as in **sōra-ƅ°,** made of pigskin, p. 931a, l. 25.

ƅom[u] **2** ज़ंमु adj. (f. **ƅüm**[ü] ज़ंमू) (of some liquid) reduced to a small amount (by evaporation or the like), used —°, as in **aḍa-ƅ°,** p. 12a, l. 31; **ras-ƅ°,** p. 841b, l. 33. See **ƅamun,** of which this word is 1 p.p.

ƅŏmbun ज़ुंबुन् । छिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ƅŏmb**[u] ज़ुंबु), to pierce, bore (e.g. a pearl, the nose, or the lobe of the ear) (cf. **kan ƅ°,** p. 447b, l. 22; **nas ƅŏmbün̄**[ü], p. 654b, l. 8) (El., L.V. 75, Śiv. 1290); **ƅŏmb**[u]**-mot**[u] ज़ुंबु-मंतु । छतरन्ध्रः perf. part. (f. **ƅŏmb**[ü]**-müƅ**[ü] ज़ुंबू-मंज़ू), bored, pierced, as ab.

ƅĕmbĕr च्यंब्यर् or **ƅĕmĕr** च्यम्यर् । ह्रस्वत्वम् m. shortness, (esp. in the sense of shorter than proper) being too short.

ƅĕmbor[u] च्यंबरु or **ƅĕmbur**[u] च्यंबुरु, or **ƅĕmor**[u] च्यमरु, **ƅĕmur**[u] च्यमुरु । ह्रस्वतायुक्तः, अवटीटः adj. (f. **ƅĕmbür**[ü] च्यंबरू, **ƅĕmür**[ü] च्यमरू) (of any member of the body, esp. the nose) having it too short, flat-nosed, squat-nosed, snub-nosed (cf. **nas-ƅ°,** p. 654b, l. 9); met. (of the eye) flat and dull without eyelashes (cf. **ȧch**[i]**-ƅ°,** p. 8b, l. 45). Cf. **ƅĕpot**[u].

ƅamadȧj[i] ज़मदंजि, **ƅamadüj**[ü] ज़मदंजू, see col. a, l. 28.

ƅŏmŏkh[u] ज़ुम्खु । चतुर्मुखः m. having four faces, four-faced; (of a mountain or the like) four-peaked.

ƅamal 1 ज़मल् । त्वग्विशेषः m. something possessing a skin or bark; hence, the felled trunk of a tree from which the branches have been lopped (esp. when still retaining its bark).

ƅamal 2 ज़मल् । दृढचर्मा adj. e.g. possessing a skin, as in **nūna-ƅ°,** p. 641a, l. 28; esp. hard-skinned, tough-skinned.

ƅāman ज़ामन् । आमिचा f. (sg. dat. **ƅāmün̄**[ü] ज़ामंत्रू), cheese (El. m., Gr.M. f.).

ƅāmañĕ-(or **ƅāmün̄**[ü]-)**mŏnd**[u] ज़ामञ-(ज़ामंत्रू-)मंडु । आमिचालोष्टम् f. a ball of cheese, an entire cheese, a cake of cheese (Gr.Gr. 75). **-ṭīr**[ü] -टीरू । आमिचालोष्टम् f. a large mass of curds before making into cheese. **-ƅakul** -ज़कुल् । आमिचाखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-ƅakalas** -ज़कलस्), a circular piece of cheese (prepared as a relish).

ƅamun ज़मुन् । अल्पीभवनम्, संगतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ƅom**[u] ज़ंमु), and conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ƅamyōv** ज़म्योव्. The causal of this verb is **ƅŏm**[a]**rāwun,** q.v.) (of some liquid or juice in a green plant) to be reduced in amount (by drying, evaporation, boiling down, or the like) (cf. **ras-mas ƅ°,** p. 844a, l. 3); (of advice or the like) to be agreed to, adopted. Cf. **ƅamaṭhun.**

ƅom[u]**-mot**[u] ज़ंमु-मंतु । अल्पीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ƅüm**[ü]**-müƅ**[ü] ज़ंमू-मंज़ू), reduced (by cooking, evaporation, etc.), as ab.

ƅamith gaƅhun ज़मिथ् गछुन् । तिरस्कृतीभवनम् m.inf. to become abashed or ashamed (owing to being tongue-tied); to be disgraced (in the eyes of respectable people by the circulation of evil reports).

ƅamyō-mot[u] ज़म्यो-मंतु । अल्पीभूतः, संगतीभूतः perf.

part. (f. ṭsamyē-müṭsu ज़म्ये-मंचू), become reduced, as ab.; (of advice or the like) agreed to, adopted.

ṭsamph ज़ंफ् or (q.v.) **ṭsāph** ज़ाँफ् । सान्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭsampi** ज़ंपि), persuasion, cajolery, blandishment, inducement (to another to do something). Cf. **ṭsāph.**

ṭsámp (El. *ts°*), see **ṭhāph.**

ṭsāmph ज़ाम्फ्, see **ṭsāph.**

ṭsēmph ज़ेंफ्, see **ṭsēph.**

ṭsamar ज़मर् । चर्मकारः m. (his wife is **ṭsamarĕñ** ज़मर्यञ् or **ṭsamar-bāy** ज़मर्-बाय्), a worker in leather, currier, shoemaker, cobbler, harness-maker (El. *tsamar, tsomor*; Gr.Gr. 148; W. 111 *ṭsòmūr*). **-bāy** -बाय् । चर्मकारभार्या f. his wife.

ṭsamar ज़मर् in **ṭsamar-gāv** ज़मर्-गाव् । चमराख्या गौः f. the Yak (*Bos grunniens*) (highly valued for its bushy tail, used as a fly-whisk); **ṭsamar-wôlu** ज़मर्-वोलु । चामरकृत् m. a maker of fly-whisks (see **ṭsāmar**).

ṭsāmar ज़ामर् । चामरम् m. the tail of the *Bos grunniens* (used over a god or a great person as a ceremonial fly-whisk) (L.V. 73; Śiv. 1175, 1515; K. 932, 985, 1132, 1151). See **ṭsamar.**

ṭsamuru ज़मुरु । शस्त्रम् m. iron (this is a Burushaskī word, and in various forms is current over the whole Dard country. In Ksh. it is reported as an old word, now seldom used).

ṭsĕmĕr च्यम्यर् । ह्रस्वत्वम् m., i.q. **ṭsĕmbĕr,** q.v.

ṭsĕmoru च्यमरु or **ṭsĕmuru** च्यमुरु । ह्रस्वतायुक्तः, अवटीटः adj. (f. **ṭsĕmüru** च्यमंरू), i.q. **ṭsĕmboru,** q.v.

ṭsŏ-mara चु-मर । प्रायश्चत्वारि card. about four (Gr.Gr. 84).

ṭsamarĕñ ज़मर्यञ्, see **ṭsamar.**

ṭsamaruwu ज़मरवु adj. (f. **ṭsamarüvu** ज़मर्वू), made of iron, iron (see **ṭsamuru**) (Rām. 631; H. xii, 16, 17, *ṭsamruwu*; K.Pr. 190). **ṭsamaruwu kara ṭsāpun** ज़मरवु कर ज़ापुन् । अतिकष्टसाध्यविधानम् m. to chew peas of iron; hence, met. to be occupied in some very difficult work (cf. H. as ab.). In H. xii, the word is explained by the pandit as 'leathern', but the meaning 'made of iron' is certainly the correct one. So also in K.Pr. 190. In the modern language it is confused with **ṭsam,** leather.

ṭsŏmarāwun चुमरावुन् । अल्पीकरणम्, संगतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭsŏmarôwu** चुम्रोवु. This verb is the causal of **ṭsamun,** q.v.) to reduce (the amount of some liquid, or of the juice in a green plant, or the like, by drying, evaporating, boiling down, or the like); to cause (some advice, or course of conduct) to be agreed to, assented to, adopted.

ṭsĕmis च्यमिस्, see **ṭsyomu.**

ṭsāmotu ज़ामतु perf. part. of **aṭsun,** q.v. (f. **ṭsāmüṭsu** ज़ामंचू), entered (lit. and met.) (cf. **brēshĕs aṭsun** and **brēshĕn ṭsāmüṭsu,** p. 126*b*, ll. 40, 36; **māḍi aṭsun** and **māḍi ṭsāmotu,** p. 548*b*, ll. 33, 37; **pāṭi aṭsun,** and **pāṭi ṭsāmotu,** p. 789*a*, ll. 8, 41; **path aṭsun,** p. 791*b*, l. 28, and **path ṭsāmotu,** p. 792*b*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 110; Rām. 652, 686).

ṭsûmṭh, see **ṭsûṭhu.**

ṭsumaṭh चुमठ् or **ṭsumuṭhu** चुमंठू or **ṭsumüṭhu** चुमंठू । अङ्गुल्ययाघातः, पिपीलिकाकीटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **ṭsumaṭi** चुमटि or **ṭsumaṭhi** चुमठि), a nip, a pinch (cf. **kapar-ṭs°,** p. 463*b*, l. 46; **phĕki-ṭs°,** p. 720*b*, l. 48); a kind of red ant. **—hĕñu** —ह्यंञू । अङ्गुल्ययाघातेन ज्ञापनम् f.inf. to take a nip, to draw a person's attention by pinching him.

ṭsamaṭhun ज़मठुन् । पर्युषितीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭsamaṭhyōv** ज़मठ्योव्) (of something naturally juicy) to dry up, wither (cf. **ṭsamun**) (El. to wither, decay). **ṭsamaṭhyō-motu** ज़मठ्यो-मतु । म्लानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṭsamaṭhyē-müṭsu** ज़मठ्ये-मंचू), dried up, withered, as ab.

ṭsamatkār ज़मत्कार् m. admiration, surprise; a show, spectacle, wonderful object (Śiv. 1777).

ṭsan ज़न् । तृणादिदुर्गन्धः f. the odour of a cowhouse (arising from the mixture of fodder, cowdung, and urine). **—wŏthünu** —व्रथंञू । दुर्गन्धोद्गमः f.inf. such an odour to arise.

ṭsēni ज़ेनि, see **ṭsyūnu.**

ṭsŏn चुन्, see **ṭsŏr.**

ṭsun चुन् in **tāzak-ṭsun,** q.v.; in **ṭsun-kun** (K.Pr. 38), see **ṭsŏr.**

ṭsúnú (El. *ts°*), see **ṭsanunu.**

ṭsûn चून् । चूर्णः m. powder (cf. **khanḍa-ṭs°,** p. 403*a*, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 20); filings (El. *tsún*, (El. *tsún*, broken filings) i.e. *ṭsû̃*).

ṭsûna-mŏṭh karünu चून-म्वठ् करंञू । चूर्णशो विभेदनम् f.inf. to make (something) a fistful of powder, to crush to powder (and so destroy). **-trŏmba** -त्रुम्ब । सस्यविशेषः m. N. of a certain food-grain (? a variety of buckwheat) (cf. **trŏmba**).

ṭsōnca ज़ोंच, see **ṭsōca.**

ṭsanda ज़ंद m. a garment (noted only in YZ. 234, 541). Cf. **canda,** a pocket.

ṭsanḍī ज़ंडी f. 'The Furious', a N. of Durgā, the wife, or energic form, of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1515); a hasty, impetuous woman (L.V. 77).

ṭsünḍu ज़ंडू । आघातः f. (sg. dat. **ṭsanjĕ** ज़ंज्य), a blow, stroke, hit (cf. **atha-ṭs°,** p. 64*a*, l. 22; **cōṭi-ṭs°,** p. 177*a*, l. 8; **kañi-ṭs°,** p. 461*b*, l. 38; **kala-ṭs°,** p. 435*b*, l. 44; **dŏbiñĕ-ṭs°,** p. 184*a*, l. 21; **lōri-ṭs°,** p. 531*a*, l. 17; **macili-ṭs°,** p. 548*a*, l. 35; **nala-ṭs°,** p. 632*a*, l. 33; **phĕki-ṭs°,** p. 720*b*, l. 50; **para-ṭs°,** p. 750*a*, l. 49; **shĕmshēri-hünzu ṭs°,** p. 884*a*, l. 37; **wŏḍi-ṭs°,** s.v.

wŏd) (Gr.M.; Rām. 969; K.Pr. 62); (of wind) a sudden blow, gust (cf. **wāwa-ts°**, s.v. **wāv** 1) (Gr.M.); met. a sudden, violent, unbearable calamity (cf. **nāra-ts°**, p. 648*b*, l. 11; **tāli-ts°**, p. 997*b*, l. 33; **tāpa-ts°**, p. 1015*a*, l. 26; **ṭapāli-ts°**, p. 1016*a*, l. 20). —**lāyüñ**ᵘ —लायंञ़् f.inf. to strike a blow (e.g. with a sword) (on, dat.) (H. iii, 5, 6). —**yiñ**ᵘ —यिञ़् f.inf. a blow to come, a blow, or hurt from a blow, to be received (K.Pr. 261).

tsanjĕ tsanjĕ karun त्संज्य त्संज्य करुन् । पुनःपुनस्ताडनेन चीणीकरणम् to enfeeble (a person, esp. a child) by repeated blows, or by blows given by a number of people.

tsȧnḍikh त्संडिख् । सभाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **tsȧnḍiki** त्संडिकि), a meeting, assembly (esp. of gamblers or similar reprobates).

tsandan त्संदन् in **wȧnⁱ wȧnⁱ tsandan** वंनि वंनि चंदन, s.v. **wanun** 1, q.v.

tsandun त्संदुन् । चन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. **tsandanas** चंदनस्), sandal-wood (cf. **rakh-ts°**, p. 830*b*, l. 15; **rakta-ts°**, p. 831*b*, l. 34) (El.; L. 78 *tsandum*, probably a misprint; L.V. 42; Śiv. 973, 1080, 1155, 1613, 1902; Rām. 692, 739, 1080; K. 425–6, 528, 926, 976; K.Pr. 159, 229).

tsandan-bura त्संदन्-बुर । चन्दनत्वक् m. the bark of the sandal tree (cf. **bura** 2); a powder made from a bark-like strip of sandal-wood (cf. **bura** 1). **-dār** -दार् adj. c.g. bearing sandal-wood, i.e. sprinkled, or covered, with sandal-wood (YZ. 57, of a bed). **-hār** -हार् । प्रालम्बिकाविशेषः m. a kind of necklace of three, five, or seven strands (the *candra-hār* of India, of which name this word is a corruption) (L. 262 *chandanhár*). **-köjᵘ** -कांज़् । चन्दन-शिला f. a flat stone on which sandal-wood is ground to powder. **-kwöjᵘ** -क्कांज़् । चन्दनशिला f., id. **-küñᵘ** -कंञ़् । चन्दनशिला f., id. **-mŏkun** -मोँकुन् । चन्दनखण्डम् m. a small lump of sandal-wood used for being reduced to powder on a grinding stone.

tsánḍun (El. *ts°*), a common misspelling for **tshāḍun**, q.v.

tsandᵃr त्संदर् or **tsȧndᵃr** त्संदर् । चन्द्रः m. (sg. dat. **tsa(a)ndras** त्सं(त्सं)द्रस्), the moon (cf. **bāla-ts°**, p. 104*a*, l. 42; **phal-ts°**, p. 692*a*, l. 18; **punimᵘ-ts°**, p. 741*a*, l. 40; **yĕndᵃr ta ts° natsun**, s.v. **yĕndᵃr**) (El. *tsandar*, the new moon, crescent-shaped moon; L.V. 9, 22, 109; Rām. 406, 575, 1484, 1486, 1774; YZ. 34; K.Pr. 253); a moon-shaped ornament worn on the head (used esp. by children).

tsandra-grohun त्संद्र-ग्रहुन । चन्द्रग्रहः m. (sg. dat. -grahanas -ग्रहनस्), an eclipse of the moon. **-hāl** -हाल । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy with a soft white grain. **-kalā** -कला f. a digit of the moon; the crescent of the moon immediately before or after the new moon (Śiv. 98 (N.P.), 1490). **-kalādār** -कलादार् m. he who wears the crescent moon, i.e. who has it for his crest, a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 75). **-kalapushᵘ** -कलपुशु । चन्द्रभूषणभूषितशिरोवस्त्रम् m. a kind of round cap ornamented with moon-shaped pieces of gold, silver, etc. **-shēkhar** -शेखर् m. he who has the moon for his crest, a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1586). **-ṭöcᵘ** -टांचू । चन्द्राकारभूषणोपेतः शिरोवस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of child's cap ornamented as ab. **-tsüḍ** -त्सूड् m., i.q. **-shēkhar,** ab. (Śiv. 976, 1035, 1538, 1574); a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 740). **-wār** -वार् । चन्द्रवारः m. Monday (El. *tsandarwár*, Gr.M., W. 106 *tsandawār*). Cf. **sūmwar.**

tsandᵃrakh त्संद्रख् । चन्द्रकः m. (sg. dat. **tsandᵃrakas** त्संद्रकस्), one of the moon-shaped marks, or eyes, on the expanded tail of a peacock (cf. **mōr-ts°**, p. 587*b*, l. 49).

tsandrama त्संद्रम or **tsandrama** त्संद्रम (**tsandram** चंद्रम्, m.c., Śiv. 334, 475; Rām. 1002) । चन्द्रमाः m. the moon (El. *sandramma* (so sometimes sounded); L.V. 93; Śiv. 38, 128, 166, 334, 424, 434, 475, 955, 1009, 1147, 1189, 1574, 1654; Rām. 197, 399, 400–1, 438, 543, 616, 1002, 1017, 1083–5, 1188, 1225, 1262, 1276, 1341, 1655; K. 57, 130, 676, 923, 929).

tsandrāyĕn त्संद्रायन् or **tsāndrāyĕn** त्सांद्रायन् in **tsandrāyĕn tsāpun** त्संद्रायन् त्सापुन् । चान्द्रायणाख्यव्रतविधानम् m.inf. to keep a certain very severe fast for an entire lunar month. It is called in Skt. *cāndrâyaṇa*, which appears as **tsāndrāyĕn tsāpun** in Śiv. 595.

tsong (El. *ts°*), see **tsõgᵘ.**

tsôngᵘ त्सोंगु, see **tsõgᵘ.**

tsöngijᵘ त्सांगिज़्, see **tsõgijᵘ 1, 2,** and **3.**

tsāngun त्सांगुन्, see **tsãgun.**

tsĕngun 1 च्यंगुन् m. (sg. dat. **tsĕnganas** च्यंगनस्), happiness, jollity, the being amused. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु, m.inf. to take happiness, to be amused (K.Pr. 249).

tsĕngun 2 च्यंगुन् । प्रमोदनम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal; 1 p.p. **tsyongᵘ** च्यंगु, f. **tsĕnjᵘ** च्यंज़्; 2 p.p. **tsĕnjyōv** च्यंज्योव), to rejoice, to exult, show happiness (on succeeding in carrying out one's intentions) (El. to be happy). Cf. **tsring 1.**

tsĕngañ च्यंगञ् f. in **ranga-ts°,** p. 837*a*, l. 39, q.v.

tsingar त्सिंगर् । प्लुतानि m.pl. (but sometimes **tsingara** त्सिंगर, f.pl.), leaping, bounding (in joy). —**tsānȧnⁱ** —त्सानंनि । भीतिदानम् m.pl.inf. 'to cause jumps to enter'; hence, to terrify or intimidate (a child,

servant, or the like, by frequent beatings, scoldings, or the like).

tsingara tulañĕ त्सिंगर तुलञ । प्लुतोत्थापनानि f. pl. inf. to leap or jump for joy.

tsunih, incorr. for **ts^{a}nĕ**, see **ts^{ü}n^{ü}**.

tsanjĕ त्संज्य, see **tsünd^{ü}**.

tsĕnj^{u} च्यंजू, **tsĕnjyōv** च्यंज्योव, see **tsĕngun**.

tsönj^{u} त्सांजू, see **tsōj^{ü}**.

tsanjĕyār त्संज्यार् । ताडनपात्रीभूतः m. a receiver of blows, i.e. an obstinate boy, or the like, who refuses to learn or obey orders, and is hence subject to frequent chastisement. Cf. **tsünd^{ü}**.

tsĕnkh त्सेंख्, see **tsēkh** 1 and 2.

tsēnkal त्सेंकल्, see **tsēkal**.

tsönamath त्सुनमथ् or **tsunamath** त्सुनमथ । चतुर्नवतिः card. (pl. dat. **tsö(u)namatan** त्सु(त्सु)नमतन्), ninety-four (Gr.Gr. 80).

tsönamatyum^{u} त्सुनमतिमु or **tsunamatyum^{u}** त्सुनमतिमु । चतुर्नवतितमः ord. (f. **tsö(u)namatim^{ü}** त्सु(त्सु)नमतिमू), ninety-fourth (Gr.Gr. 80).

ts^{a}nun^{u} त्सनुनु । गुल्फः, चूर्णफलम् the internal malleolus (El. *tsunun*); the ankle (El. *tsunun*); a peach (the fruit) (cf. **bōṭa-ts°**, p. 138*b*, l. 38) (El. *tsúnú, tsunun*, *Amygdalus Persica*; W. 116 *tsunun*; L. 348 *tsunnan*, 462, *tsannan*). **ts^{a}nān^{i}-ōṭ^{ü}** त्सनंनि-ऑटू । चूर्णफलगुटिका f. a peach-stone. **-wath^{a}r** -वथ्र् m. a peach leaf.

tsānun त्सानुन् । प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsōn^{u}** त्सोनु, f. **tsōn^{ü}** त्सांनू; 2 p.p. **tsānōv** त्सान्योव्. This verb is the causal of **atsun**, q.v.), to cause to enter, to bring in, put into (dat.) (cf. **atha ts°**, p. 64*a*, l. 24; **bāzar ts°**, p. 154*b*, l. 36; **khaphari phamb ts°**, p. 406*a*, l. 13; **khyol^{u} ts°**, p. 426*a*, l. 47; **wāguj^{u} ts°**) (El.; Gr.Gr. 12, 13; Gr.M.; W. 65; Śiv. 1645, 1911; Rām. 416; K. 36, 365-6, 816, 896); to invite (into), lead into (cf. **gara ts°**, p. 295*b*, l. 3; **jin ts°**, p. 375*a*, l. 11) (K. 298, 494, 715, 900, 1130; H. iii, 7); to bring into existence (in something) (cf. **phuṭh tsānün^{ü}**, p. 717*a*, l. 5; **dāg ts°**, p. 194*a*, l. 19; **khrōl^{u} ts°**, p. 412*b*, l. 46; **k^{a}ṭh ts°**, p. 486*a*, l. 17); to cause some condition to occur (in) (esp. when the condition is new or unexperienced) (cf. **ala ts°**, p. 23*a*, l. 49; **baṭha ts°**, p. 139*b*, l. 29; **chag tsānün^{ü}**, p. 158*b*, l. 8; **cār ts°**, p. 174*b*, l. 4; **dōdur^{u} ts°**, p. 192*b*, l. 7; **khur^{u} ts°**, p. 411*b*, l. 45; **lār tsānün^{ü}**, p. 530*a*, l. 25; **lōsa ts°**, p. 533*a*, l. 16; **maza ts°**, p. 614*b*, l. 9; **nēkh-pūr^{u} ts°**, p. 629*b*, l. 18; **naṭh tsānün^{ü}**, p. 660*a*, l. 25; **pāt^{i} ts°**, p. 789*a*, l. 50; **pot^{u} ts°**, p. 788*a*, l. 49; **path ts°**, p. 792*b*, l. 9; **pay ts°**, p. 812*a*, l. 1; **rāshĕ ts°**, p. 843*a*, l. 35; **shram ts°**, p. 893*a*, l. 28; **tūra tsānañĕ**, p. 1021*a*, l. 17; **ts^{a}kar tsānān^{i}**, p. 1069*a*, l. 50; **ts^{a}kāṭ^{i} tsānān^{i}**, p. 1070*a*, l. 9; **tsingar tsānān^{i}**, p. 1074*b*, l. 49; **tsāph tsānün^{ü}**, p. 1077*b*, l. 31; **zingar tsānān^{i}**; **zōzur^{u} ts°**) (Gr.M.; Rām. 470; K. 620; H. ix, 2); to cause something to begin working, to start in action, to set going. (into something) (cf. **drōt^{u} ts°**, p. 249*a*, l. 44; **khalas ts°**, p. 397*a*, l. 26; **khayāl ts°**, p. 426*b*, l. 27; **nakh ts°**, p. 628*a*, l. 33; **pĕd tsānün^{ü}**, p. 681*b*, l. 12; **paṇḍa ts°**, p. 738*b*, l. 5; **pōth^{a}r ts°**, p. 800*a*, l. 35; **thaph tsānün^{ü}**, p. 981*a*, l. 17; **wād ts°**, s.v. **wād**; **wadanas ts°**, s.v. **wadun**) (Gr.M.; K. 326, 331); to apply (a patch or the like) (cf. **dūj^{u} tsānün^{ü}**, p. 203*a*, l. 24).

tsānan-wād त्सानन्-वाद् । बाधनम् m. harassing, oppression, annoyance (to compel someone to undertake something difficult).

tsēnun 1 त्सेनुन् or **tsēnun^{u}** त्सेनुनु m. (sg. dat. **tsēnanas** त्सेननस्), consciousness, understanding, intelligence (Śiv. 1043, 1339, 1406, 1415, 1592; K. 212, 301, 311).

tsēnun 2 त्सेनुन् । संज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsyūn^{u}** च्यूनु, Gr.Gr. 19; 2 p.p. **tsēnōv** त्सेन्योव्. The causal of this verb is **tsēnanāwun** त्सेननावुन् or **tsīn^{ĕ}rāwun** त्सीन्रावुन्, Gr.Gr. 174), to know by a sign, to recognize, distinguish, identify (K. 186, 195, 210); to recognize (as such-and-such), to understand (a thing to be such-and-such) (L.V. 28, Śiv. 1545, Rām. 627, K. 141, YZ. 421); hence, to accept when seen, to experience, gain the experience (of anything) (L.V. 6); to recognize as authoritative, to meditate upon (instruction given) (L.V. 51-4, 80; Śiv. 1704). Cf. **tsēntun**.

tsunnö त्सुन्नॅ । चतुःसंख्यालिप्यङ्कः m. the figure 4, the written sign for four.

tsunun (El. *ts°*), see **ts^{a}nun^{u}** and incorr. for **tshunun**.

tsunnun, see *tshunun*.

tsānanāwun त्साननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsānanôw^{u}** त्साननोवु), i.q. **tsānun**, q.v., to cause to enter (Śiv. 126).

tsēnanāwun त्सेननावुन् । संज्ञापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsēnanôw^{u}** त्सेननोवु), to cause to recognize, or to be recognized, by a sign, to indicate by a sign, wink, or the like (cf. **tsēnun**, **tsīn^{ĕ}run**, and **tsīn^{ĕ}rāwun**) (Śiv. 1884).

tsunanáwun (El. *ts°*), see **tshunanāwun**.

tsōnūr त्सानूर m. N. of a celebrated wrestler in the service of Kams (Kaṁsa), who was killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (K 368, 440), in Skt. *Cāṇūra*.

tsīnis त्सीनिस्, see **tsyūn^{u}** 1.

tsōns (El. *ts°*), **tsúns** (El. *ts°*), see **tsonz**.

tsánṭ (El. *ts°*), see **tshāṭh**.

tsenta (? spelling) m. a funeral pyre (El.). ? Cf. Skt.

citā. **tsintabal** m. the place of a funeral pyre, a funeral pyre (El.).

tsĕntā चंता or **tsintā** चिंता। f. thinking, thought; thought, care, anxiety (Rām. 555; K. 500, 1158); i.q. **tsinth,** q.v. —**barüñᵘ** —बरंञू f.inf. to be anxious, to be full of care (K. 65).

tsúnṭ (El. *ts°*), see **tsũṭhᵘ.**

tsenth (El. *ts°*), see **tsũṭh.**

tsinth चिंथ् f. (sg. dat. **tsinti** चिंति), care, anxiety; i.q. **tsĕntā,** q.v. —**karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to care (for, gen., as in **cyōñᵘ ts° karān,** caring for thee) (L.V. 72).

tsũnṭh च़ूंठ्, **tsũnṭhᵘ** च़ूंठु, see **tsũṭhᵘ.**

tsũnṭh चूंठ्, **tsũnṭhᵘ** चूंठु, see **tsũṭh.**

tsántal (El. *ts°*), see **tshāṭal.**

tsũnṭal च़ूंटल्, **tsũnṭulᵘ** च़ूंटुलु, see **tsũṭal, tsũṭulᵘ.**

tsĕntun च़ेन्तुन् conj. 1, i.q. **tsĕnun 2,** q.v. to meditate upon, think upon (K. 408, 505); **mani ts°,** to consider in one's mind, to determine (on a particular course of conduct) (K. 410).

tsantsal च़ंच़ल् । चञ्चलः adj. c.g. unsteady, restless, unstable, inconstant, changeful, volatile, fickle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 334, 1340, 1539; Rām. 74, 1624); tremulous, agitated (Rām. 173, 986, 1285).

tsĕnawunᵘ च़ेनवुनु । संज्ञापनपूर्वकम् n.ag. (f. **tsĕnaviñᵘ** च़ेनवंञू), one who recognizes, distinguishes, identifies (Śiv. 1515); esp. the Supreme, considered as the source of all sensation (Śiv. 1342); (as adv.) by identification, by recognition, by means of identification.

tsĕnawañ च़ेनवञ् । संज्ञापनम् f. making known, information, indication, pointing out. —**diñᵘ** —दिंञू f.inf. to point out, show (El. *tsenawain dinyi*).

tsantsalözᵘ च़ंच़लांज़ू । चाञ्चल्यम् f. unsteadiness, restlessness, instability, inconstancy, volatility, fickleness.

tsŏnaway चुनवय् । चत्वार्येव card. even four, the four, all four (Gr.Gr. 85). See **tsōr.**

tsĕnyukᵘ च़ेन्युकु, see **tsyūnᵘ.**

tsŏnz चूऩ्ज़् or **tsŏnzᵘ** चुंज़ू । चेटी f. (sg. dat. **tsŏnzi** चूऩ्ज़ि), a female slave, a (household) slave-girl, a housemaid (El. *tsúns, tsŏns*; Śiv. 437, 1237; Rām. 1038; K. 29, 637, 727, 913, 928, 979, 1132, 1150). **tsŏnza-küṭᵘ** चूऩ्ज़-कंटू । दासीपुत्री f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), the daughter of a slave-girl. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of a slave-girl.

tsŏnzᵘ चूऩ्ज़ु । दासः m. a male slave or male servant (esp. one employed as a messenger).

tsŏñᵘ च़ांञू, see **tsānun.**

tsᵘñᵘ च़ंञू । शान्ताङ्गारः, गर्वः f. a lump of charcoal, charcoal (when a single lump is not referred to, the pl. **tsᵃñĕ** (see below) is generally used in this sense) (cf. **bothⁱ-ts°,** p. 140*b*, l. 44; **lasa-ts°,** p. 532*b*, l. 35; **mal-ts°,** p. 564*a*, l. 35; **tsŏka-ts°,** p. 1067*a*, l. 30; **tsūra-ts°,** s.v. **tsūr 1; yĕngar-ts°,** s.v. **yĕngur**) (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.); a black mark made by charcoal (cf. **dĕka-ts°,** p. 204*b*, l. 30); anything small and black and hard (like a little bit of charcoal) (cf. **rŏnga-ts°,** p. 837*b*, l. 47); self-conceit, self-complacency, vanity (cf. **dĕka-ts°,** p. 204*b*, l. 32; **gāṭa-ts°,** p. 310*b*, l. 2).

tsᵃñĕ च़ञ, f.pl. charcoals, a collection of charcoal (e.g. for fuel) (cf. **khāra-ts°,** p. 407*b*, l. 48; **kāṭha-ts°,** p. 487*b*, l. 19; **kütshᵘ-ts°,** p. 493*b*, l. 22; **pana-ts°,** p. 735*a*, l. 32; **payĕn-ts°,** p. 817*b*, l. 4; **tᵃla-ts°,** p. 995*a*, l. 39; **wan-ts°,** s.v. **wan 1**) (El. *tsinya* m., *tsinyin*; Rām. 621, 1081, 1495). **-āshnāv** -आश्नाव् = چنہ آشنا m. 'a charcoal relation', i.e. a mere acquaintance, one only slightly known, or a distant cousin (K.Pr. 159, 'people from the villages often pay a visit to the city during the winter season bringing with them charcoal for sale. They sell their load, put up for a night in some person's house, and are off again the following morning'). **-bôrᵘ** -बोरु । शान्ताङ्गारभारः m. a load of charcoal (carried in leather bags from the forests to the towns). —**gatshañĕ** —गछञ । मनस्तापावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. to become charcoals, to be burnt to charcoal; met. anguish, mental pain (due to someone else's evil conduct) to be experienced. **-hāgurᵘ** -हागुरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hāgaras** -हागरस्), a certain bird (said to resemble a crow, and to be edible). **-hanā** -हना । शान्ताङ्गारमात्रम् f. a single piece of charcoal. **-khikhur** -खिखुर् or **-khikhurᵘ** -खिखुरु । शान्ताङ्गारभारविशेषः m. a kind of withy or straw basket, in which small charcoal is brought from the forest into the towns for sale. —**karañĕ** —करञ । विनाशनम् (हान्युत्पादनम्) f. pl. inf. to turn into charcoal; to destroy; to cause mental anguish (by injuring another by evil conduct). **-mŏndurᵘ** -म्वंडुरु । शान्ताङ्गारलोष्टम् m. a large block of charcoal. **-mŏndürᵘ** -म्वंडंरू । शान्ताङ्गारखण्डः f. a lump of coarse charcoal. **-müṭᵘ** -मंटू f. (sg. dat. **-macĕ** -मच्य), an earthenware vessel for holding charcoal, a coal box (K.Pr. 220, *tsunih-m°*). **-mŏyā** -म्वया । शान्ताङ्गारमात्रम् f. a single piece of charcoal (Gr.Gr. 165). **-pholᵘ** -फलु m., id. (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phŏti tyŏngul nērun** -फुति ट्वंगुल् नेरुन् । उत्कर्षेण ख्यातिः m.inf. a spark to issue from a basket of charcoal; hence, (owing to belonging to a particular family or owing to special associates) to acquire a wide reputation (whether good or bad). **-yĕngurᵘ** -यंगुरु । शान्ताङ्गारवाहिपात्रविशेषः m. a kind of basket (made of withies sewn together with string) used for carrying the coarse charcoal

used by goldsmiths and blacksmiths. **-yĕtᵘ** -यॆटू । शान्ताङ्गारवाहिका f. (sg. dat. **-yĕcĕ** -यॆच), a kind of long withy basket (wide at top and narrow at bottom, carried, hung from the shoulders, on the back) for conveying charcoal (from the forest to the towns).

tsünᵘ त्संनू । मौनम् f. silence, inability to retort (in an argument).

tsᵃnurᵘ त्सनुरु । शान्ताङ्गारकृत् m. a charcoal-burner.

tsīnᵉrun त्सीन्रुन् । संज्ञापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsīnᵉrᵘ** त्सीन्रु), to cause to be known by a sign, hint, point out, indicate by a hint, wink, or the like (caus. of **tsēnun 2.** Cf. **tsēnanāwun**, Gr.Gr. 174).

tsīnᵉrāwun त्सीन्रावुन् । संज्ञापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsīnᵉrôwᵘ** त्सीन्रोवु), i.q. **tsīnᵉrun**, q.v.; cf. Gr.Gr. 174 (El. to point out, to show).

tsĕpi च्यपि, **tsĕpᵘ** च्यपू, see **tsyopᵘ**.

tsŏpa, etc., see **tshŏpa**.

tsŏpᵘ त्सुपु in **dŏsa-tsŏpᵘ**, p. 252*a*, l. 42, q.v.

tsopᵘ त्सुपु । दन्ताघातः m. a bite (with the teeth, and on someone else) (cf. **drᵃka-tsᵒ**, p. 243*a*, l. 3; **gali-tsᵒ**, p. 283*a*, l. 50; **guli-tsᵒ**, p. 284*a*, l. 32; **hūnⁱ-tsᵒ**, p. 337*a*, l. 19; **kāwa-tsᵒ**, p. 495*a*, l. 37; **wūṭa-tsᵒ**, s.v. **wūṭh**) (El. *tsúp*, Gr.M.); when —ᵒ, this word is sometimes used to mean a small amount of something eatable, as we should say 'a bite of something', see **dŏda-tsᵒ**, p. 190*a*, l. 50; **nūna-tsᵒ**, p. 641*a*, l. 29; the compound **nāvi-tsᵒ**, p. 667*a*, l. 7, means 'a little worn-out uncomfortable boat'. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । दन्ताघातः m.inf. to take a bite, to bite (Gr.M.; H. x, 7). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । दन्तैर्भक्षणम् to take a (single) bite (out of something, e.g. from an apple, or similar fruit) (K.Pr. 238); to swallow in a single bite.

tsapis yunᵘ त्सपिस् यिनु । दन्ताघातैषणा m.inf. to attack in order to bite (e.g. a dog attacking a person).

tsôpᵘ त्सोपु (f. **tsöpᵘ** त्सोपु) 1 p.p. of **tsāpun**, q.v., gnawed, chewed, masticated, used —ᵒ, as in **aḍa-tsᵒ**, p. 12*a*, l. 34; **ôpᵘ-tsôpᵘ**, p. 40*a*, l. 18.

tsúp (El. *ts*ᵒ), see **tsopᵘ**.

tsĕpacĕ च्यपच्य, see **tsĕpoṭᵘ**.

tsĕpicĕ च्यपिच्य, see **tsĕpyuṭᵘ**.

tsŏpacĕl त्सुपच्यल् । चतुष्पार्श्वस्थूलः adj. e.g. bulky on all four sides, having the lower part bulky and heavy (so that he or it is too heavy to be lifted) (cf. **pacĕl**).

tsaph 1 त्सफ् । अन्त्रविशेषः (sg. dat. **tsapi** त्सपि), the bowels (of man or beast) (cf. **dọmbᵘ-tsᵒ**, m., p. 217*b*, l. 50) (K.Pr. 61). **tsapi nūn pyonᵘ** त्सपि नून प्यनु । अतिव्यग्रीभवनम् m.inf. 'salt to fall on the bowels', to become distraught, overwhelmed with grief, out of one's mind for sorrow (caused by the loss or destruction of property or the like).

tsaph 2 त्सफ् । धान्यभूः f. (sg. dat. **tsapi** त्सपि), a paddy-field, a field in which rice is grown, and where the paddy is deposited as it is reaped (El. a sheaf of grain); cf. **dā-tsᵒ**, a single paddy-plant, p. 231*a*, l. 14. **—gūnᵘ āsünᵘ** —गंनू आसंनू । बहुव्रीहिविकासंभवः f.inf. 'the paddy-plot to be dense'; hence, to be very prosperous or well-to-do (esp. with reference to one who lives by cultivation or some other profession).

tsapi-dānĕ त्सपि-दान्य । क्षेत्रभूशायितधान्यम् m. reaped paddy, as laid down on the field to dry. **—thawun** —थवुन् । धान्यशायनम् m.inf. to lay down the reaped paddy on the field to dry (as each handful of the plant is cut, it is so laid down).

tsaph 3 त्सफ् the act of biting, a bite (Gr.Gr. 134), in the following:— **tsapa-tsaph** त्सप-त्सफ् । दन्तैर्मिथोऽभिघातः, दन्तादन्ति m. or f. (sg. dat. **-tsapas** -त्सपस् or **-tsapi** -त्सपि), mutual biting (as in a dog fight, or when horses fight). Note that this word may be m. or f. Cf. **tsāph.**

tsāph त्साफ् । अदनम् m. or f. (sg. dat. **tsāpas** त्सापस् or **tsāpi** त्सापि. This is the verbal noun of **tsāpun**, q.v., and may be either m. (Gr.Gr. 123) or f. (Gr.Gr. 127)), the act of gnawing, biting, chewing (cf. **atha-tsᵒ**, p. 64*a*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 66); mumbling with the gums (cf. **atha-tsᵒ**, as ab.). **—atsünᵘ** —अत्संनू । आस्वादप्रवेशः f.inf. masticating to enter, i.e. a flavour (of some eatable) to be experienced for the first time (used esp. of children). **—dinᵘ** —दिनू । परामर्शः f.inf. to give mastication, to chew (something); met. to ponder over, meditate upon, ruminate upon (e.g. upon some advice or the like, given by another). **—tsānünᵘ** —त्सानंनू । आस्वादानुभावनम् f.inf. to cause the flavour (of some eatable) to be experienced for the first time.

tsāph त्साँफ् or (q.v.) **tsamph** त्संफ् । साद्गुण्य f. (sg. dat. **tsāpi** त्साँपि), coaxing, wheedling, blandishment, cajolery (to induce another to do something) (Gr.Gr. 66). **—karünᵘ** —करंनू f.inf. to coax, wheedle, to speak kindly words to, send salutations to (K. 982). Cf. **tsamph.**

tsĕph च्यफ् । त्वग्व्रणः f. (sg. dat. **tsĕpi** च्यपि), a skin wound, a wound skin-deep, a cut on the outside only, a surface cut (esp. when accidental). **—dinᵘ** —दिनू । व्रणविधानम् f.inf. to wound, cut (as ab., also on clothes, cloth, or the like). **—hĕnᵘ** —ह्यनू । छेदविधानम् f.inf. to cut (as ab.) the skin, one side of a cloth, or the like (with a knife or the like). **—lagünᵘ** —लगंनू । व्रणच्छेदसंभवः f.inf. to have the mark of a cut or the like made (on the skin, cloth, etc., as ab.) (K.Pr. 224, *tsyap*); met. (in accomplishing some task) loss in one particular to be experienced.

tsĕph त्सॅफ् । अत्यल्पभागः f. (sg. dat. **tsĕpi** त्सॅपि), a very small part of anything. **tsĕpi-tsĕpi** त्सॅपि-त्सॅपि । अल्पशोऽल्पशः adv. little by little, scrap by scrap, morsel by morsel (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

tsŏpah (El. *ts°*), see **tshŏpa** and **tshŏpᵘ**.

tsŏphēra त्सॊफेर । चतुर्मार्गस्थानम् m. a place where four ways meet, a cross-roads (Śiv. 1625).

tsapli (? spelling) f. a kind of sandal (i.q. **pulahorᵘ**, p. 730*b*, l. 5) (L. 251). Borrowed from Hindi *cappal.*

tsapal त्सपल् । दन्तादनशीलः, दन्ताघातशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually bites, a biter (a man, dog, horse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 134).

tsāpal त्सापल् । दन्ताघातशीलः, दंष्ट्रादनशीलः adj. e.g., i.q. **tsapal,** q.v.

tsapolᵘ त्सपोलु or **tsapul** त्सपुल् । दन्ताघातशीलः adj. (f. **tsapᵘ̈jᵘ̈** त्सपॆज़ॖ), i.q. **tsapal,** q.v. (cf. **atha-ts°**, p. 64*a*, l. 31).

tsĕpal त्स्यपल् । छेदाङ्कयुक्तः adj. e.g. marked with surface cuts.

tsupolᵘ त्सुपोलु । चतुष्पलमितः adj. (f. **tsupüjᵘ̈** त्सुपॊज़ॖ), weighing four *pals* of about two ounces each (cf. **pal 2**).

tsāpun त्सापुन् । अदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsôpᵘ** त्सोपु), to gnaw, bite, chew, masticate (cf. **atha ts°**, p. 64*a*, l. 36; **gār ts°**, p. 295*a*, l. 20; **marts ts°**, p. 594*b*, l. 10; **matsha tsāpanĕ**, p. 609*a*, l. 39; **nār ts°**, p. 647*a*, l. 31; **tsᵃmaruwᵘ kara ts°**, p. 1073*a*, l. 33; **tsandrāyĕn tsā°**, p. 1074*b*, l. 28) (El.; Śiv. 577, 595; Rām. 724, 921, 936, 1538, 1573, 1578, 1656; K.Pr. 120); to mumble with the gums.

tsôpᵘ-motᵘ त्सोपु-मंतु । अर्दितः (*sic*) perf. part. (f. **tsöpᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** त्सॊपॖ-मॖंचॖ), crushed with the teeth, chewed, masticated, gnawed.

tsöpith tshunun त्सॊपिथ् छुनुन् । भर्त्सनेन तिरस्कारणम् m.inf. to overwhelm (some subordinate) with abuse.

tsepan (El. *ts°*), see **tshapan.**

tsipun (El. *ts°*), see **tshapun.**

tsŏpĕndulᵘ त्सॊप्यंदुलु or **tsŏpĕndurᵘ** त्सॊप्यंदुरु । चतुष्पार्श्वबन्धनम् m. confined in four directions; hence (of a man or beast) confined by the two hands, or fore legs, and the two feet, or hind legs, being seized by hand or bound by ropes.

tsāpanāwun त्सापनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsāpanôwᵘ** त्सापनोवु), to cause to gnaw (caus. of **tsāpun,** q.v.) (so El., really 'to cause to be gnawed').

tsipin̄ त्सिपिञ् । नखाघातः f. to nip, or pinch, between the nails of the thumb and forefinger.

tsĕpĕr त्स्यप्यर् । ह्रस्वता m. (too much) shortness, the condition of being too short (e.g. when one arm is shorter than the other, and so on). Cf. **tsĕmborᵘ**, **tsĕpoṭᵘ**, and **tsyopᵘ**.

tsŏpôrᵘ त्सॊपोरु or (q.v.) **tsŏwā-pôrᵘ** त्सॊवा-पोरु । चतुष्पार्श्वतः adj. and adv. in all four directions, all round (u.w. vbs. of progression, searching, etc.) (Śiv. 641, 1529, 1641 (*tsapôr*, m.c.); H. ii, 3, 5). **tsŏpörⁱ** त्सॊपॊरि or (q.v.) **tsŏwā-pörⁱ** त्सॊवा-पॊरि । परितः adv. in all four directions, all round (Gr.Gr. 160; Śiv. 729, 764, 805, 810, 1183, 1460, 1515; H. xii, 21, 24); from all four directions, from all round (u.w. vbs. of going, coming, and the like) (Gr.Gr. 160, Śiv. 582).

tsupūrᵘ त्सुपूरु । चतुष्पुरः adj. (f. **tsupūrᵘ̈** त्सुपूरॖ, sg. dat. **tsupōrĕ** त्सुपोर्य), (of a house) four-storied; (of a box or the like) four-shelved.

tsĕpoṭᵘ त्स्यपंटु । अवटीटः adj. (f. **tsĕpüṭᵘ̈** त्स्यपंटॖ, sg. dat. **tsĕpacĕ** त्स्यपच्य), having a flat nose, flat-nosed (cf. **tsĕmborᵘ**, **tsĕpĕr,** and **tsĕpyuṭᵘ**; also **nas-tsĕpoṭᵘ**, p. 654*b*, l. 11).

tsupotᵒrᵘ त्सुपंतरु । चतुष्पत्त्रः m. having four leaves, four-leaved (of a plant or the like).

tsöpyunᵘ त्सॊपिनु । अत्तात्परित्यक्तः (*sic*) m. the refuse of chewing, what is discarded or expelled from the mouth after chewing.

tsĕpyuṭᵘ त्स्यपिटु । चिपिटः adj. (f. **tsĕpiṭᵘ̈** त्स्यपिटॖ, sg. dat. **tsĕpicĕ** त्स्यपिच्य), shortened, shrunken and globular, snub (e.g. of the nose). Cf. **tsĕpoṭᵘ**.

tsᵃr त्सर् । कलङ्कः m. a stain, blot, stigma, disrepute (due to some sin, blame, or the like). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । मध्यतः कलङ्कावाप्तिः m.inf. a stigma to arise (in the course of any procedure, between two persons or actions mutually connected or the like). **tsᵃr-tsᵃr** त्सर्-त्सर् । तोदनम् m. repeated interruptions interfering with another's work.

tsᵃra-gāḍ त्सर-गाड् । काकिणीक्रीडाविशेषः f. N. of a certain game played with cowries.

tsar 1 त्सर् । चारः m. a spy, a detective.

tsar 2 त्सर् । कृमिभेदः m. a bed-bug (L. 156). **tsara-gānd** त्सर-गांद् । दुर्गन्धविशेषः f. the evil smell emitted by bugs. **tsara-ṭŏph** त्सर-टॊफ् । कृमिविशेषदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpi** -टॊपि), a bug-bite. **-wŏmād** -वॊमाद् । कृमिविशेषवाङ्क्ष्म f. 'a bug-stink'; hence, an outburst or swarming forth of many bugs.

tsar 3 त्सर् । शाकादिबन्धभारः m. a kind of rope into which green vegetables are twisted up in the autumn, so as to be preserved for consumption in the winter months (cf. **hāka-ts°**, p. 326*b*, l. 42, and p. 879*b*, l. 36; **pani-ts°**, p. 746*a*, l. 45) (L. 463 *tsaráh*, with suff. of indef. art.; K.Pr. 192). The word **phari-ts°**, p. 703*a*, l. 12, means a certain preparation of roasted fish. Cf. **tsürᵘ̈ 2.**

ʦar 4 ज़र् m. in **pariⁱ-ʦar**, p. 774*b*, l. 39 (K.Pr. 166). Cf. **ʦᵃran.**

ʦar 5 ज़र्, **ʦara** ज़र, in **ʦar-aʦar** ज़र्-अज़र्, **ʦara-aʦara** ज़र-अज़र, see **ʦarāʦar.**

ʦār ज़ार् m. motion, or progression (esp. of a heavenly body) (cf. **graha-ʦār,** p. 301*a*, l. 30).

ʦēr 1 ज़ेर् । चिरम् m. a long time, lateness, delay (El. f.; Gr.Gr. 21; Gr.M.; W. 93; Śiv. 1709; Rām. 1721; H. v, 6; K.Pr. 3); cf. **ʦrēth.** —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । चिरकालसंभवः m.inf. a very long time to occur, delay to occur (to a person) (i.e. to be late) (Gr.M.; Rām. 946, 1153, 1561; H. iii, 1; v, 9).

ʦēra-vēr ज़ेर-वेर् । चिरकालेऽपि adv. even very late (in the day spoken of; u.w. vbs. of coming or the like).

ʦīrⁱ ज़ीरि । चिरकालेन adv. late in the day, in the latter part of the day; after delay, with delay (Rām. 237; H. iii, 1). —**onᵘ** —अंनु । ईषदन्धः adj. (f. —**ünᵘ** —अंन्यू), a little blind, dim-sighted (on account of inflamed eyelids or the like). —**bögin** —बांगिन् । आगामिनि तद्दिवसकाले adv. somewhat late in the day, in the afternoon. —**hŏgᵃrⁱ** —ह्वग़रि । चिरवेलायाम् adv. late in the day, after evening. —**pahān** —पहान् । प्रायश्चिरेण adv. somewhat late in the day, in the afternoon, after some time (Gr.Gr. 94). —**pahānas** —पहानस् । प्रायश्चिरेण adv., id.

ʦērukᵘ ज़ेरुकु । चिरकालिकः adj. gen. (f. **ʦērücᵘ** ज़ेरचू), of, or belonging to, the later part of the day; born, or produced, long ago, of long standing.

ʦēr 2 ज़ेर् m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

ʦēr 3 ज़ेर् । चिराफलम् f. (according to El. and W. there is also **ʦēra,** m., q.v.), an apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (cf. **bāla-ʦ°,** p. 104*b*, l. 9; **bŏṭa-ʦ°,** p. 138*b*, l. 39; **phaka-ʦ°,** p. 689*a*, l. 24; **papa-ʦ°,** p. 748*b*, l. 25; **ʦŏka-ʦ°,** p. 1067*a*, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 21; L. 348; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 12, 119, 214).

ʦēra-ŏṭᵘ ज़ेर-ऑंटू । चिरासारकोशः f. (sg. dat. -**ācĕ** -ऑंच्य), the stone of the apricot fruit, an apricot stone. -**hāputh** -हापुथ् । संसृष्टभक्षणशीलः m. (sg. dat. -**hāpatas** -हापतस्), a bear (who eats) apricots; met. one who habitually eats mixed food (regardless of its dirtiness or cleanness). -**kujⁱ** -कुजि or -**kujᵘ** -कुजू । चिरालता f. an apricot shrub. -**kulᵘ** -कुलु । चिरावृक्षः m. an apricot-tree. -**krēkh** -क्रेंख् । पिच्छा m. (sg. dat. -**krēkas** -क्रेंकस्), the gum that exudes from an apricot-tree (looked upon as resembling a jewel in a ring). —**mēṭhanĕ** —मेठञ । प्रेमातिशयीभावः f.pl. 'the (sour) apricots to become sweet', hearty mutual affection to succeed mutual hostility. -**nomᵘ** -नंमु । शुष्कचिरात्वक् m. a dried apricot (looked upon as dried skin). -**nāmⁱ-wugra** -नंमि-वुग्र । शुष्कचिरात्वक्विस्रावः m. a sweet dish made by cooking dried apricots in water with spices, etc. -**phulay** -फुलय् । चिरापुष्पविकासः f. the season of apricot-blossoms. —**papanĕ** —पपञ । चिरापरिपाकः f.pl. the apricots to ripen, the ripening of apricots; met. the ripening of (the prospect of obtaining) great profits. -**pōsh** -पोश् । चिरापुष्पम् m. the apricot-flower. -**wugra** -वुग्र । चिरापुटपाकः m. apricot stew. -**vünᵘ** -वंनू । चिरावृक्षषण्डम् f. an apricot orchard.

ʦīrⁱ-hüṭᵘ ज़ीरि-हंटू । चिरावृक्षदारुखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. -**hacĕ** -हच्य), apricot wood (used for making knife-handles, fancy boxes, or the like).

ʦēra ज़ेर m. an apricot, i.q. **ʦēr 3,** q.v., which is fem. Noted only in El. (who gives both *tser*, f., and *tséra*, m.), in *ʦoka-ʦera* (W. 116), p. 1067*a*, l. 33, and *ṭetha-ʦera* (W. 116), p. 1051*a*, l. 2. Possibly the word is really fem. plur. nom. of **ʦēr 3.**

ʦēri ज़ेरि, see **ʦyūrᵘ.**

ʦīrⁱ 1 ज़ीरि f. a bird (El. *tsíri*). Cf. **ʦürᵘ 4.**

ʦīrⁱ 2 ज़ीरि, see **ʦēr 1** and **3,** and **ʦyūrᵘ.**

ʦor (El. *ts°*) in **tsor karun,** to conquer (El.) and **tsor karanwôlᵘ,** a conqueror (El.). Cf. **ʦorᵘ 2.**

ʦōr ज़ोर् । चत्वारि card. (f. **ʦōra** ज़ोर, Rām. 136; pl. dat. **ʦōran** ज़ोरन् or **ʦŏn** ज़ुन्), four (Gr.Gr. 23, 76, 83 (declined), 160; Gr.M.; Śiv. 12, 200, 515, 800–1, 1594, 1642, 1695, 1712, 1768; Rām. 355, 568, 634, 740, 796; K. 185, 649, 827, 1018; H. iv, 4 (*ʦŏn*); vii, 5; viii, 5 (*ʦŏn*); x, 1, 2, 5 (*ʦŏn*), 6, 12 (*ʦŏn*); xii, 1, 23; YZ. 158 (*ʦōn* for *ʦŏn*)). —**hath** —हथ् । चतुःशतम् card. (pl. dat. **ʦŏn hatan** ज़ुन् हतन्, Rām. 536), four hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

ʦŏn-hondᵘ ज़ुन्-हंन्दु । चतुःसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. -**hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, four. **ʦŏn-kun nazar** ज़ुन्-कुन् नज़र् f. vision, or view, in (all) four (directions), seeing in every direction (K.Pr. 38, *tsun°*).

ʦŏnaway ज़ुनवय् or (q.v., s.v.) **ʦŏshĕway** ज़ुशवय् । चत्वार्येव card. emph. i.q. **ʦōray** bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 85, Śiv. 1716).

ʦōri-laṭi ज़ोरि-लटि । चतुर्वारम् adv. four times. -**māsi** -मासि adv. for four months, during four months (K. 43). —**phiri** —फिरि । चतुर्वारम् adv. four times. -**pörⁱ** -पांरि । चतुष्पार्श्वतः adv. in, or from, four directions only (Gr.Gr. 160). —**rēti** —र्‍यति adv. in four months, after four months (K. 832). —**vizi** —विज़ि । चतुर्वेलम् adv. on four occasions, at four times.

ʦōray ज़ोरय् or **ʦōray** ज़ोरंय् । चत्वार्येव card. emph. the four, all four, even four, only four (Gr.Gr. 83; Śiv. 803, 1529).

ʦorᵘ 1 ज़ंरु् । चरुः m. an oblation (such as grain, clarified

butter, etc., offered to a deity or spirit and cast into the sacrificial fire) (cf. **prīta-ȶ°**, p. 769*b*, l. 36).

ȶarⁱ-wörᵘ त्रंरि-वांड् । भक्तविशेषः f. a kind of earthen vessel in which such oblations or similar food is cooked or contained (cf. **pĕnda-ȶ°-w°**, p. 738*b*, l. 50; **prīta-ȶ°-w°**, p. 759*b*, l. 37); meton. the actual oblation (as ab.) (cf. **shrāda-ȶ°-w°**, p. 891*a*, l. 38); a certain dish consisting of rice cooked with *ghī* and salt. **ȶarⁱ-wāri-pholᵘ** त्रंरि-वारि-फंलु । भक्तविशेषः m. a dish of rice cooked with turmeric, offered on a Saturday or on a Tuesday, or on some other occasion, to Bhūtas (see **būth 1**), Bhairavas (see **börav**) or the like. **ȶarⁱ-wāri-lĕjᵘ** त्रंरि-वारि-ल्वंजू । भक्तविशेषोखा f. the pot in which this dish of rice, *ghī*, and salt is cooked.

ȶorᵘ 2 त्रंड् । अधिकः adj. (f. **ȶūrᵘ 1** त्रंड्) and adv., copious, abundant, very much, too much, excessive (cf. **phala-ȶ°**, p. 692*b*, l. 15) (El. *tsaur*, much, more, *tsör*, adv. very, and *tsur*, abundant, superfluous; Gr.Gr. 9, 138; Gr.M.; W. 21, 22, 96; Rām. 775, 1137, 1617, 1632, 1701; K. 7, 12, 68, 133, 179, 190, 250, 263, 341, 362, 364, 527, 532, 572, 579, 583, 704, 722, 741, 747, 798, 919, 1052, 1080, 1087, 1102, 1142, 1168; K.Pr. 94, 217–8, 245, 250).

ȶarⁱ-pöthin त्रंरि-पांठिन् । बाहुल्येन adv. in great abundance, abundantly, copiously, excessively.

ȶoruy त्रंरुय् adj. and adv., very much, very, exceedingly (El. *tsörui*; Rām. 420 fem.).

ȶôrᵘ 1 त्रोड् । चुल्लीमुखम् m. the opening on the top of a cooking-stove, on which the cooking-vessels are placed (cf. **okᵘ-ȶ°**, p. 19*b*, l. 3; **dāna-ȶ°**, p. 221*a*, l. 40; **potᵘ-ȶ°**, p. 788*b*, l. 3); met. a similar-shaped rimmed depression on the body (cf. **achⁱ-ȶörⁱ**, p. 8*b*, l. 48; **ashⁱ-ȶörⁱ**, p. 48*a*, l. 3; **mĕnga-ȶörⁱ**, p. 578*a*, l. 43).

ȶāri-wôlᵘ त्रारि-वोलु । अल्पपाकी m. one who cooks very little food, i.e. a man who (owing to the smallness of his family) cooks only small meals.

ȶörⁱ-pākh त्रांरि-पाख् । पूर्णपाकः m. (sg. dat. **-pākas** -पाकस), (of meat or the like) thorough cooking (till tender).

ȶôrᵘ 2 त्रोड् (f. **ȶörᵘ** त्रोड्), 1 p.p. of **ȶārun**, q.v., gathered, collected, selected; used —°, as in **aḍa-ȶ°**, p. 12*a*, l. 38.

ȶorúi (El. *ts°*), incorr. for **sôruy**, p. 931*b*, l. 24, q.v.

ȶūr 1 च़ूर । चौरः, मूलखननम् m. a thief, burglar (cf. **canda-ȶ°**, p. 172*b*, l. 45; **dŏda-thaññi-ȶ°**, p. 190*a*, l. 39; **dŏda-ȶ°**, p. 190*b*, l. 2; **dŏhᵃlⁱ-ȶ°**, p. 200*b*, l. 42; **gar-ȶ°**, p. 296*a*, l. 23; **gurⁱ-ȶ°**, p. 299*a*, l. 16; **hāra-ȶ°**, p. 344*b*, l. 47; **khŏḍa-ȶ°**, p. 392*b*, l. 40; **kāmi-ȶ°**, p. 444*a*, l. 20; **mandĕñ-ȶ°**, p. 577*b*, l. 48; **nâmⁱ-ȶ°**, p. 636*a*, l. 29; **par-ȶ°**, p. 751*a*, l. 25; **potᵘ ȶ°**, p. 788*b*, l. 5; **sūñᵘ-ȶ°**, p. 916*a*, l. 23; **ṭhūla-ȶ°**, p. 976*b*, l. 12; **ȶhŏci-ȶ°**, p. 1062*b*, l. 5; **ȶacĕ-wârⁱ-ȶūr**, s.v. **ȶŏtᵘ**) (El. *tsúré*; Gr.Gr. 18, 28, 50, 51; Gr.M.; W. *tsur*, 7, 11, 18; L.V. 43, 101; Śiv. 279, 328, 1067, 1311, 1321, 1381; Rām. 1426; K. 148; H. iii, 3; viii, 9; x, 12; xii, 1; YZ. 180, 257, 281; K.Pr. 66, 74, 77, 125, 168, 176, 221 ff., 236); met. one who secretly does prohibited actions (cf. **gᵃsa-ȶ°**, p. 307*a*, l. 32; **ȶŏta-ȶ°**, s.v. **ȶŏth**); (facetiously, or quasi-facetiously) a person, an individual, in phrases such as **nömⁱ ȶ°**, p. 637*a*, l. 40; any person or thing that causes violent damage or destruction (cf. **buñulⁱ-ȶ°**, p. 115*b*, l. 47; **lönⁱ-ȶ°**, p. 525*b*, l. 33; **nāra-ȶ°**, p. 648*b*, l. 12) (H. vii, 12); met. a deadly wasting disease (cf. **andᵃrⁱ-ȶ°**, p. 32*b*, l. 22; **rata-ȶ°**, p. 846*b*, l. 30); (in cultivating crops) weeding and clearing out the roots (cf. **ala-ȶ°**, p. 22*b*, l. 38). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । मूले खननविधानम् m.inf. to weed and clean the roots of a crop. **—ȶaṭulᵘ** —च़टुलु । चौरादिः m. thief-swindler, a man who is a thief and also a swindler, a thoroughly bad lot. **—zörᵘ** —ज़ांड् । चौर्यद्यूतादिः f. thieving and gambling, a life of profligacy and criminality.

ȶūra-bāy च़ूर-बाय् । चौरभार्या f. a thief's wife. **-buzⁱ** -बुज़ि or **-buzy** -बुज़्य् । चौरसात् adj. c.g. dependent on theft, i.e. liable to theft, liable to be stolen. **-gūdᵘ** -गूदु । चौराचारगुदम् m. the vulva of a thief, the pudendum of an unchaste woman who is a thief, or who works in conspiracy with thieves; hence, meton. such a woman (in this meaning f.). **-hāȶh** -हाछ् । चौर्यमिथ्याभिशंसनम् f. (sg. dat. **-hāȶi** -हाछि), a false charge of theft; cf. **ȶūri-h°**, s.v. **ȶūrᵘ**. **-khŏḍ** -खुड् । अवटुरन्ध्रम् m. the cavity at the back of the throat, behind the uvula. **-khoḍᵘ** -खंडु । व्यभिचारियोनिः m. 'a thief vulva', the pudendum of a woman who is secretly unchaste. **-kŏkürᵘ** -क्वंकुरु or **-kükᵘrᵘ** -कंकुरु । अङ्गसंकोचनम् f. huddling up the limbs (in cold weather or the like) (cf. **kakürᵘ** or **kükᵘrᵘ**). **-kal** -कल् । चौरवदपेक्षा f. looking longingly (at something, as if one wished to steal it). **-kŏnḍal** -क्रंडल् । चौराचरणा f. (sg. dat. **-kŏnḍüjᵘ** -क्रंडूजू or **-kŏnḍali** -क्रंडलि) 'a thief fire-bowl', a woman who habitually acts like a thief, a thoroughly dishonest woman. **-kāphürᵘ** -काफुरु । गूढसंभाषणम् f. secret intrigue or plotting (esp. among thieves in order to rob someone); cf. **köphir**, of which **kāphürᵘ** is the abs. noun. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । चौरपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस), a thief's son (an abusive term) (Gr.Gr. 132); met. any

badly-conducted or naughty boy. **-nagörᵘ** -नगांरू । चौरसंसर्गिणी f. a woman who associates with thieves (usually unchaste, shameless, and dishonest). **-pūtᵘ** -पुतु । चौरपोतः m. a thief's son (Gr.Gr. 131); a term of affection used playfully by elders to a baby (Gr.Gr. 131). **-pav** -पव् । चौर्याभ्यासः m. the artful practices of a thief, a thief's dexterity. **-syuwᵘ** -सिवु । चौरगृह्यः m. 'domesticated by a thief', an apprentice thief, a boy adopted by a thief and taught the profession. **-ṭöjĕ** -टूज्य f.pl. or **-ṭölⁱ** -टुलि m.pl. । चौरसदृशनेत्रमध्यम 'thief's eyeballs', bloodshot eyes (K.Pr. 159, *-ṭölⁱ*); cf. **ṭöjĕ** and **ṭölⁱ**. **-tsᵘnᵘ** -च्वंन्रू । चौराचारा f. 'a thief-coal', a woman who habitually conducts herself like a thief, a trollop, trull. **-tsūr** -चूर् । चौरवाङ्ख्यम f. thief upon thief, the appearance of a number of thieves (in some locality, due to bad government). **-tsötᵃjⁱ** -चुतंजि or **-tsötᵘjᵘ** -चुतंजू । चौर्येण व्यभिचारिणी f. a loose woman who is at the same time a thief.

tsūr 2 चूर् (El.) i.q. **tsyūrᵘ**, q.v.

tsūrⁱ चूरि or **tsūrī** चूरी, f. i.q. **tsūrᵘ**, q.v., in the following:— **canda-tsūrⁱ**, pocket-picking, p. 172*b*, l. 47; **nāmⁱ-tsūrī**, stealing with the nails (in gambling), p. 636*a*, l. 33.

tsūrū (El.) in **lānĕ-tsūrū**, *Xanthium strumarium*, p. 525*b*, l. 13, i.q. **tsyūrᵘ**, q.v.

tsūrᵘ चूरू or (q.v.) **tsūrⁱ** चूरि or **tsūrī** चूरी । चौर्यम् f. theft (cf. **dŏhᵃlⁱ-tsᵒ**, p. 200*b*, l. 44; **khŏḍa-tsᵒ**, p. 392*b*, l. 12; **potᵘ tsᵒ gatshūnᵘ**, p. 788*b*, l. 8) (El. *tsúri*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 852, 1393; K. 148–51; H. xii, 1); the secret doing of forbidden actions (cf. **nāmⁱ-tsᵒ**, p. 636*a*, l. 34; **tsŏta-tsᵒ**, p. 1086*b*, l. 42). —**karūnᵘ** —करंजू f.inf. to steal (El. *tsúri k°*; H. xii, 1; K.Pr. 207, 237). —**karanāvūnᵘ** —करनावंजू f.inf. to cause theft to be committed (K.Pr. 149).

tsūri चूरि । गूढम् adv. by theft (Rām. 683, 1162); stealthily, secretly, furtively (El.; Rām. 411, 659, 760, 861, 1143*i*, 1196, 1206, 1292, 1415, 1781–2; K. 158, 389, 642; YZ. 422). —**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन । गूढस्थितिः m.inf. 'to sit furtively', to remain hidden, keep concealed (from fear of another or the like). **-hātsh** -हाछ् f. (sg. dat. **-hātsi** -हात्सि), a false accusation of theft (YZ. 422); cf. **tsūra-hᵒ**, p. 1080*b*, l. 32). —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यांनु m.inf. to take by theft, to steal (something) (K. 736). —**nyunᵘ** —निनु m.inf. to carry off by theft, to steal (El. *tsúri ninyi*, Gr.M., YZ. 416). —**pöṭhⁱ** —पांठि or —**pöṭhin** —पांठिन adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively (H. iii, 1 (*pöṭhin*); xii, 6, 7, 17 (*pöṭhⁱ*)). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन । गूढनिवासः m.inf. to remain hidden, to abide in safe concealment. —**thawun** —थवुन । गूढस्थापनम् m.inf. to put away in hiding, to hide (something). —**tsūri** —चूरि । गूढं गूढम् adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively (all the time).

tsᵘrⁱ चूरि f. i.q. **cīrⁱ**, a slip of paper, a document, in **lagᵃna-tsᵒ**, p. 512*b*, l. 14, q.v.

tsūrᵘ 2 च्रंरू (for 1, see **tsorᵘ 2**) । तृणादिवल्लमुष्टिः f. a handful, or wisp, of grass, straw, or the like, used —° (cf. **dĕlⁱ-tsᵒ**, p. 268, l. 3); a wisp as ab. fashioned for some use (cf. **bumbⁱ-tsᵒ**, p. 107*b*, l. 48; **nakha-tsᵒ**, p. 628*b*, l. 33; cf **tsar 3**); a number of articles (such as plates) piled one over the other (cf. **ṭŏkⁱ-tsᵒ**, p. 991*a*, l. 41).

tsūrᵘ 3 च्रंरू । अन्योन्यहस्ततलताडना f. clapping the hands together (in sport, in keeping time to music, etc.) (cf. **dŏyĕ atha tsūrᵘ wazūnᵘ**, to clap with both hands, s.v. **zᵃh**) (K.Pr. 60).

tsari-mŏndᵘ tulūnᵘ च्ररि-म्वंडू तुलंजू । सनिन्दोपहासः f.inf. to clap the hands in derision, publicly to ridicule (a person) (cf. **mŏndᵘ 2**) (cf. K. 222, 232). **-popᵘ** -पंपु । पाणिवादनम् m. a kind of game consisting in clapping the hands.

tsūrᵘ 4 च्रंरू । चटका f. a hen-sparrow (cf. **ranga-tsᵒ**, p. 837*a*, l. 44; **sŏnⁱ-tsᵒ**, p. 917*b*, l. 26; **tsaka-tsᵒ**, p. 1066*b*, l. 41; **tsama-tsᵒ**, p. 1072*a*, l. 37) (El. *tsar*; Gr.M.; W. 18, *tsar*; L. 282, *tsari*; Rām. 694; K.Pr. 31, 217–8, 240). A cock sparrow is **köntur**, q.v.

tsari-ôlᵘ च्ररि-ओलु । चटकानीडम् m. a sparrow's nest. **-bacĕ** -बच्य । चटकापत्यम् (चाटकैरः) m. a young sparrow, a sparrow-chick. **-dŏd** -द्वद् । चटकाक्षीरम् m. 'sparrow's milk', i.e. something very difficult or impossible to obtain (like our 'pigeon's milk'). **-latshājⁱ** -लछंजि or **-latshūjᵘ** -लछुंजू । ओषधिबीजविशेषः f. 'sparrow's broom', N. of a certain medicinal seed, commonly found growing on house roofs, and used as a remedy for indigestion and as an antiperiodic (L. 76). **-nam** -नम् । चटकानखः m. a sparrow's claw; met. any similar shaped small object. **-puribⁱ** -पुरिबि । चटकारचकः m. 'the second husband of a sparrow's widow', a scarecrow for frightening small birds from ripened crops. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । चटकाण्डम् m. a sparrow's egg. **-tᵃl** -तल । तूदफलभेदः m. a kind of mulberry (described as small and of unpleasant taste). **-tŏmul** (काष्ठकारिका-) बीजविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -त्वमुल । **-tŏmalas** -त्वमलस), 'sparrow's rice', the N. of a certain creeping plant, used medicinally.

tsūr चूंर m. powder, fine fragments. In **tsaṭa-tsūr**, s.v. **tsaṭh**.

tsracĕ च्रच्य, see **tsrūṭᵘ**.

tsūragī चूरगी । चौरता f. theft, thieving, the practice of thieving.

tsröjᵘ च्राजू (often written **tsröj** च्राज) । चर्मकारस्त्री,

दूतविशेषस्त्री f. a leather-worker's wife (see ƫrôlᵘ); the wife of a city police-spy or a female doing this work (see ƫrôlᵘ) (Gr.Gr. 36).

ƫarīkh ज़रीख् । अतिकोमला f. a very delicately formed woman (with each limb delicate and soft).

ƫaraközᵘ ज़रकांज़ू । चारभावः f. the profession, or employment, of a spy, detective, or the like. See **ƫar 1.**

ƫrôlᵘ ज़्रोलु । चर्मकारः, दूतविशेषः m. (f. **ƫröjᵘ** ज़्रांजू, q.v.) a leather-worker, currier, shoemaker (of untouchable caste) (Gr.M.); a kind of police-spy or detective (there being usually one in charge of each quarter of a town. A woman (**ƫröjᵘ**) may sometimes occupy the post) (Gr.Gr. 36; H. v, 7; K.Pr. 107, 221, 224); a jailor (YZ. 370, 381). According to K.Pr. 144, the word is the name of a Moslem sect, which has the choice of three employments. They can become, jailors, or bootmakers, or beggars. Moslems outside the sect do not eat with them. For their origin, see K.Pr. 98.

ƫrölⁱ-zāphal ज़्रांलि-ज़ाफल् । आभ्युदयिकजातीफलम् m. a nutmeg brought in former times to a house by a friend or relation, as a harbinger of good luck, on the occasion of a festival (such as that on the birth of a son).

ƫᵃral ज़्रल् । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. stained or marked (in regard to some particular quality), in disgrace or bad repute (for something). Cf. **ƫᵃr.**

ƫūrlad ज़ूरलद् adj. (as subst., f. **ƫūrladiñ** ज़ूरलद्ज़्), suffering from a deadly wasting disease (cf. **rata-ƫ°,** p. 846*b*, l. 34).

ƫōram ज़ोरम । चतुर्थी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **ƫōrümᵘ** ज़ोरंमू), the fourth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **shrūka-ƫ°,** p. 892*a*, l. 39; **sankaṭa-ƫ°,** p. 922*a*, l. 48; **tikⁱ-ƫ°,** p. 1049*b*, l. 12) (Rām. 1767, K. 676).

ƫūrimᵘ ज़ूरिमू, see **ƫūryumᵘ.**

ƫarmun ज़र्मुन् m. (sg. dat. **ƫarmanas** ज़र्मनस्), a skin, a hide (L.V. 66). Cf. **ƫam.**

ƫᵃran ज़्रन् । रन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **ƫᵃrüñᵘ** ज़्रंज़ू), a hole, chink (cf. **bar-ƫ°,** p. 116*b*, ll. 30, 32; **mᵃtra-ƫ°,** p. 605*b*, l. 24) (El. *tsiran*, K.Pr. 251). Cf. **ƫar 4.**

ƫaran ज़रन् m. a foot (a corruption of the Skt. *caraṇa*, as in **shōba-ƫ°,** p. 869*a*, l. 25) (Śiv. 155–6, 169, 191, 228, 381, 628, 798, 987, 1266; K. 398, 1000). **ƫarana-kamal** ज़रन-कमल् m. a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (cf. **pāda-kamal,** p. 681*a*, l. 8) (Rām. 1644).

ƫarŏn ज़र्वन् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः, भक्ष्यविशेषः m. a kind of condiment made of sheep's or goat's liver spiced with very hot pepper, etc., and salt; an offering to demons, etc., made of this condiment.

ƫarun 1 ज़रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ƫorᵘ** ज़ोरु; 2 p.p. **ƫaryōv** ज़र्योव्), to do, perform, carry out (meditation, austerities, or the like) (Śiv. 312; K. 612, 619, 704).

ƫarun 2 ज़रुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ƫaryōv** ज़र्योव्), to go forward, progress, walk (L.V. 38).

ƫarun 3 ज़रुन् । उपचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ƫaryōv** ज़र्योव्), to increase, become more than sufficient, to be larger than required, remain over and above (cf. **nam ƫarânⁱ,** p. 635*b*, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 118; K. 7, 1025); cf. **ƫorᵘ 2. ƫaryō-motᵘ** ज़र्यो-मंतु । उपचितीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ƫaryē-müƫᵘ** ज़र्ये-मंचू), more than is required, remaining over and above.

ƫārun ज़ारुन् । विचयनम्, संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ƫôrᵘ** ज़ोरु), to gather, collect, pick (as a bird), pick up (cf. **dŏdas kânḍⁱ ƫārânⁱ,** p. 190*b*, l. 40; **lĕkh ƫārüñᵘ** and **lĕka ƫārañĕ,** p. 518*a*, ll. 15, 41; **tulⁱ ƫārânⁱ,** p. 1000*b*, l. 33; **wŏhav ƫārun**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 193, 526, 1183, 1515, 1913; K.Pr. 61, 106); to select, separate, sort (cf. **chāṭⁱ krĕhânⁱ ƫārânⁱ,** p. 166*a*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 11, 12; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1032, 1579, 1845; H. vi, 14); to clear (from dirt or the like), pick out, weed, purify (by picking out impurities).

ƫôrᵘ-motᵘ ज़ोरु-मंतु । विचितः, संशोधितः perf. part. (f. **ƫörᵘ-müƫᵘ** ज़ांरू-मंचू), picked, selected, etc., as ab.; cleaned, cleansed, purified, etc., as ab.

ƫörith ज़ांरिथ् conj. part. (see also s.v.) in **ƫörith kaḍun** ज़ांरिथ् कडुन् m.inf. to extract, select out (from its surroundings); quote (from a book) (Gr.M.). **—thawun** —थवुन् । संशोध्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to select and put (aside); to select, choose (e.g. a name) (Śiv. 436); to cleanse (from impurities) and put (aside).

ƫŏronᵘ ज़ुरंनु । कुहस्तपादः adj. (f. **ƫŏrüñᵘ** ज़ुरंज़ू), one who has lost both his hands and both his feet, or who is so crippled (by disease or fracture) that he cannot use any of these four limbs. A compound of **ƫŏr** and **ronᵘ**, qq.v. **—gaƫhun** —गछुन् । हस्तपादहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become so maimed or crippled.

ƫūrun ज़ूरुन् । योन्याघातः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ƫūrᵘ** ज़ूरु), to have violent sexual connexion, etc., with a woman, esp. to rape a virgin.

ƫrang ज़्रंग् m.pl. palpitations, quivering, writhing, in the following:— **—barânⁱ** —बरंनि । संतापः m. pl. inf. to suffer palpitations; hence, to be in great anguish (mental or physical). **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । पीडयाङ्गविक्षेपः m. pl. inf. to writhe in anguish.

ƫring 1 ज़्रिंग् । विनोदः m. exultation, delight, skipping for joy, etc. Cf. **ƫĕngun 2.**

ƫring 2 ज़्रिंग् in **ƫringa-wād** ज़्रिंग-वाद् । अल्पशः अल्पशो दानम् m. distribution little by little, using little by little in giving away.

ƫrọngᵘ ज़्रुंगु । प्रस्थत्वर्धमानम् m. a certain measure of grain,

flour, or the like, half a handful, half as much as can be contained in the hollow of the hand (i.e. the palm stretched out and hollowed) (El. *chrong*).

tsörong^{u} च्वरंगु । शारी m. a chessman, draughtsman, or piece in a similar game (Śiv. 280, 1644). **tsöräng^{i}-püṭ^{u}** च्वरंगि-पटू । अष्टापदः f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच**), a chequered cloth or board used in gambling, a chess board, a draught board.

tsaranāmrĕth च़रनामृथ् m. (sg. dat. **tsaranāmrĕtas** च़रनामृतस्), 'foot-nectar', the water in which the feet of a god or venerated person have been washed (borrowed from Skt. *caraṇâmṛta*) (Śiv. 1398). Cf. **tsaran.**

tsaranārabind च़रनारविंद् m. a foot-lotus, a lotus-like foot (borrowed from the Skt. *caraṇâravinda*) (Śiv. 1424). Cf. **tsaran.**

tsörinis च़ारिनिस्, see **tsöryun^{u}.**

tsūranāwun चूरनावुन् । योन्याघातविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsūranôw^{u}** चूरनोवु), to cause (a man) to have violent sexual intercourse, etc. (with oneself or with another woman).

tsariñ च़रिञ् । अन्तःकोपः f. inward wrath, jealousy (Gr.Gr. 117, 118). Cf. **tsarüñ^{u}.**

tsarüñ^{u} च़रञू (sometimes written **tsariñ** च़रिञ्, Gr.Gr. 192) । अन्तःकोपः conj. 1 (this verb is throughout impersonal, and in tenses formed from the past participle is always in the feminine gender. The person is indicated by a pronominal suffix in the dative. Thus, **tsarēs** च़र्यस्, there will be inward anger to him, i.e. he will be inwardly angry. **tsür^{u}s** च़्रुस, there was inward anger to him, he was inwardly angry. See Gr.Gr. 118, 182, 188, 192, 203, 215, 220, 234, 248–9, 254; 1 p.p. f. **tsür^{ü}** च़्रू), inward wrath, hidden resentment, jealousy, to occur or be (to a person) (Gr.Gr. 117). **tsür^{ü}-müts^{ü}** च़्रू-मच़ू । अन्तःकोपभावः perf. part. f. hidden resentment that has occurred (to a person).

tsrār च्रार् m. N. of a place in Kashmīr, where there is a shrine of the saint *Nūru'd-dīn* (L. 250, 293, *Chhrar Sharif*, see **chrār sharīf**, p. 165*b*, l. 43; K.Pr. 220). Here pretty painted portable braziers, or *kāngrīs* (see **kāg^{ü}r^{ü}**), which are often given as presents, are made. **tsrāra-kāg^{ü}r^{ü}** च्रार-काँगृरू । हसन्तिकाविशेषः f. a brazier made in this place.

tsarĕr च़र्यर् । आधिक्यम् m. increase, abundance, excess (cf. **phala-ts°**, p. 692*b*, l. 16) (El. *tsarir*, m. increase, and *tsirir*, f. abundance; Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M., Rām. 1152).

tsīris च़ीरिस्, see **tsyūr^{u}.**

tsōras (El. *tso°*) or **tsōratsh** (El. *tsorats*), f. a wedge (as for splitting wood) (El.; ? i.q. **tōrüts^{u}** and **tōratsh**, qq.v.); a certain tool for cutting leather (H. xi, 14, *tsōratsh*).

tsroṭ^{u} च्रुटु । चक्राकारत्वम् m. the condition of being wheel-shaped; anything wheel-shaped; a potter's wheel (El. *tsrut* m.). Cf. **tsrüṭ^{u}.**

tsröṭ^{i} च्राटि । शब्दविशेषः f. the noise caused by one thing falling repeatedly on a similar thing, esp. the noise produced in sexual intercourse. Cf. **tsraṭh, tsröṭh.**

tsrüṭ^{u} च्रूटू । चक्रिका f. (sg. dat. **tsracĕ** च्रच), a potter's wheel (El. *tsrauṭ* f.); any circular disc, large or small, a round cake, a tabloid (cf. **hanga-ts°**, p. 338*b*, l. 47; **lācha-ts°**, p. 507*a*, l. 30; **mili-ts°**, p. 565*b*, l. 51; **nāga-ts°**, p. 623*b*, l. 49; **nöh^{i}-ts°**, p. 625*b*, l. 23; **töndūra-ts°**, p. 1010*a*, l. 18); cf. **tsroṭ^{u}.** **tsrüṭ^{u} gatshün^{u}** च्रूटू गछुनु । आहतिनाशः f.inf. to become a disc, to be squashed flat by a blow from above, to be struck by a blow from above and so destroyed.

tsraṭh च्रठ् । ऊर्ध्वपतनशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **tsraṭas** च्रटस्), the noise caused by falling from a height on to the ground or on to water, smash, splash (cf. **atha-ts°**, p. 64*a*, l. 40; **nāwa-ts°**, p. 666*b*, l. 33, the splash of a boat on the water; hence, sea-sickness) (L.V. 1); cf. **tsröṭ^{i}** and **tsröṭh.** **tsraṭa bĕhun** च्रट ब्यहुन् । निर्व्यापारीभवनम् m.inf. to be hopelessly without employment (of one whose business, official position, possessions, or the like has been so destroyed that it is impossible to set it up again).

tsrēṭh 1 च्रेठ् m. (cf. **tsēr 1**) delay, procrastination, excessive time (occupied in the performance of something) in the following:— **—lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बितनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. delay (in the accomplishment of some work) to occur.

tsrēṭh 2 च्रेठ् m. i.q. **tsēṭh,** q.v. pounding, crushing, reducing to powder, in the following:— **tsrēṭh dyun^{u}** च्रेठ् दिनु । परिश्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to exhaust a person (by continually pressing him on to complete some urgent work) (cf. **tsēṭh dyun^{u}**, p. 1086*b*, l. 9).

tsröṭh च्रुठ् । अधोनिपातशब्दः m. the noise of falling from a height, esp. the noise caused by the buttocks or thighs coming into contact with the ground in a fall on a slippery or muddy road, flop, plop. Cf. **tsröṭ^{i}** and **tsraṭh.**

tsrūṭh च्रूठ् in **tsrūṭh tsalun** च्रूठ् चलुन् । बुद्धिविपरीतीभवनम् m.inf. the wits to become clouded (e.g. owing to the weakness of old age).

tsarēth च़र्यथ् or **tsarith** च़रिथ् । चरितम् m. (sg. dat. **tsarētas** च़र्यतस्), behaviour, act or acts, deeds, conduct, goings on (El. *tsareṭ*, f. a spectacle); Gr.M. *tsarith*; L.V. 38; Śiv. 711; K. 3, 35, 139, 247, 324, 332, 505, 607, 615, 638, 688, 731, 919, 936, 940, 981);

a biography, account of adventures, history (of a person) (K. 749); an account of any particular appearance, dress, or the like (of a person).

sörith त्सॉरिथ् m. an essence (El. *tsorit*, where only it has been noted. The spelling is doubtful). Cf. **tsārun.**

tsurĕtsü चुच्छ्च़ू, see **tsuryotu.**

tsōratsh, see **tsōras.**

tsartsun त्सर्चुन् । चारक्रिया conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsortsu** त्सॊर्चु), to discuss, consider, investigate; to watch, wait for expectantly (K. 149, 653, 920); (in Ksh. esp.) malevolently to spy on another, secretly to hunt out another's defects (cf. **potu ts°**, p. 788*b*, l. 11). **tsortsu-motu** त्सॊर्चु-मतु । चारकर्मपात्रीकृतः p.p. (f. **tsürtsü-mütsü** त्सॖर्चू-मंचू), malevolently spied upon.

tsarātsar त्सरात्सर् or (Śiv. 624) **tsara-atsara** त्सर-अत्सर, or (K.) **tsar-atsar** त्सर्-अत्सर् m. that which is movable and that which is immovable, the animate and the inanimate, i.e. the whole universe (borrowed from Skt. *carâcara*) (L.V. 16; Śiv. 105, 155, 370, 624, 868, 935; K. 320, 509).

tsārav त्सारव् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird (described as having black wings and a red beak).

tsīrivü त्सीरिवू, see **tsīryuwu.**

tsūryumu चूरिमु । चतुर्थः ord. (f. **tsūrimü** चूरिमू), fourth (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 1645, 1712; Rām. 181, 382, 385, 1052, 1152, 1206, 1278; K. 699; H. viii, 11; xii, 1; K.Pr. 70).

tsöryunu त्सॉरिनु । चयनोच्छिष्टम् m. (sg. dat. **tsörinis** त्सॉरिनिस्), that which is picked off or out, i.e. the refuse picked off or out and thrown away in preparing vegetables, etc., for use (cf. **gögaji-ts°**, p. 279*a*, l. 30; **muji-ts°**, p. 558*b*, l. 13; **phamba-ts°**, p. 698*b*, l. 2; **pōshĕ-ts°**, p. 779*a*, l. 40; **puyĕ-ts°**, p. 813*a*, l. 27).

tsuryotu चुर्यॊतु । चातुर्मासिकः adj. (f. **tsurĕtsü** चुच्छ्च़ू), four months old.

tsīryuwu त्सीर्युवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **tsīrivü** चीरिवू), made of apricot-wood (cf. **tsīri-hüṭü**, p. 1079*b*, l. 9).

tsas त्सस् m. a tearing blow, a wrench (to a limb or the like) (cf. **zanga-tsas**, s.v. **zang 1**; K. 1026, *zangi-ts°*, a wrench given (in wrestling) to a leg). Cf. **tsasta** and **tas**.

tsas त्सस् । न्यक्कारः disrespect, insult, humiliation, public abuse (Gr.Gr. 33, 37, 134; Rām. 1665); terror, great fear or sorrow (Rām. 798); a hole, aperture, cavity, chasm (Rām. 1169, K. 111).

tsās 1 त्सास् । कासः f. a cough (cf. **tsākhar**) (El. *tsás*, m. and *tsañs*, f.; Gr.Gr. 33, m., and so, also, to be inferred from I.K. vi, 18; K.Pr. 109). —**karüñü** —करॖञ़ू । निह्नवः f.inf. to conceal or deny knowledge, show evasion, esp. to deny that one has property which has been entrusted to one. —**yiñü** —यिञ़ू । कासरोगोत्पत्तिः f.inf. a cough to come, to be attacked by a cough, or disease involving such.

tsās 2 त्सास, I entered, or he entered for him, see **atsun**, p. 70*a*, l. 23.

tsôshu त्सोशु or (q.v.) **tsôhu** त्सोहु । कषायः adj. (f. **tsöshü** त्सांशू), (of something edible or drinkable) acrid, astringent (cf. **aḍa-ts°**, p. 12*a*, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 138); (as subst. m.) anything edible or drinkable which is astringent, an astringent.

tsushākal चुशाकल् । चतुष्खण्डः adj. c.g. made up of four parts, sections, branches, compartments, or the like (cf. p. 878*a*, l. 30) (K.Pr. 229, of a walnut).

tsāshĕr or **tsāshyĕr** त्साश्यर् (also by Paṇḍits written त्साथर्) । कषायत्वम् m. astringency (Gr.Gr. 138, 141). Cf. **tsôhu** and **tsôshu.**

tsŏshĕv च्वशव् । चतुःशततन्तुकः adj. c.g. (of cloth) woven with four hundred threads.

tsŏshi-tsŏshĕway च्वशि-च्वशवय् । समग्रचत्वार्येव card. even all four (Gr.Gr. 85).

tsŏshĕway च्वशवय् । चत्वार्येव card. even all four (Gr.Gr. 83, 85; Śiv. 1521). See **tsōr.**

tsāsal त्सासल् । कासरोगी adj. c.g. afflicted with coughing, subject to coughing (Gr.Gr. 134).

tsāsilad त्सासिलद् । कासयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **tsāsiladiñ** त्सासिलदिञ्), id. (Gr.Gr. 135).

tsasun त्ससुन् । अतिहसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsosu** त्सॊसु, 2 p.p. **tsasyōv** त्सस्योव्. This verb is impersonal, as in **tsosun** त्सॊसुन्, it was laughed by him, he laughed) to laugh long and loudly, to go into a fit of laughing (Gr.Gr. 208, 225; Rām. 332, 1094, 1457).

tsāsi tsāsi yunu त्सासि त्सासि यिनु । संघशोऽतिहसनम् m.inf. (of a number of people) all to laugh loud and long.

tsasith yunu त्ससिथ् यिनु । बहुलीभवनम् m.inf. to come in fits of laughter; hence, to come joyfully (K. 24); to come, or be, assembled in multitudes (more than there is space for), (of fruit) to be produced in great quantities (so that there is not sufficient room on the tree), and so on (Rām. 282).

tsŏsuru च्वसुरु । संलापः, कर्णे जपत्वम् m. long continued conversation (esp. when scandal or criticism of others) (cf. **katha-ts°**, p. 486*b*, l. 19); slandering, tale-bearing, backbiting.

tsusīrü चुसीरू, see **tsusyūru.**

tsasta त्सस्त adj. c.g. wrenched off, torn off (Rām. 603). Cf. **tsas.**

tsŏsatath च्वसतथ् or **tsusatath** चुसतथ् । चतुःसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **tsŏ(u)satatan** च्व(चु)सततन्), seventy-four (Gr.Gr. 79).

ƀŏsatatyumᵘ चुसततिमु or ƀusatatyumᵘ चुसततिमु । ƀŏsatatyumᵘ चुसततिमु or ƀŏ(u)satatimᵘ चु(चु)सततिमू), चतुःसप्ततितमः ord. (f. ƀŏ(u)satatimᵘ चु(चु)सततिमू), seventy-fourth (Gr.Gr. 79).

ƀusyūrᵘ चुस्यूर् । चतुःसेटकमितः adj. (f. ƀusīrᵘ चुसीरू, sg. dat. ƀusērĕ चुसेर्य), weighing four seers (of about two pounds each).

ƀeta (El. *ts°*), see ƀhĕta.

ƀĕti ज़ेटि, ƀiṭᵘ ज़ीटू, see ƀyūṭᵘ.

ƀit ज़ित्, see ƀĕth 1.

ƀot (El. *ts°*), see ƀhŏth.

ƀoṭᵘ 1 ज़ंटु । बलिविशेषः m. a kind of Hindū oblation or offering scattered into the air before the house door or on to the roof of the house, intended for the Yōginīs, or female attendants on Shiv (Śiva), as they travel in the air. It is supposed to ward off, or carry away, misfortune. It consists mainly of rice with pieces of sheep- or goat-liver or -heart, and is generally offered on Tuesday or Saturday. —khitra-pāl —खित्र-पाल् । भैरवबल्युपेतबलिभेदः m. this offering united with a similar offering to certain Bhairavas, see khitra-pāl and börav.

ƀāṭⁱ-khāv ज़ंटि-खाव् । बलिभुक् m. an eater of these offerings, a man who habitually eats them.

ƀaṭi-kani lagun ज़टि-कनि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. for the relief of another from calamity, to offer oneself as an oblation.

ƀoṭᵘ 2 ज़ंटु, 1 p.p. of ƀaṭun, q.v. (f. ƀüṭᵘ ज़ंटू, sg. dat. ƀacĕ ज़च्य), cut, cut off, used —° (cf. ada-ƀ°, p. 12*a*, l. 42; ösa-ƀ°, p. 47*a*, l. 6; atha-ƀ°, p. 64*a*, l. 46; dālⁱ-ƀ°, p. 212*a*, l. 4; gulⁱ-ƀ°, p. 284*a*, l. 23; khōra-ƀ°, p. 410*b*, l. 17; kala-ƀ°, p. 435*b*, l. 16; kana-ƀ°, p. 448*a*, l. 36, Gr.Gr. 75; lāṭⁱ-ƀ°, p. 535*b*, l. 46; murⁱ-ƀ°, p. 588*b*, l. 43; māwālⁱ-ƀ°, p. 611*b*, l. 30; nala-ƀ°, p. 632*a*, l. 34; nārⁱ-ƀ°, p. 649*a*, l. 28; narĕ-ƀ°, p. 650*a*, l. 14; nas-ƀ°, p. 654*b*, l. 13; nyŏṭha-ƀ°, p. 674*a*, l. 35; pakha-ƀ°, p. 725*a*, l. 35; panja-ƀ°, p. 740*b*, l. 25; wuṭha-ƀ°, s.v. wuṭh 1; zĕvi-yĕba-ƀüṭᵘ, s.v. yĕba; zangi-ƀ°, s.v. zang 1; zĕvi-ƀ°, s.v. zĕv) (El. *tsut*); (of a loan) taken, borrowed; ƀoṭᵘ wôṭᵘ ज़ंटु वोटु । ऋणादिग्रहणम् m. the action of taking a loan (to provide funds for a feast or the like).

El. gives *tsaut*, torn, to which, by confusion with ƀhŏṭᵘ, q.v. he also gives the meanings 'little, short'.

ƀŏṭᵘ चुटू । पिष्टकः f. (sg. dat. ƀŏcĕ चुच्य), bread, a cake, a small flat loaf (cf. atha-ƀ°, p. 64*a*, l. 42; bĕbi-ƀ°, p. 77*b*, l. 27; kŏmᵘ-ƀŏcĕ, p. 443*b*, l. 20; kaṇᵃka-ƀ°, p. 457*b*, l. 39; krūla-ƀ°, p. 470*b*, l. 44; kāshⁱ-ƀ°, p. 480*a*, l. 38; kŏṭhⁱ-ƀŏcĕ, p. 489*a*, l. 27; makāyi-ƀ°, p. 563*b*, l. 9; mᵃtra-ƀ°, p. 605*b*, ll. 26 ff.; pana-ƀ°, p. 734*b*, l. 3; pōsh-ƀ°, p. 778*b*, l. 8; pithⁱ-ƀ°, p. 818*b*, l. 12; tīla-ƀŏcĕ, p. 999*a*, l. 17; tŏmᵃla-ƀ°, p. 1006*b*, l. 32; tŏndūra-ƀ°, p. 1010*a*, l. 19; wushki-ƀ°, s.v. wushka) (El. *tsŏt, tsut*; Gr.Gr. 74, 162, 163; Gr.M.; L. 458; W. 113; H. v, 7, 8; K.Pr. 77, 103, 224). -mŏndᵘ -म्वंडू । पूपादिः f. (sg. dat. ƀŏcĕ-mŏnjĕ चुच-म्वंज्य), cakes and the like, bread etcetera, used —°.

ƀŏcĕ-barᵃg चुच-बंरग् । तनुपूपः m. a thin cake, a pancake. -chal -छल् । पूपखण्डः f. a piece of cake (generally about half) (Gr.Gr. 162); cf. -tilim, bel. -han -हन् f. a little loaf (W. 113). -kādurᵘ -काँदुरु । पिष्टककान्दविकः m. a bread-baker, one who bakes and sells bread. -katurᵘ -कतुरु । अपूपकपालः m. a bread-sherd, a large sherd or earthenware platter, on which loaves are baked. -mŏndᵘ -म्वंडु । पुष्टापूपः m. a thick fat kind of loaf or cake. -mŏnjĕ -म्वंज्य । अपूपविशेषः f.pl. globular shaped cakes cooked with *ghī*, etc. -mūthᵃr -मूँथर् । अपूपप्रदानम् f. cakes presented to his schoolmaster and his school-fellows, on the occasion of a boy completing his learning of the alphabet (see mŏthᵃr 1). -tilim -तिलिम् । पूपखण्डः f. a small piece of a loaf (less even than a quarter; cf. -chal, ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). -tövᵘ -तांवू । अपूपपचनी f. an iron griddle or the like for baking bread. -worᵘ -वंरु । पूपविशेषः m. a kind of small-sized loaf or cake (K.Pr. 220). -wārⁱ-har -वंरि-हर् । पूपार्थयुद्धम् f. 'a quarrel about little cakes', i.e. a quarrel among mean-hearted, beggarly, or low people about some petty matter. -wārⁱ-ƀūr -वंरि-चूर् । पिष्टकचौरः m. 'a thief of little cakes', i.e. a mean, beggarly, or low fellow.

ƀut (El.), ƀut (K.Pr. 156), incorr. for ƀhŏṭᵘ, q.v.

ƀūṭ (El. *tsút*) (? spelling) m. a chief (El.).

ƀaṭh ज़ठ् m. (sg. dat. ƀaṭas ज़टस), cutting (Gr.Gr. 146) used in the following:— ƀaṭh-kapaṭh ज़ठ्-कपठ् । गणना m. 'cutting and cutting out' (cf. kapaṭun) (amongst tailors, carpenters, and the like) the calculation of material used in cutting away and adding pieces (to form the completed whole). ƀaṭh-wāṭh ज़ठ्-वाठ् । गणना m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाटस), 'cutting and joining,' id. ƀaṭaph-ƀaṭh, see s.v. ƀaṭaph.

ƀaṭa-ƀūr ज़ट-चूर् । निःशेषतश्छेदनम् m. cutting to powder, tearing a garment or the like to tiny rags. -ƀaṭh -ज़ठ् । छेदाछेदि f. cutting or tearing apart; setting at variance (two people). -wāṭh -वाठ् । छेदनसंयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. -wāṭi -वाटि), cutting and joining, i.e. tailoring (cutting out the cloth and sewing it up properly); surgery, a surgical operation.

ƀāṭh ज़ाठ् । शिष्यः m. (sg. dat. ƀāṭas ज़ाटस), a pupil (in a school or of a tutor), an apprentice (of some

artisan or the like), a pupil (of a spiritual preceptor) (cf. **kūsᵘ ts°**, p. 479*b*, l. 35; **pĕnji-ts°**, p. 739*a*, l. 19; **zith ts°**, s.v. **zynthᵘ**) (Gr.M.; W. 146; Śiv. 1887 *tsāṭa*, pl.; K. 1083, 1088; H. v, 1; K.Pr. 257). **tsāth tsö** च़ाठ् च़ा or (q.v.) **tsāṭuv tsö** च़ाटुव् च़ा । चकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī letter च, whether it represents **ca** or **tsa**.

tsāṭa-bôjᵘ च़ाट-बोजु । सतीर्थ्यः m. a fellow-pupil, a school-fellow (K. 1084, 1086). **-bāy** -बाय् । शिष्यस्त्री f. the wife of a pupil (of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor). **-gaḍᵃra** -गॅड्रर । शिष्यार्भकः m. 'a beloved little pupil', a very young pupil (under seven years of age). **-hāl** -हाल् । पाठशाला m. (sg. dat. **-hālas** -हालस, Gr.Gr. 69), a school, a college (El.; Gr.Gr. 69; Gr.M.; L. 463; K. 485, 1076, 1078, 1136; H. viii, 4, 11). **-kūrᵘ** -कूरू । शिष्यकन्या f. a girl pupil (of a teacher, or of a religious preceptor); the wife of a male pupil, as ab. **-kọṭhᵘ** -क्वठु । पद्मासनम् m. 'the pupil's knee', a certain posture in sitting (in which thighs, knees, shanks, and feet, all rest on the ground). **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । शिष्यपुत्रः m. the son of a pupil (of a teacher, or of a religious preceptor). **-panḍⁱtözᵘ** -पंडितांज़ू । कच्छ्रना हस्तक्षेपः f. 'pupil's panditship', little by little to interfere with another's means of livelihood, in order dishonestly to capture it.

tsĕth 1 च्यथ् or (Śiv. 334) **tsit** चित् m. (sg. dat. **tsĕtas 1** च्यतस्), the pure spirit, the soul (Skt. *cit*) (cf. **sath-tsĕth** or **sattsith**, p. 945*a*, l. 28) (L.V. 76, 93; Śiv. 180, 252, 274, 334, 577, 982, 1110, 1214, 1242, 1293, 1338–9, 1344, 1415, 1515, 1547, 1558, 1767; Rām. 9).

tsĕth 2 च्यथ् m. (sg. dat. **tsĕtas 2** च्यतस्), consciousness, sensation, understanding, intelligence (Skt. *cētanā*, *caitanya*) (Śiv. 268, 1043, 1069, 1311, 1374, 1426, 1484, 1538, 1562; K. 11, 78, 168); memory, remembrance, recollection.

tsĕtas 2 च्यतस्, sg. dat. commonly used to mean 'in memory' or 'in so-and-so's memory' (K. 858, 999, 1135, 1139, 1161). For **tsetas 4**, see s.v. **—anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring to (one's) memory, to call to mind, remember (K. 503, 1140). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु m.inf. to fall to the memory, to come to remembrance, be remembered (El. *tsetas pyinye*; L.V. 87; Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 499, 504). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain in memory, always be remembered (K. 336). **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to bear in mind, keep in memory, remember, recollect (Gr.M.; Rām. 662, 1296, 1574). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come to (a person's) memory, to be remembered.

tsĕth 3 च्यथ् or (q.v.) **tsitt** चित्त् m. (sg. dat. **tsĕtas 3** च्यतस्, for **4**, see s.v.) the organ of thought, the mind, intellect (Skt. *citta*) (cf. **wudār-ts°**) (L.V. 9, 11, 70; Śiv. 352, 596, 637, 693, 866, 906, 986, 1011, 1035, 1194, 1346, 1361, 1612, 1617).

tsĕtas karun 1 च्यतस् करुन् m.inf. to impress upon the mind (L.V. 34). For **2**, see s.v. **tsĕtas 4.**

tsĕṭh च़ेठ् । कुट्टनम् m. (sg. dat. **tsĕṭas** च़ेटस्), pounding crushing, reducing to powder (cf. **atha-ts°**, p. 64*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 115, 123). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । ताडनम्, खेददानम् to pound, crush, reduce to powder; met. to beat severely, thrash, pummel, trounce (a person); to exhaust a person (by continually pressing him on to complete some work) (cf. **tsrēṭh dyunᵘ**, p. 1083*b*, l. 37). **-mār** -मार् । कुट्टनाघातः m. a thrashing, pummelling, trouncing.

tsĕṭa-gōgᵃjⁱ च़ेट-ग्वग्जि । अतिताडनम् f. a severe beating or trouncing (in which the skin is not cut, but limbs are injured or broken, quasi, as one pounds a turnip). **-körⁱ** -कॉरि । ताडनम् f. beating, trouncing.

tsĕth च़ैंथ् । अधः शिरःपरिवर्तः f. (sg. dat. **tsĕti** च़ैंति, Gr.Gr. 70), tumbling head over heels (as by an acrobat). See **tsith gatshünᵘ**, bel. **tsĕta-tsĕth** च़ैंत-च़ैंथ् । पौनःपुण्येनाधःशिरःपरिवर्तनम् f. repeatedly tumbling head over heels, a series of such tumbling.

tsith च़िथ् or **tsitth** च़ित्थ् (Gr.Gr. 70) । नाड्यवष्टम्भः f. (sg. dat. **tsiti** च़िति, **tsitti** च़ित्ति, Gr.Gr. 70), sudden cramp in the muscles of the back and legs (arising in mountain-climbing, running, sudden excitement, etc.), loss of use of the limbs (Gr.Gr. 13, 70). **—gatshünᵘ** —गछ़ूनू । अङ्गसन्ध्यवष्टम्भः f.inf. such cramp to occur (K.Pr. 36, translated 'to tumble down', apparently incorr. for **tsĕth**, q.v.).

tsöth च़्वथ् । गुदम् f. (sg. dat. **tsöti** च़्वति, Gr.Gr. 70), the anus, podex (obsc.) (cf. **khar-ts°**, p. 407*a*, l. 39) (El. *tsot*, m.; *tsut*, f.; Gr.Gr. 70, 146); the pudendum (usually, but not always, muliebre) (obsc.) (cf. **khar-ts°**, as ab.; **kö-tsöth**, p. 494*b*, l. 16) (El. f.). Cf. **tsötsᵘ**.

tsöta-būṭhᵘ च़्वत-बूठ़ू । योनिवेला f. the side of the pudendum muliebre (obsc.). **-bachĕ** -बछ्य । व्यभिचारिणी सक्थिनी f.pl. the thighs of an unchaste woman. **-tsūr** -च़ूर् । चौर्यव्यभिचारी m. a secret adulterer, a secret profligate. **-tsūrᵘ** -च़ूरू । व्यभिचारचौरदोषः f. the (legal) offence, or crime, of such secret unchastity. **-tsöth** -च़्वथ् । व्यभिचारातिशयः f. (sg. dat. **-tsöti** -च़्वति), undisguised frequent acts of unchastity.

tsötⁱ-nonᵘ च़्वति-नॅनु । नग्नयोनिः adj. (f. **-nünᵘ** -नंनू), (owing to poverty or to shamelessness) a man whose anus is uncovered (f. a woman whose garments are so torn that her private parts are exposed).

tsūṭhᵘ च़ूँठु or **tsūṭh** च़ूँठ् (incorrectly written **tsūṭᵘ**, p. 568*a*,

l. 49) । पालीवतफलम् m. an apple (El. see *tsúnṭ*, for a list of varieties) (cf. **ambār$^{\text{i}}$-ts°**, p. 27*b*, l. 6; **bam-ts°**, p. 109*a*, l. 24 and p. 510*a*, l. 25; **kuli-pĕṭhuk$^{\text{u}}$ ts°**, p. 439*a*, l. 13; **mālamuh$^{\text{i}}$-ts°**, p. 568*a*, l. 49; **tsŏka-ts°**, p. 1067*a*, l. 38) (El. *tsúnṭ*; Gr.Gr. 56, 163; W. *tsunt*, 21, 115–6; L. *tsunt*, Pyrus malus, 73, 79, 348, 458; L.V. 92; YZ. 376, 535, *tsŭmṭh*; K.Pr. 36, 78, 138, 214, 220).

tsūṭh$^{\text{i}}$-bēra चूँठि-बेर । आवलिविशेषः m. 'the apple-hedge', a small ridge-shelf, or niche, for receiving small light articles, made with the plaster, in plastering the inner wall of a house; cf. **-tākhuc$^{\text{u}}$**, bel. **-hacĕ** -हच्य । पालीवतशुष्कखण्डानि f.pl. dried apple-chips. **-kŏl** -क्वल् । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a canal connecting the Ḍal lake with the river Vĕth or Jehlam close to Śrīnagar. Its ancient Skt. name was *Mahāsarit*. See RT. Tr. II, 416. **-kul$^{\text{u}}$** -कुलु m. an apple tree (El. *tsunṭ-kul*, W. id. 115). **-rēmph** -रेँफ् । अतिलघुपालीवतफलम् f. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेँपि), a small apple for its kind, an apple smaller than the average of its kind (Gr.Gr. 163). **-tākhuc$^{\text{u}}$** -ताखुचु । भित्तिचित्रम् m. i.q. **-bēra**, ab., q.v. **-waṭh$^{\text{a}}$r** -वंथ्‌र् m. an apple leaf.

tsūṭh चूँठ् also written **tsūṭh$^{\text{ü}}$** चूँठू । पर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **tsūṭi** चूँटि), breaking wind, a fart (cf. **khar-ts°**, p. 407*a*, l. 42) (El. *tsenṭh*; Gr.Gr. 126, 134); met. boasting without valid reason (cf. **dĕka-ts°**, p. 204*b*, l. 35); met. an unpleasant obnoxious person (cf. **dĕwa-ts°**, p. 261*a*, l. 20). **—trāvün$^{\text{ü}}$** —त्रावंनू । पर्दत्यागः f.inf. to let a fart, to fart. **—trövith thop$^{\text{u}}$** —त्रांविथ् थपु । दोषं प्रख्याय तन्नोपनेच्छा m. 'a plug after doing this', after telling a scandal to wish to conceal it.

tsūṭa-dĕv चूँट-दव् । बहुशःपर्दकः m. a shameless fellow, who on a single occasion breaks wind several times. **-gur$^{\text{u}}$** -गुरु । पर्दनशीलः adj. (f. **-gur$^{\text{ü}}$** -गुरू), one who habitually ever and anon breaks wind. **-pôn$^{\text{u}}$** -पोनु । पर्दनशीला योनिः m. an anus that frequently allows farts to issue. **-paparāy** -पपराय् । पर्दनसंततिः f. an uninterrupted series of farts (cf. **paparāray**).

tsith$^{\text{a}}$r 1 त्रिथ्‌र् । चैत्रः m. (sg. dat. **tsitras 1** त्रित्रस्, for 2, see **tsit$^{\text{a}}$r**). N. of the twelfth luni-solar month (in Skt. *Caitra*) (March–April) (El. *tsitar*, m., for Hindūs, and *tsithar*, f., for Musulmāns; W. 107 *tsitar*; Rām. 1108*g*; K.Pr. 128, 171, 220).

tsitra-thŏs$^{\text{i}}$ त्रित्र-थ्वसि । हिममहाबिन्दवः m.pl. large lumps of snow or hail falling (like those that usually fall in this month). **-wôn$^{\text{u}}$** -वोनु । चैत्रजलम् m. the snow-water that comes down in the mountain torrents in this month (looked upon as very pure, cool and, owing to its origin among the mountain plants, wholesome).

tsith$^{\text{a}}$r 2 त्रिथ्‌र् । चित्रा f. (sg. dat. **tsitri** त्रित्रि), N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion, in Skt. *citrā*.

tsaṭ$^{\text{ü}}$j$^{\text{ü}}$ च़ट्‌जू, see **tsaṭul$^{\text{u}}$**.

tsŏtūj$^{\text{ü}}$ चुतूजू, see **tsŏtūl$^{\text{u}}$**.

tsŏt$^{\text{ü}}$j$^{\text{ü}}$ चुत्‌जू or **tsŏt$^{\text{a}}$j$^{\text{i}}$** चुत्‌जि । व्यभिचारिणी f. (f. of **tsŏtul** चुतुल्, but in a special sense), a wanton woman, an incontinent slut (cf. **tsūra-ts°**, p. 1081*a*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 146). **tsŏt$^{\text{a}}$jĕ-khāb** चुत्‌ज्य-खाब् । असंमाननीयवाक् m. 'a wanton's dream'; hence, a statement unworthy of belief.

tsatajih च़तजिह् । चत्वारिंशत् card. forty (Gr.Gr. 77).

tsatajih$^{\text{i}}$ च़तजिहि m.pl. forties, the form of **tsatajih** used in multiplication, as in **kāh tsatajih$^{\text{i}}$ tsŏr hath ta tsatajih**, eleven forties (are) four hundred and forty (cf. Gr.Gr. 86).

tsatajihi च़तजिहि, see **tsāh$^{\text{i}}$**.

tsatajihyum$^{\text{u}}$ च़तजिह्युमु । चत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (**tsatajihim$^{\text{ü}}$** च़तजिहिमू), fortieth (Gr.Gr. 77). Cf. L. 264 *chat jihun*, the fortieth day after the appearance of an attack of smallpox.

tsātakh च़ातख् in **tsātakh pachin** च़ातख् पछिन् । चातकपक्षी m. the pied cuckoo, *Cuculus melanoleucus*, the *papīhā*.

tsaṭul$^{\text{u}}$ च़टुलु । छली m. (f. **tsaṭ$^{\text{ü}}$j$^{\text{ü}}$** च़ट्‌जू), a dishonest fellow, a swindler, a cutpurse, a thief, a robber (cf. **tsūr ts°**, p. 1080*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 146). Cf. **tsaṭh**.

tsŏtul चुतुल् । स्वव्यभिचारकारयिता m. (f. **tsŏt$^{\text{ü}}$j$^{\text{ü}}$** चुत्‌जू, q.v. which is used in a special sense), a sodomite (cf. **tsŏth**) (Gr.Gr. 146); used as an abusive adj. (K.Pr. 224). In compounds this word also means a fornicator, adulterer, or, generally, one utterly vile.

tsŏtal-bāpār चुतल्-बापार् । व्यभिचारिव्यवहारः m. the general (vile) conduct of a sodomite; conduct like that of such a person. **-damŏl$^{\text{i}}$** -दमॉलि । पामरपादाहतिः f. a vile fellow who stamps on the ground (see **damŏl$^{\text{i}}$**), such a one who without reason raises an uproar. **-pŏth$^{\text{a}}$r** -पॉथ्‌र् । व्यभिचार्याचारः m. conduct like that of a sodomite, general vile conduct.

tsŏtūl$^{\text{u}}$ चुतूलु । चतुर्धटकप्रमाणः adj. (f. **tsŏtūj$^{\text{ü}}$** चुतूजू), weighing four (Indian) *tōlās* of half an ounce each.

tsŏṭil च़ॉटिल् । शिष्यता f. the condition of being a pupil (see **tsāṭh**).

tsūṭal चूँटल् । पर्दनशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually breaks wind (see **tsūṭh**) (Gr.Gr. 134).

tsūṭul$^{\text{u}}$ चूँटुलु । पर्दनशीलः m., id.

tsaṭun च़टुन् । भेदनम्, च्छेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsoṭ$^{\text{u}}$** च़टु; f. **tsüṭ$^{\text{ü}}$** च़टू, sg. dat. **tsacĕ** च़च्य; 2 p.p. **tsacyōv** च़च्योव), to cut, tear (cf. **bôr$^{\text{u}}$ ts°**, p. 118*a*, l. 18; **tāphtāna tsatān$^{\text{i}}$**, p. 1015*b*, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10;

Gr.M.; W. 145; L. 459; L.V. 66; Rām. 388, 636; K.Pr. 171);

to cut, wound (cf. **dasta ȶaṭànⁱ**, p. 256a, l. 49; **kàchⁱ ȶ°**, p. 507a, l. 9; **màchⁱ ȶaṭüñᵘ**, p. 547a, l. 32) (Rām. 410, 820, 1373, 1422; H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 150; K.Pr. 155, 218); to cut asunder, sever, divide, tear apart (cf. **dàlⁱ ȶaṭànⁱ**, p. 212a, l. 6; **hoṭᵘ ȶ°**, p. 356a, l. 18; **haṭi-pholᵘ ȶ°**, p. 356a, l. 50; **kadᵃl ȶ°**, p. 385a, l. 30; **nāna ȶaṭüñᵘ**, p. 639b, l. 47; **prāȶa ȶaṭañĕ**, p. 771a, l. 16; **pōth ȶaṭüñᵘ**, p. 796b, l. 36; **sum ȶaṭüñᵘ**, p. 911b, l. 15; **wath ȶaṭüñᵘ**, s.v. **wath** 1) (Śiv. 711, 1432, 1558, 1563, 1783, 1833; Rām. 703, 911, 914, 919, 1103, 1176, 1305, 1582; K. 124, 191, 390; YZ. 159, 194, 233, 505; K.Pr. 70, 139, 165, 174); to cut off, tear away (cf. **khōr ȶ°**, p. 410a, l. 27; **kala ȶ°**, p. 435b, l. 23; **nam ȶaṭànⁱ**, p. 635b, l. 36; **sar ȶ°**, p. 928a, l. 45) (Gr.M.; L.V. 80; Śiv. 124–5, 319–20, 1568; Rām. 37, 335, 411, 997; K. 693, 746, 759, 762, 791, 827, 829, 872–3, 883, 1059; H. iii, 2; v, 7; viii, 6, 11; ix, 5; K.Pr. 214);

to dissect, cut (as a surgeon) (Gr.M. *ȶ°-wāṭun*, cutting and uniting, surgery); to cut off, throw away, give up, abandon (Rām. 1268); to clean (grain) (El.);

to pluck, gather (flowers or fruit) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1082, YZ. 376);

to cut out, strike out, erase; to interrupt (speech) (cf. **ös ȶ°**, p. 46b, l. 35; **cōṭᵘ ȶ°**, p. 177a, l. 36; **zĕv ȶaṭüñᵘ**);

to traverse, get over (a road or the like) (cf. **manzila ȶ°**, p. 584b, l. 29) (Rām. 207, K.Pr. 45); to clear land (of jungle) (cf. **banjĕr ȶ°**, p. 113b, l. 8) (L.V. 25, K.Pr. 246);

to make ashamed, put to the blush (cf. **phalakh ȶaṭànⁱ**, p. 695a, l. 37);

to take a loan, incur a debt (from) (cf. **wuzumᵘ ȶ°**) (Gr.M.).

ȶoṭᵘ-moṭᵘ ज़टु-मटु । भेदितः, ऋणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ȶüṭᵘ-müȶᵘ** ज़टू-मचू, sg. dat. **ȶacĕ-maȶĕ** ज़च्य-मच्य), cut, etc., as ab.; taken on loan, borrowed (as a debt) (cf. **wŏzumᵘ ȶ°**).

ȶaṭith dyunᵘ ज़टिथ् दिनु m.inf. to cut to pieces, to cut up (L.V. 104). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to cut away, to cut off and throw away, finally to get rid of (Rām. 45). —**ȶhunun** —छुनुन् m.inf. to tear to pieces (H. xii, 15).

ȶāṭan 1 ज़ाटन् । वाग्विस्तारः m. (in a narration or the like) disputing at length, or interrupting at length with irrelevant details (esp. by someone other than the narrator).

ȶāṭan 2 ज़ाटन् f. in **ȶāṭan kaḍüñᵘ** ज़ाटन कडंञू । संशोधनम् f.inf. to pick out, remove (dirt from cotton); met. carefully and repeatedly to revise, or edit, some written composition, story, or the like.

ȶētanā ज़ेतना f. sense, consciousness, understanding, intelligence (Śiv. 171, Rām. 322).

ȶētun 1 ज़ेतुन् । चेतनम् m. (sg. dat. **ȶētanas** ज़ेतनस्), the thinking principle, the mind; thinking of, remembering, reflecting on (Śiv. 1267); (in religion) calling to mind and realizing (the nature of the Supreme) (L.V. 26, 77). Cf. **ȶītan.**

ȶētun 2 ज़ेतुन् m. (sg. dat. as in 1), i.q. **ȶaitany**, q.v.

ȶētana-Shiv m. the god Shiv (Śiva) in his quality of Supreme Spirit, as opposed to his more material manifestations (L.V. 79).

ȶēṭun ज़ेटुन् । कुट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ȶyūṭᵘ** च्यूटु, f. sg. dat. **ȶēcĕ** ज़ेच्य; 2 p.p. **ȶēcyōv** ज़ेच्योव्; conj. part. **ȶīṭith** ज़ीटिथ्, Gr.Gr. 197), to pound, crush, reduce to powder, mince (cf. **nūn ȶēṭani bĕhun**, p. 640b, l. 7, **wach ȶ°**, s.v. **wach** 1) (Gr.Gr. 105, 115, 197). **ȶīṭⁱ ȶīṭⁱ ȶhunun** ज़ीटि ज़ीटि छुनुन् । हृदयंगमीकरणम् m.inf. thoroughly to master (some branch of learning, art, lesson, or the like) (cf. Gr.Gr. 105).

ȶitan ज़ितन् । स्मृतिः f. memory, remembrance (of something).

ȶītan ज़ीतन् । चेतना f. sense, consciousness; remembering, reflecting on some previous occurrence. Cf. **ȶētun 1.**

ȶūṭun ज़ूँटुन् । पर्दनम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. **ȶūṭᵘ** ज़ूँटु; f.sg. dat. **ȶūcĕ** ज़ूँच्य; 2 p.p. **ȶūcyōv** ज़ूँच्योव्), to break wind with noise, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

ȶaṭanāwun ज़टनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ȶaṭanôwᵘ** ज़टनोवु), to cause to be cut, etc. (see **ȶaṭun**) (cf. **pōn ȶ°**, p. 737a, l. 29).

ȶēṭanāwun ज़ेटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ȶēṭanôwᵘ** ज़ेटनोवु), to cause to pulverize (? to cause to be pulverized) (El.) (see **ȶēṭun**).

ȶaitany ज़ैतन्य् m. (sg. dat. **ȶaitanĕs** ज़ैतन्यस्), consciousness, feeling, sensation (Śiv. 194, 1525); (in Śaiva mysticism) the Supreme Consciousness, the Supreme Experiencing Principle, a N. of the Supreme (L.V. 16; Śiv. 1043, 1406, 1415, 1515, 1545, 1548).

ȶīṭiñ ज़ीटिञ् । कुट्टितसूदः f. any condiment made with something pounded and mixed with spices (cf. **caṭiñ** and **ȶyūṭᵘ**).

ȶŏṭopᵘ ज़्वटपु or **ȶuṭopᵘ** ज़ुटपु । चतुष्प्रयोजनम् adj. (f. -**ȶŏ(u)ṭüpᵘ** -ज़्व(ज़ु)टपू), having four different reasons, capable of being done, or disposed of, in four different ways, having four different meanings, and so on (see **ṭopᵘ 3**).

ȶaṭaph ज़टफ् in **ȶaṭaph-ȶaṭh** ज़टफ्-ज़ठ् । संबन्धच्छेदः f. cutting or dividing relationship (e.g. when discords separate a husband and wife).

tsatur ज़तुर् or **tsạtur** ज़ंतुर् । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily, at once (cf. **tsaturᵘ** 2). **tsạtur tsạtur** ज़ंतुर् ज़ंतुर् adv. quickly (all the time), rapidly (Gr.Gr. 76). Cf. **tsaturᵘ tsatur,** s.v. **tsatur 2.**

tsaturᵘ 1 ज़तुरु or **tsạturᵘ** ज़ंतुरु । चतुरः adj. (f. **tsa(ạ)türᵘ** ज़(ज़ं)तॅरू), clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted (cf. **atha-tsᵒ**, p. 64*b*, l. 3; **shāma-tsᵒ**, p. 882*a*, l. 46; **zĕwa-tsᵒ**, s.v. **zĕv**) (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **tsöturᵘ.**

tsaturᵘ 2 ज़तुरु in **tsaturᵘ tsatur** ज़तुरु ज़तुर् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly (see **tsatur**).

tsitra ज़िच, see **tsithᵃr 1** and **tsitᵃr.**

tsitri ज़िचि, see **tsithᵃr 2.**

tsitᵃr ज़ितर् । चित्रम् m. (sg. dat. **tsitras 2** ज़ित्रस्, for **1,** see **tsithᵃr 1**), a picture, painting, delineation. **tsitra-kār** ज़िच-कार् । उज्जीवितचित्रम् m. 'the deed of a picture' (as if a picture had come to life and done something), see **mōni tsitra-kār**, p. 574*a*, l. 8.

tsiturᵘ ज़ितुरु । शवलत्वम् m. (in painting a wall or the like) the parts intentionally left unpainted (e.g. in making a pattern).

tsöturᵘ चुतुरु । चतुरः adj. (f. **tsötürᵘ** चुतॅरू), clever, skilful, sharp-witted (K.Pr. 193). Cf. **tsaturᵘ 1.**

tsaturbuz ज़तुर्बु(र्भु)ज़् or **ᵒböz** ᵒबुज़् m. (a corruption of Skt. *caturbhuja*) a group of four arms, the four arms (of a four-armed god or the like) (Śiv. 100, *tsaturbuza*; 1117); a title of various gods (Śiv. 10 (*Ganēsh*), 515 (*Shiv*), 732 (*Vishnu*, cf. 1117); 47 (*Vishnu*); K. 58, 594 (*Vishnu*)).

tsötrokᵘ चुत्रकु, **tsötrôkᵘ** चुत्रोकु, or **tsutrokᵘ** चुत्रंकु । चतुर्द्रोणिकः adj. (f. **tsötrücᵘ** चुत्रंचू, **tsötröcᵘ** चुत्रांचू, or **tsutrücᵘ** चुत्रंचू), of four *trakhs*, each equivalent to six Kāshmīrī seers (see **trakh**), (a vessel) holding four *trakhs*, measuring four *trakhs* (Gr.Gr. 147).

tsötrökyunᵘ चुत्रांकिनु । चतुर्द्रोणमितः adj. (f. **tsötrökiñᵘ** चुत्रांकिञू), measuring, or weighing, four *trakhs* (see the preceding) (Gr.Gr. 147).

tsitralēkhā ज़िचलेखा f. N. of a friend and companion of Wushā (Uṣā), daughter of Bānāsŏr (Bāṇa) (K. 803, 805, 807).

tsĕtᵃrun च्यंतरुन । उपेक्षयैव प्रेक्षणम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. **tsĕtᵃrᵘ** च्यंतरु), to look at with indifference, to show want of appreciation for.

tsũ̃tarĕñ चूँटर्यञ् । पामरप्राया f. a woman whose advice is not worthy of being attended to, a woman who is not worth listening to (whose words are worth nothing but contempt, cf. **tsũ̃th**).

tsạtarĕr ज़ंतर्यर् । चातुर्यम् m. cleverness, skilfulness, sharpness, ingenuity (cf. **atha-tsᵒ**, p. 64*b*, l. 5; **shāma-tsᵒ**, p. 882*a*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 139).

tsaturvīd ज़तुर्वीद् m. (a corruption of Skt. *caturvēda*) the four Vēdas (Śiv. 801).

tsĕtas 4 च्यतस् (for **1, 2, 3,** see **tsĕth, 1, 2, 3**) । मनस्कारः m. full consciousness, full perception, attention; remembrance, continuance in memory (of something not forgotten), recollection (El. f.). **—karun 2** —करुन् (for **1,** see p. 1086*b*, l. 5) m.inf. to remember, recollect (Gr.M., Rām. 754). **-waturᵘ** -वतुरु । अविस्मरणशीलता m. the possession of a good memory, power of remembering accurately past events (owing to a habit of careful observation) (cf. **pathᵃr 1**, a leaf of paper, which becomes **wạthᵃr,** as the second member of a compound). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. memory to come (to a person), to be remembered (by, dat.) (El. *tsetas yenyi*, to remember, recollect).

tsiṭis ज़ीटिस्, see **tsyūṭᵘ.**

tsuṭāsal ज़ुटासल् । चतुश्शब्दस्फोटः adj. e.g. emitting four crashes or bangs (not all at once, but one by one) (e.g. a gun fired four times in succession, see **ṭās**).

tsĕtt च्यत्त or **tsitt** ज़ित्त m. the organ of thought, mind, intellect, i.q. **tsĕth 3,** q.v. (cf. **tsala-tsitta**, p. 1070*a*, l. 37) (L.V. 22, 26, 28, 36, 67, 69, 72; Śiv. 1122, 1038, 1350, 1406, 1437, 1592, 1841, 1884).

tsāṭuv tsö ज़ाटुव ज़ां or (q.v., p. 1086*a*, l. 4) **tsāṭh tsö** ज़ाट् ज़ां । चकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī letter च, whether it represents **ca** or **tsa.**

tsaṭawunᵘ ज़टवुनु । छिन्दन्, अदीर्घः n.ag. (f. **tsaṭavüñᵘ** ज़टवंञू), one who cuts, a cutter, etc. (in all the senses of **tsaṭun,** q.v.) (El.); esp. a woodcutter, a sawman; (of a road or the like) not long, short.

tsaṭawañ ज़टवञ् । छेदभृतिः f. wages for cutting (esp. for cutting down trees, sawing wood, or the like). See **tsaṭun.**

tsaṭawar, see **tshaṭa-wörᵘ**, p. 1062*b*, l. 26.

tsēṭay ज़ेटय् f. in **wach tsᵒ**, s.v. **wach 1,** q.v. Cf. **tsēṭun.**

tsöṭsᵘ चुचू । व्यभिचारः f. adultery, fornication, esp. rape (cf. **tsöṭh**) (El. *tsóts*, m. adultery, with *tsóts karun*, to commit adultery). **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । व्यभिचारविधानम् f.inf. to have sexual intercourse with a woman, esp. to rape. **—dāvüñᵘ** —दावंञू । व्यभिचारविधापनम् f.inf. (causal of **—diñᵘ**, ab.) to cause or induce a man to have sexual intercourse with a woman, esp. to induce him to commit rape. **-dyār** -द्यार । व्यभिचारमूल्यम् m.pl. a harlot's fee; a harlot's earnings from her profession. **-madun** -मदुन् । व्यभिचारतत्परः m. (sg. dat. **-madanas** -मदनस्), a profligate man, one addicted to venery, a lecherous fellow. **-madünᵘ** -मदंञू । अतिसुरतव्यसनिनी

f a profligate woman, one who is incontinently licentious.

tsuts^{u} चुत्तु । अङ्कुरमूलम् m. the immature root of the first young leaf sprouts of a plant such as a radish which when mature has globular roots.

tsātsāh त्रात्राह् । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village lying to the north-east of the Ḍal lake, near Śrīnagar (El. *tsátsa*, N. of a village where paper is made).

tsŏtsun त्रुत्रुन् । संकोचः conj. 3 (**tsŏtsyōv** त्रुच्योव्, Gr.Gr. 236) (of a merchant's business or the like) to become contracted, to fall off, become insufficient for livelihood. **tsŏtsan-wād** त्रुत्रन्-वाद् । विहतिः m. (in a business, as ab., in the hands of partners) a falling off (of profits, etc.) owing to want of unanimity among the partners.

tsats^{a}r त्रत्र् f. in **wōda-ts°**, s.v. **wōd 2**, q.v., and in **waidĕ ts°**, s.v. **waidy**.

tsāv त्राव्, he entered, 2 p.p. of **atsun**, see p. 70*a*, l. 22 (Gr.Gr. 230, 236).

tsŏwā त्रुवा in the following :— **tsŏwā-pôr^{u}** त्रुवा-पोरु or (q.v.) **tsŏpôr^{u}** त्रुपोरु । चतुष्पार्श्वतः adv. in all four directions, all round (Śiv. 515, 1567; Rām. 1255, 1767). **-pöri** -पॉरि or (q.v.) **tsŏpör^{i}** त्रुपॉरि । परितः adv. (Gr.Gr. 160) in all four directions, all round (Gr.M.; Śiv. 626, 1052, 1504, 1891); from all four directions, from all round (Rām. 1679).

tsŏwuh त्रुवुह् । चतुर्विंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **tsŏwuhan** त्रुवुहन्), twenty-four (El. *tsawuh, tsŏwuh*; Gr.Gr. 77, 83).

tsŏwahor^{u} त्रुवहोरु or **tsuwahur^{u}** चुवहुरु, or **°wuhur^{u}** °वहुरु । चतुर्वार्षिकः adj. (f. **tsŏ(u)warish^{ü}** त्रु(चु)वरिशू), born, or produced, four years ago, four years old; existing for four years, lasting four years.

tsŏwuhyum^{u} त्रुवुहिमु । चतुर्विंशतितमः ord. (f. **tsŏwuhim^{ü}** त्रुवुहिमू), twenty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 77).

tsáwij (El. *ts°*), **tsawaj**, see **tshāwaj^{i}**.

tsawal त्रवल् । व्यामग्राह्यक्षेत्रम् f. the amount of paddy land which (at the time of weeding) can be measured as the area within extended arms with the fingers of each arm touching.

tsāwan त्रावन् । तोदनम् f. (sg. dat. **tsāvün^{ü}** त्रावंनू), worrying (by a beggar) by frequent begging.

tsuwun चुवुन् । कलहः m. (sg. dat. **tsuwanas** चुवनस्), mutual quarrelling, a quarrel. Cf. **tsuviñ** and **tsuvüñ^{ü}**.

tsŏwanzāh त्रुवज़ाह् or **tsuwanzāh** चुवज़ाह् । चतुष्पञ्चाशत् card. (pl. dat. **tsŏ(u)wanzāhan** त्रु(चु)वज़ाहन्), fifty-four (Gr.Gr. 78, Śiv. 328).

tsŏwanzöhyum^{u} त्रुवज़ॉहिमु or **tsuwanzöhyum^{u}** चुवज़ॉहिमु । चतुष्पञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **tsŏ(u)wanzöhim^{ü}** त्रु(चु)वज़ॉहिमू), fifty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 78).

tsuviñ चुविञ् । कलहः f. mutual quarrelling (esp. between two persons, and instigated by a third) (Gr.Gr. 119, 192); cf. **tsuvüñ^{ü}**. **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञू । कोपावेशनम् f.inf. to cause a quarrel to blaze up, to inflame a quarrel (i.e. when there is some hidden seed of anger between two persons, a third person to stir it up into bursting forth). **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू । कोपाविष्कारः f.inf. such a quarrel to burst forth (on some excuse or exciting cause).

tsuvüñ^{ü} चुवंञू (sometimes written **tsuviñ** चुविञ्; Gr.Gr. 119, 192) । कलहविधानम् conj. 1 (in the tense formed from the past participle, and in these tense only, this verb is impersonal and is only in the feminine gender, the subject being in the case of the agent. Thus **tsuv^{ü}th** चुवूथ्, it was quarrelled by thee, i.e. thou quarrelledst. In the plural, it indicates many quarrels, as in **tsuvĕth** चुव्यथ्, thou quarrelledst many times. See Gr.Gr. 188, 214, 220, 233. 1 p.p. f. **tsuv^{ü}** चुवू), to quarrel, esp. of a verbal quarrel or mutual abuse (cf. **har ts°**, p. 343*b*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. as ab. and 117, 119, 192; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 37). **tsuv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** चुवू-मंचू । कृतपूर्वः कलहः perf. part. f. a quarrel been made (between so-and-so). **tsuvith diñ^{ü}** चुविथ् दिञू । कलहप्रेरणा f.inf. to instigate a quarrel.

[Although technically impersonal, the grammatical subject of this verb is really some fem. word, such as **har 4**, meaning a quarrel, which is understood. Thus **tsuv^{ü}th**, ab., is literally '(a quarrel) was quarrelled by thee'.]

tsuwôr^{u} चुवोरु । चतुरावृतः adj. (f. **tsuwör^{ü}** चुवॉरू), (of a necklace or the like) having four coverings, wrapped round with four similar coverings.

tsŏwarish^{ü} त्रुवरिशू, **tsuwarish^{ü}** चुवरिशू, see **tsŏwahor^{u}**.

tsivis त्रिविस्, see **tsyuw^{u}**.

tsŏwot^{u} त्रुवोतु or **tsuwot^{u}** चुवोतु । चतुष्पथम् m. a place where four ways meet, a crossroads.

tsŏwôṭ^{u} त्रुवोटु or **tsuwôṭ^{u}** चुवोटु adj. (f. **tsŏ(tsu)wöṭ^{ü}** त्रु(चु)वॉटू, sg. dat. **tsŏ(tsu)wācĕ** त्रु(चु)वाच्य), having four joints, joined in four places.

ts^{a}y त्रय्, **tsĕy** च्यय्, see **ts^{a}h 2**, p. 1056*a*, ll. 3, 7.

tsāy त्राय्, **tsāyĕ** त्राय (K.Pr. 154), see **atsun**.

tsáya (El. *tsáya*), see **tshāy**.

tsŏy त्रुय् । पैशुन्यम् f. tale-bearing, backbiting, slandering, slander. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । पैशुन्यविधानम् f.inf. to slander, backbite (esp. in order to sow discord). **tsŏyĕ-gor^{u}** त्रुय-गोरु । पैशुन्यशीलः, भेदकः (f. **-gür^{ü}** -गॅरू), one in the habit of backbiting or sowing dissention by slander. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । पैशुन्यकर्ता m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a backbiter, slanderer.

tsŏy त्रोय्, he entered for thee, **tsŏy** त्रॉय्, they entered for thee, see **atsun** (Gr.Gr. 241).

tsyuh^{u} त्रिहु or (q.v.) **tsyuw^{u}** त्रिवु । षष्टिनिमेषात्मकालः m.

(sg. dat. ts̈ihĕs ज़िह्यस्), a certain period of time, a period of 24 seconds, the sixtieth part of a *ghaṛī* (see gürᵘ 1), and said to be 60 twinklings of an eye (see nimēsh) (K.Pr. 176). **ts̈ihĕn-hondᵘ** ज़िह्यन्-हंदु । निमेषजीवी adj. gen. (f. -**hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of this short space of time, lasting only an instant; (of a sudden death) a death in an instant; (of one at the point of death) having only an instant to live; (of something nearly complete) about to be finished in an instant.

ts̈yolᵘ च्यलु । मीनविशेषः, क्रमिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ts̈ĕlis** च्यलिस्), a certain fish; a certain insect, or worm, found in mountain lakes.

ts̈yomᵘ च्यमु । ह्रस्वः adj. (f. **ts̈ĕmᵘ** च्यमू), become short, shrunken, shortened (e.g. by disease, or drying up). Cf. **ts̈yopᵘ**.

ts̈yūnᵘ 1 च्यूनु । भित्तिः m. (sg. dat. **ts̈īnis** ज़ीनिस्, obl. **ts̈ēni** ज़ेनि), a pillar, or wall acting as a pillar (**kani-ts̈°**, p. 461*b*, l. 40; **shēra-ts̈°**, p. 889*b*, l. 3; **sērĕ-ts̈°**, p. 930*a*, l. 36) (El. *tsyun*; Gr.Gr. 21, 26, 59 (declined); Gr.M.; W. 19 *tsion*; Śiv. 749). **ts̈ēnyukᵘ** ज़ेन्युकु । भित्तिभवः gen. adj. (f. **ts̈ēnicᵘ** ज़ेनिचू), of, belonging to, or on, a pillar or such a wall.

ts̈yūnᵘ 2 च्यूनु, see **ts̈ēnun** (Gr.Gr. 19).

ts̈yongᵘ च्यंगु, see **ts̈ĕngun**.

ts̈yap (K.Pr. 224), see **ts̈ĕph**.

ts̈yopᵘ च्यपु । ह्रस्वकल्पः adj. (f. **ts̈ĕpᵘ** च्यपू), short, too short (e.g. of a limb compared with its fellow); cf. **ts̈yomᵘ**. **ts̈ĕpi nūn pyonᵘ** च्यपि नून प्यनु । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. 'salt to fall on such a deformed limb', to become much distressed or dejected (in searching for some lost valuable).

ts̈yūrᵘ च्यूरु । काण्टकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ts̈īris** ज़ीरिस्, abl. **ts̈ēri** ज़ेरि), a certain shrub with spiny burrs (El. *tsúr*, *Xanthium strumarium*); a medicinal plaster prepared from its oil and used as a remedy for rheumatism; cf. **cīrⁱ 3**, and **lānĕ-ts̈ūrū**, p. 525*b*, l. 13. **ts̈īrⁱ-kondᵘ** ज़ीरि-कंडु । काण्टकविशेषः m. the spiny burr of this plant (it adheres to the clothes of passers by).

ts̈ŏyĕshīth च़ुयशीथ् । चतुरशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **ts̈ŏyĕshītan** च़ुयशीतन्), eighty-four (Gr.Gr. 79). **ts̈ŏyĕshītyumᵘ** च़ुयशीतिमु । चतुरशीतितमः ord. (f. **ts̈ŏyĕshītimᵘ** च़ुयशीतिमू), eighty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 79).

ts̈yūṭᵘ च्यूटु । कुट्टननिष्पन्नः adj. (1 p.p. of **ts̈ēṭun**, q.v.; sg. dat. **ts̈īṭis** ज़ीटिस्, abl. **ts̈ēṭi** ज़ेटि; f. **ts̈īṭᵘ** ज़ीटू, sg. dat. **ts̈ēcĕ** ज़ेच्य), anything pounded, esp. a condiment, sauce, chutnee, or pickle made by pounding something edible (cf. **aḍa-ts̈°**, p. 12*a*, l. 46; **handi-ts̈°**, p. 337*b*, l. 9; **muji-ts̈°**, p. 558*b*, l. 16; **nadarⁱ-ts̈°**, p. 623*a*, l. 49; **rōṭa-ts̈°**, p. 845*a*, ll. 12, 14; **tāra-tizⁱ-ts̈°**, p. 1018*a*, l. 38; **tari-ts̈°**, p. 1020*b*, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 19).

ts̈ŏyuthᵘ च़ुयुथु । द्रोणचतुष्टयबीजवापक्षेत्रम् m. a certain area of land, the area that requires four *trakhs* (see **trakh 2**), of six Kāshmīrī seers each, of paddy-seed for sowing.

ts̈ŏyĕtöjih च़ुयतांजिह् । चतुश्चत्वारिंशत् card. (pl. dat. **ts̈ŏyĕtöjihan** च़ुयतांजिहन्), forty-four (Gr.Gr. 78). **ts̈ŏyĕtöjihyumᵘ** च़ुयतांजिहिमु । चतुश्चत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **ts̈ŏyĕtöjihimᵘ** च़ुयतांजिहिमू), forty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 78).

ts̈ŏyĕtrᵃh च़ुयत्रह् । चतुस्त्रिंशत् card. (pl. dat. **ts̈ŏyĕtrᵃhan** च़ुयत्रहन्), thirty-four (Gr.Gr. 77). **ts̈ŏyĕtrᵃhyumᵘ** च़ुयत्रहिमु । चतुस्त्रिंशः ord. (f. **ts̈ŏyĕtrᵃhimᵘ** च़ुयत्रहिमू), thirty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 77).

ts̈yuwᵘ ज़िवु । षष्टिनिमेषकालः m. (sg. dat. **ts̈ivis** ज़िविस्), a certain very short space of time, i.q. **ts̈yuhᵘ**, q.v.

ts̈āyōv ज़ायोव् (e.g. K.Pr. 3), see **ats̈un**.

ts̈ŏ-zongᵘ च़ु-ज़ंगु or **ts̈u-zongᵘ** च़ु-ज़ंगु । चतुष्पादः m. (f. **-ts̈ŏ(u)zünjᵘ** -च़ु(च़ु)ज़ंज़ू or **-jⁱ** -जि), four-legged, a quadruped (as distinct from a biped) (K.Pr. 61).

w, v, व्, و. The twentieth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch, kh, ph, th, ṭh,** and **ṭsh,** and also the sibilant **sh** as separate letters, the twenty-seventh) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the twenty-ninth (or, if we count **ṭs, ṭsh,** and **z** as separate letters, the thirty-second) consonant when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the thirty-third consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **washĕ wö** वश़ वा॑. It is generally sounded like the bi-labial *w* of Panjābī, not like the dento-labial *w* of English, but, as in Panjābī, the sound fluctuates between that of a sound approaching that of the English *w* and that of a sound approaching that of an English *v*. As a rule, the *v*-sound is heard before a palatal vowel or semi-vowel, such as **e, i, ü,** or **y,** or when it is final, while the *w*-sound is heard in all other cases. Thus, the name of the chief river of Kashmīr (the Jehlam of India) is **Vĕth,** not *Wĕth*; 'he will become' is **bŏvi,** not *bŏwi*; **karawunᵘ,** a doer, has its feminine **karavüñᵘ̈**; 'he became' is **bŏvyōv,** not *bŏwyōw*; and the word for 'wind' is **wāv,** not *wāw*. Examples of the *w*-sound are the first letter in **wāv,** just quoted; **rawa,** a blanket; **wŏpazun,** to become; and **rāwun,** to be lost. In this dictionary, I have endeavoured throughout to represent the *w*-sound by **w,** and the *v*-sound by **v,** but I fear that I have not always been consistent, and that, especially in the earlier pages, I have sometimes written **w** when I should have written **v,** but such slips can easily be corrected by paying attention to the foregoing rules.

The character व *wa* is also used to represent the vowel-sound of **ŏ** or, when modified by a *mātrā*-vowel, of **ọ̆** or **ö̆** (see page 4*b*, ll. 3 ff.). This only occurs when the **wa** व immediately follows a consonant, in which case it has this force alone and is never used with a consonantal force. Thus, बुवुन्, to become, is **bŏwun,** not *bwawun*; क्वख्, a wound, is **chŏkh,** not *chwakh*; द्वद्, milk, is **dŏd,** not *dwad*, and so on, whenever व **wa** immediately follows a consonant. If, however, a व **wa** is initial, or immediately follows a vowel, it retains the sound of **wa,** as in ववुन् **wawun,** to sow; कॊरव **korᵘwa,** he was made by you.

As explained on pp. 4*b*, ll. 11 ff., and 5*a*, ll. 47 ff., the sounds of **ŏ** and **u** are interchangeable in Kāshmīrī, both in speaking and writing. Indeed, most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two, the sound that to English ears appears to be that of **ŏ** being that most commonly used for both. Hence, when a word containing the letter **ŏ** is not found in the present work, it should be looked for as if it had **u** instead of **ŏ,** and vice versa.

In Kāshmīrī, neither **ŏ** nor **u** can begin a word, a **w** व् being prefixed to these sounds when they occur in such a position, though often omitted in writing. Thus, the Skt. *upâya*, a device, becomes in Ksh. **wupāy** वुपाय् or **wŏpāy** व्पाय्, and the Skt. *udāharaṇa*, an example, becomes **wudāharan** वुदाहरन् or **wŏdāharan** व्दाहरन्.

wa व, و conj. and (cf. **hörⁱ-wa-harādⁱ,** p. 344*a*, l. 39) (H. x, 14).

wā 1 वा conj. or (L.V. 64). **wā . . . wā,** either . . . or (L.V. 8).

wā 2 वा m. **wā wā** वा वा interj. O fie! (W. 101).

wā̃ 1 and **2** वाँ, see **wôñᵘ 1** and **2.**

wā̃ 3 वाँ (? cf. **wöñᵘ̈ 5**) in the following:— **wā̃-dab** वाँ-दब् । पृष्ठतो निपातः m. a sudden fall backwards (either accidental or caused by another's action). **wā̃ yiñᵘ̈** वाँ यिञ्रू । गर्होत्पत्ति f.inf. an evil repute or bad name (whether deserved or undeserved) to be acquired. Cf. **wāman 2.**

wai, wáí, see **way.**

wái, see **wāyun.**

vái, wöe (El. *wãe*), see **wāhy.**

we m. or **we-naṭh** ? f. (El. both m.) shaking palsy, *paralysis agitans*. (Noted only in El. Probably **we** is incorrect for **wāy 1,** q.v. See also **naṭh.**)

wō वो, see **wŏmā-wō,** s.v. **wŏm.**

wö वा॑ in **washĕ-wö,** the letter व. See **wash 2.**

wọ̆bᵘ व्बु । लघुरन्ध्रात्मद्वारविशेषः m. a small hole or window in a wall for admitting air or light, or for letting out smoke, a ventilating hole, a smoke-hole (cf. **dᵃha-w°,** p. 198*a*, l. 40; **gāshĕ-w°,** p. 308*b*, l. 46; **hēri-w°,** p. 345*b*, l. 20; **pashĕ-w°,** p. 777*b*, l. 11).

wŏbⁱ-dörᵘ̈ व्बि-दा॑रू । भित्तिद्वारम् f. such a hole (generally in the top of a wall). **-gāsh** -गाश़् । लघुद्वाररन्ध्रप्रकाशः m. the light coming in through such a hole. **-ṭsôkᵘ** -च़ोकु । लघुद्वारचतुष्काष्ठम् m. the wooden

frame of such a hole. —**wasánⁱ** —वर्सनि । अकस्माद्विघ्नापातः m. pl. inf. the ventilating holes to come down; hence (on the occasion of a festival or the like) an unexpected obstacle to occur.

vĕbāg व्यबाग् । दायविभागः m. division, partition, apportionment (of inheritance or the like); a part or share, as ab.

wabāh वबाह् (=وبا) । महामारीरोगोपद्रवः m. an epidemic disease, plague, cholera, pestilence (K.Pr. 227). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । मारीरोगेण मृत्य्वापातः m.inf. such an epidemic to come (i.e. occur).

wubāh वुबाह् । असम्यक्पाकः m. partial, or imperfect, cooking (as when food is under-boiled, owing to the heat ceasing or becoming insufficient). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अपूर्णपाकोद्भवः m.inf. such partial cooking to occur.

vĕböjᵃran व्यबांज्रन् । विभाजना f. (sg. dat. **vĕböjᵃrünᵘ** व्यबांज्रंनू), division, partition (of property, money, an inheritance, or the like).

vĕböjᵃrun व्यबांजरुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕböjᵒrᵘ** व्यबांजॊरु), to divide, partition (property, an inheritance, or the like).

wōbāl वोबाल् or (H. v, 2) **wŏbāl** ब्वबाल् (=وبال) । दोषः, निन्दार्हत्वम् m. a crime, sin, fault; blameworthiness, a guilty condition (H. v, 2). This word is old, and is now little used, but is still generally understood. —**khasun** —खसुन् । दोषसंक्रमः m.inf. (another's) guilt to rise (upon a person), (another's) wickedness to infect a person (through association).

wubalāwun वुबलावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wubalôwᵘ** वुबलोवु), to cause to boil up; (of a river or piece of water) to cast up waves (V. 149, K.Pr. 260).

[The intransitive form of this verb has not been noted, we should expect **wubalun**, conj. 3.]

vĕbar व्यबर् in **vĕbar-tyolᵘ** व्यबर्-त्योलु । ईर्ष्यातिशयः m. extreme jealousy, extreme envy (cf. **tyolᵘ**, a blister).

wŏbᵘrᵘ ब्वब्रु f. a jingle of **kŏbᵘrᵘ**, q.v. in **kŏbᵘrᵘ-wᵒ**, p. 382*b*, l. 3.

wŏbarun ब्वबरुन् । समाप्त्यवाप्तिः conj. 1 and 3 (1 p.p. **wŏborᵘ** ब्वबॊरु; 2 p.p. **wŏbaryōv** ब्वबर्योव्) (with conj. part. of another verb) to finish (doing something), stop (doing something) (Rām. *wanith wŏborun*, he stopped speaking, 442, 507) (cf. **wŏbarāwun**); (conj. 3) to be finished, completed (Gr.Gr. 170). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । जरावस्थाधिगमः m.inf. 'finishing to come', decrepitude from old age to come (to a person).

wŏbarān yunᵘ ब्वबरान् यिनु । क्रमेण क्षीणीभवनम् m.inf. (of strength, accumulated property, etc.), gradually to waste away, (of a person) to approach decrepitude from old age.

wŏbaryō-motᵘ ब्वबर्यो-मतु । समाप्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **wŏbaryē-müṭsᵘ** ब्वबर्ये-मंच़ू), finished, completed.

wŏbarāwun ब्वबरावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏbarôwᵘ** ब्वबरोवु), to finish, complete (Gr.Gr. 170); (with conj. part. of another verb) to finish (doing something), end (some action) completely (Rām. *wanith w°*, to finish speaking, 414, 469, 1344, 1389, 1698); cf. **wŏbarun**. **wŏbarôwᵘ-motᵘ** ब्वबरोवु-मतु । समापितः perf. part. (f. **wŏbarövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ब्वबरांवू-मंच़ू), finished, completed (by someone).

vĕbôshᵘ व्यबोशु । निर्बोधः adj. (f. **vĕböshᵘ** व्यबांशू), lit. 'one who speaks a corrupt language'; hence, stupid, void of understanding, clumsy.

vĕbūshĕn व्यबूशन् । अत्याढ्यत्वम् m. ornament, decoration; great wealth (in Ksh.) (of a person, a place, etc.), great wealth of, or richness in, possessions or articles of various kinds.

vibīshĕn or **vibhīshĕn** विभीषण् m. N.P. of the brother of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. *Vibhīṣaṇa*) (Śiv. 704, 1421; Rām. 32, 39, 637 (his birth), 704, 708, 822, 868, 879, 882, 901, 904, 960, 962, 1001).

wŏbasun ब्वबसुन् । बहुलीभवनम्, बहुलीभूतांशः conj. 2 or 3 (Gr.Gr. 205–6) (1 p.p. **wŏbosᵘ** ब्वबॊसु; 2 p.p. **wŏbasyōv** ब्वबस्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to be very prolific, to have copious fruit, to pullulate, to have great or many results; (of food being cooked) to swell greatly in size, to swell up, increase in size (Gr.Gr. 206); to become divided into innumerable parts, to be scattered widely.

wŏbosᵘ-motᵘ ब्वबॊसु-मतु । बहुलतयोद्भूतः perf. part. (f. **wŏbüsᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ब्वबंसू-मंच़ू), increased, etc., as ab.

wŏbasith yunᵘ ब्वबसिथ् यिनु । बहुलोद्भवापत्तिः m.inf. to become prolific; (of food being cooked) to swell or foam up.

vĕbūsath व्यबूसथ् । मुखदौर्गन्ध्यादिविकारः f. (sg. dat. **vĕbūsüṭsᵘ** व्यबूसंच़ू), N. of a certain disease involving a dry, frothy, evil-smelling mouth.

wŏbasāwun ब्वबसावुन् । बहुलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏbasôwᵘ** ब्वबसोवु), to cause to swell, to cause food being cooked to swell, or foam, up; to cause any work to have prolific results; (of foam or the like) to become widely scattered abroad.

vĕbūth व्यबूथ् । विभूतिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕbūṭsᵘ** व्यबूच़ू), riches, wealth, plenty, might, power.

vĕbav व्यबव् । संपदादिसमृद्धिः m. greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth; power, might.

wŏbay ब्वबय् । उभयः in **wŏbayĕ-brashᵉṭh** ब्वबय-ब्रश्ठ् । उभयतो भ्रष्टः adj. e.g. fallen from both, i.e. (of a person trying two alternatives) failing to succeed in either.

(e.g. trying to combine worldly conduct with piety), fallen between two stools.

wāc वाच् (K. 575), i.q. **waŝh**, q.v.

wacĕ वच्य, see **vüṭ**ü 1 and 2 and **waṭun.**

wācĕ वाच्य, see **wāṭun.**

wā̃cĕ वाँच्य, see **wō̃ṭ**u.

wū̃cĕ वूँच्य, see **wū̃ṭ**ü and **wū̃ṭh**ü.

wach 1 वछ् । वचः m. (sg. dat. **wachas** वछस्), the breast, chest, bosom (El *wach* and *wachh*; Śiv. 797, 1445; K. 124, 491; K.Pr. 148. 166, 199). **-dŏg**u -दंगु । ईर्ष्यया वचोहतिः m. a blow on the chest, repeated beating of one's own breast (in token of envy or jealousy on hearing of another's success). **-dŏg**u **dyun**u -दंगु दिनु । ईर्ष्यया वचःसमाहननम् m.inf. to beat one's breast, as ab. **-dŏg**u **lagun** -दंगु लगुन् । परोत्कर्षाच्छोकोद्भवे वचःसमाहननापातः m.inf. a reason for beating one's own breast (as ab.) to happen. —**ŝeṭun** —छ्रेटुन् । वचःसमाहननम् m.inf. to beat one's own breast (in sorrow, etc.). —**ŝeṭay** —छ्रेटय् । अतिशोकात् उरःस्खलसमाहननम् f. beating one's own breast (in sorrow).

wacha-dara वछ-दर । वचःस्थौल्यविशालता m. stoutness and broadness of the chest (of a man). **-kāñĕ** -कात्र । वचोऽस्थीनि f.pl. the ribs (El. *wachakányi*, the *hypochondrium*). **-kāñĕ nērañĕ** -कात्र नेरत्र । वचोऽस्थिप्रोन्नावः f. pl. inf. the ribs to stand out, the chest to look like a skeleton (from disease, starvation, or the like). **-phāh** -फाह् । वचोयोगे पालनम् m. 'chest warmth', taking a child and cuddling it to the breast; met. affectionate nurture, loving protection and support. —**wacha** —वछ । वचःसमाहननम् m.pl. the act of beating one's own breast (in sorrow, terror, or the like). —**wacha din**i —वछ दिनि । स्ववचःसमाहननम् m.pl. inf. to display sorrow by such beating. —**wacha lagàn**i —वछ लगंनि । वचःसमाहतिनिमित्तापातः m.pl. inf. a cause (such as another's tyranny, etc.) for beating one's own breast, as ab., to arise.

wach 2 वछ् । न्यासाप्रतिदित्सा m. unwillingness to return a thing deposited, an intention to misappropriate property held in trust (K.Pr. 161). —**karun** —करुन् । न्यासापह्नवः m.inf. to misappropriate property held in trust.

vĕchĕ व्यछ्य, see **vyoṭh**u.

wū̃chĕ वूँछ्य, see **wū̃ṭh**ü.

wuchu वुछु । अवलोकनम् m. looking at, observation, inspection (of another's property or work); (El. *wuch*) sight. —**gaŝhun** —गछुन् । रहस्यभेदः m.inf. a secret to become revealed (by the revealer observing the hidden property or action).

wuchun वुछुन् । दर्शनम्, प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuch**u वुछु), to see, behold, look at, view, perceive, regard (cf. **dōla dōla w°**, p. 211*b*, l. 11; **khāb w°**, p. 390*b*, l. 41; **khwāb w°**, p. 425*a*, l. 2; **mōj w°**, p. 557*a*, l. 42; **nĕdarsh w°**, p. 623*a*, l. 28; **pàt**i **ta brū̃ṭh**i **w°**, p. 789*a*, l. 34; **pata brō̃ṭhas w°**, p. 792*a*, l. 50; **tàl**i**-ṭàri w°**, p. 996*b*, l. 34; **tamāshĕ w°**, p. 1007*b*, l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 68, 83, 98; Śiv. 347, 349, 424, 436, 509, 584, 618, 654, 656–7, 712, 758, 784–5, 794, 811, 839, 872, 874, 879, 881, 907–8, 911, 916, 918, 922–3, 935–6, 949, 957, 964, 967, etc.; Rām. 3, 22, 25, 28, 35, 46, 89, 174–5, 202, 233, 240, 285–6, 314, 322–3, 335, 337, 345, 369–70, 392, 400, 406, 444–5, 462–3, 473, 477, etc.; K. 25, 96, 108, 201, 263, 295, 312, 340, 412, 436, 480, 546, 593, 609, 648, 650, 678–9, 703, 716, 804, 930, 949, 964, 986, 1016, 1111–2, 1116, 1133; H. iii, 1; viii, 6, 9; YZ. 12, 42, 48, 52, 99, etc.; K.Pr. 150);

to look at, examine, inspect, weigh well, prove, try (cf. **bāzar w°**, p. 154*b*, l. 29; **ḍĕka-lôn**u **w°**, p. 204*b*, l. 9; **danjĕ-kun w°**, p. 226*a*, l. 8; **mŏl-tŏl w°**, p. 568*a*, l. 21; **mō̃th**a**r wuchüñ**ü, p. 606*a*, l. 29; **myāda w°**, p. 613*a*, l. 40; **maza w°**, p. 614*b*, l. 12; **phāl w°**, p. 693*a*, l. 27; **ray w°**, p. 854*a*, l. 36; **sāth w°**, p. 945*b*, l. 25; **thàl**i **thàl**i **w°**, p. 975*a*, l. 47; **tār w°**, p. 1018*a*, l. 3; **trāy wuchüñ**ü, p. 1035*a*, l. 37; **wŏnda w°**; **vĕstār w°**; **wath wuchüñ**ü, s.v. **wath 1**; **zang wuchüñ**ü, s.v. **zang 2**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 422, 499, 586, 698, 730, 760, 768, 829, 895, 1063, 1261, 1288, 1367, 1543, 1593, 1676, 1719, 1737, 1756, 1851, 1902; Rām. 125, 129, 289, 357, 429, 499, 515–6, 536, 544, 551, 567, 579, 590, 595–6, 623, etc.; K. 149–50, 160, 179, 194, 232, 286, 372, 384, 416, 438, 475, 524, 526, 536, 543, 629, 643, 647, 677, 918, 935, 948, 978, 1001, 1005, 1156; H. v, 5; vii, 18, 24; viii, 1, 3; YZ. 27, 225; K.Pr. 150, 178); to look for, seek for (dat.) (Śiv. 425, 1465, 1469; Rām. 433, 441, 525, 944, 1143*c*; K. 656, 693, 1034; YZ. 116);

to see, to try (if one can do so-and-so) (Gr.M.); to consider (if one can do so-and-so), hesitate about (K. 1116);

to look out for, watch for, wait for, await (cf. **gō̃ŝhi w°**, p. 313*a*, l. 11; **hīth w°**, p. 358*b*, l. 5; **prash**ĕ**n**, p. 767*a*, l. 50; **rōgi w°**, p. 828*a*, l. 36; **rug**u **w°**, p. 828*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1118, 1706; Rām. 10, 69, 1169);

to see, find, discover (Gr.M.; Śiv. 340, 554, 1656, 1748, 1853; Rām. 95, 508, 608, 630, 1000, 1557, 1720; K. 94, 231, 286, 288, 811, 910, 1037,

1104); to see, understand, be of opinion (Gr.M.; Siv. 728, 1068, 1774, 1802, 1807, 1818, 1820, 1834; Rām. 12, 26, 222, 652, 1302, 1420, 1522–3, 1560; K. 135, 237, 295, 435, 960, 1061); to experience, suffer, endure (cf. **nĕshikāl w°**, p. 656*a*, l. 21; **pās w°**, p. 776*b*, l. 35) (Rām. 24, 825, 1005, 1520); El. also gives the inf. **wuchun**, as meaning 'eyesight'.

The impve. of this verb is often used as an interjection, or semi-interjection with the meaning of 'behold' (e.g. **wuch**, Rām. 122, 155, 741, 1092, 1762); more commonly in the plural (as in **wuchiv**, Rām. 271, 556, 585, 602, 621, 629, 637, 654, 891, 943, 951, 1220, 1222, 1228, 1268, 1326, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1452, 1546, 1751; **wuchitav**, Rām. 604, 1147, 1160, 1298, 1409, 1538, 1547, 1549, 1613, 1689).

wuchu-motu वुछु-मंतु । अवलोकितः perf. part. (f. **wuchü-mütsü** वुछू-मंत्रू), seen, etc., as ab.

wuchan-wôlu वुछन्-वोलु । परीक्षकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who sees, beholds (Śiv. 916); one who examines, tests.

wuchith-kār वुछिथ्-कार् । विमृश्य कारिता m. action taken after due consideration. **—karun** —करुन् । विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act after due consideration. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. to keep on the watch, to keep an eye on. **—thawun** —थवुन् । आलोक्य स्मृतौ स्थापनम् m.inf. to observe and keep in mind.

wuchanāwun वुछनावुन् । प्रदर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuchanôwu** वुछनोवु), to cause to be seen, to show (Śiv. 16, 1397); to cause to be considered, to explain.

vĕchĕr व्यछ़र् । स्थूलता m. fatness, thickness, stoutness, bulkiness (cf. **pĕli-v°**, p. 814*a*, l. 43). **—pōchĕr** —पोछ़र् । अतिस्थौल्यम् m. stoutness and thickness, excessive, or great, stoutness, great thickness.

wuchawunu वुछवुनु । पश्यन्, परीक्षकः n.ag. (f. **wuchavünü** वुछवंनू), one who sees, a beholder, looker on; one who inspects, examines, tests; and so on as in **wuchun**, q.v.

wuchawan̄ वुछवञ् । दर्शनपरीक्षणभृतिः f. the cost paid for looking, an inspection fee.

wucāpa वुचाप । असद्विवादः m. an unreal or groundless dispute or objection (e.g. arising in some act of giving or taking, or in calculating). **-goru** -गोरु । असद्व्यवहरणशीलः m. one who is in the habit of raising such groundless disputes or objections. **—karun** —करुन् । असद्व्यवहारः m.inf. to dispute, or object, groundlessly, as ab. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । अन्तरायोद्भावनम् m.inf. to intervene by raising a groundless dispute or objection. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । अन्तरायापत्तिः m.inf. such an intervention to occur.

wucöpi वुचांपि । असद्व्यवहारी adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of raising groundless disputes or making groundless objections.

wucöpil वुचांपिल् । असद्वृत्तिव्यापारः f. the practice of raising or entering into groundless disputes or objections.

wācĕr वाछ़र् । अवस्थाप्राप्तता m. the arrival at, or attainment to, any state or condition.

wa͠cĕr वाँछ़र् । अन्तःसंकोचः m. internal tightness, the having the contents tightly held (e.g. a walnut the kernel of which is tightly contained within the shell and is difficult to extract); met. the tightness (of a miser or of a secretive person).

wacyōv वच्योव्, see **waṭun.**

wācyōv वाच्योव्, see **wāṭun.**

wad 1 वद् । असत्यतयावर्तनम्, रोगविशेषः m. cheating (at gaming or the like); an inguinal bubo. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । द्यूतादावसद्वृत्त्यापातः m.inf. (in gambling) cheating, or an accidental breach of the rules (favouring one party as against the other) to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । द्यूतक्रीडादावसदाक्षेपः m.inf. dishonestly to dispute the result (in gambling).

wad 2 वद् in **wada-wad** वद-वद् । असकृद्रुदितकर्म f. the weeping together of a number of assembled persons.

waḍ वड् । लाभवृद्धिः, क्रयार्थपणः f. (sg. dat. **vüḍü** वंडू, Gr.Gr. 71), profit (in a mercantile transaction); (in a sale) discount, an agreed reduction in price (to complete a speedy sale). In H. v, 1, the word is translated 'crookedness', said with regard to a ring by the person to whom it is offered for sale, apparently to cheapen it. **vüḍü-pĕth dyunu** वंडू-प्यठ् दिनु । लाभवृद्धौ धनांशप्रयोगः m.inf. to invest money in the hope of profit.

wād वाद् । विवादः m. speech, words, talk (cf. **öhī-w°**, p. 17*b*, l. 13) (Śiv. 1460, K.Pr. 15); an answer, reply (Śiv. 449, K.Pr. 199); a discussion, dispute, controversy (cf. **tsötsan-w°**, p. 1090*a*, l. 12); a habit, custom (cf. **ṭŏṭaran-w°**, p. 1045*a*, l. 41); —° irritating, causing annoyance (cf. **phāṭawan-w°**, p. 719*b*, l. 25; **pōrawan-w°**, p. 772*b*, l. 35; **ṭŏtan-w°**, p. 1044*b*, l. 11; **tsānan-w°**, p. 1075*b*, l. 14; **wŏthan-w°**, s.v. **wŏthun**); —° measuring, weighing or counting out (cf. **nika-cirna-w°**, p. 627*b*, l. 1; **phuta-w°**, p. 717*a*, l. 10; **pājĕ-w°**, p. 723*b*, l. 41; **paisa-w°**, p. 777*a*, l. 10; **pushĕran-w°**, p. 782*b*, l. 30; **pitsa-w°**, p. 807*b*, l. 28; **sēra-w°**, p. 929*b*, l. 5; **traka-w°**, p. 1023*b*, l. 2; **ṭūki-w°**, p. 991*b*, l. 47); clapping the l. 34; **tsringa-w°**, p. 1082*b*, ...

hands (in tune to music or the like) (see —**tulun**, bel.); clapping the hands (in derision, or to startle) (K. 222, 232); —° one who is employed in any very petty matter or affair (cf. **phĕka-w°**, p. 689*a*, l. 49; **phāli-w°**, p. 694*b*, l. 26; **phĕri-w°**, p. 721*b*, l. 32); see also **wád**, s.v. **wāda**. —**atsun** —अचुन् । वाग्व्ययापत्तिः m.inf. (in an argument) to become agitated by an opponent's words. —**karun** —करुन । प्रत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to argue mutually, discuss (concerning, **pĕth**) (Gr.M.); to quarrel or argue (with someone) (Rām. 1210; K.Pr. 64, 116); (in an argument) to abuse each other (K.Pr. 147). —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise speech, to raise conversation, to hold discourse (concerning, gen.) (K. 981); to clap the hands (in tune to music, etc.) (K. 294). —**tsānun** —त्रानुन् । वाचा व्यथनम् m.inf. (in an argument) to cause an opponent to become agitated by one's language. -**wād** -वाद् । वादानुवादः m. answering (a teacher or the like) insolently (El. *wádwád karun*, to answer). -**wād-kutsuru** -वाद्-कुत्सुरु । धार्ष्ट्यादिवदनशीलः adj. (f. -**wād-kutsüru** -वाद्-कुत्सूरु), 'an answering-back puppy', a pupil who insolently answers his teacher's, or his superior's, animadversions. -**wād-lŏgulu** -वाद्-ल्वगुलु । असकृत्प्रतिवदनशीलः adj. (f. -**wād-lŏgüjü** -वाद्-ल्वगंजू), a pupil (or the like) who habitually answers his superiors insolently. —**wŏthun** —व्रथुन् । वाग्व्ययापत्तिः m.inf. (in an argument) to become annoyed, or agitated, by the opponent's language.

wāḍ वाड्, see **wār 3**.

wāda वाद् وعده । संकेतः m. a promise, agreement, guarantee (Gr.M., Rām. 1711, K.Pr. 178) (**wāda-y-Khŏdā**, a vow by God, H. xii, 7, 15); (esp.) an agreement entered into for borrowing money (L. 387, *wád*); an appointment, assignation (e.g. an agreement about a particular time or place) (Rām. 661); a pre-determined occurrence, that which is pre-destined (Rām. 222, 681, 1492); a time, or period, fixed by agreement or by fate (Rām. 950, 1143*h*). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to promise (Gr.M.). —**thawun** —थवुन् । संकेतदानम् m.inf. to make an appointment (for something), to fix a time (for doing something). —**wātun** —वातुन् । समयोपस्थितिः m.inf. the agreed time to arrive; esp. the destined moment of death to come.

wádí (*sic*) f. a plain (El.).

waid वैद्, see **wŏd**.

vĕd व्यद् । विधिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕzü** व्यंज़ू), a rule, commandment, enjoining precept; a sacred rule, ordinance, injunction; a religious rite, or ceremony (cf. **böshü-v°**, p. 94*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 1000).

vĕdi व्यदि (for Skt. *vidhi* विधि), in the following:—
vĕdi-pūrwakh व्यदि-पूर्वख् adv. according to due ceremony, ritely (K. 971). -**vĕzü** -व्यंज़ू adv. id. (K. 494, 715, 726, 770, 1046).

vēd वेद्, see **vīd**.

vĕdi व्यंदि, see **vyodu**.

viḍ विड् । अवसरः f. a fit or proper opportunity, occasion; cf. **vil**. —**yiñü** —यिञ्ञू । प्रतीकारावसराधिगमः f.inf. an opportunity for revenge to come.

vīd वीद् or (as written by Paṇḍits) **vēd** वेद् । वेदः m. the sacred scriptures of the Hindūs, the Vēda (Śiv. 8, 50, 64, 77, 82, 109, 200, 276, 394, 446, 515, 538, 582, 626, 672, 688, 757, 800, 803, 847, 851, 979, 1006, 1077, 1115–6, 1118, 1158, 1164, 1169, 1186, 1287, 1323, 1368, 1527, 1580, 1753, 1763, 1796, 1837, 1865; Rām. 101, 637, 1140, 1643; K. 96, 568, 666, 1039).

vīda-pāṭh वीद्-पाठ् । वेदाध्ययनम् m. (sg. dat. -**pāṭhas** -पाठस्), reading, or studying, of the Vēda; reciting a text or texts of the Vēda at some religious rite. -**pōṭhi** -पाठि । वेदाध्ययनवृत्तिः m. a professional reciter of vedic texts, as ab. -**pūthi** -पूथि । वेदपुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. -**pōthĕ** -पोथ्य), a book of one or more of the Hindū scriptures. -**sökshī** -सांची m. the evidence of, or proof from, the Vēda (Śiv. 672). -**wān** -वान् । अनूचानः m. one well versed in the Vēdas, with their supplementary writings, so as to be able to recite, read, and teach them.

wŏḍ व्रड् । मस्तकम् f. the upper part of the head, the brain-pan, crown of the head (El.; Śiv. 1012; H. iii, 1; xi, 12, 16; K.Pr. 203); a head of hair (Gr.Gr. 16, scalp). —**pārüñü** —पारंञ्ञू । कबरीवेष्टनकर्म f.inf. (of a woman) to braid the hair. —**shērüñü** —शेरंञ्ञू । केशप्रसाधनकर्म f.inf. to comb, or arrange, the hair.

wŏḍa-nonu व्रड-नंनु adj. (f. -**nüñü** -नंञ्ञू), bare-headed, with the head uncovered (K. 825; K.Pr. 86, *wudah nun*).

wŏḍi rab व्रडि रब् f. mud on the head, used in **ḍab-ḍab wŏḍi-rab**, a practical joke, p. 183*a*, l. 41, q.v. -**tsündü** -च्रंडू । मस्तकचपेटः, अत्यनादरः f. (sg. dat. -**tsanjĕ** -च्रंज्य), a slap on the (uncovered) head; met. a gross insult, insulting abuse, bullying. -**tsündü lagüñü** -च्रंडू लगंञ्ञू । अत्यनादरानुभवः f.inf. gross and insulting abuse to be experienced, to be treated with insult (e.g. on account of one's want of merit, or having no protector), to be bullied. -**tsanjĕ-kūrü** -च्रंज्य-कूरू । अनादराश्रयकन्या (स्त्री) f. a girl who (on account of her want of merit, or because she has no one to protect her) is habitually bullied, insulted, or treated with contempt; met. a grown-up woman who

is so treated. **—wŏḍi din**ⁱ —व्रडि दिनि । असकृत् मस्तकाहननम्, तिरस्कारः m. pl. inf. to give several slaps on a person's head; met. frequently to bully, abuse, or insult someone who has no protector. **—wŏḍi lagàn**ⁱ —व्रडि लगंनि । असकृत्तिरस्कारानुभवः m. pl. inf. such bullying to be experienced.

wŏd 1 वोद् । उपायनम् m. a gift, or present (offered to a superior, or, on a festal occasion, to a friend or relation). Cf. **wôd**ᵘ.

wŏda-baröyⁱ वोद्-वरांयि । उपायननिवेदनम् f. the offering of such a gift in return for a similar gift given to the offerer on a previous occasion. See **waröy**ⁱ. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । उपायनवितरणम् m.inf. to give (some near relation) a helping hand by making him a present on a festal occasion (esp. when the present is non-obligatory).

wŏd 2 वोद् । व्याधिः f. sickness, ailment, disease, illness. **—hōrüñ**ᵘ —होरंञ्जू । व्याध्युल्लङ्घनम् f.inf. to pass through a sickness, to recover after suffering from illness.

wŏda-tsatsᵃr वोद्-च्चर् । व्याधिचर्चा f. general anxiety felt by many of a person's relations and family on the occasion of his suffering from illness.

wŏḍa वोड adv. from there (H. xii, 23). I.q. **ōra,** p. 41*b*, l. 20, q.v.

wôdᵘ वोदु m. in **nētra-wahara-wôd**ᵘ, p. 662*a*, l. 41, and **wahᵃra-wôd**ᵘ, s.v. **wahor**ᵘ. Cf. **wŏd 1,** of which it is probably another spelling.

wŏd वांद्, **wŏd**ᵘ वांदू, or **waid** वैद् m. a physician, a doctor, i.q. **waidy,** q.v. (cf. **phĕla-wŏd**ᵘ, p. 693*b*, l. 5) (El. *waid*, Gr.Gr. 22). **wŏda-wān** वांद्-वान् । चिकित्सकाश्रयस्थानम् m. a doctor's place of business, where he receives patients (K.Pr. 138, *vedah-wán*); a place to which sick persons come for treatment, a hospital.

wŏḍ (El. *wād*), see **wŏr**ᵘ.

wŏdī वांदी adj. c.g. a speaker, one who speaks, used —°, as in **satya-wŏdī,** p. 950*a*, l. 17 (Śiv. 518).

wud वुद् or उद् m. the country of which Ayōdhyā was the capital, the modern Awadh or Oude (Rām. 888).

wuda 1 वुद, see **wud**ᵘ.

wuda 2 वुद । बीजविशेषः m. N. of a certain seed, which, when ground and made into a plaster with water, is used as a cure for headache. It is burnt as a protection against demons (Śiv. 1150). **-zālay** -ज़ालय् । रक्षोभूतापहरणक्रिया f. the burning of this seed. When a bridegroom or bride are about to set forth for the wedding (or on similar occasions) this seed is burnt before them with appropriate spells, in order to ward off the evil eye, demons, ghosts, or similar evils.

wudᵘ वुदु । जागरूकः adj. (f. **wuz**ᵘ **1** वुज़ू, for **2,** see **wuzun**), awake, awakened from sleep (cf. **nĕndᵃri-w°**, p. 642*b*, l. 20) (L.V. 32); met. wide-awake, sharp-witted, clear-witted; skilled, accomplished (in somework). Cf. **udun.**

wuda-sāway वुद-सावय् । उन्निद्रखेदः f. broken sleep, sleep from which one wakes over and over again. **-sāway gatshüñ**ᵘ -सावय् गछंञ्जू । उन्निद्रता (निद्राभङ्ग) खेदाधिगमः f.inf. broken sleep to occur to a person.

wŏdbothᵘ व्रद्बंठु । उन्नतः m. an exalted person, one of high degree, eminent, magnanimous, and of great wealth.

wŏdbav व्रद्बव् । उत्साहः, स्वातन्त्र्यम् m. production, creation; (in Ksh.) energy (in any work), strenuous effort; independence, autonomy. **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । स्वातन्त्र्यप्रवृत्त्यै उत्साहनम् m.inf. to encourage (a person) to practise independence (whether good or bad). **—lagun** —लगुन् । स्वातन्त्र्यावाप्तिः m.inf. 'independence to be acquired', i.e. to get freedom to deal with property or business hitherto under the control of another.

wuddar वुद्दर् or उद्धर् m. one who rescues, a deliverer (a title given to Śiva, as the Rescuer from rebirth, voc. **wuddara,** Śiv. 1584).

wuddav वुद्दव् or उद्धव् m. N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. *Uddhava* (Śiv. 992, 1005; K. 500 ff. to 531, 898–9, 985, 1003, 1020).

vēdāg व्यदाग् । उपालम्भः m. complaint, reproach, censure, accusation (made to one person regarding another's action). **—dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । उपालम्भप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to make such a complaint. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । खेदप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to complain (to one's own people) about some old grievance (suffered by oneself or by another) which one has continually borne in mind, to grumble over an old grievance.

vedah, see **wŏd.**

wŏdāharan व्रदाहरन् m. an instance, example, illustration (Gr.M.).

wadal 1 वदल्, in **adal-wadal,** etc., p. 14*b*, l. 18, i.q. **badal,** q.v. (K.Pr. 2, 102).

wadal 2 वदल् । क्लेशः f. distress, pain, trouble (from extreme exertion, insult, abuse, or the like) (cf. **gandārⁱ-w°**, p. 291*a*, l. 39; **khĕji-w°**, p. 305*a*, l. 1; **waṭha-w°**, s.v. **waṭha**). **—gatshüñ**ᵘ —गछंञ्जू । असह्यक्लेशानुभवः f.inf. such distress to be experienced.

wŏḍāla वोडाल । अनादरः m. abusive disgrace, dishonour, disgrace (referring to a person, beast, thing, or action).

wŏdⁱlad वांदिलद् in **wahᵃra-w°**, s.v. **wahar.** Cf. **wôd**ᵘ.

wadam or **wadĕm,** see **wŏdam.**

vĕḍām व्यडाम् । दुराग्रहः m. headstrongness, addiction, foolish obstinacy (in censurable conduct). **—atsun** —अचुन् । दुश्चेष्टासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. addiction to a censurable course of conduct to be acquired.

wŏdam व्रदम्, or **wŏdĕm** व्रयम् m. zeal, energy (Gr.M.); exertion (El. *wadam, wadĕm*).

vĕḍŏmⁱ व्यडांमि । दुराग्रहः adj. c.g. obstinately addicted to a censurable course of conduct, headstrong.

wadun वदुन् । आक्रन्दः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wodᵘ** वंदु, f. **vüzᵘ** वंज़ू; 2 p.p. **wazōv** वज़ोव्. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p.) to lament, wail, cry, weep, sob, mourn (cf. **bāki w°**, p. 99*b*, l. 12; **hamāl w°**, p. 334*a*, l. 15; **mājĕ-w°**, p. 557*b*, l. 36; **tāli-guli ladith w°**, p. 997*b*, l. 17) (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; Śiv. 707, 832; Rām. 64, 157, 167, 183, 198–9, 200, 220–1, 226, 229, 234, 253, 258–9, 261, 264, 267, 277–8, 283, 358, 378, 388, 430, 439, 465–6, 538–9, 648, etc.; K. 289, 454, 479, 507, 801–2, 857, 859; H. vii, 16, 25; ix, 1; xi, 5; YZ. 43, 55, 125, 156, 183, 455; K.Pr. 36, 145); to be abundant, to abound, to be more than sufficient (Śiv. 1565).

wadan-bāpār वदन्-बापार् । रुदितप्रवर्तनम् m. (of a number of assembled people) united lamentation or wailing, etc. **-bāṭh** -बाठ् or **-bā̃ṭh** -बाँठ् । निरन्तररुदितवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-bāṭas** -बाटस्, etc.), long continued crying or wailing (esp. of children or women after a scolding or abuse). **-biṭh** -बिठ् or **-biṭhᵘ** -बिठू । रुदितसमाश्रयः, क्रन्दतां समाजः f. (sg. dat. **-bichĕ** -बिछ्य), a wailing-assembly, i.e. (in time of grief) a number of persons assembled together and weeping; the place where such persons assemble. **-vil** -विल् । रोदनसमयः f. the time, or proper occasion, for wailing (e.g. a loss, grief, fear, or the hungriness of a child). **-vil lāgüñᵘ** -विल् लार्गञू । अतिरुदितप्रवर्तना f.inf. to start a time of wailing (for any of the ab. causes).

wadān riwān वदान् रिवान् । अतिशोकोत्तरम् pres. part. used as adv., with great wailing or lamentation.

wadani bĕhun वदनि ब्यहुन् । रुदितप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit down to wail, to weep and wail (in presence of some calamity).

wadanas atsun वदनस् अचुन् । रुदिते आसक्तिः m.inf. 'to enter weeping', i.e. to become absorbed in weeping (at some injury done by another), to begin violent and prolonged weeping (K. 82, 91, 236, 407). **—tsānun** —त्सानुन् । रुदिते आसञ्जनम् m.inf. to set (a person) weeping, to give cause for weeping (by opposition, terrifying, blaming, attacking, or the like).

vĕdān व्यदान् m. a rite, ceremony, performance of prescribed acts or rites (cf. **bali-v°**, p. 104*b*, l. 24).

wuḍān वुडान् pres. part. of **wuḍun,** to fly, q.v., used as adv., quickly, speedily (L. 462, *wudan*).

wudun वुदुन् । जागरूकीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **wudᵘ** वुदु, f. **wuzᵘ** वुज़ू; 2 p.p. **wudyōv** वुद्योव्), to be wide awake; to become wide awake, to wake from sleep, to come to one's senses out of a faint (K. 600); met. to come forth out of obscurity, to become actively manifest (L.V. 25); cf. **wudᵘ**. **wudᵘ-motᵘ** वुदु-मंतु । जागरामापन्नः perf. part. (f. **wuzᵘ-mütsᵘ** वुज़ू-मंचू), awakened, come to out of a faint.

wuḍun वुडुन् । उड्डयनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuḍyōv** वुड्योव्), to fly, to soar (El.; W. 115; K. 747, 807); (met.) to fly away, disappear, be destroyed, vanish, become nothing, (of a human being) to gain final emancipation (after death). [In this latter meaning only, the conj. part. is **wujith** वुजिथ्, not **wuḍith** वुडिथ्, see Gr.Gr. 104, 198.]

wuḍyō-motᵘ वुड्यो-मंतु । विनष्टः perf. part. (f. **wuḍyē-mütsᵘ** वुड्ये-मंचू), flown away, disappeared, destroyed (e.g. by time, change, character, calamity, expenditure).

wuḍith gatshun वुडिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to fly away (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Gr.M.).

wujith gatshun वुजिथ् गछुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to disappear, vanish, be utterly destroyed and not leave a trace; to give up the ghost, die (Rām. 260); to obtain final emancipation (Gr.Gr. 198).

wedang (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an anthelmintic (L. 75).

wudnam वुद्नम् । भोजनम् m. food (esp. cooked grain). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । भोजनभुक्तिः m.inf. to eat such food.

wŏḍa-nonᵘ व्रड-नंनु, see p. 1096*b*, l. 35.

vīdānth वीदान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **vīdāntas** वीदान्तस्), N. of one of the six systems of Hindū philosophy (Skt. *vēdânta*), claiming to teach the ultimate aim and scope of the Vēda (Śiv. 1417).

wadanāwun वदनावुन् । क्रन्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wadanôwᵘ** वदनोवु), to cause to weep, to cause to wail, lament, etc. (caus. of **wadun,** q.v. in all its meanings) (El., Śiv. 1394, K.Pr. 166). **wadanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वदनोवु-मंतु । रोदितः perf. part. (f. **wadanövᵘ-mütsᵘ** वदनांवू-मंचू), caused to weep, etc., made to weep, etc. (by someone).

wuḍanāwun वुडनावुन् । उड्डायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuḍanôwᵘ** वुडनोवु), to cause to fly, set flying (e.g. a tame bird, an airplane, or the like) (Gr.M., K. 947); to carry (a load on the head) (Gr.M.; ? cf. **wŏd**). **wuḍanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वुडनोवु-मंतु । उड्डनाय स्वभ्यस्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **wuḍanövᵘ-mütsᵘ** वुडनांवू-मंचू), caused to fly, set flying (by someone).

wŏdañĕ ब्रद्ञ । उत्थितः, उत्थाय, अतिशीघ्रम् adj. c.g. and adv., standing up, erect, standing permanently on end (Rām. 951; H. iii, 1, 8; viii, 6; xii, 1; K.Pr. 145, *wudanih*); risen up (to a standing position) (Rām. 332, 431, 524, 672, 819, 1374); (as adv.) very quickly speedily (u.w.vbs. of motion, eating, giving, etc.); cf. **wŏthadañĕ**. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । निरन्तरतयाज्ञापालनम्, समादरः m.inf. to remain standing (Gr.M.; H. xii, 1); to be at attention, always ready to obey, to be constant in attendance or service; to receive (a guest) hospitably.

wuḍiñ वुडिञ् । नीरङ्गिका f. a woman's sheet or mantle (according to El., s.v. *wóḍin*, it is the marriage veil, and is made of finer materials than the ordinary veil or **pūtsᵘ**).

waḍᵘrᵘ वंड्रू । शस्त्रमयवन्धनवस्तु f. an iron clamp holding a box, or the like, together. **-rūg** -रूग् or **waḍ^a^ri-rūg** वंड्रि-रूग् । स्वान्तबाधा m. continual irritation caused by the ill-temper or abuse (or the like) of one's own closely-related people (e.g. wife, husband, father, father-in-law, and so on). **-rūg atsun** -रूग् अचुन् । उपतापप्रवर्तना m.inf. such irritation to begin to be felt.

wādur वाँदुर् or (K. 669) **wānur** वानुर् । वानरः m. (sg. dat. **wādürᵘ** वाँद्रू or **wādaras** वाँदरस, Gr.Gr. 51; f. **wādarĕñ** वाँदर्यञ्), a monkey (El. *wándur*, a monkey; *wándúr*, a bear; cf. **ponzᵘ 1**, which also means both 'monkey' and 'bear'; Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 108, *wándar*; Rām. 68, 444, 452, 459, 466, 542, 746, 778, 785, 794, 832, 864, 916, 931, 965, 983, 990, 996, 1003, 1070, 1134, 1143*k*, 1408; K. 19, 155, 888; also 669, 679, where it can only mean 'bear'. **wādar-bacĕ** वाँदर्-बच्य । वानरपोतः m. a young monkey. **-rāj** -राज् m. 'monkey-rule'; hence, a time of utter irreligion and great oppression (K.Pr. 9).

vẹdᵃr व्यद्र् । दुःसहशीतम् f. freezing cold (after a fall of snow, with a clear sky and bitter wind) (K.Pr. 226).

vẹdᵘrᵘ व्यंद्रू, see **vyodurᵘ**.

vidur विदुर् m. N. of a hero of the Mahābhārata. He was the younger brother of Pāṇḍu, and was noted for wisdom, righteousness, and impartiality (Śiv. 1328, K. 1035).

wŏdār ब्रदार् । उदारः adj. c.g. generous, liberal, munificent. **-tsĕth** -च्यथ् । उदाराशयः adj. c.g. noble-minded, magnanimous; intelligent, discriminating.

wŏdur ब्रदुर् । कुक्षिः m. (sg. dat. **wŏdaras** ब्रदरस), the belly, abdomen (El. also *wadur*, womb (L.V. 51); Śiv. 1817). **wŏdar-dôdᵘ** ब्रदर्-दोदु । अपत्यलालसा m. (of a childless person) yearning for offspring; (of a person with children) sympathy, loving fellow-feeling with one's children; anxiety for a child's future (moral or material).

wŏdᵒrᵘ ब्रद्रू or **wŏdurᵘ** ब्रदुरु । जलजन्तुविशेषः (उद्रः) m. an otter (El. *udur*; L. 111, *wudar*; W. 9, *vódur*). **wŏdārⁱ-musla** ब्रदारि-मुसल । उद्रचर्म m. otter-skin (used by the wealthy as a kind of cloak in cold weather).

wôdur वोदुर् । बलात्कारी m. (sg. dat. **wōdaras** वोदरस), a robber with violence, highway robber, marauder (cf. **gözⁱ-wôᵒ**, p. 318*b*, l. 27).

wödᵘrᵘ वांद्रू (also spelt **wödᵃr** वांद्र्) । विषविस्फोटः f. a bubo (e.g. in the armpit) (cf. **kātshⁱ-wᵒ**, p. 493*a*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 128, *wádar*, translated 'sickness'). **—pĕnᵘ** —प्यनू । विषविस्फोटरुगापत्तिः f.inf. a bubo to come on (K.Pr. 128, as ab.).

wuḍar वुडर् । मरुभूमिः f. (sg. obl. **wuḍürᵘ** वुड्रू, Śiv. 1813), a plateau, raised a little above the level of the valley (cf. **nyövⁱ-wᵒ**, p. 674*b*, l. 34; **pōpar-wᵒ**, p. 749*b*, l. 48) (El. *uḍar*, *wuḍar*; Gr.Gr. 15; L. 461, *udar*; Śiv. 1813).

vidarb विदर्ब्(र्भ) m. N. of a Province in India, the modern Berar (Skt. *Vidarbha*) (K. 639, 648).

waḍ^a^run वंड्रुन् । भूम्यादौ निक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **waḍᵒrᵘ** वंड्रु), to bury in the ground; to hide, conceal (an action, quality or the like).

vẹd^a^ran व्यद्रन् । शिथिलता f. (sg. dat. **vẹd^a^rünᵘ** व्यद्रंनू), looseness, slackness (e.g. of the knot of a load); slackness, weakness, feebleness.

vẹd^a^run व्यद्रुन् । शिथिलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vẹd^a^ryōv** व्यद्र्योव), to be, or become, loose, slack (of the knot of a load or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to be, or become, slack, weak, feeble. **vẹd^a^ryō-motᵘ** व्यद्र्यो-मतु । शिथिलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **vẹd^a^ryē-mütsᵘ** व्यद्र्ये-मंचू), become loose, slack; enfeebled, become slack, weak.

wudarun वुदरुन् । वियोगखेदापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wudaryōv** वुदर्योव), to feel sorrow in separation or owing to loss. **wudaryō-motᵘ** वुदर्यो-मतु । वियोगेन खेदमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **wudaryē-mütsᵘ** वुदर्ये-मंचू), become sorrowful, as ab.

vẹd^a^rĕr व्यद्र्यर् । चापल्यम्, विरोधवृत्तिः m. unsteadiness (of character), fickleness, inconstancy; opposition, antagonism.

vẹd^a^raṭh व्यद्रठ् । विद्रधिः f. (sg. dat. (?) **vẹd^a^raṭhi** व्यद्रठि), a kind of painful abscess. **—pĕnᵘ** —प्यनू । विद्रध्युद्भवः f.inf. such an abscess to come on.

waḍ^a^rāwun वंड्रावुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **waḍ^a^rôwᵘ** वंड्रोवु), to bury in the ground (e.g. in order to hide something); to bury, inter (a corpse); to hide, conceal (an action, quality, or the like). **waḍ^a^rôwᵘ-motᵘ** वंड्रोवु-मतु । भूखातादौ निक्षिप्तः perf.

part. (f. waḍᵃrövᵘ-müšᵘ वंड्रांवू-मंच़ू), buried (as ab.); interred (as ab.); concealed (as ab.).

vĕdᵃrāwun व्यंद्रावुन् । शिथिलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕdᵃrôwᵘ** व्यंद्रोवु), to loosen, slacken; to make feeble (by opposition, assisting in defeat, robbing, or the like). **vĕdᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** व्यंद्रोवु-मंतु । शिथिलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **vĕdᵃrövᵘ-müšᵘ** व्यंद्रांवू-मंच़ू), loosened, slackened (by someone); made feeble (as ab.).

wudᵃrāwun वुद्रावुन् (? spelling) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wudᵃrôwᵘ** वुद्रोवु), to wet (El. *udaráwun*). Cf. **wazanāwun 1.**

vĕdis व्यदिस्, see **vyodᵘ**.

wŏdās 1 ब्वदास् m. grief, sorrow (El. *wadás, wodás*).

wŏdās 2 ब्वदास् । गतरागः adj. c.g. indifferent, apathetic, listless; one who has no passion for anything; bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 1434, 1453).

wŏdösⁱ ब्वदांसि । त्यक्तप्रवृत्तिः m. i.q. **wŏdās 2**, esp. one who has abandoned all passion for things of this world, an anchorite, hermit, ascetic (Śiv. 1759); separated (from), apart (from) (Rām. 507); sorrowful, mournful, forlorn (Gr.M., Rām. 1213); bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 779). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । वैराग्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to abandon worldly desires and passions, to take to indifference to the world, to become an ascetic; to become distraught (Śiv. 779, Rām. 524). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart, take no part (in something), show oneself unconcerned (in). Cf. the next.

wŏdösin ब्वदांसिन् । उदासीनः m. one who is indifferent, unconcerned, taking no part (in).

wudasāway उदसावय् f. waking, lying awake (Gr.Gr. 129).

wadᵃv वद्व् or **waḍav** वंद्व् । अभ्युदयः f. (sg. dat. **waḍavi** वंद्वि. The pl. nom., **waḍavĕ** वंद्व्य, is often written **waḍavi** वंद्वि. The pl. dat. is usually written **waḍavĕn** वंद्व्यन्); (on the occasion of some happy event, such as the birth of a son, his marriage, the receipt of an honour, recovery from illness, safe arrival after a difficult journey, or the like) rejoicing, festivity, congratulations (Rām. 1274; K. 99, 103, 113, 173, 567, 833; K.Pr. 218, *wadiwih*). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । अभ्युदयसंभाषणम् f.inf. to offer congratulations (as ab.) (cf. **warĕ ta waḍavĕ karañĕ**, s.v. **vürᵘ 1**). **—ladüñᵘ** —लदंञू । अभ्युदयनिमित्तधनप्रयोगः f.inf. to distribute gifts on such an event; (esp. at a marriage, the bride's relations) to make presents (to the bridegroom's relations).

waḍavi-bôgᵘ वंद्वि-बोगु । अभ्युदयोपायनम् m. a present made on such an occasion. **-bata** -बत । अभ्युदयार्थभोजनम् m. a dinner given, or a present of dainty food sent, on such an occasion.

vĕdiva f. a widow (El. ? should the word be **vĕdawa** व्यदव ?).

wadawunᵘ वदवुनु । क्रन्दमानः n.ag. (f. **wadavüñᵘ** वदवंञू), one who laments, wails, weeps (El. *wadawun*); one who is ready to cry on the slightest provocation, a cry-baby.

wuḍawunᵘ वुडवुनु । उड्डयन्, उपस्थितनाशः n.ag. (f. **wuḍavüñᵘ** वुडवंञू), one who flies, soars; a speedy rider or driver; anything which is on the point of destruction.

wuḍāwun वुडावुन् । चालनम्, नाशनम्, अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuḍôwᵘ** वुडोवु), to cause to fly; to cause to fly away, to cause to move away (cf. **tōsma wuḍāwanⁱ**, p. 1038*a*, l. 30); to cause to move speedily, to speed up; to destroy; to carry off, take away entirely (cf. **banga wuḍāvüñᵘ**, p. 112*b*, l. 24).

wuḍôwᵘ-motᵘ वुडोवु-मंतु । विनाशितः, अपहृतः perf. part. (f. **wuḍövᵘ-müšᵘ** वुडांवू-मंच़ू), caused to fly; caused to fly away; speeded up (by someone); destroyed; carried off.

wuḍövith ṭshunun वुडांविथ् छुनुन् । अपव्ययीकरणम् m.inf. to squander, dissipate.

waidy वैद् or **wödy** वांद् or (see **wöd**) **wödᵘ** वांदू । चिकित्सकः m. a physician, a doctor (Gr.M., Śiv. 1855). **wai(wö)dĕ-tsaṭsᵃr** वै(वां)द-च़च़र् । वैद्यचर्चा f. anxiety felt (by the members of an invalid's family) in regard to the propriety of sending for a doctor, his fee, and so on.

vĕdyā व्यद्या or **vidyā** विद्या f. knowledge (Gr.M., Śiv. 109); learning (Gr.Gr. 187, Gr.M., Śiv. 1471); a branch of learning, a science (Gr.M.; Śiv. 707; K. 485–6, 488). **-dachin** -दछिन्, **-dachiñᵘ** -दछिञू, **-dakshinā** -दचना(णा), or **-dakhĕnā** -दख्यना f. a fee paid to a teacher (K. 488 *dakhĕnā*).

vidyāyi-rostᵘ विद्यायि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), void of knowledge, ignorant (Gr.M.).

wŏday ब्वदय् m. rising (e.g. of a heavenly body) (Rām. 1265); exaltation, grandeur, splendour, nobility (K. 1072).

wŏdayĕs yunᵘ ब्वदयस यिनु m.inf. to come to rising, to become highly exalted, to reach a very high pitch (K. 426, 1048, 1096, 1108).

vĕdyādar व्यद्यादर् (or **vi°** वि°) । देवयोनिविशेषः, महाविद्वान् m. a certain kind of demi-god or semi-divine being, in Skt. *Vidyādharu* (K. 346); a man learned in sacred lore (Śiv. 50, 626, 862).

wŏdyūg ब्वयूग् or **wŏdyōg** ब्वद्योग् m. exertion, effort (El. *wadhyug, wadyúg*; Śiv. 1015, 1709, 1766, 1804). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to endeavour, make effort, exert oneself (El., Śiv. 1708, K. 586).

wŏdyūgī ब्ब्यूगी adj. p.g. industrious, diligent, persevering, zealous (at work) (Gr.M.).

wŏdyotᵘ ब्वंतु adj. raised, lifted up, exalted (K. 424); ready, prepared, eager, bent on, intent on.

vidyāwān विद्यावान् m. a philosopher (El., Gr.M.).

wafā وفا, etc., see **waphā.**

waft tanj (? spelling and gender) i.q. *pát*, q.v. (L. 68).

wag वग् । वल्गा f. a bridle (W. 150; Śiv. 1562, K.Pr. 257); a rein; a tether. **—raṭüñᵘ** —रटंञू । स्वायत्तीकरणम् f.inf. 'to seize the bridle', to coax (some wayward person) to subjection, to tame, civilize (Śiv. 1854, caus.). **—zānüñᵘ**—ज़ानंञू । हठादिष्टसाधना-श्रयभावना f.inf. 'to acknowledge the bridle', to recognize (from previous experience) that so-and-so is the only source from which a desired object can be obtained.

waga-ḍolᵘ वग-डंलु । क्रमनिम्नप्रदेशः m. a gradual depression or low spot (e.g. in the ground, or on the roof of a house).

wagi anun वगि अनुन् m.inf. to bring under or to the bridle, to bring under subjection (L.V. 37). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु m.inf. to take (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 69). **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 26).

vēg वेग्, i.q. **vīg**, q.v.

vēga वेग । कालवृत्तिः m. the state or conditions prevailing at any particular time, the times, the state of affairs (at such a time). **-phyurᵘ** -फ्यिरु । कालपर्ययः m. the course or lapse of time, the march of time, the tide of events.

vēgi वेगि, **wegu, wígi,** see **vyūgᵘ.**

vīg वीग् (also written **vēg** वेग्) । जवः, प्रवाहः speed, velocity, rapidity (Śiv. 1867); stream, current.

vīga-rostᵘ वीग-रंस्तु । मन्दप्रवाहः, अपटुः adj. (f. **-rüśhᵘ** -रंछू), wanting speed, slow; (of a river or the like) having a gentle current, easy, sluggish; inactive, slow, dull, remiss. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । शीघ्रप्रवाहः, पाटवयुक्तः adj. (f. **-süśhᵘ** -संछू), speedy, rapid; (of a river or the like) having a quick current; quick, apt, intelligent, keen-witted. **-woṭᵘ** -वंट्टु । सज्जीभवनम् m. the becoming ready, holding oneself in readiness, the being fully equipped (for any work).

wŏga 1 ब्वग । पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठम् m. a roofed window or other aperture in the roof of a house (for entrance or exit on to the roof) (El.); cf. **wuga.** **-borᵘ** -बंरु । ऊर्ध्वपटलमार्गः m. the exit on to the roof of a house through a roofed window or otherwise). **-baran** बरन् । गृहोर्ध्वपटलद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **barüñᵘ** बरंञू), the doorway of such an aperture. **-morᵘ** -मंरु । पटलकोष्ठविशेषः m. a hut or shelter in the roof of a house. **-pash** -पश् । पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठपटलम् m. the thatch of a roof-aperture; met. (of rice or the like in a dish) the condition of being a very high pile.

wŏga 2 ब्वग । बाधिर्यम् m. deafness. **-phrath** -फ्रथ् । विपरीतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस्), an ill-bred, ill-mannered fellow (in appearance, dress, speech, listening, standing, walking, and every other action), a boor, clown, uncouth person. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । बाधिर्यरोगोद्भवः m.inf. deafness to come on (a person).

wúg (? spelling and gender) (in a Kāshmīrī house) an opening from the ground floor to the first floor, through which the heated breath of the cattle kept on the ground floor passes to the first floor, and so keeps the whole house warm (L. 461, cf. 249). ? i.q. **wŏga 1.**

wuga वुग in **wuga-wôñᵘ** वुग-वोञु । गोपानसीवृष्टिजलम्, चणिकवृत्तिः m. the water that falls from the eaves of a house (Gr.Gr. 73); met. anything that comes suddenly and lasts only a very short time. Cf. **wŏga 1.**

waggu, see **wagowᵘ.**

wāgujᵘ वाँगुजु । परगृहवासव्यः m. (f., q.v., **wāgajěn** वाँगज्यन्), one who lives (whether with the owner's consent or not) in another's house (K.Pr. 95, 228). **—anun** —अनुन् । स्वगृहे पराधिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to allow an outsider to live in one's house; met. to admit another to one's own secrets, work, opinions, or the like. **—ts̄ānun** —च़ानुन् । स्वपरगृहे परप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause another to enter a house (one's own or a third person's); to cause another to be admitted to one's secrets; to cause disease, fear, or some course of conduct to be experienced by an opponent.

wāgajⁱ-wôrᵘ वाँगजि-वोरु । परनिवेशसंनिवेशनम् m. (esp. of one who is homeless) the taking up residence in the house of another (not as a paid servant) (Śiv. 1065, K.Pr. 187). **-wôrᵘ kaḍun** -वोरु कडुन् । परगेहे एव सर्वदा निवासवृत्तिः m.inf. (owing to poverty, helplessness, or the like) to take up a permanent residence in another's house.

wāgajěn वाँगज्यन् । अभ्यागत्यनिवसत्स्त्री f. a woman who (for want of a home of her own) lives in another's house; the wife of a man who (for similar reasons) lives in another's house.

wŏgalad ब्वगलद् । बाधिर्यपीतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wŏgaladin** ब्वगलदिन्), one who suffers from deafness.

vĕgalun व्यगलुन् । विगलनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕgalyōv** व्यगल्योव्), to melt, deliquesce (L.V. 69); (met.) to melt, become dejected (Rām. 1557).

vĕgalāwun व्यगलावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕgalôwᵘ** व्यगलोवु), to cause to melt, to liquify (something) (Śiv. 27).

wagun वगुन् conj. 3, to flow (El.).

wāgun वाँगुन् । वृन्ताकफलम् m. (sg. dat. **wāganas**

part. (f. wadᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ वड्रांवू-मंचू), buried (as ab.); interred (as ab.); concealed (as ab.).

vĕdᵃrāwun व्यद्रावुन् । शिथिलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕdᵃrôwᵘ** व्यद्रोवु), to loosen, slacken; to make feeble (by opposition, assisting in defeat, robbing, or the like). **vĕdᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** व्यद्रोवु-मतु । शिथिलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **vĕdᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्यद्रांवू-मंचू), loosened, slackened (by someone); made feeble (as ab.).

wudᵃrāwun वुद्रावुन् (? spelling) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wudᵃrôwᵘ** वुद्रोवु), to wet (El. *udaráwun*). Cf. **wazanāwun 1.**

vĕdis व्यदिस्, see **vyodᵘ.**

wŏdās 1 व़्दास् m. grief, sorrow (El. *wadás*, *wodás*).

wŏdās 2 व़्दास् । गतरागः adj. c.g. indifferent, apathetic, listless; one who has no passion for anything; bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 1434, 1453).

wŏdösⁱ व़्दांसि । त्यक्तप्रवृत्तिः m. i.q. **wŏdās 2,** esp. one who has abandoned all passion for things of this world, an anchorite, hermit, ascetic (Śiv. 1759); separated (from), apart (from) (Rām. 507); sorrowful, mournful, forlorn (Gr.M., Rām. 1213); bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 779). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । वैराग्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to abandon worldly desires and passions, to take to indifference to the world, to become an ascetic; to become distraught (Śiv. 779, Rām. 524). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart, take no part (in something), show oneself unconcerned (in). Cf. the next.

wŏdösin व़्दांसिन् । उदासीनः m. one who is indifferent, unconcerned, taking no part (in).

wudasāway उद्सावय् f. waking, lying awake (Gr.Gr. 129).

wadᵃv वद्व् or **wadạv** वदंव् । अभ्युदयः f. (sg. dat. **wadạvi** वदंवि. The pl. nom., **wadạvĕ** वदंव्य, is often written **wadạvi** वदंवि. The pl. dat. is usually written **wadạvĕn** वदंव्यन्); (on the occasion of some happy event, such as the birth of a son, his marriage, the receipt of an honour, recovery from illness, safe arrival after a difficult journey, or the like) rejoicing, festivity, congratulations (Rām. 1274; K. 99, 103, 113, 173, 567, 833; K.Pr. 218, *wadiwih*). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । अभ्युदयसंभाषणम् f.inf. to offer congratulations (as ab.) (cf. **warĕ ta wadạvĕ karañĕ,** s.v. **vürᵘ 1**). **—ladüñᵘ** —लदंञू । अभ्युदयनिमित्तधनप्रयोगः f.inf. to distribute gifts on such an event; (esp. at a marriage, the bride's relations) to make presents (to the bridegroom's relations).

wadạvi-bôgᵘ वदंवि-बोगु । अभ्युदयोपायनम् m. a present made on such an occasion. **-bata** -बत । अभ्युदयार्थभोजनम् m. a dinner given, or a present of dainty food sent, on such an occasion.

vĕdiva f. a widow (El. ? should the word be **vĕdawa** व्यदव ?).

wadawunᵘ वदवुनु । क्रन्दमानः n.ag. (f. **wadavüñᵘ** वदवंञू), one who laments, wails, weeps (El. *wadawun*); one who is ready to cry on the slightest provocation, a cry-baby.

wuḍawunᵘ वुडवुनु । उड्डयन, उपस्थितनाशः n.ag. (f. **wuḍavüñᵘ** वुडवंञू), one who flies, soars; a speedy rider or driver; anything which is on the point of destruction.

wuḍāwun वुडावुन् । चालनम्, नाशनम्, अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuḍôwᵘ** वुडोवु), to cause to fly; to cause to fly away, to cause to move away (cf. **tōsma wuḍāwanⁱ,** p. 1038*a*, l. 30); to cause to move speedily, to speed up; to destroy; to carry off, take away entirely (cf. **banga wuḍāvüñᵘ,** p. 112*b*, l. 24). **wuḍôwᵘ-motᵘ** वुडोवु-मतु । विनाशितः, अपहृतः perf. part. (f. **wuḍövᵘ-mütsᵘ** वुडांवू-मंचू), caused to fly; caused to fly away; speeded up (by someone); destroyed; carried off.

wuḍövith tshunun वुडांविथ् छुनुन् । अपव्ययीकरणम् m.inf. to squander, dissipate.

waidy वैद् or **wödy** वांद् or (see **wöd**) **wödᵘ** वांदू । चिकित्सकः m. a physician, a doctor (Gr.M., Śiv. 1855).

wai(wö)dĕ-tsatsᵃr वै(वां)द्य-च़च़र् । वैद्यचर्चा f. anxiety felt (by the members of an invalid's family) in regard to the propriety of sending for a doctor, his fee, and so on.

vĕdyā व्यद्या or **vidyā** विद्या f. knowledge (Gr.M., Śiv. 109); learning (Gr.Gr. 187, Gr.M., Śiv. 1471); a branch of learning, a science (Gr.M.; Śiv. 707; K. 485–6, 488). **-dachin** -दछिन, **-dachiñᵘ** -दछिञू, **-dakshinā** -दक्षना(णा), or **-dakhĕnā** -दख्यना f. a fee paid to a teacher (K. 488 *dakhĕnā*).

vidyāyi-rostᵘ विद्यायि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंशू), void of knowledge, ignorant (Gr.M.).

wŏday व़्दय् m. rising (e.g. of a heavenly body) (Rām. 1265); exaltation, grandeur, splendour, nobility (K. 1072).

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vĕdyādar व्याद्र् (or **vi°** वि°) । देवयोनिविशेषः, महाविद्वान् m. a certain kind of demi-god or semi-divine being, in Skt. *Vidyādharu* (K. 346); a man learned in sacred lore (Śiv. 50, 626, 862).

wŏdyūg व़्यूग् or **wŏdyōg** व़्योग् m. exertion, effort (El. *wadhyug*, *wadyúg*; Śiv. 1015, 1709, 1766, 1804). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to endeavour, make effort, exert oneself (El., Śiv. 1708, K. 586).

wŏdyūgī ब्वयूगी adj. c.g. industrious, diligent, persevering, zealous (at work) (Gr.M.).
wŏdyotᵘ ब्वद्यतु adj. raised, lifted up, exalted (K. 424); ready, prepared, eager, bent on, intent on.
vidyāwān विद्यावान् m. a philosopher (El., Gr.M.).
wafā وفا, etc., see **waphā.**
waft tanj (? spelling and gender) i.q. *pát*, q.v. (L. 68).
wag वग् । वल्गा f. a bridle (W. 150; Śiv. 1562, K.Pr. 257); a rein; a tether. **—raṭün̆ᵘ** —रटंनू । स्वायत्तीकरणम् f.inf. 'to seize the bridle', to coax (some wayward person) to subjection, to tame, civilize (Śiv. 1854, caus.). **—zānün̆ᵘ** —ज़ानंनू । हठादिष्टसाधना-श्रयभावना f.inf. 'to acknowledge the bridle', to recognize (from previous experience) that so-and-so is the only source from which a desired object can be obtained.

waga-ḍolᵘ वग-ड्लु । क्रमनिम्नप्रदेशः m. a gradual depression or low spot (e.g. in the ground, or on the roof of a house).

wagi anun वगि अनुन् m.inf. to bring under or to the bridle, to bring under subjection (L.V. 37). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 69). **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 26).

vēg वेग्, i.q. **vīg,** q.v.
vēga वेग । कालवृत्तिः m. the state or conditions prevailing at any particular time, the times, the state of affairs (at such a time). **-phyurᵘ** -फ्यिरु । कालपर्ययः m. the course or lapse of time, the march of time. the tide of events.
vēgi वेगि, **wegu, wígi,** see **vyūgᵘ.**
vīg वीग् (also written **vēg** वेग्) । जवः, प्रवाहः speed, velocity, rapidity (Śiv. 1867); stream, current.
vīga-rostᵘ वीग-रस्तु । मन्दप्रवाहः, अपटुः adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रॅछू), wanting speed, slow; (of a river or the like) having a gentle current, easy, sluggish; inactive, slow, dull, remiss. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । शीघ्रप्रवाहः, पाटवयुक्तः adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ** -संछू), speedy, rapid; (of a river or the like) having a quick current; quick, apt, intelligent, keen-witted. **-woṭᵘ** -वंटु । सज्जीभवनम् m. the becoming ready, holding oneself in readiness, the being fully equipped (for any work).
wŏga 1 ब्वग । पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठम् m. a roofed window or other aperture in the roof of a house (for entrance or exit on to the roof) (El.); cf. **wuga. -borᵘ** -बंरु । ऊर्ध्वपटलमार्गः m. the exit on to the roof of a house through a roofed window or otherwise). **-baran** बरन् । गृहोर्ध्वपटलद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **barün̆ᵘ** बरंनू), the doorway of such an aperture. **-morᵘ** -मंरु । पटलकोष्ठविशेषः m. a hut or shelter in the roof of a house. **-pash** -पश । पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठपटलम् m. the thatch of a roof-aperture; met. (of rice or the like in a dish) the condition of being a very high pile.
wŏga 2 ब्वग । बाधिर्यम् m. deafness. **-phrath** -फ्रथ् । विपरीतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस्), an ill-bred, ill-mannered fellow (in appearance, dress, speech, listening, standing, walking, and every other action), a boor, clown, uncouth person. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । बाधिर्यरोगोद्भवः m.inf. deafness to come on (a person).
wúg (? spelling and gender) (in a Kāshmīrī house) an opening from the ground floor to the first floor, through which the heated breath of the cattle kept on the ground floor passes to the first floor, and so keeps the whole house warm (L. 461, cf. 249). ? i.q. **wŏga 1.**
wuga वुग in **wuga-wôn̆ᵘ** वुग-वोंनु । गोपानसीवृष्टिजलम्, चणिकवृत्तिः m. the water that falls from the eaves of a house (Gr.Gr. 73); met. anything that comes suddenly and lasts only a very short time. Cf. **wŏga 1.**

waggu, see **wagowᵘ.**
wāgujᵘ वाँगुजु । परगृहवास्तव्यः m. (f., q.v., **wāgajĕn** वाँगज्यञ्), one who lives (whether with the owner's consent or not) in another's house (K.Pr. 95, 228). **—anun** —अनुन् । स्वगृहे पराधिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to allow an outsider to live in one's house; met. to admit another to one's own secrets, work, opinions, or the like. **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । स्वपरगृहे परप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause another to enter a house (one's own or a third person's); to cause another to be admitted to one's secrets; to cause disease, fear, or some course of conduct to be experienced by an opponent.

wāgājⁱ-wôrᵘ वाँगजि-वोरु । परनिवेशसंनिवेशनम् m. (esp. of one who is homeless) the taking up residence in the house of another (not as a paid servant) (Śiv. 1065, K.Pr. 187). **-wôrᵘ kadun** -वोरु कडुन् । परगेहे एव सर्वदा निवासवृत्तिः m.inf. (owing to poverty, helplessness, or the like) to take up a permanent residence in another's house.
wāgajĕn वाँगज्यञ् । अभ्यागत्यनिवसत्स्त्री f. a woman who (for want of a home of her own) lives in another's house; the wife of a man who (for similar reasons) lives in another's house.
wŏgalad ब्वगलद् । बाधिर्योपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wŏgaladiñ** ब्वगलदिञ्), one who suffers from deafness.
vĕgalun व्यगलुन् । विगलनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕgalyōv** व्यगल्योव्), to melt, deliquesce (L.V. 69); (met.) to melt, become dejected (Rām. 1557).
vĕgalāwun व्यगलावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕgalôwᵘ** व्यगलोवु), to cause to melt, to liquify (something) (Śiv. 27).
wagun वगुन् conj. 3, to flow (El.).
wāgun वाँगुन् । वृन्ताकफलम् m. (sg. dat. **wāganas**

वाँगनस्), the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*), and its fruit, brinjal (cf. **ala-wāgan,** p. 22*b*, l. 40; **bŏṭa-w°,** p. 138*b*, l. 41; **buza-w°,** p. 155*a*, l. 16; **martsa-w°,** p. 594*b*, l. 26; **phŏṭa-w°,** p. 716*b*, l. 35; **rū-wāgan,** p. 823*a*, l. 31; **rŏṭh-w°,** p. 849*b*, l. 3) (L. 346, *wángan*; YZ. 404; K.Pr. 10, 156).

wāgan-hacĕ वाँगन्-हच्य । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डसमूहः f.pl. a collection of pieces of dried brinjals (preserved for winter use); cf. **wāganĕ-hacĕ,** s.v. **wāgüñü.** **-kulu** -कुलु । वृन्ताकलता m. the brinjal-plant. **-nĕhöli** -न्यहॉलि । वृन्ताकलतारोपः f. a collection of brinjal seedlings; the planting out or transplanting of such seedlings (also **w°-n° karüñü**). **-nowu** -नवु । नववृन्ताकभचणोत्सवः, तत्समुदायः m. the festival of eating the new brinjals (i.e. the first of the new season); a present made to a bride's father-in-law's people on this occasion; cf. **nowu 1.** **-nàvi-bŏgu** -नंवि-बोगु । सुदायविशेषः m. the similar present made by the relations of a bride's father to the relations of a bridegroom on this occasion. **-nàvi-sāl** -नंवि-साल् । नववृन्ताकभचणार्थनिमन्त्रणम् m. the invitation to partake in the feast on this occasion. **—pāgan** —पाँगन् m.pl. (a jingle) brinjals and the like (Gr.Gr. 95).

vĕgn व्यग्न्, **vign** विग्न् (also written विघ्न), or **vigan** विग्न् m. an obstacle, impediment (Gr.M., Śiv. 1118, Rām. 1570, K. 1064); a difficulty, trouble (K. 696).

vigna-hartār विग्न(घ्न)-हर्तार् m. the remover of obstacles, N. of Gaṇĕśa (see **ganēsh**) (Śiv. 1). **-nĕwār** -न्यवार् m. the warder off of obstacles, N. of id. (Śiv. 7 (*-niwār*), 1081).

wŏgunu व्रगुनु । उत्तानः adj. (f. **wŏgüñü** व्रगंञ्रू) (of a body of water) fordable, shallow, not deep (cf. **danda-w°,** p. 225*a*, l. 2; **sonu w°,** p. 918*a*, l. 21) (Śiv. 1638, 1681, 1892, see **sonu w°,** as ab.; Rām. 1715, YZ. 542); (of a person or his intellect) open, shallow, unreserved (Śiv. 1757).

wŏganun व्रगनुन् । उत्तानीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏganyōv** व्रगन्योव्), to become shallow (of something previously deep; e.g. a river becoming silted up, or a dish by accumulation of dirt); (of something sunk or fastened deep down) to rise to the surface, become manifest (cf. **shāna wŏganáni,** p. 884*b*, l. 5) (Rām. 1122). **wŏganyō-motu** व्रगन्यो-मंतु । उत्तानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **wŏganyē-mütsü** व्रगन्ये-मंचू), become shallow, as ab.; risen to the surface, as ab.

wāgañ वाँगञ् । शस्त्रपट्टिका f. a slip of thin iron or other metal fastened round the corners, etc., of a box or the like, to strengthen it.

wāgüñü वाँगंञ्रू । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डम् f. a piece of dried brinjal or egg-plant (preserved for winter use); cf. **wāgun.** **wāganĕ-hütü** वाँगञ-हंटू । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डसमुदायः f. (pl. nom. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), id. (generally used in the pl.). Cf. **wāgan-hacĕ,** col. *a*, l. 7, ab.

vigiñ विगिञ् । वनदेवता f. a certain hill goddess, who wanders through the forests singing and dancing. In the good old times she is said to have been visible to mortal eyes, but nowadays, alas, she is invisible (cf. **wan-v°,** s.v. **wan 1**) (El. *vigani*, a fairy; Śiv. 942, 966, 1454; H. v, 9).

wŏgañār व्रगञार् or **wŏgañĕr** व्रगञर् । उत्तानत्वम् m. shallowness, etc., as in **wŏgunu,** q.v.

wagaira वग़ैर وغیره adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth (Gr.M.).

waguru वगुरु । परिवारः m. a person's circle of friends and relations when assembled together.

wāguru वागुरु । मृन्मयकंसविशेषः m. (pl. nom. **wāgári** वागंरि), a kind of earthenware cup, esp. used for offerings at the ceremony of consecration of the image of a god on the occasion of the Śivarātri festival in Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March). Cf. **sŏrzun** for details.

wāgári-bāh वागंरि-बाह् । अधिवासद्वादशी f. (sg. dat. **-böshü** -बांशू), the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), on which the image of the goddess Vāgīshŏrī (Skt. Vāgīśvarī) is consecrated in preparation for the festival of the Śivarātri on this and the four following days. **-pūzā** -पूज़ा । शिवरात्र्युत्सवार्चनाधिवासपूजाविधिः f. the worship at this consecration ceremony.

wŏgr व्रग्र् । भीषणप्रकृतिः m. fierce, cruel, ferocious, formidable.

wŏgra व्रग्र, **wŏgara** व्रगर्, or **wugra** वुग्र । तरलभक्तम् m. a kind of thin rice gruel or porridge (thinned with the water in which it has been boiled, and suitable for mixing with other edibles) (cf. **dŏda-w°,** p. 190*b*, l. 5; **gāri-w°,** p. 298*a*, l. 14; **machĕ-w°,** p. 547*a*, l. 44; **pingi-w°,** p. 740*a*, l. 22; **siri-w°,** p. 957*b*, l. 43; **tsēra-nàmi-w°,** p. 1079*a*, l. 49) (L. 462; K.Pr. 147, 205, 255). When cold it becomes a jelly, hence:— **-ṭīrü** -टीरू । संश्लिष्टभक्तखण्डः f. a lump of this jellied rice-porridge; met. a poor weak man (K.Pr. 249). **-ṭūru** -टूरु । संश्लिष्टभक्तपात्रम् m. a kind of round, deep, dish for holding this jellied porridge. **-tyonḍu** -ट्योंडु । संश्लिष्टभक्ताल्पखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕnḍis** -ट्यंडिस), a very small lump of this jellied porridge.

wŏgürü व्रगंरू in **chala-wŏgürü,** p. 161*a*, l. 12, q.v.

wugrasēn वुग्रसेन् (also written उग्रसेन्), m. N. of a king of Mathurā (Skt. *Ugrasēna*). He was father of Kans (Kaṁsa), who deposed him. Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) slew

Kans, and restored Wugrasēn to the throne (K. 22–3, 40, 377, 445, 464–6, 569, 672, 901 ff.).

wugᵃrāwun वुग्रावुन् । ऋणप्रतिग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wugᵃrôwᵘ वुग्रोवु**), to recover a debt, to be repaid a loan, to receive payment of a loan. **wugᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ वुग्रोवु-मंतु** । ऋणिनः प्रतिगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **wugᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ वुग्रांवू-मंचू**) (of a loan) recovered, received in payment.

wugᵃröy वुग्रांय् । ऋणप्रत्यर्पणार्थना f. the demanding repayment of a loan, dunning a creditor.

vīgis वीगिस्, see **vyūgᵘ**.

vigīshŏr विगीश्वर् । योगिनीचक्रनायकः m. the invisible male leader of a company of woodland hill goddesses (see **viginī**).

wagowᵘ वगंवु or **waguwᵘ वगुवु** । कटः m. a reed mat, matting (cf. **dā̃-w°**, p. 231*a*, l. 16; **khani-w°**, p. 405*b*, l. 13; **phŏhari-w°**, p. 687*b*, l. 4; **rāda-w°**, p. 825*a*, l. 38; **wāwᵃjĕ-w°**, s.v. **wāvᵘjᵘ**) (El. *wagú* (the Śrīnagar word), *patij* (i.e. *patᵘjᵘ*) (Islāmābād), and *trhas* (? spelling) (Bārāmūla); Gr.M.; L. 69, *waggu*; W. 141; Śiv. 1833; K.Pr. 7, 109, 171, 227). **—watun —वटुन्** । समूलनाशः m.inf. to roll up a mat; hence (of an entire family, work, field, or the like) to be utterly destroyed (either spontaneously or by another).

wagâvⁱ-gorᵘ वगंवि-गंरु । कटकारः m. (his wife is **wagâvⁱ-gârⁱ-bāy वगंवि-गंरि-बाय्**), a mat-maker, a mat-seller (El. *wagivgur*, *wagivigur*). **-phard -फर्द्** । लघुकटः m. a small, light, mat. **-patᵘjᵘ -पतंजू** । जीर्णच्छिन्नकटः f. an old worn-out mat. **-pĕtsᵘ -प्यंचू** । कटोपयोगितृणविशेषः f. a reed used for making mats. **-rād -राद्** । सुदीर्घकटः m. a long narrow mat. **-tᵘjᵘ -तंजू** । कटतृणकाण्डः f. a single mat-reed; a brush or pencil made of this reed. **-tᵃjĕn lārun -तज्यन् लारुन्** । अतिकार्श्याप्तिः m.inf. to become thin, lean, meagre, to become a mere skeleton (from disease, starvation, or the like, so that one is bed-ridden). **-wōnanwôlᵘ -वोनन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-wōnanwājĕn -वोनन्वाज्यन्**), a mat-weaver (El.).

wagĕy वग्यय् । गोपालः m. a cowherd, *gōwālā*; a milk-seller. **-bāy -बाय्** । गोपाली f. his wife.

vigyān विग्यान्, also written by Paṇḍits **vijñān विज्ञान्** m. knowledge, wisdom, intelligence; discrimination, discernment (Śiv. 1012, 1014, 1695, 1747, 1760); esp. worldly or profane knowledge derived from personal experience (as opposed to **gyān**, or knowledge of the Supreme) (Śiv. 1063, 1418, 1600, 1660, 1765).

wāh 1 वाह् । चित्तोच्छ्वासः f. palpitation, or throbbing (of the heart, etc., and marked by panting breath). **—sötünᵘ —स्वतंनू** । हृदुच्छ्वासशमनम् f.inf. such palpitation (e.g. due to fainting, fatigue, hunger, or the like) to be quieted or to cease (e.g. by death). **—thakünᵘ —थकंनू** f.inf. 'palpitation to become weary' (one's) strength or power to become weary by exertion, to become exhausted (Rām. 546).

wāh 2 वाह् واه । श्लाघोक्तिः interj. bravo! well done! excellent! (L.V. 68). **—wāh —वाह्** । प्रीतिपूर्वकप्रशंसा interj. id. (Śiv. 870). **—wāh karun —वाह् करुन्** m.inf. to cry 'bravo!' (Śiv. 434).

wāhⁱ वाहि, see **wāhy**.

vĕh व्यह् or (H.) **vih 1 विह्** । विषम्, ईर्ष्या m. poison, venom, virus (El. *vih*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 1055; Rām. 268, 387, 972, 1159, 1173; K. 231, 284, 889; H. v, 6); jealousy, heart burning, malice, spite, rancour (K. 83, 190, 350, 889, 1052; K.Pr. 99). **—barun —बरुन्** । ईर्ष्याप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to feel jealousy, rancour (at another's good fortune or prosperity) (e.g. between co-wives). **—gandᵘrᵘ —गंड्रु** । विषमूलकम् f. the very poisonous globular root of a certain wild poisonous plant. **vĕha-borutᵘ व्यह-बंरतु** । विषपूर्णः, ईर्ष्यापूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. **-barᵘtsᵘ -बंर्चू**), filled with poison, poisonous, venomous; filled with jealousy, rancorous, malevolent, malicious. **-gŏgᵘjᵘ -ग्वंगंजू** । विषविशेषः f. a certain plant with a very poisonous root. **-tōjᵘ -टोंजू** । फलरूपो विषभेदः, अतितीक्ष्णप्रकृतिः f. a certain poisonous fruit, resembling a small pear, found in the hill forests; (met.) one who is of a very malevolent nature.

vih 2 विह् or (Rām. 380) **vīh वीह्** । अवस्थान्तरम् m. dress, appearance; sudden change of condition or appearance, change in a moment from an ordinary state to another (cf. **potᵘ vih**, p. 788*b*, l. 15) (Rām. 287, 380; K. 245, 439); airs and graces, affectation (K.Pr. 132). In the old Ksh. of L.V. this word has the form **vyuhᵘ**, q.v. **—gatshânⁱ —गछंनि** । आनुपूर्व्या क्षणे क्षणे अवस्थान्तरापत्तिः m. pl. inf. successive changes of condition to occur (e.g. a person first moribund, then unconscious, and then reviving, or something first visible, then momentarily invisible, and then again momentarily visible, or sudden colour changes). **—dārun —दारुन्** m.inf. to take a (certain) form, to appear as (such-and-such) (K. 108, 190, 224, 867). **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to display a change of appearance, (magically) to take on (such-and-such) a form, to change oneself into (such-and-such), disguise oneself (Rām. 362, 985). **—hihⁱ hāwânⁱ —हिहि हावंनि** m. pl. inf. as it were to show changes of appearance, to display airs and graces (Rām. 332). **—karânⁱ —करंनि** । विलासाभिनयनम् m. pl. inf. 'to make changes of condition'; hence, to exhibit coquettish actions

(e.g. in dress, in displaying joy or sorrow, anger or serenity, wantonness, amorous sport, artful wiles, and so on, in turns) (Rām. 1143*g*); to change one's form or appearance (by magic) (Rām. 861). —**lāgun** —लागुन् m.inf., i.q. —**dārun**, ab. (K. 251).

vihⁱ विहि, see **vyuhᵘ**.

wŏha व्ह (cf. **wŏhav**) in **wŏha-wŏha hĕñᵘ** व्ह-व्ह ह्यंञ्। असकृदाक्रोशपात्रीभवनम् f.inf. to become an object of general and frequent vituperation (owing to bad conduct, or to causing damage whether knowingly or unknowingly); cf. **wŏhav**. **-wŏha-khĕñᵘ** -व्ह-ख्यंञ्। दुरेषणाभाषितानुभवः f.inf. to suffer such vituperation. **-wŏha karūñᵘ** -व्ह करंञ्। असकृदाक्रोशनम् f.inf. to vituperate (something that has gone wrong or someone who makes it go wrong). **-wŏha pĕñᵘ** -व्ह प्यंञ्। असकृदुरेषणापत्तिः f.inf. such vituperation to occur (e.g. when things go wrong, or someone acts badly or rudely).

wŏ̃h व्ँह adv. now, a vill. form for **wŏn**, q.v. (H. iii, 9).

wöhⁱ वांहि (= واهي) adj., c.g. broken, crazy, in **wöhⁱ taböhⁱ** वांहि तवांहि (= واهي تباهي)। उन्मत्तः adj. c.g. in broken condition or circumstances; crazy, insane. —**taböhⁱ bāshun** —तवांहि वाशुन्। असंबद्धप्रलपनम् m.inf. to talk nonsense.

wuh वुह्। विंशतिः card. twenty, a score (Gr.Gr. 15, 77, 149; Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 551, 630; K. 766, 913, 998, 1028).

wuha-wuhurᵘ वुह-वुहुरु। विंशतिवार्षिकः adj. (f. **-wărishᵘ** -वंरिशू), twenty years old, twenty years of age.

wuhan-andar वुहन्-अन्दर्। विंशतिवार्षिकः adj. c.g. in twenty, i.e. (a person) in his (or her) twentieth year. **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु। विंशतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of twenty, costing, or worth, twenty (rupees, etc.); of, or belonging to, twenty (persons, etc.).

wuhⁱ 1 वुहि pl. nom. (so many) twenties, the form used by **wuh**, twenty, q.v., in multiplication, as in **kāh wuhⁱ zᵃh hath ta wuh**, eleven twenties are two-hundred-and-twenty (Gr.Gr. 86).

wuhⁱ 2 वुहि or **wuhy** वुह्य्। व्यथोक्तिः interj. indicating distress, Oh! Ah! —**wāhy** —वाह्य्। व्यथालापः interj. id.

wuhī वुही f. an old form of **wūhᵘ**, q.v.

wūhᵘ ऊहू or **ūhᵘ** ऊंहू। ऊष्मा f. heat, calidity, high temperature. In L.V. 82, this word has the form *wuhī*, and is translated 'red hot coal'. **wūha-wān** ऊह-वान् or **ūha-wān** ऊंह-वान्। ऊष्मापणः, घर्मागारम् m. a Turkish bath, sudatory, *hammām*.

wahĕkh वह्यख्। वैशाखः m. (sg. dat. **wahĕkas** वह्यकस्), N. of the second month of the Hindū year (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May) (cf. **bēlⁱ-w°**, p. 150*b*, l. 7) (El. *wahek*, f., *wáhyik*, m.; W. 106, *vahek*; Śiv. 470; K.Pr. 171, *wahik*).

wahikⁱ वहिकि। वैशाखे adv. in this month.

wahikukᵘ वहिकुकु। वैशाखसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wahiküċᵘ** वहिकंचू), of, or belonging to, this month.

wahal m. mistletoe, *Viscum album* (El., cf. **ahalū**).

vĕhal व्यहल्। विषगुणः adj. c.g. poisonous, toxic. Cf. **vĕh**.

vihal विहल्। विलासी c.g. coquettish, flirtatious, affected. Cf. **vih 2**.

vĕhalad व्यहलद्। विषाक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **vĕhaladiñ** व्यहलदिञ्), poisonous, toxic; of a jealous disposition, jealous. Cf. **vĕh**.

wahm وهم m. imagination, idea, fancy; distrust, anxiety, apprehension, fear (YZ. 401).

wāhan वाहन्। वाहनम् m. a vehicle, conveyance, carriage (Śiv. 14, K. 746).

wahun वहुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wahyōv** वह्योव्), to flow (as water in a river or the like) (K. 563).

wāhun वाहुन्, noted only in the following idiom:— **wöhith na hĕkun** वांहिथ् न ह्यकुन्। मूकवद्नभिभाषणम् m.inf. to be dumb before abuse or rudeness and make no retort; (in the course of conversation) out of jealousy to be unable to bear the praise applied to some particular person.

wuhan वुहन् f. (sg. dat. **wuhüñᵘ** वुहंञ्), smouldering, keeping alight (Gr.Gr. 121), cf. the next; a certain disease of the rice-plant, in which the grain turns to powder (L. 335, *wohan*).

wuhun वुहुन्। संदीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuhyōv** वुह्योव्), to glow, smoulder, to keep burning without being extinguished (both lit. and also met. of anger, jealousy, thirst, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 121).

wahar वहर् m. (sg. dat. **wahᵃras** वहरस् or **waharas** वहरस्), a year (Śiv. 1443, 1465; K. 170, 211, 374; K.Pr. 2, 72, 161, 195, 204). In the printed edition of K. 374, the word is wrongly translated 'rainy season'. Cf. **warih**.

wahᵃra-bal वहर-बल्। वार्षिकबलिप्रदानविशेषः m. the annual offering made (on a fixed date) to the household god or similar deity. **-bata** -बत। वार्षिकान्नम् m. the store of rice-grain, etc., collected for the whole year's consumption of a household. **-byūṭhᵘ** -ब्यूठु। अनुवर्षाफलः adj. (f. **-bīṭhᵘ** -बीठू), (of a field, tree, or the like) bearing no crop, or fallow, for one year, after a year of crop-bearing; (of a cow or the like) bearing a calf or giving milk in one year, and not doing this in the next, and so on for similar cases. **-gāv** -गाव्। समांसमीना (गौः) f. (sg. dat. **-gövᵘ** -गांवू

or, among Paṇḍits, gôvᵘ -गोवू), a cow bearing a calf
every year. -kujᵘ -कुजू। एकान्तरवर्षफलोद्भवलता f.
a fruit-shrub, or fruit-tree, that bears fruit every
second year. -wôdᵘ -वोदु or wahōra-wôdᵘ वहोर-
वोदु। जन्माहोत्सवः m. an anniversary festival (cf.
nētra-wᵒ-wᵒ, p. 662*a*, l. 41); esp. a birthday festival
(L. 258, *wehrawari*; K.Pr. 232, *wahrawud*); a birthday.
-wödⁱ bāgĕ -वांदि-वाग्य। वार्षिकोत्सवसुदायः e.g.
a birthday present. -wödⁱ-bôgᵘ -वांदि-वोगु।
वार्षिकोत्सवोपायनम् m., id. -wödⁱ bāgyukᵘ -वांदि
वाग्युकु। वार्षिकोत्सवार्थसुदायविशेषः adj. gen. (f. -wödⁱ
bāgĕcᵘ -वांदि वाग्यचू) (a present) made to a son-in-law
on his birthday by his wife's relations. -wödⁱlad
-वांदिलद्। वार्षिकोत्सवी m. one who is associated with
each birthday of a person as it comes round.
-wödis-kyutᵘ -वांदिस-कितु। वार्षिकोत्सवदिने adv. on a
birthday, on the occasion of a birthday. -wörᵘ -वांरू।
वार्षिकसपिण्डीश्राद्धम् f. (among high-caste Hindūs)
the *srāddha*, or obsequial ceremony, performed in
honour of certain deceased relatives at the end of
a year after the death of such a relative. -wārĕ-shrād
-वार्य-श्राद्। सांवत्सरिकश्राद्धम् m. the obsequial rite
performed by a son or other heir each year on the
anniversary of a person's death.

waḥᵃrⁱ वंहरि or waḥārⁱ वंहरि। वर्षान्ते, वर्षानन्तरम्
adv. after a year, in a year's time (cf. hatⁱ-wᵒ, p. 357*b*,
l. 40) (Rām. 462). —waḥᵃrⁱ —वंहरि। प्रति वर्षम् adv.
year by year, on each anniversary. -wahᵃras -वहरस
or -wārⁱhĕs -वंरिह्यस। संपूर्णवत्सरे, समग्रवर्षे adv. for an
entire year, during an entire year, throughout the
whole year, from year's end to year's end (L.V. 46,
-wahᵃras).

waharukᵘ वहरुकु। वार्षिकः adj. gen. (f. waharücᵘ
वहरंचू), of, or belonging to, a year (cf. drāga-
waharukᵘ, p. 241*b*, l. 29); of one particular year (i.e.
of last year, of this year, of next year).

waharas वहरस। पूर्णवर्षकाले adv. for a year, for
an entire year (K. 211, *wᵒ-tāñ*, for a whole year).
—wuḍith wālañĕ vizi dab —वुडिथ वालञ विज़ि दब्।
समाप्तिसांमुख्यं नीत्वा अन्ततः परित्यागः m. 'after flying
for a year, a flop when coming down', i.e. after
spending much energy, time, and money on some
object, when on the brink of success to give it up.

wahōra वहोर, in wahōra-wôdᵘ, see ab. under wahar.

wahorᵘ वहोरु, wahurᵘ वहुरु, wuhorᵘ वुहोरु, or wuhurᵘ
वुहुरु। वार्षिकः adj. (f. wārishᵘ वंरिशू), of (so many)
years, (so many) years old (cf. aitha-wᵒ, p. 66*b*, l. 47;
bāhi waharĕ, p. 94*a*, l. 45; daha-wᵒ, p. 199*a*, l. 32;
duwohurᵘ, p. 262*b*, l. 47; hata-wᵒ, p. 357*b*, l. 30;
nawa-wᵒ, p. 664*b*, l. 5; pöntsa-wᵒ, p. 743*b*, l. 7;
shĕ-wᵒ, p. 874*a*, l. 27; shētha-wᵒ, p. 899*a*, l. 43;
sata-wᵒ, p. 944*b*, l. 49; wuha-wᵒ, p. 1104*a*, l. 28)
(El. *wuhur*; Gr.M. *wuhurᵘ*; Śiv. 578 (f.); K. 185
wahurᵘ).

wahôrᵘ वहोरु *1 p.p. of* waharun. *Used —ᵒ as in*
aḍa-wᵒ, *p. 12a, l. 48, half-spread out.*

vihurᵘ विहुरु in was-vihurᵘ, s.v. was 4.

wuhorᵘ वुहोरु, wuhurᵘ वुहुरु, see wahorᵘ.

wahāran वहारन्। प्रसारणम्, अपवारणोपकरणम्,
अपवारणकर्म f. (sg. dat. wahārünᵘ 1 वहारंजू, for 2
see s.v.) the act of spreading or stretching out, opening
out, expanding, loosening out; driving away, causing
to disappear (flies or the like, with a fan, etc.); —ᵒ
an instrument for driving away (flies, etc.) (e.g. a fan
or fly-whisk) (used after a word signifying flies, etc.)
(cf. machĕ-wahārun, p. 547*a*, l. 46).

wahārun वहारुन। प्रसारणम्, अपवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
wahôrᵘ वहोरु), to spread out, stretch out, open,
expand (cf. boṭhᵘ wᵒ, p. 140*b*, l. 20; dand wahārânⁱ,
p. 224*a*, l. 50; dramba wahārañĕ, p. 245*a*, l. 50;
murᵘ wᵒ, p. 588*b*, l. 29; marēd wahārünᵘ, p. 589*b*,
l. 44; nār wᵒ, p. 647*a*, l. 33; pāh wahārünᵘ,
p. 683*b*, l. 41; prātsa wahārañĕ, p. 771*a*, l. 29;
ṭhönᵘ wahārünᵘ, p. 980*a*, l. 1; tāl zāl wᵒ, p. 997*a*,
l. 42; vĕshᵉṭurᵘ wᵒ) (El. *wáharun*; Gr.M.; Śiv.
1795, *ösᵘ waharāwun*, to open wide the mouth, so K.
193); to spread abroad, publish (cf. pöthᵃr wᵒ,
p. 800*a*, l. 38; sāg wᵒ, p. 867*a*, l. 22); to shed over
(a place) (e.g. the sun's rays) (Gr.M.); to stretch out,
extend (cf. atha wᵒ, p. 64*b*, l. 6; khōr wᵒ, p. 410*a*,
l. 30) (K. 605; K.Pr. 236, wrongly *waharun*); to
spread out, set (a trap) (cf. zāl wᵒ, s.v. zāl 1; zönz
wahārünᵘ; zāpaṭh wᵒ) (Gr.M.); to spread out and
arrange (the appliances necessary for any work);
hence, to make full preparations (for some work) (cf.
bakhēra wᵒ, p. 100*b*, l. 26; biṭh wahārünᵘ, p. 140*a*,
l. 4; dāthur wᵒ, p. 258*a*, l. 41; kalush wᵒ, p. 441*a*,
l. 37; yĕñᵘ wahārünᵘ); to scatter, in the sense of
widely practising some conduct (cf. bāṭh wᵒ, p. 139*b*,
l. 3; maḳhᵃra wᵒ, p. 560*b*, l. 13; pakhanḍ wᵒ,
p. 726*b*, l. 46); to cause to be scattered, to drive
away (flies, or the like, with a fan, fly-flapper, or the
like) (cf. machĕ wahārun, p. 547*a*, l. 46; machĕ
wahārañĕ, ib., l. 49). wahôrᵘ-motᵘ वहोरु-मतु।
प्रसारितः perf. part. (f. wahörᵘ-müsᵘ वहोरु-मंजू),
spread, scattered, driven away, etc., as ab.

wahārünᵘ 2 वहारंजू (see also wahāran and wahārun)।
(मक्षिकादेः) अपवारिका f. an instrument for driving away
flies or the like (e.g. a fan, or a fly-flapper), used —ᵒ,
being preceded by the name of the insect driven away.

wuhariñ वुहरिञ् (? spelling) adv. thither, towards that direction (noted only in K.Pr. 236, *uharin*). Cf. **yuhariñ, wuharyund**[u], and **yohuryund**[u].

waharāth वहराथ् । प्रावृट् f. (sg. dat. **waharötsü** वहरांच़ू), the rainy season, the rains, the monsoon (El. *wahrát, waiharát, wiharát*; Gr.M.; L. 326, *wairat* = July 15–September 15; Śiv. 1550; K. 841, 1087; K.Pr. 59, 229). —**dŏshüñ**[ü] —द्वंशंञू । प्रावृषिवृष्टिपातः f.inf. the due quantity of rain to fall in the rainy season, there to be a full rains.

waharötsü-hond[u] वहरांच़ू-हन्दु । प्रावृषेण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz**[ü] -हंज़ू), of, belonging to, produced in, or relating to, the rainy season. **-rūd** -रूद् । प्रावृड्वृष्टिः m. a fall of rain in the rainy season; met. a merely transient friendship, enmity, or the like.

wahārāwun वहारावुन् । प्रसारणम्, अपवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wahārôw**[u] वहारोवु), i.q. **wahārun,** q.v. (El. *waharáwun*, to spread; Gr.M.; Śiv.1795, see **wahārun**). **wahārôw**[u]**-mot**[u] वहारोवु-मतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **wahārövü-mütsü** वहारांवू-मंचू), i.q. **wahôr**[u]**-mot**[u], s.v. **wahārun,** q.v.

wuharyund[u]**-pahān** उहर्युंदु-पहान् । किञ्चिद्दूरतः adv. a short distance from here, a short way off (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 94). Cf. **wuhariñ, oh**[u]**ryund**[u], **yohuryund**[u].

vihat[a]**r** विहतर् । सखा m. (f. **vihat**[a]**rĕn** विहत्‌र्यञ्), an old friend, a friend from childhood (? cf. El. *rehatir*, m. neighbourhood). **-bāy** -बाय् । मित्रपत्नी f. his wife.

wŏhav ब्रहव् । आक्रोशः m. a curse, cursing, imprecation, malediction, vituperation (cf. **bab-w°**, p. 77*a*, l. 3; **lāl**[i]**-w°**, p. 523*a*, l. 26; **ṭakul**[u] **w°**, p. 993*a*, l. 45) (El. *wohau*; Gr.Gr. 124; K.Pr. 72, sg. obl. *wohawah*). —**hyon**[u] —ह्यंनु । आक्रोशावाप्तिः m.inf. to take a curse, accept a malediction; (esp. of a naughty child) to accept a severe scolding for bad conduct (and to cease therefrom). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । आक्रोशभाषणम् m.inf. to utter a curse or malediction against someone. —**khyon**[u] —ख्यंनु । आक्रोशाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer a malediction, to be cursed; (esp. of a naughty child) to be severely scolded. **-thol**[u] -थ़लु । आक्रोशनपात्रभूतः adj. (f. **-thüj**[ü] -थंजू), one who lies under a curse; esp. one who (on account of bad conduct) is an object of general abuse. —**tsārun** —च़ारुन् । आक्रोशभाषणम् m.inf. to select, i.e. utter, a curse or malediction; (esp.) severely to scold (a naughty child).

wāhwēlā m. lamentation (K.Pr. 59, El. *wahwaila*).

wahawun[u] वहवुनु n.ag. (f. **wahavüñ**[ü] वहवंञू), (of a river) flowing, in full flood (L.V. 57, 96).

wóhawun ब्रहवुन । आक्रोशनम् conj. 1, impers. (1 p.p. **wŏhow**[u] ब्रहंवु), to curse (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 132); to vituperate, to abuse.

wŏhawan-lŏgul[u] ब्रहवन्-ल्वगुलु । आक्रोशनभाषी adj. (f. **-lŏgüj**[ü] -ल्वगंजू), one who habitually utters curses or vituperations.

wŏhawân[i] **bĕhun** ब्रहवंनि व्यञ्जन् । आक्रोशने प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to set to work at cursing or vituperation, to pour forth a flood of vituperation.

wuhawān वुहवान् । सिंहगर्जनम् f. the roar of a lion or tiger.

wuhawun[u] वुहवुनु । दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **wuhavüñ**[ü] वुहवंञू), that which glows, smoulders, keeps burning; met. one who feels a burning sensation (from anger, fever, thirst, or the like).

vĕh[a]**wath** व्यहवथ् or **vĕhawath** व्यहवथ् । गौरवातिशयः f. (sg. dat. **vĕh**[a]**vütsü** व्यह्वंच़ू), high regard, respect, or deference to the opinion of one's family, neighbours, respectable people, or the like. (Cf. **dīshĕ-v°**, p. 253*a*, l. 25; **lūka-v°**, p. 519*a*, l. 30.)

wāhy वाह्य् or **wāh**[i] वाहि । पीडोक्तिः interj. a cry indicating sickness, pain, or sorrow; Ah! (cf. **wuh**[i] **wāhy,** p. 1104*a*, l. 41) (El. *wái*, Oh!, *wöe, wöe*, alas!; W. *wāi*, alas!; Rām. 195, 465, 975). —**wāhy karun** —वाह्य् करुन् । दुःखानुभवख्यापनभाषणम् m.inf. to utter this cry.

wuhy वुह्य्, see **wuh**[i] **2.**

wahay वहय् or **wahāy** वहाय् f. the N. used in Kashmīr schools for the Śaradā form of the non-initial letter **ā**, corresponding to the Nāgarī ा. Its form is changed to a circle after the letter **ṅ, j,** or **ṭ.** See **kŏndali-w°,** p. 456*a*, l. 20.

wuhyum[u] वुहिमु । विंशतितमः ord. (f. **wuhim**[ü] वुहिमू), twentieth (El.; Gr.Gr. 77, 149).

vĕjē व्जे, in **vĕjē-satam** व्जे-सतम् । विजयसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **-satüm**[ü] -सतंमू), the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday in certain asterisms classed as 'male' (in Skt. *vijayā-saptamī*). On such days in Kashmīr, oblations are made at Mārtaṇḍa to the Manes.

vijĕ विज्य, in **vijĕ-wāv** विज्य-वाव् । महानदीसंमुखोत्पातवातः m. a contrary and stormy wind opposing boats on a navigable river.

wōj 1 वोज्, see **woj**[u].

wōj 2 वोज् (= اوج) । आदरः m. general longing, eagerness (for something, on account of its rarity, worth, excellence, or the like), high estimation. —**dyun**[u] —दिनु । आदरवर्धनम् m.inf. to enhance the value (of something) (Rām. 1313, but probably here for **wôj**[u] **d°,** s.v. **wôj**[u], q.v.). **khōj** खोज् । वैपरीत्यम् m. contrariety, opposition, adverseness, oppositeness

(occurring in some thing or action, or in the medical treatment of an invalid). **—lagun** —लगुन् । अत्यादरावाप्तिः m.inf. to become of great value, to become an object of general desire (owing to becoming rare or the like).

wojᵘ वंज़ु । नीध्रम्, नीध्रस्रवज्जलम् m. the edge of a thatch or roof, an eave (Rām. 570, *wōj* m.c.); the water falling from the eaves of a house. **—pashpun** —पश्पुन् । नीध्राज्जलधाराच्युतिः m. water to trickle from the eaves of a house. **—wasun** —वसुन् । नीध्राद्वारासंपातप्रच्युतिः water to fall, as ab.

wājⁱ-asta वंजि-अस्त । गृहनीध्रच्छायावाश्रयभूभागः m. the sheltered space (usually about a cubit wide) under the eaves of a house (see **asta**). **-pashpun** -पश्पुन् । नीध्रधारास्रुतजलम् m. the trickle of water from the eaves of a house. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । नीध्रधारासंपातः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि) a violent torrent of rain falling from the eaves. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । नीध्रजलम् m. water which is falling, or which has fallen, from the eaves. **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु । लघुसदनम् m. a small hut, useful as a shelter from the rain.

wôjᵘ वोज़ु । मूर्च्छना m. (after a sound coming from a lute, drum, or similar musical instrument) reverberation, resonance. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । शब्दानुसरणम् m.inf. to give forth a reverberation; met. (after another has made a short statement) to repeat it at length and with diffuseness; (of another's good or bad quality of small importance) to dilate upon it at great length (cf. **wōj d°**, s.v. **wōj 2** and Rām. 1313).

wöjⁱ वांजि or **wöjᵘ 1** वांज़ू । ऊर्मिका, बिलम्, वस्त्रबन्धनरन्ध्रम् a finger-ring, a ring (generally) (cf. **aina-w°**, p. 30*b*, l. 11; **gŏḍa-w°**, p. 277*b*, l. 2; **kana-w°**, p. 448*a*, l. 39; **krēka-w°**, p. 470*a*, l. 19; **mŏhara-w°**, p. 556*a*, l. 21; **nasta-w°**, p. 658*b*, l. 15; **pampōshĕ-w°**, p. 734*a*, l. 26; **yēran-w°**, s.v. **yērun**) (El. *wáj*, *wăj*; Gr.Gr. 31; Gr.M.; L. 463, *waj*; W. 13, *röj*, 17 *röz*; Rām. 670–2, Śiv. 414, 994, 1043, 1095, 1373, 1760; H. v, 1; x, 8; xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 227); a hole (e.g. of a rat, mouse, snake, etc.) (cf. **nūla-w°**, p. 634*b*, l. 9; **sarpa-w°**, p. 937*b*, l. 38) (Gr.Gr. 31; W. 139, *wăj*; K.Pr. 3) (see also **wāl 3**); a button-hole or similar orifice (cf. **parcan-w°**, p. 756*a*, l. 32). Cf. **wôlᵘ 1**, of which this word is the fem.

wājĕ-atha वाज्य-अथ । ऊर्मिकापूर्णहस्तः m. a hand with rings on each finger. **-krēkh** -क्रैंख् । ऊर्मिकामणिः m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas** -क्रैंकस्), a jewel of a ring, or suitable for a ring (Rām. 609, *wājĕ-hondᵘ kr°*). **-phuṭᵘ** -फुटू । क्षुद्रोर्मिका f. (sg. dat. **-phucĕ** -फुच्य), a small, broken, worn-out ring.

wöjᵘ 2 वांज़ू, see **wāl 3**.

wöjᵘ 3 वांज़ू, see **wālun**.

wūjⁱ वूजि or **wūjᵘ** वूज़ू, see **wūlᵘ**.

wūjᵘ वूज़ु, in **wūjᵘ khujᵘ** वूज़ु खुज़ु । अशोभनः adj. (f. **wūjᵘ khujᵘ** वूज़ू खुज़ू), unfit, improper, unsuitable.

vüjᵘ वंज़ू, see **walun**.

wöjib वांजिब् واجب adj. c.g. necessary, expedient, proper, worthy (of) (Gr.M., W. 110).

vĕjabrôrᵘ व्यजब्रोरु । विजयचेत्रम् m. N. of a famous holy place about thirty miles east of Śrīnagar, the ancient Vijayêśvara (RT.Tr. II, 463, *Vijᵊbrōr*; El. *Vijibrōr*; Śiv. 1161; K.Pr. 230); cf. **ṭsakadar** and **vizayēshŏr.**

vĕjabrāri व्यजब्रारि । विजयचेत्रे adv. at Vĕjabrôrᵘ.

vĕjabrörⁱ व्यजब्रांरि । विजयेश्वरचेत्रभवः adj. c.g. born, produced, transacted, etc., in Vĕjabrôrᵘ.

wajūd वजूद् f. the vulva (El. Cf. Ar.–Prs. وُجود, penis).

wājĕl वाज्यल् । ऊर्मिकावान् adj. c.g. wearing a finger-ring. Cf. **wöjⁱ**.

vüjᵘ-müsᵘ वंज़ू-मंसू, see **walun**.

wajun, see **wazun.**

wājĕñ वाज्यञ्, see **wôlᵘ 2** and **3**.

vijñān विज्ञान्, learned spelling of **vigyān**, q.v.

wŏjāpath व्रजापथ्, **wŏjāpátⁱ** व्रजापंति, **wujāpátⁱ** वुजापंति, or **wujāpath** वुजापथ् । अयुक्तः, अकर्मण्यः adj. c.g. unfit, improper, unsuitable, inefficient, unfit to be done, acting unfitly.

wŏjāra व्रजार or **wujāra** वुजार । विनष्टः adj. c.g. laid waste, devastated, demolished, ruined, spoiled; waste, desolate, deserted, abandoned. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become utterly ruined, demolished, wasted, ravaged, plundered, spoiled; to become deserted, desolate, wasted. **—karun** —करुन् । विनाशनम् m.inf. to ruin, lay waste, devastate, destroy, spoil, plunder, depopulate.

wöjĕr वोज्यर् । चञ्चलता m. unsteadiness of temper, the having an uncertain temper (Gr.Gr. 31, 41); esp. the being easily moved to anger, irascibility, irritability. Cf. **wūlᵘ**.

wujᵃrun वुज़रुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wujᵃryōv** वुज़र्योव्), to be utterly destroyed, razed to the ground, ruined; to be laid waste, ravaged, plundered, spoiled; to be depopulated, be devoid of inhabitants.

wujārun वुजारुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wujōrᵘ** वुजोरु), to destroy utterly, raze to the ground, ruin; to lay waste, ravage, plunder, spoil; to depopulate. **wujôrᵘ-motᵘ** वुजोरु-मतु । विनाशितः perf. part. (f. **wujörᵘ-müsᵘ** वुजांरू-मंसू), razed to the ground; wasted, ravaged; depopulated.

wujᵃrāwun वुज़रावुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wujᵃrôwᵘ** वुज़रोवु), i.q. **wujārun**, q.v.

wujith वुजिथ्, see wuḍun.
wajyōv वज्योव्, see walun.
wājyōv वाज्योव्, see wālun.
wŏka व्वक in wŏka wŏka karun व्वक व्वक करुन् । चञ्चलतापत्तिः m.inf. (owing to the influence of a drug) mental confusion to overcome (a person), mental muddling to be experienced. —wŏka lagun —व्वक लगुन् । चलत्तापत्तिः m.inf. such a state of mental confusion to come on; hesitation as regards the inception of any work to be felt. -wôrᵘ -वोरु । असंपन्नत्वेऽपि कर्मप्रवर्तनम् m. 'wobbly foundation', i.e. commencing a work without due preparation or before one is ready for it. Cf. wŏkish.
wôkᵘ वोकु adj. (f. wöcᵘ वांचू), used —°, having (such-and-such) a voice (cf. kŏ-wôkᵘ, p. 496*a*, l. 2). Cf. wākh 1.
wuka वुक । आयासः f. fatigue, weariness, exhaustion; cf. wukurᵘ. —wālüñᵘ —वालंञू । अत्यायासानुभावनम् f.inf. to cause exhaustion (by hard work) to be experienced. —wasüñᵘ —वसंञू । अत्यायासानुभवः f.inf. fatigue to descend (upon a person), exhaustion (from hard work) to be experienced.
wūkᵘ वूँकु । चित्ररेखाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. wūkis वूँकिस्; abl. wōki वौँकि), a carved arch or curvature over and round a doorway, a carved doorframe with a pointed curved top (*quasi* niche-shaped), a similar pattern on a cloth, a paper, or the like. -tūkᵘ -तूँकु । दारिद्र्याद्यभिभूतः adj. overwhelmed by misery, poverty, ridicule, or the like. Reported as in very rare use.
wūkⁱ-dār वूँकि-दार् । चित्ररेखाङ्कितः adj. c.g. (a cloth, paper, etc.) bearing the above pattern; a woman's hair braided in this shape. Cf. wōkh.
wakha वख । यथेष्टयोगी adj. c.g. fitting, suitable, accordant, tallying.
wākh 1 वाख् । वाणी, वाक्यपद्यम् m. (sg. dat. wākas वाकस्), speech, words, language (cf. ku-wôkᵘ, p. 496*a*, l. 2) (in this sense sometimes fem.); voice, the power of expression by word. [In Śaiva philosophy this is one of the five *karmêndriyas*, or faculties, or powers, of action] (L.V. 2); a clause, sentence, a stanza, verse (cf. ölⁱ-w°, p. 26*a*, l. 27; wāky) (Gr.M., Śiv. 959); esp. the mystic formula confided to a disciple by his preceptor, a guiding principle (L.V. 94); a magic spell (uttered) (Rām. 789–90); a saying, an aphorism (L.V. 104); a thing said, a brief sentence or statement (Śiv. 693; Rām. 103 (*bad-w°*, a curse), 1608 (a decree of fate), 1709); a promise (K. 576, 628, 722). -dān -दान् । वाग्दानम् m. the giving (one's) word, the formal promise (to give a girl in marriage, made by the parents and relations of a bride to those of a bridegroom). —dyunᵘ —दिनु । प्रतिश्रवः m.inf. to utter a sentence, make a brief statement (K. 1092); to give (one's) word, to promise, agree (to some proposal). —kaḍun —कडुन् m.inf. to utter a spell (Rām. 1299). —muchun —मुछुन् । मौनत्यागः m.inf. to begin to speak, after the completion of a vow of silence, or after a long spell of silence. —pālun —पालुन् m.inf. to keep one's word, carry out a promise (Rām. 154, 291). -sĕd -स्यद् । वाचः सिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. -sĕzᵘ -स्यंज़ू), fulfilment, or coming true, of a word (i.e. of a curse, blessing, or the like). —watsun —वचुन् । वाचोऽनन्यथात्वसंभवः m. the coming true of a casual word (e.g. such as that uttered in the course of conversation, or otherwise).
wāka-tandul वाक-तंदुल् । परिभाषणानुवृत्तिः f. 'a procession of words'; hence, a continued stream of abuse.
wākh 2 वाख्, a jingle of hākh, in hākh-wākh, p. 326*b*, l. 11, q.v. (K.Pr. 163).
wokhᵘ वंखु (f. wüchᵘ वंछू), in pöntsa-wokhᵘ, p. 743*b*, l. 14, q.v.
wōkha वोख । अस्वस्थः adj. c.g. unwell, indisposed, sick; (owing to anger, hate, strife) out of sorts, unbalanced, indisposed; terrifying, terrible, fearsome (Rām. 635). —gatshun —गछुन् । रोगाकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to become unwell, indisposed, suffering from illness (used esp. with reference to someone looked upon with respect or affection).
wŏkh वाँख् । कबरी, (शाकादेः) दीर्घवज्ररज्जुः f. (sg. dat. wŏki वाँकि), a plait of long braided hair hanging down behind (worn by women). [Kashmīr women wear their hair in a peculiar arrangement of many plaits, in which black wool or silk is interwoven. While a girl is undeveloped these are separate, but after puberty, they are gathered together and fastened with a heavy tassel (cf. L. 251, where the distinction is said to be between married and unmarried women).] (cf. khanjārⁱ-wŏka, p. 404*a*, l. 27; mas-w°, p. 595*b*, l. 34; phĕtⁱ-wŏka, p. 723*a*, l. 21; zölⁱ-wŏka, s.v. zôlᵘ 1) (El. *wánk*, also 'a curl'; Gr.Gr. 11; L. 462 *wank*; YZ. 155, pl. dat. wrongly written *wânikan*; K.Pr. 25); the silken cord used in binding these plaits; a kind of long rope-like construction consisting of vegetables stored dry in this condition for winter use (cf. gŏgᵃjⁱ-w°, p. 279*a*, l. 33; mulⁱvĕnĕ-w°, p. 570*a*, l. 13). Cf. wūkⁱ-dār, col. *a*, l. 30.
wŏka-loṭᵘ वाँक-लटु । कबरीडोरकरज्जुः m. the silken string tied at the end of these braided plaits, or their tassel. -laṭhurᵘ -लठुरु । कबरीबन्धः m. (after

combing or cleaning the hair) the whole mass of hair gathered together, as ab. -laṭur^{u} -लटुर् । वद्धकवरी m., id. -laṭ^{ü}r^{ü} -लट्रॣ । वद्धकवरीप्रान्तभागः f. the end of a braided plait farthest from the head. -mahārĕñ -महार्यञ् । कवरीभारभृद्वधूः f. a girl bride wearing her hair now arranged as that of a married woman. -mŏnjĕ -म्वंज्य । कवरीमूलसमुदायः f.pl. the bases of the plaits of the braided hair close to the head. -pan -पन् । कवरीबन्धः the silken cord or tassel with which the end of a plait is tied (of a married or grown-up woman) (El.; L. 462, *wankopan*; K.Pr. 131). -patul^{u} -पतुल् । कवरीसमुदायः the whole set of plaits of the hair (of an undeveloped girl). -ṭhar -ठर् । योजितवेणिकवरीपङ्क्तिः f. the arrangement of the separated plaits of an undeveloped girl.

wŏkan-pĕṭh वॉकन्-प्यठ् । कवरीसमुदायविस्तारोपलक्षितोढवनिता adv. 'on braided plaits', i.e. a bride who is in the age-period for wearing these separately braided plaits, i.e. a young girl still undeveloped.

wōkhagī वोखगी । अस्वास्थ्यम् f. the being unwell, indisposition, sickness; ill-humour, irritability, petulance; (in any action) the occurrence of an obstacle (such as difficulty, unintelligibility, ugliness, dreadfulness). Cf. **wōkhajyār**.

wŏkhüj^{ü} व्रखंज़ । लघूलूखलम् f. a small mortar (of stone, etc., used for pounding salt or the like) (cf. **wŏkhol^{u}**) (El. *wokhij*).

wōkhajyar वोखज्यार् । अस्वास्थ्यम् m. i.q. **wōkhagī**, q.v., but El. *wokhajár*, a plot; *wokhajár karun*, to plot.

wŏkhol^{u} व्रखंलु or **wŏkhul** व्रखुल् । उदूखलम्, पटमार्जनकुण्डविशेष m. (sg. dat. **wŏkhalas** व्रखलस्), a large mortar (for pounding grain, salt, etc.) (El.; K. 151, 168–9, 171; K.Pr. 112, 216, 233); a stone trough (esp. one in which cloth is trodden for cleaning purposes) (cf. **mandan-wŏ°**, p. 577*a*, l. 10; **nāra-wŏ°**, p. 648*b*, l. 14) (El.); cf. **wŏkhüj^{ü}**. **wŏkhal-wān** व्रखल्-वान् । शीर्णनिर्णेजनकुण्डाश्रयः m. the place where such a cleansing trough is kept (usually on the bank of a river).

wukhāl वुखाल् । विकारः m. change for the worse, disease, malady; (of food, etc.) going bad, corruption, fermentation. —**mukhāl** —मुखाल् । प्रतिश्यायविकारः m. cold in the head.

wakhon^{u} 1 वखंनु (for 2, see **wakhanun**), or **wakhun** वखुन्, or °**wŏkhun^{u}** व्रखुनु । व्याख्यानम् m. (sg. dat. **wa(wŏ)khanas** व(व्र)खनस्), a reading, recitation; a lecture read or made by a teacher to a pupil, esp. one of a regular course of readings or lectures (Rām. 1491); an exercise, a subject of study (Gr.M.); a tale, a story (L.V. 84). —**darun** —दरुन । पाठकाण्डस्थितिः m.inf. the substance of a lecture to become learnt by heart (by a pupil). —**dar^{a}run** —दर्‌रुन or —**dar^{a}rāwun** —दर्‌रावुन् । पाठकाण्डोपस्थापनम् m.inf. to deliver one of a course of such lectures (extemporarily, and not by reading from a written document). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । पाठसुज्ञानम् m.inf. a lecture or reading to come, i.e. to reach its object, to be thoroughly understood and accepted by the hearers.

wakhanun वखनुन् । व्याख्यानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wakhon^{u}** वखंनु; 2 p.p. **wakhañōv** वखञोव्), to lecture, to explain (some book) to others, tell (Gr.Gr. 128); to recite (holy writ or the like) (Śiv. 582, 979, 1077). **wakhon^{u}-mot^{u}** वखंनु-मंतु । व्याख्यातपूर्वः perf. part. (**wakhüñ^{ü}-müt^{ü}** वखंञ़-मंचू), previously explained, as ab.

wakhanay वखनय् । निरन्तरव्याख्यानम् f. unrestrained explanation, explanation at great length and in great detail (Gr.Gr. 129).

wakhur वखुर् m. (sg. dat. **wakharas** वखरस्), a cake offered in sacrifice, a sacrificial cake (L.V. 10, 77).

wŏkhur व्रखुर् m. overturning, bringing the bottom to the top, stirring up (e.g. the burning coals of a fire), used —°, as in **atha-wŏ°**, p. 64*b*, l. 13; **nāra-wŏ°**, p. 648*b*, l. 17. Also met. in the following phrases:— —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । विस्मृतस्यानुध्यापनम् m.inf. to remind (a person) of something he has forgotten (esp. something such as wrath or sorrow). —**lagun** —लगुन् । विस्मृतिगतस्य पुनरुद्भवः m.inf. something (e.g. wrath, sorrow) previously forgotten, after the lapse of time, to come to memory.

wŏkharun व्रखरुन् । अधरोत्तरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏkhor^{u}** व्रखंरु), to turn upside down (esp. the contents of a vessel, e.g. to stir up the fire in a brazier, or to stir up a mass of powder).

wŏkharāwun व्रखरावुन् । अग्निसंघातादेरधरोर्ध्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏkharôw^{u}** व्रखरोवु), i.q. **wŏkharun**, q.v.

wŏkh-shun व्रख-शुन् m. scraping out and emptying a pot with a ladle or spoon, taking out the food to the last scrap (L.V. 95).

wakh^{a}th वखथ् or **wakth** वक्थ् (= وقت) । समयः m. (sg. dat. **wakhtas** वखतस् or **waktas** वक्तस्), time, a particular time (cf. **bĕgā-w°**, p. 90*a*, l. 33; **daphul-w°**, p. 233*a*, l. 30; **kōj^{i}-w°**, p. 430*a*, l. 12; **mimiz^{i}-w°**, p. 371*b*, l. 23) (El. *wakt*; Gr.M.; Rām. 487 (*dar-wakt-i* در وقتِ, at the time of); H. vi, 16, *wakth*); a space of time (Gr.M.); season (Gr.M.). —**pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । दुरवस्थाधिगमः m.inf. occasion to arise (for something); adversity or misfortune to

befall, distress to be experienced. **—wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. time to be spent, as in **kōtāh w° wôtu-y,** how much time was spent for thee, how much time did you spend? (Gr.M.).

wakta वक्त adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. **dŏyĕ wakta,** s.v. **zᵃh**) (Gr.M., Rām. 806). **wakta wakta** वक्त वक्त । काले काले adv. from time to time.

waktukᵘ वक्तुकु । सामयिकः adj. gen. (f. **waktücᵘ** वक्तंचू), of, or belonging to, or produced at, some particular time; of, or done at, the right time (K.Pr. 227).

waktan वक्तन् or **wakhᵃtan** वखतन् وقتن adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. **bĕgā-w°,** p. 90*a*, l. 36; **köjⁱ-w°,** p. 430*a*, l. 14) (Rām. 575).

waktas वक्तस् or **wakhᵃtas** वखतस् adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. **bĕga-w°,** p. 90*a*, l. 37; **köjⁱ-w°,** p. 430*a*, l. 16) (K.Pr. 227). **—āsun** —आसुन् । प्रसवकालसामीप्ययुक्तत्वम् m.inf. to be at the (right) time; esp. (of a pregnant woman) to come near her time. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रसवकालसामीप्यप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to remain at the time; esp. (of a pregnant woman) to be near her time.

vĕkhutᵘ व्यखुतु । विपरीतवृत्तिः adj. (f. **vĕkhüṭsü** व्यखुंचू), individualistic, singular (in dress or conduct); unconventional, habitually acting contrary to custom or to good manners, of generally irritating habits.

vĕkhᵃth 1 व्यखथ् । व्यक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕkhüṭsü** व्यखुंचू), an individual, one (out of a number) considered separately.

vĕkhᵃth 2 व्यखथ् । व्यक्तः adj. c.g. manifested, displayed, evident, plain, clear.

vĕkhᵃtsar व्यखत्सर् । व्यक्तता m. the condition of having become manifested, apparentness.

vĕkhᵃtsār व्यखत्सार् । वैपरीत्यम् individuality, singularity; unconventionality, acting contrary to custom or the rules of good manners; a threatening gesture (Rām. *vĕkhtsār*, 335, 393).

wŏkhay व्रखय् । अतिसुमूल्यता f. great cheapness, great reduction in price (owing to the thing sold being damaged or gone stale). **wŏkhayĕ-hondᵘ** व्रखय-हन्दु । अतिसुमूल्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), much cheapened (for the above cause).

vĕküjᵘ व्यकंज़ू, see **vĕkolᵘ.**

wakīl वकील् وکیل m. an agent, deputy, substitute (El.); a representative in a law-court, an attorney (Gr.M.); an advocate, pleader on behalf of another (Śiv. 872); a hanger-on at a law-court, or the like (K.Pr. 29, *wakīl-i*, with *iẓāfat*).

vĕkolᵘ व्यकलु । हीनाङ्गः adj. (f. **vĕküjᵘ** व्यकज़ू), wanting a limb (mostly used —°, after the mention of the limb missing, as in **khōra-v°,** wanting a foot; **narĕ-v°,** wanting an arm; **nasti-v°,** noseless).

wōkal वोंकल् । कवरीयुक्तः adj. c.g. having the hair hanging down the back in plaits (cf. **wōkh**).

wakāna वकान । हेतुः m. a cause, reason, pretext (esp. for some sudden, unexpected, or unforeseen occurrence) (El., Rām. 146). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । हेतुमात्रोद्भवः m.inf. such a reason, cause, or pretext to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । हेत्वापत्तिः m.inf. to make a cause; hence, a cause suddenly to arise (e.g. a momentary illness as an explanation for a sudden death) (Rām. 608).

wŏkun व्रकुन् । अन्तःपीडोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏkyōv** व्रक्योव्), throbbing pain to be felt in some limb (from rheumatism or the like) (cf. **wŏka** and **wŏkish**).

vaikunṭh वैकुंठ् m. (sg. dat. **vaikunṭhas** वैकुंठस्), the name of the heaven of Vishnu (Śiv. 63, 201, 668, 960, 997, 1080, 1087, 1158, 1452, 1787; Rām. 57, 114, 303, 1646; K. 338-9, 341, 527, 634, 777, 842, 940, 1149, 1152-3, 1165, 1170).

waḳᵃr 1 वंक्र् । कुटिलगतिः, कोपः f. retrograde motion (of a planet) (Rām. obl. *wakri*, 418); a storm of anger, rage (of some person in power against a subordinate or some helpless person). **—karüñᵘ** —कर्ंञू । वक्रगत्या संचरणम् f.inf. (of a planet) to show retrograde motion; (of an employee, in the course of some work, and in order to hinder it) after a display of anger, to draw back, or retire from it (i.e. to go on strike).

waḳri gatshun वंक्रि गछुन् । अतिक्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. (of some person in power) to display great anger (against some subject, subordinate servant, or helpless person). **—gōmotᵘ** —गोमंतु । अतिक्रुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—gōmütsü** —गामंचू), become angry, as ab.

waḳᵃr 2 वंक्र् । कुटिलप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. oblique, crooked; of a crooked nature, dishonest, fraudulent. **—müñᵘ** —मंञू f. an oblique pupil of the eye, a downcast look (K.Pr. 60, *wukar*). (Cf. **sĕzᵘ müñᵘ,** p. 956*b*, l. 15.)

vĕkār व्यकार् or **vikār** विकार् । विकारः m. change for the worse, deterioration, becoming spoiled, turning bad (e.g. of a man through disease, or food by corrupting) (Gr.M., K. 1154). **vĕkāra-rostᵘ** व्यकार-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ** -रंछू), without change, unchanging (Gr.M.).

wukurᵘ वुकुरु adj. (f. **wukᵘrᵘ** वुकंरू), unfortunate, unsuccessful in work, in distress, poverty-stricken (K.Pr. 7); damaged, dented (of some thing) (K.Pr. 75); cf. **wuka.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । असिद्ध्यधिगमः m.inf. (of a man) his occupation or work to become fruitless, profitless, futile, unsuccessful (and so to

become exhausted, etc.); (of a woman) to be thrown into distress (by becoming a widow or other calamity). —dukurᵘ —दुकुरु । असमञ्जसः adj. (f. wukᵘrᵘ dukᵘrᵘ वुकंरू दुकंरू), unfitting, unbecoming, improper, non-conforming, unsuitable.

wukᵘrᵘ वुकंरू । विधवा (दुर्भाग्या) f. a widow (poverty-stricken, childless, etc.); cf. wukarõñᵘ.

vĕkaröjᵘ व्यकरांज़ू, see **vĕkarôlᵘ**.

vĕkarôlᵘ व्यकरोलु । विकरालः adj. (f. vĕkaröjᵘ व्यकरांज़ू), formidable, frightful, dreadful-looking, hideous, horrible, terrible.

wukárⁱlad वुकंरिलद् । निर्भाग्यः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. wukárⁱladiñ वुकंरिलदिञ्) (of a man) exhausted and helpless owing to one's work or occupation having become futile; (of a woman) suffering great distress (due to widowhood, childlessness, poverty, and so on).

waḳᵃran वंक्रन् f. (pl. waḳᵃrüñᵘ वंक्रंञ्), in shĕtᵃrüñᵘ-waḳᵃrüñᵘ, p. 900a, l. 30, q.v.

wukarõñᵘ वुकरांञ्‌ । असुभगा f. a destitute, unfortunate, woman, a poverty-stricken widow; cf. wuka and (l. 6, ab.) wukᵘrᵘ.

vakratunḍ वक्रतुण्ड m. with the trunk curved, an epithet of the god Gaṇêśa (see **Ganêsh**), who is represented with the head of an elephant (Śiv. 6).

wukᵃrāwun वुकरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wukᵃrôwᵘ वुकरोवु), to make crooked, to crooken (Gr.Gr. lxxii). Cf. waḳᵃr 2.

wukᵃrun वुकरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wukᵃryōv वुकर्योव्), to be crooked (Gr.Gr. lxxii). Cf. waḳᵃr 2.

vikās विकास् m. expansion, wide extent; sa-vikās, that which has wide expanse, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V. 1); blooming, blossoming. —dyunᵘ —दिनु m.inf. to cause to expand or to blossom, to cause to rejoice, make happy (Śiv. 1434, 1446).

vikösī विकांसी adj. c.g. expanding, blossoming; cheerful, happy (Śiv. 1759).

wukus (? spelling) adj. separate, apart (noted only in K.Pr. 106).

wŏkish ब्रकिश् । चाञ्चल्यम्, अन्तःपीडा f. (owing to the influence of a drug or the like) mental confusion (cf. wŏka); (in some work upon which one is engaged) confusion, unsteadiness, uncertainness; an attack of throbbing pain in some member of the body (due to rheumatism or the like) (cf. wŏkun).

vikāsun विकासुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. vikāsyōv विकास्योव्), to become widely expanded, to widen out and extend to some distant limit (L.V. 22).

vikaṭh विकठ् adj. c.g. frightful, horrible, dreadful; great, huge, broad. vikaṭa-rūph विकट-रूफ् adj. c.g. huge in form, gigantic (Śiv. 8).

wakth वक्थ् (= وقت), see **wakhᵃth.**

wŏkawun ब्रकवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wŏkowᵘ ब्रकवु), noted only in K. 132, where it means 'to cool down (milk that is boiling over)', and in H. vi, 16, where it has the same meaning, but is wrongly translated 'to draw forth, bring out'.

wāky वाक्य् m. a phrase, period, sentence, i.q. wākh 1, q.v. (Gr.M.).

wal 1 वल् । वलिः, अन्तरायः m. a crease (in paper, cloth, etc.), hair-line mark, mark of a crack; an impediment (caused by another to one who is on the point of success). -ṭhal -ठल् । अन्तरायः, वञ्चनादिवृत्तिः m. an obstacle or impediment (caused by another, as ab.); habitual swindling, cheating. -woṭᵘ -वंटु । गुप्तसंचयः m. secret hoarding of one's earnings (unknown even to the hoarder's relations). -woṭᵘ bōzun -वंटु बोज़ुन् । गूढसंचयाविचयणम् m.inf. to keep an eye on, to watch, guard one's secret savings, as ab.

wala-zobᵘ वल-ज़ंबु । क्षुद्रमीनविशेषः m. a kind of small fish found in ponds and marshes.

wal 2 वल् ول, f. a flower (cf. āra-w°, p. 41a, l. 49; lĕdᵃrĕ-wal-pōsh, p. 510a, l. 38).

wal 3 वल्, the form taken by pal 2 (q.v.) in the compound ad-wal, p. 15b, l. 45, q.v.

wāl 1 वाल् । चिकुरः m. hair, down (of the human body) (cf. achar-w°, achir-w°, p. 9b, ll. 20, 22; buḍa-w°, p. 85b, l. 8; dāri-w°, p. 238a, l. 30; kīhi-w°, p. 390b, l. 12; katsha-w°, p. 492b, l. 48; mō-yĕ-w°, p. 546b, l. 38; mas-w°, p. 595b, l. 36) (El.; Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; Rām. 1293, 1350); hair, fur (of a lower animal) (cf. gurⁱ-w°, p. 299a, l. 18; puy-w°, p. 813a, l. 1); a single hair (cf. zŏkⁱ-w°, s.v. zŏkᵘ) (L.V. 24; Rām. 118, 735, 1271, 1415); a filament, fibre (cf. nadárⁱ-w°, p. 623b, l. 2; phā-w°, p. 698a, l. 10); met. a very small quantity, as in mŏyĕ-w°, p. 613a, l. 20. In Rām. this word is found only —°.

wāla-borᵘ वाल-बंरु । पाशविशेषः m. a kind of springe for catching small birds (a horse-hair noose at the end of an elastic switch) (K.Pr. 245). -bürᵘ -बंरू । योनिरन्ध्रम् f. the orifice of the vulva (esp. used in abuse imputing unchastity). -guna -गुन । वालगोणी f. a sack, a bag, made of animal hair, esp. one of the sacks fastened on each side of the back of a beast of burden. -gorᵘ -गंरु । वालसंग्रहीता m. a felt-maker. -khāv -खाव् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease, owing to which the hair of the beard, etc., comes off. -phamb -फंब् । ऊर्णाविशेषः m. a certain soft kind of *pashmina* wool, mixed with coarse hair of no value.

-raz -रज़्। वालरज्जुः f. a hair rope (used for tethering horses, etc.); the cord binding together the spokes of the large wheel in a spinning-wheel (El.). **-wāsh** -वाश्, **-wöshⁱ** -वाँशि, or **-wöshᵘ** -वाँशू। वागुरा f. a kind of horse-hair net, used for trapping small game or small birds (cf. **khurᵘ-w°**, p. 412*a*, l. 19) (H. v, 2; K.Pr. 112); often used met., as in Śiv. 250, 1693, 1783; Rām. 1103, 1595. **-wôshᵘ** -वोशु। वागुरिकः m. a trapper, a fowler, who uses this net.

wāl 2 वाल् or **wāla** वाल, c.g. a suffix added to substantives to form nouns implying possession or relation generally (cf. Hindī *wālā*) (cf. **bĕha-wāl,** p. 94*b*, l. 9; **jàmⁱ-wāla,** p. 373*b*, l. 38; **prūnṭsh-wāla,** p. 764*a*, l. 33; **wuphal-wāl; wŏphar-wāl,** s.v. **wŏphurᵘ; zᵃla-wāl,** s.v. **zᵃl**).

wāl 3 वाल्। बिलम् f. (sg. dat. **wöjᵘ** वांजु, Gr.Gr. 69), the hole (of a snake, rat, mongoose, or the like) (cf. **gagar-w°**, p. 280*a*, l. 20) (El.; Gr.Gr. 31, 69; K.Pr. 64, 188). Cf. **wöjⁱ.**

wāl 4 वाल् f. bringing down, lowering down, putting away, in **phala-wāl,** p. 692*b*, l. 18, and in the following:—

wāla-wāl वाल-वाल्। असकृदवरोपणा f. the act of continually or regularly causing to descend, bringing something down whenever it becomes high or exalted. **-wālay** -वालय्। अवरोपणा f., id. esp. of bringing down honour (by abuse or the like).

wàlⁱ वंलि adv. quickly, speedily, soon (Rām. 1782, 1785). Cf. **wàlⁱ wàlⁱ,** s.v. **walun.**

walī वली (= ولی) conj. but then, nevertheless (El.).

vĕla व्यल in **vĕla-boḍᵘ** व्यल-वंडु। अत्युद्धतः adj. (f. **-büḍü** -वंडू) (of a human being, horse, bull, or the like) very untractable, unmanageable, refractory, disobedient, violently contumacious.

vēla वेल or (q.v.) **vēra** वेर। अवसरः m. (sg. dat. **vēli** वेलि), a time, season, opportunity, the proper time, point of time, time (for anything) (cf. **kŏ-v°**, p. 496*a*, l. 21; **mimizⁱ-v°**, p. 571*b*, l. 25; **prath-v°**, p. 769*a*, l. 44; **pĕwan-v°**, p. 811*a*, l. 9; **rūda-v°**, p. 826*b*, l. 25; **sahār-v°**, p. 890*b*, l. 32) (El. *vélah*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 511, 698, 1081, 1131, 1718, 1720); cf. **vil** and **viz.** —**vēla** —वेल। काले काले adv. at different times, from time to time.

vēlā वेला f., i.q. **vēla,** q.v. It is the Skt. form of the word, and is occasionally used. See K.Pr. 177.

vil विल्। वेला f., i.q. **vēla,** q.v. (cf. **dŏhᵃlⁱ-v°**, p. 200*b*, l. 46; **naṭan-v°**, p. 663*b*, l. 39; **potᵘ vil,** p. 788*b*, l. 19; **shāma-v°**, p. 882*b*, l. 1; **sōran-v°**, p. 937*a*, l. 9; **wadan-v°**, p. 1098*a*, l. 32) (according to El. this word is used toward Islāmābād); a short space of time (Gr.Gr. 13); cf. **viz.** —**yiñᵘ** —यिञ्रू। अवसराधिगमः f.inf. the right time, opportunity, or season to come.

vili विलि or (after the word **suli**) **wuli** वुलि, adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. **suli vili** or **suli wuli,** p. 909*b*, l. 14) (K.Pr. 87).

wŏl 1 व्रल्। आयासः f. great fatigue, weariness. —**yiñᵘ** —यिञ्रू। अतिखेदानुभवः f.inf. great fatigue or weariness to come, or be experienced.

wŏl 2 व्रल्। कललम् f. the undeveloped foetus with its surrounding membrane; dregs of *ghī* (Gr.Gr. 16); cf. **wŏlⁱ.** —**wasüñᵘ** —वसंञ्रू। कललनिष्क्रमः f.inf. the foetus to come down before its time, a miscarriage to occur; an appearance similar to that of a miscarriage to occur owing to extreme fatigue.

wŏla 3 व्रल or (affectionately) **wŏlō** व्रलो (used as an imperative of **yunᵘ**, to come, see Gr.Gr. 247) come! come here! (El. *walô, wŏlo*; Gr.Gr. 247, *wŏla*; Gr.M.; YZ. 270, 439; K.Pr. 21, *wulah*). **wŏla-wŏla karun** व्रल-व्रल करुन्। अतिप्रेमवृत्तिः m.inf. to do (i.e. say) 'come, come', affectionately to address a pretty child or pet animal when inviting it to eat, etc. (W. 140, *wula wula k°*).

wōla वोल in **wōla-bôrᵘ** वोल-बोरु। अनवस्थितभारः m. an insecurely or crookedly tied load, hanging awkwardly on the back and interfering with walking. **-dōla** -दोल। अयुक्तवक्रस्थितिकः adj. c.g. (any thing or action, etc., which is) habitually in an improper and awkward place or condition, so as to get into the way of others.

wôlᵘ 1 वोलु। कुण्डलम्, बडिशाङ्कुशः m. a large earring (a smaller earring is **wöjⁱ** or **wöjᵘ 1,** q.v.) (cf. **kana-w°**, p. 448*a*, l. 41, but cf. **kànⁱ-w°**, s.v. **wôlᵘ 2**) (Gr.Gr. 31, 36, 56; W. 17, *vol*; K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047); a fish-hook; angling (L. 458, *wol*). Cf. **wöjⁱ** and **wôrᵘ 5.**

wölⁱ-baīs वांलि-बैंस् m. fishing with the hook, as opposed to fishing with the net (**zölⁱ-baīs,** q.v., s.v. **zôlᵘ**) (L. 159, *wail bans*). **-horᵘ** -हंरु। कुण्डलविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of earrings (Gr.Gr. 81). **wölⁱ-kan** वांलि-कन्। कुण्डलविशेषः m. an ear adorned with an earring; an earring.

wôlᵘ 2 वोलु (f. **wājĕñ** वाज्यञ्, Śiv. 1882), a secondary suffix added to substantives to derive nouns implying possession or relation generally, when the thing possessed accompanies the possessor, but does not actually form part of him or it, as in **dyārawôlᵘ,** wealthy; **lariwôlᵘ,** one who possesses a house; **shāyiwôlᵘ,** one who possesses a place; **kōriwôlᵘ,** one who possesses a daughter; **nĕcivⁱwôlᵘ,** one who possesses

a son, and so on. Exceptional are **garwôlᵘ**, the master of a house, as contrasted with **garawôlᵘ**, one who possesses a house; **gupanwôlᵘ** (from **gupun,** a quadruped), one who owns herds (cf. Gr.Gr. 136) (cf. **anga-w°**, p. 33*a*, l. 48; **āshi-w°**, p. 47*b*, l. 8; **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 15; **būda-w°**, p. 85*a*, l. 27; **bāga-w°**, p. 90*a*, l. 3; **banda-w°**, p. 110*b*, l. 48, and p. 111*a*, l. 25; **bĕñĕ-w°**, p. 115*a*, l. 40; **bāra-w°**, p. 117*a*, l. 14; and many others) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1029, *hōshĕ-w°*; 1067, *dana-w°*; 1248, *wāna-w°*, etc.).

It is also added to a substantive or adjective to indicate that which is characterized by the main word, as in **böshᵘ-w°**, one who (eats only once) on the twelfth lunar day, p. 94*a*, l. 2; **bāja-w°**, cessable (**bāj**, a cess), p. 97*b*, l. 25; **bukᵃrⁱ-w°**, rude (**bukurᵘ**, rudeness), p. 102*b*, l. 4; **bāna-wôlᵘ**, a maker of pots (**bāna**), p. 110*a*, l. 5; **bāna-wôlᵘ**, one who experiences (good or bad) fate (**bāna**), p. 110*a*, l. 25; **bāñĕ-wôlᵘ**, one who carries goods in slings (**böñᵘ**), p. 115*b*, l. 3; **bāra-wājĕñ**, a woman who deals in *bāra*-fruit, p. 117*a*, l. 46; **kanⁱ-w°**, p. 452*a*, l. 18 (but cf. **kana-w°**, p. 448*a*, l. 41); and many others (Gr.M.; L.V. 86; K. 178, *phala-wājĕñ*; 431, *hastⁱ-wôlᵘ*; 556, 825, 984–5, *ratha-wôlᵘ*; 1007, *chērĕ-wôlᵘ*).

wôlᵘ 3 वोलु (f. **wājĕñ** वाज्यञ्) a suffix added to an oblique form (ending in **an**) of the infinitive of any verb, and forming a noun of agency (see p. vi), as in **karan-wôlᵘ**, a doer (cf. Gr.Gr. 193) (cf. **āsan-w°**, p. 51*a*, l. 4; **bacan-w°**, p. 80*b*, l. 45; **bēchan-w°**, p. 80*a*, l. 44; **badan-w°**, p. 87*a*, l. 2; **bŏdan-w°**, p. 87*a*, l. 2; **bögᵃran-w°**, p. 92*b*, l. 50; **baharan-w°**, p. 96*b*, l. 40; **bakhᵃcan-w°**, p. 100*a*, l. 33; **bōlan-w°**, p. 106*a*, l. 24; and many others) (Gr.Gr. 106, 193; Gr.M.).

wölⁱ वांलि in **wölⁱ biñ** वांलि बिञ् । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant female (human or other). Cf. **wŏl 2.**

wölī वांली m. N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma (Rām. 444–512). In Skt. Bāli, Bālin, Vāli, or Vālin (Rām. 456, 460–1 etc., 497, 777, 808–9, 1473).

wul वुल् in **wula-gāsa** वुल-गास । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of marsh grass which is used for making grass sandals.

wūlⁱ वूलि in **wūlⁱ yā gāsa** वूलि या गास । संकीर्णः adj. c.g. (of thread, flowers, vegetables, etc.), mixed with dirt or foreign matter (and hence valueless).

wuli वुलि, see p. 1112*b*, l. 4.

wulᵘ वुलु m. a small hole for ventilation or light (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. **wŏbᵘ**.

wūlᵘ वूलु । व्यग्रप्रकृतिः, शीघ्ररोषः adj. (f. **wūjⁱ** वूजि or **wūjᵘ** वूजू, dat. **wōjĕ** वोज्य), one who has an uncertain temper, one who is easily moved to anger, irascible, irritable, nervous (Gr.Gr. 31, 141). Cf. **wōjĕr** and **wōlun.**

walad वलद् । संबन्धः f. (sg. dat. **walüzᵘ** वलंज़ू) connexion, affinity, relationship, association, familiar intercourse (such as we find in close friendship, consanguinity, or the like) (cf. **wath-w°**, s.v. **wath**). **walüzᵘ-wôlᵘ** वलंज़ू-वोलु । संबन्धयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is intimately associated, as ab.

wŏlād वलाद् (= ولاد) । अपत्यम् m. children, descendants, offspring, progeny (El. *walád*, a son; H. iv, 3). **-dôdᵘ** -दोदु । पुत्रैषणा 'offspring-pain', longing for offspring, longing for a child; sympathy with another in such longing.

wulag वुलग् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, the rice from which is a small, clean, fragrant grain (El. *wúlag*). **wulägⁱ-byôlᵘ** वुलंगि-ब्योलु । धान्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-byōlis** -ब्यांलिस्), the same (esp. when kept for seed).

wŏlagun व्लगुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlogᵘ** व्लगु), i.q. **wŏlangun,** q.v., to pass over, to get through (something difficult), to endure right to the end (cf. **sankaṭh w°**, p. 922*a*, l. 45).

walgatun वल्गतुन् । पर्यावेष्टनम् m. (sg. dat. **walgatanas** वल्गतनस्), the act of bending back or curving back (something long); the act of winding round (a rope for tying on a load). **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । प्रत्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to bend back or twist (a rope, a long withy, or the like); (or intrans.) (of some disease, difficulty, fault, or the like, which has been cured or done away with) to return, come back again.

wŏlharish व्लहरिश् । उपद्रवः f. calamity, outrage, violence, plundering, havoc, ravaging, epidemic, or the like (caused, e.g., by invasion, by an enemy, bad government, injustice, robbers, and so on). **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञ् । उपप्लवोत्पादनम् f.inf. 'to raise outrage', to ravage, plunder, rule unjustly, and so on; to start an epidemic. **—wŏthüñᵘ** —व्वथंञ् । उपप्लवोद्भवः f.inf. such a calamity to rise or occur; an epidemic to start.

wulkā वुल्का f. a meteor; a firebrand, torch; (in astrology) one of the eight principal *daśās* or aspects of planets indicating a person's fate (Skt. *ulkā*) (Rām. 420).

wālakh वालख् । संकरः f. (sg. dat. **wālaki** वालकि), dirt (dust, chaff, straw, etc.) mixed up in a heap of grain. Cf. **wālath** and **wūlⁱ**.

walēkin वलेकिन् (ولیکن) conjnct. but, yet, however, for all that (Rām. 1533).

villa विल्ल । दीनता f.pl. dejection, disappointment, mortification (caused by the non-receipt of something

greatly desired). —**wanañĕ** —वनञ f.pl.inf. to utter lamentations, to lament (Rām. 276, 1558, 1594). -**zār** -ज़ार् । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम् m. repeatedly imploring (for something very necessarily or urgently required, or for the appeasement of a master or member of one's family who is in a rage) (Śiv. 408); cf. *villa ta zār*, Rām. 276, 1558, and **zāra-villa,** s.v. **zār 1.** -**zörⁱ** -ज़ॉरि । दीनतया प्रार्थनम् m.pl., id.

wŏlal ब्रलल् । वेशः (?) m. fine apparel, grand clothes, ornaments, etc. (Gr.Gr. 128, and I.K., IX, ii, 80, where it is noted as f.).

wallabhā वल्लभा f. a Skt. word meaning 'a beloved woman', used in Śiv. 12 and 1142 to indicate the *śakti* (see **shĕktⁱ**), or Energic Power, of Śiva.

wŏlalun ब्रललुन् । अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlolᵘ** ब्रलोलु; 2 p.p. **wŏlalyōv** ब्रलल्योव्, Gr.Gr. lxxv), to adorn, put on fine clothes (on oneself or another) (Gr.Gr. 128).

wŏllās ब्रल्लास् m. happiness, joy, delight; ornateness, adornment, decoration (Śiv. 1355, 1438, 1447). Cf. **wŏlās.**

wŏllösi ब्रल्लांसी m. one who habitually wears ornaments, a well-dressed person, dandy, fop (Śiv. 1759). Cf. **wŏlösⁱ.**

wŏlmā ब्रल्मा । महाजनः m. a leading man in his own class or family (distinguished by family descent, wealth, high position, good qualities, and learning).

wŏlām ब्रलाम् । अपवादः m. reproach, blame, denunciation, accusation, imputation (due to bad conduct or the like). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । अपवादापत्तिः m.inf. such reproach, etc., to come (to a person), to become an object of such reproach, etc.

wŏlmīkī वांल्मीकी (Rām. 1255) or **wŏlmīkh** वांल्मीख् m. N. of a celebrated sage (Skt. *Vālmīki*) the author of the Skt. Rāmâyaṇa. According to the Ksh. Rām. 1255 he was the *guru*, or spiritual preceptor of Janaka, Sītā's foster-father. When Sītā was banished by Rāma he gave her shelter and brought up her son Lava. He also (Rām. 1286 ff.) created for Sītā a twin brother for Lava, named Kuśa (Rām. 1255, 1544, 1699, 1732).

wālan वालन् । अवरोपणा f. (sg. dat. **wālüñᵘ** वालंञू), the act of bringing down, the causing to descend (etc., see **wālun**).

walun वलुन् । आच्छादनम्, आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wolᵘ** वंलु, f. **vüjᵘ** वंजू; 2 p.p. **wajyōv** वज्योव्), to wrap up, roll up in something (Gr.M.; L. 465; Śiv. 104, 323; Rām. 717; H. viii, 6, 13); to roll up, wrap up, wind up (cloth, string, or the like) (El., Gr.Gr. 22); to encircle, bind, entangle, envelop (cf. **gulⁱ walun hyuhᵘ**, p. 284*a*, l 33; **nāl wᵒ**, p. 632*b*, l. 1) (El. *walun, wŏlun*; Śiv. 17, 110, 227, 424, 874, 893, 1055, 1282, 1474; Rām. 257, 346, 553, 724, 913, 1073, 1191, 1496, 1614; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 152); to cover, to clothe (El., Gr.Gr. 5; Rām. 786, 805 pass., 1726; K. 976; YZ. 106, 257); to put (clothes) on oneself (El., Śiv. 529, 752, 793, 801, 816, 894, 1326, 1350, 1540, 1570, 1574, 1651; Rām. 5, 201, 976, 979, 1087, 1758; YZ. 170, 234).

wálⁱ wálⁱ वंलि वंलि । अतित्वरितम् freq. part. as adv. hurriedly, quickly, speedily (El. *walwal*). Cf. **wálⁱ.**

wolᵘ-motᵘ वंलु-मंतु । पर्यावृतः perf. part. (f. **vüjᵘ-mütsᵘ** वंजू-मंचू), wrapped up, rolled up, etc., as ab.; enveloped, entangled (cf. **vĕpütsᵘ wᵒ**, s.v. **vĕpath**); put on, worn (of clothes) (Śiv. 344).

walana yunᵘ वलन यिनु । आसञ्जनम् m.inf. pass. of **walun** in all its senses, and (also, esp.) to follow, pursue, persecute (in order to harass or to urge on someone to complete some work, either by bodily action or by abuse or by charging with some fault, or the like); to adhere to, stick to (K.Pr. 154); to be attached to, devoted to (K. 502).

wālun वालुन् (occasionally, as in Gr.Gr. 177, written **wārun** वारुन्) । अवतारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wôlᵘ** वोलु, f. **wöjᵘ** वांजू; 2 p.p. **wājyōv** वाज्योव्. This word is the causal of **wasun,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 177. Its opposite is **khārun,** cf. **khārañĕ wālañĕ,** p. 415*a*, l. 24, and Śiv. 1017, 1753), to cause to descend, to bring down, to lower (something) (cf. **atha wᵒ**, p. 64*b*, l. 18; **dŏd wᵒ**, p. 188*a*, l. 48; **dam wᵒ**, p. 216*b*, l. 23; **haṭi wᵒ**, p. 356*b*, l. 7; **kŏbᵃrĕ wᵒ**, p. 382*b*, l. 5; **khyolᵘ wᵒ**, p. 426*a*, l. 48; **nabacĕ tāra wālañĕ,** p. 619*a*, l. 43; **rath wᵒ**, p. 845*b*, l. 31; **wuyᵘ wᵒ**) (Gr.Gr. 23, 128, 149, 150; L.V. 104; Śiv. 324, 971, 973; Rām. 1431, 1458; K. 33, 450; H. iii, 9; iv, 7; vii, 17; viii, 1; x, 8; xi, 11; YZ. 162; K.Pr. 72, 99); met. to lower, abase, render of no account, degrade (cf. **dĕmāg wᵒ**, p. 219*a*, l. 37; **khras wālüñᵘ,** p. 415*b*, l. 48; **mada wᵒ**, p. 548*b*, l. 5; **mōda wᵒ**, p. 549*a*, l. 25; **mada-māza wᵒ**, p. 615*a*, l. 10; **nāv wᵒ**, p. 665*b*, l. 12; **phūdᵃr wālüñᵘ,** p. 685*a*, l. 43; **pāvi wᵒ**, p. 810*a*, ll. 36 ff.; **tāwa wᵒ**, p. 1047*a*, l. 7; **yīrī pīrī wālüñᵘ,** s.v. **yīrī**) (Śiv. 69, 125, 421, 1758; K. 31, 829, 869);

to pour down, rain (something) down, drop (something), let (something) fall (cf. **brōṭⁱ wālânⁱ**, p. 127*b*, l. 10; **nāba ṭang wālânⁱ**, p. 619*b*, l. 11; **raḍa wᵒ**, p. 825*a*, l. 47) (Śiv. 713, 1233, 1245, 1250–1, 1259, 1391; Rām. 863, 1546; K. 318–20, 325, 1087, 1137); to lead or bring down (from the shore into the river, or into a boat), to embark (a person), load (cargo) (cf. **nāvi wᵒ**, p. 667*a*, l. 13) (K.Pr. 227); to bring

down, i.e. draw in (the breath) (Śiv. 1017, 1750; Rām. 17);

to bring down (a tool or the like) on something (in order to bring it into action), to begin working with (a tool) (cf. **ara wālañĕ**, p. 41*a*, l. 20; **lit**^{ü}**r**^{ü} **wālüñ**^{ü}, p. 539*a*, l. 13) (Śiv. 167; H. v. 4);

to take down, take off, put away (cf. **bôr**^{u} **w°**, p. 118*a*, l. 32; **laṭh wālüñ**^{ü}, p. 539*b*, l. 14; **nakha w°**, p. 628*b*, l. 35, so p. 92*a*, l. 26; p. 166*b*, l. 27; p. 249*b*, l. 10) (L. 459 *hōrun nakha w°*, to discharge a debt; Śiv. 199, 1208, 1506; Rām. 291; YZ. 95; K.Pr. 80, to take a pot off the fire); to ruin, make useless, make unable to act, wear out (cf. **nakh wālàn**^{i}, p. 628*a*, l. 35; **pŏṭh wālüñ**^{ü}, p. 796*b*, l. 19) (Śiv. 838); to bring down, or cause (some bad condition) (cf. **trŏng**^{i} **wālàn**^{i}, p. 1028*a*, l. 18; **tr**^{a}**th w°**, p. 1032*a*, l. 22; **wuka w°**, p. 1108*a*, l. 18); to pull down (a building), dismantle, reduce to ruins (Rām. 740, 800);

to tear off, strip off, peel, flay, trim (cf. **ala-hacĕ wālañĕ**, p. 22*b*, l. 4; **basta wālüñ**^{ü}, p. 135*b*, l. 5; **dĕl wālàn**^{i}, p. 210*b*, l. 43; **drūr**^{u} **w°**, p. 218*a*, l. 16; **nakha-chala wālañĕ**, p. 628*a*, l. 45; **phala wālañĕ**, p. 693*a*, l. 5; **phīs w°**, p. 711*b*, l. 30; **parca wālàn**^{i}, p. 756*a*, l. 25; **pōst w°**, p. 784*a*, l. 47; **randa wālañĕ**, p. 836*a*, l. 20; **thàl**^{i} **thàl**^{i} **w°**, p. 977*a*, l. 18; **thalith w°**, p. 977*a*, l. 24; **thras wālüñ**^{ü}, p. 984*b*, l. 15; **t**^{a}**ra wālañĕ**, p. 1017*a*, l. 24) (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843; H. viii, 6); to take off, doff (a garment or the like) (Gr.M.); to pluck, collect, and deposit (flowers or the like) (Śiv. 273, 662).

wôl^{u}**-mot**^{u} वोलु-मतु । अवतारितः perf. part. (f. **wöj**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} वांजू-मंचू), caused to descend, etc., as ab.

wölith tshunun वांलिथ् छुनुन । चासनम् m.inf. 'having brought down, to cast away'; hence, to terrify (as the result of threats or the like).

vĕlun व्लुन् ? conj. 3 (of a road or way) to be lost, noted only in K.Pr. 231.

wōlun वोलुन् । चपलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wōlyōv** वोल्योव्), to be of an uncertain temper, to be easily moved to anger, or to be nervous, to become agitated, perturbed; cf. **wūl**^{u} and **wōjĕr**. **wōlyō-mot**^{u} वोल्यो-मतु । चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **wōlyē-müts**^{ü} वोल्ये-मंचू), one who has become of an uncertain temper, etc., as ab. (cf. El. *wolyómut*, drunk). **wōlan-wôl**^{u} वोलन्-वोलु । चापल्यशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is habitually of an uncertain temper, irritable, nervous.

wŏlangun व्लंगुन् । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlong**^{u} व्लंगु, f. **wŏlünj**^{ü} व्लंजू), to pass over, pass through, complete, get through somehow or other (e.g. a difficult mountain climb, a long journey, a difficult task, or hard times) (cf. **dŏh w°**, p. 200*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 876, 1217, 1457, 1643). Cf. **wŏlagun**.

wŏlong^{u}**-mot**^{u} व्लंगु-मंतु । समुल्लङ्घितः perf. part. (f. **wŏlünj**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} व्लंजू-मंचू), got through with difficulty, etc., as ab.

wŏlangith gatshun व्लंगिथ् गछुन् । अनासज्य गमनम्, उल्लङ्घ्य निर्वाहणम् m.inf., i.q. **wŏlangun**; also (of a thing or action) to become dissociated (from its usual concomitants).

wŏlangāwun व्लंगावुन् । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlangôw**^{u} व्लंगोवु), i.q. **wŏlangun**, q.v.

vilinj विलिंज् or **vilinj**^{ü} 1 विलिंजू, for **2**, see **vilyung**^{u} । विहंगिका f. a hanging rail, a rail suspended by both ends from the ceiling of a room (on which garments, blankets, etc., are hung) (K.Pr. 112, 233).

wŏlünj^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} व्लंजू-मंचू, see **wŏlangun**.

wölinj वॉलिंज् (or **wölinj**^{ü} वॉलिंजू) । हृत्कमलम् f. the heart (cf. **carbas-tal w° gatshüñ**^{ü}, p. 175*a*, l. 27) (El.; Rām. 963, 1608, 1612; H. v, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11, 12; x, 5; K.Pr. 54); the heart (as the seat of the affections) (cf. **watshi-wölinjĕ**, s.v. **wotsh**^{u}) (L.V. 25; Śiv. 191, 316, 1197; Rām. 163, 430, 529, 730, 771, 1110, 1181, 1214, 1428, 1485, 1523; K. 442, 1127; YZ. 188, 557). **-bŏḍüñ**^{ü} -बुडंञू । मूर्छापत्तिः, अतितृप्तिः f.inf. the heart to sink, i.e. to faint, become insensible; to become replete with food (*quasi*, the belly is so full that the heart is drowned in the contents).

wölinja (or **wölinjĕ**)**-boḍ**^{u} वॉलिंज(ज्य)-बंडु । दृढहृदयः adj. (f. **-büḍ**^{ü} -बंडू), great-hearted, firm-hearted, steadfast. **-dôd**^{u} -दोदु । हृदुःखम् m. pain in the heart (e.g. heart-burn or *angina pectoris*). **-dam** -दम । हृत्पीडा m. a spasm in the heart (from obstruction of breath or the like). **-khōṭ**^{u} -खोँटु । हृदयदलम् m. a half (? ventricle) of the heart (looked upon as a seat of the affections, etc.). **-krĕhon**^{u} -क्रंहुनु । निगूढहृदयः adj. (f. **-krĕhüñ**^{ü} -क्रंहंञू), dark-hearted, i.e. one who obstinately refuses to answer or speak (even though pressure is put upon him or though he is abused) and who keeps his opinion concealed. **-mŏnḍ**^{u} -मंडु । स्थूलहृदयम् m. 'lump-hearted,' i.e. unconcerned, callous, disregarding what others say, unblushing, unabashed, insolent, a curmudgeon. **-tam** -तम । हृद्रोगविशेषः m. a certain disease of the heart, due to excessive exertion, and accompanied by stoppage of breath. **-tamun**^{u} -तमुनु । कालहृदयः adj. (f. **-tamüñ**^{ü} -तमंञू), soot-hearted, black-hearted, malevolent. **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । तितिक्षाशीलः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), patient, tolerant, stoical. **-woth**^{u} -वंथु । उदाराशयः adj. (f. **-wütsh**^{ü} -वंछू), open-hearted, magnanimous, noble-hearted, generous. Cf. **woth**^{u} **2**.

vilinjĕr विलिंज्यर् or **vilⁱñĕr** विलिञर् । दुर्गमता m. inaccessibility (owing to a tortuous or difficult approach, or to distance); met. difficulty (in performance, intelligibility, or the like). Cf. **vilyunᵘ** and **vilyungᵘ**.

walanāwun वलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **walanôwᵘ** वलनोवु), to dress (another), to cause another to dress, to cause to be clothed (El., YZ. 559). Cf. **walun.**

wōlanāwun वोलनावुन् । चञ्चलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōlanôwᵘ** वोलनोवु), to cause (a person) to be nervous, to put (him) into agitation, to perturb, fluster. **wōlanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वोलनोवु-मंतु । चञ्चलतामापादितः perf. part. (f. **wōlanövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वोलनांवू-मंचू), agitated, etc. (by someone).

wālanay वालनय् । अधोऽवतारणम् f. the act of bringing or putting down (cf. **shīna-w°**, p. 885*a*, l. 14); met. humiliating, disgracing, putting to shame (a person of rank by public abuse or insult) (H. vii, 15; K.Pr. 25).

vilⁱñĕr विलिञर् । दुर्गमत्वम् m. i.q. **vilinjĕr,** q.v.

vĕlāph व्लाफ् or **vilāph** विलाफ् । परिदेवनम् m. (sg. dat. **vĕlāpas** व्लापस्), wailing, lamentation, a wail (K. 453, 480).

wulpha वुल्फ (= علوفه) । वेतनम् m. wages (of a workman, servant, or the like, paid regularly at fixed intervals, such as a month), pay, salary. **-dar** -दर् । भरण्यभुक् m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), a servant paid on such wages.

wŏlur व्लर् । महापद्मसरः m. (sg. dat. **wŏlaras** व्लरस्), N. of a large lake, about thirty miles north-west of Śrīnagar, commonly known as the 'Woolar' lake (see RT.Tr. II, 423 ff.). In Sanskrit it was called the *Mahāpadmasaras* (El. *Wular Ráza*, see bel.; Śiv. 591); the word is also the name of one of the Parganas (the ancient Hōlaḍā) of the Marāz Division of Kashmīr (RT.Tr. II, 436, 460; Gr.Gr. 15, *ular*).

wŏlar-göḍᵘ व्लर्-गांडू । महापद्ममीनः f. N. of a certain fish found in the ab. lake. It is described as having a long dark-coloured body, and a red face. **-hönzᵘ** -हांज़ू । महापद्मनाविकः m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a boatman who plies on the above lake. They are accustomed to storms, and live by fishing, collecting water-chestnuts (**gôrᵘ 1**), and capturing water-fowl. **-rāza** -राज़ । महापद्मसरः m. another N. of this lake. Being the largest lake in Kashmīr, it is called *rāza* or 'king' (El.).

wŏlarukᵘ व्लरुकु । महासरोविशेषसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wŏlarücᵘ** व्लरंचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the ab. lake.

vĕlaran व्लरन् । अस्वस्थता f. (sg. dat. **vĕlarüñᵘ** व्लरंञू), decrepitude, etc., as in the next.

vĕlarun व्लरुन् । अस्वस्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕlaryōv** व्लर्योव्), (of a house, pillar, tree, or the like) to become decrepit, insecure (from old age, loosening of supports, or the like); (of the body) to become decrepit, worn out (owing to ill-health or the like) (K. 381); to become unnerved, unmanned (e.g. at hearing disastrous news) (Rām. 907; K. 51, 80). **vĕlaryō-motᵘ** व्लर्यो-मंतु । अस्वस्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **vĕlaryē-müṭsᵘ** व्लर्ये-मंचू), become decrepit, as ab.

vĕlarāwun व्लरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕlarôwᵘ** व्लरोवु), to cause to become decrepit, etc. (as in **vĕlarun,** q.v.). **vĕlarôwᵘ-motᵘ** व्लरोवु-मंतु । अस्वस्थीकृतः perf. part. (f. **vĕlarövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** व्लरांवू-मंचू), caused to become decrepit, etc.

walās वलास् m. in **walās karun** वलास् करुन् m.inf. to flatter (El.).

walūsa 1 वलूस । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. a darling only boy).

walūsa 2 वलूस (= الش) । उच्छिष्टः m. leavings of food from the table (partaken of by Musalmān servants, persons of low caste, or given to dogs); second-hand garments (worn by a person other than the original wearer). Cf. **wulash.**

vĕlās व्लास् । विलासः m. sport, play, pastime; amorous or wanton gesture, wantonness, coquetry, gay manners, fashionableness, fine array.

vĕlösⁱ व्लांसि । विलासी m. (f. **vĕlāsĕñ** व्लास्यञ्), a wanton, a voluptuary, sensualist, pleasure-seeker.

wŏlās व्लास् । संभूषणम् m. beauty (of person) due to ornament, ornateness, adornment, decoration. Cf. **wŏllās.**

wŏlösⁱ व्लांसि । अलंकरणशीलः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wŏlāsĕñ** व्लास्यञ्), one who habitually wears ornaments, a well-dressed person, fop. Cf. **wŏllösī.**

wulash الش m. the remains of a meal (K.Pr. 109). Cf. **walūsa 2.**

wŏlasun व्लसुन् । उल्लसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlosᵘ** व्लंसु), to adorn (oneself or another), put on fine apparel; (by praise or kindly words on the part of a master, parent, or the like, or in consequence of advice, as to probable pleasant results) to become encouraged (to a course of action), to display zeal; to become happy, to rejoice (L.V. 14, Śiv. 1242).

wŏlosᵘ-motᵘ व्लंसु-मंतु । आमोदितः perf. part. (f. **wŏlüsᵘ-müṭsᵘ** व्लंसू-मंचू), adorned, finely dressed (as ab.); (esp. of some child) encouraged as ab.

wolasana yunᵘ व्लसन यिनु । प्रोत्साहितीभवनम् m.inf. pass. (esp. of a child) to be encouraged (by a parent, teacher, or the like) to become happy (Śiv. 1262, 1347, 1509).

wŏlasanas yunᵘ व्लसनस् यिनु । प्रोत्साहितीभवनम् m.inf., id. (Śiv. 1224).

vĕlāsĕñ व्यलास्यञ्, see vĕlös^{i}.
wŏlāsĕñ व्रलास्यञ्, see wŏlös^{i}.
wŏlasāwun व्रलसावुन् । संभूषणम्, उत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
wŏlasôw^{u} व्रलसोवु), to put fine clothes on, dress
up (esp. a child, image of a god, or the like); (by
praise, kindly words, or the like) to encourage
another (to a course of action).
wolut^{u} वलुतु । आवरणसूत्रादिः m. (sg. dat. **walatas**
वलतस्), a string or long piece of cloth or the like, for
wrapping round and round anything so as to form a
covering, or for packing up as a parcel. Cf. **wolyut^{u}**.
wul^{a}ṭa वुलट । विपरीतः adj. c.g. and adv. reversed,
turned back; upside-down, topsy-turvy; reverse,
perverse; contrary, opposite (K. 38); of a contrary
temper, cross-grained; (of a disease) refusing to yield
to appropriate remedies, obstinate; (of a time,
astrological moment) opposing, unpropitious, unlucky
(Śiv. 1477). Cf. **wulaṭh**.
wālath वालथ् । संकरः f. (sg. dat. **wālüts^{ü}** वाल्चू), dirt
(dust, chaff, straw, etc.) mixed up in a heap of grain.
Cf. **wālakh** and **wül^{i}**.
wulaṭh वुलठ् in **wulaṭh pulaṭh** वुलठ् पुलठ् । वैपरीत्यम्
m. (sg. dat. **wulaṭas pulaṭas** वुलटस् पुलटस्), reversal,
the being turned upside-down (of a thing, action, or
condition); (among relatives or the like) reversal of
friendly conditions. Cf. **wul^{a}ṭa**.
wulaṭhan वुलठन् । आग्रहः, अन्तरायः f. (sg. dat.
wulaṭhüñ^{ü} वुलठ्यू), obstinacy, perverseness, re-
fractorines (shown by a person asked or engaged to
do some work); an obstacle (suddenly presenting itself
in any work). —**yiñ^{ü}** —यिञू । हठावेशः, अन्तरायापातः
f.inf. such obstinacy to be exhibited; such an obstacle
to present itself.
wulaṭhañĕlad वुलठञलद् । हठप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. (as subst.,
f. **wulaṭhañĕladiñ** वुलठञलदिञ्), one who shows
obstinacy or perverseness when asked to undertake
any particular work, a disobliging fellow.
wul^{a}ṭun वुलट्न् । विपरीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
wul^{a}ṭyōv वुलट्योव्), (of a thing, action, etc.), to be
reversed, put back to front, overturned, be turned
upside-down; to reverse one's action, alter one's con-
duct in the opposite direction (K. 359); (conj. 1) to
overturn (for **wul^{a}ṭāwun**, q.v.) (K. 909). **wul^{a}ṭyō-
mot^{u}** वुलट्यो-मंतु । वैपरीत्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f.
wul^{a}ṭyē-müts^{ü} वुलट्ये-मंचू), become reversed, put back
to front, turned upside-down.
wul^{a}ṭāwun वुलटावुन् । वैपरीत्येन स्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
wul^{a}ṭôw^{u} वुलटोवु), to reverse, put back to front,
overturn, turn upside-down (K. 910). **wul^{a}ṭôw^{u}-mot^{u}**
वुलटोवु-मंतु । वैपरीत्यमापादितः perf. part. (f. **wul^{a}ṭöv^{ü}-
müts^{ü}** वुलटांवू-मंचू) (by someone) reversed, put back to
front, overturned, turned upside-down.
walwal, see **wāl^{i} wāl^{i}**, p. 1114b, l. 8.
wālawun^{u} 1 वालवुनु । अवतारकः n.ag. (f. **wālavüñ^{ü}**
वालवञू), one who causes to descend, who brings down,
who lowers (something) (Śiv. 857); one who degrades
or humiliates (another by abuse or the like); one who
skins, flays. See **wālun**.
wālawun^{u} 2 वालवुनु । वृष्टिनिपातकालः m. a time when
it is raining, a shower of rain (such as prevents one
from going out), an occasion when rain falls.
wālawañ वालवञ् । अवरोपणभृतिः f. wages for bringing
down (e.g. for carrying a load down from a mountain,
or similar elevated situation); wages for pulling
down (a house or the like).
wāla-wāsh वाल-वाश्, etc., see p. 1112a, l. 3.
wālay वालय् । अवरोपणा f. the act of causing to descend,
bringing down (Gr.Gr. 128); degrading, abusing,
humiliating (a person) (cf. **mōda-w°**, p. 549a, l. 28;
māna-w°, p. 573a, l. 25); taking down, putting away,
putting off (responsibility or the like) (cf. **nakha-w°**,
p. 628b, l. 46); stripping off, skinning, flaying (cf.
basta-w°, p. 135b, l. 7; **pōsta-w°**, p. 784b, l. 3);
(of rain, etc.), a shower, a fall, an occasion or time of
falling (the rain, etc., being looked upon as being
rained down by someone) (cf. **rūda-w°**, p. 826b, l. 27;
shīna-w°, p. 885a, l. 17).
waliy वलिय् ولي । साधुप्रकृतिः m. a master, lord, prince,
governor; a helper, defender; a favourite of God,
a saint; (in Ksh.) a good man, a true gentleman.
wulay वुलय् । प्रीतिः f. love, affection, being fond (for,
or of, some special thing or work).
walyun^{u} वलिनु m. something wrapped or twisted round
(something else) (cf. **kala-w°**, p. 435b, l. 25). Cf.
walun.
vilyun^{u} विलिनु । दुर्गमः adj. (f. **viliñ^{ü}** विलिञू), (of some
place) difficult of access (owing to a bad or tortuous
road, or to distance); (of a task) difficult (in per-
formance, intelligibility, complexity, or the like).
Cf. **vilyung^{u}**.
vilyung^{u} विलिंगु । वक्रमार्गः adj. (f. **vilinj^{ü}** 2 विलिंजू,
for 1, see **vilinj**), approached by a tortuous or winding
road, inaccessible, difficult of approach; (of some
task) difficult to perform, unintelligible, complicated;
cf. **vilyuñ^{ü}**. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । वक्रगतिविषयीभवनम्
m.inf. (of some place formerly accessible) to become
accessible with difficulty (owing to some obstacle, or
to want of means of access); (of some task, formerly
easy and simple) to become difficult, unintelligible,
complicated, or the like.

wolyut[u] वंल्युतु । आवेष्टनम्, वेष्टनवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **walitas** वलितस्), binding round, wrapping up; stuff for wrapping up, a wrapper. Cf. **wolut[u]**.

vĕlāyĕt[i] व्यलायति (= وِلايَتي) adj. c.g. English, European, see the next.

vĕlāyĕth व्यलायथ् وِلايت, m. (sg. dat. **vĕlāyĕtas** व्यलायतस्), an inhabited country, a region; a foreign country; esp. England or Europe (Gr.M.).

walüz[u] वलंज़, see **walad.**

wām 1 वाम् । उपाधिः f. an abusive nickname, a by-name (given for some improper action, whether innocently done or not).

wām 2 वाम् । व्यजनकर्म f. the action of fanning (to produce coolness, ward off flies, or the like).

wām 3 वाम् adj. c.g. left (not right).

wāma-bāg वाम-वाग्, the left direction, the left side, the left (K. 59). **-hast** -हस्त्, the left hand (K. 838).

wŏm ब्रम् in **wŏm-kār** ब्रम्-कार् । प्रणवाचरः m. the sacred syllable *ōm*, uttered (by Hindūs) at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēda, or before beginning a prayer, sacred work, the alphabet, or similar passages. **-kārā wŏm** -कारा ब्रम् । ओंकारः m. the name of the syllable *ōm* as uttered by children at the beginning of the recitation of the alphabet. **-poṭ[u]** -पंटु or **-pôṭ[u]** -पोटु । प्रथमपङ्क्तिलिपिः m. (in teaching to write the alphabet) the first line (commencing with *ōm*) written by the teacher for the pupil to copy.

wŏmā wŏ ब्रमा वो । ओंकारः, वर्णसमाम्नायः m. the word *ōm* as used at the beginning of the alphabet; meton. the alphabet itself (El. *wamáwo*).

wŏṃ[u] ब्रंमु or **wom[u]** वंमु । असमीच्यकारी, मूढः m. one who acts imprudently, imprudent, wanting in circumspection. **wŏm[i]-pöth[a]r** ब्रंमि-pāथ्र् or **wām[i]-pöth[a]r** वंमि-पांथ्र् । मौढ्यवृत्तिः, मूढव्यापारः m. want of circumspection, acting imprudently.

wumā उमा f. N. of the daughter of Daksh (Dakṣa) and wife of Shiv (Śiva) (in Skt. *Umā*). Being insulted at Dakṣa's sacrifice, she threw herself into the fire, and was subsequently reborn as Pārvatī, the whole story being the subject of Śiv. She is Śiva's *śakti* (see **shĕkt[i]**) or Energic Power (Śiv. 34, 888, 1115, 1143, 1165, 1186, 1617, 1762; Rām. 590, 1181, 1513 ff., 1527). **wumādar** उमाधर् m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1165).

wumādēvī उमादेवी f. c.g. Wumā (Śiv. 63, 196).

wumānāth उमानाथ् m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 760, 768).

wumāpati उमापति m., id. (Śiv. 154, 370). **wumārudr** उमारुद्र् m. Umā and Rudra (i.e. Śiva) looked upon as one, Śiva together with his Energic Power, as one conception (Śiv. 39, 57, 62).

wŏmād ब्रमाद् । दुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. **wŏmöz[u]** ब्रमांज़ु), a foul smell, a stink (cf. **d[a]ha-w°**, p. 198*a*, l. 42; **d[a]h[i]-w°**, p. 198*b*, l. 30; **tsara-w°**, p. 1078*b*, l. 40).

wŏmēd ब्रमेद्, or **wu°** वु° (= امید) f. (sg. dat. **wŏmīz[u]** ब्रमीज़ु), hope, expectation (cf. **nā-umēd**, p. 638*a*, l. 6; **nā-wŏmēd**, p. 668*a*, ll. 14, 16) (El. *ummed*; Gr.Gr. *wummēd*; Rām. 1515, 1627; YZ. 39, *omēd*). **-rost[u]** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh[u]** -रंछ़), without hope, hopeless, desperate (El.). **—thavüñ[u]** —थवंञ़ or (El.) **—thāvüñ[u]** —थावंञ़ f.inf. to expect, to hope (Rām. 696).

wŏmīdī ब्रमीदी (= امیدي) in **nā-wŏmīdī**, p. 668*a*, l. 20.

wāmadēv वामदेव् m. a name of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1136, 1179); N. of a famous Indian sage (K. 1039).

wŏ(wu)mēdwār ब्र(वु)मेद्वार् (= امیدوار) adj. c.g. hopeful (H. i, 13).

wŏm[i]gī ब्रंमिगी । असमीच्यकारिता f. imprudence, want of circumspection.

wumāh वुमाह् a neg. adv. (vill.) not now (cf. **wŏn̄**, **wŏh**) (H. ii, 11).

wāmilad वामिलद् । गर्हाश्रयीभूतः adj. (as subst., f. **wāmiladiñ** वामिलदिञ्), he or that, who or which, is an object of abuse and by contact renders another also an object of abuse, disgusting.

wummēd वुम्मेद्, امید, see **wŏmēd.**

waman वमन् । वमथुः m. vomiting.

wāman 1 वामन् । व्यजनकर्म m. fanning (to revive a fainting person, to cool, to drive away flies, or the like).

wāman 2 वामन् । गर्हायोगिता f. (sg. dat. **wāmüñ[u]** वामंञ़), disgustingness, the property of not only being disgusting, but also, by contact, defiling another.

wamun वमुन् । वमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wamyōv** वम्योव्), to vomit; (of food, etc.), to be vomited.

wāmun 1 वामुन् । अतिखर्वाकृतिः m. (sg. dat. **wāmanas** वामनस्), a dwarf, pigmy. **wāman 3** वामन् or **wāman-ōtār** वामन्-ओतार् । वामनावतारः m. the dwarf incarnation of Vishnu, when he became a dwarf to humble the demon Bali (cf. Śiv. 739, 859; K. 27 *wāman*); met. a very short man, a dwarf.

wāmun 2 वामुन् । मच्चिकाद्यपवारणाय वातसंचालना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wôm[u]** वोमु), to cause a current of air (by a fan or the like, to cause coolness, ward off flies, or the like) (cf. **machĕ wāmañĕ**, p. 547*b*, l. 1).

vĕmān व्यमान्, also written **vi°** वि° । विमानः m. a heavenly car, a vehicle used by the gods for travelling in the air (Śiv. 921, 967, 1149, 1494, 1736, 1913; Rām. 281, 1712, 1761; K. 851); an aeroplane, balloon; the board on which the corpse of a Hindū is carried to cremation (El.).

wŏman ब्रमन् in the following:— **wŏman-hor[u]**

ब्रमन्-हंद् । स्रुक्स्रुवात्मयुग्मम् m. a pair of ladles used in sacrifices. -hārⁱ-lünḍᵘ -हंरि-लंडू । स्रुक्स्रुवैकतरः f. a single one of these ladles.

wŏmun ब्रमुन् । सीमानधिगमेनायासानुभवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wǫmᵘ** ब्रंमु, 2 p.p. **wŏmyōv** ब्रम्योव्), exhaustion to be experienced (by being unable to complete something, e.g. a journey, a piece of writing, or a speech). **wŏmyō-motᵘ** ब्रम्यो-मंतु । सीमानधिगमात्परिश्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **wŏmyē-mütsᵘ** ब्रम्ये-मंचू), exhausted, as ab.

wōmān वोमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt, disregard. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अपमानोद्भूतिः m.inf. disrespect to be experienced (by some respectable person).

wamañār वमञार् । मनोविकारः m. nausea, a feeling of nausea (e.g. caused by a noisome smell, or a disgusting sight).

wŏmĕr ब्रम्यर् । मौढ्यम् m. want of circumspection, imprudence, imprudent folly.

wumᵃr वुमर् or **wumürᵘ** वुमंरू (= عمر) । आयुः f. (sg. obl. **wumri** वुमरि, Rām. 1780), lifetime, period of life (K.Pr. 56, *wumr*; Śiv. 423; K.Pr. 41, 56, 87, 143, 204); age, time of life (El. *umr*, *umar*, m.; Rām. 1740 *wumar*, m.c.; 1781).

wumarĕ-boḍᵘ वुमर्य-बंड् । बृहदायुः adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ** -बंडू), senior, of great age, old (as compared with contemporaries). **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज्यूठु । दीर्घायुः adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ** -ज़ीठू), aged, old, long-lived; (in blessings or the like) long-lived, having a long life.

vimarsh विमर्श m. consideration, reflection, examination, discussion (L.V. 16; Śiv. 1122, 1346, 1858).

waims वैंस, **wöms** वांस, see **wais**.

wamsh वंश । वंशः m. a race, family, dynasty, lineage (K. 829).

wamath वमथ् । वमथुः f. (sg. dat. **wamathi** वमथि), vomiting.

wāmātsār वामाद्धार् । धर्माचारविशेषः m. the left-hand doctrine or ritual of worshippers (of Śiva), according to the *Tantras*, i.e. the worship of the Female Energy, or *Śakti* (see **shĕktⁱ**) of Śiva, in which the eating of flesh, drinking of spirits, etc., is practised.

wāmātsörⁱ वामाद्धांरि । वामाचारधर्मानुवर्ती m. a follower of the preceding ritual.

wŏmözᵘlad ब्रमांज़ुलद् । दुर्गन्धः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wŏmözᵘladiñ** ब्रमाज़ुलदिञ्), emitting a foul smell, stinking; met. one defiled by abuse, bad repute, or the like. Cf. **wŏmād.**

wan 1 वन् । वनम्, वङ्गलम् m. a forest, wood (cf. **düdᵘwan**, p. 191*a*, l. 16; **dandakh-w°**, p. 226*a*, l. 32; **pöshⁱ-w°**, p. 779*b*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 37; Gr.M.; L. 460; L.V. 25, 28; Śiv. 365, 409, 439, 493–4, 534, 556, 585, 598, 662, 739, 817, 999, 1030, 1037, 1062, 1195, 1222, 1286, 1375, 1411, 1419, 1440, 1561, 1602, 1617, 1650; Rām. 148, 173, 206, 230, 341, 391, 404, 756, 785, 883, 1025, 1143*g*–44, 1156, 1165, 1167, 1198, 1207, 1253, 1283, 1328, 1389, 1426–7, 1622, 1674; K. 182–3, 186, 193, 207–8, 217–9, 223–4, 256, 282, 305, 318, 382, 398, 673, 677–8, 1083, 1085, 1087–8, 1137; H. vii, 10; ix, 1, 3–5; K.Pr. 154, 156, 227, 229, 248); a cluster, group, a quantity (of something) (cf. **dāra-w°**, p. 235*a*, l. 37; **dyāra-w°**, p. 271*a*, l. 10; **nörⁱ-w°**, p. 649*b*, l. 10); esp. a large quantity, a large amount, as in **bata-w°**, a great deal of boiled rice; **sinⁱ-w°**, a lot of vegetables, etc. (**syunᵘ**); **wana-wan**, bel.; **zinⁱ-w°**, a great deal of firewood (**zyunᵘ**); met. (like a forest) one who is unfathomable, profound, incomprehensible, inscrutable (Śiv. 773). Cf. **vüñᵘ 1.**

The following forests are mentioned in Rām.:— **Ashukh-wan,** the forest of Aśōka trees near Laṅkā, where Rāma was encamped (900); **Danḍakh-w°,** see p. 226*a*, l. 32; **Kazal-w°** (584), the same as the *Kajalī ban* of India. The last is a mysterious forest, a stock subject of reference in Indian literature, into which various famous local heroes have disappeared instead of dying. In Rām. it is merely named as a famous forest. Tradition as to its locality varies. According to some, it is near Hardwār, in Audh, and, according to others, it is in Assam.

wan-ölicᵘ वन्-ऑलिचू f. clematis (L. 459 *wan alach*). **-babᵘrᵘ** -बब्रू । आरण्यलताविशेषः f. forest, i.e. wild, basil (L. 76, *Mentha sp.*). **-gām** -गाम । आरण्यग्रामः m. a forest village. **-gömⁱ** -गांमि । आरण्यग्रामीणः adj. c.g. a forest villager, one who is born in, or dwells in, a forest village. **-ganḍa** -गंड । स्थूलः c.g. 'a forest tied up (cf. **ganḍ**) bundle of firewood'; hence, a great big clumsy lout, a looby, Tony Lumpkin, clumsy clown. **-hūnᵘ** -हूनु । आरण्यश्वा m. (f. **-hūñᵘ** -हूञू), a forest dog, a wild dog. **-hand** -हन्द् । शाकलताविशेषः f. wild chicory (reported to be used as a medicine for application to broken limbs. An infusion of it is also given as a regimen to a lying-in woman. The same infusion is also used in offerings made to the goddesses called *Mātṛkā*). **-hörᵘ** -हांरू or (Rām. 4) **wana-hörⁱ** वन-हांरि । पक्षिविशेषः (आरण्यशारिका) f. a wild starling (Śiv. 962, 1362, 1365; Rām. 4). **-kŏkur** -क्रकुर् । आरण्यकुक्कुटः m. (f. **-kŏkürᵘ** -क्रकंरू), a kind of wild bird resembling a barndoor fowl. **-lay** -लय् । वन्यप्रदेशः f. any delightful woodland level spot in the hills (cf. **lay 2**). **-mahönyuwᵘ** -महांनिवु ।

आरण्यमनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. -mahönivis -महॉनिविस्), a forest man (looked upon as rude, uncouth, and ugly, usually a charcoal burner). -muj^ü -मुजू । आरण्यमूलकम् f. a kind of wild radish (of acrid taste, a paste made from it is used for wounds). -mawal -मवल् । आरण्यौषधिविशेषः f. wild cockscomb. -prān -प्रान् । आरण्यपलाण्डुः m. a wild onion (L. 75, *allium sp.*, used as a stimulant and expectorant). -rahun -रहुन् m. (?) wild garlic (L. 72, *wan ruhan*). —raṭun —रटुन् m.inf. to take to a forest life, to lead the life of a hermit (Śiv. 981; Rām. 207, 249). -sōr -सोर् । आरण्यसूकरः m. (f. -sūriñ -सूरिञ्), a wild boar. -ṭsʰāwul^u -छावुलु । आरण्यछागः (f. -ṭsʰāvüj^ü -छावंजू), 'a forest goat', an animal described as resembling a large goat, found in inaccessible spots in the hills north of Kashmir. -ṭsᵃñĕ -ञ्च । शान्ताङ्गारसमूहः f.pl. forest charcoal, charcoal prepared in the forests and brought into the city for sale. -vigiñ -विगिञ् । वनदेवता f. a certain forest goddess (see vigiñ) (cf. Śiv. 966, *vanüčᵃy vi°*). -wās -वास् । वनवासः m. living in the forest (in preference for solitude, or as an anchorite), exile to the forest (L.V. 55, 64; Śiv. 596, 818, 948, 953, 1349, 1439, 1454, 1713, 1822; Rām. 41, 155, 161, 660, 765, 1143*f*, *g*); i.q. wan-wösⁱ, bel. (Rām. 228, 425). -wösⁱ -वासि । वनवास्तव्यः adj. c.g. a dweller in the forest; esp. a forest hermit, ascetic, anchorite (Śiv. 529, 1759; Rām. 215). -zyun^u -ज़्युनु । आरण्येन्धनविशेषः m. forest firewood.

wana 1 वन in **wana-hörⁱ** वन-हॉरि, see **wan-hör^ü**, ab. -māl -माल् । वन्यपुष्पमाला, वनपङ्क्तिः f. a garland of wild flowers (Śiv. 1436); a row of forests, one after the other, along the hill tops. -marg -मर्ग् । सानुः f. a mountain table-land, a plateau high up among the hills (full of flowers and flowering shrubs, and with a pleasant climate). -phal -फल् । वन्यफलम् m. wild fruit. -rôch^u -रोछु । मार्गरक्षकः m. a road guardian, a guard against highway robbers; a weapon taken by a traveller for his protection. -thal -थल् । वनस्थली f. a wooded country, a woodland glade. -wan -वन् । महारण्यम् m. a great, wide, forest; a forest within another forest. [To be distinguished from **wanawan** 1 and 2, qq.v., s.vv.] -woth^u -वथु । अतिहर्षपुष्टः adj. (f. -wüṭsh^ü -वंछू), come down from the forest (to civilization); hence, a fine healthy stalwart person (*quasi*, an ox or sheep that has come down to the towns, after long grazing in the forests).

wan 2 वन्, obl. **wana 2** वन in **wana-pür^ü** वन-पंरू । निरर्गलभाषणम् f. 'speech-recitation'; hence, unrestrained speech in lecturing, explaining, or the like; cf. **wanun parun**, s.v. **wanun 1**. **wana-pür^ü** karün^ü वन-पंरू करंनू । वाङ्ग्लेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to speak at great length (in instructing, reproving, abusing, or the like); to pour out a flood of angry talk.

wana 3 वन in **hana-wana**, a jingle of **hana**, q.v., p. 335*b*, l. 48 (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

wana 4 in **wana munda**, 'the log harrow over which rice is threshed' (*sic.* L. 464; ? wana-mŏṇḍ^u).

wān 1 वान् । आपणः m. a shop, a place where a man makes or/and sells his goods or where goods are sold, the headquarters, or office, of a professional man (cf. **ashĕd-w°**, p. 48*b*, l. 16; **barbuzⁱ-w°**, p. 119*a*, l. 48; **bōzagárⁱ-w°**, p. 152*b*, l. 5; **bazāza-w°**, p. 155*b*, l. 23; **carsa-w°**, p. 176*b*, l. 21; **guzar-w°**, p. 319*a*, l. 23; **hakīm-w°**, p. 328*b*, l. 30; **hárⁱsa-w°**, p. 350*a*, l. 49; **khāra-w°**, p. 407*b*, l. 50; **krālā-w°**, p. 470*b*, l. 26; **mahᵃladār-w°**, p. 554*b*, l. 19; **manᵃr-w°**, p. 581*b*, l. 7; **mĕnzar-w°**, p. 585*a*, l. 6; **nāstigárⁱ-w°**, p. 658*b*, l. 46; **nöyid-w°**, p. 670*a*, l. 17; **phalgárⁱ-w°**, p. 691*b*, l. 35; **pujⁱ-w°**, p. 723*b*, l. 48; **pīra-w°**, p. 753*a*, l. 8; **pasörⁱ-w°**, p. 783*b*, l. 43; **pot^u w°**, p. 788*b*, l. 30; **pàṭⁱ-w°**, p. 789*b*, l. 35; **puywöñⁱ-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 13; **rangárⁱ-w°**, p. 838*a*, l. 46; **shĕrāb-w°**, p. 891*a*, l. 1; **sŏnar-w°**, p. 923*a*, l. 43; **ṭhöṭhar-w°**, p. 987*a*, l. 15; **wöda-w°**, p. 1097*a*, l. 31; **wöñⁱ-w°**, s.v. **wôñ^u 2**; **wāwᵃrⁱ-w°**, s.v. **wôwur^u**; **wāza-w°**) (El.; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 464; W. 114; L.V. 102; K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 531, 1211, 1248; H. i, 2; xi, 17; K.Pr. 102, 107, 138, 159, 177–8); a place where people work or carry on manufacture, etc., a factory, workshop, mine, or the like (cf. **dŏbⁱ-w°**, p. 182*b*, l. 39; **dūnⁱ-w°**, p. 223*b*, l. 39; **nūna-w°**, p. 641*a*, l. 31; **payĕn-w°**, p. 817*b*, l. 8; **tōla-w°**, p. 999*b*, l. 28; **wŏkhal-w°**, p. 1109*a*, l. 36) (El.); a place where people collect, or are collected, for any purpose (cf. **bōdⁱ-w°**, p. 83*b*, l. 36; **gāna-w°**, p. 288*a*, l. 29; **kŏla-w°**, p. 437*b*, l. 31; **kana-w°**, p. 448*a*, l. 43; **kanjar-w°**, p. 457*b*, l. 27; **phĕshĕl kādaryun^u w°**, p. 713*a*, l. 6; **pyāda-w°**, p. 813*b*, l. 31; **shōda-w°**, p. 871*a*, l. 15; **wātal-w°**, s.v. **wātul**; **zāra-w°**, s.v. **zār 2**; **zörⁱ-w°**, s.v. **zörⁱ 1**) (K. 36, 40, 51, 53, 365–6, 896, 997, 1005, 1028, all *böndⁱ-w°* for **bōdⁱ-w°**, as ab.). —**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । आपणाधिष्ठानम् m.inf. to set up a shop, to start a business of shop-keeping; to be a shopkeeper, to keep shop (Śiv. 240). —**kamanāwun** —कमनावुन् or —**kamawun** —कमवुन् । आपणिकत्वम् m.inf. to keep shop, live by shopkeeping; (esp. of a woman) to practise prostitution, to live as a harlot. —**wuṭhánⁱ** —वुठंनि । उपहासपद्यप्रबन्धः m.pl.inf. to lampoon, satirize.

wāna-dĕl^{i} वान-दॅलि m.pl. a kind of rush used by merchants for tying up small parcels (El. *wándeli*); cf. **dyol^{u}** and **wā-dyol^{u}**, p. 1128*a*, l. 28. **-kirāy** -किराय् । आपणभाटकः f. a shopkeeper's fee, the amount, or rent, paid to the owner of a shop, for permission to sell in it. **-mŏnḍ^{u}** -मॉंडु । उद्घनः m. a carpenter's bench, a heavy block of wood in a carpenter's shop, on which other wood is chopped or worked. **-pĕnd^{ü}** -पेंडू । आपणवेदिः f. (sg. dat. **-pĕnjĕ** -पेंज्य), a quadrangular spot in the front of the shop, or wooden platform, for the convenience of customers, on which they can wait till served. **-püṭ^{ü}** -पॅटू । आपणकपाटः f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), the door, or shutter, of a shop. **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । आपणपालकः m. a shop guard, a shop caretaker. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । आपणिकः m. (a female shopkeeper is **wāna-wājĕñ** वान-वाज्यञ्, a shopkeeper's wife is **wāna-wöl^{i}-bāy** वान-वॉलि-बाय्) a shopkeeper (El., Śiv. 1248). **-wölī** -वॉली । आपणवृत्तिः f. shopkeeping, the profession of a shopkeeper. **-woth^{u}** -वॅथु । अजीर्णः adj. (f. **-wüts^{ü}** -वॅछू), come down from the shop, fresh from the shop, just purchased, brand-new.

wān 2 वान् a suffix added to a substantive to form an adjective of possession, as in **bŏz^{ü}-wān,** possessing wisdom, wise, p. 83*b*, l. 25; **bāgi-w^{o},** prosperous, p. 91*a*, l. 2; **gŏna-w^{o},** possessing good qualities, p. 288*b*, l. 13; **pŏñĕ-w^{o},** one who has the results of good actions, p. 746*b*, l. 32; **shūba-w^{o},** possessing beauty, p. 369*a*, l. 38; **vīda-w^{o},** possessing (i.e. versed in) the Vēdas, p. 1096*b*, l. 25) (Gr.M.). Cf. **wôn^{u} 2.**

wān 3 वान् وان, بان, (f. **wöñ^{ü} 2** वांञू), suffix signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in **bāg-wān,** a gardener, p. 89*b*, l. 38; **dīd^{i}-w^{o},** a doorkeeper, p. 188*a*, l. 21. Cf. **wôn^{u} 2, 3.**

wān 4 वान् or (q.v.) **wöñ^{ü} 4** वांञू । वाणी, रुदितवाणी f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **wöñ^{ü} 4** वांञू. For **1–3** and **5–7,** see s.vv.) speech, words, language (cf. **sŏwān,** s.v.; **zan-wān,** s.v. **zan 1**) (El. *wányi*, sound, proverb); a dirge, elegy, threnody (sung by women, under a leader, each morning for ten days after a death, esp. after the death of an old man or woman) (El. *wöin*; Rām. 429, *wöñi* for *wöñ^{ü}*, m.c.). Cf. **wönī 1.**

wāna-gür^{ü} वान-गॅरू । वाणीरोदनाध्यापिका f. the woman who leads the singing in such an elegy.

wöñ^{ü} 4 वांञू । रोदनवाक्यः f.pl. such a dirge, as ab. **—diñĕ** —दिञ f. pl. inf. to utter cries of lamentation, to call to in grief (YZ. 542). **—tulañĕ** —तुलञ f.pl.inf. to utter loud lamentations (YZ. 570).

wan^{i}, see **vüñ^{ü}.**

wân^{i} वॅनि (cf. also **won^{u} 1** for another word of the same form), in **wân^{i}-wath** वॅनि-वथ् । आरण्यायनम f. a forest path, or road (esp. in mountainous country). Cf. **wan 1.**

wani, in **wani wani,** see **wanawun.**

wáni, see **wôn^{u} 2.**

vĕn व्यन्, **vĕna 1** व्यन, or **vĕnā** व्यना, postpos. without, free from (L.V. 12, *vĕnā*); apart from, distinct from (L.V. 13, *vĕn*). Another form of this word is **vin,** q.v.

vĕna 2 व्यन । ओषधिलताविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, a kind of peppermint, and of its leaf (cf. **ṭĕṭha-v^{o},** p. 1051*a*, l. 3) (L. 73, *venna* = *Mentha*; W. 115, *vien*; El. *vien* = *Mentha incana* and *roylana*; Śiv. 187–9, 190, 192, 1041, 1196, 1406; K.Pr. 106, 248). **-caṭiñ** -चटिञ् । लताविशेषपत्रकुट्टितसूदविशेषः f. a chutnee, or preserve, made of its leaves. **-dŏph** -द्वफ । ओषधिलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** -द्वपस्), its plant. **-pōsh** -पोश् । ओषधिलताविशेषपुष्पम् m. its flower.

vin विन् or **vina** विन postpos. (governing abl. or, in the case of persons, optionally the dat.) without, free from (Śiv. *vin*, 1215 (abl.), 1451 (dat.), 1624 (dat.); K. *vina*, 285 (governing nom.)); apart from, distinct from (K. *vina*, 525 (dat.)). See **vĕn.**

vīnā वीना । वीणा f. a kind of guitar, the Indian lute. **—wāyüñ^{ü}** —वायॅञू f.inf., to play the lute (K. 296, 340, 964).

vien, see **vĕna 2.**

wōn वोन् m. wool (cf. **wōnun 1**) (K.Pr. 237, sg. obl. *wunah*).

wōna-chath वोन-छथ् । ऊर्णामलम् f. (sg. dat. **-chüts^{ü}** -छ्वॅचू), wool-waste, the waste discarded after clearing or carding wool. **-ḍīj^{ü}** -डीजू । ऊर्णागुलिका f. a twisted up ball of wool (after cleansing); a ball of spun wool, a ball of worsted. **-ḍyūg^{u}** -ड्यूँगु । और्णगुलिका m. (sg. dat. **-ḍīgis** -डींगिस), a similar ball, but larger in size. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । और्णतन्तुगेन्दुकः m. the ball of worsted as ready twisted on the spinning machine. **-pan** -पन । और्णतन्तुः m. worsted. **-s^{a}th^{a}r** -सथर् । वितानतन्तुसमुदायः m. (sg. dat. **-s^{a}tras** -सत्रस्), the worsted threads as arranged on the loom for weaving.

won^{u} 1 वॅनु (for **2,** see **wanun**) । सुज्ञानम् m. a thing said (cf. **wanun**); hence, understanding, knowledge after experience (Śiv. 1192); a message (H. xi, 20). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । आध्यानम् m.inf. to meditate upon, reflect upon, take into consideration, contemplate (something wanted or to be tested) (Śiv. 1207, 1423); to send a message (H. xi, 20); cf. **wân^{i} din^{i},** bel. **—rōzun**

—रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्या ज्ञानविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to be remembered (of something once seen), to be recognized. —thawun —थवुन् । सुज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to show and explain something, or someone, to another, in order that he may recognize it when he again comes across it, to bring under notice, call attention to.

wâni dini वंनि दिनि । समन्वेषणम् m. pl. inf. to think about, give consideration to, dwell upon, search for (something hidden, or now perceived after long nonobservance) (Śiv. 251, 439, 810, 1052, 1183, 1327, 1595, 1666, 1681; Rām. 249, 439, 1715, 1766). Cf. **wonu dyunu**, ab.

wani kadun वनि कडुन् m.inf. to gain thorough experience (of something), to recognize (as such-and-such) (p. 386*a*, l. 18) (Śiv. 950). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । सुज्ञातीभवनम् m.inf. (of something only once seen) to continue in a state of recognition, to be thoroughly remembered. **—thawun** —थवुन् । स्मरणे स्थापनम् m.inf. to impress (something shown once) on a person's memory. **—yunu** —यिनु m.inf. to come into cognition, to be recognized (as such-and-such) (Śiv. 1011, 1038, 1106–7, 1343, 1669, 1878, 1892).

wônu 1 (K.Pr. 20) incorr. for **wônu 2**, q.v.

wônu 2 वोनु, a suffix forming nouns of agency or possession, as in **pruthi-wônu**, p. 770*a*, l. 35; **shūba-wônu**, p. 896*a*, l. 38; **shruta-wônu**, p. 896*a*, l. 14. So also (L.V. 26) **brama-wônu**, a wanderer. All the other examples also come from L.V. Cf. **wān 2.**

wöni 1 वांनी । वाणी f. speech, sound, voice (esp. when soft and sweet) (cf. **ākāshĕ-w°**, p. 21*b*, l. 50) (Śiv. 109, 200, 313, 395–6, 639, 669, 765, 803, 941, 959, 1103, 1130, 1223, 1287, 1345, 1359, 1365, 1491, 1499, 1514, 1580, 1602, 1690, 1907; Rām. 10, 1055, 1461, 1504; K. 16, 30, 32, 37, 86, 88; K.Pr. 228). Cf. **wān 4.**

wöni 2 वांनी, a suffix, indicating possession, forming abstract nouns from adjectives ending in **wān 2,** as in **bögi-wöni,** possession of good fortune, prosperity, p. 91*a*, l. 3.

wuna वुन । आन्ध्यम् f. blindness, want of sight (K. 449); bad luck, failure (cf. **wunun**) (Gr.Gr. 122). **—wasüñü** —वसंञू । आन्ध्योपगमः f.inf. blindness to descend (on a person); met. to become distracted (e.g. from overwork, fear, anxiety, or the like); to be, or become, devoid of respect (to one's superiors). **-wathar** -वथर् । अत्याकुलता f. 'spreading of blindness', i.e. extreme agitation, distraction, or alarm (*quasi*, as if caused by a sudden attack of blindness). **-wathar gatshüñü** -वथर् गछ़्ंञू । अत्याकुलताक्रान्तीभवनम् f.inf. such extreme agitation to occur (to a person).

wūnu 1 वूनु । शृङ्गाटसारसिद्धभक्ष्यविशेषः m. (sg. abl. **wōni** वोनि), a kind of dish made of fried uncrushed kernels of the water-chestnut, eaten when, owing to a vow, the eating of rice and other similar food is forbidden.

wūnu 2 वूनु (f. **wūñü** वूञ्रू), 1 p.p. of **wōnun,** q.v., used —°, as in **aḍa-wūnu**, half-woven, p. 12*a*, l. 50.

wūnchĕ वूंछ्य, see **wūṭhü**.

wand वंद् a jingle of **and,** in **anda-wand,** p. 32*a*, l. 9, q.v.

wanda वंद । शीतकालः m. the cold season, winter (El. *wanda, wandah, wanduh*; Gr.M.; L. 326, *wandh* = November 15–January 15; Śiv. 327 (read *wanda tay*), 333, 973; Rām. 1010; K.Pr. 81 (m.pl. of gen., *wanduni*)). **-gaṭa** -गट । शीतकालतामिस्रम् f. the gloom or darkness of winter; suffering or torment caused by intense cold. **-köli** -कांलि । शीतकाले adv. in the winter season. **-mās** -मास् । शीतकालः m. a winter month, winter time. **-môsu** -मोसु । शीतकालसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-mösü** -मांसू), of, or belonging to, or suitable to be used in winter time. **-phĕran** -फ्यरन् । शीतकालचैलम् m. a wadded coat for winter use. **-rötsü** -रांत्सू । शीतकालरात्रयः f.pl. the winter nights (long, dark, and bitterly cold); cf. **wandañĕ-rötsü**, bel. **-rötsün** -रांत्सून् । शीतकालरात्रिषु pl. dat. used as adv. in the winter nights. **-wônu** -वोनु । शीतकालजलम् m. winter water, the intensely cold water flowing in the rivers, etc., in that season. **-züṭü** -ज़ंटू । शीतकालवासः f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), an old much-worn wadded garment or coverlet for use in winter.

wândi वंदि or **wandi** वंदि । शीतकाले adv. in the winter time.

wanduku वंदुकु । शीतकालसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wandücü** वंदचू), of, belonging to, produced in, or intended for use in winter (Rām. 1005, 1009, 1011).

wandañĕ rötsü वंदञ रांत्सू । शीतकालरात्रयः f.pl. the long winter nights = **wanda-r°,** ab.

wandas वंदस् adv. in the winter (Śiv. 1687; Rām. 1006; K.Pr. 30, 86, 180, 228, 242). **-kyutu** -कितु । शीतकाले adv., id.

wanḍ वंड् । विभागः m. a part, a share (e.g. of a piece of land, or of a pile of grain).

wanḍa-bāgay वंड-बागय् । भागविभाजना f. the process of dividing out, sharing out, as ab. **-wôlu** -वोलु । देशादिविभागाध्यक्षः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a person who allots shares, a superintendent of a sharing out or partition.

wŏnda ब्रन्द । अन्तराशयः m. a person's innate disposition,

heart, feelings, character (El. *wanda*; W. 35, id.; L.V. 49, 72; Rām. 1126, 1320, 1461, 1581, 1583, 1624, 1633, 1775–7; K. 94, 536; K.Pr. 43, 253); a person's inner intention, determination, resolve (Śiv. 85, 333, 1201, 1682); imagination (Rām. 1611); **—āmotᵘ māgayi-w°**, a heartfelt prayer (K. 488). **—āmotᵘ —आमंतु ।** स्वसंमत्या प्रवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭsᵘ —आमंचू**), (of some action or business) carried out according to one's own private intentions. **-boḍᵘ -बंडु ।** गम्भीराशयः adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ -बंडू**), of a noble character (characterized by nobility, discretion, patience, sobriety, etc.), magnanimous; cf. **-sôwᵘ**, bel. **—bāwun —बावुन् ।** स्वाशयप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to display (to another) one's inner intentions or feeling; cf. **wŏndukᵘ bā°**, bel. **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु ।** आशयपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to enquire into, or test, another's intentions or feelings; cf. **—shāh hyonᵘ**, and **wŏndas hyonᵘ**, bel. **-khŏsh -खुश्** adj. c.g. cheerful, happy, comfortable (El.). **-khŏsh karun -खुश् करुन्**, m.inf. to comfort (El.). **-kumolᵘ -कुमंलु**, adj. (f. **-kumüjᵘ -कुमंजू**), gentle (El. *wandakumal*). **-môrᵘ -मोरु ।** गूढाशयः adj. (f. **-mörᵘ -मांरू**), one whose intentions or secret thoughts are hidden, one who keeps his intentions to himself. **-narm -नर्म्** adj. c.g. kind (El.). **—phoṭᵘ-motᵘ —फंटु-मंतु ।** स्वाशयादुद्भूतः perf. part. (f. **—phüṭᵘ-müṭsᵘ —फंटू-मंचू**), born from one's inner self, etc., as in the next. **—phaṭun —फटुन् ।** चित्ताशयादुद्भवनम् m.inf. the heart to be broken (YZ. 150); disease of the heart to be experienced; to germinate from one's own inner self, (of a cock-and-bull story) to be produced from one's own imagination; met. (of a child) to be begotten from one's own loins. **-prasand -प्रसन्द्** adj. c.g. glad, joyful. **-prasand karun -प्रसन्द् करुन्** m.inf. to gladden (El.). **-prasand sapadun -प्रसन्द् सपदुन्** m.inf. to rejoice, be glad (El.). **—rūdᵘ-motᵘ —रूदु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **—rūzᵘ-müṭsᵘ —रूज़ू-मंचू**), disgusted (El.); cf. **wŏndas rōzun**, bel. **—shāh hyonᵘ —शाह ह्यंनु ।** गूढतत्त्वपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to test or pry into another's intentions or inner thoughts; cf. **—hyonᵘ**, ab. **-sôwᵘ -सोवु ।** विशालाशयः adj. (f. **-sövᵘ -सांवू**), noble-minded, magnanimous; cf. **-boḍᵘ**, ab. **—wuchun —वुछुन् ।** आशयपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to watch for, or test, a person's intention. **—yunᵘ —यिनु ।** आशयप्रवृत्तिः (संमतीभवनम्) m.inf. one's private intentions to be carried out; agreement (with one's own intentions, or opinions) to be reached.

wŏndukᵘ ब्वन्दुकु । आशयसंबन्धी (रहस्यम्) adj. gen. (f. **wŏndücᵘ** ब्वन्दुचू), of, or belonging to, one's heart, feelings, or character (Rām. 72, 674, 1088, 1127, 1267, 1492, 1559, 1572, 1635, 1763, 1775); of, or belonging to, one's own private intentions; secret, private, mysterious. **—bāwun —बावुन् ।** स्वाशयस्वप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to display one's own secret intentions. Cf. **wŏnda bā°**, ab.

wŏndas hyonᵘ ब्वन्दस ह्यंनु । चित्ते सहनम् m.inf. to conceal in one's own heart, to bear or endure silently (grief, trouble, wrongs, or the like); cf. **wŏnda h°**, ab. **—raṭun —रटुन् ।** चित्ते ग्रहणम् m.inf. to keep as a secret, to keep to oneself (some scandal, secret, wicked action, or the like). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** चित्ते स्थितिः m.inf. (some scandal, secret, etc., as in the preceding) to remain hidden in the mind, to remain untold (by one who knows); cf. **wŏnda rūdᵘ-motᵘ**, ab. **—thawun —थवुन् ।** चित्ते गोपनम् m.inf. to hide in the heart, to keep (some story or fact) to oneself (as a secret not to be revealed) (Rām. 1773 *thāwun*).

wondᵘ वंन्दु adj. (f. **vünzᵘ** वंज़ू), (1 p.p. of **wandun**, q.v.), offered as a victim, dedicated to sacrifice, made an offering to a god.

vündᵘ वंन्दू । खञ्जा f. (sg. dat. **wanjĕ** वंञ्ज) (a woman who is) lame, crippled, halt. Cf. **wongᵘ**, f. **vünjᵘ**, f. sg. dat. also **wanjĕ**.

wandil (? spelling and gender) a certain fibre-yielding rush (L. 68).

wandun वन्दुन् । उपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wondᵘ** वंन्दु; f. **vünzᵘ** वंज़ू; 2 p.p. **wanzōv** वज़ोव्), to dedicate, devote (a victim), offer (in sacrifice) (e.g. for the appeasement of some deity, or in order to cause some public calamity to be abated) (cf. **rath w°**, p. 845*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 34, 163, 169, 243, 246, 251, 639, 672, 952, 1079, 1128, 1143, 1143*a*, *b*, *d*, 1144, 1490, 1494, 1632, 1640, 1675; K. 60, 150, 184, 246, 250, 278, 292, 309, 394, 511, 515, 523, 688, 731, 859, 927, 986–7, 1123; YZ. 22, 57, 140, 152, 541; K.Pr. 66, 75, 155, 178, 194). **wandun kyutᵘ** वंदुन् क्युतु । उपहारनिमित्तः adj. (f. **wandünᵘ kitsᵘ** वंदंनू किचू), for devoting, (intended to be offered) as a sacrifice, a sacrificial victim (before being offered) (Śiv. 51, 156, 191, 205, 226, 235, 237, 316, 362, 1161, 1168–9, 1417, 1435, 1537, 1594, 1613, 1742, 1744, 1767).

wondᵘ-motᵘ वंन्दु-मंतु । उपहृतः perf. part. (f. **vünzᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वंज़ू-मंचू), that which has been offered as a victim. **wandana āmotᵘ** वंदन आमंतु । उपहारीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṭsᵘ —आमंचू**), become devoted as a sacrificial victim (as ab.). **—yunᵘ —यिनु ।** उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become devoted as a sacrificial victim (as ab.).

wandith dyunᵘ वंदिथ् दि[illegible] । उपहारायोत्सर्गः m.inf. to offer (something) as a sacrificial victim, to devote.

wandith lagun वंदिथ् लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to become devoted (as ab.); met. to become sacrificed, i.e. to be reduced to a state of ruin (by some other's action). **wandith thawun** वंदिथ् थवुन् । उपहाराय नियमनम् m.inf. to deposit, or place ready, (a victim) for sacrifice.

vĕndun व्यंदुन् । आचरणम्, लब्धिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyond**ᵘ व्यंदु, f. **vĕnz**ᵘ व्यंज़ू), to behave (towards someone), conduct oneself, practise (a course of conduct) (El. *ryendun*) (L.V. 64, Rām. 1148); to revere, show courtesy (to); to obtain, get, gain, acquire (something wanted, looked for, or worked for, coming at the expected time) (cf. **nāta vĕndanĕ**, p. 660*b*, l. 17); to look upon as, consider as (L.V. 43, Śiv. 1561). **vyond**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ व्यंदु-मतु । आचरितः, लब्धः perf. part (f. **vĕnz**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ व्यंज़ू-मचू), practised (as ab.); acquired (as ab.).

wāndur वांदुर्, see **wãdur.**

waṇḍᵃ**ran** वंड्रन् । विभाजना f. (sg. dat. **waṇḍ**ᵃ**rüñ**ᵘ वंड्रंञू), division, distribution, portioning out.

waṇḍᵃ**run** वंड्रुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **waṇḍ**ᵒ**r**ᵘ वंड्रु), to apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out, divide into shares (e.g. a tract of land or other property).

waṇḍᵃ**rith dyun**ᵘ वंड्रिथ् दिनु । विभज्य ग्राहणम् m.inf. to divide out, apportion, among shareholders, to give each his share. **—nyun**ᵘ **—**निनु । विभज्य स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to participate, go shares in, take one's share.

waṇḍᵃ**rāwun** वंड्रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **waṇḍ**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ वंड्रोवु), i.q. **waṇḍ**ᵃ**run,** q.v.

wanga वंग । विनिमेयवस्तु m. that which (in bartering) is given in exchange for the object bought, price, equivalent, consideration. **—barun** —बरुन् । ह्रापितद्रव्यपूरणम् m.inf. to make good the value (of something destroyed, which belongs to another), to compensate for, indemnify. **-baröy**ⁱ -बरंयि । ह्रापितद्रव्यार्थद्रव्यान्तरपूर्तिः f. compensation, indemnification, giving an equivalent, making good (as ab.). See **waröy**ⁱ.

vĕngᵘ व्यंगु, see **vyong**ᵘ.

wongᵘ वंगु । खञ्जः adj. (f. **vünj**ᵘ वंज़ू, sg. dat. **wanjĕ** वंज्य), lame, crippled, halt (due to misshapen legs); crippled (in regard to some other limb, e.g. the hand) (Gr.M.). Cf. **vünḍ**ᵘ (of which the sg. dat. is also **wanjĕ**) and **vyong**ᵘ.

wung वुंग् m. a dog's howl (cf. **shāla-wung,** p. 880*a*, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 122, 125).

wunga 1 वुंग । श्वरवः m. the howl of a dog (i.q. **wung,** q.v.).

wunga 2 वुंग । निर्निद्रता f. sleeplessness (caused by anxiety or the like) (Gr.Gr. 122, where it is connected with **wunga 1,** 125). **—gatshün**ᵘ —गछुंञू । चिन्ताकुलतया निद्रापगमः f.inf. such sleeplessness to occur (to a person).

wāngujᵘ वांगुजु, see **wãguj**ᵘ.

wungal वुंगल् । भषणस्वभावः adj. e.g. (of a dog) given to howling, a howler; (of a man) given to uttering howling cries, or one whose ordinary speech resembles a howl.

wāngun वांगुन्, see **wãgun.**

vĕngun व्यंगुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕngyōv** व्यंग्योव्) (of anything animate or inanimate, or of any work, or the like) to become deficient in a member, to become maimed, defective, mutilated, defective. Cf. **vyong**ᵘ and **wong**ᵘ.

wungun वुंगुन् । भषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wung**ᵘ वुंगु, f. **wunj**ᵘ वुंज़ू; 2 p.p. **wunjyōv** वुंज्योव्), to howl (of a dog or the like) (cf. **shāla-w**ᵒ, p. 880*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 122, 125; cf. W. 2, *ũngũn*, the cry of a fox); (of a human being or the like) to utter a similar sound.

wāngañ वांगञ्, see **wãgañ.**

wāngüñᵘ वांगंञू, see **wãgüñ**ᵘ.

vĕngᵃ**run** व्यंग्रुन् or **vĕng**ᵃ**rāwun** व्यंग्रावुन् । हीनाङ्गीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕng**ᵒ**r**ᵘ व्यंग्रु), to maim, mutilate (anything animate or inanimate, or a work, or the like). See **vĕngun.**

wungawunᵘ वुंगवुनु । भषन् n.ag. (f. **wungavüñ**ᵘ वुंगवंञू) (a dog or the like) who keeps on howling; (of a human being, esp. a child or one ignorant) one who howls (e.g. for something he wants but doesn't get).

wunah, see **wōn.**

vĕnjᵘ व्यंज़ू, see **vyong**ᵘ.

wunjᵘ वुंज़ू, see **wungun.**

vünjᵘ वंज़ू, see **wong**ᵘ.

wōnöjⁱ वोनंजि or **wōnöj**ᵘ वोनंज़ू । तालुमूलनाडी f. the windpipe and gullet, i.q. **ōh-nöj**ᵘ, p. 18*a*, l. 12, q.v. **wōnöjin gatshun** वोनंजिन् गछुन् । तालुमूलनाड्यां निगीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. (of food) to go the wrong way (when eating) (i.q. **ōh-nöj**ᵘ**n gatshun,** p. 18*a*, l. 16, q.v.); hence, met., to suffer distress, have a bad time.

wanjĕr वंज्यर् । खञ्जता m. lameness, crippledness, haltingness, limping. Cf. **wong**ᵘ.

vĕnjĕr व्यंज्यर् । अङ्गहीनता m. a condition of mutilation, defectiveness, deficiency of a member (of anything animate or inanimate, or of any work, or the like). Cf. **vyong**ᵘ.

wunjyōv वुंज्योव्, see **wungun.**

wönkh वांख्, see **wŏkh.**

wunal वुनल् । नीहार: f. mist, fog (El. *wunar*, *wunir*, m.), i.q. **wunar,** q.v.

wunmēsh उन्मेश् । उन्मेष: m. the time occupied in opening the eye, the twinkling of an eye, an infinitesimal moment of time; opp. to **nimēsh,** q.v., the time occupied in closing the eye (Śiv. 1069, 1427).

wŏnmatth व्रन्मत्थ् or उन्मत्थ् । उन्मत्त: adj. c.g. mad, furious (El. *wanmat*, Śiv. 1649); (as subst. m.) a madman (El.).

wanan वनन् । साम्यापत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **wanüñü** वनंञ्), similarity of condition (e.g. when one person is dead, ruined, or disgraced, another person to be in the same condition); a necessary consequence, outcome (K. 677). Cf. **vüñü 2.**

wanun 1 वनुन् । भाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wonu 2** वंनु, for **1,** see s.v.; f. **vüñü 4** वंञ्, for **1, 2, 3,** see s.vv. 2 p.p. **wañöv** वञोव्), to say, speak (cf. **apozu w°,** p. 40*a*, l. 44; **bad-rad w°,** p. 88*a*, l. 15; **bãg wanüñü,** p. 90*a*, l. 18; **bŏh-tāna wanäni,** p. 95*a*, l. 11; **banda w°,** p. 111*b*, l. 2; **bayāth wanüñü,** p. 152*b*, l. 3; **dūli wanüñü,** p. 212*a*, l. 49; **dāy w°,** p. 266*a*, l. 39; **hyotu w°,** p. 367*b*, l. 39; **käni-täli w°,** p. 448*b*, l. 36; **kapas wanüñü,** p. 464*a*, l. 27; **lŏtu w°,** p. 535*a*, l. 48; **nañĕr w°,** p. 644*b*, l. 8; **phar w°,** p. 701*a*, l. 10; **phuraki wanañĕ,** p. 704*a*, l. 21; **phīrith w°,** p. 706*b*, l. 26; **salām wanüñü,** p. 910*a*, l. 28; **tāl zāl wanüñü,** p. 997*a*, l. 45; **watsun w°; zŏnz wanüñü; zĕv wanüñü**) (El.; Gr.Gr. 5; Gr.M.; L.V. 89, 94; Śiv. 47, 69, 79, 81, 83, 86, 131, 286, 311–2, 322, 355, 358, 384, 394–5, 408, 429, 449, 502–7, 743–5, 870, 1003, 1758, etc., *passim*; Rām. 26, 51, 64, 70, 97, 102, 107, 114, 133–4, 144, 157–8, 198, 202, 209, 220–2, 234, 242, etc., *passim*; K. 15–6, 38, 141, 223, 290, 385, 471, 516, 544, 560, 651, 722–3, etc., *passim*; H. *passim*, see Vocabulary; YZ. 20, 33, 36, 46, 60, 135, 206, 231, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 163, 228);

to tell (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 47, 93, 116–7, 634, 683, 686, 693, 743, 764, 792, 804–5, 807, 811, 820, 893, 1121, 1446, 1653; Rām. 50, 90, 113, 135, 171, 234, 238–9, 258, 290, 337, 342, 414, 442, 527, etc., *passim*; K. 9, 11, 104, 156, 175, 304, 358, 386, 402–3, 511, 584, 592, 609, 643, 646, 689, 741, 704, etc., *passim*; H. iii, 5; vi, 15; x, 1, 6, etc.; YZ. 14, 187–9, 239, 456, etc.);

to mention, refer to, tell of, describe, (sometimes with gen. of thing spoken about, as in **jāyĕ-hondu w°,** to speak about a place) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 91, 160, 203, 225, 434–5, 494, 496–7, 528, 653, 711, 742–5, 748, 770, 781, 848, 870, 895, 901, 909, 917, 921, 938, 1037, etc., *passim*; Rām. 313, 396, 403, 412, 424, 430, 537–8, 581, 631, 711, 896, 997, 1761, 1776; K. 97, 264, 290, 296, 300, 306, 332, 453, 487, 501, 511, 535, 546, 551, 589, 614, 637, 749, 783, etc., *passim*; YZ. 83, 196, 215, 249; K.Pr. 91); to explain (cf. **nĕmath wanüñü,** p. 639*b*, l. 12) (El.; Śiv. 82, 584, 591, 594, 640, 650, 697, 837, 843, 912, 1226, 1295, 1355, 1753; Rām. 967, 1015, 1138, 1320, 1702; K. 47, 129, 508, 575–6, 991, 1176; YZ. 128, 157); to tell (in the sense of ordering, persuading, advising, etc.) (cf. **wöyi wöyi w°,** s.v. **wāyun**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 110, 393–4, 716–8, 1005, 1232, 1301, 1303; Rām. 5, 11, 169, 704, 1247);

to call, name (as in 'people call this so-and-so'), recognize as (Gr.M.; L.V. 15; Śiv. 809, 903, 1210, 1498; Rām. 501, 1220, 1243); to say (to oneself), to consider (Śiv. 580; Rām. 580, 1124, 1194, 1250, 1306, 1346, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1421–2). **—parun —**परुन् । निवेदनाय भाषणम् m.inf. to explain. Cf. **wana-pürü,** p. 1120*a*, l. 47.

wäni wäni käni päti gatshun वंनि वंनि कंनि पंति गछुन् । श्रुत्वा श्रुत्वापि विस्मरणम् m.inf. although frequently reminded to keep forgetting (K.Pr. 229). **wäni wäni tsandan** वंनि वंनि च़ंदन् । सर्वथा स्वतन्त्र: adj. c.g. uncontrolled, independent.

wonu-motu वंनु-मंतु । भाषित: perf. part. (f. **vüñü-mütsü** वंञ्-मंञ्), said, told.

wanan wanan वनन् वनन् (Śiv. 902, 904) or **wanān wanān** वनान् वनान् (Śiv. 490) pres. part. as adv. while speaking, as (he) said (this).

wanun 2 वनुन् or **wanunu** वनुनु m. (inf. or verbal noun of **1**) a speech, a thing said, a saying (L.V. 108; Śiv. 682, 824, 900; Rām. 1151, 1629; K. 506).

wanun 3 वनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wanyōv** वन्योव्), to become wet, moist (Rām. 1117, 1189, 1603). Cf. **wazawun.**

venna 1, prep. without (so El.). See **vĕn.**

venna 2, see **vĕna 2.**

wōnun 1 वोनुन् । ऊर्णाविशेष:, वितन्यतन्तुसमुदाय: (sg. dat. **wōnanas** वोननस्), a kind of short wool, cf. **wōn;** the woof (in weaving) (K.Pr. 249).

wōnun 2 वोनुन् । संतननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wūnu** वूनु; f. **wūñü** वूञ्, sg. dat. **wōnĕ** वोञ; 2 p.p. **wōñöv** वोञोव्), to weave (cf. **wagävi-wōnanwôlu,** p. 1103*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 20, 22; Gr.M.; L. *wanun*; W. 7; Rām. 1781). **wūnu-motu** वूनु-मंतु । संवीत: perf. part. (f. **wūñü-mütsü** वूञ्-मंञ्), woven.

wunun वुनुन् । दैवानार्जवोद्भव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wunyōv** वुन्योव्), fate to be against one, to be unlucky in

result, success to fail after long and strenuous effort; to be ill-starred (cf. **döv w°**) (Gr.Gr. 122, Rām. 1603). **wunyō-mot^u** वुन्यो-मतु । विरुद्धफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **wunyē-müts^ü** वुन्ये-मंचू) (of some labour, journey, exertion, or the like) ill-fated, having disastrous result, having fate against it in the result; ill-starred.

wŏnnatun व्ननतुन्, see **wŏnatun.**

wananāwun वननावुन् । वादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wananôw^u** वननोवु), to cause to be spoken (Śiv. 129, 161, 1130); to inform someone through another, to send a message; to call, summon, invite (Śiv. 74); to say, sing, declare, recite (Śiv. 867–8, 960, 966, 974); to cause (another) to speak; hence, to converse with (dat.) (Rām. 1110).

wānur वानुर् m., i.q. **wādur,** q.v. a monkey (? a bear, see **wādur**) (K. 669, as N.P., sg. gen. *wānarun^u*).

wínrí f. *Corylus colurna* (El.).

wunar वुनर् । नीहारः f. mist, fog (cf. **pŏh^i-wunar,** p. 684*b*, l. 9) (El. *wunar, wunir,* m.) (Gr.Gr. 15, Gr.M., Śiv. 331), i.q. **wunal,** q.v.

vañs, wañs, wens, see **waiṡ.**

vĕnāsh व्नाश् m. destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. —**yun^u** —यिनु । विनाशापातः m.inf. destruction to come, i.e. the time for destruction, or change of character, to have arrived.

vĕnōsh^i व्नोशि । विनाशोन्मुखः adj. c.g. (of anything animate or inanimate, or any work, etc.) on the point of destruction, perishing, being destroyed.

wantu, see **wōṭ^u.**

vĕnatī व्नती or (q.v.) **vĕnath** व्नथ् । विज्ञप्तिः f. a respectful statement or communication, a request (Gr.M. *vinath*).

wónt, wônṭ^u वोंटु, see **wōṭ^u.**

wônt^u वोंतु, see **wōt^u.**

wŏnut^u व्नुतु । प्रोन्नतः adj. (f. **wŏnüts^ü** व्नंचू), raised, elevated; high (lit. and fig.), tall, lofty, eminent (El. *wanut*).

wānṭh वांठ्, see **wāṭh.**

vĕnath व्नथ् or **vi°** वि° । विज्ञप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕnüts^ü** व्नंचू, Śiv. 1668), i.q. **vĕnatī,** q.v., a respectful statement or communication, a request (Gr.M. *vinath*; Śiv. 703, 880, 916, 1227, 1300, 1668; K. 15, *vi°*).

wūnṭh वूंठ्, see **wūṭh.**

wūnṭh^ü वूंठू, see **wūṭh^ü.**

wŏnatun व्नतुन् or **wŏnnatun** व्ननतुन् । उन्नतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏnatyōv** व्नत्योव्), to become lofty, to become elevated.

wūnṭiñ वूंटिञ्, **wúntinyi,** see **wūṭiñ.**

wānts (*sic*) (? **wōts^ü** वोंचू or **wōtsh** वोंछ्), a curse, partiality (El.).

wŏnüts^ü व्नंचू, see **wŏnut^u.**

wōnth वांछ्, see **wōtsh** and also **wānts.**

wāntshar वान्छर्, see **wātshar.**

wōntsan वांत्सन्, see **wōtsan.**

wōntsun वांत्सुन्, **wūnts^u-mot^u** वूत्सु-मतु, see **wōtsun.**

wŏnatsār व्नत्सार् । औन्नत्यम् f. height, loftiness, elevation, altitude (Gr.M.); stature (of a man) (Gr.M.).

wanatsôr^u वनत्सोरु m. a forest dweller; esp. a hermit, recluse, anchorite (who has abandoned home life and taken to the wilds) (Rām. 7).

wāntsar वात्सर्, **wōntsar** वांत्सर्, see **wātsar.**

wōntsath वांत्सथ्, see **wōtsath.**

wanawan 1 वनवन् (for 2, see **wanawun**) । किंवदन्ती f. (sg. dat. **wanavüñ^ü** वनवंञू), rumour, report, *on dit.* [To be distinguished from **wana-wan,** p. 1120*a*, l. 39.] —**gatshüñ^ü** —गछ़ञू । किंवदन्तीश्रुतिः f.inf. a rumour to occur, i.e. to learn (something) by rumour. —**karüñ^ü** —करंञू । असकृत्संकथनम् f.inf. to say over and over again (so as to get something done, or to explain something).

wanawun वनवुन् । उत्सवगीतिप्रबन्धः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wanow^u** वनवु) (of women at a festival, such as a marriage) to sing in chorus (L. 269, *wani wani,* for **wanawān^i,** inf.pl.; Śiv. 830, 941–2, 959, 966, 1074, 1132, 1223, 1345, 1440, 1640, 1690); to arrange for such a chorus, to teach the singers, to rehearse the chorus.

wanawan 2 वनवन् in **wanawan-dyār** वनवन्-द्यार् । उत्सवगीतिपारितोषिकधनम् m.pl. the fee or remuneration paid to the chorus of women friends singing at a festival, such as a wedding or the like. —**grākañ** —ग्राकञ् । उत्सवे गायन्ती f. one of the chorus of women friends singing on such an occasion. -**hur^u** -हुरु । उत्सवगानपद्यम् m. the words of a song sung by the chorus of women friends on such an occasion. -**hur^u trāwun** -हुरु त्रावुन् । उत्सवगीतिप्रारम्भः m.inf. to start, or begin, such a song. -**kākañĕ** -काकञ । गीतिसख्यः f.pl. the chorus of these singing women friends. -**wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् । उत्सवकीर्तिगायन्ती f. one of the members of the above chorus of women friends. -**watsun** -वत्सुन् । उत्सवगीतिपद्यम् m. the words of one of these chorus songs.

wanawun^u वनवुनु । भाषमाणः n.ag. (f. **wanavüñ^ü** वनवंञू), one who says, one who speaks, etc., in all the meanings of **wanun** 1, q.v.; an instructive or narrative statement.

wanāvüñ^ü वनावंञू । पैशुन्यम् f. backbiting, slandering, slander. -**lŏgol^u** -ल्वगलु । पैशुन्यकृत् adj. (f. -**lŏgüj^ü** -ल्वगंजू), a backbiter, slanderer, calumniator.

wōnawañ वोनवञ् । संतननभृतिः f. the fee paid for weaving, a weaver's wages.

wanwār वन्वार्, a jingle of **anwār**, q.v., p. 36*a*, l. 37.

wányi, see **wān 4**, and **wôñ^u 2.**

vĕnay व्यनय् or **vinay** विनय् । विनयः m. polite conduct, good breeding or manners; modesty, humility (Gr.M. *vinay*). **—pranay** —प्रनय् । अतिविनयः m. (esp. of a boy or youth) excellent manners united with good education (Śiv. 1342 *vinay ta pranay*).

vĕnayĕ-rost^u व्यनय-रस्त । अविनीतः adj. (f. **-rüśh^ü** -रछ्), void of good manners, unmannered, ill-mannered, insolent, rude, impertinent (Gr.M.). **-raśhar** -रछ़र् । विनयहीनता m. want of good manners, insolence, rudeness. **-sost^u** -संस्तु । सुविनीतः adj. (f. **-süśh^ü** -संछ़), well-behaved, gentlemanly, refined; modest. **-süty** -सूत्य adv. politely (Gr.M.).

wunyūb^u वुन्यूबु । भ्रान्तिः m. (sg. dat. **wunībis** वुनीबिस्), delusion, mistake, error (when something is expected or longed for, and something else turns up and is mistaken for it). **—gaśhun** —गछुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. such a delusion to occur (esp. over and over again). **—karun** —करुन् । भ्रान्तिखेदानुभावनम् m.inf. to distress by (over and over again) deluding, as ab.

vināyĕkh विनायख् m. (sg. dat. **vināyĕkas** विनायकस्), a N. of **Ganēsh** (q.v.), in Skt. *Vināyaka*. **vināyĕka-bal** विनायक-बल् m. N. of a certain site sacred to him (Śiv. 2).

wányain, see **wāñĕn.**

vĕnz^ü व्यंज़, **vĕnz^ü-müś^ü** व्यंज़-मंछ़, see **vĕndun.**

vünz^ü वंज़, see **wond^u** and **wandun.**

vünz^ü-müś^ü वंज़-मंछ़, **wanzōv** वज़ोव्, see **wandun.**

wŏñ व्वञ् or (vill.) **wŏh** व्वँह् (q.v.) । अधुना adv. now, at this time (El. *woin, wúin*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. 94, *woni*; Śiv. 11, 69, 70, 72, 91, 131, 202, 335, 361, 378, 415–6, 425, 539, etc., *passim*; Rām. 114, 126, 161, 164, 199, 200, 271, 334, 395, 468, 490, 506, etc., *passim*; K. 307, 473, 587, 796, 1023; H. v, 6; vii, 26; viii, 7; YZ. 94, 230). The underlying implication of this word is that the action referred to has not previously existed, but is now begun, and, if the verb is in a future tense or in the imperative, will be carried on in future. Thus **wŏñ kari** implies that (he has hitherto not done it) but will now do it (so Śiv. 69, 70, 72, etc.; Rām. 202, 234, 241, 293–4, 300, 340, 475, 489, etc.; K. 89, 471).

wuñ वुञ् or **wuñĕ** वुञ । अधुनैव adv. even now, at this very time (excluding all implication of past or future time), now (El. *wunyi*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. *wun*; L.V. 99, *wuñĕ*; Śiv. 318, 943, *wuñ*; 210, 1217, 1294, 1598, *wuñĕ*; Rām. 146, 150, 173, 268, 361, 365, 505, 553–4, 556, etc., *wuñ*; 216, 289, 357, 674, 691, 1488, 1490, 1495, 1523, 1622–3, *wuñĕ*; K. 66, 264, 357, 363, 565, 633, *wuñĕ*; H. (*wuñ*) ii, 5; iii, 1, 2; v, 5, 6, 8; viii, 7, 10–1; ix, 4, 6; x, 5–7; xii, 6, 15, 18–9; (*wuñĕ*) x, 1; YZ. (*woñih*) 546; K.Pr. 13 (*wúini*)). **-kĕn** -क्यन् adv. now at present, etc., see **wuñ^ĕkĕn.**

wuñ^ukuy वुञुकुय् । आधुनिकः adj. (f. **wuñ^üc^üy** वुञूचुय्), of, or belonging to, the present time, of nowadays.

wuñis-tām वुञिस्-ताम् or **-tāmatn** -तामत् । वर्तमानकालपर्यन्तम् adv. up to now, hitherto (in time) (W. 94, *wuniuktām*, for *wuñuk^u tām*; K.Pr. 236, *wunuktám*).

wôñ^u 1 वोञ् m. the form which **pôñ^u**, water, takes when it is the second member of a compound word. See p. 746*b*, ll. 37 ff. Numerous examples are there given, and the following are here given in addition:—**gölin-w°**, p. 285*b*, l. 36; **mát^i-w°**, p. 602*a*, l. 50; **pāñĕ-w°**, p. 748*a*, l. 46; **ras^ari-w°**, p. 844*a*, l. 40; **sābüñ^ü-w°**, p. 862*b*, l. 5; **shĕkar-w°**, p. 878*b*, l. 44; **shīna-w°**, p. 885*a*, l. 18; **shrāna-w°**, p. 893*b*, l. 39; **shrōśi-w°**, p. 896*a*, l. 43; **shōṭh-w°**, p. 899*b*, l. 37; **sĕki-w°**, p. 905*a*, l. 16; **sĕnda-w°**, p. 918*b*, l. 28; **s^asari-w°**, p. 942*a*, l. 17; **sōta-w°**, p. 947*a*, l. 7; **siwan-w°**, p. 954*a*, l. 31; **tata-w°**, p. 1039*b*, l. 31; **śhĕṭ^i-w°**, p. 1066*b*, l. 7; **śitra-w°**, p. 1087*a*, l. 46; **wuga-w°**, p. 1101*b*, l. 15; **wáj^i-w°**, p. 1107*a*, l. 18; **wanda-w°**, p. 1122*b*, l. 28; **vĕtha-w°**, s.v. **vĕth**; **waṭakh-w°**, s.v. **waṭukh**) (W. 115, *won^i*).

wā̃ 1 वाँ (for **2**, see **wôñ^u 2**, for **3**, see s.v.). We have seen above that **pôñ^u** becomes **wôñ^u** when the *second* member of a compound word. As explained on p. 746*b*, ll. 35 ff. when **pôñ^u** is the *first* member of a compound word, it becomes **pā̃**, as in **pā̃-aṭh**, a water-flood, and numerous other examples given on p. 747*a*, ll. 25 ff.. There remains the case when **pôñ^u** is not only the second member of a compound word, but is followed by a third member,—when in fact it falls in the middle of a compound word. In such case it becomes **wā̃ 1.** Examples are **kánḍ^i-wā̃-ḍul^u**, a cauldron-water-cistern, i.e. a vat for storing water for cooking purposes, p. 455*a*, l. 4; **kánḍ^i-wā̃-mandul^u**, pot-water-scouring, i.e. scouring out a pot with water, p. 455*a*, l. 7; **śhĕṭ^i-wā̃-ḍul^u**, a tub for dirtied water, p. 1066*b*, l. 3.

wôñ^u 2 वोञ् । वणिक्, साध्वाचारः m. (sg. abl. **wāñi** वाञि. When this word is the first or middle member of a compound word it generally takes the form **wā̃ 2** वाँ (Gr.Gr. 74); for **wā̃ 1**, see **wôñ^u 1**, for **3**, see s.v. For examples, see bel. The fem. of this word is **wāñĕn** वाञन्, q.v.) a shopkeeper (cf. **wān 1**), trader,

merchant (cf. **ashĕd-w°**, p. 48*b*, l. 17; **bŏng^ari-w°**, p. 113*a*, l. 45; **burza-w°**, p. 131*a*, l. 7; **bŏṭa-w°**, p. 138*b*, l. 44; **kapar-w°**, p. 463*b*, l. 49; **mŏkhta-w°**, p. 561*a*, l. 19; **nūna-w°**, p. 641*a*, l. 35; **pàṭ^i-w°**, p. 789*b*, l. 37; **puy-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 5; **tīla-wôñ^u**, p. 999*a*, l. 24; **tŏmla-w°**, p. 1006*b*, l. 34; **traṇg^ari-w°**, p. 1028*b*, l. 3. Although the idea of 'shopkeeper' or 'seller' is always present in the above, these compounds often also include the idea of 'manufacturer, who sells his products'. Thus, **tīla-wôñ^u** is not only an 'oil-seller', but also a man who prepares oil for sale) (El. *wányi*, *wöin*, an oilman, shopkeeper; Gr.Gr. 38, 74; L. 387, 464, *wáni*; W. 136, *won^i*; Śiv. 240, 1876; YZ. 67; K.Pr. 20, 31 (*wañi*), 154, 228–9);

met. a decent respectable man (of a quiet, self-restrained, and patient character). **wôñ^u wāñur^u** वोञ् वाञुर् । वणिग्वृत्तिः m. a man whose profession is shopkeeping, esp. a seller of such articles as oils, spices, or the like, a grocer.

wã 2 वाँ. Examples of this word used as the first member of a compound word are:— **wã-burza** वाँ-बुर्ज़ । भूर्जपत्त्रविशेषः m. shopkeeper's birch-bark, birch-bark used for paper, as sold in shops, a superior kind of birch-bark, smooth, clean, and wide, suitable for wrapping up parcels; cf. **burza-wôñ^u**, p. 131*a*, l. 7. **-chān** -छान् । मुख्यतचा m. a head carpenter, the foreman carpenter (or architect-builder) employed in building a house. **-dyol^u** -द्यलु । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass used by shopkeepers for tying up parcels of condiments or the like; cf. **wāna-dĕl^i**, p. 1121*a*, l. 1. **-ganḍ** -गंड् । सुदृढबन्धः m. the tying up of a load or parcel, when it is securely done. **-pacĕ** -पच । साधुशीलः m. one who is born in a family whose occupation is shopkeeping; one who is of decent respectable family (in this sense used esp. in discussing proposals of marriage or the like). **-phuṭàj^i** -फुटंजि or **-phuṭüj^ü** -फुटंजू । वणिक्पोटलिका f. a shopkeeper's parcel, a parcel wrapped up in birch-bark, or the like, as delivered to a customer by a shopkeeper; met. a similar unopened parcel. **-tôn^u** -तोनु । साधुशीलता m. (in reference to some particular person) decent, respectable character (in all dealings). **-ṭaṭhul^u** -टठुलु । वणिक्पात्त्रविशेषः m. a tub or trough in which a shopkeeper stores for sale his supply of flour or the like.

Examples of **wã** वाँ used as the middle member of a compound word are:— **tīla-wã-dăd**, an oilman's bullock, p. 999*a*, l. 22; **tīla-wã-kanz**, his oil-press, id., l. 23; **tīla-wã-ṭakh**, the revolving bar of his press, id., l. 31.

wāñe-wôñ^u वाञ-वोञ् । अतिसाधुवृत्तः m. a decent, respectable man, as ab.

wöñ^i-dān वांञि-दान् । वणिक्चुल्ली m. 'a shopkeeper's fireplace'; hence, met. a miserly or very indigent form of living. **-wān** -वान् । वणिगापणम् m. a shopkeeper's (esp. a grocer's) shop. **-yār** -यार् । वणिगापणः m., id.

wôñ^u 3 वोञ् 3 (f. **wöñ^ü 3** वांञू), in **ḍīḍ^i-wôñ^u** or **ḍīḍ^i-wān**, a doorkeeper, p. 188*a*, l. 21, i.q. **wān 3**, and probably due to confusion with **wôñ^u 2**. Like that word, it has also a f. **wāñĕñ**, p. 188*a*, l. 24.

wöñ^i वांञि or **vüñ^ü 3** वंञू, an adjectival suffix, e.g., as in **wŏphar-wöñ^i**, **wŏphar-vüñ^ü**, s.v. **wŏphur^u**, q.v.

wöñī 1 वांञी f. the profession of a shopkeeper (**wôñ^u 2**), shop selling, shopkeeping as a livelihood (cf. **puy-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 15).

wöñī 2 वांञी (Rām. 429), see **wān 4** and **wöñ^ü 4**.

wöñ^ü 1 वांञू । कृषिकर्म f. ploughing, cultivation by plough.

wāñĕ-dăd वाञ-दाँद् । कृषुपयुक्तर्षभः m. a plough-bullock. **-drāv** -द्राव । कृषिकर्माभ्यस्तः m. one who has come out of ploughing, a bullock that has been trained to plough. **—kadun** —कडुन् । कृषिकर्मस्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् m.inf. to train a bullock to the plough. **—lagun** —लगुन् । कृषिकर्मणि प्रवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become attached to ploughing, (of a bullock) to be taken to the plough (before he is trained); met. (of some weak or incapable person) to be set to some hard piece of work. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । कृषिकर्मणि (अत्यायासोत्पादिकर्मणि) नियोजनम् m.inf. to put a bullock to the plough (for the first time, as ab.); met. to set an incapable person to hard work, as ab. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । कृषिकर्मणि स्वभ्यस्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of a bullock) to become trained to the plough.

wöñ^ü 2, 3 वांञू f. the feminine of **wān 3** and **wôñ^u 3**, indicating a female keeper, etc., and not his wife, as in **guzar-wöñ^ü** a female octroi collector (not his wife), p. 319*b*, l. 1.

wöñ^ü 4 वांञू the obl. form and pl. nom. of **wān 4**. Also i.q. **wān 4**, in **lĕla-wöñ^ü**, p. 522*b*, l. 2; **lila-wöñ^ü**, ib., l. 8; and **sŏwöñ^ü**, s.v. In Rām. 429, **wöñī** is for **wöñ^ü**, m.c. In K. 522 **wöñ^ü pālüñ^ü** means 'to keep one's word, to keep a promise'.

wöñ^ü 5 वांञू f. earnings, in **pĕṭh^i-w°**, p. 796*a*, l. 8. Cf. **wöñī 1**.

wöñ^ü 6 वांञू in **pathàr^i-wöñ^ü**, adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground, p. 799*a*, l. 10. ? Cf. **wã 3**.

wöñ^ü 7 वांञू, in **wöñ^ü-döñ^ü** वांञू-दांञू । ईषद्भूषणसमुदायः f. (of one reduced to poverty) the small broken or worn articles of jewelry that remain in his possession (probably a jingle of **döñ^ü**, q.v.).

wuñ वुञ्, **wuñĕ** वुञ, see p. 1127*a*, l. 44.

wūñᵘ वुञ़ू, see **wōnun.**

vųñᵘ 1 वंञ़ू (for **4,** see **wanun**), sometimes written **wañᵘ** वञ़ू । लतासमुदायः f. a wood, or grove, of trees (esp. when all of the same kind), an orchard, a fruit garden (cf. **kulⁱ-v°**, p. 439*a*, l. 8; **mĕwa-v°**, p. 611*a*, l. 37; **tᵃla-v°**, p. 995*a*, l. 40; **tēl-v°**, p. 998*a*, l. 11; **ṭanga-v°**, p. 1010*b*, l. 12; **tsēra-v°**, p. 1079*b*, l. 7; **wath-v°** and **wata-v°**, s.v. **wath**) (Gr.Gr. 37; W. 144, *wanⁱ*; K.Pr. 135, 246, *wani*); a mountain path (cf. **dōla-v°**, p. 211*b*, l. 18). **—diñᵘ** —दिञ़ू । वानस्पत्यलताषण्डारोपणम् f.inf. to plant and keep up an orchard or fruit garden (esp. as a work of religious merit).

wañi-rāwul वञि-रावुल् । अकर्मण्यः adj. (f. **-rāvüjᵘ** -रावंजू), 'one who leads astray in a fruit-garden'; hence, one who has taken to vicious ways, and leads others astray by his example.

vüñᵘ 2 वंञ़ू (for **4,** see **wanun**) । समावस्था f. (between two persons) similarity, or equality, of condition (such as happiness, misery, gain, loss, sickness, health, sudden death, and so on) (K.Pr. 91); cf. **wanan.** **—gatshüñᵘ** —गछ़ुंञ़ू । समावस्थावाप्तिः f.inf. such similarity of condition to occur (as when one person's condition becomes the same as that of another).

vüñᵘ 3 वंञ़ू (for **4,** see **wanun**), see **wöñⁱ.**

wuñᵘcᵘy वुञ़ूचूय्, see **wuñᵘkuy,** p. 1127*b*, l. 6.

wuñukh वुञुख् adv. now, at the present time (cf. **wöñ**), used in the following:— **wuñukh-tām** वुञुख्-ताम्, or **-tāmath** -तामथ्, or **-tāñ** -ताञ्, or **-tāñĕth** -ताञथ् । वर्तमानावसरान्तम् adv. up to now, till now, up to the present time.

wuñᵉkĕn वुञ्क्यन् or **wuñᵉkĕnas** वुञ्क्यनस् । अधुना adv. now, at the present time, at this time (e.g. 'at this time to-morrow') (cf. **wöñ**) (Śiv. 634, 841, 1713, 1718–9; Rām. 150, 492, 680, 791, 808, 852, 997, 1155, 1204, 1220, 1222–3, 1228, 1460, 1527, 1702; K. 1099, 1112, *wuñkĕn*). **-bögⁱ** -बांगि or **-bögin** -बांगिन् । अधुनाप्रायकाले adv. about now, at about the same time as now on some other day.

wuñᵉkĕnukᵘ वुञ्क्यनुकु । आधुनिकः adj. gen. (f. **wuñᵉkĕnücᵘ** वुञ्क्यनंचू), of, or belonging to, the present time, contemporary.

wöñil वांञिल् । वणिग्वृत्तिः f. the business of a shopkeeper (esp. of a grocer) (cf. **nūna-w°**, p. 641*a*, l. 36; **puy-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 17).

vüñᵘ-mütsᵘ वंञ़ू-मंज़ू, see **wanun.**

wāñĕn वाञन् । वणिक्स्त्री f. the wife of a shopkeeper (**wôñᵘ 2,** q.v.) (El *wányain*; Gr.Gr. 38); a decent, respectable woman, who is mistress of a household. See also **wôñᵘ 3.**

wāñurᵘ वाञुरु । वणिक्, पथिविशेषः a shopkeeper, esp. a travelling shopkeeper, a pedlar, a 'boxwallah' (cf. **wôñᵘ wāñurᵘ**, p. 1128*a*, l. 16); a certain small bird, haunting marshes.

vĕñorᵘ व्यञोरु, for **vẹñᵉrᵘ** व्यंञ्रु, 1 p.p. of **vẹñᵉrun,** q.v. —°, in **aḍa-v°**, p. 12*b*, l. 2.

wuñĕr वुञर् । दैवानार्जवम् m. ill-luck, want of success after long and strenuous effort. Cf. **wunun.**

vẹñᵉran व्यंञरन् । पृथक्पृथग्विभेदनम् f. (sg. dat. **vẹñᵉrüñᵘ** व्यंञ्रंञ़ू), the act of picking to pieces with the fingers, unravelling, separating, pulling to pieces, shredding (string, straw, vegetables, a bunch of leaves, etc., as in **vẹñᵉrun,** q.v.).

vẹñᵉrun व्यंञरुन् । पृथक्पृथग्विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vẹñᵒrᵘ** व्यंञ्रु), to pick to pieces with the fingers, unravel, dismember, separate, pull to pieces, take to pieces, shred (string, vegetables, a bunch of leaves, a mass of straw, or similar compact, dense, or intertwisted object) (Gr.Gr. 7). **vẹñᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** व्यंञ्रु-मंतु । पृथक्पृथग्विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **vẹñᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्यंञ्रू-मंज़ू), picked to pieces, as ab.

vẹñᵉrāwun व्यंञरावुन् । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vẹñᵉrôwᵘ** व्यंञरोवु), i.q. **vẹñᵉrun,** q.v. **vẹñᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ** व्यंञरोवु-मंतु । पृथक्पृथग्विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **vẹñᵉrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्यंञरांवू-मंज़ू), i.q. **vẹñᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** q.v., s.v. **vẹñᵉrun.**

wāñuth वाञुथ् । वाणिज्यम्, साधुवृत्तम् m. (sg. dat. **wāñĕtas** वाञतस्), the profession of shopkeeping, trade (esp. as a grocer, or the like) (cf. **puy-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 18); the conduct of a decent, respectable man. Cf. **wôñᵘ 2.**

wōñōv वोञोव्, see **wōnun.**

vēpi वेपि, **vīpⁱ** वीपि, see **vyūpᵘ.**

wupa वुप । अन्तर्दाहः m. (of something inanimate) inward burning or heat, internal smouldering; inward rotting (due to fermentation and consequent heat); (of a human being) inward anger, resentment; cf. **wupun.** **—khasun** —खसुन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. spontaneous internal combustion or rotting to occur (e.g. in a pile of grain, or a heap of wood, a pile of uncared-for garments). **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । दाहविक्षतः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ** -हंचू), burnt or rotted internally, as ab.; full of resentment. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । अन्तर्दाहोद्भूतिः m.inf. (of a heap of grain, a pile of wood, or the like which has been allowed to become damp) to begin to rot or burn from internal heat; (of a human being) to begin to feel resentment.

vĕpadā व्यपदा । विपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress.

vĕpodᵘ व्यपंदु । विपदाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **vĕpüzᵘ** व्यपंज़ू).

subject to calamity, unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity.

wŏpad 1 व्रपद् । उत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **wŏpüzᵘ** व्रपंज़ू), birth; creation, production; origin, rise.

wŏpad 2 व्रपद् or **wŏpād** व्रपाद् । दोषः f. (sg. dat. **wŏpüzᵘ** व्रपंज़ू or **wŏpözᵘ** व्रपांज़ू), a personal defect (such as disease, debauchery, making false charges, or other criminality) which is contagious, or which infests others by association (Śiv. 1441, 1746, 1764). **—yiñᵘ** —यिञ़ू । दोषापत्तिः f.inf. such a defect to taint or contaminate (a person, dat.).

wŏpadun व्रपदुन् or (q.v.) **wŏpazun** व्रपज़ुन् । उद्भवाप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wŏpodᵘ** व्रपंदु; f. **wŏpüzᵘ** व्रपंज़ू), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born, come into being, be produced (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 1230, 1559; K. 878); to occur, take place; cf. **wŏpanun, wŏpazun. wŏpodᵘ-motᵘ** व्रपंदु-मंतु । समुद्भूतः perf. part. (f. **wŏpüzᵘ-müʦᵘ** व्रपंज़ू-मंछू), sprung up, come into existence; occurred, happened. Cf. **wŏpüzᵘ-müʦᵘ**, f. of **wŏpozᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **wŏpazun.**

wŏpadrav व्रपद्रव् । उपप्लवः m. widespread misfortune, a general calamity (such as famine, lawlessness, drought, floods, epidemic, pillage, conflagrations, etc.), national distress, national disturbance, insurrection.

wŏpadravī व्रपद्रवी । उपद्रववत् adj. c.g. (any man or beast) that causes such widespread calamity as in the preceding.

wŏpadīsh व्रपदीश् m. instruction, advice (Gr.M., Śiv. 23, Rām. 1171); esp. true instruction, right teaching (L.V. 1, 2, 51–4, 66, 80, *wŏpadēsh*; Śiv. 1704; Rām. 41, 171).

wŏpadāwun व्रपदावुन् । उत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏpadôwᵘ** व्रपदोवु), to cause to spring up or come into existence, to bring into existence, be the producer of, to create (El. *wopúdáwun*, who says the word is peculiar to remote mountain districts; Śiv. 33, 59, 60, 99, 100, 582, 803, 1241; K. 131, 618); to cause to occur or happen. Cf. **wŏpazāwun.**

wŏpadāwawunᵘ व्रपदाववुनु, n.ag. (f. **wŏpadāwavüñᵘ** व्रपदाववंञ़ू), one who causes (something) to come into existence (Śiv. 854).

wapha वफ (= وقف) । धर्मार्थम् m. a place where (in accordance with a religious endowment) food is distributed free, an almshouse; cf. **wŏpha. -bata** -बत । धर्मार्थान्नवृत्तिः m. 'almshouse rice', the practice of living on food distributed at almshouses (a lazy, heedless, life).

wāph वाफ् । उप्तिः, उप्तिकालः m. (sg. dat. **wāpas** वापस्), sowing (seed, etc.) (cf. **bēlⁱ-w°** and **byölⁱ-w°**, p. 150*b*, l. 10; **dã-w°**, p. 231*a*, l. 18; **harᵃda-w°**, p. 348*a*, l. 16) (Śiv. 1291); sowing-time, seed-time, the sowing season, the proper time for sowing any particular seed (L. 463). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । उप्तियोग्यीभवनम् m.inf. 'sowing to come', i.e. (of a field) to become prepared and ready for sowing.

wāpa nērun वाप नेरुन् । बीजोप्तिकर्मणा संपन्नीभवनम् m.inf. 'to issue from sowing', i.e. (of a field or the like) to have been completely sown. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । बीजोप्तिमनु तदुद्भित्तिः m.inf. 'to come from sowing', i.e. (of a field or the like) the seeds to sprout (after sowing).

waphā वफा وفا, or **wŏphā** व्रफा ? f. observation of good faith, faithfulness, fidelity (cf. **bē-wafā,** p. 147*a*, l. 18; **bē-wŏphā,** p. 148*a*, l. 1) (El., K.Pr. 72). **—karan-wôlᵘ** —करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **—karan-wājēñ** —करन्-वाज्यञ्), one who is faithful (El.).

wŏph व्रफ् f. in **hūnⁱ-wŏph,** p. 337*a*, l. 23, i.q. **wuph,** q.v.

wŏpha व्रफ । भिक्षा m. the making a livelihood by begging food and clothing from others, professional begging; a professional beggar; cf. **wapha. -bata** -बत । परान्नम् m. rice obtained in this way; hence, plenty of food obtained regularly from others. **-bata lagun** -बत लगुन् । परान्नेन पुष्ट्याप्तिः m.inf. such food to be obtained, to become fat on the obtainment of easy and regular food from others, and hence to become audacious and insolent. **-bata pyonᵘ** -बत प्यनु । परान्नावाप्तिः m.inf. such rice to fall to a person, i.e. food in plenty to be regularly received from others. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । भिक्षान्नावाप्तिः m.inf. the proceeds of begging to fall (to a person), i.e. to get a living by professional begging (and so to be comfortable, happy, without care, audacious and insolent).

wuph वुफ् (occasionally spelt **wŏph** व्रफ्, q.v.) । विहायसा गतिः f. (sg. dat. **wuphi** वुफि), the act of flying or soaring, flight (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 1052, 1607); met. moving, or going, rapidly or quickly. **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञ़ू f.inf. to fly up (Rām. 531). **wuphi** वुफि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, speedily (u.w. vbs. of going, coming, seeing, beginning, completing, or the like).

waphādār वफादार् وفادار, or **wŏphādār** व्रफादार् adj. c.g. faithful, trustworthy (El., K.Pr. 101); faithful (to), devoted (to), loyal (Rām. 773).

waphādōrī वफादोरी وفاداري, or **wŏ°** व्र° f. fidelity, loyalty, faithfulness (El. (*wa°*); H. (*wŏ°*) ii, 2–7, 10, 12).

vĕpholᵘ व्यफलु adj. (f. **vĕphüjᵘ** व्यफंजू), fruitless, bearing no, or imperfect, fruit (L.V. 55).

wuphal वुफल् in **wuphal-wāl** वुफल्-वाल् । अतिचञ्चलः m. i.q. **wŏphar-wāl,** s.v. **wŏphurᵘ,** q.v.

wuphalun वुफलुन् । प्रोत्सहनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuphalyōv** वुफल्योव्) (of some ignorant boy or the like) to be, or become, persevering or energetic (by continual practice).

wuphalāwun वुफलावुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuphalôwᵘ** वुफलोवु), to encourage (an ignorant child or the like) to persevere (in acquiring skill), incite (Gr.Gr. 170). **wuphalôwᵘ-motᵘ** वुफलोवु-मतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. **wuphalövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वुफलांवू-मंच़ू), encouraged in perseverance, as ab. See **wuphun.**

wuphaún m. a bird (El. *upháún*, ? **wuphawunᵘ**, q.v.).

wuphun वुफुन् । उड्डयनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuphyōv** वुफ्योव्), to fly, soar, go flying (Gr.Gr. 15, 127; conjugated, 224, 234, 237, 239, 240–1, 245–6; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1516, 1694, 1811); to go, or move, rapidly or quickly; (of a human being or the like) to become intoxicated (by drugs, or pride, or the like).

wuphān वुफान् । अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part. used as adv. flying; hence, as adv., very quickly or rapidly (u.w. vbs. of going, arranging, eating, and so on).

The causal of this verb is either **wuphanāwun** वुफनावुन्, which means 'to cause to fly', or **wuphalāwun** वुफलावुन् which means 'to incite' (Gr.Gr. 170).

wuphanāwun वुफनावुन् । खगत्यभ्यासनम्, शीघ्रयापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuphanôwᵘ** वुफनोवु), to cause to fly (Gr.Gr. 170; Śiv. 351, 1064, 1396, 1693, 1783, 1811); (of a mother-bird) to teach (her chicks) to fly; to fly (a kite, etc.) (Gr.M.); to drive (a horse or vehicle) at great speed. **wuphanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वुफनोवु-मतु । खेगमितः, शीघ्रं यापितः perf. part. (f. **wuphanövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वुफनांवू-मंच़ू), taught to fly, as ab.; driven very fast, as ab.

vĕphar व्यफर् m.pl. a jingle of **phĕphar** in **ph°-v°** (p. 700*b*, l. 35).

wŏphurᵘ व्रफुरु । शिथिलः adj. (f. **wŏphürᵘ** व्रफंरू), loose, insecure, not firmly fixed. **—lagun** —लगुन् । उद्धारावाप्तिः m.inf. to become loose, to become insecure in its place, to have (its) foundations loosened (lit. and fig.).

wŏphar-ḍünjᵘ व्रफर्-डंजू । शिथिलता f. looseness, instability (of something that should be firmly fixed, e.g. a stone in a wall, or pillar); cf. **ḍünḍᵘ** and **wŏphara-ḍanjĕ**, bel. **-wāl** -वाल् । अनवस्थितचित्तवृत्तिः adj. c.g. unsteady-minded, (of one engaged in any duty) not persevering, one whose attention is readily distracted, unsteadfast, capricious; cf. **wuphal-wāl**, p. 1130*b*, l. 49, and **wŏpharun.** **-wöñⁱ** -वांञि । अनवस्थितः adj. c.g. not firmly fixed in its place, insecure. **-vüñᵘ** -वंञू । अनवस्थानः adj. c.g. not having a secure foundation, fixed to something insecure.

wŏphara-ḍanjĕ व्रफर-डंज्य । अस्थिराश्रयः adj. c.g. not firmly fixed in its seat or foundation, loose, unsteady. Cf. **wŏphar-ḍünjᵘ**, ab.

wŏphīr वांफीर् (for وافر) adj. c.g. abundant, plentiful, copious (H. vi, 14).

wŏpharun व्रफरुन् । शिथिलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏpharyōv** व्रफर्योव्) (of some stone, column, brick) to become loose in its position (e.g. by pulling or by digging round the base, etc.); similarly, fig. of a secret, a disease, a bad habit, or the like. **wŏpharyō-motᵘ** व्रफर्यो-मतु । शिथिलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **wŏpharyē-müṭsᵘ** व्रफर्ये-मंच़ू), loosened, as ab.

wŏpharāwun व्रफरावुन् । उद्धरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏpharôwᵘ** व्रफरोवु), to loosen the foundations of anything, make loose (lit. and fig., as in **wŏpharun,** q.v.).

wuphawunᵘ वुफवुनु । खगमनवृत्तिः n.ag. (f. **wuphavüñᵘ** वुफवंञू), one who flies, (a bird or the like) which habitually flies (K. 922; K.Pr. 235, m.pl.nom. *wufawane*); (a man, horse, vehicle, or the like) which moves with great rapidity.

wuphavüñᵘ वुफवंञू f. the act of flying, or going swiftly in **wuphawañĕy raṭañĕ** वुफवञय् रटञ । असंभवसंभावना f.pl. (with emph. **y**) (simultaneous) flyings and stoppages, i.e. imagining impossibilities, describing or asking someone to believe an impossibility, attempting an impossible task.

waphöyī वफांयी وفائی, or **wŏphöyī** व्रफांयी f. fidelity, loyalty, sincerity (cf. **bē-w°**, p. 148*a*, l. 4); trustworthiness, dependableness (K.Pr. 5, *wafāi*). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू f.inf. to make firm friendship (with, **süty**), become a faithful ally (Rām. 94).

wŏpājⁱ व्रपंजि । लताविशेषः f. a certain wild shrub, the long dagger-shaped sub-acid leaves of which are used as a vegetable. Cf. **wŏpal-hākh**, s.v. **wŏpal.**

wŏpakār व्रपकार् m. a kindly action, benefit, assistance, help (Gr.M.; Śiv. 236; K. 578, 1120; K.Pr. 219). **sarwa-wŏ°** सर्व-व्र° adj. c.g. one who grants help or benefits to all (Śiv. 4, 39; K. *sarŏ wŏ°*, 2, 21, etc.).

wŏpakörī व्रपकांरी adj. c.g. helping, serving, kindly (cf. **par-w°**, p. 751*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 587, 1051). **sarwa-wŏ°** सर्व-व्र° adj. c.g. one who grants help or benefits to all (Śiv. 194, 1510, 1886).

wŏpal व्रपल् (cf. **wŏpājⁱ**), in the following :— **wŏpal bāŭ** व्रपल् वाऊ । ऊकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī letter ऊ *ū*. **-gŏndi-wāv** -ग्वन्दि-वाव् । [illegible] 'the wind of a *wŏpal*-posy', i.e. a very slight im-

pediment, a mere nothing of an impediment (cf. the next). **-hākh** -हाख् । कालशाकः (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a certain wild vegetable leaf (eaten on the occasion of an obsequial fast or the like) (L. 347, *Dipsacus inermis*; Rām. 766, 1283). **—wō** —वो । उकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī letter उ *u*.

vīp^ilad वीपिलद् । उद्दीपोपप्लुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **vīp^iladiñ** वीपिलदिञ्), inundated, flooded; (of a human being) ruined by flood, one whose entire property, house, land, or the like, has been destroyed by flood. Cf. **vyūp^u**.

wupalad वुपलद् । दाहविक्षतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wupaladiñ** वुपलदिञ्) (of a pile of paddy or the like) gone bad by internal fermentation or internal spontaneous combustion. Cf. **wupa**.

waplnu (? spelling and gend.) a kind of large pear (L. 350, note).

wāpun वापुन् । उप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wôp^u** वोपु), to sow (a field), to plant (a field) with seed (Gr.M.); to sow (seed) in a field, to scatter seed; cf. **wawun**. **wôp^u-mot^u** वोपु-मतु । विहितवापः perf. part. (f. **wöp^ü-müts^ü** वांपू-मच़ू) (of a field) sown; (of seed) sown (in a field).

vĕpun व्यपुन् । संमितिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕpyōv** व्यप्योव्), (of anything rational or irrational) to be firmly situated in some place, and yet to have no definite location, to be diffused through, pervade, permeate, fill up, fill exactly; (of something such as a command, conversation, circumstance) to be firmly fixed in the mind. Cf. **vyāpun 1**.

vĕpan-bāna व्यपन्-बान । सविकासाशयत्वम् (महापात्रता) m. large-mindedness, the having a capacious intellect; (of a vessel or the like) the being sufficiently large to contain some specified substance.

vĕpana-gatā व्यपन-गता । विनाशमापन्नः adj. c.g. (of a man or rational being) gone away never to return (lit. or fig. 'dead'). Cf. **gata**.

vĕpyō-mot^u व्यप्यो-मतु । संमितः perf. part. (f. **vĕpyē-müts^ü** व्यप्ये-मच़ू), that which has pervaded, etc., as ab., pervading, etc.

wupun वुपुन् । अन्तर्दाहोद्भवः conj. 2 or 3 (see Gr.Gr. 204–5) (1 p.p. **wup^u** वुपु, 2 p.p. **wupyōv** वुप्योव्), (of a heap of dried cowdung, a pile of wood, straw, paddy, clothes, or the like) to burn internally (by spontaneous combustion, or otherwise), to smoulder internally, ferment internally (Gr.Gr. 120, 204–5); met. to rot, or decay internally (owing to fermentation and consequent heat); (of a human being) to feel inward wrath, to be filled with resentment; cf. **wupa**. **wupyō-mot^u** वुप्यो-मतु । दाहविक्षतिसुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **wupyē-müts^ü** वुप्ये-मच़ू), internally burnt or fermented, as ab.; filled with resentment, as ab.

wŏpanun व्रपनुन् । उद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wŏpon^u** व्रपनु, f. **wŏpüñ^ü** व्रपंञू), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born; to occur, take place; cf. **wŏpadun, wŏpazun**. **wŏpon^u-mot^u** व्रपनु-मतु । उत्पन्नः perf. part. (f. **wŏpüñ^ü-müts^ü** व्रपंञू-मच़ू), sprung up, born; occurred.

wupanishĕd उपनिषद् m. N. of certain mystic writings of the Hindūs (Śiv. 21). Borrowed from Skt. *upaniṣad*.

wupiñ वुपिञ् । दाहः f. (of a heap of dried cowdung, wood, grain, or the like) internal combustion, internal fermentation, or the like (i.q. **wupa**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 120); (of dried cowdung on a hearth) taking fire (from contact with the burning coals). **—tshunüñ^ü** —छुनंञू । दाहप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to set burning internally (a pile of dried cowdung, straw, or the like, or fuel on a hearth).

wŏpar व्रपर् । अपरः adj. c.g. another (H. v, 4, *kus-tāñ wŏ°*, someone else); other, different, alien (Rām. 732); not one's own, others' (Śiv. 341, 624, 1172, 1862); jealous (El.); (as subst. m.) a foreigner, stranger (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 119, 236). **—bĕha** —ब्यह । अपराश्रयः m. an alien residence (e.g. among strangers or people of a different caste). **—ganz^arun** —गंज़रुन् । परबुद्ध्या संकलनम् m.inf. to look upon or consider (someone, esp. one of one's own kin) as alien. **-tsŏpar** -च़्रपर् । अपरादिः adj. c.g. other, different, alien (or something of the sort). (A jingle.)

wupar वुपर् adv. above, up. **-cūṭi** -चूटी । उपर्युपर्येव adv. superficially, without going into (a matter) thoroughly, skimming over the surface, cursorily. (Said not to be a genuine Ksh. word, but to be borrowed from India.)

wuprīd वुप्रीद् । सप्रेमगौरवम् m. affectionate respect (such as might be paid to an elder, a friend, or relation). **—barun** —बरुन् । सस्नेहसभाजनादि समाचरणम् m.inf. to show such respect (by appropriate conduct).

wuprīda-vyot^u वुप्रीद-व्यतु । गौरवसंभावनीयः, संमाननादिशीलः adj. (f. **-vĕts^ü** -व्यच़ू), one who is the worthy object of such respect; one who habitually shows such respect.

wŏparāla व्रपराल । उपकारः m. help, assistance, kindness, favour (shown to a person).

vĕp^aran व्यपरन् । उपगुप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕp^arüñ^ü** व्यपरंञू), hiding (something), concealing.

vĕp^arun व्यपरुन् । संमाननम्, उपगूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕp^or^u** व्यपरु), to cause to find room in anything, to

cause to pervade, permeate; to hide, conceal (a thing, a person, conduct, or the like). See **vĕpun.**

viparīth विपरीथ् adj. c.g. reversed. **—hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show reversed, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

vĕpᵃrāwun व्यंप्रावुन् । उपगूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕpᵃrôwᵘ** व्यंप्रोवु), i.q. **vĕpᵃrun,** q.v.

wŏparözᵘ व्रपरांज़ू । परत्वम् f. alienness, the condition of being foreign or alien (e.g. belonging to a different caste).

wāpas वापस् واپس, adv. back, back again. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to give back, return (K.Pr. 106).

vīpis वीपिस्, see **vyūpᵘ.**

wŏpas व्रपस् । अनशनम् m. not getting food, not eating food, fasting, famishment, starvation (W. 111). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । उपवासाचरणम् m.inf. to fast, abstain from food (owing to obstinacy, parsimony, or the like, and even when food is available). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । उपवासापातः m.inf. famishment, as ab., to occur. **-röchⁱ** -रांछि । उपवासोपकारकः c.g. something which relieves famishment (such as a little fruit, a scrap of bread, etc.).

wŏpaslad व्रपस्लद् । समनुभूतोपवासः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wŏpasladiñ** व्रपसलदिञ्), hungry, famishing, starving (W. 111, K.Pr. 236).

wŏpāsanā व्रपासना । परिचर्या f. service, attention, attendance, waiting on; adoration, worship (Śiv. 1620, 1655).

wāpătⁱ वार्पति । विस्फोटररोगविशेषः m.pl. a certain pox, principally affecting children, ? measles.

vĕpoṭᵘ व्यपंटु । उपद्रवी adj. (f. **vĕpüṭᵘ** व्यपंटू, sg. dat. **vĕpacĕ** व्यपच्य), oppressive, tyrannical, irritating, infuriating; contaminating, debasing (by association).

wāpaṭh वापठ् । पटोत्पवनम् m. (sg. dat. **wāpaṭas** वापटस), cleansing a large quantity of winnowed paddy by shaking it up in a sheet.

vĕpath व्यपथ् । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **vĕpütsᵘ** व्यपंत्सू, but cf. **vĕpütshᵘlad** व्यपंछूलद् bel.), a calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress.

vĕpütsᵘ wolᵘ-motᵘ व्यपंत्सू वंलु-मंतु । विपदावृतः perf. part. (f. **—vüjᵘ-mütsᵘ** —वंजू-मंत्सू), enveloped in misfortunes, surrounded by misfortunes. **vĕpütsᵘ-wôlᵘ** व्यपंत्सू-वोलु । आपद्युक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), involved in calamity (and by contact, etc.) causing calamity to others.

wŏpath व्रपथ् । बहुला उत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **wŏpütsᵘ** व्रपंत्सू), profuse production, great fruitfulness, great fecundity, pullulation.

vĕpotshᵘ व्यपंछु । प्रतीतिहीनः adj. (f. **vĕpütshᵘ** व्यपंछू), incredulous, unbelieving, sceptical; untrustworthy, not to be relied on, unreliable; hard to believe, incredible.

vĕpütshᵘlad व्यपंछूलद् । आपद्ग्रस्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **vĕpütshᵘladiñ** व्यपंछूलदिञ्), full of, or pervaded by calamity, in evil plight; calamitous, disastrous. See **vĕpath.**

vĕpawunᵘ व्यपवुनु । संमान n.ag. (f. **vĕpavüñᵘ** व्यपवंञू), (of anything inanimate) that which fits into or finds room in a receptacle; (of instruction, command, or the like) that which is firmly fixed in the mind; (of a human being) he who finds a place in any society, position, or locality (even if not originally suitable for it).

wŏpawās व्रपवास् । उपवासः m. fasting (the religious discipline) (Śiv. 595, 1351, 1449, 1713; Rām. 7).

wŏpawösⁱ व्रपवांसि । अनशनव्रती m. one who fasts (as a religious discipline).

wŏpay व्रपय् । लताविशेषः f. a certain shrub, the juice and leaves of which are used for healing wounds or the like.

wŏpāy व्रपाय् । उपायः m. a means, expedient (Śiv. 17, 42, 110, 1242, 1299, 1472, 1478, 1488, 1743; Rām. 475; K. 576, 875, 1019); mode, way, device (for doing something) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1516; Rām. 300, 1767); a remedy, cure (El. *wapái, wŏpái* f.; *wapái karinyi*, to cure) (Śiv. 1758).

wŏpözᵘlad व्रपांज़ूलद् । दोषलिप्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., **wŏpözᵘladiñ** व्रपांज़ूलदिञ्), possessing a defect (as described s.v. **wŏpad** or **wŏpād,** q.v.).

wŏpazun व्रपज़ुन् । उद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wŏpozᵘ** व्रपंज़ु), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born, become (Gr.Gr. 28, 128, 171, 204, 212; YZ. 397); to occur, take place; cf. **wŏpadun, wŏpanun. wŏpozᵘ-motᵘ** व्रपंज़ु-मंतु । उद्भूतः perf. part. (f. **wŏpüzᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्रपंज़ू-मंत्सू), sprung up, come into existence; occurred, happened. **wŏpüzᵘ-mütsᵘ** is also f. of **wŏpodᵘ-motᵘ,** q.v. s.v. **wŏpadun.**

wŏpazath व्रपज़थ् f. (sg. dat. **wŏpazütsᵘ** व्रपज़ंत्सू), coming into existence, birth, springing up (Gr.Gr. 128).

wŏpazāwun व्रपज़ावुन् । उत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏpazôwᵘ** व्रपज़ोवु) to cause to spring up or come into existence, to bring into existence, to be the producer of (Gr.Gr. 171); to cause to occur, to cause to happen. Cf. **wŏpadāwun.**

war 1 वर् । वेष्टना m. twisting (as in twisting together the strands of a string between the palms of the hands) (cf. **atha-w°,** p. 64*b*, l. 21; **khŏshⁱ-w°,** p. 418*b*, l. 40; **khŏshⁱ-wārⁱ,** id., l. 44; **mutsaran-w°,** p. 610*b*, l. 25) (Śiv. 1014, 1217 (pun on *war* 2), 1643, 1646, 1872; K.Pr. 219, *gŏtshan war*, twisting, or twirling, the moustaches).

war 2 वर् । वरः m. a boon, blessing, favour (cf. **pīra-w°**, p. 753*a*, l. 11) (Śiv. 448, 851, 934, 1166, 1173, 1217 (pun on *war* 1), 1219, 1651, 1697, 1738, 1761; Rām. 565; K. 16, 67, 268, 278, 330, 423–4, 537, 574, 577, 604, 606, 611–2, 620–1, 625, 655, 705, 739, 792, 795–6, 876–7, 965, 1029); used —° to indicate the excellence of anything, esp. as an indication of respect, as in **gŏra-war,** a revered preceptor (Śiv. 1022).

war 3 वर् । रोषः m. inward anger (due to wishes being thwarted), resentment, displeasure, umbrage, dudgeon (cf. **būta-w°**, p. 141*b*, l. 18).

war 4 वर् । लीला m. pretended reluctance, coquetry, coquettish behaviour (cf. **gönᵘ-w°**, p. 294*a*, l. 2).

war 5 वर् m. in **war-kulᵘ** वर्-कुलु । वटवृक्षः the banyan or Indian fig-tree, *Ficus indica.*

war 6 वर् ور, a suff. borrowed from Persian (*āwar, war,* or *wār*) implying possession, as in **nāma-war** (=نام آور, or نام ور, or نام وار), possessing a name, famous, p. 636*b*, l. 23. See **warī.**

wár, see **wörᵘ 3.**

wār 1 वार् । अवसरः, सूर्यादिवासरः m. a time, occasion, opportunity (cf. **angalⁱ-w°**, p. 33*b*, l. 47; **yīshĕr-w°**, s.v. **yīshŏr**); esp. a favourable opportunity, the right, or propitious, time (for something) (Śiv. 1790, K.Pr. 102); a day of the week, a week day (including Sunday. They are **āth-w°**, Sunday, p. 67*b*, l. 13; **tsandra-w°**, Monday, p. 1074*b*, l. 14; **bōm-w°**, p. 107*b*, l. 2, or **mangal-w°**, p. 578*b*, l. 50, Tuesday; **bŏd-w°**, Wednesday, p. 83*b*, l. 3, and K. 57; **gŏra-w°**, p. 297*b*, l. 7, or **bras-w°**, p. 127*a*, l. 42, Thursday; **shŏkᵃr-w°**, Friday, p. 879*a*, l. 36; and **baṭa-w°**, Saturday, p. 145*b*, l. 36) (cf. **zā-wār,** s.v. **zā**; **zāhna-wār**); a flock, herd, troop (cf. **sĕnda-w°**, p. 918*b*, l. 29).

wāra-phyurᵘ वार-फियु । सप्ताहात्मवारवृत्तिः m. the passage of time (counted in days of the week). **—wāra** —वार adv. over and over again, repeatedly (K. 474).

wār 2 वार् । उपर्युपरि योजना m. putting or piling things over each other (e.g. courses of bricks in building a wall, or pieces of material or embroideries on cloth, etc.) (cf. **hanga-w°**, p. 338*b*, l. 50; **kạmbⁱ-w°**, p. 444*a*, l. 35; **nārⁱ-w°**, p. 649*a*, l. 30; **phạlⁱ-w°**, p. 694*b*, l. 28; **palang-w°**, p. 731*b*, l. 17; **ṭōpi-w°**, p. 1014*a*, l. 25; **tsŏkⁱ-w°**, p. 1067*b*, l. 22; **zamba-wār**) (Rām. 1301, a pile of bones); winding or twisting a string, or the like, over and over into a ball. **—anun** —अनुन् । उपरि निर्मितिः m.inf. to build (as ab.) in courses, one above the other; to wind up string, etc., into a ball, as ab. **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to keep, retain (K.Pr. 206). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to throw away (K.Pr. 206).

wār 3 वार् । प्राचीनम् m. a hedge (of thorns or the like round a garden, etc.) (El. *wár,* or towards Islāmābād, *wád*).

wār 4 वार् । वेतसादिवृक्षपूर्णदीर्घभूखण्डः m. a long strip of land (generally near a lake or the like) grown over with willows and simiiar shrubs (cf. **vīri-w°**, p. 1136*a*, l. 16).

wār 5 वार् m. in **gar-wār,** a taste for housekeeping (p. 236*a*, l. 32).

wār 6 वार् f. a sacrificial rite, used —° in **māsa-w°**, p. 596*a*, l. 3; **pacha-w°**, p. 679*a*, l. 12.

wār 7 वार् adj. c.g. fitting, suitable; fitting accurately together, intimately united; (as subst.) fitness, suitability, accurate fitting together; a fitting result, satisfactory condition (Śiv. 1795, 1797); cf. **wār 8** and **wāra.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । यथेष्टयोगः m.inf. to be, or become fitting or suitable, to fit into place, to fit conveniently in with some work. **—wath gatshun** —वथ् गछुन् । सम्यगिष्टानुकूलीभवनम् m.inf. (circumstances, e.g. relations, residence, worldly condition, or the like) to become suitable, or as one would wish; cf. **wāra wati,** etc., p. 1135*a*, l. 25. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । सुसंयोगाधिगमः m.inf. suitability, or fitness, to occur; fitness for union (or friendship, etc.) to occur (Rām. 327); (of two things) fitting together accurately, or suitably, to occur.

wār 8 वार् وار, a Persian suffix used in revenue terms, as in **asōmī-wār,** p. 50*a*, l. 18, and here meaning 'after, or according to, the details of'. This suffix also indicates suitability or fitness. Cf. **wār 7.**

wār 9 वार् m. i.q. **wôrᵘ 2** or **wörᵘ 1,** in **tsạkⁱ-wār,** p. 1067*b*, l. 4.

wara 1 वर in **aḍ-wara,** middle-aged (p. 10*b*, l. 18), q.v.

wara 2 वर in **āra-wara,** like a hill-stream (**āra**), p. 41*b*, l. 2; **kŏ-wara,** in a bad way, by a wrong method, p. 496*a*, l. 36.

wara 3 वर, an adjectival form, based on **war 2** (q.v.), in **pīra-wara,** p. 753*a*, l. 13.

wara 4, in **wara-kúr** (El.), see **wōra-kūrᵘ**, p. 1136*b*, l. 17.

warā वरा, in **ti warā karith,** p. 967*b*, l. 5; i.q. **warŏy,** q.v.

wāra वार । स्वस्थः, योग्यतया adj. c.g. and adv. in good condition, doing well (Rām. 1423, 1443); comfortable, at ease; healthy, well; (adv.) easily, comfortably (K. 1120, YZ. 21); fittingly, suitably, thoroughly, completely (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 26, 159, 369, 481, 675, 752, 906, 1073, 1304, 1307, 1655; Rām. 386,

527, 707, 1170, 1511; K. 36, 122; H. vii, 24; YZ. 35, 128, 206, 236, 262, 269); excellently, in an excellent manner (El.; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 1638, 1859); attentively (El.; Śiv. 113, 157; Rām. 797, 806); carefully, properly (Rām. 625–6); skilfully (El., W. 96); cf. **wār 7** and **wārāh.** **—āsun —आसुन्** । स्वास्थ्ययुक्तता m.inf. to be comfortable and in good health, to thrive in health and circumstances or in either; to be in good spiritual health, to be piously disposed (Śiv. 375). **—kāra —कार** । निरन्तरायतया adv. prosperously, continually and steadily without opposition or impediment, steadily and securely, in good condition, safe and sound (H. x, 8); auspiciously (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1080, 1097); cf. **wāray,** bel. **—pöthi —पॉठि** or **—pöthin —पॉठिन्**। स्वस्थतया adv. correctly, well and thoroughly, carefully and effectively (Śiv. 70, Rām. 1292, K. 645). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । स्वस्थासिका m.inf. to be and continue right, in good condition, prosperous, etc., as ab. **—wāra —वार** । शनैः शनैः adv. without undue haste, gently, slowly, gradually, by slow degrees (El. *warawara*, slowly; W. 96, 151; Śiv. 394, 1081, 1097, 1686; Rām. 800, 1183, 1568, 1624, 1676, 1731; YZ. 100; K.Pr. 262); over and over again, repeatedly; gently, softly (Rām. 102). **—wati —वति** । स्वस्थः adv. on the prosperous road, prosperously, thrivingly, happily flourishing; cf. **wār 7.** **—wati rōzun —वति रोज़ुन्** । सुखितिः m.inf. to be and continue on the prosperous way, to prosper, thrive, flourish in happiness.

wāray वारय्। सम्यक्स्वास्थ्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. prosperous indeed, very happily thriving (Śiv. 578, 949, 1074); adv. thoroughly, completely (Śiv. 13, 1533 (*kāray* is a misprint), 1898; Rām. 957); very attentively (Śiv. 954, Rām. 1108*a*); comfortably, happily (Rām. 1632). **wāray-kāray** वारय्-कारय् adv. very auspiciously (Śiv. 55, 392).

wārā वारा, see **wārāh.**

warái, verái, see **waröy.**

wáreo, see **wöryuwᵘ.**

wari 1 वरि, see not only **worᵘ**, but also **wurᵘ**.

wari 2 वरि (K. 173), for **warĕ,** see **warĕ ta wadạvĕ karañĕ,** s.v. **vürᵘ 1.**

warí, see **warih.**

warī वरी وري f. (1) in **nām-warī,** reputation, p. 636*b*, l. 10, Persian termination indicating possession, formed from **war 6,** q.v.

(2) in **nāma-warī,** reputation, p. 636*b*, l. 25, a corruption of the Persian *āwarī* آوري, also indicating possession

wári (L. 260), see **vürᵘ 1.**

waröi वरॉइ, see **waröy.**

wair वैर् or **wör** वॉर्। विद्वेषः, विरोधः m. enmity, hatred, animosity, hostility, rancour (El. *vār*, spiteful; Gr.Gr. 22; Śiv. 338 *wör*, 1806 *wair*; Rām. 1146, 1361 *wör*; K. 240, 897, 1051, 1061–3; K.Pr. 187).

wāir, see **vürᵘ 1.**

wairī वैरी । विद्वेषवृत्तिः m. an enemy, a hater (either by nature, or due to some cause).

vēr 1 वेर् in **tsēra-vēr,** p. 1079*a*, l. 13, very late. Cf. **vēla** and **vēra.**

vēr 2 वेर् । अभीप्सा f. loving desire, desire on account of affection, loving motive (e.g. when one wishes to give something desired to a beloved friend, child, wife, or the like) (Śiv. 1024); cf. **vīrᵘ 2.** **vēri 1** वेरि । निमित्तम् postpos. (used —°) for, for the sake of, on account of (e.g. when one gives or places something, or goes somewhere, merely for the sake of some loved person) (cf. **tsᵃhan-v°,** p. 1058*b*, l. 26) (Rām. 1484, *cyānĕ v°*, on thy account; 1577, *tàmⁱ-sanzi v°*, for his sake; 1591, in exchange for, in place of, instead of).

vēra वेर or (q.v.) **vēla** वेल f. a time, season, etc., as s.v. **vēla,** q.v. (Rām. 986, sg. obl. *vēri*). Cf. also **vēr 1.**

weri, see **warih.**

vēri 2 वेरि, see **vēra, vīrᵘ 2, 3,** and **vyūrᵘ.**

vir विर् (? gend.) a fine (in money). Noted only in H. v, 7.

vīr 1 वीर् । पराक्रमी, भैरवः, a hero, one who is brave, bold, valiant, courageous (cf. **bala-v°,** p. 103*a*, l. 41; **dīra-v°,** p. 236*b*, l. 38) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1062, 1487, 1673, 1675, 1694, 1819; Rām. 43, 119, 122, 511, 620, 882, 1299, 1360, 1399, 1401; K. 34, 360, 376, 430, 436, 441, 625, 720, 797–8, 1024); one who is strong, muscular, brawny, stalwart (K. 367); a kind of Bhairava (see **börav**) who is the local godling of a cemetery or place for burning corpses.

vīra-badᵃr वीर-बद्र् or -भद्र् । गम्भीरसामर्थ्यः m. N. of a powerful hero created by Shiva (Śiva) from his matted hair (Skt. *Vīrabhadra*) for the destruction of Daksh's (*Dakṣa's*) sacrifice (Śiv. 106, 118 ff., 1120, 1562); (in Ksh.) a great hero, champion, mighty man. **-pŏrush** -प्वरुश् । अतिसमर्थः m. a stalwart man of great strength and determination, a hero (K. 360, 751).

vīrānⁱ kār वीरॉनि कार् । वीरचर्या m.pl. a champion's deeds (arduous, formidable, and completely carried through).

vīr 2 वीर् or **vīrᵘ 1** वीरु । वेतसी f. (sg. dat. **vīrĕ** वीर्य), the white willow (see El., s.v. *vīr* for its varieties and

the uses to which it is put in Kashmīr) (cf. **bŏṭa-v°**, p. 138*b*, l. 48; **mushka-v°**, p. 597*b*, l. 27) (El. *salix alba*; Gr.Gr. 15; L. 68, 70, 79 (*Salix tetrasperma*); W. 7, 149; Śiv. 1013, 1039, 1553, 1573; Rām. 1634; K.Pr. 7, 257, 260).

vīri-bāman वीरि-बामन् । वेतसीपुष्पाणि m.pl. the flowers of the willow. **-kujᵘ** -कुजू । वेतसीवृक्षः f. a willow tree. **-mŏṇḍᵘ** -म्वंडु । वेतसस्थाणुः m. the thick, bare, trunk of the willow tree. **-māv** -माव् । वेतसीलता f. a large branch of the willow tree (suitable for planting as a cutting) (Śiv. 1819, *vīrĕ-*). **-pan** -पन् । वेतसीपत्रसमूहः m.pl. willow leaves (used medicinally for heart-disease, etc., and as a sudorific). **-tīl** -तील् । वेतसीशाखोद्भवतैलम् m. oil extracted from burnt fresh willow twigs (used medicinally for skin diseases). **-wār** -वार् । वेतसीपूर्णप्रदेशः m. a willow grove, a piece of ground planted with lines of willows. **-zyunᵘ** -ज़िनु । वेतसेन्धनम् m. willow firewood.

vīrᵘ 2 वीरू । रागः f. (sg. dat. **vēri** वेरि), great liking, enthusiasm, or love (for any thing or work) (Śiv. 1039, K.Pr. 139). Cf. **vēr 2.**

vīrᵘ 3 वीरू f. (sg. obl. **vēri**) (?) a time, occasion; in **duka vīrᵘ**, a twofold occasion; hence, a twin birth (p. 207*a*, l. 25), so **duka-vēri,** adv. (id., l. 25).

vīrᵘ 4 वीरू f. in **gar-vīrᵘ**, a house-lizard (p. 296*a*, l. 34), q.v.

vīrᵘ 5 वीरू f. in **yāwan-vīrĕ** (s.v. **yāwun**) f.pl. a group of small pimples on the face in the time of youth.

wŏra व्वर । अरित्रविशेषः m. a kind of long heavy oar, used for propelling large heavy boats in turning them, or against wind or stream. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । बलान्नौसंचालनम् m.inf. to ply such a heavy oar (which requires considerable force). **—wāyun** —वायुन् । बलान्नौसंचालनम् m.inf., id.

wōra वोर । विमातृसंबन्धी adj. c.g. 'step' (cf. **ōr 2**), i.e. of, or belonging to, a stepmother or stepfather (K.Pr. 203). Used in the following:— **wōra-bab** वोर-बब् । मातृदिधिषुः m. a stepfather, i.e. a mother's second husband. **-bĕnĕ** -ब्यन्य । (वैमात्रेयी) विमातृजातभगिनी f. a stepsister. **-bāpār** -बापार् । वैमात्रेयव्यापारः m. the conduct or attitude of a stepmother to her stepchildren, or of stepchildren to their stepmother. **-bôyᵘ** -बोयु । वैमात्रेयः m. a stepbrother (*YZ.* 84, 97–8, 103, 138, 452) (so **wōra-bāpathᵃr**, the son of a stepbrother; **wōra-bāpath-nŏsh,** his (the son's) wife; **wōra-bāwᵃza,** the daughter of a stepbrother; and **wōra-bāyⁱ-kākan,** the wife of a stepbrother). **-dorᵘ** -दोरु । वैमात्रेयपक्षः m. the relations or family of a co-wife (from the point of view of the other wife); the relations or family of a stepmother (from the point of view of the stepson). **-dyārath-nŏsh** -द्यारथ्-न्वश् । वैमात्रेयदेवृस्नुषा f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's stepbrother, the wife of a husband's stepbrother's son. **-dyārathᵃr** -द्यारथ्र् । वैमात्रेयदेवृसुतः m. the son of a husband's stepbrother. **-dyārᵃza** -द्यारज़ । वैमात्रेयदेवृकन्या f. the daughter of a husband's stepbrother. **-dryuyᵘ** -द्रियु । वैमात्रेयदेवरः m. a woman's husband's stepbrother. **-gŏbur** -ग्वबुर् । सापत्नः m. (sg. dat. **gŏbᵃras** ग्वब्रस्), the son of a co-wife, a stepson (esp. when beloved) (K.Pr. 236, *wurah-g°*); (in the case of a woman who has married a second time, from the point of the second husband) her son by her first marriage, a man's stepson (esp. when beloved); cf. **-nĕcyuwᵘ**, bel. **-hahar** -हहर् । वैमात्रेयस्यालः m. a wife's stepbrother. **-hash** -हश् । श्वश्रूसपत्नी f. the co-wife of a mother-in-law. **-kūrᵘ** -कूरु । सपत्नीपुत्री f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ** -कोर्य), the daughter of a co-wife, a woman's stepdaughter; a daughter by a husband's first wife (El. *wara-k°*). **-mōjᵘ** -मोजू । विमाता f. a stepmother (H. viii, 1, 11; K.Pr. 181, *wurah-m°*). **-mōlᵘ** -मोलु । सपत्नीपिता m. the father of a co-wife (K.Pr. 144, *worah-m°*; 236, *wurah-m°*). **-mālyunᵘ** -मालिनु । श्वश्रूसपत्नीपितृगृहम् m. the original home of a woman's mother-in-law's co-wife, i.e. of a husband's stepmother. **-mātāmāl** -मातामाल् । विमातृपितृगृहम् m. the original home of a stepmother, i.e. the home of a stepmother's father. **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । सपत्नीतनयः a stepson (i.e. the son of a co-wife, or the son of a wife by her former marriage) (cf. **-gŏbur,** ab.) (H. viii, 3). **-nŏsh** -न्वश् । वैमात्रेयस्नुषा f. the wife of a woman's stepson, a stepdaughter-in-law. **-pĕcĕñ** -प्यच्यञ् । पितृवैमात्रेयपत्नी f. the wife of a father's stepbrother, a step-aunt. **-pokhᵘ** -पोखु । वैमात्रेयपक्षः m. the family or relations of a stepmother. **-pakhy** -पख्य् । वैमात्रेयपक्षसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the relations or family of a stepmother (e.g. those members who should be invited to a festivity, or their profession, etc.). **-pĕṭᵃr** -प्यतर् or **pĕthᵃr** प्यथर् । पितृवैमात्रेयः m. a father's stepbrother, a step-uncle on the father's side. **-rag** -रग् । वैमात्रेयसापिण्ड्यसंबन्धः f. the consanguinity or kindred between step-relations, step-relationship (as affecting funeral rites or the like). **-rᵃsh** -रश् । वैमात्रेयत्ववैरम् f. the mutual enmity between stepbrothers or between their descendants. **—zām** —ज़ाम । वैमात्रेयननन्दा f. (sg. dat. **zōmᵘ** ज़ोमू or (among Paṇḍits) **-zōmᵘ** -ज़ोमू), a stepsister-in-law, the stepsister of a woman's husband. (So **wōra-zōmith-nŏsh,** the daughter-in-law of a husband's stepsister; **wōra-zōmiyĕ,** the husband of a husband's

stepsister; wōra-zömiza, the daughter of a husband's stepsister.) -zāmaturᵘ -ज़ामतुरु । सपत्नीजामाता m. the son-in-law of a co-wife, a co-wife's daughter's husband.

worᵘ 1 वंरु (for **2**, see **warun**) । वटकः m. a kind of spiced cake (cf. **batās-w°**, p. 145*b*, l. 15; **kōkaně-w°**, p. 431*b*, l. 41; **kulicě-w°**, p. 439*a*, l. 27; **kömᵘ-w°**, p. 443*b*, l. 21; **kraṭshⁱ-w°**, p. 478*a*, l. 33; **mahā-w°**, p. 553*a*, l. 15; **makāyi-w°**, p. 563*b*, l. 11; **mŏnga-w°**, p. 578*b*, l. 39; **maṭshi-w°**, p. 609*b*, l. 6; **pakhyāg-w°**, p. 727*b*, l. 41; **paṭrakh-w°**, p. 804*b*, l. 13; **shōṭh-w°**, p. 899*b*, l. 40; **tēl-w°**, p. 998*a*, l. 12; **tŏmᵃla-w°**, p. 1006*b*, l. 35; **ṭsŏcě-w°**, p. 1085*b*, ll. 25 ff.; **yāji-w°**, s.v. **yōjᵘ**) (Gr.M.). Cf. **vürᵘ 1**.

wárⁱ-babar वंरि-बबर् । भक्ष्यविशेषसमुदायः m.pl. the whole collection of small cakes, etc., of various kinds prepared for a religious offering. **-pojᵘ** -पंजु । वटिकाकरण्डवाहः m. (f. **-pūjü** -पंजू) (on the occasion of a marriage) the person employed to carry a large basket (**pūjᵘ**) filled with varieties of spiced cakes from the bridegroom's people to the house of the bride's father. He precedes the bridegroom's procession. **-pūjü** -पंजू । वटिकाकरण्डः (कण्डोलः) f. the ab. mentioned large basket. **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु । विशिष्टवटिका (at a marriage, among all the other cakes) one very large (thick and wide) cake of special shape (like our wedding-cake).

worᵘ 3 वंरु in **sánzⁱ-worᵘ** संज़ि-वंरु, a certain large box for holding smaller caskets, p. 924*a*, l. 35, q.v. Cf. **wôrᵘ 2** and **vürᵘ 2**.

worᵘ 4 वंरु, see **wurᵘ 1**.

wôrᵘ 1 वोरु । स्थितिः m. the being firmly fixed in position, fixed dwelling, the having a permanent position, the having a permanent post (cf. **wāgájⁱ-residence**, **w°**, p. 1101*b*, l. 31; **wájⁱ-w°**, p. 1107*a*, l. 20; **wŏka-w°**, p. 1108*a*, l. 15; **wŏṭa-w°**, s.v. **wŏṭh**). —**karun** —करुन । स्थिराश्रयावलम्बनम् m.inf. to adopt some position or residence permanently.

wôrᵘ 2 वोरु m. a jar, bucket (the m. form of **wörü 1**, q.v.), used —°, as in **máṭⁱ-w°**, p. 603*a*, l. 13; **naṭa-w°**, p. 663*a*, l. 38; **saga-w°**, p. 867*a*, l. 7; **tōla-w°**, p. 999*b*, l. 30; **tumba-w°**, p. 1005*b*, l. 1; **ṭinda-w°**, p. 1009*b*, l. 11; **ṭsaḍa-w°**, p. 1054*a*, l. 3); (Śiv. 1368, *wārě* for *wāri*, m.c.; 1502 *wöriyě* for *wörⁱ*, m.c.); a kind of covered box or receptacle, used —° (cf. **worᵘ 3**), as in **kranḍa-w°**, p. 474*a*, l. 21.

wôrᵘ 3 वोरु । पशुसमाश्रयः m. an enclosed space, garden (m. form of **wörü 2**, q.v.) used —° as in **rūnⁱ-wôrᵘ** or **-wörü**, N. of a place (p. 835*b*, l. 40), **sáñⁱ-wôrᵘ** (p. 918*a*, l. 31); a place where cattle, etc., congregate, a fold, cattle-yard (cf. **dāda-w°**, p. 187*b*, l. 28; **tīr-w°**, p. 1018*b*, l. 40).

wôrᵘ 4 वोरु m. a paper, document, used —°, as in **khalās-w°**, p. 399*b*, l. 7. ? Cf. **waṭhᵃr**, s.v. **paṭhᵃr.**

wôrᵘ 5 वोरु m. in **naka-wôrᵘ**, a nostril, p. 627*a*, l. 38. Cf. **wôlᵘ 1**, a ring.

wôrᵘ 6 वोरु adj. in **prāna-wôrᵘ**, old, worn out (p. 761*b*, l. 45).

wôrᵘ 7 वोरु m. in **tōraṭsh-wôrᵘ**, a narrow chisel (p. 1032*b*, l. 42).

wôrᵘ 8 वोरु adj. possessing coverings, used —°, as in **pönṭsa-w°**, p. 743*b*, l. 16.

wôrᵘ 9 वोरु adj. occurring (so many) times (cf. **wār 1**), used —°, as in **pönṭsa-w°**, p. 743*b*, l. 17. Cf. **ṭsᵃhan-wāri**, by gradual tastes, p. 1058*b*, l. 24.

wôrᵘ 10 वोरु adj. having (so many) twists or folds (cf. **wār 2**), used —°, as in **okᵘ-wôrᵘ** (p. 19*b*, l. 5); **okᵘ-wāri okᵘ-wāri** (id., l. 7); **shě-wôrᵘ** (p. 874*a*, l. 30).

wör वांर्, see **wair.**

wörⁱ वांरि adj. e.g. a secondary suffix indicating 'belonging to', 'having such-and-such an origin,' i.q. **wôlᵘ 2**, q.v., in **aněch-wörⁱ**, p. 37*a*, l. 33.

wörü 1 वांरू । मृत्कुम्भिका m. an earthenware jar or pot (the m. form of this word is **wôrᵘ 2**, q.v.) (cf. **dŏda-w°**, p. 190*b*, l. 6; **diwaṭa-w°** or **diwaṭsa-w°**, p. 265*a*, l. 41; **dŏyěn-w°**, p. 269*b*, l. 49; **graka-w°**, p. 301*b*, l. 44; **guras-w°**, p. 304*a*, l. 7; **kalashě-w°**, p. 441*a*, l. 49; **kŏlaṭsh-w°**, p. 441*b*, l. 19; **mili-w°**, p. 566*a*, l. 4; **mila-w°** or **milᵃri-w°**, p. 569*a*, l. 41; **macě-w°**, p. 603*b*, l. 5; **namūna-w°**, p. 638*a*, l. 47; **phira-w°**, p. 702*a*, ll. 22 ff.; **parmāna-w°**, p. 760*a*, l. 34; **ranga-w°**, p. 837*a*, l. 49; **tila-w°**, p. 999*a*, l. 29; **tumba-w°**, p. 1005*b*, l. 3; **ṭsárⁱ-w°**, pp. 738*b*, l. 50; 769*b*, l. 37; 891*a*, l. 37, and 1080*a*, l. 3; **wahᵃra-w°**, p. 1105*a*, l. 17; **zūgⁱ-w°**) (El. *wār*; W. 13, *vōr*; K. 425, *wörāh*, with suff. of indef. art.; H. xi, 13).

wāri-dān वारि-दान । चुल्लीविशेषः m. a kind of cooking-stove (**dān**), for preparing oblations for several deities at the same ceremony. (It has several openings, for several pots, each for cooking a separate oblation.) **-krondᵘ** -क्रंडु । तैलोद्धरणोपकरणम् m. a kind of ladle with a deep cup and a long handle, used for ladling oil in cooking. **-til** -तील् । तैलविशेषः m. oil in a jar kept ready for constant use near a cooking-stove (as distinct from the main store of oil kept elsewhere).

wörü 2 वांरू । वाटिका f. a plot of ground near a house,

a garden (the m. form of this word is **wôru 3,** q.v.) (cf. **ala-w°**, p. 22*b*, l. 43; **āram-w°**, p. 43*b*, l. 33; **gögaji-w°**, p. 279*a*, l. 36; **ganda-w°**, p. 289*b*, l. 20; **khöda-w°**, p. 392*b*, l. 30; **kŏng-w°**, p. 456*b*, l. 32; **maishĕr-w°**, p. 598*b*, l. 2; **pīra-w°**, p. 753*a*, l. 15; **pōshĕ-w°**, p. 779*a*, l. 42; **potu w°**, p. 788*b*, l. 26; **rūni-w°** or **rūni-wôru**, p. 835*b*, l. 40) (El. *wăr*, m. and f., or, towards Islāmābād, *wād*, m.; Gr.Gr. 13, 72, 161; L.V. 63; Śiv. 132, 255, 1028, 1363, 1782; H. v, 7).

wāri-gögaji वारि-ग्वग्जि or **-gögüju** -ग्वगंजू । मूलकविशेषः f. a garden turnip (i.e. one which is well-flavoured, etc., and carefully cultivated in a garden). **-hākh** -हाख् । उद्यानशाकः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), green-vegetables grown in a garden close to the house. **-muṭhu** -मुठु । वनमुद्गविशेषः m. garden pulse (*Phaseolus*). **-wasath** -वसथ् । संततिमूलभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **-wasütsü** -वसंचू), 'a garden-home', a home in which religious duties are carried out and from which many descendants come; hence, a family containing a virtuous wife and daughter-in-law; met. the complete and satisfactory accomplishment of any work; the becoming well-established in any position (? cf. **wāra**).

wöru 3 वांछ् f. a kind of boat, a sort of small barge (cf. **ḍakha-w°**, p. 205*b*, l. 5; **dã-w°**, p. 231*a*, l. 20; **gāḍa-w°**, p. 276*b*, l. 33; **tshaṭa-w°**, p. 1062*b*, l. 26; **tsāka-w°**, p. 1068*a*, l. 31) (L. 313, 381, 458, *wár*).

wöru 4 वांछ् f. in **hīta-wöru**, a slight pretext (**hīth**, a pretext), p. 358*b*, l. 11.

wöru 5 वांछ् f. in **pakha-wöru**, the plump part of a fowl's wing (**pakh**), p. 725*a*, l. 38, q.v.

wöru 6 वांछ् f. of **wôru 8-10.** Also, in **makhar-wöru**, a coquette, where it is f. of ***wôru**, i.q., **wôlu 2.**

wūr ऊर् or वूर् in **wūr-taishūr** (Śiv. 871), see **wūru shūru**, s.v. **wūru 2**, bel. The words should probably be written **wūru tay shūru**, in which **tay** is the conjunction 'and'.

wura 1 वुर । स्थूलदेहमूर्खः m. a big, fat, fool, an oaf. **-kaṭh** -कट् । पौरुषोपेतमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), an entire (uncastrated) ram (as distinct from **bāla-kaṭh**, a castrated ram) (L. 463, *wur*).

wura 2 वुर । चुल्लीविशेषः f. a kind of large, long, cooking-stove, with many openings (usually set up temporarily on the occasion of feasts or the like, when much cooking is necessary) (cf. **nāra-w°**, p. 648*b*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 165 *wur*, K.Pr. 85). **-bal** -बल् । महाचुल्लीसमाश्रयस्थानम्, महोत्सवसुदायः m. the place where this long cooking-stove is set up (Gr.Gr. 165); the presents given by the guests at such a festival as a wedding, boy's tonsure, or the like. **—dinü** —दिनू । दीर्घचुल्लीप्रतिष्ठापनम् f.inf. to set up such a long cooking-stove; (met.) (in complimentary speech to the host or the like) to give a large dinner party. **-tāv** -ताव् । साहसवृत्तिः m. the intense heat of such a cooking-stove; hence, enthusiasm, zeal, ardour, or vehemence (which after a while quickly cools down).

wura 3, see **wuru 2.**

wūri वूरि or ऊरि, see **wūry.**

wuru 1 वुरु, or (sometimes, as bel.) **woru 4** वंरु । पुष्टः adj. (m. abl. sg. **wari** वरि; f. nom. **wurü** वुरू), thriving, stout, flourishing, in good state, well (cf. **oru wuru**, p. 42*a*, l. 21); (of metal, wood, cloth, or the like) stout, strong. **—khuru** —खुरु । अयुक्तः, अशोभनः, निन्दादिजनककर्म adj. (f. **wurü khurü** वुरू खुरू), (of something, such as a rope or cloth, made of thread) badly put together (i.e. badly twisted or woven, or sewn together) and hence useless; met. an action which gives rise to objectionable results (such as agitation, some accusation, or scandal).

wuri-kyulu वुरि-किलु । अतिचापल्यम् m. (sg. dat. **-kilis** -किलिस्), inconsiderate boldness, disobedient audacity, audacious mischievousness.

wari gōmotu वरि गोमतु । अवाप्तपुष्टिः perf. part. (f. **—gömütsü** —गांमचू), (of some one formerly emaciated, or of some work or business formerly failing) become stout and sturdy, become flourishing. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । पुष्ट्याप्तिः m.inf. to become flourishing, as ab. (cf. **thari-pōsh wari gatshāni**, p. 983*b*, l. 16) (Śiv. 1061, K.Pr. 215). **—karun** —करुन् । पोषणम् m.inf. to cause to flourish, to make stout and well.

woru noru 1 वंरु नंरु (for **worunoru 2**, see s.v.) । शोभनाशोभनः adj. (f. **vürü nürü** वंरू नंरू), good in some particulars and not good in others, of mixed or varying quality (e.g. a garment, a coverlet, or a house).

wuru 2 वुरु m. rice boiled dry (cf. **vüru 1**) (Gr.Gr. 17). **—bata** —बत । असंश्लिष्टभक्तम् m. well-cooked rice (in which the grains are separate, and not clotted together) (K.Pr. 205, *wura bata*).

wūru 1 वूरु । चुल्लीस्कन्धः m. the small shoulder round the open mouth of a cooking-stove, on which the cooking-vessel rests (made of half-baked earth).

wūru 2 वूरु, also written ऊरु, in the following:— **wūru shūlu** वूरु शूलु । क्षुब्धचित्तः adj. agitated, distracted, overwhelmed by trouble (esp. used of some person not grown up, under the influence of anger, grief, sickness, rash conduct, or the like). **—shūru** —शूरु । अस्वस्थचित्तः adj. one who is agitated, distracted, talking incoherently, etc., as ab. (esp. used as ab.);

cf. **wūr taishur** (probably **wūrᵘ tay shūrᵘ**, tay being the conj. 'and') in Śiv. 871, where it means 'incoherent speech', 'nonsense'. Cf. **wūry na yūry**, s.v. **wūry.**

wūrᵘ वूरू । मलपटः f. (sg. dat. **wōrĕ** वोर्य), a washable cover put outside a wadded (and hence unwashable) quilt to keep it clean (cf. **lēphi-w°**, p. 528*b*, l. 29). **wōri-tolᵘ** वोरि-तलु । नीशारपटः m. a wadded quilt (protected as ab.).

vürᵘ 1 or **würᵘ 1** वरू । वेसवारवटकः, भक्तविशेषः f. of **worᵘ 1,** q.v. a small lump of pulse, beans, or the like, pounded, fried in oil or clarified butter, spiced, and used as a condiment to season cooked food (cf. **ünzᵘ-w°**, p. 36*b*, l. 23; **khal-w°**, p. 397*a*, l. 38; **mahā-v°**, p. 553*a*, l. 18; **masāla-v°**, p. 599*b*, l. 15) (El. *wăir*; Gr.Gr. 10; L. 260, *wari*, describes three varieties; K.Pr. 66, 220); a ball of rice (like a *rissole*) fried in grease, and eaten on festive occasions (cf. **zanga-v°**, s.v. **zang 2**). In these senses, the word is naturally mostly used in the plural (**warĕ**); cf. **worᵘ 1.** —**bazünᵘ** —बज़्नू । स्वातन्त्र्येण प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to fry one of these lumps; met. to busy oneself in helping on another's work.

warĕ-āra वर्य-आर । वटकमाला m. a number of these fried lumps strung together like a necklace. **-bata** -बत । ओदनविशेषः m. rice-*rissoles* prepared as ab. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । वटकः m. a single one of these lumps. **warĕ ta wadavĕ karañĕ** वर्य त वद्व्य करञ । अत्यभ्युदयप्रकाशनम् f.pl.inf. 'to make *rissoles* and festivities', to make great rejoicings (e.g. on the reappearance or regainment of something destroyed, or the like) (K. 173, *wari* for *warĕ*).

vürᵘ 2 or **würᵘ 2** वरू f. a small receptacle, box, jar, in **ṭĕkⁱ-vürᵘ**, p. 1049*b*, l. 4, q.v. Cf. **worᵘ 3,** the m. form.

vürᵘ or **würᵘ 3** वरू a jingle of **lürᵘ** in **lürᵘ-würᵘ**, p. 531*a*, l. 32, q.v.

warch, *Acorus calamus* (El.).

warcakh वर्चख् m. (? f.) the zodiacal sign Scorpio (El. *warchak* m.). Cf. **vrushcikh.**

vrad (? **vrĕd** वृद्द) m. an old man (El.), i.q. **vrĕdd,** q.v.

wardā वर्दा in **wardā-budav** वर्दा-बुदव् । धृष्टमतिः m. a man (esp. an impudent young fellow) who, for his own purposes, habitually swindles others, a regular swindler, a dishonest fellow.

waradā वरदा । वरदः m. one who grants boons, a bestower of boons (K. 705).

vird विर्द् ورد, or (H.) **virⁱd** विरिद्, or **virud** विरुद् । अभ्यासः m. (pl. nom. **virdⁱ** विर्दि, Rām. 557), habitual practice, regular drill (in any particular subject) (Rām. as ab.); magic skill, magic power (H. ii, 3, 4).

wŏrădⁱ 1 व्रर्दि । दिधिषुकुक्ष्यः adj. c.g. born of a woman who has married a second time.

wŏrudᵘ 1 व्रुदु । दिधिषुः m. (sg. ag. **wŏrădⁱ 2** व्रर्दि, for **1,** see s.v.), the second husband of a woman who has married twice (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 191); cf. **wŏrᵘzᵘ.** —**karun** —करुन् । द्वितीयभर्तृधारणम् m.inf. to take a second husband.

wŏrădⁱ-bāpār व्रर्दि-बापार् । पौनर्भववृत्तिः m. (when a woman has married a second time) the mutual relations of the spouses, and their general conduct (esp. in regard to religious duties). **-gāth** -गाथ् । पौनर्भवकलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस्), the disgrace to a family in which a female member has contracted a second marriage. **-küṭᵘ** -कटू । पौनर्भवा f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a daughter of a woman who has contracted a second marriage. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । पौनर्भवः m. (sg. dat. **kaṭas** कटस्), the son of such a woman. **-nēthᵃr** -नेथ्र् । दिधिष्वा सह विवाहकर्म m. the marriage rite joining a man to a woman who is taking him as a second husband. **-pöthᵃr** -पाथ्र् । पौनर्भवव्यापारः m. the conduct (esp. in regard to religious duties) of one or other of the spouses of such a marriage; similar conduct by another person not so married.

wŏrudᵘ 2 व्रुदु in **wŏzumᵘ wŏrudᵘ**, s.v. **wŏzumᵘ.**

wôrudᵘ वोरुदु । स्थिराश्रयनिष्ठः m. a man who is in a permanent post or situation (as distinct from one in temporary service). Cf. **wôrᵘ 1.**

wŏrdüchᵘ व्रर्दछ, see **wŏrdukhᵘ.**

vrĕdd वृद्द (वृद्ध्) adj. c.g. old, aged, advanced in years (El. *vrad*, an old man; Rām. 548).

wŏrădⁱgī व्रर्दिगी । दिधिषु(-षु)त्वसमाचारः f. the condition and conduct of either of the spouses or of both of them, in the case of a woman having been married a second time. This state of affairs is condemned among high-caste Hindūs, is looked upon as disgraceful, and involves expulsion from caste.

wūrdhwa-gaman ऊर्ध्व-गमन् m. (a borrowed Skt. expression) the act of going upwards, ascending into the sky (L.V. 38).

wŏrdukhᵘ व्रर्दुखु । जारजः m. (f. **wŏrdüchᵘ** व्रर्दछू), a child of adultery, an illegitimate child.

wardan वर्दन् । वैवाहिकवस्त्रम् m. a bridal garment (worn by the bride at the ceremony, and provided by her parents) (cf. **maṭsa-w°**, p. 602*b*, l. 18) (Śiv. 996, 1219, 1651; Rām. 763, 1591); handsome garments given by the bridegroom's relations after the wedding.

wardār वर्दार् । सवेष्टनः m. (of a stick, rope, or the like) wrapped round, lapped round; (of some incident) puzzling, complicated; (of some work or business) in

which obstacles are apprehended, expected to be difficult. Cf. **war 1.**

wardish वर्दिश् । युक्तिः m. a contrivance, plan, device (for carrying out some very difficult work).

wöridāth वॉरिदाथ् (= واردات) (? gend.) an incident, occurrence; a catastrophe (H. xii, 19).

warg वर्ग् । रीतिः, विनयः, कर्मव्यापारः m. usage, custom, established practice (as handed down from former times), approved moral conduct (cf. **rūnⁱ-w°**, p. 835*b*, l. 46); polite and virtuous conduct, good manners; the intelligent carrying out of any work or business (by one who understands it thoroughly). **—raṭun —**रटुन् । सद्वृत्तशीलादानम् m.inf. to adopt established practice, to take to polite and virtuous conduct. **—rāwarun —**रावरुन् । रीत्याचारोपेक्षणम् m.inf. (of some respected and reverend person) to abandon customary politeness (for some temporary reason).

warga bĕhun वर्ग ब्यहुन् । सदाचरणादौ स्थितिः m.inf. (of one formerly leading an irregular habit) to adopt and continue in established and virtuous customs, to lead a reformed life. **—dapun —**दपुन् । भङ्ग्या संज्ञापनम् m.inf. to give advice to another in a circumlocutory manner, e.g. to advise in parables, or by talking to a third person on some apparently different matter. **—raṭun —**रटुन् । विनयग्रहणार्थं स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to take, or make obedient, a person, that he may receive moral training. **—rōzun —**रोज़ुन् । क्रमे आस्थानम् m.inf. (after receiving good moral instruction) to continue in good conduct. **—thawun —**थवुन् । नियम्य (क्रमे) प्रतिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to put (a pupil, servant, or the like) in the proper line of conduct for the performance of any task; to fix anything in its right order or position.

wargas aṭsun वर्गस् अट्सुन् । कार्यव्यापारे प्रसञ्जनम् *m.inf. (when one has come to full age and years of discretion) to take or engage in a livelihood by carrying on some business.*

wörāg वॉराग् or वैराग् । वैराग्यम् m. *absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism (Śiv. 587, 735, 1268, 1532, 1573, 1744, 1753, 1797, 1803, 1829; Rām. 37).*

wörögⁱ वॉरॉगि or वैरॉगि । वैराग्ययुक्तः m. *one who has abandoned all worldly passions or desires (Śiv. 1507, 1523; Rām. 352).*

warāh वराह् । सूकरः m. *a boar, pig (wild or domesticated); the third, or boar, incarnation of Vishnu (Śiv. 856).*

wārāh वाराह् *(also written* **wārā** वारा) । वज्ञलः adj. c.g. *abundant, copious, plentiful, numerous, much, many (wārāh, Rām. 157-8, 198, 221, 229, 253, 261, 265, 267, 358, 611, 630, 641, 866-7, 1045, 1048, 1219,* 1385; *wārā,* Rām. 881, 885, 946, 949, 1056, 1150, 1168, 1416, 1503, 1544). Cf. **wārayāh.**

warih वरिह् or **warihy** वरिह्य् or **wárⁱhy** वॅरिह्य् । वत्सरः m. (sg. dat. **wárⁱhis** वॅरिहिस or **warihĕs** वरिह्यस्), a year (cf. **aki warihĕ aki,** p. 20*b*, l. 30; **dahi dŏhⁱ warihĕ pĕtha,** p. 200*b*, l. 11; **drāga-w°,** p. 241*b*, l. 26; **nīla-w°,** p. 634*a*, l. 28; **prath warihĕ,** p. 769*a*, l. 47) (El. *weri*; Gr.Gr. *warihy*, 148, 158; *warihĕ path warihĕ*, year by year, 158; Gr.M.; Rām. 7, 466-7, 787; H. xii, 20; YZ. 394, 402, 406; K.Pr. 176, *warih*, 231 *wari*). Cf. **wahar.**

wárⁱhi-bata वॅरिहि-बत् । वार्षिकान्नम् m. a year's food, all the food-grain grown or stored in a particular year. **-sôwᵘ** -सोवु । सत्फलोद्भववत्सरः m. a prosperous year (with abounding crops, free from disease or other calamities, and with a happy prosperous people).

wárⁱhyukᵘ वॅरिहिकु । वार्षिकः adj. gen. (f. **wárⁱhicᵘ** वॅरिहिचू), of, belonging to, born in, or produced in (such-and-such) a year (cf. **drāga-w°,** p. 241*b*, l. 32); taking a year to grow, accomplished in a year, or taking a year for accomplishment.

warhüjᵘ वर्हूजू, see the next.

warholᵘ वर्हुलु । वक्रान्तरः adj. (f. **warhüjᵘ** वर्हूजू), crooked, bent, or distorted inside (e.g. a sheaf, or a cloth, tightly wrapped up) (K.Pr. 231, of a log); (of a man, met.) having the heart or inner feelings awry (owing to anger or the like).

warahmul वरहमुल् m. N. of an important town at the west end of the Valley of Kashmir, called Bārāmūlā by foreigners. Its Sanskrit name was *Varāha-mūla* (El. *Waramúl*, K.Pr. 229). See RT.Tr. II, 482.

wáruják, see **wārayāh.**

warukh वरुख् (= ورق) । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **warakas** वरकस्), a leaf (of a tree, or of a book, or of silver, or gold, etc.) (cf. **dyāna-w°,** p. 268*b*, l. 18; **nĕchapatri-w°,** p. 621*a*, l. 36; **sŏna-w°,** p. 917*b*, l. 10) (El., Gr.M.). **—phērun —**फेरुन् । परिवर्तापत्तिः m.inf. 'the leaf to be turned over', i.e. when just on the point of success to meet unsuccess. **—phirun —**फिरुन् । परिवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to turn over a leaf', i.e. to cause unsuccess to one who is on the point of success.

vĕrakh व्यरख् । वैराग्यवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **vĕrakas** व्यरकस्), one who has subdued all his passions and desires, and has taken to an ascetic life. Cf. **virakth.**

virkum विर्कुम् in **virkum-pōsh** विर्कुम-पोश् or **virⁱkimⁱ-pōsh** विरिकिमि-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain sweet-smelling yellow flower appearing in early spring on the joints of the hollow stems of a certain creeping plant before the leaves have sprouted. The plant

is found on the *wuḍars* or high plateaux of the Valley.

vruksh वृच् m. a tree, in **kalpa-vruksh,** p. 440*b*, l. 39. It is a borrowed Skt. (*vṛkṣa*) word (Śiv. 1013, 1213, 1553).

virakth विरक्थ् subst. and adj. c.g. (sg. obl. **virakta** विरक्त), one who is free from passion, or worldly attachment (Śiv. 58, 819, 889, 1021, 1540, 1568). Cf. **vĕrakh.**

waral वरल् । लीलाचारिणी f. a coquette, flirt. Cf. **war 4.**

wārulᵘ वारुलु । शोभनः, स्वस्थः adj. (f. **wārᵘjᵘ** वार्जू or **wārüjᵘ** वार्जू), (of anything animate or inanimate) in sound condition, strong, and of good quality or virtuous.

vĕraḷa व्यर्ल । कादाचित्कः, ईषन्मात्रः adj. c.g. incidental, occasional; in small quantity, a little.

waralad 1 वरलद् । आवेष्टनवक्रः adj. c.g. twisted (and so no longer straight). Cf. **war 1.**

waralad 2 वरलद् । आविष्टरोषः one who readily takes umbrage, resentful, irascible, irritable. Cf. **war 3.**

warm ورم, m. a swelling (such as a tumour, etc.) (El.).

virām विराम् । पटलाधारदारु f. a roof beam, a ceiling rafter (El. a beam).

virāma-godᵘ विराम-गंडु । पटलदार्वकाशः m. the empty space between such beams or rafters. **-tāh** -ताह् । पटलाधारदारुपङ्क्तिः m. a row or series of these beams or rafters.

wŏrma व्वर्म । स्यूतिचित्रविशेषः m. an awl or needle for piercing leather for embroidery; patterned embroidery on leather or the like (sewn on the leather through holes previously made with the above awl). **-gorᵘ** -गंरु । सूचीचित्रशिल्पी m. one who does such embroidery, an embroiderer on leather. **—tārun** —तारुन् । सूचीचित्रकर्मप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sew such embroidery.

warn वर्न् or **warᵃn** वरन् । वर्णः m. (sg. dat. **warnas** वर्नस्), a colour, hue (L.V. 15, Śiv. 1558); a caste (among Hindūs), a class, race, tribe (cf. **rāza-w°,** p. 857*b*, l. 9; **trī-warna,** p. 1035*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 1261); the general appearance of a person (other than the speaker) (Śiv. 600, 840, 1266, 1386; Rām. 223, 369, 861); nature, character (Rām. 25, 109). **—dārun** —दारुन् । वेशधारणम् m.inf. to assume a certain general appearance (Śiv. 840); to assume the general appearance of another, to disguise oneself.

warnā वर्ना f. condition, state, in **nānā-warnā,** a condition of diversity, a condition of varying existence (Śiv. 1492). Cf. **warn.**

warun 1 वरुन्, also written **warunᵘ** वरुनु, and, by Paṇḍits, वरुण m. N. of a certain deity; the regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (Skt. *Varuṇa*) (Śiv. 1154; Rām. 583, 780–4, 792; K. 335–6, 591); met. water generally (L.V. 53). **waruna lūkapāl** वरुन लूकपाल् । वरुणाख्यदिक्पालः m. the regent of the western quarter. Cf. **worᵘnorᵘ 2.**

warun 2 वरुन् । वरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **worᵘ 2** वंरु, for **1,** see s.v.), to choose, select (esp. a husband, a wife, a friend, or a servant) (Śiv. 45, 114, 413, 629, 635, 661, 668, 711, 714, 995, 1128, 1135–6, 1218, 1491, 1608, 1722, 1727, 1740, 1752, 1760, 1772, 1809; Rām. 326, 328; K. 206, 268, 613, 655, 705, 730, 766, 768, 778, 781, 807, 918); to choose (a person as the recipient, acc., of a boon, abl.), grant a boon (to), to put (a person) in receipt of a boon (K. 206, 521, 1029); to accept, (graciously) to deign to accept (Śiv. 1534, 1851); to ask a boon, petition for (K. 422). **worᵘ-motᵘ** वंरु-मंतु । वृतः perf. part. (f. **vürᵘ-müsᵘ** वंरू-मंच़ू), chosen, selected, as ab.

wārun 1 वारुन् । अपवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wôrᵘ** वोरु), to move out of the way, put aside; to drive away (e.g. flies with a fan); to wipe off, erase (writing, a picture, design, or the like). **wôrᵘ-motᵘ** वोरु-मंतु । निवारितः perf. part. (f. **wörᵘ-müsᵘ** वांरू-मंच़ू), put aside, etc., as ab.

wārun 2 वारुन्, another form of **wālun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

wairān वैरान् ويران, or **wairāna** वैरान ويرانه, adj. c.g. waste, laid waste, desolate (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to lay waste, ruin (El.).

wōrun वोरुन् । भषणम्, विस्मृत्यालापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wūrᵘ** वूरु. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p.) to bark (as a dog) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 84, 171); to talk disconnectedly in one's sleep, to babble or utter inarticulate sounds in a fit of insensibility; to talk inarticulately, utter words without sense; prate, chatter, jabber, make inarticulate noises, howl (Gr.M.; K. 907, 1051).

wūrⁱ wūrⁱ wŏthun वूरि वूरि व्वथुन् । असकृद्भीतिस्मरणम् m.inf. (whenever remembrance of some former terror, pain, injury, or the like recurs) the terror, etc., to be experienced afresh over and over again.

wōran-gāth वोरन्-गाथ् । निन्द्यप्रवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस्), shameful, abusive, or unworthy speech; (of anything inanimate) worthless, uncommendable, useless. **-gāṭh** -गाठ् । अयोग्यभाषणम् m. (sg. dat. **gāṭhas** गाठस्) or अयुक्तः adj. c.g. (of speech, esp. where public) shameful, abusive, improper; (of something inanimate) worthless, useless.

wurun 1 वुरुन् । उम्भनम्, संकटे निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wurᵘ** वुरु), to thread or string (beads or the like) (Śiv. 338); to thread (a needle or the like); to thrust

(a person, etc.) into a hollow or narrow space (lit. or met.). **wur^u-mot^u 1** वुरु-मतु । उक्षितः, संनिपातितः perf. part. (f. **wur^ü-müts^ü** वुरू-मंत्रू), (of a bead or the like) threaded, strung; (of a needle, etc.) threaded; (of a person, etc.) thrust into a narrow space (lit. or met.).

wurun 2 वुरुन् । उपर्याच्छादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wur^u** वुरु) (of a person lying on a bed) to cover with bed-clothes, to pull up the bed-clothes, wrap oneself up in bed-clothes (cf. **phakas wurun tulun** and **tshunun,** p. 689*a*, ll. 30, 33) (El. *wurun*, m. bed-clothes; K.Pr. 155, 205, 236); cf. Hindī *ōṛhnā*. **wur^u-mot^u 2** वुरु-मतु । प्रच्छादितः perf. part. (f. **wur^ü-müts^ü** वुरू-मंत्रू), having the whole body covered, or wrapped up, in bed-clothes.

wurun^u 1 वुरुनु । प्रच्छादनपटः m. (sg. dat. **wuranis** वुरनिस्), bed-covering, bed-clothes, a quilt, blanket. **wurân^i-palav** वुरंनि-पलव् । लघुनीशारादिपटः m. a light bed-blanket (or the like). **-züṭ^ü** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णशीर्णनीशारादिः f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), an old ragged blanket (or the like).

wurun^u 2 वुरुनु । विश्रान्तिदण्डः m. (sg. dat. **wuranis** वुरनिस्), a kind of prop carried on a long journey by a laden coolie on which, when resting, he supports the weight of the load on his back without removing it. **wurân^i-mànzil** वुरंनि-मंज़िल् । विश्रामाश्रयप्रयाणकम् m. a stage, or the length of a journey, between two such rests.

vrundāwan वृन्दावन् m. N. of a forest in India, one of the scenes of the youthful exploits of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 1375, 1440; K. 182).

warnan वर्नन् or **warnanā** वर्नना । वर्णनम् f. description, representation (K. 920, °*n*; 589, 1153, °*nā*).

wor^unor^u 2 वंरुनंरु (for 1, see **wur^u** 1) N. of a certain deity, the regent of the western quarter. See **warun 1.**

wārānasī वारानसी । विशिष्टविशालगृहादिः f. a fine, handsome, house, a mansion, palace.

wuranāwun वुरनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuranôw^u** वुरनोवु), to cause (beads, etc.) to be strung (on a thread, etc.) (K. 954). Causal of **wurun 1,** q.v.

wārĕñ वार्यञ् । उपसूतिका f. a midwife (cf. **māra-w°,** p. 587*a*, l. 5) (El. *wāryin*; L. *wárin*, 270, 462; K.Pr. 231, sg. obl. *wárinì*).

viriñ विरिञ् or **wuriñ** वुरिञ् । इङ्गुदी f. a certain forest tree, the hazel (*Corylus Colurna*, L. 74, 79); its nut (L. 460).

viriñĕ-(wuriñĕ-)hüṭ^ü विरिञ-(वुरिञ-)हंटू । आरण्यकाष्ठविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), the wood of the hazel (noted for its hardness, and used for making household articles, esp. pattens and spoons, see L. 81). **-kul^u** -कुलु । इङ्गुदीवृक्षः m. the hazel-tree. **-tīl** -तील् । फलसारविशेषस्नेहः m. the oil of the hazel-nut (used as an embrocation for rheumatism, etc.).

viriñuw^u विरिञुवु or **wur^iñuw^u** वुरिञुवु । आरण्यदारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **viriñiv^ü** विरिञिवू or **wur^iñiv^ü** वुरिञिवू), made of the (hard) wood of the *viriñ*-tree (used for making caskets, stools, or the like).

vĕros^u व्यरंसु । नीरसः adj. (f. **vĕrüs^ü** व्यरंसू), sapless, without juice; tasteless, flavourless; (met.) insipid, without charm.

vīris वीरिस्, see **vyūr^u.**

wŏrsa व्रंस (=عرس) । उत्सवविशेषः m. a certain Moslem religious ceremony celebrating the union of the soul of a deceased with the Supreme Spirit (cf. *urs nabi* in L. 268); met. (sarcastically) a competition in telling lying stories, practised on certain occasions by dyers (cf. **rang^ar^i-w°**, p. 838*a*, l. 35) (K.Pr. 177).

wöris वांरिस् وارث, m. an heir.

wurūsī वुरूसी । वृतिविशेषः f. a kind of light movable partition for dividing up a room into sections as required.

vrĕsh वृश् or (Śiv., Rām. 1108*g*, and K.) **vrush** वृश् f. the zodiacal sign Taurus (El. *warish*; Śiv. 475; Rām. 1108*g*, 1280; K. 57, 130).

warsh वर्श् । वत्सरः m. a year (Śiv. 924, YZ. 190). **warshĕ-phal** वर्श-फल् । वर्षपत्रिका m. the fruit of the year, i.e. a kind of horoscope, or paper showing a man's fate during the current year.

warshā m. the rainy season (El.).

warish 1, see **vrĕsh.**

warish 2 वरिश् । उताहो conjnct. a particle indicating an option or alternative, as in **bata nay khĕkh, tsocĕ warish khĕh,** if thou wilt not eat boiled rice, as an alternative eat bread; **ts^ah nay gatshakh, suh warish gatshin,** if you will not go, let him go instead.

wârish^ü वंरिशू f. of **wahor^u,** q.v.: Cf. **ok^u-wârish^ü,** p. 19*b*, l. 8; **sata-wâr^ishiy,** Śiv. 578.

vrĕshĕb वृशब्, or (Śiv.) **vrushĕb** वृशब् m. a bull (El. *vrĕshib*; Śiv. 394, 409, 618, 817, 894, 1188, 1564, 1877).

vrĕshĕbāsan वृशबासन् or (Śiv.) **vrushĕbāsan** वृशबासन् m. he who is seated on, or rides upon, a bull (Skt. *Vṛṣabhâsana*), a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 160, 193, 363, 975, 1040, 1407).

vrushĕbāsŏr वृशबासर् m. N. of a demon in the form of a bull, who was killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. *Vṛṣabhâsura* (K. 350).

vrushcikh वृश्चिख् f. (sg. dat. **vrushciki** वृश्चिकि), the zodiacal sign Scorpio (Skt. *Vṛścika*) (K. 132). I.q. **warcakh,** q.v.

warshun 1 वर्शुन् or **warshun**u वर्शुनु । वर्षणम् m. (sg. dat. **warshĕnas** वर्शनस्), raining, rain, showering (cf. **akōli-w°**, p. 21*a*, l. 36; **kŏ-kŏli-w°**, p. 431*b*, l. 5; **pōshĕ-w°**, p. 779*a*, l. 43) (El. also gives the meaning 'rest') (Śiv. 167, 345, 508, 903, 1038, 1146, 1243, 1252–3, 1410, 1550, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451, 567, 771, 874).

warshun 2 वर्शुन् । वर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **worsh**u वंर्शु), to rain down (something), to shower (something) down (cf. **pōsh w°**, p. 778*b*, l. 10) (K. 196, 255). Cf. **washun.**

wörshunu वांर्शुनु (also written **wörshyun**u वांर्श्युनु) or **wörishun**u वांरिशुनु । ऐकवार्षिकः adj. (f. **wörshiñ**ü वांर्शिञ् (also written वांर्शिञ्) or **wörishüñ**ü वांरिशंञ्) of, or belonging to, the past year, one year old (cf. **oku-wörshiñ**, p. 19*b*, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 148, *wörshyun*u).

vĕrostu व्यरंस्तु । कुटुम्बहीनः adj. (c.g. **vĕrüsh**ü व्यरंछू), one who has lost all his relations (without father, wife, or children, etc.), one who is alone in the world.

wārtā वार्ता । वृत्तान्तः f. tidings, news, intelligence.

wairat, see **waharāth.**

warŏṭa वर्वट । क्षुद्रपणमुद्रादिसमुदायः m. the small coins given in exchange for (and equivalent in value to) a coin or coins of large value, small change.

vrath व्रथ् m. (sg. dat. **vratas** व्रतस्), a religious act of devotion or austerity (esp. a vow of fasting), a vowed observance (Śiv. 285, 526, 758–9, 1168, 1408, 1583, 1905; Rām. 7; K. 274). **—dārun** —दारुन् m.inf. to take or keep a vow (of fasting, etc.) (K. 266, 1168).

vruth वृथ् f. (sg. dat. **vrĕts**ü वृंच्छू), conduct, behaviour (which may be either active, see **pravruth**, or inactive, see **nivruth**) (Śiv. 1022, 1048, 1054, 1057, 1369, 1427 (the *vruth* which is *nivruth*, contrasted with *pravruth*), 1437, 1469, 1753, 1821, 1860, 1864).

vĕrth or **vyĕrth** व्यर्थ् । निष्प्रयोजनः adj. c.g. useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable.

virāṭh विराठ् m. (sg. dat. **virāṭas** विराटस्) (in Hindū philosophy) N. of a mystic Being, looked upon as the Supreme Intellect pervading the aggregate of created beings (Skt. *Virāj-*, sg. nom. *Virāṭ*).

vīruth वीरुथ् । पराक्रमः m. (sg. dat. **vīratas** वीरतस्), heroism, valour, courage (Śiv. 1819); muscularity, stalwartness, virility.

wōrath वोरथ् f. (sg. dat. **wōrüts**ü वोरंच्छू), a cloth or other covering of the body or part of the body, etc. (cf. **māṭi-w°**, p. 603*a*, l. 15; **saṭara-w°**, p. 948*b*, l. 9). Cf. **wurun 2.**

wurāṭh वुराठ् in **wurāṭh purāṭh na bōzun** वुराठ् पुराठ् न बोज़ुन् । पूर्वापरानवेक्षणम् m.inf. not to consider the beginning and the end, not to consider the past and the future, to show rashness, to act precipitately or without discrimination (cf. **rāth wurāth bōzun**, p. 848*b*, ll. 45 ff.).

wartan वर्तन् । अभ्यासः, परस्परसंबन्धः m. repeated practice or exercise (in order to become perfect in any act or business) (Śiv. 1218); occupation, profession; manner of living, mode of life (Śiv. 1619, 1649); mutual close association or fellowship between two persons; earnings, hire, wages. **—āsun** —आसुन् । सभ्यासः m.inf. full and complete practice to be acquired. **—thawun** —थवुन् । संबन्धरचणम् m.inf. to set up a close fellowship (with some person) (e.g. with some influential person in the hope of future profit). **-müts**ü -मंच़ू । नीचचर्याचरणा f. a woman who (after falling from a high station) has taken to humble work (e.g. the wife of a great man who for some cause has sunk to being a maidservant).

wartanas bĕhun वर्तनस् ब्यहुन् । नीचकर्माचरणम् m.inf. to sit at earning, i.e. (of some well-to-do person, compelled by some misfortune) to take to a humble occupation (such as household service). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । नीचवृत्त्या प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. (of some well-to-do person, as ab.) to carry on such a humble occupation. **—thawun** —थवुन् । नीचकर्मणि नियोजनम् m.inf. to compel some person (esp. one of a status equal to one's own, such as a wife, son, parent, or brother) to take a humble occupation.

wartun वर्तुन् । अभ्यासः, प्रवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wort**u वंर्तु, f. **vürts**ü वंर्च़ू; 2 p.p. **wartsōv** वर्च़ोव्), to practise, repeatedly exercise oneself in (any act or business); to use, apply, occupy oneself in (any thing or work). **—bartun** —बर्तुन् । संबन्धवृत्तिः m.inf. (a jingle of **wartun**), to practise close association or fellowship with (another).

wortu**-mot**u वंर्तु-मंतु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. **vürts**ü**-müts**ü वंर्च़ू-मंच़ू), used, employed (for its proper purpose), practised.

wartani bĕhun वर्तनि ब्यहुन् । विभाजने प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. (when a quantity of anything has to be distributed) to set to work at distributing the respective shares (to the recipients).

vruttī वृत्ती f. (sg. dat. **vruttiyĕ** वृत्तिय), noted only in Śiv. 1694, where it is translated by the Skt. *taralavāsanā*, i.e. transient emotion or transient desire. It seems, however, merely to be another form of **vruth,** q.v.

vrĕttanth वृत्तांथ् m. (sg. dat. **vrĕttāntas** वृत्तांतस्), a topic, subject (Gr.M.); condition, state (Gr.M.); a story, tale, narrative (Gr.M.).

wartāv वर्ताव् m. use, custom (Gr.M.); conduct,

behaviour (Gr.M.); circulation or currency (of a coin) (Gr.M.).

wartāwun वर्तावुन् । वर्तनम, संवन्धयोजनम, विभज्य वितरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wartôw^{u}** वर्तांवु), to use, employ, apply, put (something) to use, occupy oneself in (some work) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1211); to enter into close association or fellowship with (another); (of some quantity of anything that has to be distributed) to distribute the respective shares (to the recipients) (H. xi, 7); to dispense, expend (an allotted sum, such as household expenses) (Gr.M.). **wartôw^{u}-mot^{u}** वर्तांवु-मतु । प्रवर्तितः, विभज्य वितीर्णः perf. part. (f. **wartöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** वर्तांवू-मंचू), put to its proper use, employed; distributed (as ab.).

vürts^{ü} वंर्चू, see **wartun.**

vĕrütsh^{ü} व्यरंछू, see **vĕrost^{u}.**

vĕratshar व्यरछर् । कुटुम्बहीनता m. the condition of one who has lost all his relations, the condition of being alone in the world. Cf. **vĕrost^{u}.**

vürts^{ü}-müts^{ü} वंर्चू-मंचू, **wartsōv** वर्चोंव्, see **wartun.**

warawun^{u} वरवुनु n.ag. (f. **waravün^{ü}** वरवंञू), one who chooses or selects (see **warun 2**) (Śiv. 850, K. 705).

wōrawun^{u} वोरवुनु । भषमाणः n.ag. (f. **wōravün^{ü}** वोरवंञू), a barker, a dog which is given to barking; (a human being) who prates, chatters, jabbers; one who keeps on wailing without cessation (in order to obtain some thing or attain some object). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन । प्रलपने समास्था m.inf. to keep on wailing or talking (in the hope of obtaining some thing, or attaining some object). **—thawun** —थवुन । आशया प्रलपने समासञ्जनम् m.inf. to set a person wailing (at the disappointment of his hopes) or speaking *incoherently (by more than satisfying his hopes).*

wōrawōray वोरवोरय् । परितः श्वभषणप्रवृत्तिः f. a general *chorus of barking (by dogs) (as when they are warning against some calamity about to happen, or giving warning about thieves).*

wurvüsh^{ü} उर्वशू *f. N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven (Skt. Urvaśī) (Śiv. 1454).*

waröy^{i} वरांयि, ***waröi*** वरांइ, ***waröyi*** वरांयि, *or* ***warā*** वरा । विना *postpos. governing abl., without, bereft of (cf.* ***atha-w°****, p. 64b, l. 23;* ***kharca-w°****, p. 413a, l. 36;* ***mōta-w°****, p. 604b, l. 6;* ***ti warā karith****, p. 967b, l. 5) (El. verái, warái; W. 113, waröi); except (El., Gr.M., W. 97). In* ***wōda-baröy^{i}*** *(p. 1097a, l. 10) and* ***wanga-baröy^{i}*** *(p. 1124a, l. 37) this word is spelt with an initial* **b** *instead of* **w.**

wōray वोरय् । श्वभषणम् *f. the barking of a dog (cf.* ***hūn^{i}-w°****, p. 337a, l. 25); a similar sound made by a human being.*

wūry वूर्य्, or ऊर्य्, also written **wūr^{i}** वूरि or ऊरि । अत्रैव, पराक् adv. even there (Gr.Gr. 156); to or at some indicated place, here, there, hither, thither (as in **wūry yima,** we shall come here; **wūry gatshav,** we shall go there); there (in the sense of 'back again') (u.w. vbs. of bringing, and the like); cf. **ōr 1** and Gr.Gr. 156. **wūry na yūry** वूर्य् न यूर्य् (with variant spellings as ab.) । विक्षिप्तचित्तः adj. c.g. '(neither) there nor here'; hence, one who is bewildered, distracted, unable to make up his mind.

wārayāh वारयाह् । अत्यधिकः adj. c.g. very much, excessive (L. 462 *wáruják*; Śiv. 33, 423, 877; Rām. 101, 459, 497; H. iii, 1; viii, 2); (as adv.) excessively, exceedingly (Śiv. 656, 696, 714, 728, 784, 873, 1294; Rām. 226, 350, 1020). Cf. **wārāh.**

wāryul^{u} वारिलु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird of prey (like a kite or falcon. It is said to kill smaller birds, such as crows, starlings, or sparrows, in a single swoop).

vīryuw^{u} वीरिवु । वेतसदारुमयः adj. (f. **vīriv^{ü}** वीरिवू), made of willow-wood (e.g. a stool or casket). Cf. **vīr 2.**

wöryuw^{u} वांरिवु । भर्तृगृहम m. (sg. dat. **wörivis** वांरिविस्), a husband's father's house, the home of a woman's father-in-law (cf. **bada-w°**, p. 82b, ll. 32, 35) (L. 458, *wáreo*; H. x, 3, where the vocabulary wrongly refers it to a man's father-in-law's house); pl. (**wöriv^{i}**) the people of this house, a husband's relations (Rām. 1620).

wöriv^{i}-böts^{ü} वांरिवि-बांचू । भर्तृगेहजनः m. a relation in the house of a husband's father (such as her husband's brother, that brother's wife, or the husband's sister). **-dor^{u}** -दरु । भर्तृपक्षः m. a woman's husband's relations (spoken of as a whole group of people). **-krôn^{u}** -क्रोनु । भर्तृसंवन्धिवर्गः m., id.

wör^{i}vyuk^{u} वांरिविकु । भर्तृगेहसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wör^{i}vic^{ü}** वांरिविचू), of, or belonging to, a husband's family (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 764).

warza वर्ज़ ورزہ m. a cultivator, in **warza-bāgay** वर्ज़-बागय् । फलविभाजना f. (at a harvest-home, when the entire crop has been collected) the apportionment of their shares among the owner of the field and the cultivators.

wŏr^{ü}z^{ü} ब्रर्ज़ू (or **wŏrüz^{ü}** ब्ररंज़ू) । पुनर्भूः f. (sg. dat. **wŏr^{a}zĕ** ब्ररज़्य; pl. nom. **wŏr^{a}za** ब्ररज़, Gr.Gr. 63), a woman who has married a second husband, after losing her first (Gr.Gr. 37, 63); the second wife of a widower (H. viii, 1, 11); cf. **wŏrud^{u}.** **wŏr^{a}za-pōth^{a}r** ब्ररज़-पाथ्र् । दिधिषूसमाचरणम् m. the conduct of a woman who has made a second marriage (condemned among respectable Hindūs); conduct resembling the

above, the conduct of a woman who is unchaste, shameless, etc.

warzukh वर्ज़ुख् । आवर्जकः m. (sg. dat. **warzakas** वर्ज़कस्; f. **warzücü** वर्ज़ॖचॖ), he (or she) who provides all the necessaries for carrying on a household, a housewife, housekeeper, the earning member of a house (cf. **gar-w°**, p. 296*a*, l. 38; **pāna-w°**, p. 736*a*, l. 9; **par-w°**, p. 751*a*, l. 29).

warzan वर्ज़न् f. (sg. dat. **warzünü** वर्ज़ॖञॖ), leaving, giving up, abandoning (cf. **pāpa-w°**, p. 749*a*, l. 15).

warzun वर्ज़ुन् । वर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **worzu** वर्ज़ु), to leave, relinquish, give up, abandon (cf. **pāph w°**, p. 748*b*, l. 43).

worzu-motu वर्ज़ु-मतु । परिवर्जितः perf. part. (f. **vürzü-mütsü** वर्ज़ॖ-मॖचॖ), given up, abandoned, as ab.

warzith वर्ज़िथ् conj. part. having abandoned; hence, as adj. free from, devoid of, as in **pāph w°**, sinless (Rām. 1620). Cf. **pāpa-warzan,** p. 749*a*, l. 15.

warzunu वर्ज़ुनु in **warzunu wāv** वर्ज़ुनु वाव् । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, neediness, destitution. **-wāv pyonu** -वाव् प्यनु । दुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. poverty to fall (on someone rich).

warzath वर्ज़थ् । वर्जना f. (sg. dat. **warzütsü** वर्ज़ॖचॖ), putting away, expelling, banishment (of a thing, work, etc.); ostracizing, excommunicating (a person).

was 1 वस् । वसा f. marrow (Śiv. 191, 316); brain (El.).

wasi āsun वसि आसुन् । हृदाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. 'to be in the marrow'; hence, (of some work) to have a place in the heart, to be cherished, be loved, prized. **—nūn pyonu** —नून् प्यनु । अत्युपतापाविशः m.inf. 'salt to fall on the marrow', great distress to be experienced (e.g. by the loss or destruction of some cherished object, or by the receipt of bad news). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् । आसत्त्या साध्यम् adv. 'on the marrow', (something that should be carried out) voluntarily, eagerly, ardently, with all one's heart.

was 2 वस् । चित्रितकाष्ठपटविशेषः f. a board or panel with a carved pattern, used in the ceiling of a room between each joist (Rām. 577).

wasa-püṭü वस-पॖटॖ । चित्रितदारुपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), a single one of these boards. **-tālav** -तालव् । चित्रितदारुखण्डयोगिपटलः m. a ceiling ornamented with these boards (K. 922). **-tān** -तान् । पटलस्तम्भविशेषः a joist supporting these boards.

was 3 वस् f. in **wasa-khas** वस-खस् । आरोहावरोहः, निम्नोन्नतत्वम् f. descent and ascent, falling and rising (e.g. of the breath, or of the vital airs going upwards and downwards) (Śiv. 1027, 1682); fluctuations (in prosperity), vicissitudes; (in comparing two similar objects) unevenness, lowness and height; cf. **khasa-was,** p. 417*a*, l. 8. **wasa-was** वस-वस् । अवतरणानुवृत्तिः f. gradual descent (from a high position, lit. and met.).

was 4 वस् in **was-vihuru** वस्-विहुरु । भूषणसमुदायः m. the whole collection of a person's ornaments, *bijouterie*, jewelry.

wās 1 वास् m. dwelling, resting, living, residing (cf. **wan-wās,** p. 1120*a*, l. 20) (L.V. 55; Śiv. 818, 1432, 1439, 1452, 1472, 1713; K. 1115); pressing, grasping, holding (in **atha-wās,** p. 64*b*, ll. 23 ff.) (L.V. 92; Śiv. 956, 1010, 1432, 1441, 1442 (**athav-w°**, mutual hand-grasping), 1460, 1467, 1676; Rām. 737, 1779–80; K. 400, 666, 1130); one who dwells, inhabits (i.q. **wösi**, in **sŏrga-wās** or **-wösī,** p. 934*a*, l. 26) (Śiv. 1257, 1354). **—hyonu** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take up an abode (L.V. 18, Śiv. 955).

wās 2 वास् m. dress, clothes, a garment (**mal-wās,** p. 564*a*, l. 42; **wasatra-w°**, s.v. **wasatar**).

wasa, m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

wási वसि in **wási pyōmotu** वसि प्योमतु । अधः पतितः perf. part. (f. **—pyömütsü** —प्यॉमॖचॖ or **—pyemütsü** —प्येमॖचॖ), fallen down (from a height) (lit. and met.). **pyonu** प्यनु or **wásti pyonu** वस्ति प्यनु । अधः पातः m.inf. to fall down (from a height) (lit. and met.) (Śiv. 967, 1778, *wási*). Cf. **wasun** and **wásti**.

waīs वँस or **wōs** वाँस (also written **wöms** वांस) । वयः f. age, time or period of life (El. *vāns, wāns, wens* in which $\tilde{a} = \ddot{o}$; Gr.Gr. 22, 137; Gr.M.; Rām. 535, 1780; YZ. 7, 510); (with suff. of indef. art.) **waīsāh** (night will be long as) a whole lifetime (Rām. 196). **—barünü** —बरॖञॖ । आयुर्निर्वाहः f.inf. to live (all) one's life (in some place or condition) (Śiv. 1730). **—thavünü** —थवॖञॖ । पूर्णायुरनुभवः f.inf. to enjoy a full (i.e. long) life (a phrase used in blessings or the like).

waīsi (wōsi) āmotu वँसि (वाँसि) आमतु । जीर्णतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **—āmütsü** —आमॖचॖ), come into (old) age, become old and decrepit. **—boḍu** —बडु । वयोवृद्धः adj. (f. **büḍü** बॖडॖ), an elder, one who is venerable on account of age, a grey beard; but **waīsi bajĕ,** (lived) to a great age (K. 604). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. in idioms such as **hath waīsi gav,** in age he went a hundred (years), i.e. he lived for a hundred years (H. ii, 12). **—pūru** —पूरु । पूर्णायुः adj. (f. **—pūrü** —पूरॖ), one who has lived a full lifetime, a centenarian. **—somu** —समु । समवयस्कः adj. (f. **sümü** सॖमॖ), equal in age, of equal age (e.g. two friends, a bride and bridegroom, and so on); one who is not yet adult, not fully grown up. **—sŏrun** —सॊरुन् m.inf. to remember all one's life, never to forget (K. 1062). **—yunu**

—यिनु । स्थाविराधिगमः m.inf. to come into (old) age, to become old and decrepit.

waīsa वँस, a jingle of **paīsa** in **paīsa-waīsa,** p. 777*a*, l. 12, q.v.

vĕs व्यस । वयस्या f. (sg. voc. **vĕsī** व्यसी, H. ix, 1; **visⁱyiy** विसियिय्, H. ix, 11) a girl's female friend (of the same age), crony, close companion, comrade, play-fellow, chum, *confidante* (cf. **ganga-v°**, p. 292*a*, l. 8) (El.; Gr.Gr. 25, 144; Rām. 1778; K. 803; H. ix, 1, 11; xii, 14; K.Pr. 167, 194); cf. **vyosᵘ**. **—sŏdrᵘ** —संद्रू । संबन्धिनी सखी (सखीत्वेन स्वीकृता) f. such a companion who is also related by blood and has been a play-fellow and comrade from childhood; a woman who has been admitted to close friendship like the above (whether by another woman or by a man).

vĕsa-pônᵘ व्यस-पोनु । वयस्यात्वम् m. close comradeship (between women, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 144, K.Pr. 102); met. similar close friendship or comradeship (between other female creatures) (Rām. 95). **-pônᵘ lāgun** -पोनु लागुन् । वयस्यात्वसंबन्धनम् m.inf. to form such a comradeship.

vis, see **viz.**

wŏsi व्रसि in the following:— **wŏsi anun** व्रसि अनुन् । अत्यामोदेनोच्छृङ्खलीकरणम् m.inf. to spoil (a child or the like) so as to cause it to be disobedient, unruly, impatient of restraint, self-willed, etc.; cf. **wŏsun. —yunᵘ** —यिनु । अतिहर्षेणोच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to become disobedient, etc., through spoiling.

wösⁱ वांसि or **wösī** वांसी । वास्तव्यः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wāsĕñ** वास्यञ्), one who inhabits (some country or other place), a dweller, inhabitant, resident (cf. **naraka-wösⁱ**, p. 651*a*, l. 13; **sŏrga-wösī,** p. 934*a*, l. 27; **wan-wösⁱ**, p. 1120*a*, l. 25) (Śiv. 195, 529, 779, 1435). Cf. **wās 1.**

wus, in *wus-gagar* (El. and W. *us°*) for **wutsha-gagur,** q.v., s.v. **wutsha.**

wasudēv वसुदेव् *m. N. of the father of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. Vasudēva) (Śiv. 1385; K. 1, 17, 23–5, 28, 33, 37, 44, 50, 53, 75, 127, 356, et passim).*

wāsudēv **वासुदेव्** m. a N. of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) as the son *of Wasudēv (q.v.) (Śiv. 1325, 1369, 1472, 1850).*

wash 1 वश् *f. the making (a person) subject to influence, bringing under subjection, used —°, as in* **būta-wash,** *p. 141b, l. 20.*

wash 2 वश् *adj. c.g. obedient (to), submissive (to), under the influence or control (of), under the power (of) (Gr.M.); charmed, fascinated; subdued by charms, incantations, or the like.* **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** **वशीभवनम्** *m.inf. to become subject to the influence (of), to become fascinated by (esp. used of a woman* becoming subject to love) (Śiv. 1454). **—karun** —करुन् । वशीकरणम् m.inf. to make subject, to bring under subjection, bring under one's influence (e.g. by persuasion, conciliation, or by charms, etc.).

washĕ-wö वश-वां । वकारः m. the term used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī व *wa*.

wāsh 1 वाश् । वक्रता, वलिः m. (of a cloth, sheet of paper, or the like) unevenness, the being crushed or crumpled; a crease caused by crushing or crumpling, as ab. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अमर्षोद्भवः m.inf. crumpling to occur; met. impatience, indignation, or grudging to be felt (esp., at a meal, of anger felt against the server when one does not get served as one wishes). **—kaḍun** —कडुन्। प्रसारणम् m.inf. to smooth out creases, etc., as ab., to spread out straight, stretch out (Rām. 531, where *korᵘ* is for *koḍᵘ*); to rub down or massage (a wearied leg or other member). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. (Rām. 531), see the preceding (*korᵘ*, here being a vill. form of *koḍᵘ*). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । वक्रतापयानम् m.inf. crushing or creases to be smoothed out.

wāsh 2 वाश्, **wöshⁱ** वांशि, or **wöshᵘ** वांशु, in **wāla-w°,** p. 1112*a*, l. 3, q.v.

vēshĕ वेश । उपरि postpos. governing dat. on, upon (El. *véshih*); (in special meanings) in, as in **strī-lingas vēshĕ,** (of some word) in the feminine (it means so-and-so); *nākaḥ* **ākāshĕs-vēshĕ,** (the Sanskrit word) *nākaḥ* (is used) in (the meaning of) 'the sky'.

vīsh वीश् । वेशः m. dress, apparel (Rām. 323).

wŏsh व्रश् or (H.) **wōsh** वोश् । निःश्वासः m. sighing, a sigh (El., Gr.M.) (El. adds *wosh*, as an interj. meaning 'Oh!'. Cf. **wush**). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् m.inf. to sigh (El., W. 88). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । निःश्वसनम् m.inf., id. (Gr.M.; K. 502, 998; H. i, 5, *wŏsh*, probably m.c.).

woshᵘ वंशु । वृष्टिः m. a shower of rain (esp. when light or gentle) (cf. **wāwa-w°,** s.v. **wāv 1**). Cf. **washun.**

wôshᵘ वोशु in **wāla-w°,** p. 1112*a*, l. 8, q.v.

wush वुश् । व्यथोक्तिः m. a slight cry of pain (esp. when uttered by a woman on receiving a minor injury such as a scratch or a light blow) (cf. El. *wosh*, interj., Oh!); cf. **wŏsh.** El. also gives *ush*, tears; *ush pakun*, tears to flow; and *ush tráwun*, to weep.

vĕshād व्यशाद् । शोकखेदः m. dejection, sadness, grief, sorrow. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । खेदोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause dejection (to another). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । शोकोद्भवः m.inf. dejection or grief to come (to a person from some cause).

wushka वुशुक । यवाः f.pl. barley, a collection of grains of barley (cf. **hūnⁱ-w° 1** and **2,** p. 337*a*, ll. 28 ff.)

(El. m. oats, barley. It is mostly eaten by Moslems. Kāshmīrī Hindūs eat the grain only in times of scarcity; W. 114, 115 *wushuk*; L. *wiska*, 330, *Hordeum vulgare*, 458; K.Pr. 84, 251).

wushki-ôṭᵘ वुश्कि-ओटु । यवपिष्टम् m. barley meal. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । यवफलम् m. a single grain of barley; a few grains of barley. **-pröjⁱ** -प्रांजि or **-pröjᵘ** -प्रांजू । यवतृणचूर्णसमुच्चयः f. chopped-up barley straw and chaff (used as an ingredient of wall-plaster, etc.). **-ṭsŏṭᵘ** -च्वटू । यवपिष्टकः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsŏcĕ** -च्वच्य), barley bread (used as a remedy for rheumatism or pain in the side) (Gr.Gr. 74). **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । यवागूः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस), barley porridge or gruel; coarsely ground barley (W. 115, *wushuk wat*, where *wat* is wrongly translated 'seam'). Cf. **wāṭh 2.**

vĕshākh व्यशाख् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **vĕshākhi** व्यशाखि), N. of a certain constellation, the 16th lunar mansion (in Skt. *viśākhā*).

vishŏkam विश्वकम् or **vishŏkarm** विश्वकर्म् m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the architect of the gods (in Skt. *Viśvakarman*) (Rām. 572, 593, °*kam*; K. 589, 1149, °*karm*).

washĕkāph वाशकाफ् (? cf. وا شكافتن) । गूढप्रकाशः m. (? dat.) the divulging of some secret (occurrence, secret formula, thing, action, or the like) (? with شکافتن, cf. the slang English, 'to split'). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । सुगूढप्रकटीभवनम् m.inf. sudden or unexpected divulging (as ab.) to occur.

washīkaran वशीकरन् । वशक्रिया m. bringing (a person) under one's own influence, subduing, subjugating. Cf. **wash 1.**

wāshĕlad वाशलद् । वक्रतोपेतः adj. c.g. (of a cloth, sheet of paper, or the like) uneven, crushed, crumpled, creased; (of a human being) impatient, indignant, having a grudge.

wŏshĕlun 1 व्रशलुन् । विकारलौहित्यम् m. (sg. dat. **wŏshĕlanas** व्रशलनस) (of the complexion, etc.) becoming red, flushing (as in **w° 2**, bel.). **—khasun** —खसुन् । लौहित्योद्भूतिः m.inf. flushing to mount, i.e. occur, as ab.

wŏshĕlun 2 व्रशलुन् । लौहित्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏshĕlyōv** व्रशल्योव्) (of the complexion, etc.) to become red, flushed (from anger, fever, exposure to heat, or the like); (of a fruit or the like) to become red (owing to ripeness or the like). **wŏshĕlyō-motᵘ** व्रशल्यो-मतु । लौहित्यमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **wŏshĕlyē-mŭṭsᵘ** व्रशल्ये-मंचू) (of the complexion) flushed, as ab.; (of a fruit or the like) reddened (by ripeness).

wŏshĕlāwun 1 व्रशलावुन् । लौहित्यम् m. (sg. dat. **wŏshĕlāwanas** व्रशलावनस), the being caused to flush, flushing, reddening of the complexion (see the next).

wŏshĕlāwun 2 व्रशलावुन् । लोहितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏshĕlôwᵘ** व्रशलोवु), to cause a person to flush (from anger, etc.).

vishomᵘ विशमु adj. (f. **vishümᵘ** विशमू), uneven, not level; tangled, complicated (L.V. 6).

vishŏmbar or **vishwambar** विश्वंभर् m. 'He who sustains the universe', a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1021, 1162); a title given to Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1334, 1400). Skt. *Viśvambhara*.

vĕshĕmotᵘ व्यशमतु in **vĕshĕmatyunᵘ sŏrg** व्यशमत्युनु स्वर्ग् । क्षणिकसुखसंभवः m. a fleeting heaven, momentary bliss, wealth, or the like (disappearing almost at once, as if it were in a dream). Cf. **vĕshĕy.**

vishāmithᵃr विशामिथ्‍र् or **vishwāmithᵃr** विश्वामिथ्‍र् m. (sg. dat. **vishāmitras** विशामित्रस), N. of a celebrated Hindū sage (in Skt. *Viśvāmitra*). He was the companion and counsellor of the youthful Rāma, and secured his marriage with Sītā (Rām. 101, 110–1, 124, 135, 1247, 1589, *vishā*°; K. 1039, *vishwā*°; K.Pr. 233, *wĕshámitar*).

washán m. *Adiantum caudatum, venustum* (El.).

washun वशुन् । वृष्टिपातः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **woshᵘ** वंशु), to rain (water from the clouds), drizzle, shower. Cf. **warshun 2.**

vishn विश्न् (but usually spelt **vishṇ** विष्ण्), m. (sg. dat. **vishn(ṇ)as** विष्णस्, Śiv. 71, 697; ag. **vishn(ṇ)an** विष्णन्, Śiv. 5, 46, 131); i.q. **vishnu**, q.v. (Śiv. 48, 59, 213, 519, 1147, 1357, 1399, 1548; Rām. 64–6; K. 59, 138, 321–2, 397, 828).

vishnu विश्नु (but usually spelt **vishṇu** विष्णु), or (q.v.) **vishn** विश्न् (विष्ण्) m. (sg. gen. **vishn(ṇ)unᵘ** विष्णुनु, Śiv. 1200, but **vishn(ṇ)u-sondᵘ** विष्णु-सन्दु, Rām. 23) the second deity of the Hindū Triad, Brahmā, Vishnu (Skt. Viṣṇu), and Shiv (Śiva). His duty is that of the preservation of the universe, Brahmā being the Creator, and Shiv (Śiva) the Destroyer. He had ten incarnations, the most celebrated being those of Rām (Rāma-candra) and Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 6, 31, 77, 96–7, 127, 159, 188, 236, 421, 447, 581, 625, 699, 716, 778, 851, 863, 977, 1141, 1200, 1299, 1433, 1487, 1762; Rām. 23, 47, 368, 589, 1759; K. 4, 10–1, 21, 49, 78, 92, 320, *et passim*). See also **vishn.**

wushunᵘ वुशुनु or **wushyunᵘ** वुश्युनु । उष्णः adj. (f. **wushüñᵘ** वुशंञू or **wushiñᵘ** वुशिञू), warm, hot (cf. **ada-w°**, p. 12*b*, l. 4; **sŏkha-w°**, p. 905*b*, l. 30) (El. *wushun*; Gr.Gr. 94; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 236, f. sg. voc. *wushini*).

wush^e^nun वुश़्नुन् । उष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wush^e^nyōv** वुश़्न्योवु), to become warm, to be warm, be hot (El. *wushnun*). The causal of this verb is **wush^e^nāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **wush^e^nyō-mot^u^** वुश़्न्यो-मंतु । उष्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **wush^e^nyē-müṭs^ü^** वुश़्न्ये-मंच़ू), become warm.

wushnēr or **wush^e^nēr** वुश़्नेर् or **wush^i^nēr** वुशिनेर् । औष्ण्यम् m. heat, warmth, warmness (cf. **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 33; **sŏkha-w°**, p. 905*b*, l. 33) (K.Pr. 51, 237).

vishn(ṇ)ŏrpan or **vishn(ṇ)warpan** (usually spelt विष्णवर्पण or विष्णवर्पन्) m. an offering made to Vishnu (q.v.) (Śiv. 1069, 1378, 1431, 1635, 1668, 1697).

vishŏnāth or **vishwanāth** विश्वनाथ् m. 'the Lord of the Universe', a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 153, 1410).

wush^e^nāwun वुश़्नावुन् । उष्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wush^e^nôw^u^** वुश़्नोवु), to heat, make hot, to warm, make warm (cf. **atha w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 36) (El., Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 9). **wush^e^nôw^u^-mot^u^** वुश़्नोवु-मंतु । उष्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **wush^e^növ^ü^-müṭs^ü^** वुश़्नांवू-मंच़ू), heated, warmed (by someone or something).

washaph वशंफ् । विस्मृतिः m. (sg. dat. **washapas** वशंपस्), forgetfulness, heedlessness, carelessness, inattention (e.g. when one carelessly drops something, so that it breaks, or, when doing some work, carelessly neglects some important action, so that the result is not what is wanted).

vĕsh^e^rām व्यश़्राम् । विश्रान्तिः m. taking rest, resting oneself (esp. after a long and tiring journey, labour, or the like).

vishŏrūph or **vishwarūph** विश्वरूफ् m. 'He whose form is the universe', He who is omnipresent, a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 903, 1021, 1177, 1622); a title given to Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1399, 1492); the entire universe in manifest form (K. 159, 160, 411).

waish^e^rawan(ṇ) वैश़्रवण (Rām.) or **wŏshrawan** वांश्रवन् *m. a N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North (Skt. Vaiśravaṇa)* (cf. **dana-w°**, p. 222*a*, *l. 21, q.v.) (Rām. 637, K. 172).*

vĕshīsh व्यशीश् । उत्तमः *adj. c.g. peculiar, special* (Gr.M. *vishēsh*, *Śiv. 1725); excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent, choice.* —**karith** —करिथ् *adv. especially, specially, only (for this purpose)* (Gr.M.) so, L.V. 54, *kari vishēsh*, she has a special character.

vĕsh^e^ṭā व्यश़्टा । विष्ठा f. excrement, fæces, ordure.

wushŏt^i^ वुशांति । निमित्तम् postpos. (governing abl., and used with pronouns) for (such-and-such) a reason, for (such-and-such) a cause (cf. **ami-w°**, p. 55*a*, l. 17; **tami-w°**, p. 968*a*, l. 28; **tawa-w°**, p. 969*b*, l. 23). *Occasionally* when added to a noun it forms an adj. c.g. as in **sŏkha-w°**, causing happiness, p. 905*b*, l. 34.

vĕsh^e^ṭur^u^ व्यश़्टुरु । विष्टरः m. a seat, a mat for sitting or sleeping on, esp. the seat of the presiding priest at a Hindū sacrifice; (in Hindū worship) a wisp of *kush*-grass (see p. 480*a*, l. 47) used as a substitute to represent a god or a Brāhman. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । अन्वाश्रयणम् m.inf. to spread out one's mat-seat; met. to settle oneself tenaciously near another (for the sake of protection or to obtain some object).

vĕsh^e^ṭsakā व्यश़्च़का । विषूचिकारोगः f. cholera; met. fainting or swoon with symptoms resembling those of cholera.

wŏshṭsār वश़्च़ार् m. pronunciation, utterance (Gr.M.). I.q. **wŏṭsṭsār**, q.v.

vishwa° विश्व°, for words beginning thus, see under **vishŏ°**.

wŏshĕv वश़व् । श्रमखेदः, भयचिन्ता m. fatigue, exhaustion, depression (due to heavy labour, suffering, or the like); inward anxiety, apprehension (of outrage, tyranny, riot, rebellion, or the like). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । श्रमखेदत्यागः, भयचिन्तात्यागः m.inf. to obtain relief from such fatigue or depression (e.g. by success, joining in festivity, being praised for one's work, or so on); to become relieved from such apprehension (by the removal of its cause, etc.).

vishwāmith^a^r विश्वामिथ्र्, see **vishāmith^a^r**.

washwun^u^ वश़्वुनु or **washĕwun^u^** वशवुनु । वर्षणावसरः m. the occurrence of long-continued gentle rain, a long gentle shower. Cf. **wosh^u^**.

vaishwānar वैश्वानर् m. (in Hindū tradition) 'common to all mankind', a title of fire; esp. the fire of digestion (in the stomach) (Śiv. 306).

vishwŏsī विश्वांसी adj. c.g. one who has trust or faith, confiding, trustful (Śiv. 1759).

wŏshwās वश़्वास् m. breathing out, expiration (as opp. to **shwās**, inspiration, q.v.) (Śiv. 1437).

vishvēshŏr विश्वेश्वर् m. 'the Lord of the universe', a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 858, 936, 1177, 1400; K. 876).

vaishy वैश्य् m. (of the four main Hindū castes) a Vaiśya, or man of the third caste, whose business is agriculture or trade (K. 982).

vĕshĕy व्यश़्य् or (Śiv.) **vi°** वि° । विषयः (उपभोगः), व्यसनम्, आकस्मिकहानिः m. scene of action, ground of action, basis (L.V. 71, *vishĕy*); worldly enjoyment, the pleasures of sense, worldly prosperity and ease of life (Śiv. 339, 1082, 1351); debauchery, sensuality, evil habit; sudden, or unexpected, loss or destruction (of a thing, of the results of work, of an occupation,

or the like). —gatshun —गछुन् । आकस्मिकहान्युद्भवः m.inf. such sudden, or unexpected loss to occur.

věshěyě-būg व्यशय-बूग् । पदार्थोपभोगः m. devotion to the enjoyment of earthly pleasures, worldly-mindedness.

věshěyī व्यशयी । व्यसनासक्तः m. a debauchee, voluptuary, sensualist.

wiska, see **wushka**.

wāsukh वासुख् or **wāsakh-nāg** वासख्-नाग् । वासुकिः m. (sg. dat. **wāsakas** वासकस्), N. of a celebrated serpent, the king of snakes (in Skt. *Vāsuki*) (Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 1040, 1153, 1170, 1557); (in Ksh.) N. of site in Kashmīr where there is a spring sacred to Vāsuki (cf. RT.Tr. II, 470).

wasl وصل m. (in Ksh.) a meeting, interview (El., YZ. 524).

waṣᵃla वंसल । वस्तु m. a thing, article, esp. such a thing as an ornament, a vessel, a spade or other tool (cf. **dŏbⁱ-w°**, p. 182*b*, l. 42).

wasīla वसील وسیله m. support, prop, help, aid, resource (Rām. 1425); as postpos. governing gen., by means of (W. 98). **-sūty** -सूत्य्, as postpos., id. (W. 98).

wasūl وصول m. arrival (El.); a kind of drum (Śiv. 1729).

wasma वस्म وسمه । लतापत्रचूर्णविशेषः m. a powder made from the leaf of a certain shrub, and used as a hair dye.

vĕsomᵘ व्यसमु । विषमः adj. (f. **vĕsümᵘ** व्यस्मू), uneven, rough, rugged (lit. and met.) (Gr.Gr. 139, *risomᵘ*); difficult, hard to understand or to carry out.

vĕsmar 1 व्यस्मर् । अपस्मृतिः f. unconsciousness, oblivion, loss of memory or of consciousness, insensibility (e.g. from intoxication, possession by a demon, epilepsy, fainting, grief, or the like) (Śiv. 937).

vĕsmar 2 व्यस्मर्, **vĕsmrath** व्यस्मृथ्, or **vismrĕth** विस्मृथ् । नष्टस्मृतिः adj. e.g. one who has lost memory or consciousness, unconscious, insensible (as in **vĕsmar 1**).

vĕsmar gatshun व्यस्मर् गछुन् । विस्मृत्यापातः m.inf. to become unconscious or insensible, as ab., so **vismrĕth gatshun** (K. 505).

vĕsamĕr व्यसम्यर् । वैषम्यम् m. unevenness, roughness, ruggedness (lit. and met.) (Gr.Gr. 139, *visamĕr*).

wasamath वसमथ् । सर्वस्वम् f. (sg. dat. **wasamütsᵘ** वसमंच़ू), the entire property (of a wealthy person) (K.Pr. 80). —**khĕñᵘ** —ख्यंञू । सर्वस्वापहरणम् f.inf. (under the guise of friendship) to steal or misappropriate the entire property (of some one).

wāsan वासन् or **wāsanā** वासना । वासना f. (sg. dat. **wāsanāyĕ** वासनाय), fancy, imagination, idea (Rām. (*-nā*) 315, 682, 847); expectation, inclination; intention, determination (to accomplish something) (cf. **rākhĕs-w°**, p. 832*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. (*-nā*) 182, 237, 239, 371, 755, 984, 1421, 1524, 1811; Rām. (*-nā*) 38, 52); wish, desire (generally) (Śiv. (*-nā*) 158, 165, 452, 1311, 1341, 1472, 1655, 1677, 1815, 1833; Rām. (*-nā*) 100, 1660, 1776, 1779). —**gatshüñᵘ** —गछ्ंञू इच्छोद्भवः f.inf. longing or desire (esp. for something unobtainable, or when inopportune) to occur.

wasun वसुन् । अवतरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wothᵘ 1** वंथु, f. (Rām. 10, 111) **vüthᵘ 1** वंठू, for 2, 3, see **wothᵘ 2, 3**, for 4, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **watshov** वछोव्. The 1 p.p. should be distinguished from **wŏthᵘ** व्वथु, 1 p.p. of **wŏthun**, to rise, q.v. The two words are almost identical in sound, but have opposed meanings. The causal of this verb is **wālun** वालुन्, to bring down, q.v. sometimes written **wārun** वारुन् (Gr.Gr. 175). The opposites of this verb are **khasun** and **wŏthun**, qq.v. both meaning 'to rise'); to descend, come down, dismount (cf. **bŏn w°**, p. 110*b*, l. 14; **bēli w°**, p. 150*b*, l. 23; **dŏbas w°**, p. 182*b*, l. 3; **guri w°**, p. 299*a*, l. 28; **hāṭⁱ wothᵘ**, p. 356*a*, l. 35; **haṭi w°**, p. 356*b*, l. 14; **phīrith w°**, p. 706*b*, l. 28; **wŏl wasüñᵘ**, p. 1112*b*, l. 12) (El.; Gr.Gr. 175, 205, 210; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 182, 509, 788, 966, 1074, 1300, 1664, 1686, 1874; Rām. 10, 111, 280, 1055, 1078, 1461, 1713, 1716; K. 278, 335, 396, 411, 656, 851; H. iii, 2, 5, 9; v, 7, 9; vi, 16; viii, 4, 6, 13; ix, 4, 6; x, 5; xii, 2, 6, 7, 11, 14–5; K.Pr. 72, 82, 87, 158, 252); (of some condition or season) to come down upon (a person), to be very near (cf. **lônᵘ w°**, p. 525*b*, l. 10); to come down (from a boat), to land (Gr.M.);

to become lowered, abased, to fall (in price, value, estimation, dignity) (cf. **dĕmāg w°**, p. 219*a*, l. 39; **drŏbas w°**, p. 239*b*, l. 49; **phūdᵃr w°**, p. 685*a*, l. 45; **yĕṭh wasüñᵘ**, s.v. **yĕṭh 1**); to become taken down, lowered, reduced, disgraced, degraded (cf. **mada w°**, p. 548*b*, l. 7; **mōda w°**, p. 549*a*, l. 30; **pāvi w°**, p. 810*a*, l. 45; **tama w°**, **-wothᵘ**, **wothᵘ-motᵘ**, p. 1005*a*, ll. 17, 20; **tāwa w°**, p. 1047*a*, l. 7);

to be dropped, let fall, (of rain) to fall, to be showered or scattered (cf. **arshĕ w°**, p. 44*b*, l. 21; **brōṭⁱ wasânⁱ**, p. 127*b*, l. 12; **lānath wasüñᵘ**, p. 528*a*, l. 11; **pathar w°**, p. 798*b*, l. 39; **tāli tāli w°**, p. 997*b*, l. 24; **wojᵘ w°**, p. 1107*a*, l. 10) (Śiv. 501, 1532); to fall suddenly or *en masse*, to fall in overwhelming quantity (e.g. an avalanche) (cf. **lam wasith yunᵘ**, p. 524*a*, l. 15; **mâtⁱ-wôñᵘ w°**, p. 602*b*, l. 5; **raḍa w°**, p. 825*a*, l. 50; **wŏbⁱ wasânⁱ**, p. 1093*a*, l. 1) (Rām. 402); (of a liquid) to flow down, or out (cf. **dŏd w°**, p. 188*a*, l. 50; **dāri dāri w°**, p. 235*b*, l. 1; **rath ṭhīca w°**, p. 845*b*, l. 29; **tᵃyĕ w°**,

p. 1048*b*, l. 28) (Śiv. 618, 1212, 1588; Rām. 1587, 1616); (of food) to go down (the throat), be swallowed (K. 213, 1101; K.Pr. 250);

(of disease, defect, injury, or the like) to come down (on a person or thing), to attack (cf. **bŏchi-gaṭa wasüñü**, p. 80*a*, l. 24; **brikh wasüñü**, p. 122*b*, l. 11; **brᵃs wasüñü**, p. 126*a*, l. 43; **khōla wasañĕ**, p. 398*a*, l. 4; **khras wasüñü**, p. 416*a*, l. 1; **myondᵘ w°**, p. 613*b*, l. 39; **phsara wasañĕ**, p. 714*a*, l. 15; **parkölⁱ wasànⁱ**, p. 758*a*, l. 45; **tranga wasañĕ**, p. 1028*a*, l. 11; **trŏngⁱ wasànⁱ**, p. 1028*a*, l. 19; **trᵃth w°**, p. 1032*a*, l. 24; **wuka wasüñü**, p. 1108*a*, l. 20; **wuna wasüñü**, p. 1122*a*, l. 43) (Śiv. 1296, 1752; K.Pr. 99, 167);

to go down (from the shore to a boat), to embark, go aboard, to go down (into the water, to bathe) (cf. **nāvi w°**, p. 667*a*, l. 17) (K. 270–1, 971);

(of a tool or the like) to come down (on to something, in order to be brought into action), to begin to be worked or to be set working (on something), to begin to work (on) (cf. **nĕndi w°**, p. 641*b*, l. 50); to come down (upon), meddle (with); hence, pilfer (from) (K.Pr. 246);

to be taken down (from), to be taken off, put away (cf. **nakha w°**, p. 629*a*, l. 1, and Śiv. 1562); (of a debt) to be paid off (K. 460); to be torn off, stripped off, peeled off (cf. **drūrᵘ w°**, p. 248*a*, l. 19; **tᵃr wasüñü**, p. 1017*a*, l. 20; **tᵃra wasañĕ**, ib., l. 25) (Rām. 603, K.Pr. 213);

to be ruined, made useless, worn out, brought to a bad condition (cf. **bāna w°**, p. 110*a*, l. 12; **nakh wasànⁱ**, p. 628*a*, l. 38; **nala-nakha w°**, p. 632*a*, *l. 27*; **pŏdᵘ w°**, p. 682*a*, l. 3; **phĕkⁱ wasànⁱ**, p. 721*a*, *l. 3*; **pŏṭh wasüñü**, p. 796*b*, l. 22; **rās w°**, p. 842*b*, *l. 3*; **yĕḍ wasüñü**); *to wane, fade, become wasted, decline, (of a heavenly body) to set (cf.* **buthi w°**, *p. 143b, l. 17;* **dŏh w°**, *p. 200a, l. 4;* **drēṭh w°**, *p. 249b, l. 21;* **rasa w°**, *and* **-wothᵘ**, *p. 842a, ll. 18, 23;* **sūrĕ w°**, *p. 933a, l. 12;* **thras wasüñü**, *p. 984b, l. 11); to go down, subside (e.g. something swollen) (cf.* **lal wasüñü**, *p. 521b, l. 36); (of a door or the like) to be opened, unlocked (Śiv. 340).*

wásⁱ wásⁱ gatshun *वसि वसि गछुन् । क्रमशो भयाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to keep descending little by little; to become gradually subject to ever-increasing fear; to become gradually weaker and weaker owing to increasing hunger or starvation.* **wásⁱ wásⁱ pyonᵘ**, *see* **wasith pyonᵘ**, *bel. See also* **wásⁱ** *and* **wástⁱ**, *s.vv.*

wasith bata *वसिथ् बत । तरलौदन: m. soft boiled rice in which (owing to the water not being carefully* poured away) the grains are clotted together and not separate (cf. **phali w° b°**, p. 694*b*, l. 33). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । युगपदवतरणम् m.inf. to descend, or drop, in one single fall (and not in stages) (lit. and fig.) (Rām. 604, 1713, 1718–9); (the ground, etc.) to fall in, a cavity or crater to appear (in the ground) (K. 632); boiled rice to clot, as ab. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । अधो निपतनम् m.inf. to fall down, tumble down, be knocked down (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239, 287, 290, 322, 399, 454, 483, 500, 504, 518, 527, 712, 897, 916, 922, 933, 1111, 1115, 1201, 1309, 1352, 1354, 1401, 1578 (so **wásⁱ wásⁱ pyonᵘ**, 1180, 1252, to fall down again and again); K. 110, 212, 329, 798; H. ii, 3, 6; YZ. 194). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come down, descend (Rām. 112).

wothᵘ-motᵘ वथु-मतु । अवरूढ: perf. part. (f. **vütshᵘ-mütsᵘ** वछू-मंछू, Śiv. 1752), descended, come down, etc., as ab. (cf. **rasa wothᵘ-motᵘ**, p. 842*a*, l. 25; **vēgi wothᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **vyūgᵘ**, to be compared with **vēgi-wothᵘ**, s.v. **wothᵘ 3**) (Rām. 400); (of hair) reaching down to (the knees) (Rām. 285).

vĕsan व्यसन् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्ति: m. assiduous practice in, or application to (an art, course of study, or the like); debauchery, dissipation, licentiousness. **—atsun** —अचुन् । व्यसनासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to enter debauchery, become a debauchee, plunge into dissipation.

visun विसुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **visyōv** विस्योव्), to become pleased, delighted (e.g. at obtaining something wished for, or at the successful accomplishment of something).

wŏsun ब्रसुन् । वङ्गलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wọsᵘ** ब्रसु) or (according to some) conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏsyōv** ब्रस्योव्), to become redundant, to result in excess, to have lavish or extravagant outcome (e.g. of food being prepared for cooking, and turning out too much, or seed bearing an unexpectedly large crop). Cf. **wŏsi.**

wọsᵘ-motᵘ ब्रसु-मतु । वङ्गलीभूत: perf. part. (f. **vüsᵘ-mütsᵘ** वसू-मंछू), become excessive or redundant, as ab.

wŏsan-hār ब्रसन्-हार् । वङ्गलीभवन् n.ag. e.g. that which usually becomes excessive or too much (e.g. some particular rice which in cooking turns out to be more than is required or expected).

wasanth वसन्थ् m. (sg. dat. **wasantas** वसन्तस्), the spring, the vernal season, the Skt. word corresponding to **sōth**, q.v. **-ādĕkh** -आदख् m.pl. spring and the other (five seasons), all the six seasons (Rām. 573).

vĕsar व्यसर् or **vĕsᵘrᵘ 1** व्यसरु । विशीर्णता f. slackness, feebleness (cf. **asara-vĕsar**, p. 51*a*, l. 30; **mada-vĕsar**, p. 584*b*, l. 9); instability, unsteadiness, precariousness (cf. **atha-vĕsar**, p. 64*b*, l. 38).

vĕsorᵘ व्यसंरु or **vĕsurᵘ** व्युसुरु । विश्लथः, विशरारुः adj. (f. **vĕsürᵘ** व्यसंरू or **vĕsᵘrᵘ 2** व्यसंरू), loose, relaxed, untied; slack, frail, feeble (cf. **haṭⁱ-v°**, p. 356*a*, l. 31); nervous, timid, timorous; unstable, unsteady (cf. **mada-v°**, p. 548*b*, l. 14).

wusurᵘ वुसुरु । पुष्पमालाविशेषः m. a garland used at sacrifices on the occasion of various Hindū festivals. Such garlands are used for decorating the jars, dishes, etc., containing the offerings.

vĕsarun व्यसरुन् । विस्रंसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕsaryōv** व्यसर्योव्), to become loose, relaxed, untied (cf. **dasta vĕsarānⁱ**, p. 256*b*, l. 1); to fade (as a flower); to become slack, frail, feeble, to fade (El., Śiv. 335); to waste away, vanish, disappear (Rām. 1579); to become unstable, unsteady (cf. **atha v°**, p. 64*b*, l. 41); to fall down; to be nervous, timid, timorous. **vĕsaryō-motᵘ** व्यसर्यो-मंतु । विस्रस्तः perf. part. (f. **vĕsaryē-müṭsᵘ** व्यसर्ये-मंछू), relaxed, fallen down, slackened, etc., as ab.

wusarun वुसरुन् । उन्मोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wusorᵘ** वुसंरु), to open, untie (a tied-up load, parcel, or the like); cf. **wusuṭᵘ**. **wusorᵘ-motᵘ** वुसंरु-मंतु । उन्मोचितः perf. part. (f. **wusürᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वुसंरू-मंछू), untied, as ab. **wusarana yunᵘ** वुसरन यिनु । उन्मुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become untied, as ab.

vĕsarañ व्यसरञ् f. for **vĕsarüñᵘ**, f. of **vĕsarun**, to become slack, q.v. In **dāl v°**, p. 210*a*, l. 28.

vĕsarĕr व्यसर्यर् । विभ्रंशित्वम् m. instability, unsteadiness.

wŏsarāth व्रसराथ् । जागररात्रिः f. (sg. dat. **wŏsarōṭsᵘ** व्रसरांछू), a night passed in waking or sleeplessness (e.g. caused by amusement, worship, festivities, grief, fear, disturbing noise, or so on). **—gathüñᵘ** —गछूञ्‌ू । जागरापातः f.inf. such a waking or sleepless night to occur. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । जाग्रत्प्रयोगः f.inf. to pass such a waking or sleepless night.

vĕsarāwun व्यसरावुन् । विस्रंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕsarôwᵘ** व्यसरोवु), to loosen, relax (something); to make frail, enfeeble (YZ. 72); to render unstable; to let fall; to terrify, fill with fear. **vĕsarôwᵘ-motᵘ** व्यसरोवु-मंतु । विस्रंसितः perf. part. (f. **vĕsarövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** व्यसरांवू-मंछू), loosened, relaxed, enfeebled, etc., as ab.

wusarāwun वुसरावुन् । उन्मोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wusarôwᵘ** वुसरोवु), i.q. **wusarun**, q.v. **wusarôwᵘ-motᵘ** वुसरोवु-मंतु । उन्मोचितः perf. part. (f. **wusarövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वुसरांवू-मंछू), i.q. **wusorᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v. under **wusarun**. **wusarāwana yunᵘ** वुसरावन यिनु । उन्मुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. pass. i.q. **wusarana yunᵘ**, under the same.

vĕsarzan व्यसर्ज़न् m. casting off, quitting, abandoning. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cause casting off, to destroy (gen. of obj.) (Śiv. 1431).

vĕsarzun व्यसर्ज़ुन् conj. 3, to take one's leave, depart (L.V. 9).

vĕsis व्यसिस्, see **vyosᵘ**.

wasishṭh वसिष्ठ् m. (sg. dat. **wasishṭhas** वसिष्ठस), N. of a celebrated Hindū sage, in Skt. *Vasiṣṭha* or *Vaśiṣṭha*. He was the family priest of Dashĕrath (Daśaratha), Rāma's father, and of Rāma himself (Rām. 104, 222, 1109, 1140, 1143*c*, 1308, 1310, 1681).

wast वस्त्, see **wasth**.

wasta, see **wŏsta-hākh**, s.v. **wŏsta**.

wāsta वास्त واسطہ, m. motive, reason; account, sake; relationship, connexion. **—thawun** —थवुन् । संबन्धवृत्तिः m.inf. to have to do (with), to concern, to bear (upon).

wåstⁱ वंस्ति in **wåstⁱ pyonᵘ** वंस्ति प्यंनु । निपतनम् m.inf. to fall down (from a height through the air), to drop. Cf. **wåsⁱ**.

wŏsta व्रस्त (cf. استاد) । शिल्पशिक्षकः m. a master, esp. a craftsmaster, a teacher of some craft (El. a teacher; K.Pr. 131); a skilful craftsman, an adept (El. adj. skilful); esp. a barber. **-bāy** -बाय् । शिल्पशिक्षकपत्नी f. a wife of one of the ab. **-hākh** -हाख् । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस), N. of a certain vegetable, described as growing in the spring, and as having long, delicate leaves (cf. **nĕndun-(or nĕndan-)w°-h°**, p. 642*a*, ll. 26, 31) (cf. El. *wasta*, a kind of vegetable; K.Pr. 41). **-hāka-nal** -हाक-नल् । शाकविशेषनालम् m. the stalk of the preceding (K.Pr. 41, where it is translated 'cabbage-stalk'). **-kār** -कार् । मुख्यकारुः m. an expert master-craftsman (at the head of a number of others).

wusuṭᵘ वुसुटु । उन्मुक्तः adj. (f. **wusüṭᵘ** वुसंटू) (of a tied-up load, parcel, or the like) untied, loosened, opened, taken to pieces (El. *wusut*, loose). Cf. **wusarun**.

wustād वुस्ताद् استاد m. a teacher, professor, master (Gr.M.; Rām. 1491; H. i, 13; ii, 1, 5, etc.; K.Pr. 170, 257); (in Ksh., esp.) a teacher of shawl-weaving apprentices (El.). Cf. **wŏsta**.

wasth वस्थ्, **wast** वस्त् or **wasᵃth** वसथ् । वस्तु, भूषणविशेषः, वासः m. (sg. dat. **wastas** वस्तस), a thing, article, chattel (cf. **banda-w°**, p. 111*a*, l. 41) (Gr.M.; K. 952; H. v, 1); a certain ornament (cf. **haṭi-w°**, p. 356*b*, l. 18; **sŏna-(or sŏnⁱ-)w°**, p. 917*b*, ll. 12, 27); a garment, (pl.) clothes genl. (cf. **dŏbⁱ-w°**, p. 182*b*, l. 45) (K.Pr. 231).

wasath वसथ् । निवासस्थानम्, संततिभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **wasüṭsᵘ** वसंछू), a place of permanent abode, a home (cf. **wāri-w°**, p. 1138*a*, l. 17); the locality in which

a man's ancestors have dwelt and in which his descendants are born, the family home (cf. **wāri-w°**, p. 1138*a*, l. 17).

waisaṭh वैंसद् or **wŏsaṭh** वाँसद् । दीर्घवया: adj. c.g. (of a human being) of ripe age, aged (say, roughly, over sixty years of age).

vĕsth व्यस्थ् or **vĕst** व्यस्त् adj. c.g. dispersed, scattered, in **asta-vĕsth**, p. 52*a*, l. 8.

wusath वुसथ् । विस्तृति: m. (sg. dat. **wusatas** वुसतस्), breadth, width, expanse, vastness (of surface, time, quality, action, etc.).

wustakhān (= أستخوان) m. a bone (El. *ustakhán*).

wŏsᵃ**til** व्रसतिल् । कारुनैपुण्यम् f. expertness, or uncommon skill in craftsmanship; the livelihood earned by, or the occupation of, a skilled craftsman. Cf. **wŏsta.**

wastᵃ**r** वस्तर् or **waṣ**ᵃ**t**ᵃ**r** वंसतर् । वसनम् m. (sg. dat. **waṣ**ᵃ**tras** वंसत्रस्), a garment, clothes, raiment (Gr.M.; Śiv. 10, 58, 752, 801, 889–90, 1037, 1047, 1329, 1411; Rām. 784, 1087, 1189, 1758; K. 227, 418–9, 1046). —**pairun** —पैरुन् m.inf. to put on clothes, to dress oneself (Gr.M., Śiv. 1440); to put clothes on another, to dress a person (K. 422, 843). **waṣ**ᵃ**tra-wās** वंसत्र-वास् । तरलवास: m. flimsy raiment. **waṣ**ᵃ**t**ᵃ**ra-wan** वंसतर-वन् m. N. of a certain sacred site and grove (Śiv. 1037, 1411).

vĕstār व्यस्तार् (or **vi°** वि°) । विस्तार: m. extension, amplitude, breadth, expanse (of country, time, circumstance, action, sheet of cloth, etc.) (Śiv. 523, 1102); (of speech) prolixity, diffuseness, fullness of detail; the broad, or general, condition or arrangement of anything (Śiv. 18, 1158). —**anun** —अनुन् । उचिततया व्यवस्थापनम् m.inf. (of something disarranged) to put in proper order. —**bōzun** —बोज़ुन् । अवसरान्वीक्षणम् m.inf. to consider, or examine, an opportunity (as to whether it is suitable or not). —**dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । उचितव्यवस्थापनम् m.inf. to explain fully or comment on (some concise statement or literary work); to put in order (something previously disarranged). —*wuchun* —वुछुन् । उचितयोगविवेचनम् m.inf. to examine, or deliberate upon, a state of affairs (as to its suitability in regard to place, time, availability of materials, or the like). —**yun**ᵘ —यिनु । उचितयोगाधिगम: m.inf. a suitable state of affairs to present itself.

vĕstārun व्यस्तारुन् (or **vi°** वि°) । विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕstôr**ᵘ व्यस्तोरु), to explain, comment upon, expand (some complicated or concise statement, treatise, or the like) (Śiv. 64, 1158, 1580); to expand, diffuse widely (Śiv. 9, 100). **vĕstôr**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ व्यस्तोरु-मंतु । विस्तारित: perf. part. (f. **vĕstör**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ व्यस्तोरु-मंचू), explained, commented upon (as ab.).

waswö (? spelling) (? **waswās**, q.v.) m. surprise (El. *waswă*). **waswa trāwun** (*sic*) m.inf. to surprise (El.).

was-wunᵘ वस्-वुनु । क्रमनिम्न: n.ag. (f. **was-vüñ**ᵘ वस्-वंञू), (of a road, sloping land, or the like) gradually descending, with a downward slope. Cf. the next.

wasawunᵘ वसवुनु । अवतरन् n.ag. (f. **wasavüñ**ᵘ वसवंञू), that which comes down, descends, falls (lit. and met.), and so on in all the meanings of **wasun**, q.v. (El.; Śiv. 499, 1560; YZ. 108); (of a road, ground, or the like) that which descends gradually, that which slopes down (cf. the preceding) (K.Pr. 72).

visawunᵘ विसवुनु । अतिप्रसन्नतायुक्त: n.ag. (f. **visavüñ**ᵘ विसवंञू), one who exhibits pleasure, one who becomes pleased or delighted, as in **visun**, q.v.

waswās वस्वास् وسواس । हृत्कम्प: m. palpitation of the heart (from fear, apprehension, or the like), fluctuation of mind, wavering, nervousness, perturbation (El. *waswas*, sorrow; YZ. 93). ? Cf. **waswö.**

waswösⁱ वस्वांसि (= وسواسي) । दुर्बलचित्त: adj. c.g. apprehensive, dreading, nervous, timorous.

wuswösⁱ वुसवांसि । खेदस्वेदोद्भव: m.pl. sweatings, perspiration (due to excessive exertion, pain, weakness, fear, or the like) (El. *wúsawás*).

wösiyĕth वांसियथ् (= وصيت) f. (sg. dat. **wösiyüts**ᵘ वांसियंच़ु), a will, a testament (Gr.M. *wösiat*).

visⁱ**yiy** विसियिय्, see **vĕs.**

wat, see **wath.**

wāt (i.e. **wāṭ**), a seam (W. 114), see **wāṭh 1.** In W. 115, **wāt,** a seam, is a mistake for **wāṭh 2,** q.v.

wata वत, a jingle of **bata,** in **bata-wata,** p. 137*b*, l. 15, q.v.

waṭa 1 वट । कलङ्क: m. a stain, stigma, disrepute (causing general censure, expulsion from society, or the like). —**dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । लाञ्छितीकरणम् m.inf. to put a stigma (on a person or thing), to give a bad name (to). —**lagun** —लगुन् । कलङ्कितीभवनम् m.inf. a stigma to attach to a person or thing, (of a person) to get a bad character, (of a thing or action) to become considered useless or vile.

waṭa 2 वट । स्वरूपपूर्ण: adj. c.g. in full original form (i.e. not divided up or incomplete) (e.g. a rupee which has not been changed into its equivalent in coins of smaller value). —**kor**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ —कोरु-मंतु । घनैकतापादित: perf. part. (f. —**kür**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ —कंरु-मंचू), merged into one whole, as in the next. —**karun** —करुन् । विनिमयेन पूर्णैकरूपापादनम् m.inf. to combine, merge, a number of parts into one whole (e.g. to exchange a number of small coins for one coin

corresponding to their total value, such as giving 16 annas for a rupee, or 12 pence for a shilling). **-pūnṫshuwᵘ -पुन्छुवु** । पणविशेषः m. N. of a certain copper coin, of the value of a quarter pice, see **pūnṫshuwᵘ**.

wâṭⁱ-waṭa वटि-वट । पूर्णः adj. c.g. full, complete (genl. with reference to a silver or gold coin).

waṭa 3 वट, see **waṭh**.

watai (? spelling and gender), the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.q. **arīṫsar, kachh-nĕnd,** and **pangrai,** qq.v. (L. 463, cf. 327).

wâṭⁱ वटि, see **waṭa 2** and **woṭᵘ**.

vĕta व्यत । शान्तः adj. c.g. calm, quiet, of a tranquil disposition; free from passions; cool, free from heat, of low temperature. **—gaṫshun** —गछुन् । शान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become appeased, allayed, calmed; to become abated, put an end to, extinguished. **—karun** —करुन् । शमनम् m.inf. to calm, tranquillize, appease, allay; to abate, put an end to, extinguish; to cool (anger, pride, etc.).

viṭa विट in **viṭa-viṭa** विट-विट । विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य adv. dilatorily, by slow degrees, little by little (u.w. vbs. of giving, taking, doing a task, and the like).

wŏṭᵘ व्रटु । अधस्तनकोष्ठम् m. the room on the ground floor of a house, in which the tenants live in the winter for the sake of warmth (El. *waut*, Śiv. 1567, Rām. 572). **wâṭⁱ-nakawôrᵘ** व्रटि-नकवोरु । संकुचितकोष्ठविशेषः m. a narrow closet or small room on this ground floor.

wotᵘ 1 वतु । प्रक्षेपः m. casting, flinging, hurling (stones, dust, mud, or the like) at (someone or something animate or inanimate) (cf. **kañi-wᵒ**, p. 461*b*, l. 43). **—karun 1** —करुन् । शिलादिप्रक्षेपेण विबाधनम् m.inf. to harass, torment, or damage (by flinging showers of such missiles, at someone, or something, as ab.). **—gaṫshun** —गछुन् । प्रक्षेपाख्या बाधानुभवः m.inf. a flinging (of such missiles) to happen (to someone), to be tormented by a shower of such missiles; met. to be subjected to a torrent of abuse, etc.

wotᵘ 2 वतु । पटसंस्कारविशेषः m. a method of marking linear figures on silk or fine woollen cloth by impressing it with a heated sickle-shaped instrument of iron. **—karun 2** —करुन् । पटसंस्कारविधानम् m.inf. to impress such figures.

watⁱ-gorᵘ वति-गरु । पटसंस्कारविशेषकारः m. a man whose profession it is to mark such figures. **-ṭūpⁱ** -टूपि । संस्कारविशिष्टशिरस्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-ṭopĕ** -टोप्य), a cap ornamented with such figured silk or the like.

wotᵘ 3 वतु adj. (f. **vüṫsᵘ** वछू), having (so many) roads or ways of approach or exit, used —ᵒ, as in **daha-wᵒ**, approached by ten roads, p. 199*a*, l. 24; **shᵉwᵒ**, s.v.; **sata-wᵒ**, approached by seven roads, p. 944*b*, l. 50; **ṫsŏwotᵘ**, s.v. a place where four ways meet. Cf. **wath 1**.

woṭᵘ 1 वटु m. a collection of things clustered together, a lump, pad, used —ᵒ, as in **danda-wᵒ**, p. 225*a*, l. 8; **hirⁱ-wᵒ**, p. 367*a*, l. 47; **kana-wᵒ**, p. 448*a*, l. 46; **naka-wᵒ**, p. 627*a*, l. 39; **nal-wᵒ**, p. 631*b*, l. 49; **vīga-wᵒ**, p. 1101*a*, l. 40); **wal-wᵒ**, p. 1111*b*, l. 16). Cf. **vüṭᵘ 1** (of which this is the masc. form) and **waṭun.**

woṭᵘ 2 वटु adj. (f. **vüṭᵘ** वटू), of (such-and-such) a weight, used —ᵒ, as in **raṭa-wᵒ**, p. 847*a*, l. 1). Cf. **vüṭᵘ 2.**

woṭᵘ 3 वटु, see **waṭun.**

wôtᵘ वोतु । कर्मक्षमतां प्राप्तः 1 p.p. of **wātun**, q.v. (f. **wöṫsᵘ** वाचू), as adj. arrived (cf. **aza-wᵒ**, p. 74*a*, l. 34; **wati-wᵒ**, s.v. **wath 1**); (met.) arrived at a condition of readiness for use, (of a man) one who has passed through childhood and is now able to make himself useful, (of a thing) ready for use after due preparation. **—prôtᵘ** —प्रोतु । कर्मक्षमतां प्राप्तः adj. (f. **wöṫsᵘ pröṫsᵘ** वाचू प्राचू), become quite ready for use, as ab.

wôṭᵘ वोटु । संधापितः 1 p.p. of **wāṭun**, q.v. (f. **wöṭᵘ** वाटू), as adj. joined up, united (cf. **phuṭa-wᵒ**, p. 717*a*, l. 12; **wŏṭa-wᵒ**, s.v. **wŏth**); (added to a numeral) containing (so many) joins, as in **duwôṭᵘ**, p. 264*b*, l. 35 (e.g. **duwöṭᵘ pīr**, a stool with two joints, or joined in two places; **trᵃwôṭᵘ bāna**, a dish joined in three places; **ṫsuwôṭᵘ phĕran**, a coat with four seams).

As subst. m. the act of joining, an agreement (cf. **sata-wᵒ**, p. 942*b*, l. 41; **ṫsoṭᵘ wᵒ**, p. 1085*a*, l. 40); a person who joins pieces together, as in **anga-wᵒ**, a mender of a broken limb (cf. **anga-wāṭukh**, p. 33*b*, l. 2); **bāna-wᵒ**, a mender of dishes.

wöṭⁱ-hāl वाटि-हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, or paddy, with a large white grain in a thin husk (L. 463, *watihal*).

wŏtᵘ वोँतु । उत्तानता m. (of a river, lake, pit, or the like) shallowness (cf. **õtᵘ-wᵒ**, p. 53*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 1755). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्युनु । चित्ताशयाभिज्ञानम् m.inf. 'to take the shallowness'; hence, to find out (after enquiry) another's intentions. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । आशयपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to sound the depth (of a body of water); to test (another's) intentions.

wŏtⁱ-gāv 1 वाँति-गाव or **-gôvᵘ** -गोवु । स्वेषां तिरस्कर्ता m. (f. **-gövᵘ** -गांवू), one who shows contempt for his own people (by the way he supports those whom he ought to support, or by the way he neglects to help those whom it is his duty to help); cf. **gāv 1.** **-gāv 2**

-गाव् f. a cow that gives milk (i.e. that is not dry) (K.Pr. 126, *wánti-g°*). Cf. **gāv 2.**

wŏṭᵘ वोँटु । दुर्निःसारसारः, क्षुद्रचित्तः adj. (f. **wŏṭᵘ** वोँटू, sg. dat. **wăcĕ** वोँच्य) (of a shell-fruit, such as the walnut) having the kernel hard and difficult to extract, close-shelled (cf. El. *wónṭ dúñ*, i.e. *wŏṭᵘ dūñᵘ*, a kind of walnut, s.v. *dun*; L. 352, *wantu* and *vont*) (K.Pr. 229); as subst. m. and f. a mean miserly person from whom it is difficult to extract anything. Cf. **wŏṭh.**

wöṭᵘ वोटू f. the act of joining up, bringing close together, used —° in **saṭa-wöṭᵘ**, p. 942*b*, l. 37. Cf. **wŏṭᵘ.**

wūṭa वूँट etc., see **wūṭh.**

wūṭᵘ वूँटू, in **mas-wūṭᵘ**, etc., p. 595*b*, ll. 21–2, i.q. **wūṭhᵘ**, q.v.

vüṭᵘ 1 or **wüṭᵘ 1** वटू । सस्यमञ्जरी f. (sg. dat. **wacĕ** वच्य), a collection of separate things brought together, an assemblage (of things), a lobulated mass (cf. **bŏka-w°**, p. 99*b*, l. 46; **hirⁱ-w°**, p. 367*a*, l. 49; **phă-v°**, p. 698*a*, l. 15; **trika-v°**, p. 1023*b*, l. 10; **tsakⁱ-v°**, p. 1067*b*, l. 5; esp. a cob of maize or the like (cf. **dŏda-w°**, p. 190*b*, l. 8; **makāyi-w°**, p. 563*b*, l. 12); a bringing together, joining up (cf. **lata-w°**, p. 537*a*, l. 7); a groove (in a beam) into which other boards fit (cf. **kura-w°**, p. 467*a*, l. 40); (in a garment or the like) a gusset, slit (cf. **căka-w°**, p. 169*b*, l. 13; **gal-w°**, p. 282*b*, l. 15; **katsha-w°**, p. 492*b*, l. 49).

wacĕ वच्य । कणिशसमुदायः, संमुखयोजितपट्टिकाचक्रम् f.pl. an assembled group of distinct things (cf. **kŏthⁱ-w°**, p. 489*a*, l. 30); esp. the total of the seeds in a cob of maize or the like; a wheel-like article with spokes united at the hub. **-kônᵘ** -कोनु । सूत्रगुलिका f. the ball of thread as formed on a spinning wheel. **-kāñᵘrᵘ** -काञ्रु । सूत्रगुलिका f. id., but smaller than the preceding, and somewhat long. **-yĕndᵃr** -यन्द्र् । सूत्रवेष्टनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a machine for twisting two strands of thread (as formed on a spinning wheel) into one, and forming the doubled thread into a new ball.

vüṭᵘ 2 or **wüṭᵘ 2** वटू । परिमाणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **wacĕ** वच्य), a measure of weight, a weight weighing two seers (or four pounds) (cf. Hindī *bāṭ*); anything weighing two seers.

vüṭᵘ 3 or **wüṭᵘ 3** वटू f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्य), a small round stone, a pebble (cf. **kah-w°**, p. 425*b*, l. 36, and Rām. 1607, not 1609, as there misprinted; **nal-v°**, p. 632*a*, l. 3). Cf. **waṭh.**

vüṭᵘ 4 or **wüṭᵘ 4**, see **waṭun.**

wāṭadār वाँटदार् । विहितसंदानः adj. c.g. possessing joins; hence (of something once broken or torn) pieced together, repaired, mended.

wŏṭadār वोँटदार् । अन्तःकठिनः adj. c.g. (of food badly cooked, fruit imperfectly ripened, or the like) hard inside, having a hard centre or kernel. Cf. **wŏṭᵘ** and **wŏṭh.**

wūṭagī वूँटगी । उष्ट्रव्यापारः f. the nature or condition of a camel, camelhood; (of a human being) acting like a camel (involving stupidity, and heedlessness in gait, eating, and general conduct). Cf. **wūṭh.**

wath 1 वथ् । मार्गः, उपायभूतशिक्षादिः f. (sg. dat. **wati** वति, Gr.Gr. 70), a road, way, track, path (cf. **ajĕ wati**, p. 13*b*, ll. 38 ff.; **ala-w°**, p. 23*a*, l. 37; **ăndⁱ-wati**, etc., p. 31*b*, ll. 34 ff.; **bölⁱ-w°**, p. 104*a*, l. 26; **drustĕ wati**, p. 249*a*, l. 26; **kŏ-w°**, p. 496*b*, l. 9; **maharāji w°**, p. 556*a*, l. 49; **nörⁱ-w°**, p. 649*b*, l. 21; **nina-w°**, p. 672*b*, l. 43; **pă-w°**, p. 748*a*, l. 35; **potᵘ w°**, p. 788*b*, l. 28; **rāza-w°**, p. 857*b*, l. 10; **sangar-w°**, p. 921*a*, l. 44; **sŏñⁱ-w°**, p. 924*b*, l. 48; **sŏ-w°**, p. 955*a*, l. 36; **wänⁱ-w°**, p. 1121*b*, l. 3) (El. *wat*, *wath*; Gr.Gr. 66, 70; Gr.M.; L. 463; L.V. 41, 98; Śiv. 371, 535, 1067, 1247, 1253, 1312, 1450, 1626, 1824, 1861, 1895; Rām. 30, 48, 140, 181, 244, 337, 403, 1171, 1598 (voc.); K. 112, 195, 425, 1010–1, 1124; H. ii, 2; v, 7; vii, 17; x, 1; xii, 14, 15; YZ. 38, 279, 418; K.Pr. 1, 87, 91, 132, 232); route, course, way by which one travels (cf. **nāvi-w°**, p. 667*a*, l. 19) (Śiv. 1700, 1805; K. 75, 431, 1120, 1161–3; H. ii, 1; x, 4; K.Pr. 26); (met.) a way, manner of life, method, habit (cf. **hūnⁱ-w° brörⁱ-w°**, p. 337*a*, l. 31; **prāñĕ wati pakun**, p. 762*a*, l. 7; **pata-w°**, p. 793*b*, ll. 3 ff.; **sĕzi wati pakun**, p. 956*b*, l. 14; **wār wath gatshun**, p. 1134*b*, l. 21; **wāra wati**, p. 1135*a*, l. 25) (El. method, K.Pr. 77); a way, manner, means, cause (cf. **nina-w°**, p. 672*b*, l. 45; **sāsi-wati**, p. 941*a*, l. 44; **dŏyĕ wati**, s.v. **zᵃh**); teaching, instruction (which shows how to acquire some knowledge or carry out some act) (cf. **ath-wath**, p. 67*b*, l. 16) (Śiv. 16, 538). **—diñᵘ** —दिञु f.inf. to give a path, to make way (for a person), to allow to pass (K. 70); to give means (for accomplishing something) (K. 579). **—hĕñᵘ** —ह्यञु f.inf. to take the road, set forth, depart (Rām. 680, 1598). **—hāvüñᵘ** —हावञु । सुमार्गप्रदर्शनम् f.inf. to show the way, point out the right course, to conduct, guide (lit. and fig.) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 109, 236, 518, 623, 1625, 1759, 1885; Rām. 178, 989; K. 578; H. v, 9; K.Pr. 14, 165); (of one who has gone wrong) to direct (him) along the right way (lit. and fig.). **—karüñᵘ** —करञु । सहायमार्गणम् f.inf. 'to make a way', to search

for, and find, help for the successful accomplishment of any work. **-pĕṭh dyun^{u}** -प्यठ् दिनु । धर्मार्थोत्सर्गः m.inf. 'to put upon the way', to dedicate, or devote, to public use (e.g. a private garden, tank, hospice, or the like). **-pĕṭh ṭôk^{u} trāwun** -प्यठ् टोकु त्रावुन् । अतिनिन्द्ययाञ्चा m.inf. (of a respectable person) to solicit like a mean beggar (*quasi*, like a sorry mendicant seated at a cross-roads with a bowl before him, proclaiming his destitution, and accepting the most trivial charity). **-pĕṭh yōñĕ shunun** -प्यठ् योञ छुनुन् । उपवीतसंस्कारविशेषः m.inf. (amongst Brāhmaṇs) a fictitious investiture of the sacred thread, performed in some public place such as the bank of a river, or a place where four ways meet. It is performed when a Brāhmaṇ has died, and when his heir has not yet been so invested, in order to enable the latter to perform the funeral rites. **—rāvüñ^{ü}** —रावंञ्रू । मार्गापतनम् f.inf. a road to be lost; the way to be missed (Rām. 1222); to become hostile to proper knowledge, morality, conduct, or discrimination, and attach oneself to the opposite, to become immoral, etc., be led astray (Śiv. 553); cf. **wati-rāwun**, bel. **—rāwarüñ^{ü}** —रावरंञ्रू । मार्गात्रिपातम् f.inf. to cause a way to be lost, to cause (a person, dat.) to lose (his) way (Śiv. 1625; Rām. 1362, 1616 (*rāwarüñ^{ü}*), 1620 (id.); K.Pr. 226); to seduce into evil practices, mislead, as ab. **—saṭüñ^{ü}** —सटंञ्रू । मार्गविध्वंसनम् f.inf. to cut, or break, a road; to break faith (with a creditor, an ally, and so on). **—wuchüñ^{ü}** —वुछंञ्रू । योग्यताविवेचनम् f.inf. to inspect a road; before beginning any work, to consider carefully its nature, propriety, results, etc. (Rām. 95, 1000); to watch the way, expect, wait for (a person) (Gr.M.; K. 643, 647; 1001, 1005; YZ. 253 (pl.)); to watch (a person's) way, to follow (his) footsteps (Rām. 1486). **—wuchith pür^{u} trāwun** —वुछिथ् पूरु त्रावुन् । साद्यसामग्र्यव्ययफलपर्यालोचनोत्तरं प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to advance the foot after (first) inspecting the road', not to undertake a work without previous consideration, as ab. **-walad** -वलद् । सहायसंपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-walüz^{ü}** -वलंज़ू), 'road-companionship', (in the carrying out of a work) a large number of friendly helpers. **-vüñ^{ü}** -वंञ्रू । पथवलम् f. 'a road-grove', (in any work) a crowd of friends and relations, etc., to help; cf. **wata-v°**, bel. **-vüñ^{ü} karüñ^{ü}** -वंञ्रू करंञ्रू । सहायसंपदनुवृत्तिः f.inf. to seek for a full supply of helpers for the successful completion of a work. **—yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ्रू f.inf. a way to come, an opportunity to turn up, a method to present itself (Rām. 838, K. 242).

wata-gām वत-गाम् or **-gôm^{u}** -गोमु । मार्गग्रामः m. a roadside village (esp. when existing only at rare intervals on a long lonely road). **-göm^{i}** -गांमि । मार्गग्रामीणः m. an inhabitant of such a village. **-got^{u}** -गंतु m. one who goes along a road, a wayfarer; one who travels, proceeds along (some route) (L.V. 57). **-gath** -गथ् । पथिकः m. (sg. dat. **-gatas** -गतस्), one who travels on a road, a wayfarer (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1485, 1829); a passenger (on a ship) (Gr.M.). **-hāwukh** -हावुख् । मार्गदर्शी m. (f. **-hāvüc^{ü}** -हावंचू), one who shows a road, a guide, a guide-post, any action or quality that guides (lit. and fig.) (El., Gr.M., YZ. 432). **-kharc** -खर्च् । मार्गव्ययः m. road-expense, the cost of a journey; money for a journey, provision (of funds) for a journey (Gr.M.). **-kŏl** -क्वल् । मार्गकुल्या f. a stream or canal of running water met on a road (esp. in a forest or wild). **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । मार्गवृक्षः m. a shady tree, or tree with fruit (met on a desolate and usually treeless road). **-kāman** -कामन् । संचारनिरोधः f. (sg. dat. **-kāmüñ^{ü}** -कामंञ्रू), 'scarcity of road', inability to go to some place or house (owing to fear, anxiety, or some obstacle). **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । मार्गविप्लारकः, कुमार्गः subst. m. and adj. (f. **-kön^{ü}** -कांञ्रू), 'one who is one-eyed on the road', i.e. who breaks the rules of good conduct (by misappropriating a deposit or the like), one who leads others astray (from virtue, etc.) (cf. K.Pr. 1); a bad or winding road, a road that is not straight (K.Pr. 1). **-käñĕr** -काञर् । मार्गभ्रंशः m. misappropriation of a loan or deposit, as ab.; leading others astray, as ab.; **-krim** (? spelling) m. a certain sweet pot-herb, *Lychnis sp.* (L. 72, cf. **krim**). **-kôs** -कोस । मार्गवक्रता m. distortion of a road, crookedness of a road; crookedness of conduct, etc. **-lür^{ü}** -लंरू । उपकारिका f. a road-house, an inn, a traveller's rest-house on a long road, a caravan-serai, a tent at a stage on a road (El. *vatalur*, *watalar*). **-nôsh^{u}** -नोशु m. a road-destroyer, a highway robber (L.V. 43). **-pür^{u}** -पूरु । संकुचितमार्गः m. a footpath; a narrow path in the hills or cut through the snow, passable by only one person at a time; cf. **wati-p°**, bel. **-pür^{u} kaḍun** -पूरु कडुन् । ईषत्क्रमारम्भः m.inf. (of one recovering from illness) to begin to attempt to walk, (of a baby) to begin to toddle. **-pōthan** -पाँथन् । सुदूरपथिकः m. a traveller on the road, one who is travelling on a long journey (esp. when he is doing so against his will or under some necessity). **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । मार्गरक्षकः m. a road guardian, a road watchman; anything which would help on a journey (such as money, food, dress, house), viaticum, travelling money, etc. **-sāmāna** -सामान, m. travelling expenses (El.). **-söth^{i}** -सांथि । मार्गसहगामी m. a road com-

panion, a fellow-traveller. -tör^ü -तांर् । मार्गविलम्बः f. delay on the road. -vüñ^ü -वंञू । मार्गलताकदम्बम् f. a grove by a long dreary road (esp. one planted as a pious act for the use of the general public); cf. wath-v°, ab. -yār -यार् । मार्गसखा m. a road-friend, a friend made in the course of a journey. -yār^ü z^ü -यारंज़ू । मार्गसख्यम् f. such friendship; friendship caused by travelling on similar occupations.

watā-wath वता-वथ् । अन्यद्वारा पूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), having something (which one should do himself) done by another.

wati āsun वति आसुन् । साह्यकर्तृत्वम् m.inf. to be, or become, a helper, to be of assistance, to show favour to another's efforts, to take his side. —**karun** —करुन् । स्वानुकूलीकरणम् m.inf. to make (some powerful person) show favour to oneself (in case of a dispute, quarrel, or some unpopular act or business), to bring a person over to one's own side. -**kǒtsh^u** -क्रोछु । साहाय्यार्थदानम् (उत्कोचः) m. a bribe to bring a person over to one's own side, a bribe (to a judge) to gain a favourable decision. —**lagun** —लगुन् । योग्यमार्गे स्थित्याप्तिः m.inf. to get on the (right) way, to become confirmed in a worthy course (of conduct, courtesy, zeal in learning, or the like); (of a thing, quality, or action) to become established in a good condition. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । योग्यमार्गे योजनम् m.inf. to confirm, or establish, a person, thing, etc., as in the preceding. —**nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to emerge on (or from) a road, to approach, come near (Rām. 1143*k*). —**pakun** —पकुन् । मार्गगमनम् m.inf. to go along a road (Śiv. 1654; Rām. 42; K.Pr. 99, 232); to live a well-conducted life (in peace, contentment, affection, and the due carrying out of religious duties). -**pūr^u** -पूरु । लघुमार्गः, सन्मार्गगामी m. a footpath; one who leads a well-conducted life; cf. **wata-p°**, ab. -**pěṭh anun** -प्यठ् अनुन् m.inf. to bring on to the (right) way, start (a person) in the right direction (Śiv. 154). -**pěṭh běhun** -प्यठ् ब्यहुन् । सर्वस्वनाशाद्दुःखे मज्जनम् m.inf. to sit (as a beggar) on the road, to be plunged into sorrow by the loss of one's entire possessions. -**pěṭh bāna-khör^ü phuṭarüñ^ü** -प्यठ् बान-खांर् फुटरंञू । रहस्योद्घाटनम् f.inf. to reveal one's own, or another's private character, or affairs, or secret (cf. **bāna-khör^ü phuṭarüñ^ü**, p. 109*b*, l. 39). -**pěṭh thawun** -प्यठ् थवुन् । साधारणभोगार्थोत्सर्गः m.inf. to dedicate property for the free use and enjoyment of the public. -**rost^u** -रोस्तु adj. (f. -**rüsh^ü** -रंछू), impassable (El.). -**rôw^u** -रोवु । मार्गभ्रष्टः adj. (f. -**röv^ü** -रांवू), one who has lost his way, one who has deviated from the right road (lit. and fig. of morals, etc.). -**rāwul** -रावुल् । मार्गविभ्रंशी m. (f. -**rāvüj^ü** -रावंजू), one who causes another to lose his way, one who, or that which, misleads (lit. and fig., as ab.). —**rôw^u-mot^u** —रोवु-मंतु । मार्गान्निपतितः perf. part. (f. —**röv^ü-müts^ü** —रांवू-मंच़ू), one who has lost his way, been misled (lit. and fig., as ab.). —**rāwun** —रावुन् । मार्गान्निपतनम् m.inf. to lose one's way (lit. and fig. of morals, etc.); cf. **wath rāvüñ^ü**, ab. -**rāwur^u** -रावुरु । मार्गभ्रंशकः m. (f. -**rāvür^ü** -रावंरू), one who leads others on to the wrong way, one who misleads (lit. and fig., as ab.). —**rāwarun** —रावरुन् m.inf. to mislead (El.). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । साह्ये समास्थितिः m.inf. to remain firm and persistent in helping or showing favour to another. —**thawun** —थवुन् । स्वानुकूल्यनिष्ठीकरणम् m.inf. (before beginning a dispute, some unpopular work, etc.) to bring over an influential person to one's own side. -**tsol^u** -च़लु । मार्गनिपतितः adj. (f. -**tsüj^ü** -च़ंजू), one who, while *en route* with a number of companions or caravan, absconds from the company; one who has abandoned the rules of good conduct or education, and has taken to a disreputable life. -**wôl^u** -वोलु । साह्यसंपद्युक्तः, साह्यद्वत् m. (f. -**wājěñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has powerful help (in accomplishing some object); a powerful person who takes side with another and helps him. —**wati** —वति । उचितमार्गेण adv. along the proper road, in the right manner (the whole time), carefully and thoroughly (K.Pr. 232); along the whole way, continually as one goes along (Rām. 1766). -**wôt^u** -वोतु । निर्वाहितमार्गः adj. (f. -**wöts^ü** -वांचू), one who has traversed the road and reached the end, one who has completed a journey; met. one who has gone through the whole course, one who has mastered all the rules (of good conduct, of some branch of learning, or the like). —**yun^u** —यिनु । सन्मार्गे निष्ठा m.inf. to come by, or along, a road (K.Pr. 18); to come on the way, to occur during a journey (K. 74, 729); to come on to the right way, to become a reformed character, (of a thing, work, or the like) to become in prosperous condition.

wath 2 वथ् adv. (borrowed from Skt. *vat*, and used as a suffix) like, as in **mastāna-wath,** like one who is drunk (Śiv. 1450).

waṭh 1 वठ् । वर्तुलशिला m. (sg. dat. **waṭas** वटस), a stone (globular and smooth, such as is found in a river-bed), a large pebble, a boulder, rock (cf. **khāra-w°**, p. 408*a*, l. 2; **kāji-w°**, p. 430*a*, l. 31; **kañi-w°**, p. 461*b*, l. 44; **kwöji-w°**, p. 495*b*, l. 38; **nal-w°**, p. 632*a*, l. 6; **nīla-w°**, p. 634*a*, l. 29; **phāla-w°**, p. 693*a*, l. 22) (L.V. 17, K.Pr. 190); met. any smooth globular object, like such a stone (cf. **khǒna-w°**, p. 402*a*, l. 43). Cf. **vüṭ^ü 3.**

waṭa-gŏgul वट-ग्वगुल् । गुलिकाकारः m. 'a sphere-turnip'; hence, some object globular in shape (esp. used with regard to the stone, etc., on a ring); hence, met. something thick, bulky, stout. —**khorᵘ** —खोरु । वारिपर्णीविशेषः m. the circular leaf (or a collection of leaves) of a certain aquatic plant (used as a food for horses). -**khūrᵘ** -खूरु । रोगविशेषः f. N. of a certain disease in the heel, caused by a blow or the like, and involving painful internal gatherings difficult to cure; cf. **khūrᵘ 1.** -**khürᵘ** -खंरु । लताविशेषः f. a certain medicinal creeping plant with long delicate leaves, and growing in the ground at the foot of the hills. -**kram** -क्रम । वन्यशाकभेदः f. N. of a certain wild vegetable with long, thick, and closely packed leaves. -**rᵃkh** -रख् । स्थिररेखा[तुल्या] f. (sg. dat. -**rᵃkhi** -रखि), a line or mark deeply and permanently engraved or marked on a rock; met. anything (such as a condition, promise, or the like) which is fixed, irrevocable, absolutely unchangeable. —**thawun** —थवुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to keep secret, hold one's tongue about, not to mention (something heard, known, secretly imparted, or the like). —**thowᵘ-motᵘ** —थंवु-मंतु । गोपितः perf. part. (f. —**thüvᵘ-mütsᵘ** —थंवू-मंचू), kept secret, or private, as ab. -**tövⁱ** -तांवि । अर्धभर्जितः adj. c.g. (of chick pease or the like) only half-parched, parched only on one side, badly roasted (and hence hard as gravel). -**tövⁱ gatshun** -तांवि गछुन् । असम्यक्पाकाप्तिः m.inf. to be badly cooked, as ab.

waṭh 2 वठ् । अतिघर्मः m. the extreme, unbearable, heat experienced in the summer at midday.

waṭha वठ in **waṭha-wadal** वठ-वदल् । तिरस्कृत्या बाधा f. distress, fever, or the like caused to a respectable person by abuse publicly directed at him; cf. **waṭhal 1.** -**wadal gatshünᵘ** -वदल् गछंनू । तिरस्कारेण बाधानुभवः f.inf. such distress or fever to be experienced. -**wadal karünᵘ** -वदल् करंनू । तिरस्कारेण बाधानुभावनम् f.inf. to cause such distress, etc., by offering such abuse.

wāṭh 1 वाठ् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas** वाटस्), union, uniting, the act of joining up two separate things, tying up together, piecing together (cf. **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 44; **banga-dĕli-w°**, p. 112*b*, l. 49; **ganḍa-w°**, p. 289*b*, l. 22; **hanga-w°**, p. 339*a*, l. 2; **hōnza-w°**, p. 341*a*, l. 20; **lara-w°**, p. 529*a*, l. 42; **nakha-w°**, p. 629*a*, l. 4; **phöda-w°**, p. 685*a*, l. 23; **phĕkⁱ-w°**, p. 721*a*, l. 6; **pakhᵃca-w°**, p. 726*a*, l. 38; **pànⁱ-w°**, p. 737*b*, l. 32; **rĕla-w°**, p. 832*b*, l. 41) (Gr.Gr. 123); a joining or joint (of limbs) (cf. **banda-w°**, p. 111*a*, l. 28); joining together, construction; hence, the material of which a thing is constructed (L.V. 17); a seam (W. 114, *wāt*); repairing (by joining broken pieces, uniting broken limbs, causing the edges of a wound to unite by a surgical operation, and so on) (cf. **dīri-w°**, p. 271*a*, l. 28; **tsaṭh-w°** (m.), **tsaṭa-w°** (f.), p. 1085*b*, ll. 39, 45); the union, or forming the union, of personal friendship or relationship with another. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । संधापनम् m.inf. to repair (by joining up broken pieces or the like). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf., id. (H. x, 12). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to cling (El., W. 88).

wāṭa-pūrᵘ वाट-पूरु । पादक्रमविशेषः m. a certain method of walking (in which the toe of the hinder foot is placed against the heel of the foot in front,—foot throughout touching foot, as is done in measuring land). -**wāṭh** -वाठ् । संयुक्तसंबन्धः f. (sg. dat. -**wāṭi** -वाटि), intimate union, close joining up, mutual exact fitting together.

wāṭukᵘ 1 वाटुकु । संधानसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wāṭücᵘ** वाटंचू), of, or belonging to, close union of two or more things or persons.

wāṭh 2 वाठ् । गवेध्वादिभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas** वाटस्), a lumpy kind of porridge of coarsely broken grain (such as maize, barley, etc.) (cf. **kanᵃka-w°**, p. 457*b*, l. 40; **makāyi-w°**, p. 563*b*, l. 14; **pingi-w°**, p. 740*a*, l. 25; **shōlⁱ-w°**, p. 880*b*, l. 38; **wushki-w°**, p. 1147*a*, l. 12) (W. 115, *wāt*, mistranslated 'seam').

wāṭa-koshᵘ वाट-कंशु । मयुष्टकपिष्टबुसम् m. the bran of pounded maize (as sifted from the broken grain). -**lŏkhᵃr** -ल्वखर् or -**lŏkhürᵘ** -ल्वखंरु । यवादिभक्तश्यानमहागोलः f. a large coagulated lump of the material of this porridge, when cold and stale. -**mujᵘ** -मुजू । मूलिकाविशेषः f. a certain kind of radish, small and pungent (El. *wāṭamúj*). -**pholᵘ** -फंलु । गूढसंचितधनम् m. 'a grain in porridge', a hidden hoard (hitherto unknown and now discovered), treasure trove. -**ṭīrᵘ** -टीरु । श्यानसंहतयवाद्यन्नगोलः f. a large coagulated lump of the material of this porridge when cold and stale.

wāṭukᵘ 2 वाटुकु adj. gen. (f. **wāṭücᵘ** वाटंचू), of, or belonging to, such porridge (e.g. a particular grain suitable for making it, or a dish for holding it).

wāṭh वाँठ् । आमाशयः m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas** वाँटस्), the belly, stomach (cf. **āṭa-w°**, p. 69*a*, l. 38) (K.Pr. 218).

wāṭa-buḍay वाँट-बुडय् । अत्यभीप्सा f. (immediately on seeing something) violent longing, impetuous hankering (for it, so that one is even ready to take it by force). —**phērun** —फेरुन् । त्यागाय रुचितीभवनम् m.inf. to experience pleasure in giving or leaving (esp. something of great value or much loved) to another.

vĕth व्यथ् । वितस्ता f. (sg. dat. **vĕthi** व्यथि, Gr.Gr. 70), the N. of the principal river of Kashmīr, in Skt. *Vitastā*. In India it is known as the Jihlam (*vulgo* Jhelum) (El. *vĕth (sic)*, *vyĕt*; Gr.Gr. 25, 70; W. 149; Śiv. 1588; K.Pr. 9, 227, 233). In K.Pr. 102, treated as a symbol of prosperity. Cf. **vĕtastā. -shikhurᵘ pārun** -शिखुरु पारुन। पणविशेषः m.inf. to cast a certain bet, ordeal, or test. In this, a wet mark is put on one side of a potsherd, piece of grass, or the like. It is tossed into the air, and, as in our 'head or tail', the side that turns up decides the contest.

vĕtha-bal व्यथ-बल्। वैतस्ततीर्थम् m. any local *ghāṭ* on the bank of this river, where people bathe, or embark and disembark (Gr.Gr. 165). **-boṭhᵘ** -बंठु। वैतस्तकूलम् m. a bank of this river. **-gödᵘ** -गांडू। वैतस्तमत्स्यः f. a fish of this river (cf. **gād**). **-kründᵘ** -क्रंडू। वितस्तातीरप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **-kranjĕ** -क्रञ्ज), N. of the country on both banks of this river. **-truwāh** -त्रुवाह्। वितस्तात्रयोदशी f. (sg. dat. **-truvüshᵘ** -त्रुवंशू), the thirteenth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Bādᵃrapĕth (Skt. *Bhādrapada* = August–September), being the anniversary of the day on which Pārvatī, the Energic Power of Śiva, descended to the earth in the form of this river. A festival is held on this date, during which Hindūs worship and make offerings to the river. **-truvüshᵘ-bôgᵘ** -त्रुवंशू-बोगु। सुदायविशेषः m. a present made to a bride by her husband's people on the occasion of this festival. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु। वैतस्तजलम् m. the water of the river Vĕth (as distinct from that of neighbouring streams) (El. *vethawöin*; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *vĕthawonⁱ*, river-water). **-woturᵘ** -वंतुरु। वितस्ताप्रभवस्थानम् m. the source of the river Vĕth. **-wāv** -वाव्। वैतस्तवातः m. the breeze that blows from the Vĕth, or from a place where it has a confluence with another river or with the Wular lake.

vĕtha व्यठ। अतिस्थूलः adj. c.g. excessively stout, corpulent, obese; cf. **vyoṭhᵘ. vĕṭha-pan** व्यठ-पन्। तक्षोपकरणविशेषः m. a carpenter's rule or gauge.

vēṭh वेठ् f. in **gar-vēṭh,** household utensils, p. 296*a*, l. 36, q.v.

vĕṭhᵘ व्यंठू, see **vyoṭhᵘ.**

wŏṭh ब्रट् f. (sg. dat. **wŏṭi** ब्रटि), a leap, jump (**pĕṭhⁱ** (a jump) over) (cf. **kala-pĕṭhⁱ wᵒ**, p. 435*a*, l. 42; **kŏli-wᵒ**, p. 437*b*, l. 48) (El. *wot*, *wŏth*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1567; K.Pr. 63). **—diñᵘ** —दिञू। उत्प्लवनम् f.inf. to give a jump, to jump, (esp.) to jump down from on high, or to jump to a height from below (Rām. 554, 558, 1369; K.Pr. 146). **—dāvüñᵘ** —दावंञू f.inf. to cause to jump, make (a person) leap (cf. p. 263*a*, l. 49) (Śiv. 1815). **—kaḍüñᵘ** —कडंञू। भ्रमेणोत्थानम् f.inf. to give a jump, to jump up suddenly, to jump (from sudden fear, surprise, or the like) (cf. p. 386*a*, l. 22) (Śiv. 998); (of something low down) to jump up, be propelled upwards. **—lāyüñᵘ** —लायंञू f.inf. to take a jump, to leap, to leap (into), leap (upon) (El.; Rām. 212, 250; K. 233, 237, 446, 491, 632). **—tulüñᵘ** —तुलंञू f.inf. to leap up, to leap to a height (Rām. 549; H. ii, 9). **—trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावंञू। प्रोच्चादुत्प्लवनम् f.inf. to take a series of jumps, esp. down from, or over, a height (cf. **tĕharyau-pĕṭhⁱ wŏṭa trāwañe,** p. 983*b*, l. 49). **—shunüñᵘ** —छुनंञू। उत्प्लुत्य निपतनम् f.inf. to jump down, hurl oneself down, plunge (into) (H. iii, 4; K.Pr. 109); (on seeing something going on which interests) suddenly to plunge into the middle (of it).

wŏṭa-bari shŏṭa-borᵘ ब्रट-बरि छ्रट-बरु। प्लुतगत्या प्रवर्तनम् m. jumping about (from one thing to another), trying resource after resource (used of someone helpless and without resources and making despairing efforts to accomplish some work). **-pūrᵘ** -पूरु। प्लुतगतिक्रमः m. going along, or progressing, by jumps; a road or path over which it is necessary to pass with great speed. **—tulañĕ** —तुलञ f. pl. inf. to leap about, to leap, make leaps (Gr.M.). **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु। शीघ्रप्राप्यस्थानम् m. a place which should be reached, or which can be reached, by very quick going (*quasi*, in a leap). **-wôṭᵘ** -वोटु। प्लुतगतिगम्यमार्गः m. a path which can be traversed only by jumping (owing to rocks, uneven surface, hollows, torrents, or the like). **-wŏṭh** -ब्रठ्। नैरन्तर्येण प्लवनम् f. continued leaping (K. 448, 1127); progressing by uninterrupted leaps; (in doing any work) habitually acting rashly and without consideration of results.

wŏṭi anun ब्रटि अनुन m.inf. to bring with a leap, to cause (someone) to come at once before oneself, to summon hastily (K. 367).

wŏṭhᵘ ब्रॊथु। सोत्थानः adj. (f. **wŏṭhᵘ** ब्रॊछू), 1 p.p. of **wŏthun,** q.v. (This word is to be distinguished from **wothᵘ 3,** which has the opposite meaning.) Used as adj., risen, standing up, erect; he who, or that which, is steadily and continuously rising (lit. and met.); risen (from bed, sickness, or the like) (cf. **bĕmāri-wᵒ**, p. 108*b*, l. 50; **huri-wᵒ**, p. 347*a*, l. 45); prepared, ready (cf. **byāli-wᵒ**, p. 150*b*, l. 40); risen (from), been done with, been got rid of (cf. **mūni-wᵒ**, p. 573*b*, l. 47); originated, issued, emanated (cf. **manza wᵒ**, p. 584*a*, l. 30); risen from its origin, just issued, fresh from the source (cf. **thāna-wᵒ**, p. 978*a*, l. 10. Here there has possibly been confusion with **wothᵘ 3,**

q.v.); and so on, through all the meanings of **wŏthun.**

wŏtha-bēṭh व्रथ-वेठ् । उत्थानाख्यितिवृत्तिः f. (of some thing or action) the continuously and repeatedly rising up and settling down. **-bēṭh lagünᵘ** -वेठ् लगंञ्रू । आख्यित्युत्थितौ प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (of a human being) to begin repeatedly rising and sitting; to become restless, fidgetty, etc.; (of some action) to become uncertain, at one time in action, at another time not, or at one time definite and at another time indefinite, and so on; cf. **wŏthāsan. -dān** -दान् । चलचुल्ली m. a movable fireplace or cooking stove (capable of being moved safely from one place to another).

wŏthā-bīṭhī व्रथा-बीठी । उत्थानासनकर्म f. rising up and sitting down; esp. (as a punishment to a school boy) continuous repeated standing up and sitting down.

wothᵘ 2 वंथु (for **1**, see **wasun**) । उन्मुक्तः (f. **vüthᵘ 2** वंछू, for **1**, see **wasun**) (of a thing or action) open, unclosed, not shut up (cf. **achⁱ-watsha gāshĕ-ratsha,** p. 9*a*, l. 2; **aḍa-w°**, p. 12*b*, l. 7; **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 47; **ṭhāna-w°**, p. 978*b*, l. 29; **wölinja-w°**, p. 1115*b*, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Gr.M. *wŏthᵘ*; K.Pr. 1, 105, 245); exposed, bare, uncovered, naked; not tied up, unfastened; loose, not connected (with); free, unrestricted, unrestrained (cf. **bukᵃrⁱ-w°**, p. 102*b*, l. 6). **—tshunun** —छ्नुन् m.inf. to throw (a door or the like) open (Rām. 1734).

wothᵘ 3 वंथु । अवतीर्णः (f. **vütshᵘ 3** वंछू, for **4**, see s.v.). (This word is to be distinguished from **wŏthᵘ**, which has the opposite meaning), 1 p.p. of **wasun,** used —° as adj., in the following meanings:— descended, come down, [as in **haṭⁱ-w°**, p. 356*a*, l. 35; **nakha-w°**, p. 629*a*, l. 7; **nēri-w°**, p. 673*b*, l. 18; **sŏrga-w°**, p. 934*a*, l. 30; **wana-w°**, p. 1120*a*, l. 42]; just come (from), fresh (from) [as in **dōri-w°**, (cloth) fresh from the loom, p. 237*a*, l. 34; **hĕli-w°**, p. 364*b*, l. 21; **wāna-w°**, p. 1121*a*, l. 20; so **dāna-w°**, (of cooked food) fresh from the oven (cf. **thāna-wŏthᵘ**, p. 1158*b*, l. 49); **vēgi-w°**, one who is just married (s.v. **vyūgᵘ**), as compared with **vēgi wothᵘ-motᵘ** (p. 1150*b*, l. 18), a married person]; declined, faded, wasted, waned, (as in **buthⁱ-w°**, p. 143*a*, l. 10; **nashĕ-w°**, p. 654*b*, l. 41; **rasa-w°**, p. 842*a*, l. 23); fallen (from some former condition), abased (as in **mada-w°**, p. 548*b*, l. 16; **mōda-w°**, p. 549*a*, l. 32); and so on for other meanings of **wasun.**

wŏ̃th वाँठ् । अन्तःकाठिन्यम् m. (sg. dat. **wŏ̃tas** वाँटस्) (of grain, fruit, etc., badly cooked) internal hardness, toughness, or grittiness. Cf. **wŏ̃ṭᵘ.**

wuṭh 1 वुठ् । ओष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **wuṭhas** वुठस्; obl. **wuṭha 1** वुठ), the lip (of the face) (cf. **shĕkar-w°**, p. 878*b*, l. 45) (El. *wut, wuth*; Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; Śiv. 66, 539, 830; Rām. 724, 1266, 1393, 1708; YZ. 75).

wuṭha-tshyonᵘ वुठ-छ्यंनु । छिन्नौष्ठः adj. (f. **-tshĕnᵘ** -छ्यंञ्रू), one who has a torn lip, or a gap in the lip (owing to some wound or accident). **-tsoṭᵘ** -च्रटु । भिन्नौष्ठः adj. (f. **-tsüṭᵘ** -च्रंटू), one who (by a surgical operation, or by some accident) has a cut lip, or a piece of lip cut off; hare-lipped. **-vyoṭhᵘ** -व्यंठु । स्थूलौष्ठः adj. (f. **-vĕṭhᵘ** -व्यंठू), thick-lipped, swollen-lipped.

wuṭh 2 वुठ् (cf. **wuṭhun**) in **wuṭh-paṭăg** वुठ्-पटाँग् । अत्युद्वेगः m. extreme harassment of another, violence (e.g. by making him give something, goading him into doing something impossible, or making charges against him). **-paṭăg tulun** -पटाँग् तुलुन् । अत्युद्वेजनम् m.inf. to harass in this way. **-paṭăg wŏthun** -पटाँग् व्रथुन् । अत्युद्वेगोद्भवः m.inf. such harassment to happen (e.g. by violence, attacks, uproar, etc.). **-paṭŏgⁱ** -पटाँगि । उद्वेजकः adj. c.g. one who habitually harasses, as ab.

wuṭha 2 वुठ । विकृतौष्ठः adj. c.g. one who has a deformed lip.

wuthᵘ वुथु । नीध्रवर्षणम् m. (during a shower of rain) the water that drips from the eaves of a house (Gr.Gr. 15, *wuth*; Śiv. 338).

wuthⁱ-dag वुथि-दग् । नीध्रधारासंपातः f. the fall of a torrent of water from the eaves. **-dāra** -दार । नीध्रवृष्टिधारा f.pl. a stream of water from the eaves.

wuṭhᵘ वुठु 1 p.p. of **wuṭhun,** q.v. used —° as adj. in **aḍa-wuṭhᵘ**, half-twisted, p. 12*b*, l. 8, q.v.

wūṭh वूँठ् । उष्ट्रः m. (sg. dat. **wūṭas** वूँटस्, Gr.Gr. 51; f. **wūṭiñ** वूँटिञ्, q.v., Gr.Gr. 38), a camel (cf. **muji-w°**, p. 558*b*, l. 17) (El. *unt, wúnt*; Gr.Gr. 18, 38, 51; W. 134, *wunth*; K.Pr. 78, 235).

wūṭa-bār वूँट-बार् (sometimes spelt **wūṭha-** वूँठ-) । उष्ट्रभारः m. a camel's load, the goods loaded on a camel (H. i, 9, *wūṭa-bār*; YZ. 420, *wûnthah-b°*); met. an excessively heavy burden imposed upon a man (even if it is beyond his strength). **-cŏbur** -च्वबुर् । उष्ट्रसमशीलः adj. (f. **-cŏbᵘrᵘ** -च्वबू्रू), a camel lout, a hulky boor (described as a long-necked, tall, bulky fellow, who is brainless in what work he does, whose gait, manner of speech and of eating, and other forms of conduct are objectionable). The word is not confined to the male sex. **-kŏbᵘrᵘ** -क्वबू्रू । उष्ट्रपृष्ठम् f. a camel's hump (traditionally said to represent the grave of an ancient Moslem saint); met. any hump-shaped article fixed firmly on its base. **-natsun** -नच़ुन् ।

निष्प्रयोजनायासः m. (sg. dat. -natsanas -नच्चनस्), 'a camel's dance', useless labour, lost labour, labour in vain. -raz -रज़् । अनेकेषां परस्परेण संबन्धैक्यम् f. a rope of camels, i.e. a line of camels connected together by a rope running through the nose-ring of each; a collection of people all mutually united by one reason (such as mutual friendship, relationship, common occupation, and so on). -tsolᵘ -च्ंलु । असम्यग्विवेकी m. one who walks like a camel (without heading hollows and heights, shortest or longest way, and so on); hence, one who acts without discrimination, one who acts unreflectingly. -tsopᵘ -च्ंपु । उष्ट्रसमशीलः m. 'camel-bitten'; hence, one, unable himself to think or understand, who acts properly or improperly only in obedience to another, one who is a mere docile machine.

wūṭhᵘ वूँट्टू (sometimes, e.g. p. 595*b*, l. 21, spelt **wūṭᵘ** वूँट्टू) । महामणिकम् f. (sg. dat. **wūchĕ** वूँछ्य or, sometimes, **wūcĕ** वूँच्य), a kind of large earthenware jar or vat (cf. **masa-wūṭᵘ**, p. 595*b*, ll. 21 ff.) (K.Pr. 139).

wŏthadañĕ व्रथदञ । उत्थितः adj. c.g. standing up, erect (K. 980); standing permanently on end; cf. **wŏdañĕ**. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । उत्थाय स्थितिः, तदासत्त्याज्ञापालनम् m.inf. to remain standing; to be at attention, always ready to obey, to be constant in attendance; to receive (a guest) hospitably. —**thawun** —थवुन् । नैरन्तर्येण कार्यनियोजनम् m.inf. to set standing, set erect; to set (a person) continually standing, i.e. perpetually on duty, without a moment's rest.

waṭhal 1 वठल् । भर्त्सनेनानादरः f. disrespect (shown to another by abusing him before respectable people); cf. **waṭha**. —**gatshūñᵘ** —गछ्नू । अतितिरस्कारावाप्तिः f.inf. such disrespect to happen, i.e. to be shown (to a person).

waṭhal 2 वठल् । गूढसंचयः f. secret collection (of money, goods, results of work, or the like), secret hoarding. —**karūñᵘ** —करूनू । गुप्तसंग्रहः f.inf. secretly to hoard, secretly to pile up one's earnings or the like.

vĕṭhun व्यठुन् । पुष्टीभवनम्, तोषाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕṭhyōv** व्यठ्योव्), to become stout, fat, corpulent, to swell (cf. **rĕkh vĕṭhūñᵘ**, p. 830*b*, l. 43) (El.; Gr.Gr. 108, 110, 173, 196); (of something originally thin, by undergoing the necessary processes) to become thick, etc.; to increase (El.); to exult, rejoice (on the attainment of one's desires, etc.) (Rām. 1109; K. 61, 96, 255, 330, 337, 418, 461–2, 569, 585, 633, 648, 659, 682, 725, 749, 771, 857, 902, 949, 964, 986, 1133, 1158). **véṭhyo-motᵘ** व्यठ्यो-मंतु । स्थौल्यमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **vĕṭhyē-mütsᵘ** व्यठ्ये-मंचू), become stout, fat, thick, as ab.

wŏthun व्रथुन् । उत्थितिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wŏṭhᵘ** व्रथु, f. **wŏtshᵘ** व्रछू; 2 p.p. **wŏtshōv** व्रछोव्. The 1 p.p. should be distinguished from **wothᵘ** वंथु, 1 p.p. of **wasun**, to descend, q.v. The two words are almost identical in sound, but have opposed meanings);

to rise, go up, ascend (cf. **dᵃh w°**, p. 198*a*, l. 21; **parda w°**, p. 756*b*, l. 13; **tala-pĕṭha w°**, p. 996*a*, l. 46; **tĕngal wŏthañⁱ**, p. 1011*a*, l. 29; **ṭĕndⁱ wŏthanⁱ**, p. 1050*a*, l. 3) (El. *wŏthun*, *wótun*, *wuthun*; Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 111, 176, 209, 225, 227; Gr.M.; L.V. 1; Rām. 344, 561, 563, 595, 820, 886, 900, 1099, 1127; K. 873); esp. to rise suddenly, or unexpectedly (cf. **manza w°**, p. 584*a*, l. 36; **wūrⁱ wūrⁱ w°**, p. 1141*b*, l. 37) (Rām. 1475); to rise up, stand up, become erect (cf. **lūṭᵘ wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 536*a*, l. 46; **mĕnga wŏthañĕ**, p. 578*a*, l. 44; **thodᵘ w°**, p. 971*a*, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 10, 75; Śiv. 65, 321, 392, 842, 879, 1357; Rām. 114, 173, 391, 431, 484, 554, 598, 662, 672, 692, 707, 819, 903, 252, 955, 1107, 1110, 1374, 1384, 1388, 1402, 1462, 1493, 1559, 1604, 1691, 1712, 1741; K. 69, 80, 235, 443, 446, 461, 475, 600, 608, 814–5, 870, 890, 895, 897, 930, 1000, 1041, 1097, 1118; H. ii, 3, 5, 6; iii, 1, 8; v, 6, 9; viii, 11; xii, 3, 14–5, 20; YZ. 532; K.Pr. 63, 237); to rise up and stand, to be standing, erect (El. *wathun*, to stand; Rām. 332); to rise, get up (from bed, sickness, or the like), to awake, recover from illness (cf. **bĕmāri w°**, p. 109*a*, l. 2; **nĕndᵃri w°**, p. 642*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 105; Śiv. 163, 628; Rām. 73, 622; K. 592, 801 (*wŏtsᵘ* is a misprint for *wŏtshᵘ*), 968, 971, 1163; H. xii, 23); to swell (as a river, a vein, a bruise, or the like) (cf. **nahöjⁱ wŏthañĕ**, p. 625*b*, l. 38; **rag wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 827*b*, l. 23);

to rise for the purpose of leaving, to rise up and go, to take leave (cf. **brag wŏthanⁱ**, p. 120*a*, l. 22; **dŏkha w°**, p. 206*b*, l. 17; **mala w°**, p. 564*b*, l. 21); to depart (from a place, or this world) (**buthi-pĕṭha w°**, p. 143*b*, l. 3); to be lifted off, to be done away with, be abolished, discontinued (**lawa wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 541*a*, l. 10; **thopᵘ w°**, p. 980*a*, l. 32; **thaph wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 918*a*, l. 20) (Śiv. *nakha w°*, to be lifted off the shoulder, i.e. to be completed, 1758, the reference to *wasun*, on p. 629*a*, l. 4 being incorrect); todisappear, cease to exist (cf. **bögⁱ wŏthanⁱ**, p. 91*a*, l. 20; **banga wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 112*b*, l. 37; **barm w°**, p. 123*b*, ll. 1 ff.; **das w°**, p. 251*b*, l. 27; **dọshᵘ w°**, p. 253*a*, l. 33; **diwath wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 265*a*, l. 3; **mālay wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 570*a*, l. 20; **mandach wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 575*b*, l. 12; **satyā wŏthūñᵘ**, p. 950*b*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1290); to rise

(owing to friction or the like) from the surface, to be worn away, (of skin) to be worn off, flayed (cf. **bargöl^i wŏthân^i**, p. 120*b*, l. 5; **nam wŏthân^i**, p. 635*b*, l. 38; **tūz wŏthân^i**, p. 1051*b*, l. 41);

to spring up, sprout, shoot, grow; to break out (as an epidemic, mutiny, etc.), to arise suddenly (as a storm, disturbance, etc.), to burst forth (as fire) (cf. **brēh wŏthüñ^u**, p. 120*b*, l. 18; **dūñ^u wŏthüñ^u**, p. 231*b*, l. 18; **drāg w°**, p. 241*b*, l. 4; **hūs w°**, p. 352*b*, l. 2; **huy wŏthüñ^u**, p. 363*a*, l. 46; **khad wŏthüñ^u**, p. 391*b*, l. 36; **mājĕ-wadun w°**, p. 557*b*, l. 40; **maīshĕr w°**, p. 598*a*, l. 49; **mazhar w°**, p. 615*b*, l. 10; **naba-nār w°**, p. 619*a*, l. 11; **nār w°**, p. 647*a*, l. 35; **phâr^ishĕr w°**, p. 708*b*, l. 41; **phāwār wŏthân^i**, p. 720*b*, l. 4; **pönṭsa-grish^u wŏthüñ^u**, p. 742*b*, l. 33; **tāv w°**, p. 1046*b*, l. 37; **wŏlharish wŏthüñ^u**, p. 1113*b*, l. 38) (El. *wothun*, to blow (of the wind); Śiv. 1614, 1843; Rām. 404, 693, 740, 835, 1761; K. 451, 762; H. iii, 3; vi, 12–3, 15; YZ. 396; K.Pr. 128); to spring up, come into existence, begin, occur (cf. **bādwôr^u w°**, p. 89*a*, l. 42; **br^as wŏthüñ^u**, p. 126*a*, l. 47; **bŏy wŏthüñ^u**, p. 149*a*, l. 22; **dôd^u w°**, p. 191*b*, ll. 6 ff.; **dŏd^asa w°**, p. 193*a*, l. 7; **gānd wŏthüñ^u**, p. 289*a*, l. 16; **mách^i wŏthüñ^u**, p. 547*a*, l. 35; **muh w°**, p. 553*b*, l. 17; **mŏsh^ekh w°**, p. 597*b*, l. 18; **nyāy w°**, p. 675*a*, l. 8; **phakh w°**, p. 689*a*, l. 8; **phasād w°**, p. 712*a*, l. 16; **phutūra w°**, p. 718*b*, l. 49; **pralāb w°**, p. 759*a*, l. 35; **prasang w°**, p. 768*a*, l. 23; **sĕy wŏthüñ^u**, p. 956*a*, l. 7; **ṭōsa-ṭōs wŏthüñ^u**, p. 1037*a*, l. 38; **ṭāv w°**, p. 1047*a*, l. 22; **ṭsan wŏthüñ^u**, p. 1073*b*, l. 23; **wucāpa w°**, p. 1095*b*, l. 1; **wād w°**, p. 1096*a*, l. 26; **wuṭh-paṭāg w°**, p. 1159*b*, l. 18; **wāṭsakh wŏthüñ^u**; **wŏṭsrāṭh w°**; **vyād wŏthüñ^u**) (Gr.M.; Rām. 281, 407, 1142, 1290; K. 1114); to come on, begin (as pain, disease, etc.) (cf. **bĕgarun w°**, p. 92*b*, l. 6; **bambar wŏthân^i**, p. 108*a*, l. 14; **brikh wŏthüñ^u**, p. 122*b*, l. 10; **daḍ^ur^u wŏthüñ^u**, p. 192*a*, l. 38; **dag wŏthüñ^u**, p. 193*b*, l. 5; **phâr^i-wōv wŏthüñ^u**, p. 702*b*, l. 43; **phutang wŏthân^i**, p. 718*b*, l. 29; **pyās w°**, p. 818*a*, l. 15; **rĕy wŏthüñ^u**, p. 854*b*, l. 34; **tūri-bambar wŏthân^i**, p. 1021*a*, l. 27; **tōs w°**, p. 1037*a*, l. 34; **tatur^u w°**, p. 1044*b*, l. 46); to proceed (from), originate, issue, emanate, result (cf. **prawa wŏthañĕ**, p. 772*a*, l. 13; **rāy wŏthüñ^u**, p. 854*b*, l. 21; **tarang wŏthân^i**, p. 1028*a*, l. 32); to rise (upon), fall (upon), attack (Gr.M., K. 1056, K.Pr. 85).

This verb is used with the conjunctive participle of another verb, to indicate the hastiness, impulsiveness or suddenness of the act expressed by the latter, as in **phīrith wŏthun**, equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (K. 755; H. viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xxii, 11).

wŏth^u-mot^u ब्वठु-मंतु । उत्थितः perf. part. (f. **wŏtsh^u-müts^u** ब्वछू-मंचू), risen, etc., as ab.

wŏthan-wād ब्वथन्-वाद् । संहारः m. disappearing, i.e. total destruction (of a kingdom, of one's entire property, or the like). **-wād yun^u** -वाद् यिनु । विनाशकालोपगमः m.inf. the time of such destruction to come near.

wŏthith gaṭshun ब्वथिथ् गछुन् । मूलादेव विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. (by some overwhelming calamity, an entire kingdom, property, or business) to disappear, i.e. to be totally destroyed.

wuṭhan वुठन् f. (sg. dat. **wuṭhüñ^u** वुठंञू), the act of twisting (cf. **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 121); a screw (El.). **—diñ^u** —दिञू । आवेष्टना f.inf. to give a twist (to something loose or lax, such as a rope or the like, in order to tighten it up). **—yiñ^u** —यिञू । अत्याग्रहयुक्तीभवनम् f.inf. 'twisting up to come (to a person)', to show more and more persistence the more one's entreaties are refused.

wuṭhun वुठुन् । आवेष्टनम्, अत्यन्तोद्वेजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuṭh^u** वुठु, f. **wuṭh^u** वुठू, f.dat. **wuchĕ** वुछ्य; 2 p.p. **wuchyōv** वुछ्योव्), to twist, screw, wring (cf. **atha w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 50; **gōṭsha wuṭhañĕ**, p. 313*a*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 15, 120–1); to twist (as in making a rope or the like) (cf. **anga w°**, p. 33*b*, l. 14; **atha wuṭhüñ^u**, p. 65*a*, l. 2) (Gr.M., L.V. 107); to coil round and round (something to strengthen it, or to strengthen a joint); to entangle; (met.) to wring (a person's feelings), to hurt his feelings by subjecting him to violent abuse or accusations, no matter how much he shows humility and entreats (cf. **wān wuṭhân^i**, p. 1120*b*, l. 49).

wuṭh^u-mot^u वुठु-मंतु । आवेष्टितः, बलादुद्वेजितः (f. **wuṭh^u-müts^u** वुठू-मंचू), twisted, etc., as ab.; hurt in the feelings, as ab.

wuṭhana yun^u वुठन यिनु । आवेष्ट्येव प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. pass. to become twisted, as ab.; to become the subject of violent abuse or accusations, as ab., the more one pleads and shows humility; (of a disease or the like) the more remedies are applied, to entangle (i.e. get hold of) the patient the more.

wŏthanāwun ब्वथनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏthanôw^u** ब्वथनोवु), to cause (so-and-so) to rise (as distinguished from **tulun**, to raise or lift up, both words being looked upon as causals of **wŏthun**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 176).

wuṭhanāwun वुठनावुन् । आवेष्टना, उद्वेजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuṭhanôw^u** वुठनोवु), to cause (a rope or the like) to be twisted; to harass (a person) by causing

the police, etc., to bring accusations (of theft or the like) against him.

vĕṭhinü व्यठिञ् f. a woman who is too stout, too fat, made ugly by fatness, gross. Considered to be the fem. of **vyoṭhu**, q.v., but used in a bad sense (Gr.Gr. 38).

wuṭhin वुठिन् । आवेष्टना, आग्रहः f. twisting, coiling; twisting a rope or the like; a twist, coil (El. *wuthin*, Gr.Gr. 120, K.Pr. 178); persistence or obstinacy (in insisting in undertaking some work in spite of another's objections). **—yinü** —यिञ् । आग्रहोद्भवः f.inf. obstinacy or persistence in carrying out some work to occur.

wūṭhin वूठिन्, see **wūṭin**.

wŏthināar ब्वथिनार्, **wŏthinĕr** ब्वथिञर् or **wŏthinĕr** ब्वथिञेर् । उत्थानशीलता, उद्योगः m. habitual readiness to undertake (any work) at once and without delay, industrious activity, zealous quickness.

wŏthpāth ब्वथ्पाथ् । उपप्लवः m. (sg. dat. **wŏthpātas** ब्वथ्पातस्), any public calamity (such as drought, flood, epidemic, etc.). Cf. **wŏtpāth.**

waṭhar वंथ्र् । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **waṭaras** वंतरस्). (This word is the form taken by **paṭhar 1,** when it is the second member of a compound. It therefore occurs only —°) a leaf (cf. **ala-w°**, p. 22*b*, l. 44; **bōnĕ-w°**, p. 115*b*, l. 31; **dachĕ-w°**, p. 186*a*, l. 16; **datari-w°**, p. 259*a*, l. 23; **gula-w°**, p. 284*a*, l. 1; **hāka-w°**, p. 326*b*, l. 46; **kābayĕ-w°**, p. 382*b*, l. 50; **khēla-w°**, p. 397*b*, l. 23; **khāri-w°**, p. 410*b*, l. 49; **muji-w°**, p. 558*b*, l. 30; **pampōshĕ-w°**, p. 734*a*, l. 28; **pana-w°**, p. 735*a*, l. 23; **pōshĕ-w°**, p. 779*a*, l. 47; **tamöki-w°**, p. 1006*b*, l. 12; **tsanāni-w°**, p. 1075*a*, l. 26; **tsūṭhi-w°**, p. 1087*a*, l. 21) (El. *wáthar*, *wathir*; Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 1802); any leaf-like object (cf. **pili-pili-w°**, p. 814*b*, l. 2). Cf. **waṭar 2.**

waṭara-horu वंतर-हंरु । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pair of certain leaf-like ear-ornaments. **-kan** -कन् । एकमात्रकर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of a pair of these ornaments.

wathar वथर् m. or f. the act or condition of spreading, becoming diffused, in **wuna-wathar,** f., p. 1122*a*, l.47, and **wŏtsha-w°**, m., s.v. **wŏtsh 1,** q.v. Cf. **watharun.**

watharū वथरू m. a level piece of ground, a field, i.q. **pathur,** q.v., and (like **waṭhar,** q.v.) used only —° (cf. **baḍ-watharū,** p. 81*b*, l. 48; **lar-watharū,** p. 529*b*, l. 41); a field in which rice is sown broadcast (L. 331, *watrú*, 463, *wattru*).

wathuru वथुरु । अत्यायासः m. great fatigue, weariness, distress (from excessive labour, journeying, or the like). Cf. **wutra.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अत्यायासखेदानुभवः m.inf. such fatigue to be experienced; to become exhausted by exposure to extreme heat, a rainstorm, or the like; to experience mental distress (from being abused, from grief, or similar cause).

vĕṭhuru 1 व्यठुरु । पक्षिभेदः, काष्ठविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as small, dark-coloured, and living in swampy land; a certain smooth wood found in root-shaped lumps in barren hill-country.

vĕṭhuru 2 व्यठुरु । स्थूलाङ्गः adj. (f. **vĕṭhürü 1** व्यठ्रू), stout, plump, bouncing (usually with reference to a boy or girl).

vĕṭhürü 2 व्यठ्रू (for 1, see **vĕṭhuru 2**) । क्षुद्रमीनविशेषः f. N. of a certain small fish, generally found in forest torrents.

wuthuru वुथुरु । पटलाधारस्तम्भः m. a cross-beam supporting the upper floor or roof of a house. **wuthāri-mŏndu** वुथंरि-म्वंडु । पटलाधारदार्वाधारदारु m. the block of wood that supports this beam and keeps it in its place.

watharun वथरुन् । समास्तरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wathoru** वथंरु), to spread out (a carpet, mat, or the like, on the ground), lay out flat (Śiv. 500, 1468; Rām. 1495; H. xii, 18, 21; YZ. 235); to throw (a person) flat and spread out on the ground (for execution). **wathoru-motu** वथंरु-मंतु । समास्तृतः perf. part. (f. **wathürü-mütsü** वथंरू-मंचू), spread out, as ab. (Rām. 569, 579).

watharunu वथरुनु । आस्तरणम् m. a mat, rug, or the like spread out (for sleeping on or for sitting on), a bed (Gr.M.; L. 458, *wathran*; K. 925; H. xii, 24); a carpet (El.).

watharāni-palav वथरंनि-पलव् । आस्तरणपटः m. a rug (used like a mattress) spread (on a bed for being lain upon. Usually some old worn-out garment).

watharani pyōmotu वथरनि प्योमंतु । अतिक्षोभाविष्टः perf. part. (f. **—pyēmütsü** —प्येमंचू), filled with agitation, as in the following. **—pyonu** —प्यंनु । अतिक्षोभाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become extremely agitated (by fear, disease, loss, anxiety, or the like, to such a degree that the person affected is not able even to stand up).

vĕtharan व्यथरन् । धान्यतृणमयस्यूतिः, कटः f. (sg. dat. **vĕtharüñü** व्यथरंञू), a kind of sack made of string formed by twisting paddy-straw (used for carrying paddy and the like) (cf. **māz-v°**, p. 615*a*, l. 6, where there is also possible confusion with **vĕṭharan,** q.v.) (El.; L. 463, *vetran*; K.Pr. 124); a mat made of this string, a straw mat.

vĕtharüñü-patüjü व्यथरंञू-पतंजू । धान्यतृणमयकटविशेषः f. a mat woven from twisted rice-straw; an old, worn-out, mat like the ab. **-sāban** -सावन् । निरर्थद्रव्यहापनम्

f. (sg. dat. **-sābün̄^{ü}** -सावंञ्ञू), 'soap on such a straw-mat', wasting one's substance on useless labour (K.Pr. 190).

vĕṭh^{a}ran व्यंठ्‌रन् । पोषणम् f. (sg. dat. **vĕṭh^{a}rün̄^{ü}** व्यंठ्‌रंञ्ञू), making stout, making fat; fostering (a human being, a tree, or the like). See **māz-vĕtharan,** s.v. **vĕtharan.**

vĕṭh^{a}run व्यंठ्‌रुन् । पोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕṭh^{o}r^{u}** व्यंठ्‌रु), to make stout, to fatten, to foster (e.g. a man by food, etc., or a tree by horticultural care, watering, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8); to increase (tr.). **vĕṭh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** व्यंठ्‌रु-मंतु । पोषितः perf. part. (f. **vĕṭh^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** व्यंठ्‌रू-मंच़ू), made stout, fattened, as ab.

wŏtharan व्रथरन् । अवमार्जना, अवमार्जनवस्तु f. (sg. dat. **wŏtharün̄^{ü}** व्रथरंञ्ञू), wiping, making clean by wiping; anything used for wiping, a wiper, a duster.

wŏtharun व्रथरुन् । अपमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏthor^{u}** व्रथंरु), to wipe, make clean by wiping, to wipe clean (H. viii, 6, 13). **wŏthor^{u}-mot^{u}** व्रथंरु-मंतु । अपमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **wŏthür^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** व्रथंरू-मंच़ू), wiped clean. **wŏtharan-palav** व्रथरन्-पलव् । परिमार्जनपटः m. a wiping cloth, a cloth for wiping off dirt, (for a human being) a bathing towel.

wŏtharun^{u} व्रथरुनु । अपमार्जनोपकरणम् m. anything for wiping off dirt, or for wiping dry, a wiper, towel.

watharāwun वथरावुन् । समास्तरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **watharôw^{u}** वथरोवु), i.q. **watharun,** q.v. (El., Gr.M.) (El. also has *watharawun,* to spread (a carpet)) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 57, 1850; Rām. 1783; YZ. 343).

vĕṭh^{a}rāwun व्यंठ्‌रावुन् । स्थूलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕṭh^{a}rôw^{u}** व्यंठ्‌रोवु), i.q. **vĕṭh^{a}run,** q.v. (El., Gr.Gr. 173); to increase (tr.) (El.). **vĕṭh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** व्यंठ्‌रोवु-मंतु । पोषितः perf. part. (f. **vĕṭh^{a}röv^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** व्यंठ्‌रावू-मंच़ू), i.q. **vĕṭh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v. s.v. **vĕṭh^{a}run.**

wŏtharāwun व्रथरावुन् । अवमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏtharôw^{u}** व्रथरोवु), i.q. **wŏtharun,** q.v. (Gr.M.). **wŏtharôw^{u}-mot^{u}** व्रथरोवु-मंतु । अवमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **wŏtharöv^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** व्रथरावू-मंच़ू), i.q. **wŏthor^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **wŏtharun,** q.v.

wŏtharāwun^{u} व्रथरावुनु । अवमार्जनोपकरणम् m. i.q. **wŏtharun^{u}.**

wuṭhös^{i} वुठांसि । साहसिकः adj. c.g. reckless, inconsiderate (in urging others to carry on work, while inactive oneself).

wŏthāsan व्रथासन् । अभ्युत्थानम् m. rising from one's seat to show honour (to another), rising in honour of; met. to show respect to another by complimenting him, or by praising his good qualities.

wŏthawun^{u} व्रथवुनु । उत्तिष्ठन् n.ag. (f. **wŏthavün̄^{ü}** व्रथवंञ्ञू), one who (or that which) stands up, or is on the point of rising, or becoming prosperous; one who is zealous and ready to work.

wāth^{i}wôn̄^{u} वंथिवोञु । निरावरणत्वम् m. the condition of being without a screen, or of being exposed (either above or all round) (e.g. of a house, a courtyard, or a garden).

wāth^{i}wōn̄^{ü} वंथिवांञू । निरावरणः adj. c.g. (of a house, meeting place, courtyard, garden, or the like, or of a dish, vessel, etc.) without a screen, exposed (either above or all round), uncovered, unfenced.

wāth^{i}wān̄ĕr वंथिवाञर् । निरावरणत्वम् m. i.q. **wāth^{i}wôn̄^{u},** q.v.

wathawār वथवार् । निवासविनाशः m. destruction or ruin (of a house or other place of refuge, e.g. by decay, or by being pulled down and the materials being scattered) (Śiv. 120); met. destruction of any refuge or means of help. **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् । भ्रंशाप्या विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. such destruction or decay to occur.

wathawāray वथवारय् । आश्रयस्थानादितस्ततः प्रक्षिप्य विनाशनम् f. destruction or ruin of anything animate or inanimate (by decay or violent removal from its site, and the constituents being scattered in different directions) (Śiv. 5); the causing of such destruction or ruin.

wāt^{ü}j^{ü} वातंजू, see **wātul** (Gr.Gr. 36).

wŏtüj^{ü} व्रतंजू, see **wŏtul^{u}.**

wŏṭüj^{ü} व्रटंजू, see **wŏṭul^{u}.**

waṭuka वटुक in **waṭuka börav** (or **bhairav**) वटुक बां(भै)रव् । वटुकाभिधदेवविशेषः m. N. of a certain **Börav** (Bhairava) (see p. 129*b*, l. 44), a partial form of Śiva, said to have been born as a mental son of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1552). Cf. **waṭukh.**

waṭukh वटुख् । देवताविशेषप्रतिष्ठानकुम्भविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **waṭakas** वटंकस्), N. of a certain wide-mouthed bowl set up during the five days of the festival of the Śivarātri, beginning with the 12th lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March), for the worship of Waṭuka Börav (see ab.); meton. a general term for all the vessels accompanying this bowl, and used in this worship. Cf. **waṭuka.**

waṭaka-pūz वटंक-पूज़् । वटुकार्चनम् f. the performance of the worship on this festival; the body of rules laid down for this worship.

waṭakh-ḍul^{u} वटख्-डुलु । अर्चाकुम्भविशेषः m. a bowl used in this worship. It is employed to contain the various oblations made each day to Waṭuka Börav. **-ḍulij^{ü}** -डुलिजू । अर्चाकुम्भविशेषः f. id., but smaller in size. **-dūn^{u}** -डूनु । वटुकार्चनसुफलोद्भावकः फलविशेषः m. a walnut used in this worship; the whole supply of these walnuts. A number of walnuts are put as

offerings into the above bowl, and after the conclusion of the ceremony these are distributed mutually, one to another, by the assembled relations and friends, in order to secure successful results from the worship. **-nöru** -नोरू । वटुकार्चनकुम्भिका f. a small bowl used at this worship, in which oblations of water and fruit, etc., are deposited. It is also called **Rāma-goḍu**, q.v., p. 833*b*, l. 8. **-noṭu** -नटु । वटुकार्चनकलशः (मन्त्रकलशः) m. i.q., **-ḍulu**, ab. **-pröpyunu** -प्रांपिनु । वटुकनैवेद्यम् m. the oblations of food offered at this worship. They are consumed by the officiating priest and his assistants. **-pūzā** -पूज़ा । वटुकार्चनविधिः f. i.q., **waṭaka-pūz**, ab. **-rāza** -राज़ । वटुकदेवः, वटुकार्चादिः m. the god Waṭuka Börav worshipped at this ceremony; the collection of apparatus used in this worship. **-wônu** -वोनु । वटुकार्चननिर्माल्यजलम् m. the water remaining over from the offerings at this worship.

wāṭukh वाटुख् । संधानकः m. (sg. dat. **wāṭakas** वाटकस्), he who, or that which, joins together, a man who joins up broken articles, a professional mender, or one skilled in mending, a repairer; a process that unites together things broken (cf. **anga-w°**, p. 33*b*, l. 2); one who brings together persons (e.g. a married couple or two friends) who have quarrelled, a reconciler.

wātal वातल् f. in **wāvüñu wātal**, etc., q.v. s.v. **wāv 1.**

wāṭal वाटल् । संधानसंस्कारोपलक्षितः adj. c.g. possessing joins, mended, repaired (e.g. a metal or wooden article, or an article of clothing).

waṭil 1 वटिल् । आरण्यदारुविशेषः f. N. of a certain hard wood found in the forests (L. 79, 82, *wutil*, (?) *Rhus Wallichii*). According to L. 82, it is used for making spoons and combs, and the tree has a red berry. Cf. **waṭyulu**.

waṭil 2 वटिल् । गृहगोधिका f. a house-lizard.

wātul वातुल् । चण्डालः m. (sg. dat. **wātalas** वातलस्; f. **wātüjü** वातंजू, H. xi, 14–5), a man of the lowest and most degraded caste in Kashmīr, a sweeper, a *Mihtar*, a scavenger, leather-worker (cf. **hāra-wātüjü**, a kind of bird, p. 344*b*, l. 14; **māra-wātul**, p. 587*b*, ll. 12 ff.; **pöshi-w°**, p. 780*a*, l. 1; **shupi-w°**, p. 887*b*, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 36, 58; Gr.M.; L. 418; W. 17; H. xi, 14–5; K.Pr. 9, 231–2); met. one who acts like one of this degraded caste, a filthy fellow (cf. **lĕka-w°**, p. 518*a*, l. 44).

wātal-bāpār वातल्-बापार् । अतिमालिन्यम् m. the natural condition of a Wātul; hence, foulness, filthiness (e.g. of a kitchen or its utensils, of garments or ornaments, of the body internally or externally). **-mahāsas** -महासस् । अयुक्तसंकीर्णता m. porridge of butter and beans (p. 553*a*, l. 13) (a dainty) for a Wātul; hence, incompatibility (e.g. fine ornaments on a dirty limb, or on the wrong and inappropriate limb). **-phukh** -फुख् । चाण्डालपात्री f. (sg. dat. **-phuki** -फुकि), a kind of plate or tray, on which a Wātul who works as a shoe-cobbler keeps his tools. **-wān** -वान् । अशुच्याश्रयस्थानम् m. a place where Wātuls and other foul and polluting people congregate or herd together. **-wāza** -वाज़ m. a cook of this caste, a low-caste cook who deals only with foul food (cf. **hūni-māzas wātal-wāza**, p. 337*a*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 84).

vitāl विताल् । क्षेत्रपालभैरवविशेषः m. a kind of **Börav** (see p. 129*b*, l. 44) or local godling who acts as a **Khitra-pāl** (p. 423*b*, l. 6) or guardian of cultivated fields (Śiv. 1683); met. a Brāhmaṇ who is a greedy eater of oblations (cf. the next). **-brôhmun** -ब्रोह्मुन् । भैरवक्षेत्रपूजकब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas** -ब्रांह्मनस्), a low-class Brāhmaṇ (not allowed to intermarry with members of the caste of more respectable employment) who conducts the worship of such a Vitāl, and who lives on the offerings, etc., made to it. **-kāv** -काव् । क्षुद्रभिक्षुः m. 'a Vitāl-crow', a mean beggar (greedy, persistent, and clamorous in begging).

vitāla-shēṭh विताल-शेठ् । षष्ठीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-shīṭhü** -शीठू), the sixth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Pōh (December–January) on which a festival is held and offerings are made to a local Vitāl. **-sondu** -संन्दु । वेतालभैरवस्थानम् m. N. of a tract said to be haunted by Vitāls lying between Śrīnagar and the Ḍal lake; cf. the next.

vitālüñu marg वितालंञू मर्ग् । वेतालाधिष्ठानस्थलम् f. N. of a site near Śrīnagar where a Vitāl is said to have helped King Pravarasēna II to found that city (see RT.Tr. iii, 340 ff., and II, 442).

wŏṭal ब्रटल् । प्लुतप्रवृत्तिः adj. c.g. one who habitually leaps; one who habitually walks in leaps, one who habitually leaps along; one who is easily put into a state of excitement by joy, fear, or the like, excitable, easily excited. Cf. **wŏṭh** and **wŏṭun.**

wŏtulu ब्रतुलु । उन्नतः, उत्थितः (सोत्थानः) adj. (f. **wŏtüjü** ब्रतंजू), high, lofty, elevated (as compared with others, in form, position, fortune, qualities, occupation, or the like).

wŏtal-bujĕ ब्रतल्-बुज्य । निमज्जनोन्मज्जनम् f.pl. risings and sinkings, repeated ups and downs (e.g. in the flood of a river, in a state of health, or in indecision of mind); cf. **bŏḍun.** **-ḍēmb** -डेम्ब् । प्रवाहाश्रयद्वीपम m. a floating island, such as are common on the Ḍal lake.

wŏṭulu ब्रटुलु । प्लुतगतिकः adj. (f. **wŏṭüjü** ब्रटंजू), i.q. **wŏṭal,** q.v.

waṭalad **वटलद्** । लाञ्छितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **waṭaladiñ** **वटलदिञ्**), stained in repute, in disrepute. Cf. **waṭa 1.**

wātalgī **वातलगी** । पामरत्वम् f. the conduct of a Wātul, or scavenger; conduct like that (marked by evil habits, abusive language, plaguing, disregard for life, general impurity, and so on).

wŏtalun **व्रतलुन्** । उन्नतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏtalyōv** **व्रतल्योव्**) (of something depressed or sunk) to rise, become high (cf. **tôr**ᵘ **w°**, p. 1020*a*, l. 30); met. to rise (in wealth, honour, in bodily health, or the like); to become prominent. **wŏtalith yun**ᵘ **व्रतलिथ् यिनु** । प्रकटीभवनम् m.inf. (of something hidden, e.g. a seed sown in the earth, a fault, a change) suddenly to become prominently manifest. **wŏtalyō-mot**ᵘ **व्रतल्यो-मंतु** । उन्नतिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **wŏtalyē-müts**ᵘ **व्रतल्ये-मंच्**), risen, become prominent, etc., as ab.

wŏtalāwun **व्रतलावुन्** । उद्धारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏtalôw**ᵘ **व्रतलोवु**), to raise, elevate (lit. and met.) (causal of **wŏtalun** in all its senses). **wŏtalôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **व्रतलोवु-मंतु** । समुन्नतिं नीतः perf. part. (f. **wŏtalöv**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ **व्रतलांवू-मंच्**), raised, etc., as ab.

waṭⁱlyuwᵘ **वंटिलिवु** । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **waṭⁱliv**ᵘ **वंटिलिवू**), made of **waṭil**-wood, see **waṭil 1.**

wŏtam **व्रतम्** or **wŏttam** **व्रत्तम्** । उत्तमः adj. c.g. excellent, of the highest quality, best (Śiv. 1087, 1449, 1864, *wŏtt°*; K. 1040, 1054, *wŏtt°*). Cf. **wŏttom**ᵘ.

wŏtamukhⁱ **व्रतमुखि** adv. upside down (H. v, 9).

wŏtamatā **व्रतमता** f. excellence, in **wŏtamatā karüñ**ᵘ **व्रतमता कर्‌ञू** । प्रशंसनम् f.inf. to praise, commend, eulogize, show honour (to).

wutumᵘ **वुतमु** । अङ्गव्यावृत्तिः m. twisting, wrenching, sprain, dislocation of the foot, knee, or other lower limb. **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । अङ्गव्यावर्तापत्तिः m.inf. such twisting, etc., to occur.

watan 1 **वतन्** وطن, m. a native country (El., Gr.M.).

watan 2 **वतन्** । लघुचक्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **watüñ**ᵘ **वतंञ्**), a small circular, or wheel-shaped, piece of leather, wood, or metal, used for fastening the chain of a bolt or the like; cf. **watüñ**ᵘ. **watᵃñĕ-gur**ᵘ **वतञ-गुरु** । बालयानविशेषः m. 'a wheel-horse', a little carriage on wheels for a baby, a perambulator.

watun **वतुन्** m. in **burza-w°**, a large thin sheet of birch-bark (p. 131*a*, l. 9), and **phā-w°**, a square sheet of cotton wool (p. 698*a*, l. 17), qq.v.

waṭun **वटुन्** । एकत्र समवायः, संभृत्य स्वायत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **woṭ**ᵘ **3** **वंटु** (for **1, 2,** see s.vv.); f. **vüṭ**ᵘ or **wüṭ**ᵘ **4** **वंटू** (for **1, 2, 3,** see s.vv.); f.pl. **wacĕ** **वच**; 2 p.p. **wacyōv** **वच्योव्**), to bring together (a number of things), to collect (things scattered), to assemble (tr.) (Gr.Gr. 120, 128); to close up (something open, e.g. the eye, the mouth, or the hand) (cf. **atha w°**, p. 65*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 168; Rām. 522–3, 1266–7, 1509); to join up, unite (L.V. 80); to fold up, or roll up (something spread out) (cf. **dāman w°**, p. 219*b*, l. 44; **lond**ᵘ **w°**, p. 525*b*, l. 43; **wagow**ᵘ **w°**, p. 1103*a*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 5, 10; Śiv. 1301–3, 1308, 1568); to wind up into a ball (cf. **dyūg**ᵘ **w°**, p. 267*b*, l. 4); to collect another person's property and appropriate it (e.g. in sharing out to get hold of other persons' shares as well as one's own). **woṭ**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **वंटु-मंतु** । समुच्चित्य संभृतः, स्वायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **wüṭ**ᵘ**-müts**ᵘ **वंटू-मंच्**, pl. **wacĕ-matsa** **वच-मच़**), brought together, etc., as ab.

wātun **वातुन्** । प्राप्तिः, सुज्ञानविषयीकरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wôt**ᵘ **वोतु**, f. **wöts**ᵘ **वांच्** (Rām. 147); 2 p.p. **wātsōv** **वाच़ोव्**), to arrive (at, dat. or dat. with **pĕṭh**), to reach the end of a journey (cf. **and w°**, p. 31*b*, l. 15; **bīgis-pĕṭh w°**, p. 91*a*, l. 23; **bakām w°**, p. 102*a*, l. 15; **manzilas w°**, p. 584*b*, l. 31; **pānas w°**, p. 736*a*, l. 48; **pata w°**, p. 793*b*, l. 8; **pĕtis-pĕṭh w°**, p. 818*a*, l. 50; **shĕchⁱ wātüñ**ᵘ, p. 870*b*, l. 1) (El.; Gr.Gr. 204, 208; Gr.M.; L.V. 51, 60, 82; Śiv. 65, 85, 279, 328, 631, 675, 781, 783, 930, 973, 1029, 1101, 1131, 1163, 1173, 1176–7, 1233, 1505, 1550, 1772, 1909; Rām. 121, 147, 284, 436, 471, 522, 531, 542, 575, 586, 652, 779, 836, 854, 887, 1072, 1100, 1198, 1330, 1412, 1542, 1565, 1648, 1688, 1699; K. 2, 17, 53, 76–7, 79, 94, 100, 213, 234, 256, 337, 376, 394, 396, 398, *et passim*; H. ii, 8; iii, 1–4, 7, 9, *et passim*, as in Vocab.; YZ. 30, 33, 39, 112, 126, 391; K.Pr. 111, 178, 260); to arrive at, find (something sought for) (cf. **nēbas w°**, p. 619*b*, l. 38) (Śiv. 1877, K. 599, YZ. 525); to arrive at, reach, be able to reach up to (some condition) (cf. **aṭāṭayis w°**, p. 69*a*, l. 32; **pulan w°**, p. 730*b*, l. 31; **sŏkhas w°**, p. 905*b*, l. 40; **ṭōtam-nayĕ w°**, p. 1044*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 42, 214, 986; Rām. 1281, 1666, 1748, 1750; K. 395, 597, 656, 1120, 1140; YZ. 190, 228);

to arrive at (a person, dat.), get at (him), circumvent (him) (H. xii, 13); to arrive at (some condition), be at the point of (e.g. death) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1631); to come into the possession (of), be obtained (K. 625, 646, 705, 730, 742, 777, 1146);

(of time) (a certain moment of time) to arrive (cf. **samay w°**, p. 915*b*, l. 38; **wāda w°**, p. 1096*a*, l. 42) (Śiv. 511, 1081; K. 8, 46, 68, 238, 242, 355, 607, 626, 690, 799, 847, 1169); (of time) to come and pass on, to elapse (cf. **kāl w°**, p. 434*a*, l. 16) (Gr.M.;

Śiv. 110; Rām. 896; K. 489, 704, 1111); to come (to a person), happen (e.g. harm, good luck, etc.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 60; Rām. 128, 881, 1299; K. 50, 86–7, 362, 536, 684, 711, 841);

to be proper, be suitable [in fut. with pres. sense, **wātakh,** thou art suitable (Rām. 849), **wāti,** it is proper; and in past cond. with sense of past ind., **wātahö,** I was suitable (Rām. 1185)] (Śiv. 318; Rām. 241, 647, 708, 735, 849, 1185, 1237–8, 1576; H. viii, 3, 6, 8, 11); relationship or connexion to exist (with, dat.) (fut. used in pres. sense, etc., as ab.) (Rām. 528, 681; K.Pr. 178);

to fit, go into, not to be excessive but to be just enough to fill (of the quantity necessary to fill a vessel of limited size), to extend over a certain space (Gr.M.; K. 111, 478); to pervade, permeate, be diffused through (Śiv. 368, 515, 626, 641, 1225, 1567; Rām. 1617; K. 777, 862);

(of food being cooked) to be cooked and ready, to be completely cooked, to be ready for serving;

thoroughly to acquire the understanding of a difficult subject, to acquire the mastery of such (cf. **panan w°,** p. 734*b*, l. 14) (Śiv. 46, 743, 821, 937, 1332, 1486; K. 35, 607); to have the power of discrimination (cf. **swādas w°,** p. 953*b*, l. 9).

wôtᵘ-motᵘ वोतु-मंतु । प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **wötsᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** वांचू-मंचू), one who has arrived, etc., as ab. (K. 339, 356, 593, 645).

wātan-wôlᵘ वातन्-वोलु । अचिरात्प्राप्स्यन्, समाहितप्रवृत्तिः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who arrives, an arrival; one who arrives without delay, one who has made no delay on the road, one who will arrive very soon, one who is expected immediately; one who acts with discrimination and thorough knowledge.

wötith āsun वांतिथ् आसुन् । सुज्ञातीभावः m.inf. to become a thorough master (of some difficult subject). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु m.inf. to arrive all of a sudden, to arrive there and then (K. 446, 648, 805, 832, 870). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । पूर्वमेवज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to arrive and settle down (somewhere); to have previously mastered (some difficult subject).

wāṭun वाटुन् । संधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wôṭᵘ** वोटु; f. **wöṭᵘ̈** वाटू, sg. dat. **wācĕ** वाच्य; 2 p.p. **wācyōv** वाच्योव्), to join, unite, fasten permanently together, to fix together (cf. **pholᵘ w°,** p. 694*a*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 123; Gr.M.; L. 461, *wútun*); to join, unite (things broken), to mend, repair (K.Pr. 80); to join broken limbs, act as a bone-setter; met. to unite (persons who are separated by a quarrel), to bring together, reconcile; to make (something) ready for action (e.g. drawing a bow) (Rām. 1428).

wôṭᵘ-motᵘ वोटु-मंतु । संधापितः perf. part. (f. **wöṭᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** वांटू-मंचू), joined, repaired, etc., as ab.

wāṭan-gorᵘ वाटन्-गरु । संधापनकारः m. (f. **-gürᵘ̈** -गंरू), a professional joiner, repairer, mender, bone-setter, etc., as ab. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । संधापकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), id.

vĕtĕn व्यत्यन् m. pl. dat. of **vyotᵘ,** q.v.

wöṭun ब्रटुन् । उत्प्लवनम् conj. 3 to leap, jump; to go along in leaps, to leap along. [This word is hardly ever used as a verb, such phrases as **wöṭh dinᵘ,** etc. (see **wöṭh**) being preferred.]

wútín (? spelling), adj. supine (El.).

vĕtand व्यतंड । असद्वादः m. (in a discussion) a captious objection, idle carping, fallacious argument, false objections; wrangling, captious criticism. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । असत्किंवदन्तीख्यापनम् m.inf. to raise captious objections, use false arguments; to spread abroad false rumours (causing public agitation).

vĕtānḍⁱ व्यतंडि । असद्वादी adj. c.g. one who habitually makes captious objections, etc., when engaged in a discussion (see the preceding).

wātanāwun वातनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wātanôwᵘ** वातनोवु), to cause to arrive (K. 338, 1150), to bring, etc. [Causal of **wātun,** q.v. in all its meanings (cf. **tōdī w°,** p. 964*a*, l. 36) (El.; Śiv. 1004, 1090, 1656, 1756, 1880; Rām. 21, 129, 409, 416, 626, 705, 899, 1449, 1478, 1666, 1707; K. 469; H. viii, 9; YZ. 158)]; to convey, to deliver (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 680, 1676, 1691; H. iii, 9); to conduct (a person to a certain place) (K. 401, 1164; H. v, 9, 10; YZ. 38, 249, 251, 434). **wātanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वातनोवु-मंतु । प्रापितः perf. part. (f. **wātanövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** वातनांवू-मंचू), caused to arrive, brought, etc., as ab.

wātanāwawunᵘ वातनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **wātanāwavüñᵘ̈** वातनाववंञ्), one who causes to arrive, etc. (as under **wātun,** q.v.); one who conveys, delivers, a conveyer (El.).

waṭiñ वटिञ् । स्वार्थार्जनम् f. earning only for oneself (and not for the benefit of others), saving up one's earnings (Gr.Gr. 120). Cf. **waṭun** and **waṭath.**

watüñᵘ̈ वतंञू । क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a small circular piece of leather, wood, or metal, with a hole in the centre, used as a toy. Cf. **watan 2.**

wāṭüñᵘ̈ वाटंञू f. of **wāṭun,** q.v., also occurring in **āṭüñᵘ̈-wāṭüñᵘ̈,** p. 68*a*, l. 46, q.v.

wūṭiñ वूँटिञ् (sometimes written **wūṭhiñ** वूँठिञ्) । उष्ट्री f. of **wūṭh,** q.v., a she-camel (El. *untin, wútinyi*; Gr.Gr. 38; YZ. 419, 421, *wûṁṭhiñ*).

waṭaphoṭ^{u} वटफंटु m. N. of a certain flower (Rām. 647, 1008, 1092).

wŏtpath 1 व्रत्पथ् f. (sg. dat. **wŏtpüts^{ü}** व्रत्पंचू), i.q. **wŏtpatti,** q.v. (Śiv. 763, Rām. 113).

wŏtpath 2 व्रत्पथ् adj. c.g. created (Śiv. 681, 913, 1231). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to create (Gr.M., Śiv. 1278).

wŏtpāth व्रत्पाथ् । उत्पातः m. (sg. dat. **wŏtpātas** व्रत्पातस्), a portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity (K. 181); any public calamity (e.g. an eclipse or earthquake). Cf. **wŏthpāth.**

wŏtpatti व्रत्पत्ति f. creation, the act of creating. **-kāran** -कारन् m. the cause of creation, the First Cause, the Creator (Gr.M.). Cf. **wŏtpath 1.**

waṭ^{a}r 1 वंतर् or **waṭ^{ü}r^{ü} 1** or **wüt^{ü}r^{ü} 1** वंतंरू f. of **waṭur^{u} 1,** flinging, hurling, used —°, as in **dad^{i}-w°,** p. 191*a*, l. 13; **lāl^{i}-w°,** p. 523*a*, l. 31.

waṭ^{a}r 2 वंतर् or **waṭ^{ü}r^{ü} 2** or **wüt^{ü}r^{ü} 2** वंतंरू f. of **waṭur^{u} 2,** a leaf (of paper), a memorandum, used —°, as in **atha-w°,** p. 65*a*, l. 6. Cf. **waṭh^{a}r.**

waṭ^{a}r 3 वंतर् or **waṭ^{ü}r^{ü} 3** वंतंरू f. in **ag^{a}na-waṭ^{a}r,** p. 16*b*, l. 48, a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

waṭ^{a}r 4 वंतर् f. in the following:— **waṭ^{a}ri-nūn** वंतरि-नून् । असह्यलवणास्वादः m. (in food) an intolerably excessive flavour of salt, brininess; met. tormenting and unbearable distress (due to the loss of something loved or desired).

waṭ^{a}ra वंतर, see **waṭh^{a}r.**

watari वतरि adv. continually, without cessation (L.V. 78–9).

watīra वतीर وتیرہ । समाधानम् m. a way, path, track; fashion, mode, custom, habit; disposition, conduct, behaviour; (in Ksh.) careful conduct, circumspection, caution, forethought. —**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । योग्यतया संनिवेशः m.inf. to settle oneself in a favourable position (for carrying out some laudable purpose in a satisfactory way). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । योग्यवृत्तावनुस्थितिः m.inf. (of someone or something previously not in a satisfactory condition) to be settled in a favourable condition. —**thawun** —थवुन् । क्रमेणोपस्थापनम् m.inf. to put in order in a favourable condition.

watur^{u} 1 वतुरु or **wotur^{u} 1** वंतुरु m. casting, flinging, hurling (i.q. **wot^{u} 1,** q.v.), used —°, as in **data-w°,** p. 257*b*, l. 7; **lāl^{i}-w°,** p. 523*a*, l. 29; **pāma-w°,** p. 733*b*, l. 9.

watur^{u} 2 वतुरु or **wotur^{u} 2** वंतुरु m. a leaf (of paper, or the like, a slip (of paper), a document, memorandum (i.q. **path^{a}r 1,** q.v.), used —°, as in **dārath-w°,** p. 249*b*, l. 43; **ganĕth-w°,** p. 293*a*, l. 48; **mal-w°,** p. 564*a*, l. 44; **pīri-w°,** p. 753*a*, l. 31; **pashṭa-w°,** p. 783*a*, l. 14; **patha-w°,** p. 791*b*, l. 14; **tsĕtas-w°,** p. 1089*b*, l. 8.

waṭur^{u} वटुरु । संपुटकविशेषः m. a kind of wooden box or casket, partitioned inside and with a movable cover.

wŏtāra व्रतार m. a copy, transcript, duplicate (Gr.M.).

wŏtur^{u} व्रतुरु । उत्तरा दिक् m. the north (cf. **wŏttar**) (El. *wattúr, wŏtur*; Gr.M. *wŏttor^{u}*; Śiv. *wŏttar*, q.v.); a country situated to the north; (in some phrase, see bel.) left (not right). **-kun** -कुन् । उत्तरदिग्भागे adv. in the north (cf. **wŏtarā-khanḍ-kun,** Rām. 783); to the north, as far as the north (Rām. 632).

wŏtara-khōwur^{u} व्रतर-खोवुरु । विपरीतवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-khōvür^{ü}** -खोवंरू), that which goes in the reverse direction, that of which the action or existence is the reverse (of something alluded to). [The word **khōwor^{u}** usually means 'north' (see p. 425*a*, l. 43), and certainly does so in Rām. 516; but here it seems to mean 'south', and is also so translated in El. s.v. *kháwur*.]

wŏtarā-khanḍ व्रतरा-खंड् m. the north country, the north. **-khanḍ-kun** -खंड्-कुन् adv. in the north country (Rām. 783).

wŏtari-kani व्रतरि-कनि । वामपार्श्वे adv. on the left. **-kanyuk^{u}** -कनिकु । वामभागसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू, of, or belonging to, of (a place), on the left.

wŏtär^{i}-kin^{i} व्रतंरि-किनि adv. on the north (side) (Rām. 1682).

wŏtaryuk^{u} व्रतरिकु । उत्तरदेशभवः adj. gen. (f. **wŏtaric^{ü}** व्रतरिचू), of, belonging to, born, or produced in the north.

wotur^{u} 1, 2, वंतुरु, see **watur^{u} 1, 2.**

wotur^{u} 3 वंतुरु m. in **vĕtha-w°,** p. 1158*a*, l. 32, the source of the **Vĕth,** ? the same as **watur^{u} 1.**

wōtār वोतार् । अवतारः m. incarnation of a deity; the incarnate form or personality taken by a deity; (met.) a child, or descendant, who exactly resembles his parent, or ancestor, in every particular.

wōtör^{i} वोतांरि । अवतीर्णः adj. c.g. (a deity), who has become incarnate, an incarnate deity; (met.) (a child, or descendant), who exactly resembles his parent, or ancestor, in every particular.

wutra वुत्र in **wutra-buñul^{u}** वुत्र-बुञुलु । अत्यायासः m. utter prostration, the being rendered exhausted by attempting to perform excessive labour beyond one's power, or by too severe a strain; the being stunned (by a blow on the head or other violence). Cf. **wathur^{u}. -buñul^{u} mēlun** -बुञुलु मेलुन् । आयासातिशयोद्भवः m.inf. such prostration or stunning to be experienced. **-buñul^{u} milanāwun** -बुञुलु मिलनावुन् । आघाताक्रमादिनात्याया-

सोज्ञावनम् m.inf. to cause such prostration to another (e.g. by imposing too heavy a load upon him), to stun (by a blow on the head), etc., as ab. **-buñulᵘ milawun** -बुञुलु मिलवुन् । अत्याघातादिनायासोज्ञावनम् m.inf., id. **-buñulᵘ tulun** -बुञुलु तुलुन् । अत्याघातायासोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause such prostration by a blow or other violence.

wūtra ऊत्र । परह्यः adv. on the day before yesterday, i.q. **ōtra,** q.v. **wūtra-kani** ऊत्र-कनि । परह्यः प्रायः adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159, *ūtra-kani*). See **ōtra-kani** or **ūtra-kani,** p. 68*b*, l. 21. **wūtrukᵘ** ऊत्रुकु । परह्यस्तनः (f. **wūtrücᵘ** ऊत्रचू), of, belonging to, born, or produced on the day before yesterday.

wütᵘrᵘ 1, 2, वंतृ, see **waṭᵃr 1, 2.**

waitaran वैतरन् or **wötaran** वांतरन् । वैतरणी, आजीवोपायद्रव्यम् f. (sg. dat. **wai(wö)tarüñᵘ** व(वां)तरंञ्), N. of the Hindū Styx, the river that flows between the earth and the lower regions, which has to be crossed by spirits of the departed (Skt. *Vaitaraṇī*) (Śiv. 1910); N. of a Kashmīr river (RT.Tr. II, 274); a man's entire possessions, saved up and collected from his earnings, as his means of support throughout life. **—dinᵘ** —दिञ् । वैतारणीदानम्, यावत्सर्वस्वापहरणम् f.inf. to make gifts (e.g. a cow to a Brāhmaṇ) in order to secure the passage of the spirit of a dying relative, or the like, over this river; to carry off, or plunder, a man's entire possessions, as ab. **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञ् । सर्वस्वनाशः f.inf. destruction or loss of one's entire property, as ab.

waitāranī वैतारनी or **wötāranī** वांतारनी । नरकविशेषः, दानविशेषः f. N. of the hell past which the river mentioned in the preceding article flows; the ceremony of making gifts, as in the preceding, in order to help a spirit across this river.

vĕtarun व्यतरुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕtorᵘ** व्यतरु), to carry on or through (esp. some very difficult work in the face of obstacles).

vĕtarāwun व्यतरावुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕtarôwᵘ** व्यतरोवु), i.q. **vĕtarun,** q.v. **vĕtarôwᵘ-motᵘ** व्यतरोवु-मंतु । निर्वाहितः perf. part. (f. **vĕtaröwᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्यतरांवू-मंचू), (of any work, esp. when very difficult, and in the face of obstacles), carried on, carried through.

waṭásⁱ वटसि adj. c.g. (cf. **waṭh 1**) in **waṭásⁱ gōmotᵘ** वटसि गोमंतु । शिलीभावमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **—gōmütsᵘ** —गांमंचू), turned to stone (of some human being, or the like, so turned by a curse, or the like). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । शिलीभवनम् m.inf. to be turned to stone, as ab.; met. to be overwhelmed with unbearable grief. **—karun** —करुन् । शापेन शिलापादनम् m.inf. to turn (so-and-so) to stone, as ab.; (met.) to cause (a person) to be overwhelmed with misery by a curse.

wŏtsāh व्रत्साह् m. energy, strenuous effort, perseverance; encouraging, inciting. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to encourage (Gr.M.).

wŏtshöyish व्रत्शांयिश् f. incitement (Gr.M. *wŏtshöish*). **—diñᵘ** —दिञ् f.inf. to incite (Gr.M.).

watsal वत्सल् adj. c.g. affectionate towards, fondly loving, kind or compassionate towards (Śiv. 1036, 1204, 1535, 1673, 1675, 1740; K. 400, 1102).

watsāsŏr वत्सास्वर् m. N. of a demon, who, disguised as a calf, attempted to kill Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), but was killed by him (in Skt. *vatsâsura*) (K. 186).

vĕtastā व्यतस्ता or **vitastā** वितस्ता । नदीविशेषः f. N. of the principal river of Kashmīr, i.q. **vĕth,** q.v. (Śiv. 1495, *vi°*).

wŏtsav व्रत्सव् । उत्सवः m. a joyous or festive occasion, a festival (K. 24, 56, 568, 715, 752, 771, 776, 833, 950, 1065). I.q. **wŏtshav,** q.v.

waṭath वटथ् । उपार्जनम् m. (sg. dat. **waṭatas** वटतस्), earnings, gain, amassed profits (resulting from any work on which one is engaged) (Gr.Gr. 128); cf. **waṭun** and **waṭiñ.** **—anun** —अनुन् । संभरणम् m.inf. to collect together (parts into a whole), to piece together. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । समुच्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to become pieced together (as ab.).

wŏttam व्रत्तम्, i.q. **wŏtam,** q.v.

wŏttomᵘ व्रत्तमु adj. (f. **wŏttümᵘ** व्रत्तंमू), excellent, of the highest quality, best (L.V. 53). I.q. **wŏtam,** q.v.

wŏttar व्रत्तर् m. an answer (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653); the north (i.q. **wŏturᵘ,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1412, 1589).

wŏttorᵘ व्रत्तरु, see **wŏturᵘ.**

wŏttarāpath व्रत्तरापथ् । उत्तरापथः m. (sg. dat. **wŏttarāpathas** व्रत्तरापथस्), the way to the North, the north country (K. 612).

wutāwul वुतावुल् m. haste, hurry, quickness; precipitancy, eagerness, impatience; restlessness, fidgetiness (El. *utáwul*, fickleness of disposition).

wutāwallad वुतावल्लद् । साहसिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wutāwalladiñ** वुतावल्लदिञ्), one who is precipitate, hasty, rash.

wātawan वातवन् f. in **wātawan karüñᵘ** वातवन् करंञ् । असम्यग्योजनया समापनम् f.inf. to finish, or accomplish something anyhow (e.g. in fitting together the parts of a whole, to fix the parts wrongly, or, in distributing gifts, doing it hurriedly and incompletely).

wātawunᵘ वातवुनु । प्रज्ञया पर्यालोचकः n.ag. (f.

wātavüñᵘ वातवंञू), one who arrives, one who has been (in such-and-such a place) (Rām. 1255); one who acts with discrimination and thorough knowledge; (as adv.) immediately on arrival (K. 394, 523; H. xii, 15, with emph. *y*, *wātawunuy*; so YZ. 32).

wàṭyulᵘ वंटिलु । आरण्यदारुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **wàṭilis** वंटिलिस्), a certain tree with a hard wood found in the forests; (when felled) its wood. Cf. **waṭil 1.**

watsa वज़ f.pl. in **potᵘ watsa phērañĕ,** to be struck senseless with terror, p. 788*b*. l. 30, q.v.

vĕtsᵘ व्यंज़ू, see **vyotᵘ.**

wǫtsᵘ व्रंज़ु । उत्कर्षणोपकरणविशेषः m. a pair of forceps or tweezers (esp. those used by barbers for plucking out hairs) (El. *wauts*, m. forceps, f. pincers).

wŏtsⁱ dinⁱ व्रज़ि दिनि । तोदनम् m. pl. inf. 'to apply tweezers'; hence, to torment a person by pricking him with a pointed instrument; to torment, or pierce to the vitals, by threats, abuse, intimidation, or the like.

wŏtsi wŏtsi khyonᵘ व्रज़ि व्रज़ि ख्यनु । अतितोदनोपतापनम् m.inf. to cause torment, as ab.

wõtsᵘ वाँज़ु । वञ्चकः m. a rogue, cheat, swindler.

wötsᵘ वांज़ू, see **wātun.**

wõtsᵘ वाँज़ू, see **wants.**

wutsai, see **vĕtshay.**

viitsᵘ वंज़ू, see **wotᵘ 3.**

wātsh वाछ् m. (sg. dat. **wātsas** वाज़स्), words, speech; a promise, undertaking, pledge (K. 279). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु, m.inf. to promise, plight one's word (K. 520). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु, m.inf. to take a word, i.e. to obtain (a person's) assent (Rām. 151); to take up a word, to make a petition (K. 575, *wāc hyonᵘ*).

wātsa-band वाज़-बंद् or **-bandan** -बंदन् । प्रतिज्ञा m. word-binding, a promise (to perform, etc.) (K. 278–80, *-band*). **-bandan dyunᵘ** -बंदन् दिनु । सत्यतया प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to promise, vow (to do something).

wotshᵘ वंछु । वत्सः m. a male calf (cf. **dŏda-w°,** p. 190*b*, l. 10) (El. *wuts*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 705, 1393, 1464, 1837; K. 185–6, 203, 210–2, 261; K.Pr. 49, 68–9, 72, 158, 171, 232, 251, 256). For the fem. of this word, **watshᵃr** or **watshürᵘ** is used, see **watshorᵘ** (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

wàtshⁱ-guhᵘ वंछि-गुहु । वत्सगोमयम् m. the dung of a calf (used for purificatory purposes and as a medicine). **-khinda** -खिन्द् । वत्सगतिविशेषः f.pl. the sportive leaping of a young calf (cf. **khinda-watshorᵘ,** p. 403*a*, l. 42).

watshi-wölinjĕ वछि-वांलिंज्य । अतिहार्दवृत्त्या adv. 'calf-heartedly', with great tenderness, very affectionately (u.w. vbs. of speaking, distributing, accomplishing, or the like).

wŏtshᵘ व्रछू, see **wŏthun.**

wõtsh 1 वाँछ् । वञ्चना m. (sg. dat. **wõtsas** वाँज़स् or (see bel.) **wõtshas** वाँछस्), the being defrauded; deceit, cheating (Gr.Gr. 11, 123); non-fulfilment of hopes, disappointment (cf. **dayĕ-w°,** p. 266*a*, l. 29). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । वञ्चनाप्राप्तिः m.inf. disappointment to occur, hopes not to be fulfilled.

wõtsha-wathar वाँछ-वथर् । कार्यतत्फलादिविनाशः m. total disappointment (when a work, etc., is on the point of successful completion, total destruction of the expected results). See **wathar.**

wõtsh 2 वाँछ्, see **wants.**

wutsh वुछ् m. alertness, in **atha-w°,** q.v. p. 65*a*, l. 7.

wutsha वुछ । तीक्ष्णः adj. c.g. alert and industrious, energetic (cf. **atha-w°,** p. 65*a*, l. 11); cf. **wutsun.** **-gagur** -गगुर् । पार्वतीयमूषकविशेषः m. (f. **-gagᵘrᵘ** -गगुरु), the flying fox (El. *usgagar*, flying fox or flying squirrel, *wútsagagar* or *wutsah-gagur*, flying fox; L. 112, *wutsagagar*, flying fox; W. 115, *wutsagagur*, flying fox, *usgagur*, flying squirrel). **—prang** —प्रंग m. a flying couch, equivalent to the flying carpet of fairy-tales (H. xii, 18).

vütshᵘ 4 वंछू (for 1, see **wasun,** for 2, 3, see **wothᵘ 2, 3**) f. opening, uncovering, in the following:— **vütshᵘ gatshüñᵘ** वंछू गछंञू । गूढप्रसिद्धिः f.inf. revelation to occur, (a secret) to become revealed or published abroad. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू । गुह्यस्य उद्घाटनम् f.inf. to publish (a secret) abroad, to reveal (a secret). Cf. **wothᵘ 2.**

wũtsᵃh-pũtsᵃh वुँज़ह्-पुँज़ह्, i.q. **ũtsᵃh-pũtsᵃh,** p. 69*b*, l. 38, q.v.

wutshagī वुछगी । तैक्ष्ण्यम् f. alert energy (esp. for one's own benefit, or in cheating others), smartness.

vütshᵘ-mütsᵘ वंछू-मंज़ू, see **wasun.**

vĕtshonᵘ व्यछंनु 1 p.p. of **vĕtshanun,** q.v., used as adj. in **aḍa-vĕtshonᵘ** (f. **-vĕtshüñᵘ** -व्यछंञू), half teased out, p. 12*b*, l. 10.

vĕtshanun व्यछनुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕtshonᵘ** व्यछंनु, f. **vĕtshüñᵘ** व्यछंञू; 2 p.p. **vĕtshañōv** व्यछञोव्), to separate, tease out (a lump of cotton or wool, straw, or a bunch of anything) (El. *vetsanun*); to explain word by word (any difficult passage or book), to compose a full detailed commentary. **vĕtshonᵘ-motᵘ** व्यछंनु-मंतु । विवृतः perf. part. (f. **vĕtshüñᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्यछंञू-मंज़ू), teased out, fully explained, as ab.

vĕtshanāwun व्यछनावुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕtshanôwᵘ** व्यछनोवु), i.q. **vĕtshanun,** q.v.

watshar वछ्र् । मुक्तता m. (of two things usually, or which can be, joined together) the being slightly apart,

openness, the condition of being open (e.g. the eyelids, a clasp, a garment) (cf. ăchi-w° (p. 8b, l. 50); (of something that can be closed or shut up) openness (cf. atha-w°, p. 65a, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 29, 140).

wāṭshar वाँछ़र् । लालसा m. eager, ardent, affection (for a son, wife, brother, friend, or the like).

waṭshoru वछ़ुरु or **waṭshuru** वछ़ुरु । वत्सतरः m. (f. **waṭshar** वछ़र् or **waṭshüru** वछ़ुरू), a calf (cf. **dŏda-waṭshüru**, p. 190b, l. 11; **khinda-w°**, p. 403a, l. 42) (El. *watsir*, f.; Gr.Gr. 33, 37, *watshar*, f.; K.Pr. 81, 171, f.).

This word, with an interjection, is used in the vocative fem., with emphatic **y**, **waṭshariy**, in addressing a female junior or inferior, as in **hāy** (**hatay**, or **hatöy**) **waṭshariy**! (Gr.Gr. 99).

wōṭshath वोछ़ठ् । मूर्छा f. (sg. dat. **wōṭshaṭi** वोछ़टि), fainting, insensibility, the being stunned (e.g. caused by disease, agony, loss, terror, grief, or a blow). —**yiñu** —यिञू । मूर्छोद्भवः f.inf. such insensibility to occur.

waṭshōv वछ़ोव्, see **wasun.**

wŏṭshav व्रछ़व् or **wŏṭshuwu** व्रछ़ुवु m. a joyous occasion, a festival (cf. **khādar-w°**, p. 393b, l. 6) (K. 637, *wŏtshuwāh*, with suff. of indef. art.). I.q. **wŏtsav**, q.v.

wŏṭshōv व्रछ़ोव्, see **wŏthun.**

vĕṭshay व्यछ़य् । राहित्यम् f. the being without (something) (cf. **mālini-v°**, p. 570b, l. 15); being without the necessary materials or appliances for some urgent work (? cf. El. *wutsai*, necessity). —**pĕñu** —प्यञू । साधनहान्यापातः such absence of necessary materials to happen. —**ṭshunüñu** —छ़ुनंञू । साधनहापनम् f.inf. to cause necessary materials to be wanting, at the critical moment to cause such to disappear.

vĕṭshayĕ-röchi व्यछ़य-राँछि । ईषत्साह्यपूरकः adj. c.g. that which guards against such want of necessary materials, some small object that completes the supply of such materials (which by its coming enables the work to be carried out).

wāṭsakh वात्सख् । पाठः f. (sg. dat. **wāṭsaki** वात्सकि), reading out fluently and correctly (from a book or the like). —**wŏthüñu** —व्रथंञू । पाठसामर्थ्याप्तिः f.inf. the power of such reading to come into existence, i.e. the power of such reading to be gained (by a person). —**yiñu** —यिञू । अध्ययनस्वभ्यस्तता f.inf. (of some child or the like) the power of fluent reading aloud to come, i.e. to be acquired.

wāṭsaki parun वात्संकि परुन् । विनार्थाध्ययनम् m.inf. to read without attending to the meaning (for the purpose of learning mnemonical rules, such as those of grammar, by rote).

wāṭsal वात्सल् । गर्ह्यवाक् m. one who habitually uses (censurable) language, a calumniator, contradictor, reviler, or the like.

wāṭsōlu वात्सोलु । गर्ह्यभाषी m. (f. **wāṭsöjü** वात्सांजू), i.q. **wāṭsal,** q.v.

waṭsan वत्सन् m.pl. in **shīth waṭsan,** p. 899b, l. 14, q.v.

waṭsun वत्सुन् । वचनम् m. (sg. dat. **waṭsanas** वत्सनस्), the reading out of some sacred book; a verse sung in a song, a song (cf. **wanawan-w°**, p. 1126b, l. 40) (Śiv. 1044, 1454, 1662); a saying, a sentence of instruction, precept (cf. **wākh-w°**, p. 1108b, l. 13) (L.V. 94). —**wanun** —वनुन् । गीतिवाक्यप्रस्तावना m. (at a wedding or similar festival, the chorus of women) to start singing auspicious songs.

waṭsan-pad वत्सन्-पद् । गीतिवाक्यपादः m. a line (of a stanza) of one of such auspicious songs.

vĕṭsun व्यत्सुन् । संमितिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **vyoṭsu** व्यत्सु; 2 p.p. **vĕṭsyōv** व्यत्स्योव), to fit into, be conveniently contained or held in (El.; Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 47; K.Pr. 64, 227); to pervade (Gr.Gr. 204, 224); to be agreed to, consented to, liked, approved of (Śiv. 1873); (of a person) to be contained in oneself; hence (with negative or the like) not to be able to contain oneself (for joy or the like) (Śiv. 1044 (*vĕtsana* for *vetsān*, m.c.), 1290; cf. K.Pr. 156). Cf. **vyotu.**

vĕṭsan-bāna व्यत्सन्-बान । पात्रीभवत्ताः m. the condition of being a full receptacle (of learning, property, good qualities and good fortune), worthiness, dignity.

vĕṭsyō-motu व्यत्स्यो-मतु । चित्ते संमितः 2 perf. part. (f. **vĕṭsyē-müṭsü** व्यत्स्ये-मंत्सू), thoroughly filling, pervading (the mind) (of such things as joy, sorrow, anger, a secret, a quality, or the like).

vyoṭsu-motu व्यत्सु-मतु । संमितः 1 perf. part. (f. **vĕṭsü-müṭsü** व्यत्सू-मंत्सू), conveniently contained in (a receptacle), fitting into.

wŏṭsan वाँत्सन् । वञ्चना f. (sg. dat. **wŏṭsüñü** वाँत्संञू), cheating, swindling, misleading; disappointing, disappointment.

wŏṭsun वाँत्सुन् । वञ्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wūṭsu** वूँत्सु (Śiv. 1475); 2 p.p. **wŏṭsōv** वाँत्सोव. This verb is impersonal), cheating to be done (by so-and-so); hence, to cheat, swindle, rob another of the result of his labours (Gr.Gr. 123, Śiv. 1475); (in a distribution or sharing out, dishonestly or not) to prevent (a person) getting what he is entitled to, to disappoint (cf. **dayĕ w°**, p. 266a, l. 29). **wūṭsu-motu** वूँत्सु-मतु । वञ्चितः perf. part. (f. **vūṭsü-müṭsü** वूँत्सू-मंत्सू), cheated, swindled, robbed of the result of one's labours; disappointed, as ab. (cf. **dāyi w°**, p. 266a, l. 33).

wuṭsun वुत्सुन् । दाहविकारः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuṭsyōv** वुत्स्योव, Gr.Gr. 224) (of food being cooked) to be

burnt or scorched by exposure to too great heat (cf. K.Pr. 150); cf. **wutsün**ᵘ (see Gr.Gr. 192). —**khasun** —खसुन् । दाहविकारोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such burning to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । दाहविकारज्ञापनम् m.inf. to give evidence of being burnt in the cooking (e.g. when the smell betrays the fact).

wutsan-lôdᵘ वुज़न्-लोदु । दाहव्याप्तता m. 'a lump of burning', (of food) the being burnt through and through by exposure to too hot a fire, the being spoiled by being over-burnt. **-wāza** -वाज़ । दुःसूपकारः m. a cook who habitually burns the food in cooking, a bad cook; met. one who habitually spoils work entrusted to him.

wutsanlad वुज़न्लद् । ईषद्दाहयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wutsanladiñ** वुज़न्लदिञ्) (of food) somewhat burned (in the cooking); (of a human being) resentful (cf. **wutsün**ᵘ).

vetsanun, see **vĕtshanun.**

wutsiñ वुज़िञ् । दाहोद्भूतिः, विरोधोद्भूतिः f. the occurrence of burning or scorching of food in the process of cooking (K.Pr. 150). Also, another form of **wutsün**ᵘ, q.v.

wutsünᵘ वुज़्नू । विरोधोद्भवः conj. 1. (This verb is throughout impersonal, and in tenses formed from the past participle is always in the feminine gender. The person is indicated by a pronominal suffix in the dative. Thus, **wutsĕs** वुज़्यस्, there will be resentment to him, i.e. he will feel resentment; **wutsᵘs** वुज़ूस्, there was inward resentment to him, he felt resentment, see Gr.Gr. 120, 182, 188, 192, 203, 215, 220, 234, 248–9, 254. 1 p.p. f. **wutsᵘ** वुज़ू), 'burning to occur'; hence (between persons hitherto friendly) resentment, enmity, hostility, a quarrel to spring up (Gr.Gr. as ab.). Cf. **wutsun.**

wātsar वाज़र् । प्राप्तता m. 'arrival'; hence, the turning up, or being got, just when required (of something laboured for or desired), the coming of an opportunity to complete some work; the acquisition of some quality, the mastery of some acquirement, branch of art, or learning, the gaining of skill or dexterity.

wātsar वाँज़र् or **wōtsar** वाँज़र् । उत्तानता m. (of a river, lake, pit, or the like) shallowness; shallowness of intellect, readiness to let out, or divulge, secrets; absence of profundity, simplicity and clearness of language. Cf. **wōtᵘ.**

vĕtsar व्यज़र् m. the condition of possessing, being well supplied with, naturally full of, used —°, as in **dana-v°**, p. 222*a*, l. 26; **hayāh-v°**, p. 364*a*, l. 27; **mōda-v°**, p. 549*a*, l. 33; **mandacha-v°**, p. 575*b*, l. 15; **phala-v°**, p. 692*b*, l. 25; **pranayĕ-v°**, p. 764*b*, l. 9. Cf. **vyotᵘ.**

vĕtsār व्यज़ार् (also written **vi°** वि°) । विचारः m. deliberation, consideration, examining, discriminating judgment, decision (cf. **sadv°**, p. 866*b*, l. 6; **swapara-v°**, p. 952*b*, l. 14; **sŏ-v°**, p. 955*a*, l. 47) (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 28–9, 71, 79; Śiv. 19, 331, 950, 1023, 1032, 1342, 1512, 1579, 1589, 1595, 1612, 1670, 1706, 1715, 1776, 1780, 1788, 1820, 1858, 1898); esp. wise discrimination, virtuous resolves, wise and virtuous conduct (Rām. 42, 95; K. 543). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pay attention, consider carefully (Gr.M., Śiv. 1751, Rām. 241); to fancy, imagine (El., Gr.M.). **-nāg** -नाग् m. N. of a sacred spring in the environs of Śrīnagar, and on the north side of the city (RT.Tr. II, 457, *Vicār Nāg*; K.Pr. 134, 233). **-nögⁱ** -नाँगि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, this spring (Rām. 244).

vĕtsāras lagun व्यज़ारस् लगुन् m.inf. to become engaged in deliberation; to become the object of deliberation, to be brought into consideration (Rām. 2).

vĕ(vi)tsörⁱ व्य(वि)ज़ारि । विचारबुद्धिः adj. c.g. one who discriminates, a discriminating person; one who shows compassion to every creature, compassionate.

vĕtsārun व्यज़ारुन् (also written **vi°** वि°) । विमर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕtsôrᵘ** व्यज़ोरु), to consider (about something), deliberate (upon), exercise discrimination (concerning), decide (about) (Gr.M.; L.V. 30; Śiv. 1364, 1788). **vĕtsôrᵘ-motᵘ** व्यज़ोरु-मंतु । विचारितः perf. part. (f. **vĕtsörᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्यज़ारू-मंज़ू), considered about, deliberated upon, decided about.

wŏtsrāṭh व्रज़ाठ् । निन्द्याचारः m. (sg. dat. **wŏtsrāṭas** व्रज़ाटस्), censurable, wicked, or vile conduct (including neglect of religious observances, general immorality, and libertinism). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । निन्द्याचरणप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to take to such vile conduct. —**wŏthun** —व्रथुन् । दुराचरणप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. such conduct to begin to be practised.

wŏtsröṭⁱ व्रज़ाटि । कुत्सिताचरणः adj. c.g. one who practises such vile conduct, as ab.

vĕtsārawān व्यज़ारवान् । विवेकी adj. c.g. discriminating, discreet, judicious.

vĕtsath व्यज़थ् । अन्तःसावकाशता f. (sg. dat. **vĕtsütsᵘ** व्यज़्ंज़ू) (of a vessel or the like) room for conveniently containing, the being of the right size for holding (something); the condition of having the mind or heart filled or pervaded with some experience (such as joy, sorrow, learning, etc.). Cf. **vĕtsun.**

vitsis विज़िस्, see **vyutsᵘ.**

wōtsath वाँज़थ् । वञ्चना f. (sg. dat. **wōtsütsᵘ** वाँज़्ंज़ू), cheating, swindling.

wŏts व्रज़् adj. c.g. high; (as subst. m.) the apex of the orbit of a planet (Śiv. 481).

wŏtsār ब्चार् (sometimes written **wŏshtsār** ब्श्चार्, q.v.) m. utterance, pronunciation.

wŏtsarun ब्चरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏtsor^{u}** ब्चोरु), to utter, pronounce (L.V. 58).

wŏtsārun ब्चारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏtsôr^{u}** ब्चोरु), to utter, pronounce, i.q. **wŏtsarun** (Śiv. 1375, 1753, 1845).

wātsōv वात्सोव्, see **wātun.**

vĕtsawun^{u} व्यत्सवुनु । संमान् n.ag. (f. **vĕtsavün^{u}** व्यत्सवंन्), that which fits into (a vessel or the like); that which pervades.

wav वव् or (q.v.) **vĕv 2** व्यव् । पोताधानम् f. the mass of eggs, or roe, of a fish.

wavi-göḍ^{u} ववि-गांडू । पोताधानगर्भा मीना f. a certain kind of fish, which is said always to have a roe inside it. **-gurun** -गुरुन् । पोताधानगर्भक्षुद्र-मीनविशेषः m. N. of another kind of fish, small in size and found in forest streams. Even the males, as well as the females, are said always to contain roes. It is said to have a very delicate flavour. Cf. **gurun 1.**

wāv 1 वाव् । वातः, दारिद्र्यम् m. a current of air, wind (cf. **brōtha-w°**, p. 128*a*, l. 46; **buthi-w°**, p. 143*b*, l. 19; **pakha-w°**, p. 725*a*, ll. 39, 47; **vijĕ-w°**, p. 1106*b*, l. 40; **wŏpal-gŏndi-w°**, p. 1131*b*, l. 49; **vĕtha-w°**, p. 1158*a*, l. 33) (El. *wáo*; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.; L. 465, *wawa*; W. 147; L.V. 24, 83; Śiv. 268, 738, 746, 994, 1151, 1632, 1706, 1801, 1809; Rām. 582, 686, 745, 886, 889, 917, 1190, 1658–9; K. 378, 970, 1125; K.Pr. 230); a strong wind, a wind-storm, hurricane, whirlwind (El.; Śiv. 253, 1558, 1833; Rām. 403, 461, 550, 563, 601, 891, 1336, 1338; K. 1087; K.Pr. 76, 80); air, climate (Gr.M.); (pl.) the five vital airs, i.q. **prān 1**, p. 760*b*, l. 36, q.v. (L.V. 69; Śiv. 527, 1014, 1546); poverty, indigence, penury, helplessness, misery (cf. **bata-w°**, p. 137*b*, l. 18 ff; **warzun^{u} w°**, p. 1145*a*, l. 19) (Śiv. 1831; Rām. 267, 1207; K.Pr. 59, 205, 232, 235, 255); an epidemic, pestilence (cf. **kātsa-w°**, p. 493*a*, l. 15); the god of wind (Skt. *Vāyu*), who is the regent of the north-west quarter (cf. **ludr-w°**, p. 510*b*, l. 17) (Śiv. 1147, 1301; Rām. 737, 855, 906; K. 538); courtesy, politeness (noted only in **tshĕnd^{i} ta wāv**, p. 1066*a*, l. 42). **—d^{a}nun** —द्‌नुन् । नैःस्व्यख्यापनम् m.inf. to state, or proclaim, one's poverty. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । वातयोजनम्, गुप्तस्य प्रकाशनम् m.inf. to give wind, to make a breeze (e.g. with a fan or the like); to display or divulge some hidden thing or secret for a very short time, to expose such for but a moment. **—kaḍun** —कडुन । अकिंचनतानिर्वाहः m.inf. to experience poverty, to get along somehow or other in a state of poverty. **—lagun** —लगुन् । दुर्वातयोगः m.inf. an (unwholesome) wind to attack (a person, e.g. causing a chill to a sweating body, or the like); cf. **wāwa-zar**, bel. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । दुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. poverty to fall (on a person, e.g. when a rich man loses all his possessions) (W. 143; Rām. 283, 621).

wāwa-dab वाव-दब् । दुर्वातनिरोधः m. a fall of the wind, a check or suppression of a violent wind-storm. **-dūn^{u}** -डूनु । ईषत्साराचोटफलम् m. a walnut with a small kernel (that a mere touch of wind blows from the tree), a windfall walnut. **-gol^{u}** -गंलु । प्रचण्डवायुद्वारम् m. 'a wind-mouth', a place (such as a cave or a room) out of which there continually issues a strong draught or blast of air, as it were through a door. **-hāl** -हाल् । प्रचण्डवातायनम् f. (sg. dat. **-höj^{u}** -हांजू), 'a wind-hall', a place (e.g. a road, or a room) where strong wind is always continually blowing. **-khal** -खल् । प्रचण्डवाताश्रयः f. a room (in a house), or the like, in which there exists a strong, bitterly cold, draught. **-kār** -कार् । दारिद्र्ये उत्सवनिर्वाहः m. when in a state of poverty to carry out (an expensive) festivity (such as a son's marriage); met. to carry something out against one's own wishes. **—karun** —करुन् । हीनावस्थायां कार्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to carry on some work in a state of poverty and want of the necessary materials. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दारिद्र्ये जातबालकः m. (f. **-küṭ^{u}** -कंटू), a child of poverty, a child born to poverty-stricken parents, a child brought up without proper food and clothing; a child born to parents who have no other children, an only child. **-māl** -माल् । नौवाहिवातपटः f. a sail (of a ship) (El. m.; Gr.M. f.; Śiv. 1834). **-mŏyā** -म्वया f. a slight wind (Gr.Gr. 164). **-nāv pĕñ^{u}** -नाव् प्यंञ् । अतिदारिद्र्यापातः f.inf. extreme poverty to fall (upon some formerly rich person). **-phungur** -फुंगुर् । ईषत्तया वहत्तीव्रवातः m. (sg. dat. **-phungaras** -फुंगरस्), a short violent gust of wind, a smart puff (strong enough to extinguish, not encourage, fire). **-paṭh** -पठ् । उत्पवनसंस्कारः m. (sg. dat. **-paṭas** -पटस्), a sheet used in winnowing. **-ring** -रिंग् । लघुवातः f. a slight gentle breeze (cf. p. 837*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 162). **-tab** -तब् । वातिकज्वरः m. a slow lingering fever caused by an unwholesome wind. **-thūl** -ठूल् । निःसाराण्डम् m. an empty egg (whose sole content is wind); met. a very thin weak child. **-tsünḍ^{u}** -च्छंडू f. (sg. dat. **-tsanjĕ** -च्छंज्य), a puff of wind, a gust (Gr.M.). **-wosh^{u}** -वंशु । सवातवर्षम् m. a shower of rain accompanying a gale of wind. **-zar** -ज़र् । वातज्वरः m. a fever caused by the impact of cold wind on a sweating body, a chill. Cf. **wāv lagun**, ab.

wöv[i] karun वांवि करुन् । दारिद्र्यावस्थायां निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to carry out somehow or other some necessary festivity, or other expensive proceeding, when in a state of poverty.

wāwuk[u] वावुकु । वातसंबन्धी, दारिद्र्यसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. wāvüc[ü] वावंचू), of, or belonging to, or due to wind (e.g. terror at a storm) (K. 1087); of, belonging to, or due to poverty.

wāvüñ[ü] wātal वावंञ्ञू वातल् । इतस्ततोऽपयानम् f. (of a body or number of persons) fleeing in all directions, scattered flight (e.g. in terror, or from some calamity). —wātal gatshüñ[ü] —वातल् गछ्ञ्ञू । इतस्ततोऽपयानावस्थापातः f.inf. a condition of such scattered flight to occur. —wātal karüñ[ü] —वातल् करंञ्ञू । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम् f.inf. (by an attack or the like) to put to scattered flight, to rout (an army).

wāwas nāwa-söl वावस् नाव-सांल् । अकिंचनत्वे बहुकार्यव्यापारः m. 'a pleasure-cruise in poverty', e.g. to become engaged in heavy and complicated commercial dealings, without possessing any of the necessary stock or appliances. —wāv pyon[u] —वाव् प्यंनु । दारिद्र्ये ऽपि दारिद्र्यापातः m.inf. poverty to fall on poverty, i.e. further poverty to fall on one who is already poverty-stricken.

wāv 2 वाव् m. in **danda-wāv,** a tooth-file, p. 225*a*, l. 30, and **phah[a]ra-wāv,** a file, p. 687*a*, l. 30, **yĕndra-wāv,** s.v. **yĕnd[a]r.** Cf. **wōw[a]run.**

wāv 3 वाव् m. in **khanda-wāv,** a shawl-weaver, p. 403*a*, l. 21. Cf. **wôwur[u].**

vĕv 1 व्यव् । बीजसमुदायः m. a collection of seed-grain (for sowing).

vĕv 2 व्यव् । मत्स्याण्डसमुदायः f. the roe of a fish, i.q. **wav,** q.v.

vĕv 3 व्यव् । विकीर्णना f. the act of scattering or casting all round one (rice, seed for sowing, dust, or the like) (cf. **dāñĕ-v°,** p. 231*a*, l. 23). —**kadüñ[ü]** —कडंञू । उत्पावनम् f.inf. to throw up (seeds, etc.) from a winnowing-basket or the like, in order to cleanse them from dust and other foreign matter.

veva, see **vĕwāh.**

viv विव् । लूतारोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are said to be small pustules on the throat, palate, and tongue. In the case of children and cattle it is said to be easily curable, but in the case of invalids seriously ill, it is generally incurable.

wöv[ü] वांवू (by Pandits usually written **wōv** वोव् or **wōv[ü]** वोवू), f. pain, ache, in **död[i]-wōv,** p. 191*b*, ll. 10 ff.; **danda-wōv[ü],** p. 225*a*, l. 11; **phār[i]-wōv,** p. 702*b*, ll. 36 ff.; **prāna-wōv[ü],** p. 761*a*, l. 49, qq.v. ? Cf. **wāv 1** or **2.**

vĕwāh व्यवाह् (sometimes written **vi°** वि°) । विवाहविधिः m. marriage (El. *veva*); a marriage ceremony and all its customary procedure (Śiv. 411; Rām. 627; K. 901, 950); a wedding festivity. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to carry out the marriage ceremony, to marry (so-and-so to so-and-so) (El.; Śiv. 39; Rām. 425; K. 726, 830, 912).

vĕwahār व्यवहार् । व्यवहारः m. trade, trading, commerce, traffic (El.); mutual behaviour, social intercourse, mutual conduct (between relations, friends, or the like) (Śiv. 27, 587); conduct, behaviour (general) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 586, 829, 1790, 1799, 1816, 1839); usage, custom, an established rule or practice (Śiv. 9, 33, 56, 80); carrying out (of some business), performance (Śiv. 72, 504, 523, 1099, 1696).

vĕwahör[i] व्यवहांरि । व्यवहरणशीलः m. a professional trader, a business man; one who is busied in worldly affairs (as opp. to one free from worldly attachments) (Śiv. 201, 579, 587, 1047); (adj. c.g.) busy, occupied (L.V. 65; Śiv. 1051, 1509, 1513).

wāv[ü]j[ü] वावंजू, **wāw[a]j[i]** वाव्जि, or **wāvüj[ü]** वावंजू । व्यजनम् f. a fan, a hand-*pankhā* (cf. **ṭ[a]ka-w°,** p. 991*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1151; K. 652, 1164); met. something that cools (cf. **ash[ĕ]ka-wāwüj[ü],** p. 48*b*, l. 42). **wāw[a]jĕ-wagow[u]** वाव्ज्य-वगंवु । कटविशेषः m. a kind of mat (woven of bamboo-leaves, or date-palm-leaves). **wāw[a]ji-dan** वाव्जि-दन् । व्यजनदण्डः m. the handle of a hand-*pankhā.*

vĕvīkī व्यवीकी । विवेचनशीलः adj. c.g. discriminating, discreet, judicious.

vĕvīkh व्यवीख् (sometimes written **vi°** वि°) m. (sg. dat. **vĕ(vi)vīkas** व्य(वि)वीकस्), discrimination, just judgment, discernment (Śiv. 1016, 1482, 1488, 1695, 1754, 1826). —**dyun[u]** —दिनु । बोधनम् m.inf. to give discrimination (to), to advise, reason with, warn; to explain, teach the way of true knowledge or of practising some fine art. —**karun** — करुन् । विचारणम् m.inf. to do discrimination, to consider thoroughly, investigate.

wawal ववल् । पोताधानगर्भा f. (of a fish) full of roe. Cf. **wav.**

wāvil वाविल् f. in **khanda-wāvil,** the profession of a shawl-weaver, p. 403*a*, l. 33. Cf. **wāv 3.**

wāwalad वावलद् । दारिद्र्यहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wāwaladiñ** वावलदिञ्), poverty-stricken (esp. of one all his life in this condition).

wawun ववुन् । वापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wow[u]** वंवु), to sow (seed), to scatter or plant seed (cf. **tavith w°,** p. 1047*b*, l. 50) (El. *wawun, vauwun*; L. 464, *wáwun*; L.V. 66; Śiv. 1110, 1476, 1530, 1532; Rām. 14, 1364, 1504, 1512, 1661; H. ix, 9; K.Pr. 84, 187, 190, 232, 256);

to sow (a field, etc.), to plant (a field, etc.) with seed (Gr.M.); to plant a cutting. Cf. **wāpun.**

wow^u-mot^u वॖवु-मॖतु । उप्तः perf. part. (f. **vüv^ü-müts^ü** वॖवू-मॖचू), sown (of seed, etc.); planted as a cutting; (of a field, etc.) sown. **wȧv^i-matis krāv** वॖवि-मतिस् क्राव् । प्रागुप्तकर्मफलात्मसंपदुपभोगः m. the harvesting of that which has been sown; reaping the fruits of one's former actions, (esp.) enjoying the results of former kindly actions; to live comfortably on one's accumulated earnings.

wavith thawun ववित् थवुन् । संगतफलाप्त्यै कर्मबीजवापः m.inf. to sow the seed (and leave it there); met. to do some kind, or unkind, action, which will ultimately bear fruit in the shape of pleasant or unpleasant results.

věwun व्वुन् । विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyow^u** व्वॖु), to scatter, throw about, strew (seed for sowing, dust, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to sow broadcast; to toss up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket or the like (in order to cleanse it). **vyow^u-mot^u** व्वॖु-मॖतु । विकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **věv^ü-müts^ü** व्वू-मॖचू), scattered about, as ab.; sown broadcast; winnowed, as ab.

wôwur^u वोवुर् । कुविन्दः m. (sg. dat. **wōwaras** वोवरस्; a female weaver is **wöv^{ü}r^ü 1** वोवॖर्, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35. In the old Ksh. of L.V. 102, **wôwur^u** has the form **bôwur^u** बोवुर्), a weaver (cf. **pōb^{a}ri-w°**, p. 678*b*, l. 28; **pȧṭ^i-w°**, p. 789*b*, l. 38) (El. *wáûr*, *wāwur*, *wôwúr*; Gr.Gr. 23, 35; L. 316, 464, *wáwar*; K. 420); hence, a seller of made-up cloth (cf. **pūtsa-w°**, p. 807*a*, l. 18) (K.Pr. 237).

wōw^{a}r^i-bāy वोवॖरि-बाय् । कुविन्दपत्नी f. a weaver's wife (Gr.Gr. 35). **-dōra** -दोर । तन्तुवायसाधनिका m. a weaver's loom (cf. **dōr 3** f. a loom, **dōra 3** m. the cloth as it issues from the loom). **-kh^{a}ts** -खॖच् । कुविन्दोपकरणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kh^{a}tsas** -खॖचस्), the comb-like implement or brush used by weavers for cleaning off the fluff from the threads on the loom. **-wān** -वान् । कुविन्दाश्रयः m. a weaver's shop, or place where he has his loom (L.V. 102, **bōw^{a}r^i-w°**).

wöv^{ü}r^ü वॉवॖर् or **wöv^{ü}r^ü 1** वोवॖर् (for **2**, see **wōw^{a}run**) । कुविन्दा f. a female weaver (Gr.Gr. 35).

vẹ̆w^{a}ran व्यवॖरन् । विकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **vẹ̆w^{a}rün^ü** व्यवॖरॖञ्), the act of scattering or strewing (seeds, dust, etc.); tossing up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket, or the like, to cleanse it.

věwaran व्वरन् । विवरणम् m. explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation (of some obscure passage or statement).

vẹ̆w^{a}run व्यवॖरुन् । विकरणम्, विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vẹ̆w°r^u** व्यवॖरु), to scatter, throw about, strew (seed for sowing, dust, powder, or the like) (i.q. **věwun,** q.v.); to sow broadcast; to toss up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket (in order to cleanse it); to pull apart (with the fingers), tease out (a mass of cotton, tangled twigs, straw, or the like). **vẹ̆w°r^u-mot^u** व्यवॖरु-मॖतु । विकीर्णः, विवृतः perf. part. (f. **vẹ̆v^{ü}r^ü-müts^ü** व्यवॖरू-मॖचू), scattered, thrown about, strewn; (of seed) sown broadcast; winnowed; pulled apart, as ab.

wōw^{a}ran 1 वोवॖरन् । धातूनां तक्षणम् f. (sg. dat. **wōw^{a}rün^ü** वोवॖरॖञ्), the act of paring, scraping, grinding, or polishing (some metal article in order to furbish it after manufacture) (Gr.Gr. 121).

wōw^{a}run वोवॖरुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōw°r^u** वोवॖरु, or **wūw°r^u** वूवॖरु; f. **wōv^{ü}r^ü 2** वोवॖरू, for **1,** see s.v., or **wūv^{ü}r^ü** वूवॖरू), to scrape, grind, or polish (a metal article in order to furbish it after manufacture) (Gr.Gr. 121); cf. **wāv 2.** **wōw°r^u-mot^u** वोवॖरु-मॖतु । तष्टः perf. part. (f. **wōv^{ü}r^ü-müts^ü** वोवॖरू-मॖचू), furbished, as ab.

wōw^{a}ran or **wōw^{a}ran 2** वा(वो)वॖरन् । तन्तुसंतानकर्म f. (sg. dat. **wōw^{a}rün^ü** वावॖरॖञ्), the act or business of weaving.

vẹ̆w^{a}rāwun व्यवॖरावुन् । विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vẹ̆w^{a}rôw^u** व्यवॖरोवॖ), i.q. **vẹ̆w^{a}run,** q.v. **vẹ̆w^{a}rôw^u-mot^u** व्यवॖरोवॖ-मॖतु । विकीर्णः, विवृतः perf. part. (f. **vẹ̆w^{a}röv^ü-müts^ü** व्यवॖरावू-मॖचू), i.q. **vẹ̆w°r^u-mot^u,** s.v. **vẹ̆w^{a}run,** q.v.

wōw^{a}rāwun वोवॖरावुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōw^{a}rôw^u** वोवॖरोवॖ), i.q. **wōw^{a}run,** q.v. **wōv^{a}rôw^u-mot^u** वोवॖरोवॖ-मॖतु । तष्टः perf. part. (f. **wōv^{a}röv^ü-müts^ü** वोवॖरावू-मॖचू), i.q. **wōw°r^u-mot^u,** s.v. **wōw^{a}run,** q.v.

wāwath वावथ् । रसधातुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **wāvüts^ü** वावॖचू), borax (used as a flux for melting precious metals) (El.). **—pĕñ^ü** —प्यञ् । विलीनीभवनम् f.inf. flux to fall, to become melted; met. (of possessions) sudden vanishing to happen, to be suddenly ruined and lost (through bad companionship or the like).

way 1 वय् । भोजनपर्याप्ततण्डुलान्नम् m. sufficient rice for the food of a whole household, the allowance of rice issued (at stated intervals or on any occasion) for such food (K.Pr. 44 (*wai*), 192 (*wái*)). **—mọ̆ts^u** —म्वॖचु । भोज्यपर्याप्ततण्डुलसंचयः m. a store saved up and collected out of the allowance of rice issued at intervals for feeding a household.

wayĕs somb^u वयस् संबु । भोजनपर्याप्तः adj. (f. **—sümb^ü** —संबू), sufficient for the daily allowance of rice, etc., issued for the consumption of a household.

way 2 वय् । वचा f. N. of a certain semi-aquatic medicinal plant, the root of which is used as a stomachic and for diminishing phlegm, the Sweet-flag, *Acorus*

calamus; the root of this flag. **-bŏdᵘ** -बुँदु । वचाशाखावृन्तम् m. a bunch of the stems of this flag. **-gandᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -गंड्रु । वचामूलम् f. the root of this flag. **-gāsa** -गास । वचाशाखात्मपत्रम् m. the sheathed grass-like stem of this flag. **-kala** -कल । वचाग्रन्थि: m. the knob, or bulb, at the bottom of this flag. **-ladur** -लडुर् । वचाशाखा m. the sheathed stem of this flag. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । वचामूलव्रतति: f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), a long and widespread collection of the roots of this flag, all sprung from a single original root. **-sar** -सर् m. N. of a lake in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1826).

way 3 वय् f. a suffix indicating the wages paid for anything, as in **börᵘway,** p. 118*b*, l. 31, or **böraway,** p. 130*a*, l. 23, the wages of a porter; **chānaway,** p. 163*a*, l. 6, the wages of a carpenter; **dŏsilway,** p. 255*b*, l. 17, the wages of a plasterer; **gānaway,** p. 288*a*, l. 30, a harlot's fee; **hŏnjĕ-way,** p. 337*b*, l. 46, commission on a bill of exchange (Gr.Gr. 143).

way वंय् m. in **dōla-way,** a zigzag path, p. 211*b*, l. 20.

wāy 1 वाय् । अङ्गसंकोचव्याधि: m. wind (cf. **wāv** and **mal-w°,** p. 564*a*, ll. 46 ff.) (El. *wáyi*); (usually) rheumatism, gout, or similar pain (cf. **baba-w°,** p. 77*a*, l. 38; **dada-w°,** p. 187*b*, l. 45; **danda-mal-w°,** p. 224*b*, l. 42; cf. **mal-w°,** ab.); ? palsy, see **we.** —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । वातव्याध्युद्भव: m.inf. an attack of rheumatism to come on.

wāyĕ-bĕmörⁱ वाय-व्यमॉरि । अङ्गसंकोचरोग: f. rheumatism. **-phŏtᵘ̈rᵘ̈** -फ़ुतॖ्रु । सर्वाङ्गव्याप्यङ्गसंकोच: f. 'a basket of rheumatism', rheumatism pervading the whole body (which is thereby shrunken up like a basket). **-patᵘ̈jᵘ̈** -पतॖ्जू । अङ्गसंकोचोद्भव: f. 'a rheumatism mat', an attack of severe and permanent rheumatism.

wāy 2 वाय् f. the profession of playing (a musical instrument) (cf. **sāza-wāy,** p. 959*b*, l. 23). See **wāyun.**

wāyĕ वाय m. respect, deference, modesty (equivalent to لحاظ). **wāyĕ barun** वाय बरुन् । गौरवेणाप्रवर्तनम m.inf. to abstain from undertaking any intended difficult work out of modesty in the presence of another respected person. —**karun** —करुन् । गौरवान्निवृत्ति: m.inf. out of such modesty to cease from such a work. Cf. **bēwāyĕ,** without hesitation, carelessly, fearlessly, p. 148*a*, l. 39, and Rām. 108, 1300.

váyi, see **bāy.**

woyᵘ 1 वंयु (for **2,** see **wayun**) । पर: adj. (f. **vüyᵘ** वंयू), other, another, different (from), unconnected with.

wāyⁱ वंयि । पर: adj. c.g., i.q. **woyᵘ 1,** q.v.

wuyᵘ वुयु । ऊध: m. an udder. —**wālun** —वालुन् । उपसर्योत्वप्रकाशनम m.inf. (of a cow) 'to bring down the udder', to show signs of being about to calve (by the udder becoming swollen).

vyād व्याद् । व्याधि: f. (sg. dat. **vyözᵘ** व्यांज़ू), disease, illness, distress, suffering (Śiv. 447, 813; Rām. 20, 114, 293, 770, 994, 1570, 1604, 1630, 1686). —**khasūñᵘ** —खसंञ़ू । व्याध्यारोप: f.inf. distress to mount (on a person), to suffer distress or tribulation (e.g. from being charged with another's fault, from having to perform a too difficult task, or to carry a too heavy burden). —**lārūñᵘ** —लारंञ़ू । व्याधिसंयोग: f.inf. tribulation to adhere, (owing to bad association or infection) to suffer, through gaining a reputation for immorality, dishonesty, or the like, or through being attacked by some contagious disease, and so on. —**tulūñᵘ** —तुलंञ़ू । उपद्रवोद्भव: f.inf. 'to raise suffering', to relieve another from distress or suffering (such as calumny, bad repute), to rescue him (from debauchery or from some serious disease); some public calamity (such as famine, general immorality, general evil repute, epidemic, etc.) to occur. —**wŏthūñᵘ** —व्वथंञ़ू । व्याध्युद्भव: f.inf. general tribulation (such as epidemic, drought, floods, pillage, thieving, anarchy, evil report, etc.) to arise. —**yiñᵘ** —यिञ़ू । गर्हापात: f.inf. distress to come (esp. from calumny, false accusations, a reputation for debauchery or the like).

vyodᵘ व्यंदु । विदित: adj. (m. sg. dat. **vĕdis** व्यदिस्; f. **vĕzᵘ** व्यंज़ू), known (by recognition or experience) (L.V. 56, K.Pr. 229); —°, one who knows, as in **tattwa-v°,** one who knows and understands the *tattwas* (see *tattwa*) (L.V. 20). **-motᵘ** -मंतु । ज्ञानविषयीकृत: adj. (f. **vĕzᵘ-mütsᵘ** व्यंज़ू-मंच़ू), become known, ascertained, realized (by memory, testing, or the like). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । सुज्ञातीभवनम m.inf. to continue well known (from recognition or previous experience), not to be forgotten, to be familiar. —**thawun** —थवुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम m.inf. to impress the knowledge (of something) on oneself, to note carefully.

vĕdⁱ-prāh व्यदि-प्राह । चलचित्तता m. fickle-mindedness, heedlessness of warning or instruction.

vyodurᵘ व्यंदुरु । विरोधी adj. (f. **vĕdᵘ̈rᵘ̈** व्यंद्रु), (of some thing or action) hostile, adverse, antagonistic (to another's actions, character, or the like).

vyūgᵘ व्यूगु । चित्रितमण्डलविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **vīgis** वीगिस्), a figure or picture drawn on the ground with turmeric and coloured powder used at weddings and at the investiture of a boy with the sacred thread.

At a wedding the bride and bridegroom are, and, at the investiture, the boy after purificatory ceremonies is, seated on it. A ceremony of lustration round them or him is then performed (L. 261, 461, *wegu*; Śiv. 668, 971, 1089–90, 1097, 1152, 1492; Rām. 765; K.Pr. 130–1, sg. obl. *wigi*).

vēgi-wothᵘ वेगि-वंथु । तत्कालसंपन्नविवाहः adj. (f. **-vüṭshᵘ** -वंछू) (just) descended from the *rgūgᵘ*, i.e. one who is just married, one whose marriage has just been completed (cf. Rām. 765). **—wothᵘ-motᵘ** —वंथु-मंतु । संपन्नविवाहः perf. part. (f. **vüṭshᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वंछू-मंचू), a married man (or woman).

vyuhᵘ विहु m. (pl. nom. **vihⁱ** विहि), sudden change from one condition to another; hence, the sudden 'sport' (*līlā*) of the Divinity, by which He manifests Himself in creation (L.V. 109). This is an old word, its modern representative is **vih,** q.v.

vyākaran व्याकरन् m. grammar (according to the Hindū system; a word borrowed from Skt. *vyākaraṇa*) (Gr.Gr. 199, Gr.M.).

vyōmāsŏr व्योमासर् m. N. of a demon killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt *Vyōmâsura* (K. 388).

wayun वयुन् । पथ्यीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **woyᵘ 2** वंयु (for **1**, see s.v.) (of food) to be or become wholesome, to agree with, be or become a suitable regimen (for an invalid) (esp. of something of which the wholesomeness was doubtful, but which consumption has shown to be wholesome) (Gr.Gr. 204); (genl.) (of food) to be wholesome, suitable (Śiv. 1086). **woyᵘ-motᵘ** वंयु-मंतु । पथ्यत्वमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **vüyᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वंयू-मंचू), that which has turned out to be a wholesome regimen, as ab., a tonic; met. (teaching or advice) which is agreeable or acceptable to the hearer.

wāyun वायुन् । नौचालनम्, आध्मानम्, कृषिकर्म conj. 1 impers. (1 p.p. **wôyᵘ** वोयु), to ply, use, wield (a tool, weapon, or the like) (cf. **dukörᵘ wāyünᵘ**, p. 209*a*, l. 30; **litᵘrᵘ wāyünᵘ**, p. 539*a*, l. 16; **makᵃṭs wāyünᵘ**, p. 563*a*, l. 29; **shrākh wāyünᵘ**, p. 892*a*, l. 21) (K. 928, 980, 1132); to row, propel, paddle (a boat) (cf. **atha wº**, p. 65*a*, l. 14; **druba-wº**, p. 240*a*, l. 9; **nama wº**, p. 635*b*, l. 50; **wŏra wº**, p. 1136*a*, l. 33) (L. 462; Śiv. 1488, 1683, 1805); to wave (the arms), throw (the arms) up and down (cf. **narĕ wāyĕnĕ**, p. 650*a*, l. 15); to perform an action involving throwing the arms backwards and forwards (e.g. swimming) (cf. **ṭshāṭh wāyünᵘ**, p. 1163*a*, l. 19) (Gr.M.); (in cultivating) to drive (bullocks), to plough (cf. **dād wāyanⁱ**, p. 187*a*, ll. 24 ff.) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1530; K.Pr. 49, 187 (*wái*, impve.)); to play (a musical instrument) (cf. **nay wāyünᵘ**, p. 669*b*, l. 46; **pōg wº**, p. 683*a*, l. 36; **shirīn wāyünᵘ**, p. 894*b*, l. 40; **vīnā wāyünᵘ**, p. 1121*b*, l. 27) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 107, 450, 669, 732, 782, 796, 1323, 1336, 1453, 1779; K. 260–2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 296, 340, 412, 964, 1031; YZ. 372; K.Pr. 156); to beat a drum, gong, or similar instrument, or, e.g., the breast (cf. **ḍābᵘrᵘ wāyünᵘ**, p. 184*a*, l. 34; **ḍam-ḍam wº**, p. 218*b*, ll. 41 ff.; **nagāra wāyĕnwôlᵘ**, p. 624*b*, l. 50; **sāz wº**, p. 958*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1029, Rām. 183) (beating the breast), 831 (a drum), 974 (id.); to ring (a coin, to see if it is genuine) (L. 462). L. 464 adds the meaning 'to suit', probably wrong for **wuyun,** q.v. **wāyun dād lāyun kān** वायुन् दाँद् लायुन् कान् । सर्वकर्मकरः m. 'a bullock to plough, and an arrow to be shot', a man (esp. a servant) who has to do all the hard work of an establishment (at one time doing heavy work like a plough bullock, and at another time sent on long messages like an arrow).

wöyⁱ wöyⁱ wanun वांयि वांयि वनुन् । औदासीन्येव भाषणम् m.inf. as if with indifference, or unconcern, to direct, or give orders to another; when a person wants anything done, to bring someone else to him to do the work (instead of doing it oneself).

wôyᵘ-motᵘ वोयु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **wöyᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वांयू-मंचू), plied, used, etc., as ab.; esp. **wöyᵘ-müṭsᵘ zamīn,** arable land (El. *wáimats z°*).

wuyun वुयुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuyyōv** वुय्योव्), to be sufficient, to be the right amount (e.g. sufficient goods for division among a number of people, or sufficient materials or appliances for completing any work, and so on); cf. **way 1** and L. 464 *wáyun*, ll. 11 ff. ab. **wuyyō-motᵘ** वुय्यो-मंतु । पर्याप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **wuyyē-müṭsᵘ** वुय्ये-मंचू), become, or found to be, sufficient, as ab.

vyendun, see **vĕndun.**

vyongᵘ व्यंगु । न्यूनाङ्गः adj. (f. **vĕngᵘ** व्यंगू or **vĕnjᵘ** व्यंजू), wanting a limb, maimed; (of some thing or work) wanting an essential part. Cf. **wongᵘ** and **vĕngun.**

wāyĕnāwun वायनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wāyĕnôwᵘ** वायनोवु), to cause to be plied or used, to enable to be plied or used (Śiv. 1877, *ṭshāṭh wāyĕnāvünᵘ*, to enable swimming to be done, to enable to swim); to cause to row (a boat), to enable to row (Śiv. 1780, 1804).

vyūpᵘ व्यूपु । उद्दीपः m. (sg. dat. **vīpis** वीपिस्, abl. **vēpi** वेपि), an inundation, flood.

vīpⁱ-dĕv वीपि-दिव् । उद्दीपोपप्लवः m. 'an inundation-devil', a deluge, a violent inundation (causing loss of life and property, supposed to resemble the work of an infuriated demon).

'vīpis-kyutᵘ वीपिस्-कितु । उद्दीपावसरे adv. at, or

in, the time of a deluge (e.g. born at such, or departed, or given, at such a time).

vyāpakh व्यापख् । व्यापकः adj. e.g. pervading, diffused, widely spread, extending all over, or through, any thing or place (Śiv. 105, 115, 156, 212, 739, 884, 1369, 1510, 1518).

vyāpun 1 व्यापुन् । व्याप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyôpu** व्योपु), to pervade, to be widely distributed through or over (esp. of the Supreme Deity, of a command, or of some branch of knowledge) (K. 320, 509); cf. **vĕpun.** **vyôpu-motu** व्योपु-मंतु । व्याप्तः perf. part. (f. **vyöpü-mütsü** व्यांपू-मंचू), pervaded, etc., as ab.

vyāpun 2 व्यापुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vyāpyōv** व्याप्योव्), to become able to reach to (e.g. a dwarf trying to, and succeeding in, reaching something high aloft), to become able to carry out some very difficult work, to travel over a very arduous and lengthy road, and so on. **vyāpyō-motu** व्याप्यो-मंतु । समर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **vyāpyē-mütsü** व्याप्ये-मंचू), become able to reach to, become able to attain to success, etc., as ab.

vyāpār व्यापार् । व्यापारः m. profession, trade, occupation, business; esp. the business of buying and selling, trade, commerce.

vyöparan व्यांपरन् । व्याप्तिविधानम् f. (sg. dat. **vyöparünü** व्यांपरंञू), causing to pervade (from small beginnings), causing to become widely spread (esp. of some person originally of petty influence), gradual extension (of power and authority) over a wide area (as a conflagration may spread from a single spark of fire).

vyöparun व्यांपरुन् । व्याप्तिविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyöporu** व्यांपरु) (of some person or thing originally petty) to cause to pervade or be widely spread, to cause (one's own power and authority) gradually to spread over a wide area, (of a spark or little fire) to cause (a conflagration) to spread over a wide area, and so on.

vyāpath व्यापथ् । व्याप्तिः, अनुवारः f. (sg. dat. **vyāpütsü** व्यापंचू), pervading, general spreading over, or through, a wide area (cf. **vyāpun 1**); the becoming able to succeed (in some very difficult work) (cf. **vyāpun 2**); (in the series of exercises of a Yōgī ascetic) the time, or turn, for any one of them.

vyāpawunu व्यापवुनु । समर्थीभवन् n.ag. (f. **vyapavunü** व्यापवंञू) (of a law, order, command, skill in, or knowledge of, any subject) pervading, spread over a wide area, universally prevailing (cf. **vyāpun 1**); one who (from small beginnings) has become able to succeed in the accomplishment (of some difficult work) (cf. **vyāpun 2**).

vyār व्यार् in **dyār-vyār**, p. 270*a*, l. 38, a jingle of **dyār,** q.v.

vyūru व्यूरु । पुष्परसः m. (sg. dat. **vīris** वीरिस्, abl. **vēri** वेरि), flower-nectar (H. ix, 2); —° any similar plant-exudation (cf. **samaki-v°**, p. 913*a*, l. 2).

vyās व्यास् । अधिगतविद्याविशेषः m. N. of a celebrated Hindū saint and author (Skt. *Vyāsa*), said to have compiled the *Vēdas*, the *Mahābhārata*, and the *Purāṇas* (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, 1433, 1466; Rām. 1681; K. 990, 1038, 1176); met. any man of great and wide learning, who is a master of many branches of knowledge.

vyosu व्यसु । सखा, ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **vĕsis** व्यसिस्), a man's friend, comrade, chum, crony, pal (usually of the same age); N. of a village of Kashmīr near Islāmābād. Cf. **vĕs.**

vyotu व्यंतु adj. (f. **vĕtsü** व्यंचू) [this word is used only —°. I.K. (iv, 26, 27) treats it as a secondary suffix signifying possession, when the thing possessed accompanies the possessor, but does not actually form part of him or it. Cf. Gr.Gr. 137, read with suff. No. 9 on p. 136] possessing plentifully, richly endowed with (cf. **barsā-v°**, p. 127*a*, l. 45; **dana-v°**, p. 222*a*, l. 26; **rūni-v°**, p. 835*b*, l. 48; **sāwayĕ-v°**, p. 955*b*, l. 15) (Gr.M.); (more usually) possessed by, pervaded by, suffused with, full of (cf. **bāwa-v°**, p. 147*a*, l. 7; **bayĕ-v°**, p. 148*b*, l. 36; **dŏkha-v°**, p. 206*b*, l. 21; **drāga-v°**, p. 241*b*, l. 35; **dūshĕ-v°**, p. 253*b*, l. 2; **gardi-v°**, p. 300*b*, l. 2; **hayāh-v°**, p. 364*a*, l. 29; **mōda-v°**, p. 549*a*, l. 35; **māna-v°**, p. 573*a*, l. 27; **mandacha-v°**, p. 575*b*, l. 17; **marga-v°**, p. 590*b*, l. 22; **mātama-v°**, p. 607*a*, l. 16; **phala-v°**, p. 692*b*, l. 27; **pāpa-v°**, p. 749*a*, l. 18; **prāha-v°**, p. 757*b*, l. 7; **pranayĕ-v°**, p. 764*b*, l. 10; **prayĕma-v°**, p. 774*a*, l. 49; **rāga-v°**, p. 828*a*, l. 17; **rūga-v°**, p. 828*b*, l. 3; **sŏbāwa-v°**, p. 862*b*, l. 32; **shīla-v°**, p. 880*b*, l. 18; **shuri-v°**, p. 890*b*, l. 19; **shĕrmi-v°**, p. 893*a*, l. 39; **saniha-v°**, p. 921*b*, l. 29; **sraha-v°**, p. 934*b*, l. 44; **wuprīda-v°**, p. 1132*b*, l. 41). Cf. **vĕtsun.**

vyoṭhu व्यंठु । स्थूलः adj. (f. **vĕṭhü** व्यंठू, sg. dat. **vĕchĕ** व्यछ्य; **vĕṭhinü** व्यठिञू (q.v.) is also said to be a fem. of this word, but is used only in a bad sense, Gr.Gr. 38), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (cf. **buthi-v°**, p. 143*a*, l. 14; **gala-v°**, p. 282*b*, l. 4; **mandal-v°**, p. 576*a*, l. 46; **nala-v°**, p. 632*a*, l. 36) (El. *vyauṭh*, *vyuṭ*, *vyuṭh*; Gr.Gr. 38, 93; Gr.M.; L. 460, *viot*; W. 20, *viòt*); big, bulky, great, large (cf. **àchi-v°**, p. 9*a*, l. 5; **kala-v°**, p. 435*b*, l. 30; **pĕli-v°**, p. 814*a*, l. 44; **wuṭha-v°**, p. 1159*b*, l. 10) (Rām. 976, K. 686);

gross, coarse (El. *vyut*, *vyuth*, with the additional meaning of 'swift'); (of cloth) coarse (Gr.M.); cf. **vĕtha.** —**pahān** —पहान् । ईषत्स्थूलः adj. (f. **vĕth^{ü} pahān** व्यंठू पहान्), somewhat, or a little, stout, big, etc. (as compared with others) (Gr.Gr. 93). —**pūth^{u}** —पूठु । अतिस्थूलः adj. (f. **vĕth^{ü} pūth^{ü}** व्यंठू पूठू), (of a garment or the like) too stout, too thick, too coarse. —**vyoth^{u}** —व्यंठु । स्थूलप्रायः adj. (f. **vĕth^{ü} vĕth^{ü}** व्यंठू व्यंठू), in every respect stout, fat, big, coarse, etc. (e.g. of a man, or of grain).

vyots^{u} व्यत्त्, see **vĕtsun.**

vyuts^{u} व्युत्त् । संग्रहः m. (sg. dat. **vitsis** वित्सिस्), the collection of what remains over after meeting the necessary expense of any work, saving up such remains (Gr.Gr. 95); saved up wealth, savings. —**karun** —करुन् । संचयनम् m.inf. to save up, put by, store up what (money or goods) one receives. —**pôts^{u}** —पोत्सु or —**pūts^{u}** —पूत्सु । पुरातनसंचितधनद्रव्यम् m. money or goods saved up from old times, old savings (either inherited or accumulated by oneself, or both); a collection of odds and ends, an *omnium gatherum* (Gr.Gr. 95). —**thawun** —थवुन् । संचित्य पालनम् m.inf. to put by savings, to save up.

vitsis thawun वित्सिस् थवुन् । संचयात्मना पालनम् m.inf. to put by for saving, to store up as savings.

vyow^{u} व्यंवु, see **vĕwun.**

wayĕwun^{u} वयवुनु । पथ्यभूतः n.ag. (f. **wayĕvüñ^{ü}** वयवंञ्रू) (food) that is wholesome, or that is a good regimen; (teaching or advice) that is agreeable and acceptable to the hearer.

wāyĕwun^{u} वायवुनु n.ag. (f. **wāyĕvüñ^{ü}** वायवंञ्रू), one who propels, uses, wields; one who rows a boat; one who plays (a musical instrument) (Śiv. 1441, 1779).

wuyĕwun^{u} वुयवुनु । पर्याप्तियोग्यः n.ag. (f. **wuyĕvüñ^{ü}** वुयवंञ्रू), that which becomes sufficient, as in **wuyun,** q.v.

vyuz^{u} विज़ु, **vyuz^{u}-mot^{u}** विज़ु-मंतु, see **vizun.**

vyöz^{ü}lad व्यांज़ूलद् । व्याधियुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **vyöz^{ü}ladiñ** व्यांज़ूलदिञ्), suffering from disease, distress, etc. Cf. **vyād.**

waz वज़्, **waz'** وضع, f. placing, fixing, laying down; a gesture, action (with suff. of indef. art. **waziyāh,** Rām. 824); a dignity, that which confers honour (K.Pr. 261, *wazah*).

wāz 1 वाज़् in **mana-wāz,** p. 572*a*, l. 50, q.v.

wāz 2 وعظ, m. a sermon (Moslem) (H. xii, 1). **wāz-khwān** وعظ خوان, m. a Moslem preacher (L. 462).

wāza वाज़ । सूपकारः m. a cook (cf. **aṭa-w°,** p. 56*a*, l. 34; **baṭ^{a}ñĕ-w°,** p. 145*a*, l. 22; **hūn^{i}-māzas wātal-w°,** p. 337*a*, l. 5; **nöṭ^{i}-w°,** p. 660*a*, l. 7; **wātal-w°,** p. 1164*b*, l. 8; **wutsan-w°,** p. 1171*a*, l. 10) (El.; Gr.Gr. 95, 132; Gr.M.; L. 459, *waza*; L.V. 83; Śiv. 1072; Rām. 581; K. 737–8; K.Pr. 54, 84, 106). **-bāy** -वाय् । सूपकारपत्नी f. his wife. **-gara** -गर m. a cooking house, kitchen (El. *-gar*). **-küṭ^{ü}** -कंटू । सूपकारात्मजा f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), his daughter (by tradition, naughty, impudent, and abusive). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । सूपकारात्मजः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a cook's son (a term used contemptuously or in anger) (Gr.Gr. 132); used abusively to indicate anyone of similar conduct (ill-conducted, impudent, and abusive). **-mahanyuw^{u}** -महनिवु । सूपकारात्मसेवकः m. a servant who does cook's work, a house-cook. **-pacĕ** -पच्य । सूपकारजातीयः c.g. a cook-person, one who is a cook by profession, and comes of a line, or caste, of cooks. **-pôn^{u}** -पोनु । सूपकारकर्म m. cookship, the profession of a cook (practised by one who has not previously been a cook). **-pāza** -पाज़ m.pl. cooks and the like, cooks etc. (a jingle) (Gr.Gr. 95). **-tôn^{u}** -तोनु । सूपकारता m. the conduct or actions of a new cook, i.e. of one who has not acted as a cook previously. **-t^{a}tsh** -तत्छ् । सूपकारमार्जनी f. (sg. dat. **-t^{a}tshi** -तत्छि), a cook's dirty rag, the filthy rag or cloth used for wiping out vessels and the like; any similar rag. **-wān** -वान् । सूपकाराश्रयस्थानम् m. a cookshop, cookroom, kitchen (K.Pr. 159). **-yĕṭh** -यठ् । सूपकारत्वमदः f. (sg. dat. **-yĕṭi** -यटि), the pride (or arrogance) of a skilled cook (see **yĕṭh**).

vĕz^{ü} व्यंज़ू, see **vĕd, vyod^{u}.**

viz विज़् or **viz^{ü}** विज़ू । समयः f. (sg. abl. **vizi** विज़ि), a time, a particular moment of time (mostly —°, (cf. **khĕñi-vizi,** p. 428*a*, l. 41; **kŏ-vizi,** p. 496*b*, l. 22; **lag^{a}na-vizi charun,** p. 512*b*, l. 15; **nina viz^{ü},** p. 672*b*, l. 46; **pöntsi vizi,** p. 743*b*, l. 25; **prath vizi,** p. 769*a*, ll. 48 ff.; **pĕwan-viz^{ü},** p. 811*a*, l. 17; **sahār-viz^{ü},** p. 890*b*, l. 32; **sōran-viz^{ü},** p. 937*a*, l. 10; **tami vizi,** p. 968*a*, l. 30; **trĕyĕ vizi,** p. 1022*b*, l. 14; **tsōri vizi,** p. 1079*b*, l. 45; **yītsi vizi,** s.v. **yūt^{u} 2**; **dŏyĕ vizi,** s.v. **z^{a}h**) (Gr.Gr. 157–8; Gr.M.; W. 149; Śiv. 287, 1331; K. 575, 1027; YZ. 146; K.Pr. 31, 51, 77, 83, 153, 260); a period of time (cf. **hĕchan-v°,** p. 321*b*, l. 36; **paran v°,** p. 762*b*, l. 28) (El. *viz* or, in Śrīnagar, *vis*, a short space of time; Rām. 1709); a time, a season (H. ix, 8). Cf. **vēla** and **vil.**

vizi na-ta kŏzi विज़ि न-त क्वज़ि । अवसरमुपेक्ष्यानवसरे adv. at the wrong time instead of the (right) time.

vizan 1 विज़न् (for **2, 3,** see s.vv.) । वेलायाम् adv. at (such-and-such) a time (of the day), as in **köj^{i} vizan,** in the forenoon; **pĕsh^{ĕ}n vizan,** in the early afternoon; **digar vizan,** in the late afternoon.

—**bögⁱ** —बांगि or —**bögin** —बांगिन् adv. id., but rather more indefinite, as in **digar vizan bögin,** in the late afternoon.

vöz (W. 17), see **wöjᵘ**.

wuz वुज़् । निःसरणम् m. the doorway, or entrance, of a house (Śiv. 1080). **-bar** -बर् । निःसरणद्वारम् m. the door of such a doorway. **-nyās** -न्यास् । निःसरणनासा m. the lintel of such a doorway.

wuza-baran वुज़-बरन् । निःसरणद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **-barüñᵘ** -बरंञ़्), a lightly built door in such a doorway.

wuzᵘ 1 वुज़ू (for **2,** see **wudun** and **wuzun**), f. of **wudᵘ**, q.v.

wūz वूज़् । प्रभा m. brilliancy, lustre, radiance; (of a human being) comeliness united with brilliancy of intellect, brilliance, illustriousness (K. 987).

wüzᵘ वंज़ू, see **wadun.**

wāzagī वाज़गी । सूपकारता f. the profession or condition of a cook.

wŏzüjᵘ ब्रज़ंज़ू, see **wŏzolᵘ**.

wŏzajyār ब्रज़ज्यार् । रक्तवर्णत्वम् m. redness (Gr.Gr. 138, 141).

wŏzolᵘ ब्रज़ुलु or **wŏzulᵘ** ब्रज़ुलु । रक्तवर्णः adj. (f. **wŏzüjᵘ** ब्रज़ंज़ू), red-coloured, red (cf. **ada-w°**, p. 12*b*, l. 13; **gala-w°**, p. 282*b*, l. 5) (El. *wazul*; Gr.Gr. 16, 138, 141; Gr.M.; L. 459; W. 20; Śiv. 68, 98, 113, 801; Rām. 203, 1022, 1097, 1210, 1266, 1379, 1502; YZ. 75, 147, 213, 527; K.Pr. 116, 166, 238). —**prazolᵘ** —प्रज़ुलु । निर्मलकान्तिः adj. (f. **wŏzüjᵘ prazüjᵘ** ब्रज़ंज़ू प्रज़ंज़ू), brilliantly beautiful.

wōzāl वोज़ाल् । हानिः m. loss, damage (occurring to anything or in any work). —**yunᵘ** —यिनु । अपवादहानियोगः m.inf. loss to come to a person, thing, or work (through censure, blame, disparagement, etc.).

wözil वांज़िल् । सूपकारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a cook.

wŏzalun ब्रज़लुन् । रक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏzalyōv** ब्रज़ल्योव्), to become red (Gr.Gr. 171). **wŏzalyō-motᵘ** ब्रज़ल्यो-मंतु । रक्तवर्णतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **wŏzalyē-müṭsᵘ** ब्रज़ल्ये-मंचू), become red, reddened.

wŏzalāwun ब्रज़लावुन् । रक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏzalôwᵘ** ब्रज़लोवु), to make red, dye red, redden (Gr.Gr. 171). **wŏzalôwᵘ-motᵘ** ब्रज़लोवु-मंतु । रक्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **wŏzalövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ब्रज़लांवू-मंचू), made red, dyed red, reddened.

wŏzumᵘ ब्रज़ुमु । ऋणगृहीतः, ऋणवृत्तिः adj. (f. **wŏzümᵘ** ब्रज़ंमू), that which is subject to loan, that which has been borrowed, or which is suitable to be borrowed, or may be borrowed; a loan (El. *wazum*; Gr.M.; L. 461, *wazam*; K.Pr. 238); (as subst. m.) the practice or transaction of borrowing (money or other articles). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to lend (El., K.Pr. 228). —**hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु m.inf. to borrow (El.). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to owe (El.). —**ṭsaṭun** —चटुन् । ऋणसंग्रहः m.inf. (f. **wŏzümᵘ ṭsaṭūñᵘ** ब्रज़ंमू चटंञ़ू), to borrow (money), to take a loan. (When the thing borrowed is feminine, the f. form is used) (Gr.M.). —**wŏrudᵘ** —ब्रदु । ऋणादिवृत्त्या संग्रहणम् adj. (f. **wŏzümᵘ wŏrüzᵘ** ब्रज़ंमू ब्रंज़ू), subject to loan, that which is borrowed or may be borrowed, or is liable to be borrowed; (as subst. m.) (on some necessary occasion) a borrowing transaction.

wuzamal वुज़मल् or (Rām. 1545) **wuzamala** वुज़मल f. lightning (cf. **nāra-w°**, p. 648*b*, l. 22) (El. *uzmal*, *wuzmal*, *wuzmala*, all m., and *wuzamal*, f., a flash; Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; L. 461; Śiv. 268, 575, 1374, 1538, 1558, 1742, 1868; Rām. 482, 862, 1017, 1545; K.Pr. 253). Cf. **wūz.**

vĕzᵘ-müṭsᵘ व्यंज़ू-मंचू, see **vyodᵘ-motᵘ**.

wuzᵘ-müṭsᵘ 2 वुज़ू-मंचू, see **wudun.** For **1,** see **wuzun.**

wazn वज़्न् وزن, m. weighing; weight (El.); measure (El. *wazan*).

wazun वज़ुन् । शब्दायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wozᵘ** वंज़ु, 2 p.p. **wazōv** वज़ोव्), to give forth a sound, to sound, ring (as a musical instrument, or as a whip being cracked, or some metal or wooden thing when knocked) (cf. **dura wazanⁱ**, p. 239*a*, ll. 24, 29; **dŏyĕ atha ṭsürᵘ wazüñᵘ**, s.v. **zᵃh**) (El. *wajun*, *wazun*; Śiv. 327, 725, 1638, 1729, 1779; K. 1009; K.Pr. 42, 60); (of a human being) to speak in a roar, to roar out (something).

vĕzan व्यज़न् । रहस्यस्थानम् m. a secret place, a private spot.

vizan 2 विज़न् (for **1,** see **viz**) । योग्यफलावाप्तिः m. the obtainment of the proper or expected result of any action or course of action.

vizan 3 विज़न् । उत्पवनसंस्कारः f. (sg. dat. **vizüñᵘ** विज़ंञ़ू), sifting (grain), winnowing.

vizun विज़ुन् । उत्पवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyuzᵘ** विज़ु, f. **vizᵘ** विज़ू), to winnow, sift (grain, etc.). **vyuzᵘ-motᵘ** विज़ु-मंतु । विहितोत्पावनः perf. part. (f. **vizᵘ-müṭsᵘ** विज़ू-मंचू), winnowed.

wuzun वुज़ुन् । उद्भूतिः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **wuzᵘ 2** वुज़ु, for **1,** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **wuzyōv** वुज़्योव् or **wuzōv** वुज़ोव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to spring forth, appear or issue spontaneously (as water from a mountain source, or steam appearing from something) (Gr.Gr. 17, 120, 171; Śiv. 191, 1592, 1842); (of a thought or circumstance) to appear spontaneously to the mind, to strike one (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 39, 40; K. 266); (of desire) to become aroused (H. viii, 11); to become

wide awake, to awake from sleep, to come to one's senses out of a faint (cf. **wudun**) (El., Gr.Gr. 226, Rām. 674, K.Pr. 95); (of wind or the like) to be aroused, to rise (Śiv. 1706).

wuzᵘ-motᵘ वुज़ु-मतु । जागरासुपपन्नः 1 perf. part. (f. **wuzᵘ-müṭsᵘ 1** वुज़ू-मंचू), awakened from sleep, come to out of a faint.

wuzō-motᵘ वुज़ो-मतु or **wuzyō-motᵘ** वुज़्यो-मतु । स्वयमाविर्भूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **wuzyē-müṭsᵘ** वुज़्ये-मंचू), sprung forth, issued spontaneously, as ab.; (a thought, etc.) which has spontaneously occurred to the mind, as ab. See Gr.Gr. 226.

wazanāwun 1 वज़नावुन् । क्लेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazanôwᵘ** वज़नोवु), to moisten, make wet, wet (El.); cf. **wazawun**. **wazanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वज़नोवु-मतु । क्लेदितः perf. part. (f. **wazanövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वज़नांवू-मंचू), moistened, wetted.

wazanāwun 2 वज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazanôwᵘ** वज़नोवु), to cause to give forth a sound (e.g. to strike a bell, or to crack a whip) (cf. **dura wazanāwanⁱ**, p. 239*a*, l. 31).

vizanāwun विज़नावुन् । उत्पावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vizanôwᵘ** विज़नोवु), to cause (grain, etc.) to be winnowed; to winnow, sift (grain, etc.). **vizanôwᵘ-motᵘ** विज़नोवु-मतु । उत्पावितः perf. part. (f. **vizanövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** विज़नांवू-मंचू), winnowed, sifted.

wuzanāwun वुज़नावुन् also written **wō°** व्रॊ° । बोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuzanôwᵘ** वुज़नोवु), to awaken (a person from sleep), rouse (a person from a faint, unconsciousness, or the like) (El. *woz°*; Gr.Gr. 171; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; Śiv. 352, 1478, 1631, 1709, 1883; Rām. 486, 909; K. 605; K.Pr. 64); cf. **wuzawun**. **wuzanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वुज़नोवु-मतु । अवबोधितः perf. part. (f. **wuzanövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वुज़नांवू-मंचू), awakened, aroused, as ab.

wuziñ वुज़िञ् । जलोच्छ्वासः f. a spontaneous issuing forth (of water from a mountain source), a spring (cf. **nāga-w°**, p. 624*a*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 120); met. the first appearance or manifestation (of something) (cf. **nāra-w°**, p. 648*b*, l. 23).

wazᵃr वज़र् । वज्रम् m. a thunderbolt.

wāzᵃr वाज़र् or **wāzᵘrᵘ** वाज़्रू । तोदनम् f. worry, annoyance, being distracted from one's work by another (cf. **sŏna-w°**, p. 917*b*, l. 50). **—lāgüñᵘ** —लागंञू । खिन्नीकरणम् f.inf. to worry, distract, as ab.

wazīr وزیر m. a minister of state, a vizier (El.; Rām. 465, 1756; K. 819, 823; H. ii, 1, 4, 5, etc.; viii, 1, 4, 11, 12, 14; xii, 1, 2, 4, 5, etc.; K.Pr. 210, 246); (at chess) the queen (Rām. 1314). **-wazārat** وزیروزارت m. (in Ksh.) a district officer (L. 401, 421).

wazīrī وزیری f. the dignity or office of a vizier (El., a counsellor; H. xii, 26).

vĕzar व्यज़र् । ज्ञातृता m. complete knowledge (of anything), full cognizance, familiarity (with). Cf. **vyodᵘ**.

wŏzr व्रज़्र् عذر m. an excuse (El. *uzr*, Gr.M.). Another form of **ozur**, q.v.

wōzar वोज़र् । वमथुः m. vomiting. **—gatshânⁱ** —गछंनि । वमथुविकारोद्भवः m.pl.inf. vomitings to begin, an attack of vomiting to come on. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । वमथुविकारः m.inf. a single occurrence of vomiting to happen, to vomit once for all (e.g. on experiencing a stink, or eating or drinking something disgusting).

vĕzᵃran व्यज़रन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **vĕzᵃrüñᵘ** व्यज़रंञू), acquiring full knowledge (of something), making oneself master of something, studying something, minutely examining something.

vĕzᵃrun व्यज़रुन् । सुज्ञातीकरणम्, विवेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕzᵒrᵘ** व्यंज़ुरु), to acquire full knowledge (of something), to master (a subject) (cf. **nāṭa vĕzᵃranĕ**, p. 660*b*, l. 19); to examine, prove, (in a dispute) to examine the rights and wrongs of both parties in order to decide (cf. **ṭhūl vĕzᵃranⁱ**, p. 976*a*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 7). **vĕzᵃrith dyunᵘ** व्यज़रिथ् दिनु । विवेकेन सिद्धान्तविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to consider a dispute and decide as above.

wazārath वज़ारथ् وزارت, f. (sg. dat. **wazārüṭsᵘ** वज़ारंचू), the office, or dignity, of a vizier or high minister of state (see **wazīr**); the dignity or position of an heir apparent to a king (Rām. 509).

vĕzᵃrāwun व्यज़रावुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम्, विवेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕzᵃrôwᵘ** व्यज़रोवु), i.q. **vĕzᵃrun**, q.v.

wazōv वज़ोव्, see **wadun**.

wazawan वज़वन् । क्लेदनम् f. (sg. dat. **wazavüñᵘ 1** वज़वंञू, for **2, 3**, see **wazawunᵘ 1, 2**), the action of making moist, moistening, wetting.

wazawun वज़वुन् । क्लेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazowᵘ** वज़्वु), to moisten, make wet; cf. **wazanāwun 1** and **wanun 3**. **wazowᵘ-motᵘ** वज़्वु-मतु । क्लेदितः perf. part. (f. **wazüvᵘ-müṭsᵘ** वज़्वू-मंचू), moistened, wetted.

wazawunᵘ 1 वज़वुनु । क्लेदाय स्थापितः n.ag. (f. **wazavüñᵘ 2** वज़वंञू, for **1**, see **wazawan**), that which is put in water to get wet, that which is being soaked; (of any work, circumstance, story, etc.) that which is being delayed (in order to postpone the result). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । विलम्बाश्रयीभवनम m.inf. to remain in a condition of delay, be in a state of suspense (esp. of some work that should be done at once). **—thawun** —थवुन् । विलम्बाश्रयीकरणम् m.inf. to delay, cause

delay (to something, esp. to something that should be done at once).

wazawunᵘ 2 वज़वुनु । शब्दायमानः n.ag. (f. **wazavünᵘ 3** वज़वंञ्ञू), that which gives forth a sound (e.g. a bell, a musical instrument, or any article of wood or metal) whether on being struck, etc., or spontaneously.

wūzawān वूज़वान् । प्रभावान् possessing radiance, radiant, lustrous, brilliant; (of a human being) beautiful and at the same time illustrious and brilliant in intellect. Cf. **wūz.**

wuzawun वुज़वुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuzowᵘ** वुज़ुवु), i.q. **wuzanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171).

wazavᵘñᵘ वज़वंञ्ञू f. the act of moistening, wetting (Gr.Gr. 120).

vĕzay व्यज़य् also written **vi°** वि° । विजयः m. victory, conquest (K. 1018).

5 **vizayā** विज़या f. Indian hemp, *bhang* (cf. **banga**); the intoxicating drink made from this (Śiv. 189, 1017).

waziyāh वज़ियाह्, see **waz.**

vaizayĕntī वैज़यन्ती f. N. of a necklace worn by Vishnu, in Skt. *Vaijayantī* (Śiv. 1326).

10 **vizayēshŏr** विज़येश्वर् m. N. of Shiv (Śiva), in Skt. *Vijayêśvara,* as the presiding deity of **Vĕjabrôrᵘ** (q.v.) (R.T.Tr. II, 463; Śiv. 1161).

Y य् ی

y 1 य् ی. The twenty-first (or, if we count the aspirates **ch, kh, ph, th, ṭh,** and **ṭsh,** and also the sibilant **sh,** as separate letters, the twenty-eighth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the twenty-sixth (or, if we count **ṭs, tsh,** and **z,** as separate letters, the twenty-ninth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirty-fifth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **yāwa yö** याव यॊ, and it is sounded like the *y* in the English word 'yes'.

As in the case of the letters **ñ** and **sh,** the inherent vowel of this letter is **ĕ,** not **a,** so that य must be transliterated **yĕ,** not **ya.** Thus, for example, यछ्, bad, is in this Dictionary transliterated **yĕch,** not **yach;** यव, yesterday, is transliterated **yĕwa;** and नियम्, a rule, is transliterated **niyĕm.**

When the syllable **yĕ** immediately follows a consonant, it is sounded as **ĕ,** not as **yĕ,** and is, in fact, the usual representative of the vowel **ĕ** in writing. Thus, व्यथ् is the only way of spelling **Vĕth,** the Ksh. name of the River Jihlam, and ब्यञ represents **bĕñĕ,** a sister. For the further changes of this **ĕ** under the influence of *mātrā*-vowels, see p. 3*a*, ll. 14 ff. In the Perso-Arabic character, the sound of **ĕ** is represented by *zēr*, so that for these two words we have وِتھ and بِین, respectively.

In Kāshmīrī, the sounds of **ĕ, i,** and **ī** cannot begin a word or syllable. Even if they are so written, they are always, in such a position, sounded as if a **y** was prefixed. Thus, initial **ē** is sounded as **yē,** initial **i** as **yi,** and initial **ī** as **yī.** In this way **ēr,** wool, is pronounced **yĕr;** *ih*, this, is pronounced **yih;** and **īran,** an anvil, is pronounced **yīran.** In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, such an initial letter is optionally written with or without the य्, so that these three words may be written एर् or येर्, or इह् or यिह्, ईरन् or यीरन्, respectively, but they are always pronounced with the initial **y,** as **yēr, yih,** and **yīran,** and are so spelt in the Roman character in this Dictionary. In the Perso-Arabic character, the initial **y** is usually written as in ییر, یِہ, ییٖرن, respectively. The only exceptions occur in the transliteration of a few Sanskrit words, as in ایشر, for **yīshŏr,** i.e. Skt. *īśvara*.

Kāshmīrī follows other Dardic languages in optionally inserting a **y**-sound before a non-initial **u**-sound, exactly as in English the word 'duty' is pronounced 'dyuty'. As the insertion of this **y**-sound is optional, and largely depends upon the personal equation of the speaker, it is rarely indicated in writing, but written doublets do occasionally occur, such as **tuz**^{u} or **tyuz**^{u}, a radish, and **ṭūṭh**^{u} or **ṭyūṭh**^{u}, a certain bird. Extreme instances of this are found in the Kāshmīrī words for 'thou' and 'two'. The original word for 'thou' was ***tū.** This became ***tyū,** but under the ordinary phonetic rules of the language (cf. p. 960*a*, l. 26) the **ty** became **ṭs,** so that ***tyū** became ***ṭsū.** Then, under another phonetic rule, **ū** became ^{a} (cf. **m**^{a}**tra-** < *mūtra-*, **s**^{a}**tra-** < *sūtra-*, and the Persian pronunciation of *tū*, thou, and *dū*, two, as *tŭ* and *dŭ*, respectively), so that the next stage was ***ṭs**^{a}. To this, in order to aid the pronunciation, *hā-ĕ-nu<u>kh</u>tafī* was added, and the final Kāshmīrī form is **ṭs**^{a}**h.** It may be added that, while this word is usually written च़्ह् or त्स़्ह् in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, in some MSS. we find the word regularly written च़ू or चू. The history of the word for 'two' follows exactly the same lines, viz. ***dū** > ***dyū** > ***zū** > ***z**^{a} > **z**^{a}**h.**

y 2 य् or **yi 1 यि,** a representation of the Persian *izāfat* when following a vowel, as in **hawāla-y-khŏdā,** in the care of God (H. x, 7); **wāda-y-khŏdā,** an oath of (i.e. by) God (H. xii, 7, 15); **dwā-yi-khōr,** a prayer for welfare (H. i, 3); **hawā-yi-asmān,** the air of heaven (H. ii, 6).

yā 1 या یا । अथवा conjnct. or (cf. **wūl**^{i} **yā gāsa,** p. 1113*a*, l. 43) (Gr.M.; W. 152; Śiv. 1015, 1907; Rām. 845, 863, 1067, 1069; K. 617; H. ii, 12; viii, 1). **yā-na या-न** یا نہ । ननु conjnct. or not (Rām. 272); used as a particle to emphasize a question, as in **yā-na gōkh-a,** didst thou go?; **yā-na wuchum-a,** did I see?; **yā-na bōzy-ā,** will he hear? **yā . . . na-ta या . . . न-त** (cf. **na-ta 2,** p. 618*a*, l. 4), either . . . or (W. 153). **yā-ta या-त** یا تہ । यद्युत conjnct. if, supposing, as in **yā-ta kara bŏh, ada kari suh,** if I do (it), then he will do (it); **yā-ta wuchakh ṭs**^{a}**h, ada zānakh,** if thou wilt look, thou wilt know, and so on. **yā-tay या-तय्** । आहो स्वित् conjnct. a particle implying contrast, indicating ability (as

contrasted with another's inability), as in **yā-tay korum, nata kārizi-hē,** note that I did (it), otherwise thou shouldst have done (it) (implying that the speaker had been able to do it, but that the person addressed had been unable); so, **yā-tay khyōn, na-ta khēta,** note that he ate (it), otherwise eat (it thyself) (implying that while he could eat it, the person addressed could not) (El. *yátai*, or, and, (?) *yátu*, except; W. 99 *yātai*, either, or; K. 869). **yā . . . yā** या . . . या, either . . . or (W. 152; Rām. 371, 1364; H. x 3, 7; xii, 9).

yā 2 या يا interj. O! Oh! **yā bār sāhibō** يا بار صاحبو O Great God! (K.Pr. 210).

yáo (El.), see **yĕwa 2.**

yē ए, ये, interj. O! (L.V. 56 *yē gŏrā*, O teacher!).

yi 1 यि, see **y 2.**

yi 2, 3 यि, see **yih** 1 and **2.**

yí (El.), for **yiy,** see **yih 1.**

yāb ياب adj. finding, getting, used —°, as in **kam-yāb,** hard to get, scarce, p. 442*b*, l. 24; **kām-yāb,** obtaining one's object, p. 447*a*, l. 25.

yĕb यब् । अपलापः m. concealment, or denial, of knowledge, evasion, going back from one's word. **—hyonu** —ह्यंनु । निह्नवः m.inf. to conceal, or deny, knowledge of something, to practise evasion, to go back from one's word. **—karun** —करुन् । निह्नवः m.inf., id.

yĕba-dub यब-दुब् । निह्नवः m. evasion, as ab., esp. evasion of the return of something entrusted to the evader.

yĕba यब, in **yĕba-ṭsūṭu** यब-त्संटू f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsacĕ** -त्सच्य), a clod-crusher, a maul or heavy club for breaking clods of earth (Śiv. 1531). Cf. **yĕṭa-phiuru**, s.v. **yĕṭh 2.**

yibādath इबादथ् عبادت f. (sg. dat. **yibādütsu** इबादंत्सू), religious service, worship, devotion. **—karünu** —करंञू f.inf. to worship (with gen. of obj.) (Gr.M.).

yiblīs इब्लीस ابليس m. N.P., Iblīs, the Devil, Satan (H. iv, 2).

yĕbar यब्र् । निह्नोता c.g. one who conceals or denies knowledge of something, one who evades, one who goes back from his word.

yĕburu यबुरु । निह्नोता m. (f. **yĕbüru** यबंरू), i.q. **yĕbar,** ab.

yibrāhim इब्राहिम (= ابراهيم) m. N.P., Abraham (the Patriarch) (H. iv, 6).

yibsāntin (? spelling and gender) a drug distilled from the leaves of the **ṭĕṭha-vĕna** (p. 1051*a*, l. 3) (L. *tetwan*, Artemisia) (L. 67 *ibsántin*, 'a name no doubt derived through the Arabic from the Greek *absintha*' (i.e. *apsinthion*)).

yĕbūsath युबूसथ् يبوست । मुखशोषविकारः m. (sg. dat. **yĕbūsatas** यबूसतस्), dryness, acridity; (in Ksh.) dryness of the mouth (including throat, palate, tongue, and lips) (owing to disease).

yĕcĕ यच्य, see **yüṭu.**

yāch याछ् । अर्थप्रयोगः f. (sg. dat. ? **yāci** याचि) (in some business conducted openly) the secret employment of means to effect the result (e.g. a bribe, secret commission, or the like). **—hĕñu** —ह्यंञू । (उत्कोच) अंशादापनम् f.inf. to take a bribe, a secret commission, or the like. **—hāvüñu** —हावंञू । गूढप्रतीकारः f.inf. to take secret revenge (e.g. to conceal one's power to interfere with some work on which an enemy is engaged, and on its completion suddenly and secretly to attack it).

yĕch 1 यछ् or **yĕ̤ch** यंछ् । यचः m. (sg. dat. **yĕ̤chas** यंछस्; f. sg. nom. **yĕ̤chiñ** यंछिञ्), a kind of demi-god attendant on Kubēra, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his treasures, etc. (Skt. *yakṣa*) (Rām. 1475, K. 123); (in Ksh.) a kind of fairy or Kobold (cf. **bŏdi-y°**, p. 83*b*, l. 46; **gasa-y°**, p. 307*a*, l. 34; **pā̃-y°**, p. 748*a*, l. 38; **ṭshŏṭa-y°**, p. 1063*a*, l. 50) (K. 299, spelt *yĕtshy*); a hyena (El. *yachh*, K.Pr. 134).

yĕ̤cha-(or **yĕcha-**)**gaṭa** यंछ-(यछ-)गट । अन्धतमसम् f. the pitch darkness of the night of the dark half of the winter month of Pōh (December–January) (believed to be particularly haunted by these Kobolds). **-khĕv** -ख्यव् । हीनाङ्गतया कुरूपः m. a man (esp. a boy) who is deformed by having a limb or other member of the body missing (*quasi*, bitten off and eaten by one of these Kobolds). **-phal** -फल् । बहुलफलोद्गमः adj. c.g. (of a crop or the like) bearing a great harvest (even though a very small amount of seed has been sown). **-phũsi** -फूँसि । यचोष्णीषः f. a Yĕch's cap (see **phũsi**, p. 711*b*, ll. 45 ff., where the legend on the subject is given) (K.Pr. 141). **-phyār** -फ्यार् । विकरालाङ्गबुद्धिः m. one (esp. a boy) who is very ugly, but at the same time sharp and intelligent. **-pūtu** -पूतु । यचपोतः m. a Kobold's boy child; a human child who is ugly. **-rūph** -रूफ् m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas** -रूपस्), adj. c.g. deformed (El. *yach-rúp*). **-shĕkal** -शकल् adj. c.g. deformed (El. *yach-shakl*). **-thaph** -थफ् । यचभूताक्रमणम् f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), a blow from a Kobold, i.e. an attack of epilepsy or the like (believed to be due to such demoniac possession). **-ṭshyotu** -छ्योटु । यचोच्छिष्टः adj. (f. **-ṭshĕṭu** -छ्यंटू), 'a Kobold's leavings', a deformed morose person

(*quasi*, who has been tormented and left crippled by a Kobold). **-ṭsŏlᵘ** -चुलु । कुरूपः m. one who (esp. a boy) is hideous, ugly.

yĕch 2 यछ् m. N. of one of the Parganas, or fiscal divisions, of Kashmīr (famous for its rice) (El. *yach*).

yĕch 3 यछ् । अशोभनः adj. c.g. wicked, bad, dissolute, depraved (El. *yach*; W. 21 *yachh*; Rām. 62, 64); hideous, ugly (Gr.M.); bad, unpleasing, horrid, terrible (Rām. 326, 437; K. 235). **—khār** —खार् । अत्यशोभनः adj. c.g. bad (and) vile, very bad, thoroughly base, utterly contemptible. **—khār hyuhᵘ** —खार् हिहु । अतिनिन्द्यः adj. (f. **—khār hishᵘ** —खार् हिशू), thoroughly blameworthy, utterly vile. **—khār karun** —खार् करुन् । लज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to disgrace (another, by abusing him publicly and proclaiming his vices or defects). **—kömᵘ karawunᵘ** —कांमू करवुनु n.ag. (f. **—kömᵘ karavüñᵘ** —कांमू करवंञ्रू), an evil doer (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to disable (El.).

yĕchī यछी f. (subst.) evil (El. *yachhí*).

yechkār (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain fibre plant, *Abutilon Avicennae* (L. 68 *yechkar*, 458 *yechkár*).

yĕchiñ यछिञ् or **yẹ̆chiñ** यंछिञ् । यचिणी f. of **yĕch 1**, q.v. a female fairy or Kobold; a Kobold's wife.

yĕchiñĕ-(or **yẹ̆chiñĕ-**)**pūtᵘ** यछिञ-(यंछिञ-)पूतु । यचिणीपोतः m. a female Kobold's boy child (supposed always to accompany her); a human child who has been born as the result of worshipping a female Kobold. **-ṭsŏdāh** -चुदाह् । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **ṭsŏdüshᵘ** चुदंशू), the fourteenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (January–February) on which worship is performed and offerings are made to a female Kobold.

yĕchĕr यछर् । अशुभता m. badness, evil, depravity (El. *yachhar*).

yẹ̆chᵃran यंछ्रन् । अशोभनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **yẹ̆chᵃrüñᵘ** यंछ्रंञ्रू), the act of making bad, spoiling (a thing, work, etc.).

yĕcĕl यचल् । काण्डोलविशेषवाहकः, मध्यकुब्जः m. and adj. c.g. a basket-bearer, a bearer who carries loads on his back in the basket called **yüṭᵘ**, q.v.; anything which is bent, humped, or crooked in the middle. Cf. **yüṭᵘ**.

yȧd conjnct. although (El.), i.q. **yĕd**, q.v.

yād 1 याद् یاد m. remembrance, recollection (cf. **yād pāwun**, p. 810*b*, l. 38; **yād pāwanāwun**, p. 811*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 1506, 1598; Rām. 289, 509, 667, 756, 833, 835); memory (Rām. 561; H. i, 7). **—gaṭshun** —गछुन् m.inf. memory to occur, to be remembered, to be learnt by heart; cf. **—karun**, bel. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु m.inf. to take in mind, bear in mind (H. xii, 17). **—karun** —करुन् । कण्ठे करणम् m.inf. to recollect, remember, call to mind (El., Gr.M.); to commit to memory, repeat from memory (without having to read from any paper), to learn by heart; cf. **—gaṭshun**, ab. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु m.inf. memory to fall (to a person), remembrance to be aroused (El. to remember (intrans.); Śiv. 73 caus., 440, 1002, 1002 caus., 1822 caus., 1884 caus., 1909 caus.; Rām. 431, 658, 771, 1535, 1630 caus.; H. iii, 5; vii, 20, 26; xii, 15; caus. vi, 11; K.Pr. 102). **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । स्मृतिविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to bear in mind, keep in memory, to remember, not to forget (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 596; Rām. 27, 994). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. memory to come to a person (El. to remember (intrans.); W. 88).

yād 2 याद् f. in the following:— **yād gaṭshüñᵘ** याद् गछंञ्रू । वाधापत्तिः f.inf. punishment to be experienced (by a child, for the sake of correction). **—karüñᵘ** —करंञ्रू । विवाधना f.inf. to punish, correct, as ab.

yĕd यद्, **yid** यिद्, **yŏd 1** ख्वद् (for **2**, see s.v.), **yodᵘ** यंदु, or **yudᵘ** युदु, conjnct. if (El. *yud*; L.V. 18 *yid*; 23, 24 *yudᵘ*; Rām. *yodᵘ*, 33, 881, 1067, 1432, 1508, 1529, 1532, 1769, 1780; YZ. 27 *yod*); although, notwithstanding (El. *yád*, W. 100 *yod*).

yŏd-nai ख्वद्-नै conjnct. if not (Rām. 604).

yĕd-wanay यद्-वनय्, **yŏd-wanay** ख्वद्-वनय्, or **yodᵘ-wanay** यंदु-वनय् । यदि conjnct. if, in case, provided that (El. *yúduwane*, *yudwanai*; L.V. 10 *yodᵘ°*); although, notwithstanding (W. 100 *yadwanai*).

yodwah, yĕduway यदुवय्, **yidᵃway** यिद्वय्, **yŏdwai** ख्वद्वै or **yodway** यंद्वय् conjnct. if (El. *yudwai*; Gr.M. *yĕduwai*; L.V. *yidᵃway* 64; Śiv. *yŏdwai* 558, 841, 1251; Rām. *yodwai* 151, 174, 326, 328, 330, 363, 366–7, 471, 504, 666, etc.; YZ. *yodwah* 198); although, notwithstanding (W. 100 *yadwai*; Rām. *yodwai* 18, 118).

yĕḍ यड् । उदरम् f. (sg. dat. **yĕḍᵘ** or **yüḍᵘ** यंडू, Gr.Gr. 70), the belly, stomach, abdomen (cf. **hāsⁱ-yüḍᵘ gāsa-gĕḍᵘ**, p. 354*b*, l. 31; **nicᵘ yĕḍ**, p. 670*a*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 10, 70–1, 134; Gr.M.; L. 458 *yad*; W. 18 *yad*, 111, 123 *yad*; Śiv. 200; K. 1091; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 14, 16, 28, 80, 156, 239, 257). **—aṭsüñᵘ** —अचंञ्रू । कुक्षिभरणव्यसनम् f.inf. a habit of craving for food to arise, habitual greediness to take its rise (in a person). **—barith** —बरिथ् adj. c.g. having the belly full, full (El.). **—phaṭüñᵘ** —फटंञ्रू । कुक्षिस्फुटनम् f.inf. rupture or bursting of the intestines to occur (due to violent flatulence, to a blow, or the like) (Gr.M.

254, K. 381). —ratŭn̄ᵘ —रटंञ्रू । कुक्षिरोगप्रादुर्भावः, संतोषवृत्तिः f.inf. a chronic incurable disease of the intestines to attack (a person); to be satisfied with a small amount of suitable food, to live in good health by avoiding unwholesome food. —trāvŭn̄ᵘ —त्रावंञ्रू । यत्प्राप्तभक्षणम् f.inf. habitually to eat any kind of food that one sees (without considering propriety, or whether the food is wholesome or not). —tsalŭn̄ᵘ —त्सलंञ्रू । विरेकविकारः f.inf. diarrhœa to occur. —wasŭn̄ᵘ —वसंञ्रू । अतिबुभुक्षानुभवः f.inf. the belly to sink, i.e. extreme hunger to be experienced. —yin̄ᵘ —यिञ्रू । तृप्तिः f.inf. the belly to come, i.e. to be comfortably replete with nice food, to have had a good dinner (K.Pr. 199).

yĕḍa-bodᵘ यड-बंडु । पिचण्डिलः adj. (f. -büḍᵘ -बंडू), having a swollen belly (e.g. owing to a hearty meal); big-bellied, corpulent (El. *yaḍabauḍ*, Gr.Gr. 75); a glutton (El. *yeḍabauḍ*).

yĕdᵘ- or **yüdᵘ-dôdᵘ** यंडू-दोदु । कुक्षिपीडा m. bellyache, colic. **-dödⁱlad** -दांदिलद् । कुक्षिरोगयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. -dödⁱladin̄ -दांदिलदिञ्), suffering from bellyache, colicky. —hᵃy —हय् । प्रसूताकुक्षिपीडा f. the pain in the abdomen experienced by a woman after childbirth. **-motᵘ** -मंतु । कुक्षिंभरिः adj. (f. -mütsᵘ -मंचू), gluttonous, voracious. **-nyukᵘ** -निकु । लघुजठरः adj. (f. -nicᵘ -निचू), lean-bellied, small-bellied (i.e. satisfied with little food). **-rᵃkh karŭn̄ᵘ** -रख् करंञ्रू । अनशनम् f.inf. to practise fasting; to eat meagrely, starve oneself (e.g. out of miserliness). **-tsāl** -त्राल् । शूलरोगविशेषः f. a form of indigestion usually caused by emptiness of the belly. **-tsolᵘ** -त्संलु । विरेकरोगी adj. (f. -tsüjᵘ -त्संजू), one (esp. a child) who is suffering from chronic or frequent diarrhœa. —yüḍᵘ dyunᵘ —यंडू दिनु । अतिबुभुक्षाख्यापनम् m.inf. to cry out that one is hungry, proclaim one's hunger, protest against insufficient supply or non-supply of food.

yĕdu यदु m. N. of a celebrated ancient king (Skt. *Yadu*), eldest son of Yayāti, and ancestor of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 618, 620). Cf. **yādav.**

yīd ईद् عید । दिनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **yīzᵘ** ईज़ू, K.Pr. 58), any periodical Muslim festival, a festival, feast-day (El. *íd*; L. 268; K.Pr. 58); the Muslim Easter (*'īdu'l-fiṭr*) (Gr.Gr. 14); great festivity and rejoicing, festivity, revelry (K.Pr. 82). Cf. **yīdⁱkāh.**

yŏd 1 य्वद्, **yodᵘ** यंदु, **yudᵘ** युदु, see **yĕd.**

yŏd 2 य्वद् or **yŏdd** य्वद्द । युद्धम् m. fighting, a fight, battle (war or fisticuffs) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. *yŏd* 310, 337, 619, 621, 831, 864, 910, 971, 975, 1428, 1436, 1451; K. *yŏdd* 452, 580, 599, 662, 745, 775, 795, 818–21, 827, 870, 897, 1023–4). **gatshānⁱ** —गछंनि । कलहोपस्थितिः m.pl.inf. fighting (including mutual abuse, etc.) to take place. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to fight, to make war (El.; Rām. 350, 450, 476, 600, 701, 1450).

yŏḍᵘ यांडू f. the pine tree, i.q. **yörᵘ,** q.v. According to El. (s.v.) this is the form of the word used about Islāmābād and about Bārāmūla (El. *yăd*, m.).

yud, see **yĕd** and **yuthᵘ 2.**

yĕdbār यद्बार्, **yidbār** इद्बार् ادبار m. turning back, going back; disloyalty, treachery (Rām. 155, 1319); ill-fortune, ill-luck; (in Ksh.) defeat (El. *idabár*).

yŏdd य्वद्द, see **yŏd 2.**

yidgá (El. *ídgá*), **idgah, idgáh,** see **yīdⁱkāh.**

yĕdakh यदख् یدک । शीघ्रगाम्यश्वः m. (sg. dat. **yĕdakas** यदकस्), a led horse; (in Ksh.) a horse of a very swift kind, a race-horse.

yīdⁱkāh ईदिकाह् (= عیدگاہ) । प्रदेशविशेषः m. a place (outside a town) where the appropriate Moslem service of the *yīd* (*'id*) and similar festivals is held, an *'īd-gāh* (El. *ídgá*; L. 288 *idgah*; H. vi, 16; K.Pr. *idgáh*, 87). Cf. **yīd.**

yĕdal यडल् । मध्यवक्रतोपेतः adj. c.g. bellied (in the sense of 'rotund in the middle', 'swollen or thick in the middle',—e.g. a jar or post—or 'bent out in the middle'), big-bellied (Gr.Gr. 134, where it is distinguished from **yĕḍᵃl**; K.Pr. 239).

yĕḍᵃl यंडल् । बृहत्कुक्षिः adj. c.g. (of a human being) pot-bellied, gluttonous, a glutton (El. *yiḍal*; Gr.Gr. 134, where it is distinguished from **yĕdal**; L. 460 *yadal*; W. 111 *yiḍal*).

yīdam यीदम् m. this (world) (H. vii, 16), a corruption of the Skt. *idam*, this.

yŏdnai य्वद्नै, see **yĕd.**

yadante (? spelling) conjnct. although (El., W. 99, 100). Cf. **yăd, yĕd.**

yidrār यिद्रार् ادرار m. copious discharge of urine, diabetes; (in Ksh.) urine (El. *idrár*).

yādāsht यादाश्त् (= یادداشت) f. a memorandum, memo (Gr.M.).

yudishthir युदि(धि)ष्ठिर् m. N. of the eldest of the five Pāṇḍava princes, in Skt. *Yudhiṣṭhira* (he was celebrated for his truthfulness and righteousness, and was the leader of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war, described in the Mahābhārata, between them and the Kauravas) (Śiv. 1178; K. 540, 1031, 1033, 1044–5, 1048, 1072).

yādav यादव् m. a descendant of Yĕdu (Yadu), q.v. (Śiv. 1322; K. 18, 362, 438, 444, 464, 466–7, 615, 670, 686, 835, 852, 988, etc.); esp. a title of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), who was one of these.

yidav इदव् or **yiday** इदय् । नाम adv. indeed, certainly,

truly, verily. **yidav** is used in addressing a man, and **yiday** when addressing a woman.

yodwah, yĕdwanay यद्वनय्, **yŏdwanay** य्वद्वनय्, **yod**ᵘ**wanay** यंद्वनय्, etc., see **yĕd,** p. 1184*b*, ll. 28 ff.

yādāwörⁱ यादावोरि یاد اوارِی f. calling to mind; remembrance, recollection. —**rözün**ᵘ —रोज़ून् । उपस्थात्वा प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. remembrance to continue, i.e. to remember one's own people by helping or supporting them in case of poverty; to arrange for the support of one's dependents after one's death. —**thavün**ᵘ —थवंनू । प्रत्युपकृतिमतिः f.inf. to bear (previous kindnesses) in mind, to arrange for doing kind actions in return for benefits previously received (e.g. when the original giver of the benefits is now in poverty), to show practical gratitude.

yĕduway यदुवय्, **yodway** यंद्वय्, **yŏdwai** य्वद्वै, **yudwai,** see **yĕd,** p. 1184*b*, l. 32.

yiday इदय्, see **yidav.**

yāg याग् । यज्ञः, चित्रमण्डलविशेषः m. (among Hindūs) a sacrifice, sacrificial rite; a coloured circle, marked with mystic pictures and signs, employed in the worship of a god.

yŏg य्वग् । युगम् m. an age of the world. According to Hindū belief there are four of these, called in Skt. the *Satya-yuga* or *Kṛta-yuga*, *Trēta-yuga*, *Dwāpara-yuga*, and *Kali-yuga*, lasting, respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years. The present age is the *Kali-yuga* (cf. **dwāpar-y°**, p. 264*a*, l. 20; **kali-y°**, p. 436*a*, l. 12; **satya-y°**, p. 950*a*, l. 18) (Śiv. 1444, 1521, 1712–4; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12, 606); hence, any very long period of time (Śiv. 32, 1714). —**phērān**ⁱ —फेरानि । अन्तरायवाङ्ख्यागमः m. pl. inf. ages to revolve; hence, in the performance of any long work many impediments and delays to occur.

yŏga-phyurᵘ य्वग-फ्यरु or **yōga-phyur**ᵘ योग-फ्यरु । समयपरिवर्तः, बहुलसमयव्यत्ययः m. the revolution of the ages; the revolution of times, past, present, and future; the passing of a very long period of time.

yōg 1 योग् in **yōga-phyur**ᵘ योग-फ्यरु । समयपरिवर्तनम् m. i.q. **yŏga-phyur**ᵘ, s.v. **yŏg,** q.v.

yōg 2 योग् m. (sg. gen. **yūguk**ᵘ यूगुकु, Śiv. 1458, 1776), concentration of the thoughts, deep and abstract contemplation, meditation, mental absorption in the Supreme Spirit (cf. **dyāna-y°**, p. 268*b*, l. 21; **rāza-y°**, p. 857*b*, l. 13) (L.V. 14; Śiv. 21, 24, 247, 442, 597, 735, 756, 1028, 1067, 1215, 1270, 1312, 1418, 1448, 1458, 1485, 1512, 1531, 1591, 1654, 1671, 1689, 1696, 1742, 1747, 1765, 1776, 1782, 1825–6, 1833, 1835, 1841, 1854, 1857, 1865, 1915; K. 424, 437, 969); the *Yōga* system of philosophy (teaching the means whereby the human soul may obtain complete union with the Supreme Being) (Śiv. 1848). **-abyās** -अब्या(भ्या)स् (Śiv. 1448) or **yōgābyās** योगाब्या(भ्या)स् (Śiv. 1264) m. regular practice of deep and abstract contemplation, etc., as ab. (borrowed from Skt. *yōgâbhyāsa*).

yōga-kal योग-कल् f. skill in the practice of abstract contemplation or of mental absorption (L.V. 14). **-māyā** -माया f. the power of abstract meditation; the *śakti* (see **shĕkt**ⁱ) or Energic Power of God in the creation of the world, personified as a deity (Rām. 66).

yōgī योगी or **yūgī** यूगी m. one who practises the religious system of mental absorption (**yōg,** q.v.) (L.V. 14; Śiv. 442, 1001, 1377, 1514, 1591; K. 61).

yōgⁱ योगि (? cf. یاغی) । निर्भयः adj. c.g. daring, arrogant, insolent, audacious, brazen. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । उद्धतीभवनम् m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

yug युग m. a pair, a couple (borrowed from Skt. *yuga*) (Śiv. 14).

yĕg-jāh यग्-जाह्, see **yĕkh 4.**

yōginī योगिनी f. a certain female attendant on Shiv (Śiva). There are sixty-four of these, and they are all invoked, under the title of 'mothers', at the religious ceremony called **Diva-gŏn** (q.v. p. 261*b*, l. 2) (L. 260, Śiv. 730).

yĕgñ or **yĕjñ** यज्ञ, **yĕg**ᵃ**ñ** यगञ् or **yĕgañ** यगञ् । यज्ञः m. (among Hindūs) a sacrificial rite, a sacrifice (Śiv. 8, 51, 70, 72, 76, 78, 106, 120, 311, 313, 321, 374, 385, 388, 523, 756, 1426, 1881; Rām. 1679, 1685, 1730; K. 96, 305, 307, 316, 1047, 1054, 1070).

yāgar यागर् in **yāgar pachiñ** यागर् पछिञ् । गृध्रपक्षिविशेषः f. a legendary bird of monstrous size, capable of carrying away animals as large as a horse, like the *roc* of the Arabian Nights (Rām. 316, 694).

yigīr इगीर् in **yigīr bigīr** इगीर् बिगीर् । ग्रहणप्रवृत्तिः f. catching hold of a person in order to stop him (either a habit of doing this or a single occasion).

yĕgarāwun यगरावुन् । स्नेहदाहगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **yĕgarāwanas** यगरावनस्), the evil smell of burning oil or the like.

yōgēshŏr योगेश्वर् or **yōgīshŏr** योगीश्वर् m. one who is an adept in, or master of, deep and abstract contemplation, and who has thereby obtained superhuman faculties (K. *yōgī°* 437); a name, or title, of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. *yōgē°* 866, 1215, 1639; K. *yōgī°* 969).

yōgy योग्य adj. c.g. fitting, worthy, proper (as in **karun**ᵘ **y°**, worthy to be done; **dandas y°**, worthy of punishment) (Gr.M.).

yih 1 इह् । अयम् pron. dem. this (within sight).

[Sg. nom. an. and inan. e.g. **yih** इह् or (vill.) **yuh 1** युह्, **yuh**ᵘ **1** इहु or **yühᵘ** यंहू, also (in compounds) written **yi** इ. Acc.-dat. an. e.g. **yimis** इमिस्, or **nŏmis** न्वमिस्, or (vill.) **nĕmis** न्यमिस्; inan. **yith** इथ्, or **nŏth** न्वथ्, or (vill.) **nĕth** न्यथ्. Ag. an. and inan. m. **yimⁱ** इमि or **nŏmⁱ** न्वमि, f. **yimi** इमि or **nŏmi** न्वमि. Abl. an. and inan. e.g. **yimi** इमि, **yiwa** इव, or **nŏmi** न्वमि. Gen. an. e.g. **yimⁱ-sondᵘ** इमि-सन्दु, **yisondᵘ** इसन्दु, or **nŏmⁱ-sondᵘ** न्वमि-सन्दु; inan. **yimyukᵘ** इम्युकु or **nŏmyukᵘ** न्वम्युकु. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. m. **yim** इम्, f. **yima** इम; or m. **nŏm** न्वम्, f. **nŏma** न्वम. Acc.-dat. **yiman** इमन् or **nŏman** न्वमन्. Ag. and abl. **yimau** इमौ or **nŏmau** न्वमौ. Gen. **yiman-hondᵘ** इमन्-हन्दु or **yihondᵘ** इहन्दु, or **nŏman-hondᵘ** न्वमन्-हन्दु or **nŏhondᵘ** न्वहन्दु. For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 89, 90, and Gr.M. See also the references below.]

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. As regards the plur., in this respect, see ab. In both numbers, it will be observed that, except in the nom. sing., an otherwise obsolete base **nŏth** न्वथ्, etc., can be used instead of the more regular forms **yith** इथ्, etc. This is most common in the sing., and is chiefly colloquial.

When written in the Nāgarī character, all the forms of this pronoun are usually written with an initial इ (instead of यि) in order to distinguish it from the Relative Pronoun **yih 2** यिह्.

When this word is used as an adjective pronoun, the inan. forms **yith** इथ् and **nŏth** न्वथ् are employed when agreeing with an inan. noun of either gender in the dative singular. Thus, **yith kulis** इथ् कुलिस् or **nŏth kulis** न्वथ् कुलिस्, to this tree. When agreeing with a genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is observed. Thus, **yimis** (or **nŏmis**) **söhiba-sondᵘ** इमिस् (न्वमिस्) सॊहिब-सन्दु of this gentleman, but **yimi** (or **nŏmi**) **cīzukᵘ** इमि (न्वमि) चीज़ुकु of this thing.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, **yim** (not **yima**) **zᵃh pacĕ** (fem. nom. plur.) इम् (not इम) ज़ह पच, these two boards, but **yima pacĕ** इम पच, these boards. The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate. [For ab. generally, see Gr.M., s.v. **yih 1**.]

nŏm न्वम् pl. nom. and acc. (f. **nŏma** न्वम), these; (as pron. adj. m.) (H. x, 5); (as pron. adj. f.) (H. viii, 4). I.q. **yim**, bel.

nŏmau न्वमौ (also spelt **nŏmav** न्वमव्), pl. ag. and abl. e.g. by these, from these; (as pron. adj. m.) (H. x, 12). I.q. **yimau**, bel.

nŏmⁱ न्वमि instr. sg. an. m. and also inan. e.g. (an. f. **nŏmi** न्वमि), by this, i.q. **yimⁱ**, bel., q.v. **-sondᵘ** -सन्दु sg. gen. an. of this, i.q. **yimⁱ-sondᵘ**, bel., q.v.

nŏmi न्वमि, i.q. **yimi 1** and **2**, bel., q.v.

nŏman न्वमन् pl. acc. dat. e.g. for these, to these; these (acc.) (H. viii, 1); (as pron. adj.) (H. x, 12). I.q. **yiman**, bel.

nŏmis न्वमिस् or (vill.) **nĕmis** न्यमिस् sg. acc.-dat. an. e.g., to this; (as pron. adj. an. m.) (H. *ne*° v, 9; xii, 15). I.q. **yimis**, bel.

nŏmyukᵘ न्वम्युकु sg. gen. inan. (f. **nŏmicᵘ** न्वमिचू), of this (without life), i.q. **yimyukᵘ**, bel., q.v.

nŏth न्वथ् sg. dat. inan. to this (inanimate thing), i.q. **yith**, bel., q.v.

yi 2 इ, (for **1**, see **y 2**) for **yih 1** bel., in compounds, such as **yi-ti**, this also (K. 326; H. x, 8).

yī यी, i.q. **yiy 1**, bel., q.v. (H. vi, 8).

yih 1 यिह् or (vill.) **yuh 1** युह्, **yuhᵘ 1** यिहु, **yühᵘ** यंहू, sg. nom. and acc., an. and inan., e.g. this (within sight), he, she, it (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 13, 89, 90, 113, 115, 153, 158, 194, 213; Gr.M.). (An. m.) (L.V. 26; Śiv. 820; Rām. 105, 161, 366, 413, 505, 667, 726–7, 734, 880, etc.; K. 133, 135, 141, 358, 608; H. *yih* ii, 9, 11; iii, 7, 8; v, 5; viii, 6, 13; x, 1, 2, 5, 6, 12; xii, 1–3, etc.; *yuh* xii, 5; *yüh*, for *yühᵘ*, ii, 9; x, 12; K.Pr. 250–1); (an. f.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 424–5, 668, 1030, 1032, 1034–5, 1148, 1150, 1649; H. ii, 8; iii, 4; v, 6, 10, 12; viii, 3; x, 8; xii, 4, 15, 20, 25); (inan.) (L.V. 84–5; Śiv. 92, 532, 640, 686, 696, 710, 716, 792, 805, 957, etc.; Rām. 157, 159–60, 222, 280, 293, 469, 592, 597, etc.; K. 275, 672, 773, 1161; H. iii, 4, 8, 9; vi, 16; viii, 7, 11; x, 4, 5, 7, 13, etc.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 7, 28; Śiv. 10, 13, 18, 697, 802, 815, 838, 899, etc.; Rām. 267, 289, 340, 385, 395, 473, 592, 708, 733, 1667, etc.; K. 1063; H. *yih* ii, 3, 8, 9, 10; iii, 1, 3, 4; v, 5–7, 11; viii, 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, etc.; *yüh*, for *yühᵘ*, ii, 11; YZ. *yih* 23, 84, etc.; K.Pr 244).

yihondᵘ 1 इहन्दु or (q.v. bel.) **yiman-hondᵘ**

इमन्-हंन्दु । इदमीयः pl. gen. (f. **yihünzü** इहंज़ू), of these (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1005; K. 30; H. viii, 1; K.Pr. *yihundui* for *yihonduy* 253).

yihuy or **yuhuy** इ्हुय् or **yŏhay** य्वहय् । अयमेव (f. **yihay** इहय्), sg. nom. and acc. this very, even this, only this (El. *yihoi, yihui*); (an. m.) (Śiv. 796, 798, 809, 813, 821–3, 835, 849 ff., 1659, 1714; Rām. 1313; K. 38; H. *yihuy* x, 7; xii, 15; *yuhuy* x, 1; *yŏhay* x, 8); (an. f.) (L.V. 52; H. xii, 20); (inan.) (Śiv. 642; K. 72, 114; H. *yihuy*, viii, 10); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. *yuhuy* 13; Śiv. m. 646; f. 358, 693, 718, 1194, 1225, 1902; Rām. m. 1620; f. 147, 181, 1388; K. f. 268, 274, 394, 878; H. *yuhay*, xi, 2; *yihōy*, v, 10).

yim इम । इमे pl. nom. and acc. (f. **yima** इम), these (El., Gr.Gr. 89, Gr.M.); (m.) (L.V. 109; Śiv. 583; Rām. 334, 384, 445–6, 448, 450, 1295, 1383, 1397, etc.; *yimay* (? *yimạy*) 588; K. 17, 175, 201; H. ii, 3; viii, 1, 3, 13; x, 1, 2, 12; xii, 2, 3, 18, 23; (f.) Rām. 555, 1438; K. 275; H. viii, 4; K.Pr. 253); (as pron. adj.) (H. v, 9, 12; viii, 1, 3, 5, 11; x, 12; xii, 6; (f.) iii, 8; v, 8; viii, 4; x, 1, 2, 6; with emph. *y*; f. *yimay*, xii, 3, 23).

yimau इमौ or **yimav** इमव् or (vill.) **yimōv** इमोव् pl. ag. and abl. c.g. (Gr.Gr. 90; Gr.M.; Rām. 1413, 1434; H. *yimau* ii, 3; viii, 1, 3, 5; xii, 1, 17, 22; *yimav* v, 8; viii, 11; x, 6, 12; *yimōv* x, 1); (as pron. adj.) (H. *yimau* v, 7; viii, 3, 9; *yimav* iii, 1; x, 1, 5, 12); with emph. **y, yimavüy** इमवूय् (H. iii, 7; viii, 6).

yimi इमि or (see ab.) **nŏmi** न्वमि sg. instr. an. m. and also inan. c.g. (an. f. **yimi** इमि or **nŏmi** न्वमि), by this (Gr.Gr. 90, Gr.M.); as pron. adj. (H. x, 2, 12). **yimi-sondu** इमि-सन्दु, **nŏmi-sondu** न्वमि-सन्दु or (q.v. bel.) **yisondu** इसन्दु । एतदीयः sg. gen. an. (f. **yimi-sünzü** इमि-संज़ू or **nŏmi-sünzü** न्वमि-संज़ू), of this. This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun, in which case the sg. gen. is **yimyuku** इम्युकु, q.v. bel. (Gr.M.).

yimi 1 इमि or **nŏmi 1** न्वमि an. f. sg. ag., see ab. by this (Gr.Gr. 90); (as pron. adj.) Śiv. *yimiy*, 371.

yimi 2 इमि, **yiwa** इव, or **nŏmi 2** न्वमि an. and inan abl sg. c.g. from this (Gr.M.); (inan.) (Śiv. 18, 369, 1240; K. 577, 850); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 4, 14, 152, 155, 279, 381, 516. 951, 1252–3, 1255, 1292, 1325, 1332, 1516, 1564, 1750, 1758, (*yimiy*) 356, 372, 1899; Rām. 302; H. viii, 4, 11). —**khötara** —खोतर adv. therefore (El.). —**jāyi-nishĕ** —जायि-निश adv. from this place, hence (El.). **-kani** -कनि । अनेन कारणेन adv. owing to this cause, for this reason, on account of this; thus (Gr.Gr. 13, 159). **-pöri** -पॉरि । इतः पार्श्वतः adv. in or from this direction (Gr.Gr. 151, 160). —**ranga** —रंग । एतत्प्रकारम् adv. in this manner, thus (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 81); on account of this, for this reason, hence. **-yōr-kun** -योर्-कुन् adv. from this time forth, henceforth (Śiv. 311).

yiman इमन् । एतेभ्यः (एतान्) pl. acc.-dat. c.g. for these, to these (Gr.Gr. 89; Gr.M.; Rām. 446, 1295, 1395–6, 1491, 1496; K. 202, 341; H. v, 8; vii, 24; viii, 1, 3, 4, 11–13; xii, 7, 21); (as acc.) these (Śiv. 791, 812; Rām. 1497); (as pron. adj.) (H. ii, 11; vii, 24; viii, 1, 3, 4, 11; x, 5; xii, 11, 14, 19, 20); with emph **y, yimanüy** इमनूय् (H. vii, 20; viii, 3; K.Pr. *yimanuí* 253). **-hondu** -हंन्दु or (q.v., ab.) **yihondu** इहंन्दु । एतदीयः pl. gen. (f. **-hünzü** -हंज़ू), of these (Gr.Gr. 90).

yimis इमिस् or **nŏmis** न्वमिस् । अमुम् sg. acc.-dat. an. c.g. to this (Gr.Gr. 13, 89; Gr.M.); (m.) (Śiv. 244); (as pron. adj.) (H. iii, 8; x, 5).

yimyuku इम्युकु or (q.v., ab.) **nŏmyuku** न्वम्युकु । इदमीयः sg. gen. inan. (f. **yimicü** इमिचू or **nŏmicü** न्वमिचू), of this (inan.) (Gr.M.).

yisondu इसन्दु or (q.v., ab.) **yimi-sondu** इमि-सन्दु । इदमीयः sg. gen. an. (f. **yisünzü** इसंज़ू), of this. This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun (Gr.Gr. 90).

yith इथ्, or **nŏth** न्वथ्, or (vill.) **nĕth** न्यथ् sg. dat. inan. to this (inanimate thing) (Gr.M.; Rām. 333, 823; H. v, 1, 6; viii, 9; xii, 21; YZ. *yath* 227); (as acc.) (Śiv. 1303); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 95; Śiv. 244, 396, 581, 1181, 1444, 1629, 1637, 1646, 1673, 1727, 1752; Rām. 360, 471, 474, 1185, 1596, 1712; K. 103, 552, 842, 933, 1127, 1169; H. iii, 5, 8, 9; v, 9; x, 5, 12; K.Pr. *yat, yath*, 243–4). **-andar** -अन्दर् adv. in this, herein (El. *yat andar*). **-kun** -कुन् । अस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. to this (inanimate place, thing, etc.) direction; in this direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **-manz** -मज़् adv. in this, herein (El. *yat manz*) (Rām. 164).

yiwa इव an. and inan. abl sg. c.g. from this, i.q. **yimi 2**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 159, Gr.M.). **-kani** -कनि adv. owing to this cause, for this reason, i.q. **yimi-kani,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 159).

yiy 1 इय् । इदमेव sg. nom. inan. emph. this very, only this (inanimate thing) (El. *yi*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 310–1, 355, 594, 648, 679, 683, 723, 791, 845, 870, 894, etc.; Rām. 55, 105, 117, 179, 222, 231, 278, etc.; K. 47, 1111; H. *yiy* ii, 5; viii, 1; *yīy* iii, 9; vii, 24); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 160, 763, 811, 916; Rām. 90, 97, 160, 173, 239, 255, 463, 473, 590, etc.; K. 279, 620).

yiy 2 यिय्, for **yih + ay** यिह् + अय्, if this.

yih 2 यिह् । यत् pron. rel. who, which, that.

[Sg. nom. an. m. **yus** युस् or **yus**ᵘ यिसु ; f. **yŏssa** य्वस्स or (vill.) **yĕssa** यस्स ; inan. **yih** यिह्, also (in compounds) written **yi** यि, or (old) **yuh**ᵘ **2** युहु or **yuh 2** युह्. Acc.-dat. an. c.g. **yĕmis** यमिस् or **yĕs** यस् ; inan. **yĕth** यथ्. Ag. an. m. **yĕm**ⁱ यमि ; f. **yĕmi** यमि ; inan. **yĕm**ⁱ यमि. Abl. an. and inan. c.g. **yĕmi** यमि or **yĕwa** यव. Gen. an. c.g. **yĕm**ⁱ**-sond**ᵘ यमि-सन्दु, **yĕsond**ᵘ यसन्दु, or **yĕs** यस् ; inan. **yĕmyuk**ᵘ यम्युकु. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. m. **yim** यिम्, f. **yima** यिम. Acc.-dat. c.g. **yĕman** यमन् or **yiman** यिमन्. Ag. and abl. **yĕmau** यमौ or **yimau** यिमौ. Gen. **yĕ(yi)man-hond**ᵘ य(यि)मन्-ह्वन्दु or **yihond**ᵘ यिह्वन्दु. For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 88–9 and Gr.M. See also the references below.]

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and the fem. genders. As regards the plural, see ab.

When this word is used as an adjectival pronoun, the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not employed. The exception is **yĕth** यथ्, the inan. dat. sing. It is used as an adj. when agreeing with an inan. noun of either gender in the dat. sing. In other cases (except in the old language of L.V.), when an adjectival use is required, the animate forms are employed, according to gender, whether agreeing with an animate or inanimate noun, as in **yus sŏhib,** what gentleman, i.e. the gentleman who ; **yŏssa triy,** the woman who ; **yus** (not **yih**) **jahāza,** the ship which ; **yŏssa shĕlph,** the art which, but (L.V. 8) **yuh nām** (not **yus nām**), the name which. An exception is that the adjectival feminine dative is **yĕmi** यमि, not **yĕmis** यमिस्, although, when used substantively, the an. form **yĕmis** यमिस् or **yĕs** यस् is used for the feminine as well as for the masculine. Thus, **yĕmis sŏhibas,** to the gentleman who ; **yĕmi triyĕ,** to the woman who. When agreeing with a genitive the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular inanimate noun, and therefore ends in **uk**ᵘ, etc., the pronoun is put into the ablative singular. Thus, **yĕmi cīzuk**ᵘ**,** of what thing, i.e. of the thing which. When the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is put into the dative singular, as in **yĕmis** (or **yĕs**) **sŏhiba-sond**ᵘ**,** of the gentleman who.

For the use of the demonstrative pronoun **tih,** as the correlative of this pronoun, see p. 966*b*, ll. 22 ff.

In the plural nominative the masculine **yim** यिम agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine **yima** यिम with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, **yima pacĕ,** the boards which, but **yim** (not **yima**) **z**ᵃ**h pacĕ,** the two boards which. For ab. generally, see Gr.M., s.v. **yih 2.**

This pronoun is often repeated in various idiomatic senses, as in **yus**ᵘ **yih dapay,** he who will say what to thee, i.e. whoever will say anything to thee (L.V. 20) ; **yĕs yih rŏtsĕ,** to whom what is pleasing, i.e. whatever is pleasing to each (L.V. 21) ; **yih yih karm,** whatever work (L.V. 58) ; **yuh**ᵘ **yih karm,** whatever act (L.V. 61) ; **yĕm**ⁱ **yus zôn**ᵘ**,** he who knew whom (Śiv. 449) ; **yĕmis yĕmic**ᵘ **yitshā,** whoever has a wish for anything (Śiv. 1085) ; **prayĕn ôs**ᵘ **yĕs yih,** to whomever anything was pleasing (Śiv. 1086) ; **yus yiy mangiy,** whoever would ask anything from thee (Śiv. 308) ; **yus yus,** whoever (K. 430, 992) ; **yih yih** (K. 863) or **yiy yiy** (K. 323), whatever ; **yus yus yĕth yĕth kāmi lagihē,** whoever was allotted to each particular work (K. 1067) ; **yĕs yus gatshi,** that which is necessary for a particular person (K.Pr. 243) ; **yus yĕs zāni,** he who knows a particular person (K.Pr. 256). So **yĕm**ⁱ **yitha wuch**ᵘ**,** as each one looked (K. 438) ; **pazi yuth**ᵘ **yĕs,** as is proper for each (K. 1071) ; **yus yuth**ᵘ **kari,** as each one does (so will he reap) (K.Pr. 256).

yi 3 यि, for **yih 2** bel. in **yi-**(or **yih-**)**kĕh** यि-(यिह्-)कँह् । यत्किंचित् pron. indef. inan. whatever, whatsoever (Rām. 45, 256, 470, 790, 1660, 1745 ; K. 422, 569, 1055, 1057, 1166) ; cf. **yus-akhāh,** bel.

yi-(or **yih-**)**kĕtshāh** यि-(यिह्-)कँछाह् । यत्किंचित् pron. indef. inan. i.q. **yi-kĕh** (Śiv. 117, 695, 1184, 1529 ; Rām. 20, 162, 587, 653) ; (as pron. adj. inan.) (Rām. 20, (pl.) 1657). Cf. **yus-kātshāh,** bel.

yih 2 यिह् or (old) **yuh**ᵘ **2** युहु, **yuh 2** युह् sg. nom. inan. which, what (Gr.Gr. 88, 153 ; Gr.M. ; L.V. *yih* 20–1, 107 ; Śiv. *yih*, 119, 637, 999, 1007, 1086, 1305, 1757, 1836, 1852 ; Rām. 1230, 1729 ; K. 386, 684 ; H. v, 7 ; viii, 9 ; x, 1 ; xii, 6, 7, 20 ; K.Pr. 250 ff.) ; (as pron. adj.) (L.V. *yih* 58, 61 ; *yuh*ᵘ 61 ; *yuh* 8).

yihondᵘ **2** यिह्वन्दु pl. gen. (f. **yihünz**ᵘ यिह्वंज़ू), of whom, of which, i.q. **yĕman-hond**ᵘ**,** bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.).

yĕmau यमौ or **yimau** यिमौ or **yĕ(yi)mav**

य(यि)मव् pl. ag. abl. c.g. by or from whom (Gr.Gr. 88; L.V. *yimav* 6, 27; Śiv. 1760; Rām. 6, 618, 995, 1497; H. *yimav* xi, 3; K.Pr. *yimawui*, for *yimav^u y*, 253).

yĕm^i यमि sg. ag. m. an. and also inan. c.g. (f. an. **yĕmi 1** यमि) by whom (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an.) (L.V. 5, 26, 43, 62; Śiv. 449, 884, 890, 1565, 1701; Rām. 18, 177–8, 344, 1202–4, 1373, 1469, 1471–2, 1661; K. 438; H. xii, 7; K.Pr. 246–8); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 24; Śiv. 60; Rām. 1632; K.Pr. 248). **yĕm^i-sond^u** यमि-सन्दु or (q.v. bel.) **yĕsond^u** यसन्दु । यदीयः sg. gen. an. (f. **-sünz^ü** -सञ्ज़ू), of whom (Śiv. 35, 585, 848).

yĕmi 1 यमि f. sg. ag. an., see ab. (Gr.Gr. 88; Rām. 1514, 1516).

yĕmi 2 यमि f. sg. dat. when used as an adj., see ab.

yĕmi 3 यमि or (q.v. bel.) **yĕwa** यव sg. abl. c.g. an. and inan. from whom, from what (Gr.M.); (inan.) (Śiv. 666; H. xii, 11; K.Pr. 246); (as pron. adj.) (H. vii, 8). (El. gives *yimih patah* (i.e. *yĕmi-pata*), since.) **-kani** -कनि । यन्निमित्तम् adv. for which reason, on account of which, for which object, wherefore (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for which. **-kin^i** -किनि । यद्धेतोः adv. for which cause, on account of which. **-pör^i** -पॊरि adv. in, or from which direction, from whence (Gr.Gr. 151, 160). **-ranga** -रंग adv. in the manner in which, how (Gr.Gr. 154). **—vizi** —विज़ि । यस्मिन्समये adv. at which time, when (Gr.Gr. 157, K. 1027).

yim यिम । ये pl. nom. masc. (f. **yima** यिम), who, which (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (m.) (L.V. 95; Śiv. 20, 25, 72, 120, 130, 433, 1094, 1209, 1373, 1457, 1487, 1793; Rām. 56, 60, 68, 449, 458, 932, 968, 979, 1260, 1509; K. 20, 405, 591, 1035, 1043, 1049, 1112; H. ii, 9; v, 5; x, 5; xi, 8); (f.) (Śiv. 830, 1453; K. 766); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 13, 76; Śiv. 132, 497–8, 991; K. 368, 397, 468, 842, 982, 1036; H. ix, 9).

yĕman यमन् or **yiman** यिमन् pl. acc.-dat., c.g. (to) whom, (to) which (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M., Rām. 1061, K. 115, K.Pr. 253). **-hond^u** -हन्दु or (q.v., ab.) **yihond^u** यिहन्दु pl. gen. (f. **-hünz^ü** -हञ्ज़ू), of whom, of which (Gr.Gr. 89, Gr.M.).

yĕmis यमिस् or (q.v., bel.) **yĕs** यस् sg. acc.-dat. c.g. an. (to) whom, (to) which (Gr.Gr. 20, 26, 88, 191; Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 641, 1085, (exceptionally inan.) 1098; K.Pr. 248); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 495–6, Rām. 28).

yĕmyuk^u यम्युकु । यत्संबन्धी sg. gen. inan. (f. **yĕmic^ü** यमिचू), of which (inanimate thing) (Gr.Gr. 89; Śiv. 538, 1085 K.Pr. *yĕmukui*, for *yĕmyukuy*, 248).

yĕs यस् sg. acc.-dat. c.g. an. (to) whom, (to) which, i.q. **yĕmis**, ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. 15, 21, 33–4, 37; Śiv. 60, 667, 875–6, 883, 990, 995, 999, 1086, 1207, 1299, 1563, 1757, 1873; Rām. 178, 911, 913, 1068, 1076, 1116, 1182, 1238, 1433, 1448, 1488, 1563, 1582, 1662, 1664; K. 95, 327, 527, 532, 723, 906, 928, 1022, 1071, 1171; H. ii, 8, 9; vi, 16; vii, 1, 29, 30; YZ. 245; K.Pr. 241–3); (an. f.) (Rām. 1620; K. 504; H. xii, 15); (as pron. adj.) (Rām. 1338, 1442, 1616; K.Pr. 242). This word is also used as an equivalent to **yĕsond^u**, bel. q.v. (Gr.Gr. 89; Śiv. 36, 685, 1022, 1067, 1114, 1844, and so in most of the above examples from Rām.).

yus युस् or **yus^u** यिसु । यः m. sg. nom. an. (f. **yŏssa** य्वस्स, q.v., bel.), who (Gr.Gr. 15, 88; Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. *yus^u* 20, 24, 37, 45, 65; Śiv. *yus* 30, 39, 59, 308, 356, 449, 645 (*yus^u*), 674, 688, 877–8, 1016, etc.; Rām. *yus* 58–9, 117, 805, 912–3, 1127, 1300, 1470, 1472, 1514, 1577, 1590, 1616, 1663, 1729; K. 2, 41, 252, 319, 362, 430, 556, 620, 720; H. ii, 7, 8, 11; v, 9; vi, 14; vii, 29; x, 1, 6, 12; K.Pr. 255–6); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. *yus* 21; K. 429, 441, 492, 992; H. ii, 4, 9–11; vi, 14; x, 12; xii, 4, 20, 25; K.Pr. 255). **—akhāh** —अखाह् । यः कश्चित् एकतरः pron. indef. an. m. (f. **yŏssa akhāh** य्वस्स अखाह्), whoever (out of several persons) (H. viii, 6, 8, 11; K.Pr. 255); cf. **yi-kĕh**, ab. **—kātshāh** —काँछ़ाह् । यः कश्चन pron. indef. an. m. (f. **yŏssa kātshāh** य्वस्स काँछ़ाह्; inan. (see ab.) **yi-kĕh** यि-कँह् or **yi-kĕtshāh** यि-कँछ़ाह्), whoever, whosoever.

yĕsond^u यसन्दु or (q.v. ab.) **yĕs** यस् sg. gen. an. (f. **yĕsünz^ü** यसञ्ज़ू), of whom, i.q. **yĕm^i-sond^u**, ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 89, K. 618).

yŏssa य्वस्स, **yŏsa** य्वस, or (vill.) **yĕssa** यस्स, **yĕsa** यस f. sg. nom., she who, f. of **yus**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an. f.) (Śiv. 1491, 1742; K. 277; H. x, 6; xii, 20, 25); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 881, 1869; Rām. 312, 789; H. x, 1; xii, 25).

yŏsay य्वसय् । यैव f. sg. nom. emph. only she who (L.V. 52).

yusuy यिसुय् m. sg. nom. emph. (f. **yŏsay** य्वसय्, ab.), only he who.

yĕth यथ् inan. sg. dat. to which, to what (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1019, 1210, 1683, 1749, 1757, 1903; Rām. 188; H. x, 7, 10); (as acc.) (Śiv. 451, 903); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 169, 1627; Rām. 108, 1327; K. 1067). **-kun** -कुन् adv. in what direction, in the direction which (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 536).

yĕth^i यथि or **yĕthy** यथ्य, emph. form of **yĕth**,

q.v. **-kun** -कुन् adv. even in what direction, in the very direction which (Gr.Gr. 160).

yĕwa 1 यव (for **2**, see s.v.) sg. abl. c.g. an. and inan., i.q. **yĕmi 3**, ab., q.v. (as adv.) by which, in order that, so that (L.V. 28, 75). **-kani** -कनि । यत्कारणेन adv. i.q. **yĕmi-kani,** ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । यत्कारणेन adv., id. **-puṭshy** -पुछ्य् । यदर्थम् adv. for which, for the sake of which, for which object.

yiy 3 यिय् m. sg. nom. inan. emph. even which (inan.) (Śiv. 121, 226, 308, 312, 348, 630, 1086, 1208; Rām. 14, 133, 638; K. 323, 1044; H. xi, 1); (as pron. adj.) (K. 796). **yiy-kēṭshāh** यिय्-कँछाह whatever, i.q. **yi-kēṭshāh,** ab., but more emphatic (H. iii, 1, 8; v, 8).

yih 3 यिह्, see **yun^{u}.**

yiha इह adv. here, a borrowed Skt. word, used in the compound **yiha-lūkh,** the world here, this world, as opp. to **para-lūkh,** the other world (Skt. *iha-lōka, para-lōka*) (K. 424, 1106).

yuh 1 युह्, **yuh^{u} 1** इहु, see **yih 1.**

yuh 2 युह्, **yuh^{u} 2** युहु, see **yih 2.**

yĕhan (K.Pr. 35), for **yihŏn,** cond. past pl. 3 of **yun^{u},** q.v.

yihond^{u} 1 इहन्दु, see **yih 1.**

yihond^{u} 2 यिहन्दु, see **yih 2.**

yĕhānath यहानथ् اهانت f. (sg. dat. **yĕhānüṭs^{ü}** यहानंचू), contempt, disdain (cf. **kŏl-kōrĕ-y°**, p. 436*b*, l. 41) (El.); affront, indignity, insult, slight; slander, calumny. **—khĕñ^{ü}** —ख्यंञू । भर्त्सनाक्रोशावाप्तिः f.inf. to suffer indignity (from loud abuse or the like). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करुंञू । अतिभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to contemn (El.); to abuse another loudly and publicly (El.). **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । खलीकारानुभवः f.inf. such abuse to befall (a person).

yuhariñ युहरिञ् (? spelling) adv. hither, towards this direction (noted only in K.Pr. 236 *yuharin*). Cf. **wuhariñ, wuharyund^{u},** and **yohuryund^{u}.**

yohuryund^{u} यंहुर्युन्दु or (q.v.) **oh^{u}ryund^{u}** ओंहुर्युन्दु । ईषद्दितः adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of coming, putting, sitting, standing, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 94); cf. **yuhariñ** and **wuharyund^{u}. —pahān** —पहान् । ईषदेतत्पार्श्वतः adv. somewhat in this direction, an indefinite short way off (Gr.Gr. 94).

yihus or **yuhus** इहुस (also written यिहुस) । ऐषमः adv. during this year, in the present year (El., Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). **yihusuk^{u}** or **yuhusuk^{u}** यिहुसुकु । ऐषमःसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **yi(yu)husüc^{ü}** यिहुसंचू), of, belonging to, or produced in the present year.

yihsān इह्सान् احسان m. kindness, beneficence (El.).

yĕhāta यहात or **yihāta** इहात احاطہ । ऐश्वर्योपभोगः m. surrounding, enclosing; enclosed space, enclosure, premises, precincts; (in Ksh.) the exercise of might, power, authority, sway (due to wealth, high office, or the like). **—karun** —करुन् । अत्युत्कर्षाधिगमः m.inf. to exercise such power; hence (esp. of a low person suddenly promoted) to become highly exalted, to become invested with great authority, power, wealth, or the like.

yihwah, see **yĕwa 2.**

yihay इहय्, **yihuy, yuhuy** इहुय, **yŏhay** य्वहय्, see **yih 1.**

yôj^{u} योजु । असमञ्जसवृत्तिः adj. (f. **yöj^{ü} 1** यांजू), one who conducts himself unsuitably or improperly, unmannerly, rude (e.g. in speech, listening, thinking, appearance, dress, walk, etc.). **—hyuh^{u}** —हिहु । असमञ्जसवृत्त्युपमः adj. (f. **yöj^{ü} hish^{ü}** यांजू हिशू), one who (usually well-mannered) on some occasion acts like such a person.

yāji-paijāma याजि-पैजाम । विषमाकारवेशभाषणः m. 'with misfitting breeches'; hence, one who is ugly or unmannerly in form, appearance, speech, etc.

yöj^{ü} 2 यांजू । शष्कुली f. (sg. dat. **yājĕ** याज्य), a kind of cup-shaped cake or biscuit, made of rice-flour cooked in oil. It is offered by women to a god on various festivals (cf. **kŏm^{ü}-y°**, p. 443*b*, l. 23; **kana-y°**, p. 448*a*, l. 50) (El. *yáj*, a biscuit; K.Pr. 3, 105, 190, 239).

yāji-lĕji-pĕth nĕnd^{a}r pĕñ^{ü} याजि-ल्यजि-प्यठ् न्यन्द्र् प्यंञू। अत्यन्तनिश्चिन्तता f.inf. 'sleep to fall on the cake-saucepan', (owing to abundance of all that one needs) freedom from care to exist, to rest secure, be free from anxiety; to be careless, thoughtless, heedless. **-wor^{u}** -वरु । शष्कुलीपूपः m. i.q. **yöj^{ü}**; a piece or fragment of such a cake.

yījād ईजाद् ایجاد m. an invention, discovery, contrivance (Gr.M.).

yĕjñ यज्ञ, see **yĕgñ.**

yijāra इजार اجارہ m. letting (land or a house) on rent or hire; a contract. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्योनु m.inf. to take on lease or contract (Gr.M.).

yijāzath इजाज़थ् اجازت f. (sg. dat. **yijāzüṭs^{ü}** इजाज़ंचू), permission, leave. **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञू f.inf. to give permission, allow (with gen. of act allowed) (Gr.M.).

yĕka यक । ऐक्यम्, एकाङ्गोपेतम्, रथविशेषः m. oneness, unanimity, (of a number of persons) the being all of one mind; the ace (at cards, etc.); a kind of one-horse vehicle, the *ekkā* of India; cf. also **yĕka** under **yĕkh 1** and **2. —karun** —करुन् । ऐक्योत्तर आग्रहः m.inf. (of a number of people) to unite as one, to show

united determination. **-gurᵘ** -गुरु । रथविशेषवोढाश्वः m. an *ekkā*-pony, or a pony suitable for harnessing to an *ekkā*. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । रथविशेषवहनवृत्तिः m. an *ekkā*-driver, one who drives an *ekkā* for hire.

yēkᵘ एकु card. one. An old form of **okᵘ** and **akh**, qq.v., in **yēka-wāṭh**, of one construction, of the same material (L.V. 17); **gôrum yēkuy dēh**, I have loved only one body (i.e. nothing but my body) (L.V. 7).

yīka यीक in the following :— **yīka-mŏdurᵘ** यीक-म्वदुरु । संहृष्टमाधुर्यः adj. (f. **-mŏdᵘrᵘ** -म्वद्‌रु), tasting at once sweet, sour, and bitter (and, hence, disgusting). **-söli** -सॉलि । एककोष्ठा शाला, निरावरणविशालः adj. c.g. (of a floor in a house or the like) consisting of one room (hence wide and without partitions).

yikbāl इक्‌बाल् اقبال or **yĕkhbāl** यख्‌बाल् m. prosperity, good fortune. **-mandī** -मन्दी اقبالمندي f. a condition of prosperity, good fortune (as a condition) (Gr.M., Rām. 817 *yĕkhbāl°*).

yēkadanth एकदन्थ् m. (sg. dat. **yēkadantas** एकदन्तस्) (an elephant) possessor of only one tusk; a N. of Gaṇêśa, see **Ganēsh.**

yēkādash एकादश् or **yēkādashĕ** येकादश card. eleven, i.q. **kāh 1,** q.v. (a word borrowed from Skt. *ēkādaśa*). The god Rudra is said to appear under eleven forms, see p. 387*b*, l. 21 (Śiv. 522, Rām. 1770).

yikādashī इकादशी f. the eleventh lunar day of a Hindū month, i.q. **kāh 3,** q.v. (L. 266). This word is borrowed from the Skt. *ēkādaśī*.

yĕkh 1 यख् । आश्यानहिमम् m. (sg. dat. **yĕkas** यकस्), frozen snow, ice formed from frozen snow (El. *yakh*; Śiv. 27, 333, 342).

yĕka-muhulᵘ यक-मुहुलु । तुषारदण्डः m. a long icicle (such as is pendent from the eaves of a house). **-ṭujⁱ** -टुजि । आश्यानहिमगोलः f. a ball of ice formed from frozen snow. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । आश्यानहिमजलम् m. the intensely cold water that issues from frozen snow.

yĕkh 2 यख् । वमथुः f. (sg. dat. **yĕki** यकि), vomiting. **—dinᵘ** —दिन्‌यू । वमथूद्गारः f.inf. to vomit.

yĕka yinĕ यक यिञ । वमथुविकारोद्भवः f. pl. inf. vomitings to come, an attack of vomiting to occur.

yĕkh 3 यख् । अतिशीतः adj. c.g. intensely cold (to touch), freezingly cold; cf. **yĕkh 1.** **—lagun** —लगुन् । शीताग्निः m.inf. (of anything animate or inanimate) to become intensely cold, to suffer from intense cold.

yĕkh 4 यख् یک card. one, i.q. **akh,** q.v., e.g. **ba yĕkh tīr,** with a single arrow (Rām. 340). **-bār** -बार् یک بار adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously; at once, all at once, immediately (Śiv. 781, 912; Rām. 405, 860, 887); together, not separately (Rām. 460); altogether, entirely, the whole (Rām. 470, 1130, 1684). **-dam** -दम یک دم adv. in one breath, in a moment, at once, all at once (Rām. 898, *ba-yĕkh-dam*). **-jā** -जा یک جا, **-jāh** -जाह्, or **-jyāh** -ज्याह्, adv. in one place, together (cf. El. *yakjazámut* (i.e. **yĕkh-jā zāmotᵘ**, equal in age); Śiv. *yĕkh-jyāh* 203, 905, 1302, 1556, 1831; Rām. *-jāh* 49, 466, 573, *-jā* 1108*d*; H. *-jāh*, x, 12; *yĕg-jāh*, ii, 4); all together, unanimously (Rām. 1685, *ba-yĕkh-jā*). **-lakh** -लख् (= یکلخت) adv. all at once, all together, altogether (K. 561). **-pāṭh** -पाठ् । एकपटिका f. (sg. dat. **-pāṭi** -पाटि), a cloth or other garment only just long enough to go once round the body; cf. **paṭa.** **-rah** -रह् یک ره adv. by one road; once; at once, at one glance, at first sight (El. has *yakrah*, in the east, which his reverse vocab. shows to be a misprint for 'in the least'). **-sö** -सॉ (= یکسو) adv. on one side, aside, apart from others (YZ. 242). **-sān** -सान् یک سان adj. c.g. and adv. the same, identical with (Rām. 1203, 1499); like, similar (Śiv. 1241); associated only (with, **sūtin**), having only (. . .) for a companion (Rām. 1200). **-tôrᵘ** -तोरु । एकतन्तुमयः adj. (f. **-törᵘ** -तॉरु) (of a cloth or the like) that of which the warp and woof consist of single threads. Cf. **tār 2.**

yēkh एख् card. (sg. obl. **yēka** एक; emph. **yēkᵘy** एकुय्, Śiv. 993), one (i.q. **akh,** q.v., borrowed from Skt. *ēka*) (Śiv. 993, 1134, 1370, 1405, 1486, 1695).

yikh यिख्, see **yunᵘ.**

yĕkhbāl यख्‌बाल्, **yĕkhbālmandī** यख्‌बाल्‌मन्दी, see **yikbāl.**

yĕkhañĕ यखञ । सूदविशेषः f.pl. a kind of dish (consisting of meat cooked with spices in curdled milk).

yĕkhrāj यख्‌राज् اخراج m. expulsion, ejection, eviction. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to evict, expel, banish (from) (Rām. 32 (*yĕkrāj*), 822).

yŏkhᵃth य्वख‌थ् । युक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **yŏkhᵘtsᵘ** य्वखंचू), a means, expedient, plan, device (Śiv. 993, 1747, 1823).

yikhtilāf इख्‌तिलाफ् اختلاف m. dissension, discord, disagreement (Gr.M.).

yikhtiyār इख्‌तियार् اختيار or **yĕktiyār** यक्तियार् m. option, will, discretion, power, authority, right (Gr.M. *yĕkt°*; Śiv. *yĕkt°*, 1794, 1798).

yīkil यीकिल् । गोपानसी f. the cross beam that supports a roof (K.Pr. 41). **yīkili-lāday** यीकिलि-लादय् । गोपानसीयोजनदायः f. the making of offerings for luck to the gods, and the presents made to the attendant priests, etc., and to the building workmen, on the occasion of fixing this beam when a house is being built.

yĕkīn यकीन् يقين subst. m. and adj. c.g. belief, faith,

true faith, conviction (K.Pr. 170); (as adj.) certain, sure. —**zānun** —ज़ानुन् m.inf. to be certain, to know for certain, be assured (Gr.M.).

yĕkīnan يقيناً adv. certainly, surely, in truth (W. 96, *yaqīnan*).

yĕkur^u यकुरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain small bird with a very disgusting smell (K.Pr. 240, where it is wrongly described as a plant). **yĕkur^u mörith athan phakh** (a proverb) a stink on the hands after killing this bird, i.e. great damage all for nothing. The flesh of the bird is uneatable, the hands of the killer become stinking, he incurs the sin of killing a living being, and all for no profit.

yĕkrāj यक्राज्, see **yĕkhrāj.**

yikrām यिक्राम् in *wa-salām wa-yikrām*, (may) both peace and respect (be on you)! (H. x, 14). The phrase is corrupt Arabic borrowed in the form *wa salām wa ikrām*.

yĕkarār यकरार् or **yikrār** इक्रार् اقرار m. agreement, consent, acquiescence, confirmation (Śiv. 1796 *yĕ°*); confession, acknowledgment, admission.

yĕkshĕmba يكشنبه m. Sunday (a word borrowed from Persian), i.q. **āthwār,** q.v.

yēkatā एकता f. oneness, unity, identity (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1485, 1490).

yēkut^u एकुतु m. i.q. **yēkatā,** q.v. (K. 399).

yôkūth योकूथ् (= ياقوت) m. (sg. dat. **yôkūtas** योकूतस्), a certain precious stone, a kind of ruby (Rām. 569).

yĕktiyār यक्तियार्, see **yikhtiyār.**

yikawaṭa इकवट or **yikawaṭ^{a}z** इकवट्ज़् । युगपत् adv. simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time (K. *-waṭa* 292, 720-1, 725, 778); all together, in one place (Gr.M.). El has *yikawatain*, equal in age.

yāl याल् يال । अश्वग्रैवेयकेशम, सुवेशः f. the mane (of a horse) (W. 139, K.Pr. 71); met. fine dress, handsome apparel, good turn-out and general appearance (of a man) (K.Pr. 156). **-cāl** -चाल् । मनोहरवेशादिः f. handsome dress, general appearance, and carriage (of a man). —**hĕn^ü** —ह्यंनू । अश्वग्रैवेयकेशकर्तनम् f.inf. to cut off a horse's mane (supposed to strengthen or increase the size of the neck).

yāla-gupāl याल-गुपाल् । वेशव्यसनी m. a dissipated dandy (cf. **gōpāl,** a N. of Kṛṣṇa, p. 294*b*, l. 19).

yĕl यल् । आकृष्टिचेष्टा m. the motion of the body in making a violent pull or drag, a pull (El. *yal*, jolting, *yala*, assault). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । चेष्टाकर्षणम् m.inf. to move or bend the shoulders, back, etc. in the act of pulling, to give a strong pull.

yēl 1 f. a command, order (El. *yel*).

yēl 2 येल् or एल् । वश्यः adj. c.g. (of an untamed beast) tamed, brought under control (Gr.Gr. 21, subst. m., subjection); obedient, loyal (K.Pr. 245). —**anun** —अनुन् । वशीकारः m.inf. to tame, bring under control (a violent or wild beast, a stubborn naughty boy, and so on). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 16). —**yun^u** —यिनु । आयत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become tamed, as ab.

yĕla यल يله adj. c.g. free, set free, set at liberty; turned loose, allowed to roam or pasture at liberty. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to become perverse, self-willed, unruly, unrestrained, to break loose (of a woman, child, horse, or the like). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अवशीभवनम् m.inf. to break loose and remain so, to be independent, unrestrained, continue at liberty. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । निर्नियन्त्रीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (a child, animal, or the like) to become unrestrained (by faulty teaching, etc.); to render uncontrolled, unruly, ungoverned, or the like; to let go (a person seized) (H. iii, 4; x, 5, 21). **-wôl^u** -वोलु । मदचेष्टः n.ag. one who (on the ground of wealth, qualifications, good fortune, or the like) behaves, or acts, arrogantly.

yĕl^i 1 यंलि (for 3, see **yol^u**) adj. c.g., in **yĕl^i kaṭh** यंलि कठ । मेषविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), a castrated ram fattened up and plump.

yĕl^i 2 यंलि, य्यंलि or **yĕli** यलि, य्यलि । यदा rel. adv. of time, when, at what time, at the time when, as soon as (El. *yili*, *yilih*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M. *yĕli*; W. 94 id.; L.V. *yĕli* 31, 44, 49, 82, 102, 103; Śiv. id. 3, 40, 53, 63, 78, 81, 85, 106, 159, 268, 313, etc.; Rām. id. 15, 45, 62, 88, 102, 114, 141, 144, 147, etc.; K. 8, 12, 24-5, 32, 46, 50, 55, 58, etc.; H. ii, 3, 7; iii, 8; iv, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; vi, 11, etc.; YZ. *yĕly* 157, *yĕlih* 172. This word sometimes has the force of 'if', as in H. v, 8). **yĕli tĕli** यलि त्यलि adv. now and then, occasionally (El. *yili tili*).

yĕlyuk^u यल्युकु । यदा-भवः adj. (f. **yĕlic^ü** यलिचू), of when, of, born, or produced at the time when.

yol^u यंलु । संसृष्टधातुमयरसविशेषः m. (sg. ag. **yĕl^i 3** यंलि), solder. **yĕl^i-wāṭh** यंलि-वाठ् । संसृष्टधातुसंदापना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the mending a metal vessel or the like with solder.

yĕlāj यलाज्, **yilāj** इलाज् علاج m. a medicine, remedy, cure (El. *iláj*, Rām. 275). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to heal, to cure (El.). **yilāja-rost^u** इलाज-रोस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^ü** -रूशू), incurable (El.).

yĕlök^i यलोकि । आधित्यकः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, born or produced on, a mountain plateau (see the next).

yĕlākh यलाख् । अधित्यका m. (sg. dat. **yĕlākas** यलाकस्), a mountain table-land, a high plateau. Sheep are here pastured (L. 362 *ilák*).

united determination. **-gurᵘ** -गुरु । रथविशेषवोढाश्वः m. an *ekkā*-pony, or a pony suitable for harnessing to an *ekkā*. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । रथविशेषवहनवृत्तिः m. an *ekkā*-driver, one who drives an *ekkā* for hire.

yēkᵘ एकु card. one. An old form of **okᵘ** and **akh,** qq.v., in **yēka-wāṭh,** of one construction, of the same material (L.V. 17); **gôrum yēkuy dēh,** I have loved only one body (i.e. nothing but my body) (L.V. 7).

yīka यीक in the following :— **yīka-mŏdurᵘ** यीक-म्वदुरु । संसृष्टमाधुर्यः adj. (f. **-mŏdᵘrᵘ** -म्वद्रू), tasting at once sweet, sour, and bitter (and, hence, disgusting). **-sölⁱ** -सॉलि । एककोष्ठा शाला, निरावरणविशालः adj. c.g. (of a floor in a house or the like) consisting of one room (hence wide and without partitions).

yikbāl इक्बाल् اقبال or **yĕkhbāl** यख्बाल् m. prosperity, good fortune. **-mandī** -मन्दी اقبالمندی f. a condition of prosperity, good fortune (as a condition) (Gr.M., Rām. 817 *yĕkhbāl°*).

yēkadanth एकदन्थ् m. (sg. dat. **yēkadantas** एकदन्तस्) (an elephant) possessor of only one tusk; a N. of Gaṇēśa, see **Ganēsh.**

yēkādash एकादश् or **yēkādashĕ** येकादश card. eleven, i.q. **kāh 1,** q.v. (a word borrowed from Skt. *ēkādaśa*). The god Rudra is said to appear under eleven forms, see p. 387*b*, l. 21 (Śiv. 522, Rām. 1770).

yikādashī इकादशी f. the eleventh lunar day of a Hindū month, i.q. **kāh 3,** q.v. (L. 266). This word is borrowed from the Skt. *ēkādaśī*.

yĕkh 1 यख् । आश्यानहिमम् m. (sg. dat. **yĕkas** यकस्), frozen snow, ice formed from frozen snow (El. *yakh*; Śiv. 27, 333, 342).

yĕka-muhulᵘ यक-मुहुलु । तुषारदण्डः m. a long icicle (such as is pendent from the eaves of a house). **-ṭujⁱ** -टुजि । आश्यानहिमगोलः f. a ball of ice formed from frozen snow. **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । आश्यानहिमजलम् m. the intensely cold water that issues from frozen snow.

yĕkh 2 यख् । वमथुः *f. (sg. dat.* **yĕki** यकि*), vomiting.* **—*dinᵘ*** —दिञू । वमथूद्गारः *f.inf. to vomit.*

yĕka yiñĕ यक यिञ । वमथुविकारोद्भवः *f.pl.inf. vomitings to come, an attack of vomiting to occur.*

yĕkh 3 यख् । अतिशीतः *adj. c.g. intensely cold (to touch), freezingly cold; cf.* **yĕkh 1.** **—lagun** —लगुन् । शीतार्त्तिः *m.inf. (of anything animate or inanimate) to become intensely cold, to suffer from intense cold.*

yĕkh 4 यख् یک *card. one, i.q.* **akh,** *q.v., e.g.* **ba yĕkh tīr,** *with a single arrow (Rām. 340).* **-bār** -बार् یک بار *adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously; at once, all at once, immediately (Śiv. 781, 912; Rām. 405, 860, 887); together, not separately (Rām. 460);* altogether, entirely, the whole (Rām. 470, 1130, 1684). **-dam** -दम یک دم adv. in one breath, in a moment, at once, all at once (Rām. 898, *ba-yĕkh-dam*). **-jā** -जा یکجا, **-jāh** -जाह, or **-jyāh** -ज्याह, adv. in one place, together (cf. El. *yakjazámut* (i.e. **yĕkh-jā zāmotᵘ**, equal in age); Śiv. *yĕkh-jyāh* 203, 905, 1302, 1556, 1831; Rām. *-jāh* 49, 466, 573, *-jā* 1108*d*; H. *-jāh*, x, 12; *yĕg-jāh*, ii, 4); all together, unanimously (Rām. 1685, *ba-yĕkh-jā*). **-lakh** -लख् (= یکلخت) adv. all at once, all together, altogether (K. 561). **-pāṭh** -पाठ् । एकपटिका f. (sg. dat. **-pāṭi** -पाटि), a cloth or other garment only just long enough to go once round the body; cf. **paṭa.** **-rah** -रह् یک ره adv. by one road; once; at once, at one glance, at first sight (El. has *yakrah*, in the east, which his reverse vocab. shows to be a misprint for 'in the least'). **-sö** -सॉ (= یکسو) adv. on one side, aside, apart from others (YZ. 242). **-sān** -सान् یکسان adj. c.g. and adv. the same, identical with (Rām. 1203, 1499); like, similar (Śiv. 1241); associated only (with, **sūtin**), having only (. . .) for a companion (Rām. 1200). **-tôrᵘ** -तोरु । एकतन्तुमयः adj. (f. **-törᵘ** -तॉरू) (of a cloth or the like) that of which the warp and woof consist of single threads. Cf. **tār 2.**

yēkh एख card. (sg. obl. **yēka** एक; emph. **yēkᵘy** एकुय, Śiv. 993), one (i.q. **akh,** q.v., borrowed from Skt. *ēka*) (Śiv. 993, 1134, 1370, 1405, 1486, 1695).

yikh यिख्, see **yunᵘ.**

yĕkhbāl यख्बाल्, **yĕkhbālmandī** यख्बाल्मन्दी, see **yikbāl.**

yĕkhañĕ यखञ । सूदविशेषः f.pl. a kind of dish (consisting of meat cooked with spices in curdled milk).

yĕkhrāj यख्राज् اخراج m. expulsion, ejection, eviction. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to evict, expel, banish (from) (Rām. 32 (*yĕkrāj*), 822).

yŏkhᵃth य्वख्थ् । युक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **yŏkhᵘtsᵘ** य्वख्चू), a means, expedient, plan, device (Śiv. 993, 1747, 1823).

yikhtilāf इख्तिलाफ् اختلاف m. dissension, discord, disagreement (Gr.M.).

yikhtiyār इख्तियार् اختيار or **yĕktiyār** यक्तियार् m. option, will, discretion, power, authority, right (Gr.M. *yĕkt°*; Śiv. *yĕkt°*, 1794, 1798).

yīkil यीकिल् । गोपानसी f. the cross beam that supports a roof (K.Pr. 41). **yīkili-lāday** यीकिलि-लादय् । गोपानसीयोजनदायः f. the making of offerings for luck to the gods, and the presents made to the attendant priests, etc., and to the building workmen, on the occasion of fixing this beam when a house is being built.

yĕkīn यकीन् يقين subst. m. and adj. c.g. belief, faith,

true faith, conviction (K.Pr. 170); (as adj.) certain, sure. —zānun —ज़ानुन् m.inf. to be certain, to know for certain, be assured (Gr.M.).

yĕkīnan يقيناً adv. certainly, surely, in truth (W. 96, *yaqīnan*).

yĕkurᵘ **यकुर्** । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain small bird with a very disgusting smell (K.Pr. 240, where it is wrongly described as a plant). **yĕkur**ᵘ **möriṭh athan phʻakh** (a proverb) a stink on the hands after killing this bird, i.e. great damage all for nothing. The flesh of the bird is uneatable, the hands of the killer become stinking, he incurs the sin of killing a living being, and all for no profit.

yĕkrāj यक्राज्, see **yĕkhrāj.**

yikrām यिक्राम् in *wa-salām wa-yikrām*, (may) both peace and respect (be on you)! (H. x, 14). The phrase is corrupt Arabic borrowed in the form *wa salām wa ikrām*.

yĕkarār यकरार् or **yikrār इक्रार्** اقرار m. agreement, consent, acquiescence, confirmation (Śiv. 1796 *yĕ°*); confession, acknowledgment, admission.

yĕkshĕmba يكشنبه m. Sunday (a word borrowed from Persian), i.q. **āthwār,** q.v.

yēkatā एकता f. oneness, unity, identity (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1485, 1490).

yēkutᵘ **एकुतु** m. i.q. **yēkatā,** q.v. (K. 399).

yôkūth योकूथ् (= ياقوت) m. (sg. dat. **yôkūtas योकूतस्**), a certain precious stone, a kind of ruby (Rām. 569).

yĕktiyār यक्तियार्, see **yikhtiyār.**

yikawaṭa इकवट or **yikawaṭ**ᵃ**z इकवट्ज़्** । युगपत् adv. simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time (K. *-waṭa* 292, 720–1, 725, 778); all together, in one place (Gr.M.). El has *yikawatain*, equal in age.

yāl याल् يال । अश्वग्रैवेयकेशम, सुवेशः f. the mane (of a horse) (W. 139, K.Pr. 71); met. fine dress, handsome apparel, good turn-out and general appearance (of a man) (K.Pr. 156). **-cāl -चाल्** । मनोहरवेशादिः f. handsome dress, general appearance, and carriage (of a man). **—hĕnʼ**ᵘ **—ह्यंञ्** । अश्वग्रैवेयकेशकर्तनम् f.inf. to cut off a horse's mane (supposed to strengthen or increase the size of the neck).

yāla-gupāl याल-गुपाल् । वेश्यव्यसनी m. a dissipated dandy (cf. **gōpāl,** a N. of Kṛṣṇa, p. 294*b*, l. 19).

yĕl यल् । आकृष्टिचेष्टा m. the motion of the body in making a violent pull or drag, a pull (El. *yal*, jolting, *yala*, assault). **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु** । चेष्टाकर्षणम् m.inf. to move or bend the shoulders, back, etc. in the act of pulling, to give a strong pull.

yēl 1 f. a command, order (El. *yel*).

yēl 2 येल् or **एल्** । वश्यः adj. c.g. (of an untamed beast) tamed, brought under control (Gr.Gr. 21, subst. m., subjection); obedient, loyal (K.Pr. 245). **—anun —अनुन्** । वशीकारः m.inf. to tame, bring under control (a violent or wild beast, a stubborn naughty boy, and so on). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf., id. (Rām. 16). **—yun**ᵘ **—यिनु** । आयत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become tamed, as ab.

yĕla यल يله adj. c.g. free, set free, set at liberty; turned loose, allowed to roam or pasture at liberty. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to become perverse, self-willed, unruly, unrestrained, to break loose (of a woman, child, horse, or the like). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । अवद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to break loose and remain so, to be independent, unrestrained, continue at liberty. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । निर्निरुद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (a child, animal, or the like) to become unrestrained (by faulty teaching, etc.); to render uncontrolled, unruly, ungoverned, or the like; to let go (a person seized) (H. iii, 4; x, 5, 21). **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** । मदचेष्टः n.ag. one who (on the ground of wealth, qualifications, good fortune, or the like) behaves, or acts, arrogantly.

yĕlⁱ **1 यॆलि** (for **3,** see **yol**ᵘ) adj. c.g., in **yĕl**ⁱ **kaṭh यॆलि कठ्** । मेषविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **—kaṭas —कटस्**), a castrated ram fattened up and plump.

yĕlⁱ **2 यॆलि, य्वलि** or **yĕli यलि, य्वलि** । यदा rel. adv. of time, when, at what time, at the time when, as soon as (El. *yili, yilih*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M. *yĕli*; W. 94 id.; L.V. *yĕli* 31, 44, 49, 82, 102, 103; Śiv. id. 3, 40, 53, 63, 78, 81, 85, 106, 159, 268, 313, etc.; Rām. id. 15, 45, 62, 88, 102, 114, 141, 144, 147, etc.; K. 8, 12, 24–5, 32, 46, 50, 55, 58, etc.; H. ii, 3, 7; iii, 8; iv, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; vi, 11, etc.; YZ. *yĕly* 157, *yĕlih* 172. This word sometimes has the force of 'if', as in H. v, 8). **yĕli tĕli यलि त्वलि** adv. now and then, occasionally (El. *yili tili*).

yĕlyukᵘ **यल्युकु** । यदा-भवः adj. (f. **yĕlic**ᵘ **यलिचू**), of when, of, born, or produced at the time when.

yolᵘ **यॊलु** । संसृष्टधातुमयरसविशेषः m. (sg. ag. **yĕl**ⁱ **3 यॆलि**), solder. **yĕl**ⁱ**-wāṭh यॆलि-वाठ्** । संसृष्टधातुसंदापना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the mending a metal vessel or the like with solder.

yĕlāj यलाज्, yilāj इलाज् علاج m. a medicine, remedy, cure (El. *ilāj*, Rām. 275). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to heal, to cure (El.). **yilāja-rost**ᵘ **इलाज-रॊस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüśh**ᵘ **-रॊछू**), incurable (El.).

yĕlökⁱ **यलॊकि** । आधित्यकः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, born or produced on, a mountain plateau (see the next).

yĕlākh यलाख् । अधित्यका m. (sg. dat. **yĕlākas यलाकस्**), a mountain table-land, a high plateau. Sheep are here pastured (L. 362 *ilāk*).

yillā إلا prep. except, besides (W. 99 *illā*). Borrowed from Arabic.

yilm इल्म् علم m. learning, knowledge (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 88, 216); a branch of learning, a science (Gr.M.).

yilma-rostᵘ यिल्म-रॅस्तु adj. (f. **-rüśh**ᵘ -रॅछू), without knowledge, void of knowledge, ignorant (Gr.M.).

yĕlath यलथ् or **yillath** (= علت) । उपाधिः f. (sg. dat. **yĕlüts**ᵘ यलॅच़ू), a disease, sickness, malady, infirmity, weakness (El. *yalat*); a fault, vice (K.Pr. 88 *illat*); a bad or worthless thing (cf. **arzöni-y°**, p. 46*a*, l. 20); a defect, flaw, detrimental effect (Rām. 110); a pretext, pretence, excuse; a charge, count (of an indictment) (Gr.M. *yillath* m.). **—yiñ**ᵘ —यिञू । दोषापत्तिः f.inf. harm or damage (such as blame, accusation, evil conduct, or the like, due to evil association) to be incurred. **—lārüñ**ᵘ —लारॅञू । व्यसनादिलिप्तीभवनम् f.inf. some vice (such as being a slave to drugs) difficult to relinquish, or disease difficult to be got rid of to become attached to (i.e. affect) a person.

yĕlütsᵘ**-wôl**ᵘ यलॅच़ू-वोलु । उपाधियुक्तः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has been affected by one of the above defects, vices, etc.

yĕlütsᵘ**lad** यलॅच़ूलद् । उपाधियुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **yĕlüts**ᵘ**ladiñ** यलॅच़ूलदिञ्), one who is affected by a defect, disease, or vice as in the preceding.

yām याम् or (qq.v.) **yāmath** यामथ्, **yāmath**ᵘ**y** यामथूय् । यदैव adv. even when, at the very time when, at the moment when, as soon as (El. *yám*; W. 93; Śiv. 1000, 1622; Rām. 706, 1634; YZ. 164, 229). Cf. **yāñ** and **yāñĕth**.

yĕm 1 यम् । यमः m. N. of the god who rules the spirits of the dead (men or beasts) (Skt. *Yama*) (El. *yam*, an angel; Śiv. 931, 1843, 1908); the Angel of Death (K.Pr. 6, 175, 240). **-brôhmun** -ब्रोह्मुन । ब्राह्मणविशेषः m. a low kind of Brāhman who acts as priest for this god, and who carries through the various funeral ceremonies. **-bayĕ** -बय । मृत्युभीतिः m. the fear of this god; hence, fear of death (L.V. 27 *yĕma-bayĕ*). **-hāl** -हाल् । मृताश्रितस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **-höj**ᵘ -हॉजू), the abode of Yama, the limbo of the departed; the place where the relations and friends of a deceased meet to lament his death. **-hēr** -हेर् । दुरारोहमार्गः f. Yama's stairway; N. of a certain long, difficult, and dangerous mountain path in Ksh. (Śiv. 931). **—pyon**ᵘ —प्युनु । आपततो मृत्युः m.inf. Yama to fall (on a person), the sudden unexpected death (of a person) to occur. **-rāth** -राथ् । यमरात्रिः f. (sg. dat. **-röts**ᵘ -रॉच़ू), Yama's night, the long grievous night passed by the family when a person dies early in that night. **-ruth** -रुथ् । मृताहव्रतम् m. (sg. dat. **-rutas** -रुतस्), Yama's fast, the ten days' fast observed by the members of the family after a death. **-rāza** -राज़ or **yĕma-rāza** यम-राज़ । यमराजः m. N. of the god Yama (Gr.M. *yĕmarāza*; Śiv. id. 864; Rām. 175, 474, 587, 1740).

yĕma-baṭh यम-बठ् m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas** -बटस्), Yama's apparitor, who drags away the soul of a dying person to judgment (usually in pl.) (L.V. 74). **-dār** -दार् or **-dwār** -द्वार् । यमलोकः m. the world, or abode, of Yama, the limbo of the dead (men or beasts) (Śiv. *dw*° 1911); cf. **dwār**. **-dūth** -दूथ् । यमप्रेष्यः m. (sg. dat. **-dūtas** -दूतस्), a messenger of Yama, who carries off the deceased to the limbo, an angel of death (Śiv. 483). **-guma** -गुम । मरणावस्थासांनिध्यद्योतकस्वेदः m.pl. the sweat denoting the imminence of death (Rām. 1587, 1616). **-naṭh** -नठ् । मरणावस्थाकम्पः f. (sg. dat. **-naṭi** -नटि), the quivering or trembling of a person at the point of death. **-pōthan** -पाँथन् । यमलोकयात्रा m. the journey of a deceased to the limbo.

yĕm 2 यम् m. self-control, self-restraint, observance of moral duty (Śiv. 269, 1213).

yĕmⁱ यमि, **yĕmi** यमि, **yim 2** यिम, **yima 2** यिम, **yimau 2** यिमौ, see **yih 2**.

yim 1 इम्, **yima 1** इम, **yimau 1** इमौ, **yim**ⁱ इमि, **yimi** इमि, see **yih 1**.

yima 3 यिम, see **yun**ᵘ.

yômᵘ योमु । चतुरस्रखण्डविशेषः m. a square thick piece (of gold, silver, or the like), used —°.

yĕmbᵃ**r-zal** यंबर्-ज़ल्, **yĕmbür**ᵘ**-zal** यंबॅरु-ज़ल्, or **yĕmb**ᵃ**ra-zal** यंब्र-ज़ल् । पुष्पविशेषः f. a certain white flower blooming in the early spring, the narcissus (El. *yimbarzal*, *yimberzal*; K.Pr. 56; Śiv. *yĕmbür*ᵘ° 55, 1008; Rām. 184, 197, 353, 645, 655, 676, 1031, 1494 (read *yĕmb*ᵃ*r-zala*, voc.), etc.; YZ. 153, 184, 209, 274, 565); cf. Arabic عنبر, ambergris. **-dāñĕ** -दाञ m. N. of a variety of the rice-plant or paddy (El. *yimbirzal dányi*; L. 248, 333, 463 *imbrzal*, a good white rice).

yimdād यिमदाद् امداد assisting, help, succour (cf. **jāyĕ-y°**, p. 380*a*, l. 21) (Rām. 381, 476).

yĕmal यमल् m. N. of a Vidyādhara, or demi-god, in Skt. *Yamala*. He and Arzŏn (Skt. *Arjuna*) were sons of Vaiśravaṇa, or Kubēra, the god of wealth. They were cursed by Nārada to become two trees, and so they remained until they were released by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 169–70).

yimām इमाम امام m. an Imām, a minister or reader in a Muslim mosque, a leader in public worship, a (Muslim)

head or leader of a religious community (Gr.Gr. 13, W. 135).

yimāmath इमामथ् امامت ? f. the office or profession of an *imām* or leader in worship (see the preceding) (H. xii, 1).

yĕman यमन् । पुष्पविशेषः, रत्नविशेषः m. N. of a certain wild flower described as sweet-scented and somewhat dark in colour; N. of a certain small-sized variety of ruby.

yĕmunā यमुना f. N. of a river, the 'Jumnā' (Skt. *Yamunā*) (K. 410).

yiman 1 इमन्, see **yih 1.**

yiman 2 यिमन्, see **yih 2.**

yīmān यीमान् ایمان m. belief, faith (El. *imán*, K.Pr. 8); good faith, trustworthiness (cf. **bē-y°**, p. 151*a*, l. 9). —**anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to believe (El.).

yīmarjal or **marjal,** the iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) (El. *ímarjal*). ? Cf. **yĕmbᵃr-zal.**

yĕmrāz यमराज़् m. N. of one of the three divisions of the Valley of Kashmīr,— Marāz (p. 595*a*, l. 48), Kamrāz (p. 446*b*, l. 16), and Yĕmrāz (commonly spelt 'Yamrāz'). The last is the city of Śrīnagar (K.Pr. 138).

yĕmis यमिस्, see **yih 2.**

yimis इमिस्, see **yih 1.**

yāmath यामथ् or **yāmathᵘy** यामथूय् । यदैव adv. i.q. **yām,** q.v., at the very time when, just when, as soon as (El. *yámat*; W. 93 *yāmatai*; Śiv. *yāmath* 767; Rām. id. 112, 239, 498, 538, 654, 703, 761, 1374, 1382, 1501, 1521, 1687, 1708, 1733, 1741; K. id. 1145); cf. **yāñĕth** and **yāñ.** **tāmath . . . . yāmath** तामथ् . . . . यामथ् so long . . . . as (H. xi, 20).

yĕmyukᵘ यम्युकु, see **yih 2.**

yimyukᵘ इम्युकु, see **yih 1.**

yain, see **yĕñᵘ 1.**

yānē याने or **yānī** یعنی adv. that is to say, viz., i.e., to wit (El. *yáne*, Gr.M., Rām. 1015).

yĕn 1 यन् (for **2,** see **yĕñᵘ 1**) m. a small field or plot of land (with an irregular surface) (Śiv. 1213, K.Pr. 248, translated 'river bank'). Cf. **yĕnodᵘ.**

yĕna 1 यन । विना, प्रतिरूपेण adv. and postpos. without (as in **mĕ y°,** without me; **tsĕ y°,** without thee; **tas y°,** without him; **karana y°,** without doing); in exchange (for), instead (of) (as in **tas y°,** instead of him; **tath y°,** instead of it; **karana y°,** instead of doing; **khĕna y°,** instead of eating. **yĕnay** यनय् । विना adv. and postpos. without, as ab. (El. *yanai*, gratis).

yĕna 2 यन । यत्प्रभृति adv. from the time when, since, ever since the time when (Rām. 348, 535; K. 1062, 1100; K.Pr. 194 *yanah*). **-pĕtha** -पठ id. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340). **-shutᵘ** -शुतु or **-shuth** -शुथ् । यत्कालात्प्रभृति adv. id. (K. 740). —**ta tana** —त तन । चिरकालादनन्तरम् adv. after a long time, a long time after, a long time since; but **yĕna tana,** and ever since then (Rām. 1162).

yĕnukᵘ यनुकु । यात्कालिकः adj. (f. **yĕnücᵘ** यनंचू), of, or belonging to, since the time when.

yin (? spelling) m. a fringe (El.).

yina यिन । यथा न conjnct. that not, in order that (such-and-such may) not (occur), so that not (Gr.M.; Rām. 1742; K. 582; H. xii, 1).

yunᵘ यिनु or युनु । आगमनम्, आयः conj. 3, irreg. [The causal of this verb is **anun** अनुन्, to bring, q.v., but, according to native grammarians, it is **ananāwun** अननावुन्, q.v., which is really the causal of **anun** (Gr.Gr. 171).]

[Inf. and fut. pass. part. m. sg. nom. **yunᵘ** यिनु (Śiv. 431) or युनु (Gr.Gr. 112; Rām. 76, 294); dat. **yinas** यिनस् (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Śiv. 1262); abl. **yina** यिन (Śiv. 191), or **yini** यिनि (Rām. 10 *yinē*, m.c.); gen. **yinukᵘ** or **yunukᵘ** यिनुकु (Rām. 295); pl. nom. **yinⁱ** यिनि; f. sg. nom. **yiñᵘ** यिञू (H. v, 6), pl. nom. **yiñĕ** यिञ.

Pres. part. **yiwān** यिवान् (Gr.Gr. 103, 194; Śiv. 47; Rām. 308); poet. **yiwan** यिवन् (Rām. 119); impers. fut. part. **yinī** यिनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **yith** यिथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Śiv. 423); neg. conj. part. **yinay** यिनय् (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **yi yi** यि यि (Gr.Gr. 105, 198), or **yith yith** यिथ् यिथ् (Gr.Gr. 105, 198); adverbial part. **yiwönⁱ** यिवांनि; n.ag. 1 **yiwawunᵘ** यिववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105); 2 **yinawôlᵘ** यिनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 107, 193).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **yima** यिम (Śiv. 94); **yimay** यिमय्, to thee (Śiv. 440); **yimas** यिमस, to him, her, it (Rām. 554); **yiman** यिमन् id. (Rām. 361); **yimawa** यिमव, to you (H. xii, 1); 2 **yikh** यिख् (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 369); 3 **yiyi** यियि (Śiv. 167); **yiyĕm** यियम्, to me (Śiv. 786); **yiyiy** यियिय्, to thee (Śiv. 668); **yiyĕs** यियस्, to him (Rām. 57); pl. 1 **yimav** यिमव्; **yimōy** यिमोय्, to thee (H. v, 10); 2 **yiyiv** यियिव्; 3 **yin** यिन् (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 698); **yinay** यिनय्, to thee (Rām. 816).

Cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **yimahö** यिमहा (H. x, 3); 2 **yihökh** यिहाख्; 3 **yiyihē** यियिहे (K. 200); **yiyihēs** यियिहेस्, to him (K. 163); pl. 1 **yimahöv** यिमहाव्; 2 **yiyⁱhīv** यियिहीव्; 3 **yihön** यिहान् (K. 156, K.Pr. *yĕhan* 35).

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **yih** यिह; **yim** यिम्, to me (Śiv. 346); **yis** यिस्, to him; or **wôla** व्वल

(Śiv. 189, 266, 1746); 3 **yiyin** यियिन् or **wŏlin** व्लिन्; pl. 2 **yiyiv** यियिव् or **wŏliv** व्लिव्; 3 **yiyin** यियिन् or **wŏlin** व्लिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **yita** यित (Śiv. 179); **yitam** यितम्, to me (Śiv. 191); **yitas** यितस्, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **yiy^{i}tan** यियितन् (Śiv. 192) or **yitan** यितन् (YZ. 459); **yiy^{i}tanay** यियितनय्, to thee (Śiv. 129); pl. 2 **yiy^{i}tav** यियितव् (Rām. 1436); 3 **yiy^{i}tan** यियितन्; fut. (Gr.Gr. 250) **yizi** यिज़ि; past (Gr.Gr. 251) **yizihē** यिज़िहे.

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 236) m.sg. 1 **ās** आस् (Śiv. 987); 2 **ākh** आख् (Śiv. 376); **āham** आहम्, to me (Rām. 659); 3 **āv** आव् (L.V. 9, 91); **āwa** आव, did he come? (Rām. 673); **ām** आम्, to me (Śiv. 332); **ôy** ओय्, to thee (Gr.Gr. 241, Rām. 331, Śiv. 6) or **ôwuy** ओवुय् (Rām. 1573); **ās** आस्, to him (Śiv. 40); **ākh** आख्, from them (Śiv. 81); pl. 1 **āy** आय् (Śiv. 1236); **öy^{i}** ऑयि, to thee (Rām. 853); 2 **āwa** आव or **öwa** ऑव (K. 937); 3 **āy** आय् (L.V. 19); **ām** आम्, to me (H. viii, 3, 11); **öy** ऑय्, to thee (Gr.Gr. 241, Śiv. 103); **āyĕs** आयस्, to him (Rām. 483); f.sg. 1 **āyĕs** आयस् (L.V. 35); 2 **āyĕkh** आयख् (Śiv. 534); 3 **āyĕ** आय (Śiv. 37); **āyĕm** आयम्, to me (H. v, 5); **āyĕkh** आयख्, to them (Śiv. 1092); pl. 1 **āyĕ** आय; 2 **āyĕwa** आयव; **āyĕwam** आयवम्, for me (Śiv. 19); 3 **āyĕ** आय (Śiv. 957).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 229) m.sg. 1 **āyōs** आयोस्; 2 **āyōkh** आयोख् (Śiv. 895); 3 **āyōv** आयोव्; **āyōy** आयोय्, to thee (Rām. 346); pl. 1 **āyēy** आयेय्; 2 **āyēwa** आयेव; 3 **āyēy** आयेय् (K. 175); f.sg. 1 **āyēyĕs** आयेयस्; 2 **āyēyĕkh** आयेयख्; 3 **āyēyĕ** आयेय; **öyiy** ऑयियु, to thee (Rām. 1038); pl. 1 **āyēyĕ** आयेय; 2 **āyēyĕwa** आयेयव; 3 **āyēyĕ** आयेय (K. 238).

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 229) m.sg. 1 **āyās** आयास्; **āyāsas** आयासस्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); 2 **āyākh** आयाख्; **āyāhas** आयाहस्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); 3 **āyāv** आयाव् (Rām. 1752); **āyām** आयाम्, to me (H. iii, 3); **āyās** आयास्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); pl. 1 **āyāy** आयाय्; 2 **āyāwa** आयाव; **āyāwas** आयावस्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); 3 **āyāy** आयाय्; **āyās** आयास्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241). The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

Perf. part. (Gr.Gr. 110) m.sg. **āmot^{u}** आमतु; pl. **āmȧt^{i}** आमॅति; f.sg. **āmüts^{ü}** आमॅचू; pl. **āmatsa** आमच़. See also bel.]

to come, arrive (cf. **andar y^{o}**, p. 32*a*, l. 50; **bag^{ȧ}l^{i} y^{o}**, p. 91*a*, l. 45; **bahār y^{o}**, p. 96*b*, l. 3; **brōṭha y^{o}**, p. 128*a*, l. 47; **bĕyĕ y^{o}**, p. 149*a*, l. 5; **khuris-manz y^{o}**, p. 412*a*, l. 14; **kāpi y^{o}**, p. 462*b*, l. 17; **kȧth^{i} y^{o}**, p. 493*a*, l. 5; **lāri y^{o}**, p. 530*a*, l. 36; **mŏkha y^{o}**, p. 560*a*, l. 21; **manza y^{o}**, p. 584*a*, l. 40; **mrath y^{o}**, p. 594*a*, l. 24; **maitun y^{o}**, p. 607*b*, l. 15; **môw^{u} y^{o}**, p. 611*b*, l. 11; **nād y^{o}**, p. 622*a*, l. 24; **nādas y^{o}**, ib., l. 38; **nētra-katha yiñĕ**, p. 662*a*, l. 32; **pēsh y^{o}**, p. 778*b*, l. 2; **pot^{u} y^{o}**, p. 788*b*, l. 34; **pȧt^{i} y^{o}**, p. 789*b*, l. 4; **pata y^{o}**, p. 793*b*, l. 11; **sāla y^{o}**, p. 909*a*, l. 3; **sôn^{u} y^{o}**, p. 918*a*, l. 46, and others) (El.; Gr.Gr. 14, 15, 103–5, 107, 110–2, 167; Gr.M.; L. 459 *yiun*; W. 66 *yiun* or *yun*; L.V. 9, 19, 35, 41, 91, 98, 109; Śiv. 40, 76–7, 79, 81, 86, 103, 119, 179, 189, 191, 229, 266, 283, 346, 357, 374, 380, 388, etc.; Rām. 1–3, 10, 57, 105, 115, 119, 136, 143, 152, 166, 222, 227, 237, 249–50, 262, 288, 295, etc.; K. 17, 19, 24–5, 38, 47, 64, 85, 95, 102, 113, 128, 156–7, 159, 178, 186, 190, etc.; H. ii, 2, 3, 12; iii, 1, 3, 4; v, 5–7, 9–11; vi, 2, 15, 16, etc.; YZ. 41, 44, 53, 140, 154, 156, 253, etc.; K.Pr. 18, 21, 173, 236);

to go or come (home), return (home) (Śiv. 635, 650; Rām. 293–4, 1107, 1179, 1325, 1695; K. 76, 217, 391, 495–6, 567, 690, 699, 706, 874, 898, 1113; H. v, 10; xii, 5, 13; YZ. 139; K.Pr. 157);

to approach (cf. **ȧch^{i} y^{o}**, p. 9*a*, l. 6; **brōṭh y^{o}**, p. 128*a*, l. 35; **buthi y^{o}**, p. 143*b*, l. 20; **tȧl^{i} y^{o}**, p. 448*b*, l. 37; **nyūr^{u} y^{o}**, p. 673*b*, l. 34; **patim^{i} dŏh yin^{i}**, p. 806*a*, l. 33; **ṭ^{a}ki y^{o}**, p. 991*b*, l. 42; **tsapis y^{o}**, p. 1077*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 29, 94, 251, 431, 440, 698, 987, 1435, 1473, 1722, 1745; Rām. 319, 669, 942, 965, 1184, 1256, 1369, 1396, 1710; K. 81, 99, 123, 138, 140, 171, 192, 212, 238, 355, 383, 465, 546, 658; YZ. 109);

to arrive, reach (to), attain (to) (cf. **bāgȧn^{i} y^{o}**, p. 91*b*, l. 9; **bārsas y^{o}**, p. 126*b*, l. 6; **brēshĕ y^{o}**, p. 126*b*, l. 33; **ṭang^{i}-tȧl^{i} y^{o}**, p. 1010*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 37, 527, 594, 672, 694, 730, 1092, 1224, 1312, 1385, 1528, 1593, 1627, 1754, 1843, 1889, 1914; Rām. 2, 359, 554, 760, 891, 1733; K. 9, 12, 16, 41–2, 48, 50, 54, 56, 58, 191, 614, 704, 747, 868, 1096, 1100; H. ix, 4);

(with inf. dat. of an intransitive verb, see bel.) to come to, to begin (to) (K. 63, 94, 100, 162, 175, 222, 250, 459, 774, 840, 1016, 1114); to come to a successful end, act as intended, turn out well (cf. **bandūkh y^{o}**, p. 111*b*, l. 44; **bȧt^{i} y^{o}**, p. 137*b*, l. 23; **bāti y^{o}**, p. 139*a*, l. 42; **yĕḍ yiñ^{ü}**, p. 1185*a*, l. 11) (Rām. 367, 1453; K. 426, 470, 755, 1048, 1070, 1096, 1108; K.Pr. 41); to come to an end, be worn out, decayed (cf. **tsok^{u} y^{o}**, p. 1067*a*, l. 47, and **tsaki y^{o}**, p. 1067*b*, l. 12);

to be acquired (cf. **athi y^{o}**, p. 66*a*, l. 27; **brōsh y^{o}**, p. 132*b*, l. 20; **khĕph athi y^{o}**, p. 406*a*, l. 3; **lag^{ȧ}n^{i} y^{o}**, p. 512*b*, l. 26; **lākh yiñ^{ü}**, p. 517*b*, l. 45; **lās athi y^{o}**, p. 532*b*, ll. 42, 47; **mãgayĕ y^{o}**, p. 552*b*, l. 42; **mŏkal yiñ^{ü}**, p. 561*b*, l. 5; **naphā y^{o}**, p. 645*a*,

l. 8 ; **pakha yiñĕ**, p. 725*a*, l. 41; **pār y°**, p. 751*b*, l. 20, and others) (Śiv. 786, 882, 1794; Rām. 1395; K. 152, 242, 569, 627, 638, 740, 743, 813, 1111; H. ix, i; K.Pr. 35);

to be felt, experienced (cf. **lazath y°**, p. 545*b*, l. 44; **maza y°**, p. 614*b*, l. 15; **nang yiñ**^{ü}, p. 642*b*, l. 33; **phat**^{a}**rath yiñ**^{ü}, p. 719*a*, l. 38; **rōsh y°**, p. 843*b*, l. 2; **shikas y°**, p. 879*a*, l. 39; **satāv y°**, p. 949*b*, l. 20; **thãg yiñ**^{ü}, p. 971*a*, l. 45; **thŏs**^{ü} **yiñ**^{ü}, p. 985*b*, l. 10; **wani y°**, p. 1122*a*, l. 21; **yĕñ**^{ü} **yiñ**^{ü}, p. 1200*b*, l. 41, and others) (Śiv. 44, 47, 129, 168, 192, 208, 417, 841, 1011, 1038, 1106–7, 1134, 1236, 1343, 1669, 1718, 1878, 1892; Rām. 348, 417, 420, 532, 551, 611, 730, 785, 825, 865, 879, 903, 922, 934, 944–5, 966, etc.; K. 35, 164, 167, 325, 680, 764, 867, 958, 1004, 1111; H. iii, 9; vi, 16; YZ. 459); to begin to be known how (to be done) (cf. **khŏkhüc**^{ü} **yiñ**^{ü}, p. 395*b*, l. 42; **kŏṭh**^{u} **y°**, p. 489*a*, l. 16) (K. 147, K.Pr. 260);

to come (to the thought), be thought of, be wished (cf. **bad y°**, p. 81*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 155, 1319; K. 35, 39, 269, 293, 520, 855, 1020, 1022, 1103); to be understood (by, dat.), become plain (to, dat.) (K. 748);

to come to pass, happen, betide, befall (cf. **osh**^{u} **y°**, p. 47*b*, l. 23; **ãṭi y°**, p. 56*b*, l. 1; **badād y°**, p. 85*b*, l. 36; **bāgi y°**, p. 91*a*, l. 5, spelt **bāgĕ y°** in K. 636, 665, 683, 717; **bōl y°**, p. 105*a*, l. 10; **balāy yiñ**^{ü}, p. 106*a*, l. 28, and p. 144*b*, l. 42; **bray yiñ**^{ü}, p. 130*a*, l. 29; **busa y°**, p. 132*a*, l. 27; **basar y°**, p. 134*b*, l. 45; **dŏh yin**^{i}, p. 200*a*, l. 5; **daka y°**, p. 204*a*, l. 30; **dōl y°**, p. 211*a*, l. 25, and many others) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 54, 726, 826, 1717; Rām. 235, 327, 346, 351, 417, 556, 607, 629, 838, 871, 1033, 1038, 1181, 1198, 1258, 1275, 1765; K. 52, 113, 344, 458, 636, 665, 683, 717, 737; H. viii, 11; x, 5);

to come into existence, come on, begin (cf. **ös y°**, p. 46*b*, l. 38; **bōjĕr y°**, p. 98*a*, l. 33; **bram y°**, p. 123*a*, l. 42; **brārun y°**, p. 126*a*, l. 31; **brēsh y°**, p. 126*b*, l. 28; **bŏy yiñ**^{ü}, p. 149*a*, l. 23; **chŏd yiñ**^{ü}, p. 158*a*, l. 40; **düd**^{ü}**wanas nyūr**^{u} **y°**, p. 191*a*, l. 17; **drŏkh yiñ**^{ü}, p. 243*a*, l. 15; **diwath yiñ**^{ü}, p. 265*a*, l. 6; **gānd yiñ**^{ü}, p. 289*a*, l. 20, and many others) (Śiv. 164, 1486, 1829, 1848; Rām. 35, 76, 178, 223–4, 279, 538, 671, 673, 1041, 1089, 1108*e*, 1326, 1473, 1641, 1672, 1729; K. 4, 17–9, 27, 46, 51, 63, 114, 385, 642; H. v, 6; xii, 9, 15); (of the wind) to blow (El.), (of rain) to fall, to begin to fall, come on (K. 74, 1087, 1125, 1137);

to become (cf. **bakār y°**, p. 102*a*, l. 28; **brūṭh**^{i} **y°**, p. 128*b*, l. 20, and p. 645*b*, l. 4; **buth**^{i}**-kin**^{i} **y°**, p. 142*b*, l. 18; **batang y°**, p. 145*a*, l. 4; **nĕstraph y°**, p. 659*a*, l. 44; **pasand y°**, p. 783*b*, l. 22; **ṭhaṭh**^{i} **y°**, p. 986*a*, l. 47, and others) (Śiv. 19, 678, 919, 1258, 1581; Rām. 64, 560, 788, 818; YZ. 29);

to be affected (by anything) (cf. **lāṭa y°**, p. 537*b*, l. 11; **mãḍi y°**, p. 548*b*, l. 40; **pēra y°**, p. 752*a*, l. 33; **prāṭsa yiñĕ**, p. 771*a*, l. 21; **rasa y°**, p. 842*a*, l. 27; **shōkha y°**, p. 877*b*, l. 22; **shĕphi y°**, p. 888*a*, l. 40; **sŏra y°**, p. 931*a*, l. 5; **thŏsi y°**, p. 985*a*, l. 42, and others) (Rām. 329; K. 13, 240, 461, 744);

to appear, become visible, turn out to be (such-and-such), seem (cf. **bāḍav y°**, p. 89*a*, l. 13; **byāli y°**, p. 150*b*, l. 43; **khŏsh y°**, p. 418*b*, l. 11, and others) (Śiv. 423, 485, 806; Rām. 317; YZ. 25); to come forth, issue forth, become visible (cf. **bahā y°**, p. 94*a*, l. 23; **bāmun y°**, p. 108*b*, l. 18; **mūl yin**^{i}, p. 567*a*, l. 27; **nēb y°**, p. 619*b*, l. 29; **phīna yiñ**^{ü}, p. 698*b*, l. 35; **pŏs**^{u} **y°**, p. 777*a*, l. 20; **sŏp**^{a}**n**^{i} **y°**, p. 926*b*, l. 42; **thãñ**^{i} **yiñ**^{ü}, p. 979*b*, l. 3; **tīl y°**, p. 998*b*, l. 2) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 345, 910, 1009, 1153, 1358, 1702, 1710; Rām. 4, 59, 308, 1257, 1264, 1583; K. 462, 555, 1047, 1162; H. ii, 4; x, 1, 8);

to grow, increase, swell, be inflamed (cf. **bāna y°**, p. 109*b*, l. 20; **tumüc**^{ü} **yiñ**^{ü}, p. 1006*a*, l. 30); to rise, overflow (cf. **pôñ**^{u} **y°**, p. 747*a*, l. 20; **sah**^{a}**lāb y°**, p. 881*a*, l. 36);

to come (on), to fit; to be bent, or set (upon) (cf. **bōlas āmot**^{u} and **y°**, p. 105*a*, ll. 25, 35); to come on, come forth, pass (as urine, etc.) (cf. **bōl y°**, p. 105*a*, l. 1) (Rām. 949).

With the present participle of another verb **yun**^{u} forms what some writers on Indian languages call 'Statical compounds', as in **ḍĕk**^{i} **ḍĕk**^{i} **karān y°**, to come along with the forehead (on the ground), p. 204*b*, l. 43; **lōrān y°**, to be in a condition of wasting away, gradually to waste away, p. 532*a*, l. 27; **sōrān y°**, to become gradually used up, p. 937*a*, l. 12; **ṭsalān y°**, to come hurriedly, p. 1071*b*, l. 17 (Śiv. 101, 880, 1380, 1528, 1653; Rām. 207, 337, 362, 910, 915, 983, 1108, 1118, 1143*a*, *g*, 1148, 1193, 1308, 1338, 1406, 1699; K. 417; H. viii, 6).

With the conjunctive participle of another verb, **yun**^{u} forms what some writers on Indian languages call 'Intensive compounds', as in **banith y°**, to turn out well, p. 114*a*, l. 14; **pōr dith y°**, to act as if certain to have a long life, p. 753*b*, l. 14; **pisith yun**^{u}, to be on the point of boiling over, p. 783*b*, l. 10; **thakun nīrith y°**, fatigue to come out, i.e. to become manifest, p. 973*b*, l. 49; **ṭsasith y°**, to come in fits of laughter, p. 1084*b*, l. 35. Some of these examples are not strictly intensive compounds, but are ordinary phrases, in which each word retains its

own meaning, but it is not always easy to make the distinction (Śiv. 97, 999, 1585, 1704; Rām. 112, 271, 276, 282, 311, 339, 404, 483, 515, 594, 753, 766, 1091, 1223, 1241, 1455, 1543, 1679, 1684, 1714; K. 147, 226, 235, 624, 706, 846, 961, 1060; H. v, 1, 4, 10; xii, 12; YZ. 139, 178; K.Pr. 57). Sometimes we have the freq. part. instead of the conj. part. as in Śiv. 1245. Note **hĕth yunᵘ**, to bring, equivalent to the Hindī *lē ānā* or *lānā* (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 96, 361, 382, 659, 794, 834, 943, 1110, 1120, 1143 *i*, 1144, 1440, 1464, 1631; K. 37, 337, 391, 415, 565, 685, 696, 699, 811, 871, 914, 972, 1031, 1077; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6; xii, 2, 5, 11, 12; YZ. 242).

With the oblique infinitive of another verb, **yunᵘ** makes a passive (cf. Gr.Gr. 168), as in **buchana y°**, to be stung, p. 80*b*, l. 8; **bōlas lāyĕna y°**, to become fixed in obstinacy, p. 105*a*, l. 33; **brakana y°**, to be crushed, p. 122*b*, l. 42; **barana yunᵘ**, to become filled, p. 110*a*, l. 18; p. 124*b*, l. 24; p. 188*b*, l. 16; p. 452*a*, l. 21; **barana y°**, to become homesick (pass. of an intrans. verb), p. 124*b*, l. 38; **bōzana y°**, to become visible (cf. Gr.Gr. 169), p. 154*a*, l. 8; **chakana y°**, to become scattered, p. 160*a*, l. 13; **dabawana y°**, p. 185*a*, l. 29; **maṭi marana y°**, to become fixed on the shoulder (**marun 1**), p. 603*a*, l. 39 (where it is wrongly explained), and many others. The passive of **yunᵘ** itself, occurs in phrases such as **yina yiwān chuh**, it is being come by him, i.e. he is coming (Gr.Gr. 168–70; Gr.M.; Śiv. 332–3, 369, 376, 437, 665, 886, 909, 1004, 1020, 1072, 1111, 1234, 1262, 1286, 1340, 1347, 1469, 1501, 1509, 1545; Rām. 3, 56, 122, 283, 298, 805, 1241, 1446, 1569, 1670, 1719; H. vii, 26; ix, 7). The examples in K. (see bel.) are **bŏḍᵃrana y°**, 358; **dina y°**, 77, 844; **gandana y°**, 167–8; **khĕna y°**, 1089; **mutsarana y°**, 69, 73, 681, 857; **parzanana y°**, 595 (cf. **parzana y°**, 583, and **parzanas y°**, 397); **pūzana y°**, 1042; **walana y°**, 502; **zēnana y°**, 823; **zᵃrawana y°**, 200. Regarding the pass. of **bōzun**, to hear (Śiv. 85, 665, 1241; H. xii, 22), see p. 154*a*, l. 8. It is also used to mean 'to be considered, known, recognized (as such-and-such)' (H. viii, 5; x, 4; xii, 3). The pass. of **ḍēshun**, to see, is irregular, being **drēṭh yunᵘ** (see p. 254*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 104, 180; Rām. 1195; K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436–9).

Besides the above passives formed with the oblique infinitive, K. also, *metri causa*, optionally forms a passive with the dative of the infinitive, but only in the case of transitive verbs. The following instances occur:— **baranas y°**, 507; **gālanas y°**, 68; **gandanas y°**, 165; **karanas y°**, 628, 970; **kāsanas y°**, 662; **lĕkhanas y°**, 848; **māranas y°**, 1027; **mashᵉrāwanas y°**, 861; **pālanas y°**, 1042; **raṭanas y°**, 163; **trāwanas y°**, 861; **tsēnanas y°**, 210, 301, 311; **wuchanas y°**, 295; **wananas y°**, 97, 290, 296, 453, 501, 589, 614, 782–3, 847, 914, 923, 1061, 1087, 1151; **waranas y°**, 781; **zānanas y°**, 78, 911, 1165; **zēnanas y°**, 1019. If the infinitive dative is that of an intransitive verb, it forms, with **yunᵘ**, a kind of inceptive compound; see ab., p. 1196*b*, l. 37. In K. 901, **āv wananas** is not a passive, but means 'he came to tell (the tidings)'.

āmotᵘ आमंतु perf. part. of **yunᵘ** in all its meanings, see ab., p. 1196*a*, l. 41 (f. **āmütsᵘ** आमंचू) (Śiv. 44, 594, 678, 820, 832, 919, 1581, 1794; Rām. 145, 351, 424, 428, 493–4, 690, 757, 760, 797, 1077, 1108*e*, 1181, 1359, 1470, 1631, 1672, 1684, 1707, 1730, 1746; K. 27, 642, 806, 868, 995–6, 1089, 1096, 1108; H. iii, 1; v, 5, 11; viii, 6 (= Hindī *āyā huā*); x, 12, 14; xii, 23).

yina-bāgĕ यिन-बाग्य । आगमननिमित्तकः adj. c.g. that which causes to come or is a reason for coming; cf. **bögⁱ 2**. **-hār** -हार् । लब्धुमाशासितः n.ag. one who, or that which, is fit to come, or worthy of coming, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 130); esp. (of an action, occupation, or use of something) that on obtaining which hope is fixed (with the object of profiting by its obtainment). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । आगमिष्यन् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is coming, one who is on the way hither, that which is about to come or happen, and so on, as ab. **-viz** -विज़् । आगमनवेला f. the time of arrival, happening, etc., as ab.

yīnch यीन्छ् m. an inch (the English word) (Gr.M.).

yĕnodᵘ यनद्दु । चेत्रविशेषः m. an irrigated plot in a large area of rice-fields. Cf. **yĕn 1**.

yundᵘ इन्दु m. (pl. nom. **yindⁱ** इन्दि), an organ of sense or action, in Skt. *indriya* (L.V. 79). In the Śaiva philosophy of Lal Dĕd there are five organs of sense (Skt. *buddhîndriya* or *jñānêndriya*), viz. the organ of smell (*ghrāṇêndriye*), of taste (*rasanêndriya*), of sight (*darśanêndriya*), of touch (*sparśêndriya*), and of hearing (*śravaṇêndriya*); there are also five organs of action (*karmêndriya*), viz. the organ of generation (*upasthêndriya*), of excretion (*pāyrindriya*), of locomotion (*pādêndriya*), of handling (*hastêndriya*), and of voice (*vāgindriya*). In L.V. 79 it is probably the latter five to which reference is made.

yĕṇdᵃr यंन्द्र् (sometimes written **yĕndᵃr** यन्द्र् or **yindᵃr 1** इन्द्र्) । सूत्रकर्तनयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **yĕndras** यंन्द्रस, etc.) an instrument, machine, appliance (cf.

dŏsa-y°, p. 252*a*, ll. 43 ff.; **ködⁱ-y°**, p. 384*b*, l. 48; **ṭŏṭⁱ-y°**, p. 1039*a*, l. 32; **wacĕ-y°**, p. 1154*a*, l. 37); esp. a spinning-machine, a spinning-wheel (cf. **pakhᵘcᵘ**, p. 726*a*, l. 40; **pacĕ-y°**, p. 791*a*, l. 49; **ranga-y°**, p. 837*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 13, *yindᵃr*; W. *indar*, a wheel; Śiv. 1014, (with pun on **yindᵃr 2**) 1217; K.Pr. 87). **yĕṇdᵃr ta tsandᵃr natsun** यंन्दर् त ज़ंन्दर् नचुन् । महोत्सवव्यापारः m.inf. 'the spinning-wheel and the moon to dance', i.e. great festivity to be performed or carried out. **—katun** —कतुन् m.inf. to work a spinning-wheel, to spin (K.Pr. 65, 253).

yĕndra-(or **yĕṇdᵃra-**)**bĕha** यंन्द्र-(यंन्दर-)ब्यह । कर्तनयन्त्राधारपट्टिका m. the board on which a spinning-wheel stands and is supported, the base board of a spinning-wheel. **-ḍachⁱ** -ड्छि । कर्तनयन्त्रदण्डम् f. one of the upright supports of the axle of either of the wheels of a spinning-wheel. **-dŏs** -द्स । मृन्मयवप्रम् f. a mud wall (in which the mud is pressed and pounded into a long trough as a mould) (cf. **dŏsa-y°**, p. 252*a*, l. 43, and L. 249). **-katawañ** -कतवञ् । सूत्रकर्तनवृत्तिः f. the profession or livelihood of spinning. **-kanᵘrᵘ** -कन्रु । कर्तनयन्त्राङ्गविशेषः f. the part of a spinning-wheel on which the little wheel rests (see **kanᵘrᵘ**, p. 458*b*, l. 24). **-kötsᵘ** -कांचू or **-kātsan** -काचन् । कर्तनयन्त्रकीलम् f. (pl. nom. **-kātsa** -काच or **-katsüñᵘ** -कांचंञू), one of the three supports of the iron spike that acts as the distaff of a spinning-wheel. **-lürᵘ** -लूरु । कर्तनयन्त्रभुजः f. the driving handle of a spinning-wheel. **-muhulᵘ** -मुहुलु । मुसलयन्त्रम् m. a kind of long heavy pestle-machine for pounding and husking rice. It is a kind of beam, resting horizontally on a fulcrum, with the pestle at one end, while the other end is moved up and down by the feet of one or more workers (El. *indar-muhul*; L. 463 *indr mohl*, a rice lever mill; W. 114 *indarmòhal*). **-māl** -माल् । कर्तनवृत्त्यासक्ता f. a woman who is skilled in and devoted to working a spinning-wheel. **-pakhucᵘ** -पखुचु or **pakhᵃch** पखछ् । कर्तनयन्त्रपचः m. (sg. dat. **pakhᵃcas** पखचस्), the side (or one of the large flat spokes together forming the side) of the large wheel of a spinning-wheel (cf. **pakhᵘcᵘ**). **-shikhürᵘ** -शिखंरु । जीर्णकर्तनयन्त्रम् f. an old worn-out spinning-wheel. **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । कर्तनयन्त्रलोहशलाका m. the metal spike (performing the office of a distaff) attached to the small wheel of a spinning-wheel (El. *yandar-tul* and *yindertul*). **-tsakᵃj** -ज़कज् or **tsakᵘjᵘ** ज़कंजू । कर्तनयन्त्रचक्रम् f. the large wheel of a spinning-wheel. **-tsakᵘrᵘ** -ज़ंकरु । कर्तनयन्त्रत्सरुः f. the handle-part (or part held by the fingers) of the handle used for revolving the large wheel of a spinning-wheel. **-wāv** -वाव् । स्वर्णकाराद्युपकरणविशेषः m. a certain goldsmith's tool, a furbisher or shaper. **-yŏnĕ** -योन । कर्तनयन्त्रडोरकम् m. the driving-band of a spinning-wheel.

yĕndras bĕhun यंन्द्रस् ब्यहुन् । कर्तनकार्यासक्तिः m.inf. to sit at the spinning-wheel, to be an industrious spinner.

yindᵃr 2 इन्दर् (sg. dat. **yindras** इन्द्रस्), i.q. **yĕṇdᵃrāza**, q.v. (Skt. *Indra*) (Śiv. 1162, 1217 (with pun on **yindᵃr 1**), 1391, 1433, 1466; Rām. 342, 571, 1057, 1099; K. 317, 319, 323, 325, 328, 591, 755, 775). **-shānth** -शान्थ् f. N. of a propitiatory sacrifice offered to Indra (K. 316–7).

yindrökshī इन्द्रांची f. having eyes like Indra; hence, all-seeing (as Indra is said to have a thousand eyes), N. of a form of Durgā worshipped in Kashmīr (Śiv. 98, 1513). She is described as having a thousand eyes, and as dressed in yellow, with a thunderbolt in her left hand, and carrying Protection (Skt. *abhaya*) and a Boon (Skt. *vara*) in her right.

yĕṇdᵃral यंन्दरल । स्वर्णकारोपकरणविशेषः m. a goldsmith's draw-plate, the plate perforated with holes of different size through which a length of precious metal is drawn for gradual conversion into wire.

yindraprasth इन्द्रप्रस्थ् m. N. of a city on the river Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) (K. 539).

yindra-rāza इन्द्र-राज़, i.q. **yĕṇdᵃrāza**, q.v.

yindriy इन्द्रिय् m. i.q. **yundᵘ**, q.v. (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 25, 340, 521, 752, 1014, 1018, 1055, 1067, 1078, 1692, 1701, 1744, 1793, 1833, 1835).

yĕṇdᵃrāza यंन्दराज़ or **yindrāza** इन्द्राज़ or (q.v.) **yindᵃr 2** इन्दर् । इन्द्रः m. N. of the king of the gods, the regent of the visible heaven, the god of rain and of thunder (Skt. *Indra-rāja*) (Śiv. *yindrāza*, 201, 213, 810, 1148, 1249; *yindrāz* (m.c.) 446; *yindra-rāza* 3; Rām. *yindrāza* 147, 398, 574, 620–1, 1058, 1737; K. *yindra-rāza*330, 538, 755–7, 770, 774).

yindrazith इन्द्रज़िथ् (Rām. 866) or **yindarzīth** इन्दर्ज़ीथ् (elsewhere in Rām.) m. (sg. dat. **yindrazitas** इन्द्रज़ितस् or **yindarzītas** इन्दर्ज़ीतस्), N. of a son of Rāvaṇa (Skt. *Indrajit*). In the battle before Laṅkā he was killed by Lakṣmaṇa (see Rām. 904 ff.) (Rām. 699, 701, 860, 872, 896, 904, 907).

yĕnga यंग or **yongᵘ** यंगु । हिङ्गु m. Asafoetida (El. *yang*, *yanga*, *yangú*, *Ferula Assafoetida*). According to El. it is imported from the Panjāb, and is eaten by Hindūs (not by Moslems) as a condiment.

yĕnga-bagāra यंग-बगार । हिङ्गूपस्करणम् m. Asafoetida sauce. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । उपेक्ष्य नाशनम्

m.inf. to give asafoetida; met. to avoid or abandon (someone or something) so as to cause (him or it) to be ruined or destroyed. —lagun —लगुन । उपकृतावन्यथाज्ञानम् m.inf. asafoetida to be experienced; to look upon a kind action as an injury (and to abuse the doer of it). -mŏndü -मंडू । कारवी f. (sg. dat. -mŏnjĕ -मंज्य), an asafoetida root. -phakh -फख । हिङ्गुदौर्गन्ध्यम् m. (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस), the stink of asa°. rôchu -रोछु । ओषध्यौषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small medicinal plant growing in submontane tracts, and described as having small round leaves. -röchi-mūl -रॉछि-मूल् । लताविशेषमूलम् m. the root of the foregoing, from which a tea is prepared as a remedy for rheumatism and similar diseases.

yinglishī इंग्लिशी f. a pension for old age (to a Government official) (L. 421 *inglishi*). A corruption of the word 'English'.

yingalistān इंग्लिस्तान् انگلستان m. England (Gr.M.).

yung patr (? spelling) f. the leaf of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, which when dry is mixed with snuff to increase the sternutatory action (L. 82). ? Cf. **yĕnga** or **yongu**.

yĕngur यंगुर् or **yĕnguru** यंगुरु । शान्ताङ्गारकारः, स्थूलशान्ताङ्गारः a charcoal-burner, a man who prepares charcoal in the forest and sells it in the city; a kind of coarse charcoal (cf. tsañĕ-y°, p. 1076b, l. 48) (El. *yangar*; H. xi, 17). **yĕngar-tsüñü** यंगर्-च़ंत्रू । शान्ताङ्गारविशेषः f. a kind of charcoal used by goldsmiths and blacksmiths (which burns only under artificial draught).

yingrách, yangtash (? spelling) m. the strawberry, *Fragaria vesca* (El. *ingrách, yangtash*; L. 73 *ingra*, 464 *ingrach*).

yinjīl इन्जील् انجیل f. the New Testament, the Gospel (El. *injíl* f., but in Urdū it is m.).

yinjīr इंजीर्, i.q. **anjīr**, q.v.

yenkasing (? spelling) m. the barberry (*Berberis*) (El. *enkasing*).

yinām इनाम् انعام m. a benefaction, favour, gift, present (K.Pr. 75); a reward, prize, premium (Gr.M., W. 143 *yenām*).

yinshā इनशा انشا f. writing, a literary composition (Gr.M.).

yinsān इनसान् انسان m. man, mankind (as distinct from beasts) (Gr.M.; W. 119, 125; H. x, 7; xii, 7; K.Pr. 88, 149, 174); (El. *insán*) man, creature.

yinsāph इनसाफ्, **yinsāf** انصاف m. justice, equity (cf. **bē-yinsöfī**, p. 151b, l. 15) (El. *insáf*; Gr.M.; Rām. 1619; K.Pr. 115, 232); judging, deciding (justly) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 810); (in Ksh.) pity, tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 502, 700, 1166; H. viii, 4, 11).

yinsöphī इनसॉफी, **yinsöfī** انصافی f. justice, used —° as in **bē-y°**, injustice, p. 151b, l. 15.

yintihā इन्तिहा انتہا f. end, limit, extremity (cf. **bē-y°**, p. 151b, l. 16) (Gr.M.).

yintizām यिंतिज़ाम् انتظام m. arrangement, order, regulation (Gr.M.).

yintizār इन्तिज़ार् انتظار m. expecting, waiting anxiously (Rām. 46 *chĕy yintīzāras*, she is in expectation for thee, i.e. is anxiously awaiting thee).

yāñ यात्र् or (q.v.) **yāñĕth** यात्रथ् । यत्काले adv. when, at the time at which, as soon as, while (El. *yányi*; Śiv. 437, 654, 958, 996, 998, 1088, 1097, 1132, 1889; Rām. 85, 202, 220, 252, 287, 315, 332, 474, 523, etc.; K. 68, 140, 151, 240, 261, 278, 376, etc.; H. xii, 15; YZ. 31); until (K. 597, 658). Cf. **yām** and **yāñĕth.**

yĕñü 1 यंत्रू । आस्तृततन्तुजालः f. the warp (in weaving) (El. *yain, yĕn*; W. 145 *yeni*; K.Pr. id. 171, 219, 249). —**wahārüñü** —वहारंत्रू । जालास्तरणम् f.inf. to spread out the warp (on the loom); (met.) to lay a net, set a snare, spread the toils (to injure another). —**yērüñü** —येरंत्रू । तन्तुजालवितानकर्म f.inf. to lay out or sort the warp for the loom (a row of sticks is set upright in the ground, and the thread, carried along through a ring fastened at the end of a short stick held in the right hand, is led backwards and forwards, up and down the whole row, zigzagging from stick to stick) (El. *yaïn yerinyi*, Śiv. 1808).

yĕñĕ-gab यत्र-गब् । तन्तुजालग्रन्थिविशेषः m. the twisting turn of the thread when being carried zigzag round one of the above upright sticks. **-kônu** -कोनु । पटतानकीलः m. one of the sticks in this row (cf. **gabak°**, p. 274b, l. 1).

yĕñü 2 यंत्रू । चिन्ताव्यग्रता f. anxiety, distraction of the mind (regarding the support of one's family, carrying out some very difficult work, or the like). —**khārüñü** —खारंत्रू । दुर्वहकर्मदोषारोपाद्यग्रतोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause mental anxiety (as ab., or by some accusation). —**yiñü** —यित्रू । विघ्नबाधाभियोगापत्तिः f.inf. mental anxiety (as ab.) to come (caused by some impediment, opposition, accusation, or the like).

yĕñĕ-goru यत्र-गरु । कलहान्तरायोत्पादकः m. one who causes such anxiety, a mischief-maker (who starts others quarrelling, or causes obstruction or impediment to others).

yĕñü 3 यंत्रू in **yĕñĕ-wôlu** यत्र-वोलु । जन्यसमागमः m. the assemblage of the relations of the bridegroom at a wedding, (from the bride's point of view) a wedding

party (cf. **kāwa-y°**, p. 495*a*, l. 40) (H. xii, 15, 17, 18; K.Pr. *yanihwol*, 100; *yeniwol*, 197).

yôñĕ योञ । यज्ञसूत्रम् m. the sacramental or sacred thread worn by Brāhmaṇas and other high-caste Hindūs (cf. **wath-pĕṭh y° tshunun**, p. 1155*a*, l. 10) (El. *yónyi*, Śiv. 1077); the driving-band of a spinning-wheel (cf. **yĕṇdra-y°**, p. 1199*b*, l. 2) (El., Śiv. 1014); a bow string (El.). **-kāñᵘrᵘ** -काञ्रु or **kāñᵉr** काञर् । उपवीतोचितसूत्रगुलिका f. a ball of fine thread suitable for making this sacred thread; cf. **kônᵘ 1**, of which **kāñᵘrᵘ** is a dim. **-lāg** -लाग् । यज्ञोपवीतदक्षिणा f. the fee paid to the officiating priest at the ceremony of investiture with this thread. **-lar** -लर् । यज्ञसूत्रतन्तुः f. a strand of this thread (before marriage it has three strands and after marriage six). **-pan** -पन् । यज्ञसूत्रोपयोगिसूत्रम्, यज्ञोपवीतसंस्कारोत्सवः, कर्तनयन्त्रडोरकम् m. cotton thread suitable for this thread; the festival of investing with this thread (usually applied to a modest festival of people who are not wealthy); the driving-band of a spinning-wheel (cf. **yĕṇdra-y°**, p. 1199*b*, l. 2). **-pôrutᵘ** -पोरुतु । विवाहविधौ वराय देयसुदायविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-pōratas** -पोरतस्) (during a marriage ceremony) a present of gold and silver coins made to the bridegroom by the person who gives away the bride. **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । यज्ञोपवीतपरिधापनम्, यज्ञोपवीतोत्सवः m.inf. to invest with the sacred thread; (as subst. m.) the festival on the occasion of this investiture (K. 483). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । यज्ञोपवीतसंस्कारसंस्कार्यः m. (at this ceremony) the boy who is to be invested. **-zang** -जंग् । यज्ञसूत्रशाकुनिकम् f. the present given for good luck to the maiden who spun the thread.

yĕñil यञिल् । जन्यसभ्याः f. the people, or company, that attend, or are members of, a wedding party; cf. **yĕñᵘ 3**. **—hōrüñᵘ** —होरॅञ्रू । जन्यपरिचर्यानिर्वाहणम् f.inf. to carry out the duties of hospitality, etc., at a wedding party.

yĕñili-grākh यञिलि-ग्राख् । जन्यपरिचारकः m. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्), an attendant, steward, or manager at or of a wedding party (his business being to welcome and look after the comfort, etc., of the guests).

yāñĕth याञथ् । यदैव adv. when, at the time at which (i.q. **yāñ**, q.v.) (El. *yányit*). Cf. **yāmath** and **yām**.

yĕñĕwôlᵘ यञवोलु, see **yĕñᵘ 3**.

yôpᵘ योपु । व्याप्नुवन् m. (sg. dat. **yöpis** यॉपिस्) (in some difficult or apparently impossible task) one who is competent to carry it through to its completion. See **yāpun**.

yupᵘ यिपु or **yūpᵘ** यूपु । जलाप्लवः, उद्दीपः m. (sg. dat. **yipis** यिपिस् or **yīpis** यीपिस्) (of a river or the like overflowing its banks) a flood (L. 460, Rām. *yū°* 428); an inundation (K.Pr. 254); a storm, torrent (El.). Cf. **vyūpᵘ**.

yiphrötⁱ यिफ्रॉति । असमञ्जसभाषी c.g. one who habitually talks nonsense, a foolish talker.

yiphlās इफ्लास्, **yiflās** افلاس m. poverty, need, want, penury, indigence; (in Ksh.) madness, lunacy, mania (comm. *unmādaḥ*) (Rām. 556).

yāpun यापुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **yôpᵘ** योपु; 2 p.p. **yāpyōv** याप्योव्. The causal of this verb is **yāpanāwun** यापनावुन्, not **yöpᵃrāwun** यॉपरावुन्, Gr.Gr. 175), to be sufficient, be competent, to succeed in completing (some very difficult task), to be able (cf. **atha y°**, p. 65*a*, l. 18); (in the distribution of food, etc., among a number of people, the food, etc.) to be sufficient, to be adequate, to go all round, to be enough. **yôpᵘ-motᵘ** योपु-मतु । व्याप्तः (पर्याप्तः) 1 perf. part. (f. **yöpᵘ-mütsᵘ** यॉपु-मॅचू), one who has competently carried out (a task or the like); (of food, etc., being distributed) found to be adequate for all. Cf. **vyāpun 2**.

yāpanāwun यापनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yāpanôwᵘ** यापनोवु), caus. of **yāpun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

yĕpôrᵘ 1 यपोरु (also written **yipôrᵘ** इपोरु) । अवारम् m. this side, the near side (of a river, mountain range, wall, or the like) (cf. **apôrᵘ-y°**, p. 39*a*, l. 26) (El. *yipor*; W. 95, id., adv.). **-kun** -कुन् adv. to, or in, this side (W. 95).

yĕpāri यपारि or **yipāri** इपारि adv. on this side, on the near side (Śiv. 968 *yipārĕ* m.c.; K.Pr. 14, 240, (*yapári* for *yĕpāriy*) 261).

yĕpörⁱ 1 यपॉरि or **yipörⁱ** इपॉरि । अस्मात्पार्श्वात् adv. from this side, from the near side (cf. **apörⁱ-y°**, p. 39*a*, ll. 44 ff.) (Gr.Gr. 151; Śiv. 1460; H. v, 4). **-kinⁱ 1** -किनि । इतः adv. from hither, from this side (cf. **apörⁱ-y°-k°**, p. 39*a*, l. 46).

yĕpāryukᵘ यपार्युकु or **yipā°** इपा° । अवारीणः adj. gen. (f. **yĕ(yi)pāricᵘ** य(इ)पारिचू), of, belonging to, or produced on this side or the near side (of a river, etc., as ab.).

yĕpôrᵘ 2 यपोरु m. which side, the side which.

yĕpörⁱ 2 यपॉरि adv. in or from the side which (Gr.Gr. 151). **-kinⁱ 2** -किनि । यत्पार्श्वतः adv. from which side, the side from which.

yĕpöryumᵘ 1 यपॉरिमु or **yipö°** इपॉ° । अवारभवः adj. (f. **yĕ(yi)pörimᵘ** य(इ)पॉरिमू), of, belonging to, or produced on the near side (of a river, mountain range, wall, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 151, K.Pr. 15).

yĕpöryumᵘ 2 यपॉरिमु adj. (f. **yĕpörimᵘ** यपॉरिमू), of,

belonging to, or produced on the side which (cf. the preceding) (Gr.Gr. 151).

yipis यिपिस्, **yīpis** यीपिस्, see **yup**u.

yipütu यिपंटू (also written इपं॰) । आवन्धः f. (sg. dat. **yipacĕ** यि(इ)पच्य), the wooden piece across the neck of a plough-bullock, the yoke of a plough (El. *íput* m., Gr.Gr. 14, L. 81).

yār यार् یار । सखा m. a friend (cf. **ādan-y°**, p. 14*b*, l. 46; **atha-y°**, p. 65*a*, l. 21; **bāla-y°**, p. 104*b*, l. 9; **jāni y°**, p. 374*b*, l. 31; **kana-y°**, p. 448*b*, l. 2; **wata-y°**, p. 1156*a*, l. 5) (El.; W. 7, 114; L.V. 99, 100; Śiv. 1613, 1616, 1687, 1790; Rām. 93, 643, 833, 898, 1066, 1112, 1766; K. 1076, 1126–7; H. iv, 4, 7; v, 9; vi, 1; vii, 6; x, 1, 4, 6, 11; K.Pr. 46, 101, 137–8, 187, 240–1); a companion, comrade (cf. **banga-y°**, p. 112*b*, l. 33; **carsa-y°**, p. 176*b*, l. 22; **pĕnji-y°**, p. 729*a*, l. 21) (El.); a lover, a beloved (YZ. 15, 29, 33, 37–8, 40, 43, 238, 245, 248–9, 260); (of a married woman) a husband (K.Pr. 194, sg. ag.); a place where friends (i.e. people in general) meet (such as a shop, a bathing-place on the bank of a river, or the like) (cf. **wȫñi-y°**, p. 1128*b*, l. 6); met. 'The Friend', i.e. the spirit or soul of a man or woman, cf. 'hospes comesque corporis' (K.Pr. 50). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । कृत्रिममैत्रीप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to pretend to be a friend, show pretended friendship. **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to befriend (El.); to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

yāra-boju यार-बंजु । तीर्थवृत्तिः m. a man (of any caste) who attends on the bathers at a bathing-place, and who is paid by fees or salary. **-bal** -बल् । स्नानतीर्थम् m. a bathing-place on the bank of a river or the like (where the people of the neighbourhood meet daily, and also where libations of water are offered to ancestors) (Gr.Gr. 165; W. 112; Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686; K. 971; K.Pr. 11); a quay, landing-place (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1719, K.Pr. 178); cf. **bal 3.** **-bal brôhmun** -बल् ब्रोह्मुन् । तीर्थब्राह्मणः m. (f. **-bröhmüñu** -ब्रांह्मञ्, his wife), a low-class Brāhmaṇa who attends at bathing-places, and takes fees from the people on the occasion of eclipses and similar occurrences. **-bal-kākañ** -बल्-काकञ् । तीर्थसखी f. a bathing-place sister-in-law; hence, a crony whose friendship was formed at a bathing-place (where women meet and gossip). **-bal karun** -बल् करुन् । स्नानादिचर्याचरणम् m.inf. (of a Hindū) to perform the daily ceremony of bathing at a bathing-place, as enjoined by the scriptures. **-bal-pôwu** -बल्-पोवु । तीर्थसोपानभागः m. a single step in the flight of steps at a bathing-place. **-bāli gatshun** -बंलि गछुन् । उत्कोचदानम् m.inf. to bribe secretly (a judicial officer or the like). **-bāli yunu** -बंलि यिनु । उत्कोचादिना संतोषणम् m.inf. to bring a person over to one's own side by bribing (as ab.). **-lay** -लय् f. a friend's affection, loving companionship, loving devotion to a friend (K. 1076). **-mütsü** -मंचू । जारासक्ता f. an adultress, a woman who is addicted to associating with lovers, a wanton.

yār-i-jönī यारि-जांनी (m.c. for یارجان) m. a beloved friend (Rām. 14).

yĕri यरि in **yĕri-lūkh** यरि-लूख् । इहलोकः m. (sg. dat. **-lūkas** -लूकस्), this world or life, the world of mortals, as opp. to the future world or life. Cf. **yōr 1.**

yēr 1 येर् or एर् । ऊर्णा m. wool (cf. **raza-yēr**, p. 856*b*, l. 8) (El. f.; Gr.Gr. 21, m.; L. 465).

yēra-dastār येर-दस्तार् । और्णशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a woollen turban. **-dāv** -दाव् । और्णतन्तुः f. woollen thread, worsted. Note that **dāv**, p. 260*b*, l. 23, is m. **-jŏrāba** -ज्वराब । और्णपादाच्छादनम् m. a woollen stocking or sock. **-kônu** -कोनु । ऊर्णातन्तुगुलिका m. the ball of worsted as wound on the distaff in the process of spinning. **-kangañ** -कंगञ् । ऊर्णाविवरणयन्त्रम् f. a wool-comb, a comb-like instrument for teasing out wool, a teasel. **-kānul** -कानुल् । अतिदीर्घोर्णाचयः m. a long string of wool like a plaited braid (not so thick as **-lav**, bel.). **-kataway** -कतवय् । ऊर्णाकर्तनवृत्तिः, (वेतनं च) f. the profession or employment of spinning wool; the wages, or fee, paid for spinning wool. **-lav** -लव् । दीर्घस्थूलोर्णावलिः m. a long, thick rope or cable of wool (cf. **-kānul**, ab.). **-pan** -पन् । और्णतन्तुजालम् m. a quantity (large or small) of woollen thread or worsted. **-thös** -थुस । मुष्टिग्राह्योर्णासमुदायः f. as much wool as can be taken up by one hand, a fistful of wool. **-thösu** -थुंसु । समुचितहस्ताङ्गुल्युत्थाप्यः ऊर्णासमुदायः m. a lump of so much wool as can be taken up by the fingers of one hand. **-śādar** -शादर् । और्णशाटकः f. a woollen shawl.

yĕr 2 (El. *er*), i.q. **öru 1.**

yēra, a marriage feast (L. 460, probably a misprint for **yĕñu 3,** q.v.).

yero, see **yöru**.

yira यिर m. the bulrush, *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (El.). I.q. **pĕtsü**, q.v.

yīra ईर (L. 460, *yéra*, floating) in **yīra gōmotu** ईर गोमंतु । जले निमज्ज्य गतः, चिन्ताकुलः perf. part. (f. **—gömütsü** —गांमंचू), floating, drifting; immersed (in water or the like), sunken, plunged into; distracted, perplexed, distraught, confused (K.Pr. 7). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to float, drift (Gr.M., K.Pr. 184); to become immersed or plunged into

(water or the like); to become distracted, etc., as ab. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cause to float, to cause to drift (on the surface of water) (Śiv. 1487). Cf. **yīrun.**

yīrī ईरी in **yīri pīri wālūñ^u^** ईरी पीरी वालंञ्जू । अवमानना f.inf. to disregard, neglect, show disrespect to (esp. to one who is haughty or self-conceited).

yōr 1 योर् pron. adv. here, in this place (cf. **ōr na yōr,** p. 41*b*, l. 14; **ōr-yōr,** id., l. 16, **ōruk^u^ yōr,** id., l. 32; **tōra yōr,** p. 1019*b*, l. 43) (El. *yór, yúr, yúri,* hither; Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Rām. 288, 450, 881; K. *ōr yōr,* there and here, round about, in all directions, 656; H. ii, 2; viii, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12; x, 4). **yiti-yōr,** henceforth, from now on (Śiv. 42, 69, 72, 375, 378, 417, 598). **-kun 1** -कुन् । एतत्पार्श्वे adv. in this direction, hither (Gr.Gr. 160); on this side, on the near side; up to now, up to this time (cf. **tana yōr-kun,** p. 1008*b*, l. 22; **tati yōr-kun,** p. 1040*b*, l. 11). **yimi-yōr-kun,** from this time forth, henceforth (Śiv. 311).

yōra 1 योर adv. from this side, from the near side, from here, hence (cf. **ōra yōra,** p. 41*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; K. 818; H. v, 8). **yōra tōra,** from this side and that (Śiv. 117). **-kani 1** -कनि or **-kanĕn 1** -कन्यन् । एतद्देशतः, एतत्पार्श्वतः adv. from this side, hence (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 653). **-kanyuk^u^ 1** -कन्युकु । एतत्पार्श्वभवः gen. adj. (f. **-kanic^ū^** -कनिचू), of, belonging to, or produced in this direction or on this side.

yūr^i^ 1 यूरि (also written **yūry** यूर्य्) । इहैव pron. adv. emph. in this very place, exactly here (cf. **wūry na yūry,** p. 1144*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 *yuri*; Śiv. 283, 450, 638; Rām. 166, 262, 294, 382, 560, 1748, 1785; H. x, 12; YZ. 44, 180, 418, 459); to this very place, hither (H. x, 5; xii, 15, 23). **-hond^u^ wŏla** -हंन्दु व्वल, come here (vill.) (H. v, 5). **-kun 1** -कुन् adv. even in this direction, in this very direction.

yōruk^u^ योरुकु gen. adj. (f. **yōrüc^ū^** योरचू), of, belonging to, or produced here (cf. **ōruk^u^ yōruk^u^,** p. 41*b*, l. 34).

yōr 2 योर् rel. pron. adv. where, in the place in which (Gr.Gr. 155, W. 94; 139 *yur*). **-kun 2** -कुन् । यत्पार्श्वे adv. in the direction which, whither (Gr.Gr. 160); on the side which, where.

yōra 2 योर adv. from the side which, from what place, whence (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; L.V. emph. *yōray,* 19; H. i, 6 (correl. *tōra*)). **-kani 2** -कनि or **-kanĕn 2** -कन्यन् । यत्प्रदेशे, यत्पार्श्वतः adv. in the place which, where; from the place which, from where, whence (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk^u^ 2** -कन्युकु । यत्पार्श्वभवः gen. adj. (f. **-kanic^ū^** -कनिचू), of, belonging to, or produced where, or in the place which.

yūr^i^ 2 यूरि (also written **yūry** यूर्य्) । यत्रैव rel. pron. adv. emph. even where, even in the place which, in the very place which (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 93 *yuri,* L.V. 61, K.Pr. *yúr* 84). **-kun 2** -कुन् । यत्पार्श्वे adv. even in the direction which, in the very direction which (Gr.Gr. 160); even where (K.Pr. 254).

yōri यारी یاری f. friendship (Rām. 1052); assistance, help (El. *yárí*). —**karūñ^ū^** —करंञ्जू । उपकारदयाविधानम् f.inf. to show friendship (to), to show kindness (to), to do a favour (to), to help, relieve, assist (El.; Śiv. 202, 1504; Rām. 1220).

yōr^ū^ यांरू or (q.v.) **yōd^ū^** यांडू । आरण्यवृक्षविशेषः f. a fir-tree, the blue pine (cf. **dōla-yārĕ,** p. 211*a*, l. 40) (El. *yār, yór, yárí,* pinus longifolia, or *yād*; also *yero,* m.; L. 78, 80, *yár,* pinus excelsa; W. 12; Śiv. 1908; K.Pr. *yár* 58, 114, 229). Its wood is called **kāyor^u^,** etc., q.v.

yāri-kĕlam यारि-क्यलम । सरलद्रवः m. the resin, or tar, that exudes from a pine-tree (El. *yāri kilum*). **-kang** -कंग् । वृक्षविशेषपुष्पविशेषः m. a pine-cone. **-kāgol^u^** -कॉगलु । मूलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kāgalas** -कॉगलस्), the root of a certain wild plant, which, when powdered and mixed with clarified butter, etc., so as to form an ointment, is used as a remedy for rheumatism and the like. **-lang** -लंग् । मूलविशेषः m. another wild root used in the same way for similar purposes. **-pan** -पन् । देवदारुमञ्जरी m. a spray or twig of a pine-tree.

yur युर् (W. 139), i.q. **yōr 2,** q.v.

yur^u^ यिरु m. in **yir^i^-kyul^u^** यिरि-क्यिलु । असकृत्प्रवृत्तिनिरर्थकायासः m. distress or annoyance caused by frequently repeated useless acts, nonsensical talk, or the like. **-kyum^u^** -क्यिमु or (Rām.) **-kum^u^** -कुमु । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain fragrant flower that blooms on the waste lands after the snow has melted (Rām. 678, 1090).

yirāda इराद ارادہ m. a desire, wish, will, intention, resolve (Gr.M.).

yĕrga यर्ग یرغہ । शीघ्रगतिः(अश्वादेः) m. an amble (the pace of a horse).

yĕrihō यरिहो । जनसंकुलता m. a crowd or throng (of people, collected with some object, or come together for some reason).

yārkand यार्कन्द् m. the town of Yārkand, in Central Asia (H. xi, 1).

yir^i^kum^u^ यिरिकुमु, **yir^i^kyum^u^** यिरिक्यिमु, see l. 33 ab.

yĕrma यर्म or **yŏrma** य्वर्म । ख़ुतिविशेषः m. a kind of fancy embroidery or rich needlework (e.g. adorning a woollen mat). —**dyun^u^** —द्युनु । ख़ुत्या चित्रकर्मनिर्मितिः m.inf. to embroider as ab. **-gor^u^** -गरु । ख़ुतिचित्रकर्मकारु·

m. an embroiderer (of this kind of work). —tārun —तारुन् । स्यूत्वा चित्रसंक्रामणम् m.inf. to embroider as ab.

yōrām 1 योराम् pron. adv. up to here, as far as this place (W. 93); up to now, until now (W. 93).

yōrām 2 योराम् rel. pron. adv. up to where, as far as the place which (W. 93); up to when, until the time when (W. 93).

yurmī युर्मी f. in **gagar-yurmī,** p. 280*a*, l. 22.

yārāna यारान یاران । मैत्री m. friendliness; friendship, mutual affection (Śiv. 476).

yārun यारुन् । प्रतिसंख्यानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yôrᵘ योरु**), to be friendly (W. 114); hence in various metaphorical senses, such as to repay an obligation or kind action by another (Śiv. 954); to pay by set off, to take credit in account; to give credit for something not done, or a debt not paid (Śiv. 1582); to accept something of small value as the equivalent of something of great value (Śiv. 1687); to accept a small fine as requital for an offence that should be met with a long term of imprisonment; to ward off an approaching calamity by performing appropriate penances, sacrifices, or the like (and so satisfying fate).

yôrᵘ-motᵘ योरु-मतु । निष्कृत्या संशोधितः perf. part. (f. **yörᵘ-mütsᵘ यॉरु-मंचू**), paid by set off (etc., as ab.).

yörith dyunᵘ यॉरिथ् दिनु । आयत्तीकरणायार्पणम् m.inf. to make over something or some work to the entire control of another person (as an equivalent for something else, or in order to gratify him). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । करुणाख्यापनम् m.inf. (a god, or some powerful person) to show mercy (to someone threatened with calamity, as a result of his prayers, repentance, or the like). —**nyunᵘ** —निनु । स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to take in exchange, or as an equivalent; to take something or some work entirely under one's own control (as ab.). —**tshunun** —छुनुन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. forcibly to make over some difficult work to another (even if it is beyond his powers).

yērun येरुन् or **एरुन्** । तन्तुवितननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yyūrᵘ य्यूरु**, f. **yīrᵘ यीरु**, Gr.Gr. 15) (in weaving) to sort, or arrange, the warp for the loom (cf. **yĕnᵘ yērünᵘ**, p. 1200*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 21, Śiv. 1808, K.Pr. 249); met. (of a bird) to put together, i.e. build (a nest) (cf. **ôlᵘ y°**, p. 23*b*, l. 13) (Śiv. 1025, 1049, 1440; Rām. 1445).

yyūrᵘ-mōtᵘ य्यूरु-मतु । संपन्नसंतानः perf. part. (f. **yīrᵘ-mütsᵘ यीरु-मंचू**), (of warp) arranged, sorted (as ab.).

yēran-wöjᵘ येरन्-वांजू, *yīran-wöjᵘ* **ईरन्-वांजू**, or **yīrinᵘ-wöjᵘ यीरिञ्‌-वांजू** । तन्तुविस्तारणोपकरणविशेषः f. the ringed stick used for arranging the thread for the warp (as described under **yĕnᵘ yērünᵘ**, as ab.).

yīran-dolᵘ ईरन्-दलु or **yīrin-dolᵘ यीरिन्-दलु** । वितानयन्त्रविशेषः m. the whole contrivance of upright sticks for arranging the warp, as described under **yĕnᵘ yērünᵘ**. In distributing the thread with his ringed stick the weaver walks continually up and down the whole row of sticks. **-dolᵘ lāgun** -दलु लागुन् । अनुवृत्त्या गतप्रत्यागतविधानम् m.inf. (met.) to walk continually backwards and forwards till some work is completed.

yīrinᵘ-wöjᵘ यीरिञ्‌-वांजू । तन्तुवितानोपकरणविशेषः f., see **yēran-w°**, ab.

yīran ईरन् । स्थूणा f. (sg. dat. **yīrünᵘ ईरंञू**, Gr.Gr. 69), an anvil (El.; Gr.Gr. 14, 29, 69; H. xi, 16).

yīrān ईरान् ایران m. Iran, Persia (El. *īrán*; Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; H. ii, 1).

yīrönⁱ ईरांनि ایرانی adj. (f. **yīrāni यीरानि**, Gr.Gr. 150), of or relating to Persia, Persian (El. *iráni*). —**gurᵘ** —गुरु । ईरानदेशोद्भवो ऽश्वः m. a Persian horse (Gr.Gr. 150).

yīrun ईरुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **yīryōv ईर्योव्**), to float about, drift (up in the air, or on the surface of water) (El.; Gr.Gr. 14; Rām. 620, 790, 1078); to drift whirling about (Śiv. 1551); to be distracted, perplexed, distraught (Śiv. 1023).

yering (? spelling) m. a flower of Kashmir (El. *ering*).

yēranāwun येरनावुन् conj. 1, caus. of **yērun,** q.v. (1 p.p. **yēranôwᵘ येरनोवु**), to cause warp to be arranged for the loom; (of a bird's nest) to cause to be put together, to cause to be built (Śiv. 1784).

yūraph यूरफ् m. (sg. dat. **yūrapas यूरपस्**), Europe (the English word) (Gr.M.).

yersa (? spelling) m. *Iris florentina* (El. *ersa*).

yirshād इर्शाद् ارشاد m. direction, instruction, order, command, bidding (Rām. 718, where *yīrshād* is a misprint).

yēruwᵘ येरुवु adj. (f. **yērivᵘ येरिवू**), made of wool, woollen (K.Pr. 18). Cf. **yēr 1.**

yīrawunᵘ ईरवुनु । अनवस्थितः n.ag. (f. **yīravünᵘ ईरवंञू**), one who floats, floating (Rām. 973); one who is unstable, fickle, capricious; one who is distracted, perplexed, distraught, confused.

yīravünᵘ nāv ईरवंञू नाव् । विक्षेपवाङ्ख्यम् f. a floating, or drifting, boat (K.Pr. 254); great distraction, agitation, confusion (due to fear or the like). —**nāv gatshünᵘ** —नाव् गछंञू । विक्षेपवाङ्ख्योपस्थितिः f.inf. great distraction, as ab., to occur.

yīrawanĕ nāvi gatshun ईरवञ नावि गछुन् ।

अतिचिन्ताकुलीभवनम् m.inf. 'to go into a drifting boat', hence to become distraught, agitated.

yūry 1 and 2 यूर्य्, see **yūr**ⁱ **1** and **2**, s.vv. **yōr 1** and **2**.

yārᵃ**z** यार्ज़् or **yār**ᵘ**z**ᵘ यारुज़ु । मैत्री f. friendship, affection (cf. **atha-y°**, p. 65*a*, l. 24; **gāna-y°**, p. 288*a*, l. 32; **hāpath-y°**, p. 342*b*, l. 47; **muthⁱ-phālⁱ-y°**, p. 605*a*, l. 15; **nönⁱ-y°**, p. 640*a*, l. 34; **wata-y°**, p. 1156*a*, l. 6) (El., L. 111, W. 21, K.Pr. 77); boon-companionship (cf. **banga-y°**, p. 112*b*, l. 40; **pĕnji-y°**, p. 739*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M. *yārüz*ᵘ). —**lāgūñ**ᵘ —लागंञू । मैत्रीसंबन्धनम् f.inf. to form or make a friendship.

yĕs यस्, see **yih 2.**

yus युस्, **yus**ᵘ यिसु, see **yih 2.**

yisbidⁱ hār यिसविदि हार् । औषधविशेषः m. a certain white ointment made by mixing up a certain metallic powder in hot oil.

yisband यिसवन्द् (= اسپند) । बीजविशेषः m. a species of mustard seed (employed in rheumatism and colds, and also burnt at marriages, births, and other festivals to drive away evil spirits, or to avert the mischievous effects of the evil eye) (L. 75 *isband*, Peganum Harmala; Rām. 1358).

yūsuf يوسف, see **yūsūph.**

yāsh याश् । द्रव्यांशः f. a share of money given for help in the accomplishment of some particular work, a bribe, inducement to help. —**hĕñ**ᵘ —ह्यंञू । उत्कोचग्रहणम् f.inf. to take a gift as an inducement (i.e. as a bribe, as blackmail, or to abstain from an accusation).

yĕsh यश् । यशः m. fame, reputation, glory, renown (Śiv. 1678; K. 2, (*yĕshāh*, with suff. of indef. art.) 1169). —**gĕwun** —ग्यवुन् m.inf. to sing the glory (of anyone or anything, gen.), to sing the praises (of), to commend, praise (Gr.M.; K. 842, 981). —**kadun** —कडुन् । यशःख्यापनम् m.inf. to endeavour to gain a great reputation (by excessive liberality on some great occasion, or the like). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । यशःख्यातिः m.inf. reputation to issue, (a person's) fame to become widespread.

yĕshĕ-wôlᵘ यश-वोलु । यशस्वी adj. (f. **-wajĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), famous, glorious, renowned.

yīsāh ईसाह् (= عیسی) m. N.P., Jesus (H. iv, 2).

yishĕbürᵘ यिशबंरु f. N. of a village in Kashmīr (Rām. 677). It has a famous and holy spring, which is said to be a portion of the Ganges. For the legend connected with it, see K.Pr. 120 (*Ishíbarí*).

yĕshōdā यशोदा f. N. of the wife of the cow-herd Nanda and the foster mother of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Yaśōdā*) (Śiv. 702, 990, 1141, 1371, 1385, 1395, 1399, 1435, 1461; K. 48, 66, 94, 98, 109, 115, 136, 139, 143, 156, etc.).

yĕshōdānand यशोदानन्द् m. 'the Joy of Yĕshōdā' (q.v.), a N. of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 1382, 1838).

yishk इश्क् عشق m. love (El. *ishk*; YZ. 1, 40, 204, 245).

yĕshm يشم or **yĕsh**ᵉ**m** यश्म् m. agate (El. *yesham*).

yīshān ईशान् m. a ruler, master, lord; a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1145).

yishpecha (? spelling) m. *Ipomaea coerulea* or *Pharbites nil*, i.q. **kāladāna,** p. 435*b*, l. 43 (El. *ishpecha*).

yishāra इशार् اشارہ m. a sign, token, hint, signal (El. *ishára*, K. 646, K.Pr. 202); a slight movement (of the hand, etc., as a sign, command, or the like) (Rām. 478). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to point out, signal, beckon (El., Gr.M.).

yīshŏr or **yīshwar** ईश्वर् । ईश्वरः m. a lord, master (Śiv. 48, 162, 853; Rām. 770); the Supreme Deity (Gr.Gr. 199, 200; Śiv. 20, 31, 60, 241; Rām. 32, 180, 220, 252, 525, 991, 993, 1260, 1284, 1477, 1570, 1670, 1705; K. 385); a N. of Shiv (Śiva), connoting his power and supreme lordship (L.V. 43; Śiv. 81, 132, 386–7, 429, 487, 493, 599, 676, etc.; Rām. 607; K. 796, 877).

yīshĕr-wār यीशर्-वार् । ग्रहचारविशेषः f. (in astrology) N. of a certain period of three months, viz. the months during which the sun passes through the zodiacal sign under which a man was born, and also through the signs immediately preceding and following it. Thus, if a man is born under Aries, the period is the three months taken by the sun in passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. Each year the man is particularly affected by the sun during these three months.

yīshĕrav yī ईशरव् ई । ईकारः m. the name used in schools for the character in the Śāradā alphabet corresponding to the Nāgarī ई **ī.**

yishṭ इष्ट् adj. c.g. wished, desired, longed for; beloved, agreeable, liked; worshipped, reverenced. **yishṭa-dēv** इष्ट-देव् m. (f. **yishṭa-dēvī** इष्ट-देवी), a specially reverenced god (or goddess), one's tutelary deity (Śiv. 113 fem.). **yishṭa-dyun**ᵘ इष्ट-दिनु m. (sg. obl. **-dina** -दिन), the giving of that which is desired, giving all that is wanted, lavish generosity (Rām. 4).

yishtihār इश्तिहार् اشتہار m. advertisement, proclamation (Gr.M.).

yĕsökⁱ यसांकि । सदादैन्यखिन्नः adj. c.g. suffering from continual and abject poverty, poverty-stricken.

yĕsākh यसाख् । दारिद्र्यदैन्यम् m. (sg. dat. **yĕsākas** यसाकस्), utter or abject poverty (i.e. want of every necessity of life). —**pyon**ᵘ —प्यंनु । दैन्यापत्तिः m.inf.

such poverty to befall (a person). —tshunun —छुनुन् । दैन्यापादनम् m.inf. to reduce (another) to utter poverty.

yĕsākalad यसाकलद् । दीनः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **yĕsākaladiñ** यसाकलदिञ्), poverty-stricken.

yĕsᵃla यसल । सासग्र्येण adv. totally, all together, entirely.

yĕsal यसल् in **lam-yĕsal,** p. 524*a*, l. 26, q.v.

yismŏgul यिस्मगुल् (= اسپغول) । बीजविशेषः m. the seed of the fleawort or plantain, *Plantago ispaghul* (El. *isaphgol*).

yōsman योस्मन् । पुष्पविशेषः m. the lilac (L. 461, *yosmun*). Cf. **hiy-āsmān,** p. 363*a*, l. 28.

yĕsāna यसान । तैलपक्वभोज्यविशेषः m. a kind of dish composed of various articles (such as lotus filaments, water chestnuts, beans, and pieces of fish) made up with a paste of rice-flower and fried in oil. **-gorᵘ** -गंरु । तैलपक्वभोज्यविक्रेता m. a man who makes and sells this.

yĕsondᵘ यसंन्दु, see **yih 2.**

yisondᵘ इसंन्दु, see **yih 1.**

yūsūph यूसूफ़, **yūsuf** يوسف m. N.P. Joseph (the patriarch) (H. vi, 1, 10, 14–16; YZ. *yūsuf* 202, etc.; K.Pr. *yúsuf* 256).

yisaphgol (El. *isaph°*), see **yismŏgul.**

yĕṣᵃr यंसर् । बह्वायासः f. great physical toil, manual labour, heavy toil, labour beyond one's powers, severe exertion. —**anüñᵘ** —अनंञू । अत्यायासनम् f.inf. (out of enmity, or the like) to cause a person to exert himself in heavy toil beyond his powers, to exhaust another by putting him to hard labour. —**yiñᵘ** —यिञू । अत्यायासानुभवः f.inf. such heavy toil to fall upon a person (esp. when it consists in doing some useless work).

yĕssa यस्स, **yŏssa** य्वस्स, see **yih 2.**

yistāda इस्ताद استاده adj. c.g. standing, erect (Śiv. 497; Rām. 950, 1443, 1697); rearing (as a horse) (Rām. 921); standing ready (for anything) (Rām. 1420, 1452).

yŏsay य्वसय्, see **yih 2.**

yat, see **yĕtsᵘ.**

yátai, yátu, see **yā 1** (p. 1182*b*, ll. 49 ff.).

yaitu यैतु, an old form of **yūtᵘ 2,** q.v., in L.V. 81.

yĕtⁱ 1 यंति, see s.v. **yotᵘ.**

yĕtⁱ 2 यंति, i.q. **yitⁱ,** q.v., s.v. **yutᵘ.**

yĕṭü or **yüṭü** यंटू । कण्डोलविशेषः (sg. dat. **yĕcĕ** यच्य), a kind of large basket for carrying loads (made of withies, tall, wide at top and narrow at the bottom) (cf. **bāna-y°,** p. 110*a*, l. 8; **tsᵃñĕ-y°,** p. 1077*a*, l. 1) (L. 461 *yethi*, a basket-load of manure). Cf. **yĕcĕl.**

yĕcĕ-sörᵘ यच्य-सांरू । कण्डोलविशेषद्वारा संग्रहः f. collection by these basketfuls, making a pile (of grain or the like) by bringing many of these basketfuls.

yĕci-khôrᵘ यचि-खोरु । कण्डोलविशेषः m. a kind of basket, similar to the **yüṭü**; cf. **khôrᵘ 3** and **khörᵘ 2.**

yĕci-mĕci यचि-म्यचि । अल्पसामग्र्या निर्वाहणम् adv. with a small (i.e. insufficient) collection (of materials, etc., for any work). Cf. **mĕṭü.**

yita यित, in **yita-gatsh** यित-गछ् । गमागमः m. or f. repeated coming and going (necessitated in performing some work). **-gatsh karun** (or **karüñᵘ**) -गछ् करुन (or करंञू) । गमागमानुवृत्तिः m. or f.inf. to come and go repeatedly (as ab.). **-gatsh lagun** (or **lagüñᵘ**) -गछ् लगुन् (or लगंञू) । गमागमासक्तिः m. or f.inf. repeated coming and going to be attached (to a person), i.e. (in the performance of some work) fatigue caused by frequent coming and going to be experienced (esp. when the person continues coming and going in ignorance that the work has already been completed).

yitⁱ इति, **yiti** इति, see **yutᵘ.**

yītⁱ ईति, see **yūtᵘ 1,** यीति, see **yūtᵘ 2.**

yotᵘ यंतु । यत्र rel. pron. adv. where, in the place which (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. 94 *yòt, yut*; Rām. 471). **-tām** -ताम्, **-tāmath** -तामथ्, **-tāñ** -ताञ्, or **-tāñĕth** -ताञथ् । यदन्तम्, यत्पर्यन्तम् pron. adv. as far as, until, so long as (Gr.M.; Śiv. 681; Rām. *-tām* 240, 782, 1550, 1605; *-tāmath* 26, 374, 423, 559, 1233; *-tāñ* 303, 334, 899, 1002; K. *-tām* 1058, *-tāñ* 6, 1079, 1096; H. *-tāñ*, xii, 6); cf. **yutām, yotāñ,** s.v. **yutāñ 2.** —**totᵘ** —तंतु adv. here and there, promiscuously, all about, everywhere (Rām. 30, 99); wherever (Rām. 21, 152); cf. p. 1040*a*, l. 12. —**yotᵘ** —यंतु adv. wherever (Rām. 1776).

yĕtⁱ 1 यंति (for **2,** see s.v. **yutᵘ**) । यत्र pron. adv. where, in the very place which (Gr.Gr. 154; W. 93–4 *yati, yeti*).

yĕti यति । यत्र pron. adv. from where, from the place which, whence (Gr.Gr. 150, 155; L.V. 57); where, in the place in which (Gr.M.; L.V. 88; Śiv. 908, 1101, 1316–7, 1376, 1880; Rām. 363, 602, 942, 1100; K. 1028, 1124; H. viii, 11; x, 7; K.Pr. 58). **-kinⁱ** -किनि (Gr.Gr. 158) or **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ (Gr.Gr. 155) adv. from the place which, whence.

yĕtiy यतिय् or **yotuy** यंतुय् । यत्रैव pron. adv. emph. even where, in the very place which (Rām. 1244, 1707, 1730).

yĕtyukᵘ 1 यतिकु (for **2,** see **yityukᵘ,** s.v. **yutᵘ**) । यत्रत्यः pron. adj. gen. (sg. f. **yĕticü** यतिचू), of where, of, belonging to, or produced in the place which (Gr.Gr. 150).

yôtᵘ 1 योतु । **यातः** adj. (f. **yötsᵘ 1 यांचू**), gone long ago, long gone, long ago departed.

yôtᵘ 2 योतु or (q.v.) **ôtᵘ ओतु ।** **केवलः, यावन्मितः** adj. (f. **yötsᵘ 2 यांचू**), alone, mere, sole, only (as in **nĕcyuwuy yôtᵘ,** only a boy) (El. *yót*; W. 96 *yot*; K. 560, 756; K.Pr. 85); (as adv.) only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M.; Rām. 854 *pānasaẏ yôtᵘ*, (read a letter) only to himself, i.e. privately); (with a word indicating number or quantity) only (so much) (as in **akh yôtᵘ,** only one), merely.

yut, yút, see **yuthᵘ** 1 and 2, and for **yút,** see also **yūtᵘ 1.**

yutᵘ इतु । **अत्र** pron. adv. here, in this place (cf. **yutᵘ kĕhŏ totᵘ**, p. 390*b*, l. 1) (El. *yut*; Gr.Gr. 156, *yitᵘ*; W. 94 *yót*, *yut*; Śiv. 1004; Rām. 471, 658–9, 734, 836, 1449, 1470; K.Pr. 102); hither, to this place (Gr.M.). **-kun -कुन् ।** **इहपार्श्वे** pron. adv. in this direction, on this side (Gr.Gr. 160). **-tām -ताम्, -tāmath -तामथ्, -tāñ -ताञ्,** or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ्** pron. adv. up to this, up to here, up to now, in the meantime (H. v, 7). Cf. **yutāñ 1.**

yitⁱ इति or **yĕtⁱ 2 यति ।** **इहैव** pron. adv. in this very place, even here, exactly here (El. *yit*, *yiti*; Gr.Gr. 13, 154; Gr.M.; W. *yiti*, *yeti*, 93–4; Śiv. 16, 1614; Rām. 897, 1448, 1590, 1620–1, 1632, 1707, 1775; H. xii, 18; K.Pr. *yĕti* 152). **yitⁱ kyā इति क्या** or **yĕtⁱ kyā यंति क्या ।** **अधुनैव** pron. adv. (in an affirmative answer to a command) right here, here on the spot, at once, even now. **yitⁱ kyāh . . . àtⁱ kyāh** here (you see) on the one hand . . . there (you see) on the other hand (H. viii, 13); **yitⁱ kyāh . . . yitⁱ kyāh,** here (you see) . . . and here (on the other hand you see) (H. x, 12).

yiti इति । **इह** pron. adv. from here, hence (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Rām. 942; H. v, 5, 8); here (El.; Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 73; Śiv. 87, 638, 1378, 1887, 1910; Rām. 374, 475, 1191, 1244, 1450, 1544; K. 1162; H. v, 8); here, in this world (K. 2, etc.). **-kinⁱ -किनि ।** **अस्मात्पार्श्वतः** pron. adv. from here, from this direction, hence (Gr.Gr. 158). **-pĕṭha -पठ ।** **इतःप्रभृति** pron. adv. from here (up to . . .), (starting) from here (and reaching to . . .), hence (El. *yitih pĕṭhah*; Gr.Gr. 155). **-yōr -योर्** adv. henceforth, from now on (Śiv. 42, 69, 72, 375, 378, 417, 598). **-yōryumᵘ -योरिमु** adj. (f. **-yōrimü -योरिमू**), an inhabitant of this place, one who lives here (YZ. 232).

yitī इती, i.q. **yitiy** bel. (Rām. 1591, 1597, 1608).

yitiy इतिय् । **इहैव** pron. adv. emph. even here, in this very place (Śiv. 115; Rām. 1172, 1290, 1762).

yutuy इतुय् । **इहैव** pron. adv. emph. even here, in this very place (Gr.Gr. 156; W. *yutui*, *yutoi*, 93; Rām. 525). In H. xi, 20, **yutuy** is vill. for **yūtuy,** q.v., s.v. **yūtᵘ 1.**

yityukᵘ इतिकु or **yĕtyukᵘ 2 यत्युकु ।** **इहत्यः** pron. adj. gen. (f. **yi(yĕ)ticü इ(य)तिचू**), of, belonging to, or produced here (Gr.Gr. 150; Rām. 1712; K. 858; H. x, 1).

yūtᵘ 1 ईतु । **इयान्** pron. adj. (m. sg. dat. **yītis ईतिस्** or **yūtis यूंतिस्,** ag, **yītⁱ ईति** or **yūtⁱ यूंति**; abl. **yīti ईति, yaiti यैति,** or **yöti यांति**; pl. nom. **yītⁱ ईति** or **yūtⁱ यूंति**; dat. **yītĕn ईत्यन्, yaitĕn यैत्यन्,** or **yötĕn यांत्यन्**; ag. **yītyau ईत्यौ, yaityau यैत्यौ,** or **yötyau यांत्यौ.** In the above **yītⁱ** and **yūtⁱ** are often written **yīty ईत्य्** and **yūty यूंत्य्** respectively. f. sg. nom. **yītsᵘ ईचू** or **yūtsᵘ यूंचू**: dat. **yītsĕ ईच्य, yaitsĕ यैच्य,** or **yötsĕ यांच्य**; pl. nom. **yītsa ईत्स, yaitsa यैत्स,** or **yötsa यांत्स,** and so on), this much, so much (as this) (El. *yút*, *yúth*; Gr.Gr. 59, 91, 148; Gr.M.; Śiv. 583, 1253, 1598, 1634–5; Rām. 381, 485, 989, 1027, 1245; K. 469, 565, 1134); (as adv.) this much, to this degree (K. 906).

yītⁱ 1 ईति or **yūtⁱ 1 यूंति ।** **इयन्तः** m. pl. nom. (f. **yītsa ईत्स,** Gr.Gr. 14), this many, so many (as this) (Gr.Gr. 150, Gr.M.).

yītis 1 ईतिस् or **yūtis 1 यूंतिस् ।** **इयन्मूल्येन, इयन्मूल्यादिना** sg. dat. as adv. for so much; at, or for, such a price.

yītiy ईतिय् or **yūtiy यूंतिय् ।** **इयन्त एव** m. pl. nom. emph. (f. **yītsay ईत्सय्**), exactly so many (as this).

yūtuy ईतुय् m. sg. emph. (f. **yītsᵘy ईचूय्**), exactly this much, exactly so much (El. *yutui*; also *yútoi*, enough; Rām. 633; H. xi, 20 *yutuy*, vill. for *yūtuy*).

yūtᵘ 2 or **yyūtᵘ य्यूतु** or **यीतु** or (in old Ksh., L.V. 81) **yaitu यैतु ।** **यावान्** rel. pron. adj. (m. sg. dat. **yūtis यूंतिस्** or **yītis यीतिस्,** ag. **yūtⁱ यूंति** or **yītⁱ यीति**; abl. **yīti यीति, yaiti यैति** or **yöti यांति**; pl. nom. **yūtⁱ यूंति** or **yītⁱ यीति**; dat. **yaitĕn यैत्यन्** or **yötĕn यांत्यन्**; ag. **yaityau यैत्यौ** or **yötyau यांत्यौ.** In the above, **yūtⁱ** and **yītⁱ** are often written **yūty यूंत्य्** and **yīty यीत्य्** respectively. f. sg. nom. **yūtsᵘ यूंचू** or **yītsᵘ यीचू**; dat. **yītsĕ यीच्य, yaitsĕ यैच्य,** or **yötsĕ यांच्य**; pl. nom. **yītsa यीत्स, yaitsa यैत्स** or **yötsa यांत्स,** and so on), how much, as much as (Gr.Gr. 59, 91, 148; Gr.M.; L.V. 81 *yaitu*; Śiv. 1559; K. 1086, (*yyūtᵘ*) 478; YZ. 237, (*yittih* for *yiti*) 192). Cf. **yūtᵘ . . . tyūtᵘ,** p. 1050*b*, l. 21.

yītⁱ यीति or **yūtⁱ 2 यूंति** m. pl. as many as, how many (Gr.Gr. 59, 149; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1329; K. 769, 779).

yīti phiri यीति फिरि । **यावद्वारम्** pron. adv. as many times as, as often as.

yītsi vizi यीत्सि विज़ि । **यावत्सु अनेहःसु** pron. adv. at as many times as, as often as.

yüṭᵘ यंटू, see **yĕṭᵘ.**

yĕtabār यतवार् । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, indigence, destitution (marked by meanness and squalor of appearance, dress, intelligence, qualities, and acts). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । दुर्गतिसमुद्भवः m.inf. such poverty to come (to a person).

yĕtabār^{a}lad यतवारलद् । दुर्गत्याक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **yĕtabār^{a}ladiñ** यतवारलदिञ्), poverty-stricken (as in the preceding).

yath, for **yĕth,** see **yih 2**; for **yith,** see **yih 1.**

yĕth यथ्, see **yih 2.**

yĕṭh 1 यठ् । स्कन्धचेष्टा f. (sg. dat. **yĕṭi** यटि), raising of the shoulders, shaking the shoulders, a shrug (indicating arrogance, conceit, or the like) (cf. **buñil^{i}-y°,** p. 115*b*, l. 49; **wāza-y°,** p. 1178*b*, l. 26; **yāwa-y°,** s.v. **yāwa**); a similar motion by a horse. **—diñ^{u}** —दिञ् । स्कन्धभ्रामणम् f.inf. to take a person by the shoulders and shake him (with the intention of throwing him down). **—hāvüñ^{u}** —हावञ् । गर्वाविष्कारः f.inf. to show (unwarranted) pride or conceit (e.g. as regards undertaking some task which one is finally unable to complete). **—karüñ^{u}** —करञ् । गर्वाख्यापनम् f.inf. id. **—wasüñ^{u}** —वसञ् । गर्वापगमः f.inf. conceit to come down, to become humiliated (by want of success in what one has undertaken); pride to be brought low (by loss of wealth, resources, or the like).

yĕṭh 2 यठ् in **yĕṭa-phür^{u}** यट-फ़्रु । लोष्टभेदनः f. (in agriculture) a clod-crusher (K.Pr., sg. abl. *yaṭahpurih* 187). Cf. **yĕba-ts̄üṭ^{u},** p. 1183*a*, l. 31.

yĕtha यथ or **yitha 1** यिथ । येन प्रकारेण, यत्काले rel. pron. adv. as, in like manner as, just as, as if, how (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 100; Śiv. 52, 994, 1430; Rām. 32, 74, 354, 372, 698, 807, 917, 998, 1165, 1266, 1297, 1475, 1500; K. 55, 65, 378, 432, 438, 484, 524, 651, 726, 971, 1046; YZ. 107); just as, at the very time that, while; (as conjnct.) so that, in order that (K. 358, 989). **—pöṭh^{i} 1** —पाठि or **—pöṭhin 1** —पाठिन् rel. pron. adv. how (Gr.M.; Śiv. *—pöṭh^{i}*, 714; Rām. *—pöṭh^{i}*, 59, 1007). **—titha** —तिथ । यथा तथा pron. adv. in some way or other, somehow (cf. p. 1041*b*, l. 48) (Śiv. 75; K. 138, 1098, 1114, 1117, 1119, 1126).

yĕthay यथय् or **yithay 1** यिथय् rel. pron. adv. emph. just as, in precisely the same manner in which (Rām. 807, 1179; K. 77, 902, 1173–4). **-kana 1** -कन or **-kàn^{i} 1** -कंनि । येन प्रकारेण, येनैव प्रकारेण pron. adv. id.; as, in like manner as. **—pöṭh^{i} 1** —पाठि or **—pöṭhin 1** —पाठिन् । येनैव प्रकारेण pron. adv. just as, in precisely the same manner in which (Śiv. *—pöṭhin* 790; H. *—pöṭh^{i}* xii, 22).

yĕṭha यठ in **yĕṭha-lôr^{u}** यठ-लोर् । अत्याहननम m. a severe pummelling or beating. ? Cf. **yĕṭh 2.**

yethi (L. 461), see **yĕṭ^{ü}.**

yith 1 इथ्, see **yih 1.**

yith 2 यिथ्, see **yun^{u}.**

yith 3 यिथ्, for **yĕtha** in **yith-nay** यिथ्-नय् conj. so that not, in order that not (H. ix, 12).

yitha 2 इथ । इत्थम्, फलानिच्छया pron. adv. thus, in this manner, in this way (Gr.Gr. 153, Gr.M., K. 393); without motive, without reason, casually (in this sense usually with an interrogative verb, as in **yitha gachyā suh,** will he go without motive?, i.e. he certainly will go with a motive). **—pöṭh^{i} 2** —पाठि or **—pöṭhin 2** —पाठिन् । अनेन प्रकारेण pron. adv. in this manner, in this way, thus (El. *yithah pāt,* also *yithapāt,* translated 'again'; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; W. 96 *yiti pöṭh*; Śiv. *—pöṭh^{i}* 571, 683).

yithay 2 इथय् । इत्यमेव, निष्कारणमेव, विना निमित्तादि pron. adv. emph. in this very manner, exactly so (Rām. 69, 688, 691, 704); without cause, motive, or reason, for no particular reason, on the spur of the moment (Śiv. 652); without resistance, without price, gratis (El. *ithai, yithai*; Gr.Gr. 13 *ithai*; Gr.M.). **—hyuh^{u}** —हिहु । अस्वस्थः, व्याकुलः pron. adj. (f. **—hish^{ü}** —हिशू), exactly like this, such (El. *yithanhyú*); ill at ease, feeling unwell, out of sorts, only so so; distraught, agitated (by fear of anxious times, of illness, or the like); El. also gives as adv. *ithinyu,* thus. **—hyuh^{u} gatshun** —हिहु गछुन् । रुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become angry (at), resent, take umbrage. **—hyuh^{u} karun** —हिहु करुन् । कोपनम् m.inf. to make (a person, esp. a member of one's own family) angry. **-kana 2** -कन or **-kàn^{i} 2** -कंनि । अनेन प्रकारेण, इत्थं प्रकारेण pron. adv. in this very manner, thus. **—pöṭh^{i} 2** —पाठि or **—pöṭhin 2** —पाठिन् । इत्थं प्रकारेण pron. adv. in this very manner, in this very way, exactly so (Gr.M.; Śiv. *—pöṭh^{i}* 490, 684, 810, 837, 843, 869, 924, 1251, 1336; *—pöṭhin* 672, 1668; Rām. *—pöṭhin* 1016, 1311, 1315; H. *—pöṭhin* viii, 3). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रतीचणम्, क्रियाव्यापारहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to wait for (some result soon to happen); to sit doing nothing, hence be without employment, to sit apart from one's fellows, to remain unmarried, not to join the company at a meal, and so on. **—thawun** —थवुन् । कार्यवृत्तावनायोजनम् m.inf. to set a person aside and inactive, to keep him apart from others, not to put him to his proper use (e.g. at meal times to abstain from giving food, to keep (a son) at home and unmarried, to keep money and not to put it to a profitable use, to have a coat and not wear it, and so on).

yātrā यात्रा or **yöt[a]rā** यांतरा । यात्रा f. a journey, pilgrimage (Gr.M., Śiv. 1485); a company of pilgrims. **—lagün[u]** —लगंञ्जू । संकुलतया जनसमाजोपस्थितिः f.inf. a large number of people to assemble in some place in order to set out on a pilgrimage.

yĕt[a]run यंत्रुन् । भरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yĕt[o]r[u]** यंतूरु), to the best of one's ability to carry out and complete some difficult task (such as carrying on some occupation, supporting man or beast, or performing some particular business); to maintain, support, nourish (esp. a person or persons not of one's family, or a herd of cattle). **yĕt[o]r[u]-mot[u]** यंतुरु-मंतु । शक्त्या निर्वाहितः perf. part. (f. **yĕt[ü]r[ü]-müts[ü]** यंतूरू-मंचू), completely carried out to the best of one's ability (as ab.); supported, maintained (as ab.).

yĕt[a]rāwun यंत्रावुन् । शक्तिविषयीभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yĕt[a]rôw[u]** यंत्रोवु), i.q. **yĕt[a]run,** q.v. **yĕt[a]rôw[u]-mot[u]** यंत्रोवु-मंतु । समर्थीभूय समापितः perf. part. (f. **yĕt[a]röv[ü]-müts[ü]** यंत्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **yĕt[o]r[u]-mot[u]**, ab., q.v.

yĕtĕrāz यत्यराज़्, **yitirāz** اعتراض m. criticism, an animadversion, objection (Gr.M.).

yittifākh اتفاق m. agreement, accord, combination, confederacy; an accident, chance (El. *ittifák*, Gr.M.).

yĕtuth यतुथ् । यत्र pron. adv. where, in the place which (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 *yotut*); (with emph. **y**) **yĕtuth[ü]y** यतुथूय, even where, in the very place which (Gr.Gr. 156). **yĕtāt[i]** यतांति adv. i.q. **yĕtuth[ü]y** ab. even where, in the very place where (H. xii, 6).

yittih, for **yīti,** see p. 1207*b*, l. 42.

yituth or **yututh** इतुथ् । इह pron. adv. here, in this very place (El. *yitit, yutut*; Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 *yatit, yetit, yitit*, in this very place, just here).

yityādĕkh इत्याद्यख् adj. c.g. *et cetera*, and so forth, and others, and the rest (Rām. 98). Borrowed from Skt. *ityādika*.

yĕtyuk[u] 1 यतिकु, see p. 1206*b*, l. 47.

yĕtyuk[u] 2 यतिकु or **yityuk[u]** इतिकु, see p. 1207*b*, l. 3.

yītyum[u] 1 ईतिमु । इयत्संख्याकः pron. adj. (f. **yītim[ü]** ईतिमू), (in counting) this much or many, so much or many (Gr.Gr. 150).

yītyum[u] 2 यीतिमु rel. pron. adj. (f. **yītim[ü]** यीतिमू), (the one) which (out of many) (Gr.Gr. 149).

yītyun[u] 1 ईतिनु । इयन्मूल्यकः pron. adj. (f. **yītiñ[ü]** ईतिञ्जू), costing this (or so) much, worth this (or so) much (Gr.Gr. 148); earning this (or so) many (rupees, etc.) in wages, etc.

yītyun[u] 2 यीतिनु rel. pron. adj. (f. **yītiñ[ü]** यीतिञ्जू), costing how much, worth as much as (Gr.Gr. 148).

yĕts[ü] or **yüts[ü]** यंचू । बहुलः adj. c.g. and adv. (pl. dat. **yĕtsan** यचन्, K.Pr. 250), much, very (El. *yat, yáts, yits*; Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; W. 96 *yats*, more; L.V. 102–3; Śiv. 190, 1639, 1860; Rām. 29, 64, 101–2, 197, 445, 525, 539, 664, etc.; K. 192, 721, 964, 1053, 1103; YZ. *yats* 240; K.Pr. *yits* 39, *yĕts* and pl. dat. *yĕtsan* 250, *yatsan* 245). **—kāl** —काल् । अतिसमयः m. a long time (past, present, or future) (Śiv. 81; Rām. 306, 972, 1137, 1297, 1541; K. 489, 685, 704, 1111); delay (Gr.Gr. 157); (as adv.) for a long time (Śiv. 1209; Rām. 313, 895, 1411, 1772; K. 794; H. ii, 4 *yüts[ü]-kôl[u]*, cf. **yĕtsa-kôl[u],** bel.). **—köl[i]** —कांलि । बहुकालेन adv. after a long time (Śiv. 343, K.Pr. *yĕtskáli* 157); late (Gr.Gr. 157). **-kāluk[u]** -कालुकु or **-kālyuk[u]** -कालिकु । चिरकालिकः adj. gen. (f. **-kālüc[ü]** -कालंचू or **-kālic[ü]** -कालिचू), of a long time ago, of olden times, ancient.

yĕtsa-kôl[u] यच-कोलु । चिरकालिकः adj. (f. **-köj[ü]** -कांजू), i.q. **yüts[ü] kāluk[u]**, ab.; (as adv.) for a long time (Gr.M.). Cf. **yüts[ü]-kôl[u]** under **yüts[ü] kāl,** ab.

yĕtsi-ranga यचि-रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr. 154).

yīts[ü] 1 ईचू, see **yūt[u] 1.**

yīts[ü] 2 यीचू, see **yūt[u] 2.**

yĕtsh यछ् or **yitsh** इछ् । इच्छा f. (sg. dat. **yĕ(yi)tshi** य(यि)छि), wish, desire (cf. **sŏ-yĕtsh,** p. 958*a*, l. 34) (El. *yatsha*, decision; *yatshá*, will; *yetsa*, wish, intention; *yetsha*, resolution; *yitsha*, desire; Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; L.V. 29, 40, 45; Śiv. 190, 286, 307, 795, 1308; Rām. 20, 173, 590, 1029, 1582, 1670, 1723; K. 709, 894; K.Pr. 2); hope, trust, faith, confidence (cf. **patsh-y[o],** under **y[o]-patsh,** bel.); (esp.) the will of God, God's power (El. *yetsa*); affection, love (Śiv. 1371; K. 109, 743, 964); intention, purpose, resolution, determination (to do a thing) (Gr.M., Rām. 514); cf. **yitsshā.** **—barün[u]** —बरंञ्जू । अतिप्रेमाचरणम् f.inf. to show great love or affection (Rām. 35; K. 427, 1036, 1081); to show honour or respect (K. 526). **-patsh** -पछ् or (p. 807*a*, ll. 46 ff.) **patsh-yĕtsh** पछ्-यछ् । विश्वासातिशयः f. (sg. dat. **yĕtshi-patshi** यछि-पछि), hope and affection, complete confidence (in), excessive trust (in) (e.g. when making a deposit on trust) (Śiv. 309, 1071; K. 10, 1002, 1036, 1044). **-patsh thavün[ü]** -पछ् थवंञ्जू । विश्वासविधानम् f.inf. to put such complete confidence (in). **—thavün[ü]** —थवंञ्जू । आशंसनम् f.inf. to feel a desire for, long for.

yĕtshi-kār यछि-कार् । अतिस्नेहोत्तरकर्मवृत्तिः m. an act performed with much love and affection, an affectionate act. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रीत्या प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to do (a thing) with a wish (i.e. of one's own accord, and not in compliance with another's order).

yitsh[ü] 1 इछू, see **yuth[u] 1.**

yithᵘ 2 यिछू, see **yuthᵘ 2.**

yĕtshukᵘ यछुकु or **yĕtshukh** यछुख् adj. (f. **yĕtshücᵘ** यछुचू), wishing for, desirous on behalf of, used —°, as in **pāna-y°**, self-interested, p. 736*a*, l. 11.

yĕtshun यछुन् or यिछुन् or इछुन् । काङ्क्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yotshᵘ** यछु or **yutshᵘ** यि(इ)छु), to wish (Gr.Gr. 14, 126; Śiv. 634, 826–7, 882; Rām. 1026, 1445, 1448, 1507); to wish (for), desire, long for (El. *yatshun*, *yetsun*; Gr.M.; Rām. 1127; K. 639, 798); to choose, desire (to do anything) (Gr.M.); to choose, prefer, select (anything) (Gr.M., K. 1171); to express a wish, request, demand, ask for (Gr.M.); to determine, intend, propose (to do anything) (Gr.M.; Rām. 78, 1157).

yo(yu)tshᵘ-motᵘ य(यि, इ)छु-मतु । अभीप्सितः perf. part. (f. **yütshü-mütsü** यछ-मंचू), wished for, desired.

yĕ(yi)tshan-wôlᵘ य(यि, इ)छन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who desires, one who is eager (El. *yatsanwol*, eager; Gr.M.).

yĕtshawunᵘ यछवुनु or **yitshawunᵘ** यिछवुनु or इछवुनु । इच्छुकः n.ag. (f. **yĕ(yi)tshavünü** य(यि, इ)छवंनू), one who wishes (for), desires, one who is eager (Śiv. 1452, K. 1044); one who has a liking (for), one who loves (cf. **pānas y°**, p. 736*b*, l. 3).

yĕtshy यछ्य, i.q. **yĕch 1** q.v.

yātsakh यात्सख् । याचकः m. (sg. dat. **yātsakas** यात्सकस्, f.nom. **yātsakĕn** यात्सक्यन् q.v.), a mendicant, beggar, suppliant. **yātsaka-bāv** यात्सक-बाव् । भिक्षवृत्तिः m. the condition, or occupation, of a beggar or suppliant (K. 1122).

yātsakĕn यात्सक्यन् । भिक्षुस्त्री f. (see **yātsakh**), a female beggar; the wife of a male beggar.

yātsanā यात्सना । याच्ञा f. request, solicitation, entreaty; begging, mendicancy.

yĕtsar यत्सर् । अतिशयता m. abundance, excess, redundancy. Cf. **yĕtsᵘ.**

yĕtsorᵘ यत्सरु adj. (f. **yĕtsürᵘ** यत्संरू), zealous (noted only in f. sg. voc. *yĕtsari*, K.Pr. *yatsarih* 245). ? Cf. the preceding.

yītsar 1 ईत्सर् । इयत्ता m. so much, this much (as a fixed measure or quantity). Cf. **yūtᵘ 1.**

yītsar 2 यीत्सर् । यावत्ता m. the measure or quantity which. Cf. **yūtᵘ 2.**

yitshā इछा f. (i.q. **yĕtsh**, q.v., of which it is the Skt. form), wish, desire, will (Śiv. 31–2, 70, 100, 367, 538, 635, 811, 833, 846, 894, 979, 1071, 1139, 1218, 1238, 1275, 1478, 1766, 1907).

As the first member of a compound this indicates something wished for, loved, favourite, as in **yitshā-būzan,** favourite food, a dainty (Śiv. 1071, 1084–5, 1087); **yitshā-pǫthᵃr,** a beloved, or favourite, son (Śiv. 9).

yāwa याव । सुवेशव्यसनी m. a dandy, fop, who is at the same time a debauchee, a fast gentleman, a rake (cf. **tāpa-y°**, p. 1015*a*, l. 28). **yāwa yö** याव यो । यकारः m. the name of the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī letter य *ya*. **-yĕṭh** -यठ । विलासिता f. (sg. dat. **-yĕṭi** -यटि) fop-conceit, i.e. ostentation, posing as a wealthy person (esp. when one is not). Cf. **yĕṭh 1.**

yĕwa 1 यव, see **yih 2.**

yĕwa 2 यव । ह्यः adv. yesterday (El. *yauwa*, *yauwah*, *yawai*, *yáo*, *yihwáh*; W. 95). **-kani** -कनि । ह्यः प्रायः adv. about yesterday. **-pĕṭha** -पठ । ह्यः प्रभृति adv. since yesterday. **-pĕṭhukᵘ** -पठुकु । ह्यस्तनारब्धः adj. gen. (f. **-pĕṭhücᵘ** -पठंचू), of since yesterday, continuing, or existing, since yesterday. **-rāth** -राथ् । परह्यः adv. on the day before yesterday. **-rātukᵘ** -रातुकु । परह्यस्तनः adj. gen. (f. **-rātücᵘ** -रातंचू), of, belonging to, or produced on the day before yesterday. **-shutᵘ** -शुतु or **-shutan** -शुतन् or **-shutun** -शुतुन् । ह्यः प्रभृति adv. since yesterday. **-shutanukᵘ** -शुतनुकु । ह्यः प्रभृति प्रवृत्तः adj. gen. (f. **-shutanücᵘ** -शुतनंचू), of since yesterday, continuing, or existing, since yesterday.

yĕwukᵘ यवुकु । ह्यस्तनः adj. gen. (f. **yĕvücᵘ** यवंचू), of, belonging to, or produced yesterday.

yiwa इव, see **yih 1.**

yāwagī यावगी । वेशव्यसनिता f. foppish debauchery, loose living with fine apparel, libertinism.

yāwun यावुन् । तारुण्यम् m. (sg. dat. **yāwanas** यावनस्), youth, prime or bloom of youth (of human being, beast, tree, etc.) (Śiv. 736, 1039, 1061, 1566; Rām. 554–5; K. *baḍi yāwanas*, in the full bloom of youth, 636; YZ. 517; K.Pr. 128, 257); adolescence, puberty (Śiv. 1791); beauty, adornment (W. 149, K.Pr. 260). **—lagun** —लगुन् । तारुण्यानुवृत्तिः m.inf. youth to be obtained, i.e. (of an old man, animal, tree, or the like) to become young again, to enjoy a second youth; the age of puberty to be reached. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । तारुण्योद्गमः m.inf. youth to be obtained (as ab.); the age of puberty to be reached (Rām. 629).

yāwan-mad यावन्-मद् । तारुण्यमदः m. the intoxication, wantonness, or frolicsomeness of youth. **-madun** -मदुन् । तारुण्यप्रियः m. (sg. dat. **-madanas** -मदनस्), a youth who is, or was, the beloved of a girl's young days, a girl's first love; youthful days (looked upon as if they were as darling as a beloved). **-mütsü** -मंचू । यौवनमदयुक्ता f. a beautiful girl

full of the frolicsomeness of youth. **-rāy** -राय् । तारुण्यराजमानः, तारुण्यर्द्धिः m. 'King Youth', a young man glorious in his youthfulness; the wealth, or fortune, of youth (i.e. beauty of form, strength, ability, joy, etc.). **-vīrĕ** -वीर्य । तिलकविशेषसमुदायः f.pl. a group of small spots or pimples that appear on the face in the time of youth.

yāwanas tāwan यावनस् तावन् । सौख्यावसरे दुःखापातः f. (so reported, but **tāwan** is masc.) sorrow in youth, i.e. terrible sorrow suddenly to befall one in the midst of happiness (quasi, the condition of a young beautiful wife, suddenly condemned to widowhood) (YZ. 553). **—tshaṭa mārañĕ** —छट मारञ । यौवनमदाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to bound up, or leap up, in youth, to display the frolicsomeness of youth.

yauwanāsh यौवनाश् m. N. of a king of Kābul (Skt. *Yauvanâśva*). He was father-in-law to Garga, and, through him, grandfather of Kālayavana (K. 622).

yiwana इवन । आदिगर्भः m. a woman's first child-birth. **yiwanukᵘ** इवनुकु । आदिगर्भजः adj. gen. (f. **yiwanücᵘ** इवनंचू), of, or belonging to, a woman's first child-birth, a woman's first child.

yiwunᵘ यिवुनु n.ag. (f. **yivüñᵘ** यिवंञू), i.q. **yiwawunᵘ**, q.v. (cf. **khŏsh y°**, p. 418*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 128, 353; YZ. 9).

yāwárī यावंरी ياوری । पूर्णता, अक्षयता f. assistance, aid; friendship; favour; (in Ksh.) fullness, completeness (such as fulfilling the demands of a lifelong friendship (Rām. 837), of the return made for a kind action, of the working out in this life of the results of actions performed in a former existence, or of welfare and prosperity lasting unbroken throughout one's life); indestructibility, the property of being everlasting.

yiwawunᵘ यिववुनु । आगच्छन् n.ag. (f. **yiwavüñᵘ** यिववंञू), he who or that which comes or becomes (and so on in all the meanings of **yunᵘ**, q.v.) (cf. **áchⁱ-tálⁱ y°**, p. 8*b*, l. 33; **áchⁱ y°**, p. 9*a*, l. 7; **bakā y°**, p. 102*a*, l. 29; **drēṭh y°**, p. 249*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 105; Rām. 247, 1039); that which is coming, the future (El. *yiwawun*); as an adv., as in **gāsh y°**, immediately on dawn coming (p. 308*b*, l. 31); **patsh y°**, persuasively (p. 807*b*, l. 1); **khosh yiwawunᵘ**, even while he is pleasing to (her) (Śiv. 1462).

yiwawunuy यिववुनुय् adv. immediately on coming (Gr.M.).

yiway इवय् adv. for this very reason, therefore (cf. **yiwa**, p. 1188*b*, l. 40) (El. *yawai*, therefore).

yiy इय्, see **yih 1.**

yāyĕm यायम् or **yāyum** यायुम । परकीयकार्ये आसज्य मध्यपातः m. (sg. dat. **yāyĕmas** यायमस्), employment on another person's business (instead of one's own).

yāyĕm-gürᵘ यायम्-गंरू । सैरन्ध्री f. a maid-servant, i.e. an independent female working in another person's (and not in her own) house. **-mütsᵘ** -मंचू । परकार्याचरणशीला f. a woman who habitually and willingly does another's work as if it were her own.

yyūtᵘ य्यूतु, i.q. **yūtᵘ 2**, q.v.

yyuthᵘ 2 यिथु, i.q. **yuthᵘ 2**, q.v.

yĕyĕv-yē ययव्-ये or **yiyĕv-yē** इयव्-ये । इकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī इ *i*.

yāz याज़् m. a sacrificial ceremony, a sacrifice. In **grāma-yāz**, p. 303*a*, l. 18.

yīzā ईज़ा ایذا m. molestation, annoyance, pain, trouble, harm, hurt, injury (El. *yiza*, nuisance); distress, poverty and suffering (K.Pr. 29). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m. inf. to torment (El. *íza dyun*).

yīzᵘ ईज़ू, see **yīd.**

yozᵘ यंज़ु । कुवेशः m. (f. **yüzᵘ** यंज़ू), a foolish fellow who dresses wrongly (wearing his outer garments as inner, and vice versa) (cf. **kŏlayĕ-y°**, p. 442*a*, l. 24).

yĕza-mām यज़-माम् । असम्यगाचरणः m. 'a muddler uncle', i.e. a man (esp. one employed in the kitchen) who stupidly and heedlessly leaves things in disorder and topsy-turvy.

yizᵃhār इज़्हार् اظہار m. a statement or deposition made in a court of justice (Gr.M.).

yĕzamān यज़मान् । यजमानः m. i.q. **yüzᵘman**, q.v. **-bāy** -बाय् f. his wife (Śiv. 1141).

yüzᵘman यंज़ूमन् । यजमानः m. a priest's client, i.e. the person who institutes the performance of a sacrifice, a religious festival, wedding, or the like, and employs a priest or priests for the purpose; the host, or leading layman, on such an occasion (cf. **jaga-y°**, p. 371*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1009, 1317; K.Pr. *yazman* 67); (from the point of view of a priest's teacher) the client of his disciple. **-bāy** -बाय् । यजमानपत्नी f. the wife of this client, or of any person who is responsible for a religious festival (such as a sacrifice, a marriage, or the like) (Śiv. 1491, K.Pr. *yizmanbái* 254); cf. **yĕzamān-bāy** in the preceding article. **-cīrⁱ** -चीरि । यजमानचीरिका f. 'a client-slip'. When a priest dies, his clients are distributed amongst his heirs, each client's name being written on a separate slip of paper. These papers are distributed by lot among the heirs, and each paper is called by this name. **-gara** -गर । यजमानकुटुम्बः m. the members of the family of the client who are present at the sacrifice. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । यजमानपुत्रः m.

the son of the client (if a child). **-kūr**[u] -कूरू । यजमानपुत्री f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ** -कोर्य), the daughter of the client. **-nĕcyuw**[u] -न्यचिवु । यजमानपुत्रः m. the son of the client (so called as long as the latter is alive). **-pôn**[u] -पोनु । यजमानत्वेन प्रवर्तनम् m. the taking the place and acting as the client (e.g. at a marriage of a girl, when the proper client of the priest, i.e. the father, is not available, and when some one else undertakes the duty). **-tôn**[u] -तोनु । यजमानकर्मप्रवृत्तिः m. id. **-wôl**[u] -वोलु । यजमानवृत्तियुक्तः m. (a priest or the like) who has a client (especially a client of high rank, so that the office is a profitable one).

yüz[ü]**man-gī** यंबूमन्-गी । यजमानता f. the condition or the office of being a priest's client.

yüz[ü]**manöz**[ü] यंबूमनांबू । यजमानवृत्तिः f. id.

yāzun याबुन् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **yôz**[u] योबु), to adore, worship (K. 416).

yōzan योज़न् m. a league (the measure of distance, about eight miles, more or less) (K. 588); hence, any indefinite long distance (L.V. 26).

yizār इज़ार् ازار f. drawers, trousers (esp. the flowing or wide trousers of Moslems) (El. *yezár*). **-dūr**[u] -डूरू f. the string with which drawers are tied, trouser-strings (El. *ezárdúr*, m.).

yĕzath यज़थ् or **yizzat** عزت m. (sg. dat. **yĕzatas** यज़तस्), honour, rank, dignity, respect (cf. **bē-yi°**, p. 152*a*, l. 29) (El. *yazat* m., *izzat* f.; L. 283; W. 18 *'izzat*, m.; K.Pr. 51, 90 *izzat*, m.). **—karun** —करुन् । अतिसंमाननम् m.inf. to show honour (to), pay respect (to). **—thawun** —थवुन् । मानरक्षणम् m.inf. (in the face of abuse or accusations, esp. when they have no foundation) to preserve one's honour, dignity, good name (K.Pr. 135 *izzat*).

yiztarāb इज़्तराब् اضطراب m. agitation, perturbation, anxiety, trouble. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to disturb (El. *iztaráb karun*).

yizzat عزت, see **yĕzath**.

Z ज़ ز

z ज़ ز. The twenty-second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirteenth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the sixteenth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for the character ज़ is **zày[i] zö,** which is also used for the character ज (**ja**). It is pronounced like *z* in the English word 'zeal'. The characters **z** and ज़ are also used to represent the sound of the Persian or Arabic ذ (*zāl*), ض (*zād*), and ظ (*zā*), which, in Kāshmīrī written in the Perso-Arabic character, occur only in words borrowed from one or other of these languages. In such cases they are pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary **z**.

Regarding the relationship between **j** and **z**, see Art. **j**, p. 369*a*, ll. 28 ff. As there explained, it is difficult to formulate any general rule according to which, in Kāshmīrī, an original *j* remains as **j** or becomes **z**, or vice versa. As a rough guide it may be stated that, in the case of words borrowed from Persian, an original *j* or *z* usually remains unchanged, but that, when such a word becomes thoroughly incorporated into the Kāshmīrī, *j* tends to become **z**. The same is true of words borrowed from Sanskrit, so far as regards the change of *j* to **z**. It thus happens that there are several words in an intermediate stage of adoption, in which both sounds are employed at option in the same word. Thus, the Persian word *judā*, apart, becomes, in Kāshmīrī, both **judā** and **zudā,** and *jigar*, the liver, becomes both **jigar** and **zigar.** As a rule, however, in most words borrowed from Persian or from Arabic through Persian, a *j* is preserved unchanged. As exceptions may be noted such words as *jūlān*, fetters, which appears in Kāshmīrī as **zōlāna,** and *maujūd*, existing, Ksh. **mūzūd.** As regards words borrowed from Sanskrit, the case is different. While in many instances an original *j* of that language is preserved, in many other words directly borrowed from that language, an original *j* becomes **z**. Such, for instance, are:—Skt. *jagadīśvara-*, Ksh. **zagadīshŏr,** the lord of the world; Skt. *jagat*, Ksh. **zagath,** the world; Skt. *jambukēśvara-*, Ksh. **zambukēshŏr,** N.P.; Skt. *jāmbavān*, Ksh. **zāmbawān,** N.P.; Skt. *janaka-*, Ksh. **zanakh,** N.P.; Skt. *jaṭā*, Ksh. **zaṭh,** matted hair; Skt. *jitēndriya-*, Ksh. **zitēndriy,** one who has conquered his passions; Skt. *jīva-*, Ksh. **zīv** (compared with true Ksh. **zuv**), life; Skt. *jīvana-*, Ksh. **zīwan,** life; Skt. *jvālā*, Ksh. **zwālā,** glow; Skt. *jyēṣṭhā*, Ksh. **zyēshṭhā,** N.P.; Skt. *ajāmila-*, Ksh. **azāmil,** N.P.; Skt. *ajapā*, Ksh. **azapā,** silent prayer; Skt. *bhuja-*, Ksh. **bŏz,** the arm; Skt. *bhōjana-*, Ksh. **bōzan,** food; Skt. *dhvaja-*, Ksh. **dŏz,** a flag; Skt. *kujāta-*, Ksh. **kŏzāth,** baseborn; Skt. *lajjā*, Ksh. **lazzā** (compared with the true Ksh. **laz**), shame, and many others.

The letter **z** is often of secondary origin. If a dental **d** (not the cerebral **ḍ**) is followed by **ü**-*mātrā*, it becomes **z**. Thus the Nominative Plural of **grand,** counting, is **grünz[u]**, and the 1 p.p. of **√lad-,** build, is **lod[u]**, with a feminine **lüz[ü].** When it is followed by **ĕ** (i.e. **ya**) or by **y,** it also becomes **z,** the **ĕ** becoming **a,** and the **y** being dropped. Thus the base **thad-,** high, forms its abstract noun by adding **ĕr** (**yar**), and becomes **thazar,** height, and the 2 p.p. of **√lad-,** formed by adding **yōv,** is **lazōv.** For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 28 ff. and Gr.M. p. 22.

za, see **zāh.**

zā ज़ा (cf. **zāv** 2 p.p. of **zyon[u],** q.v.) in the following:—**zā-dŏh** ज़ा-द्वह् । जन्मदिवसः m. a birthday. **-khŏb[u]** -ख़ुबु । जातशिरस्त्राणः m. a wadded cap for a newly born child. **-kalapush[u]** -कलपुशु । जातशिरस्त्राणः m. a kind of small cap for the same. **-phal** -फल् । जातीफलम् m. the nutmeg, *Myristica moschata*, which is commonly presented on festive occasions, such as a birth celebration or marriage (cf. **tröl[i]-z°**, p. 1082*a*, l. 19). **-phĕran** -फ्यरन् । जातोपयोगिवस्त्रम् f. a tiny garment for a newly born child (L. 259 *zafiru*). **-wār** -वार् । जन्मवारः f. the day of the week on which a person is born.

zai ज़ै interj. victory!, i.q. **jai,** q.v. (Śiv. 1698, 1701, 1714, 1729).

zĕ 1 ज़्य in zĕ zĕ ज़्य ज़्य, see **zyonᵘ**.

zĕ 2 ज़्य (= از), prep. from (another form of **az 2**, q.v.) (Rām. 49, *zĕ brahmāh*, from Brahmā).

zeo, see **zĕv**.

zi ज़ि, conj. that (W. 100). Employed with various forces (see Gr.M. for details).

It is used as a declarative conj. annexing the substance of a speech, etc., to the principal sentence, as in **tȧmⁱ mônᵘ zi yi chuh pozᵘ**, he affirmed that this is true; **tas prith zi cyônᵘ nāv kyāh chuh**, ask him what is his name (lit. ask him that what is your name). Note that in such cases, as in India Proper, the subordinate sentence is introduced in direct narration. Similarly after verbs expressing necessity, propriety, doubt, intention, and many others for which see Gr.M. s.v. (Śiv. 679, 1232; Rām. 360, 1108, 1137, 1671; K. 9, 63, 65, 66, 104, 113, etc.).

As a consecutive conj., that, so that, as in **bŏh dōryōs tyūtᵘ zi shāh gōm band**, I have run so much that I have lost my breath (so L.V. 48; Rām. 261, 671, 737, 1133, 1400, 1546, 1659; K. 97, 295, 405, etc.; K.Pr. (*zih*) 95).

As a final conj., that, in order that, as in **sa chĕh mĕhᵃnath karān, zi pananis pānas rachi**, she labours in order that she may support herself (K. 19, 38, 127, 163, etc.).

As a causal conj., that, because that, as in **kyāh sabab chuh zi tsᵃh rōzakh-na**, what is the reason that thou wilt not remain; so **yimi-kinⁱ zi**, for this that, i.e. for which reason, wherefore (Śiv. 794, 841; Rām. 382; K. 169, 289, 694, etc.).

As a temporal conj., that, since, as in **kēh dŏh gay zi suh āv**, some days have passed since he came.

As a conj. introducing a subordinate question, as in **wuch zi tsᵃh hĕkakha būzith**, see if thou canst understand.

When **zi** is added to **kyāh**, the compound **kyā-zi**, what that? means 'why?', see s.v., p. 502*b*, l. 44.

When **zi** is prefixed to a relative pronoun, which is *preceded*, not followed, by its antecedent, it is almost pleonastic in its force. If anything, it gives a certain indefiniteness to the pronoun, as in *zi yus*, quasi 'anyone who' or 'whoever'. Thus **tim chih timan ṭhagān zi yiman ṭhagith hĕkān chih**, they cheat anyone they can.

As an adv. verily, forsooth, (almost pleonastic) (Śiv. 602–3, 619, 1818; Rām. 361, 363, 804, 857, 977, 1096, etc.; K. 448, 460, 640, 717, etc.; K.Pr. (*zih*) 25, 29, 33, 43, 87, 93, 233).

zi yĕmi-sūty ज़ि यमि-सूत्य् conj. so that (Gr.M.). **—yitha** —यिथ conj. so that (Gr.M.). **—yuthᵘ** —यिथु conj. to such a degree that (Gr.M.).

zí, see **ziy**.

zī ज़ी interj. a form of address, a term of endearment or respect, Sir, Master, Madam (cf. **bāba-zī**, p. 77*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 132).

zu, zú, see **zuv 2**.

zab ज़ब् । तृणविशेषः a kind of long water-grass.

zaba ज़ब (= ذبح) m. slaughtering, cutting the throat of, slaying (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to slaughter, cut the throat of (an animal intended for food, agreeably to Muslim law); to slay, kill, execute, put to death, destroy (El.).

zēb ज़ेब् زیب ? f. elegance, grace, beauty (Rām. 1272).

zŏbᵘ ज़्वॅबु । मूषाविशेषः m. a goldsmith's crucible.

zobᵘ 1 ज़्वबु । अनूपक्षेत्रम् m. a marsh reed-bed (cf. **wala-zᵒ**, p. 1111*b*, l. 21), a paddy-field in a marsh or similar land.

zabi-gāsa ज़बि-गास । नडविशेषः m. a kind of reed used for making mats. **-kukᵘ** -कुकु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of small bird haunting sheets of water (Śiv. 1812). **-wônᵘ** -वोनु । कृषिजलम् m. the water in a flooded paddy-field, or flowing from it.

zobᵘ 2 ज़्वबु । क्रूरस्वभावः adj. (f. **zübᵘ** ज़्बू), cruel, rough, tyrannous.

zôbᵘ ज़ोबु । जलप्रायोत्थधान्यम m. paddy that grows in marshy land.

zabal ज़बल् adj. c.g. overgrown with, or bearing, a certain water-grass (cf. **zab**). **—zamīn** —ज़मीन् f. land injured by percolation from irrigated fields (L. 321).

zabān ज़बान् زبان f. (sg. dat. **zabönᵘ** ज़बांन्यू), the tongue (cf. **gōvᵘ-(gövᵘ-)zᵒ**, p. 316*a*, l. 42) (Rām. 998, K.Pr. 258); speech, the act of speaking; a language (Gr.M.). **—karünᵘ** —करॅन्यू f.inf. to make speech, to say something; (esp.) to promise (H. x, 8). **—yinᵘ** —यिन्यू f.inf. speech to come, (of some one unable to speak) power of speech to come (to), to become able to speak (H. ix, 1).

zabönᵘ ज़बांन्यू adv. by the tongue, hence, by word of mouth (H. xii, 16).

zēbun ज़ेबुन् (cf. زیب) । शोभनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zēbyōv** ज़ेब्योव्), to be beautiful, lovely (in form, apparel, or by graceful carriage).

zubūn ज़ुबून् زبون adj. c.g. weak, infirm; (in Ksh.) bad, wicked, faulty (El.).

zabᵃr زبر or **zabar** ज़बर् । शोभनः adj. c.g. above, high, superior; (in Ksh.) good, excellent, superior (H. vii, 8, 28); (as adv.) well (El.); **kyāh zabar**, interj.

how good! wonderful! (W. 101). **-dast** -दस्त् زبر دست or **-dasth** -दस्थ् adj. c.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to improve, become better (El.). **—gav** —गव्, it became excellent, hence, as interj., all right! (H. xii, 15).

zāběr ज़ाब्यर् । असारवत्त्वम् m. sliminess (of overcooked rice or the like, reduced almost to a liquid and tasteless) (cf. **zôbᵘ**).

zŏburᵘ ज़्वबुरु । सशोथगण्डः adj. (f. **zŏbürᵘ** ज़्वबंरू), having the lower part of the cheek swollen (by disease or other cause).

zābita ضابطہ, see **zöpita.**

zēbawunᵘ ज़ेबवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. **zēbavüñᵘ** ज़ेबवंञ्रू), beautiful, lovely, graceful (in form, apparel, or carriage).

zacĕ ज़च्य, see **züṭᵘ.**

zocᵘ ज़ंचु । कन्थावसनः m. one who is clothed in rags. Cf. **züṭᵘ.**

zēchĕ ज़ेछ्य, see **zyūṭhᵘ.**

zichĕ ज़िछ्य, see **zyuṭhᵘ.**

zēchĕr ज़ेछ्यर् । दीर्घता m. length, longness (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 26; **phala-z°**, p. 692*b*, l. 30) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1598, Rām. 796); stature (El., Rām. 630); cf. **zyūṭhᵘ.** **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । विस्तृतीकरणम् m.inf. to give length, to make long, cause to continue for long (e.g. a narrative, hatred, a battle).

zichĕr ज़िछ्यर् । ज्येष्ठता m. seniority (in age, learning, qualities, social precedence, or the like) (El. *zichhar*). Cf. **zyuṭhᵘ.**

zacĕl ज़च्यल् । कन्थाभृत् adj. c.g. one who wears rags, clothed in rags, having ragged garments, torn skin, or the like (K.Pr. 263, *zachal*). Cf. **züṭᵘ.**

zacyulᵘ ज़चिलु । कन्थाभृत् adj. (f. **zacijᵘ** ज़चिजू), clothed in rags. Cf. **züṭᵘ.**

zacyuwᵘ ज़चिवु । कन्थानिर्मितः adj. (f. **zacivᵘ** ज़चिवू), made of rags (e.g. a doll, or the like).

zad 1 ज़द् *m. (i.q.* **zodᵘ**, *q.v.) a hole; a wound (Rām. 1252).*

zad 2 ज़द् زد *adj. c.g. (as subst., f.* **zadiñ** ज़दिञ्*), struck, smitten, used (lit. and met.) —°, as in* **barsāth-z°**, *p. 127a, l. 37;* **dāg-z°**, *p. 194a, l. 20;* **daka-z°**, *p. 204a, l. 32;* **drāga-z°**, *p. 242b, l. 37;* **nākhēz-z°**, *p. 630b, l. 8;* **phal-wölⁱ-z°**, *p. 692b, l. 41;* **phala-wölⁱ-z°**, *p. 693a, l. 7;* **phraka-z°**, *p. 704b, l. 8;* **phrāṭa-z°**, *p. 709b, l. 44;* **pratakh-zad**, *p. 770a, l. 50;* **tāwan-z°**, *p. 1047b, l. 34).*

zada ज़द زده *adj. c.g. struck, stricken, smitten, beaten; affected, afflicted (cf.* **sar-zada**, *p. 928a, l. 47).* **—gatshānⁱ** —गछंनि । अतिखेदाप्तिः m. pl. inf. to become smitten; met. to be pierced to the heart (by cruel or harsh words, or by pity). **-shödⁱ** -शांदि । उत्सवविशेषः f. (when the parties have been married in childhood) the subsequent festival on the occasion of consummation.

zaḍ 1 ज़ड् । जाड्यम् m. dullness of intellect, stupidity.

zaḍa-baruth ज़ड-बरुथ् । मूर्खाभासः m. (sg. dat. **-baratas** -बरतस्), one who is apparently (but not necessarily) stupid (e.g. owing to muteness, slowness of speech, or the like). **-mŏṇḍᵘ** -म्वंडु । अतिमूर्खः m. a lump of stupidity, one who is hopelessly stupid (in spite of careful teaching).

zaḍ 2 ज़ड् । निर्वाहः f. the carrying out of any task (esp. with small, or insufficient, means or equipment). **—kaḍüñᵘ** —कडंञू । निर्वाहणम् f.inf. to carry on a business or task somehow or other, with insufficient means, or by merely temporary expedients.

zaḍi-wôlᵘ ज़डि-वोलु । निर्वाहकृत् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who carries out a task at very small expenditure, or with very few appliances (even if plenty of these are at hand).

zaḍ 3 ज़ड् । जडः m. and adj. c.g. anything void of life, motionless, benumbed, inert (Śiv. 749); dull, stupid, stolid, senseless (El. *zaud*, for **zodᵘ 2**) (Śiv. 1525). **zaḍa-rūpⁱ** ज़ड-रूपि adj. c.g. stolid (like an insentient block) (L.V. 20).

zād ज़ाद् زاد m., i.q. **zāda,** q.v., a son, offspring (Rām. 1538). **ādamī-zād,** m. a son of man, a human being (Rām. 445, 892).

zāḍ ज़ाड् । भूमौ जलपातातिशयः f. the fall of a large mass of water on the ground (e.g. when jars full of water are upset over it).

zāda زاده adj. c.g. born, born of, a son, offspring (used —°, as in **pātashāh-z°**, p. 805*b*, l. 17; **rāja-z°**, p. 830*a*, l. 12 (Rām. 1128, 1493); **söhib-z°**, p. 869*b*, l. 13; **shāh-z°**, **shĕh-z°**, p. 872*b*, l. 42); so **mādar-z°**, son of a mother (Rām. 1427); **rĕshⁱ-z°**, the son of an anchorite (Rām. 232); and cf. H. viii, 3–5, 11, 13; xii, 2. Cf. **zād.**

zā̃ḍ ज़ाँड् । अवश्यायः f. hoar-frost (esp. when accompanied by low-lying mist); mist (L. 462, *zánd*); in compounds the word is also applied to mist in the sky, as in **hāra-z°**, p. 344*a*, l. 32; **mīga-z°**, p. 552*a*, l. 7; **naba-z°**, p. 619*a*, l. 25.

zid ज़िद्, **zidd** ضد f. (El.), m. (Gr.Gr.), contrariness, persisting, insistence; (in Ksh.) envy, hatred, spite, revenge (El.; Gr.Gr. 13; H. vi, 10).

zodᵘ ज़ंद् । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, cavity, aperture (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 30; **athas-z°**, p. 66*b*, l. 8; **nadarinⁱ**

zád^{i}, p. 623*b*, l. 4; **phaka-z°**, p. 689*a*, l. 26; **tāla-z° gatshun**, p. 997*b*, l. 5) (El. *zud*, Śiv. 1018, K. 154); cf. **zad 1.** **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to pierce (El. *zúd k°*).

zád^{i} gatshán^{i} ज़ंड़ि गछंनि । रन्ध्रव्याप्तीभवनम् m.pl. inf. 'holes to occur', to become full of holes (e.g. of a metal vessel, clothes, etc.) (cf. **parinin^{i} z° g°**, p. 774*b*, l. 42).

zoḍ^{u} 1 ज़ंडु in **zád^{i}-bal ज़ंडि-वल । स्थानविशेषः** m. N. of a site north of Śrīnagar behind the Hāra-parbuth (q.v.).

zoḍ^{u} 2 ज़ंडु adj. (f. **züḍ^{u} ज़ंडू**, sg. dat. **zajĕ ज़ज्य**), dull, stupid, i.q. **zaḍ 3** (El.).

zôd^{u} ज़ोदु (f. **zöz^{ü} ज़ांज़ू**), i.q. **zāda**, q.v., in **harām-z°**, p. 348*b*, l. 43.

zôḍ^{u} ज़ोडु or **zrôḍ^{u} ज़्रोडु । कच्छः** m. a hollow, low-land, or ravine perennially full of water, a pond, lake (El. *zóḍ* or *zróḍ*, a ferry, a ford).

zöḍ^{i}-bab^{ü}r^{ü} ज़ांडि-वबंरू । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing in marshy soil, and described as having long and sweet-scented leaves. It is used as an expectorant (L. 75 *zadibabr*). **-nāwa -नाव । जलपातातिशयः** f.pl. 'pond-boats', i.e. a very heavy torrential fall of rain (quasi, so much water that the ground is changed into a navigable pond).

zūd ज़ूद زود adj. c.g. quick, swift, in **zūdā-zūd ज़ूदा-ज़ूद । अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. (with vbs. of going, or the like) very quickly, very speedily.

zudā ज़ुदा (= جدا) adj. c.g. separated, apart, etc., i.q. **judā**, q.v.

zūdĕ ज़ूद्य or **zūrĕ ज़ूर्य** in **z° lagun**, to acquire, or fall into, bad habits (L.V. 70).

züd^{ü} ज़ंदू f. (pl. nom. **zadĕ ज़द्य**), a small hole (H. vii, 25). Cf. **zoḍ^{u}**.

zadibabr (L. 75), see **zöḍ^{i}-bab^{ü}r^{ü}**, l. 18 ab.

zadal ज़दल् । सरन्ध्रः adj. c.g. pierced with a hole or holes, perforated (esp., e.g., of a vessel having holes in the bottom, so as to be leaky) (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 33; **tal-z°**, p. 996*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 2, 102).

zád^{i}lad ज़ंदिलद् । रन्ध्रोपेतः adj. c.g. full of holes (either made so, as a sieve, or of something worn out).

zadiñ ज़दिञ्, see **zad 2.**

zudöy^{i} ज़ुदांयि or **zudöī** (= جدآي) f. separation, parting, absence (Gr.M.), i.q. **judöy^{i}**, q.v.

zafiru (L. 259), see **zā-phĕran**, p. 1214*b*, l. 35.

zāfrān, zāfarān = زعفران, ? gend., saffron (cf. **bēkh-z°**, m., p. 99*b*, l. 19; **shōhī-z°**, f., p. 874*b*, l. 2) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

zi,áfat, see **ziyāphath.**

zag 1 ज़ग् । ईषद्रक्तः, रक्ततण्डुलः adj. c.g. and subst. m. reddish, rusty-coloured, dirty red; (as subst.) a certain kind of rice with a reddish grain (the word applies both to the grain and to the plant) (cf. **baḍa-z°**, p. 82*b*, l. 37; **kĕv^{i}-z°**, p. 502*b*, l. 41; **nika-z°**, p. 627*b*, l. 24; **shāla-z°**, p. 880*a*, l. 27) (L. 463, Śiv. 1032); cf. **zagiñ** and **zag^{a}r.** **-anzun -अज़ुन् । धान्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-anzanas -अज़नस्**), a certain kind of rice with reddish soft full-shaped well-savoured grain. **-bās^{a}math -वासमथ् । तण्डुलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-bās^{a}müts^{ü} -वासमंचू**), a similar rice but with a longish grain. **-dōn^{u} -दांनू । अतिरक्तवर्णः** adj. c.g. (of rice or the like) having a dark red colour.

zag 2 ज़ग् । जगती f. the earth, the world (L.V. 16; Śiv. 105, 418, 664, 851, 977, 1853; Rām. 1, 2, 1534; K. 6, 54, 336, 1033).

zāg 1 ज़ाग् । अवेक्षा f. watching, guarding (cf. **khal-z°**, p. 397*a*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 125, Śiv. 1691, Rām. 337, K. 968). **—hĕñ^{ü} —ह्यंञ्ञ । अवेक्षा** f.inf. to guard, watch (e.g. against thieves) (Śiv. 272, 1382). **—thavüñ^{ü} —थवंञ्ञू** f.inf. to watch carefully (dat.), pay attention (to), heed (dat.) (Rām. 1286).

zāga-zāg ज़ाग-ज़ाग् । अत्यवेक्षा f. careful, or heedful, watching (esp. if mutual).

zāgi bĕhun ज़ागि व्यहुन् । प्रतिजागरस्थितिः m.inf. to remain secretly and vigilantly guarding (e.g. against theft). **—gatshun —गछुन् । प्रतिजागरणार्थयानम्** m.inf. to go on guard (esp. of watching a ripe field of corn or a full threshing floor against theft).

zāg 2 ज़ाग् (= زاج, زاغ). **रागभेदः** f. black, blacking, black powder used as such (YZ. 212).

zig ज़िग् । द्यूतः f. gambling, gaming, dicing. **—pālüñ^{ü} —पालंञ्ञू । द्यूतपालना** m.inf. (when a course of gambling has been interrupted) to keep the gambling up (e.g. to fill up the time by a little independent gaming).

zigi-pūntshuw^{u} ज़िगि-पूंछुवु । द्यूतकारकार्यविशेषः m. 'the gambling half-pice' (see **pūntshuw^{u}**), i.e. (in a gambling contest) the portion of the stake taken from the winner by the other gamblers who are spectators.

zūg^{i} ज़ूगि in the following: **zūg^{i}-lŏkar ज़ूगि-लॉकर् । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of an island in the outfall of the Dal lake near Śrīnagar. **-wör^{ü} -वांरू । तूलधानिका** f. a kind of jar or basket used for containing cleaned cotton-wool ready for spinning.

zagadīshōr ज़गदीश्वर् m. the Lord of the Universe, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 87, 190, 233, 929, 1104, 1176).

zagadīshōrī ज़गदीश्वरी f. the Lady of the Universe, a N. of Durgā (Śiv. 1524).

zō̃gul^{u} ज़ाँगुलु । जङ्गलोद्भवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **zō̃galis ज़ाँगलिस्**; f. **zō̃güj^{ü} ज़ाँगंजू**), (wood, or the like) grown in the forest, forest (timber, etc.).

zāgalun ज़ागलुन् । दौर्गन्ध्यम् m. (sg. dat. **zāgalanas** ज़ागलनस्), a foul smell, a stink (like that of rotting flesh).

zāgun ज़ागुन् । अवेक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zôgᵘ** ज़ोगु, f. **zöjᵘ̈** 2 ज़ाॅजू (for **1**, see s.v., for **3**, see **zālun 2**); 2 p.p. **zājyōv** ज़ाज्योव्), to be watchful, to watch, guard (e.g. property against theft) (Gr.Gr. 125, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 48; Rām. 1529); to watch (something or someone), stare at, to keep an eye on (Rām. 1407–8; K. 152; H. ii, 5; K.Pr. 128, 164); to be watchful, vigilant, keep wide awake, watch for (an opportunity of doing something) (in this sense, impersonal in past tenses) (L.V. 78, 79; Śiv. 1311, 1692, 1850; Rām. 498, 601, 861; K. 547, 653, 810; YZ. 92, 309, 329, 334, 416; K.Pr. 112, 241, 258); **wuchith zāgun,** to stare at (Gr.M.).

zāgan-jāy ज़ागन्-जाय् । अवेक्षणार्थगूढस्थानम् f. a place for watching, a hidden place from which to watch (against thieves, enemies, or the like).

zāgnūl ज़ाग्नूल् । निगडः m. a fetter, shackle. Cf. **zōlāna.**

zaganmātā ज़गन्माता f. the mother of the universe, a N. of Durgā (Śiv. 96).

zagiñ ज़गिञ् । क्षुद्रधान्यभेदः f. a certain kind of rice with a small red grain (cf. **zag 1** and the next).

zagᵃr ज़गर् or **zagᵘ̈rᵘ̈** or **zügᵘ̈rᵘ̈** ज़ंग्रू । रक्ततण्डुलधान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy bearing a dusky red grain (cf. **bada-zᵒ,** p. 82*b*, l. 38; **nika-zᵒ,** p. 627*b*, l. 37). Cf. **zag 1** and **zagiñ.**

zigar ज़िगर् m. i.q. **jigar,** q.v. the liver (LV. 49).

zāgᵃrath ज़ागरथ् । जागरणम् m. (sg. dat. **zāgᵃratas** ज़ागरतस्), watching, guarding, vigilance (whether by day or night); the condition of being wide awake (Śiv. 1866).

zögⁱshōr ज़ाॅगिश्वर् । चित्ररेखाविशेषः m. (in a Hindū sacrificial ceremony) N. of a certain mystic sign marked over the fire-receptacle or on the head-dress of the wife of the person for whom the sacrifice is being performed, in Skt. called *jvālā-liṅga*, or 'flame-*liṅga*' (cf. *Kathāsarit-sāgara*, i, 28).

zīgir *ज़ीगिर्* । *ऊर्मिकाविशेषः f. a kind of thumb-ring worn by women.*

zagath *ज़गथ्* । *जगत् m. (sg. dat.* ***zagatas*** *ज़गतस्), the world (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 9, 33, 48, 54, 93, 99, 158, 162, 204, 250, 284, 417, 581, 667, 846, 990, 1133, 1254, 1278, 1305, 1310, 1416, 1513, 1568, 1707, 1813, 1910); met. 'a whole world', hence, a great crowd or number of people.*

zagāth *ज़गाथ् (زکاة) ? f. alms, the portion of a Moslem's property given in charity (K.Pr. 133).*

zagatpāl *ज़गत्पाल् m. a protector of the world (Śiv. 1252, used as an epithet of Śiva).*

zāgawunᵘ ज़ागवुनु । प्रतिजाग्रत् n.ag. (f. **zāgavüñᵘ̈** ज़ागवंञू), one who watches, one who guards, a watchman.

zāgawañ ज़ागवञ् । प्रतिजागरभृतिः f. the wages for watching or guarding (esp. that paid a secret watchman of a ripe paddy-field, or the like).

zāgay ज़ागय् । रक्षार्थजागरणम् f. watching or guarding (night and day) of a ripe paddy-field, a full threshing-floor, or the like (cf. **brörⁱ-zᵒ,** p. 125*b*, l. 48; **khala-zᵒ,** p. 397*a*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 128).

zᵃh ज़ह् । द्वौ card. (sg. obl. **dŏyĕ** द्वय or **dŏyi** द्वयि; pl. dat. **dŏn** द्वन्, abl. **dŏyau** द्वयौ), two (cf. **atha-zᵃh,** p. 65*a*, l. 36; **khōr-zᵃh,** p. 410*a*, l. 33) (Gr.Gr. 76, 81; El. *záh, zih*; Gr.M.; W. 101, 105, *za, zah*; L.V. 75; Śiv. 1285, 1663, 1756; *dŏyĕ*, 513, 933, 1405; *dŏn*, 169, 500, 1370, 1621; Rām. 14, 138, 460, 530, 631, etc.; *dŏn*, 18, 138, 160, 279, 280, 646, etc.; *dŏyau* 1380; K. 166, 170, 550, 555, 819, 1026, 1145; *dŏyĕ*, 136, 309, 1003; *dŏyi*, 27, 864; *dŏyĕv* for *dŏyau*, 171; H. v, 3–5, 8–10; viii, 1, 3–5, 8, 11–13; x, 1, 4; xii, 1, 3; *dŏyi*, viii, 7; *dŏn*, viii, 1, 4, 6, 11; x, 11; xii, 11, 14, 15, 19; *dŏyau*, iii, 1; v, 7; viii, 2, 3, 5; x, 5).

In the sg., with a sg. noun, this word means 'two', as in the pl. (cf. **dŏyi rĕti,** after two months, K. 864; **dŏyi kāmi,** (one) out of two actions, K. 1003; and bel.).

dŏn-hondᵘ द्वन्-हंन्दु । द्वयोः संबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, two (Rām. 1781); costing two (rupees, etc.). **dŏn-judŏyⁱ** द्वन्-जुदॉयि । द्वयोर्विरहः f. separation of a pair (e.g. the death, or absence on a journey, of one of a married couple). **dŏn ta trĕn manz gatshun** द्वन् त त्र्यन् मज़ गछुन् । दोलायमानता, व्ययतापत्तिः m.inf. 'to go into two and three', hence, to be at one's wits' end, to fall into a dilemma, not to know which way to turn (so **dŏn-trĕn andar gatshun,** Śiv. 779).

dŏnⁱ-hondᵘ द्वंनि-हंन्दु । केवलद्विसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, only two.

dŏyĕ (or **dŏyi**) **atha tsürᵘ̈ wazüñᵘ̈** द्वय (द्वयि) अथ त्संरू वज़ंञू । उभयपक्षभवसंमर्दः f.inf. to clap with both hands, a quarrel or fight for which both sides are responsible, i.e. in which one is as bad as the other. **—kunuy** —कुनुय् । द्वयोः कृते एकेनैव समापनम् m. a single action with two results, i.q. our 'killing two birds with one stone'. **—phiri** —फिरि । द्विवारम् adv. on two occasions, twice. **—ranga** —रंग adv. in two ways, in two different manners (Gr.Gr. 154). **—wakta** —वक्त । द्विकालम् adv. at two times, on two occasions, twice. **—wati** —वति । द्विपथेण adv. by two roads, i.e.

for two reasons, on two accounts. —vizi —विज़ि । द्विवेलम् adv. at two times, twice.

zᵃy ज़्य् । द्वावेव card. only two (Gr.Gr. 81, Rām. 1384); exactly two, a complete two (Śiv. 1333); the two (Śiv. 198).

zᵃha ज़्ह । अग्निकणाः f.pl. sparks (from fire).

zāh ज़ाह् or (see bel.) zah زه । जातु adv. at all, ever, at any time (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1010, 1569, 1676, 1743; Rām. 967, 1057; K. 470, 829, 849, 852, 858, 1140, 1147, 1167; H. xi, 14; K.Pr. 66, 82, 92, 182, 255); ever, always (El., W. 95 *za*). In the Persian character this word is often written zah زه. Cf. zāth 3. —kāli —काल़ि or —kölⁱ —कॉल़ि । कदाचित् adv. ever, at any time; some time, at some day, once upon a time. —na —न or na zāh न ज़ाह् adv. never, at no time (W. 95, 158; Rām. 787, 956, 1148, 1336, 1602, 1630, 1649, 1655). —na-ta zāh —न-त ज़ाह् adv. some time or other (W. 95 *za nata za*).

zēh ज़ेह् (cf. زه) । उष्णीषवलिविशेषः, गृहपटलप्रान्तम् f. a border, edge; a crescent-shaped fold below the front of a turban over the forehead; the edge or parapet of a roof.

zih, see zi.

zúah, see zuv 2.

zĕhökh ज़्यहांख्, zĕhön ज़्यहांन्, see zyonᵘ.

zŏhākh ज़्वहाख् । अतिकृशतनुः adj. (of a man) lanky, very long and thin.

zahᵃmath ज़ह्मथ् زحمت । आलस्यदुर्गतिः f. (sg. dat. zahᵃmütsᵘ ज़ह्मंचू), disquietude, indisposition; pain, affliction, trouble, sickness; (in Ksh.) indolence, want of energy, apathy, indigence or affliction caused by such.

zahᵃmütsᵘlad ज़ह्मंचूलद् । अत्यलसः adj. c.g. one who is lazy, indolent, apathetic (esp. when also indigent).

zāhna-wār ज़ाह्न-वार् । अनिश्चितवारः f. 'the never day', an indefinite day (used sarcastically in making an appointment). Cf. zāh.

zĕhan ज़्यहन् ذهن f. intelligence, sagacity; (in Ksh.) ardent desire, eagerness (Rām. 530).

zahar ज़हर्, zahr زهر or zahār ज़हार् । विषम् m. poison, venom, virus (cf. ṭyoṭhᵘ zahar hyuhᵘ, p. 1050*b*, l. 39) (El.; Rām. (*zahr*) 42, 827, 876, 1656; H. viii, 6, 7, 13); met. poison (in the sense of something intolerably bitter, salt, or the like) (cf. nūna-zahār, p. 641*a*, l. 38). zahar khasun ज़हर् खसुन् m.inf. poison to rise (to a person), i.e. rage, fury, to be felt (H. viii, 7). zahār-mŏhᵃra ज़हार्-म्वहर (= زهر مهره) । शिलाविशेषः m. bezoar, looked upon as an antidote to poison.

zahīr ज़हीर् زحير; m. dysentery (El.).

zihar ज़िहर् in mŏhar-zihar, p. 556*a*, l. 17, q.v.

zŏhᵃra ज़्वहर् زهره, the planet Venus, in zŏhᵃra-khōtan ज़्वहर्-खोतन् । अतिकोमलाङ्गी f. 'a Venus', a lovely, delicate-limbed, woman. Cf. khôtūn.

zöhir ज़ांहिर् ظاهر adj. c.g. manifest, evident, plain, visible (El. *záhir*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 328, 652, 682). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make manifest, publish, display (El., Gr.M.). —pöṭhⁱ —पांठि adv. visibly, openly (Śiv. 235); ostensibly (El.). —sapadun —सपदुन् m.inf. to become manifest, become evident, be revealed, to appear (Gr.M.); (?) to exist (only El.). -zamāda -ज़माद (= ظاهر ضماد) m. 'a visible balm', hence (in Ksh.) outward show, formality, formal example of conduct (Śiv. 652, *-zamādāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

zöhirā ज़ांहिरा ظاهرا adv. outwardly, manifestly (Gr.M.).

zᵃj ज़्ज् । कीटविशेषः f. a certain tiny longish insect, similar to an ant, which by contact with the skin causes irritation and scratching (cf. zᵃlun). —lāgun —लागुन् । अतिक्षुद्रता m.inf. contemptuously to abuse or refer to the minuteness of a transaction (such as making or receiving a gift, or buying or selling); met. to put a tax on people.

zajĕ ज़ज्य, see zodᵘ 2.

zöjᵘ 1 ज़ांजू (for 2, 3, see zāgun and zālun 2) । सूक्ष्मजालम् f. a fine, delicate, net (such as a spider's web, or other fine net) (cf. zalārⁱ-zᵒ, s.v. zalurᵘ). Cf. zāl 1.

zāji-pulahorᵘ ज़ाजि-पुलहरु । तृणपादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of woman's shoe, woven of very fine string made of a special kind of grass.

zöjⁱ-obur ज़ांजि-अबुर् । जालरूपाभ्रम् m. a light cloud (resembling a delicate net, and not causing rain).

zūjᵘ ज़ूजू or zūjⁱ ज़ूजि । शिरःपटविशेषः, फलजालम्, f. (sg. dat. zōjĕ ज़ोज्य). a long piece of cloth worn by Brāhmaṇ women, extending from the crown of the head down to the small of the back (cf. kana-zᵒ, p. 448*b*, l. 5) (El., K.Pr. 167); a cover, curtain, veil (Śiv. 1807); the delicate network covering the seed-vessel of a lotus.

zōjĕ-astar ज़ोज्य-अस्तर् । जालाकारपटः m. a kind of cotton cloth woven like a net, muslin, net. -loṭᵘ -लंटु । क्षुद्रवेणीवेष्टनपटः m. a short *zūjᵘ*. -mahārĕñ -महार्यञ् । वधूविशेषः f. a bride ceremonially invested with a *zūjᵘ* (this being done when she emerges from childhood). -sᵃts -सच् । वेणीवेष्टनसौचिकः m. a tailor whose profession it is to make these head-dresses.

züjᵘ ज़्ंजू, see zᵃlun

züjᵘ-mütsᵘ ज़्ंजू-मंचू, see zolᵘ-motᵘ.

zᵃjᵃrun ज़्ज़्रुन् । विबाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zᵃjᵒrᵘ ज़्ज़ोरु), to pare, scrape; to harass by frequent annoyance or

distressing (quasi, by skinning a person alive). Cf. **zᵃlun.**

zᵃjᵃrāwun ज़्ज़्रावुन् । अतिविवाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zᵃjᵃrôwᵘ** ज़्ज़्रोवु), i.q. **zᵃjᵃrun,** q.v. **zᵃjᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** ज़्ज़्रोवु-मतु । विबाधितः perf. part. (f. **zᵃjᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ** ज़्ज़्रांवू-मंचू), harassed, as ab.

zᵃjyōv ज़्ज्योव्, see **zᵃlun.**

zājyōv ज़ाज्योव्, see **zāgun** and **zālun 2.**

zᵃka ज़्क (cf. زک) f. defeat, humiliation; (in Ksh.) revenge (El. *zak*, m.). **zᵃka raṭüñᵘ** ज़्क रटंञू । अन्तारोषाधानम् f.inf. to keep up a private grudge, to maintain inward resentment.

zŏka ज़्वक in **zŏka-wörᵘ** ज़्वक-वांरू । लघुक्रीडनकदण्डः f. a light club used in a game in which another club thrown on the ground is hit to a distance.

zọ̆kᵘ ज़्वंकु । योनिकेशसमूहः m. the hair of the female privities.

zọ̆kⁱ-khürᵘ ज़्वंकि-खूरु । योनिचौरक्षुरिका m. a razor for shaving this hair. **-wāl** -वाल् । योनिबालः m. a single one of these hairs.

zaukh ज़ौख् ذوق m. delight, joy, voluptuousness; love (El. *zauk*, *zók*).

zĕkh ज़्यख्, see **zyonᵘ.**

zikh ज़िख् in **zikh zikh** ज़िख् ज़िख् । ईषदुद्योगः m. slackness in doing anything, want of energy in the performance of any task.

zīkh ज़ीख् ضيق । कासश्वासरोगः m. (sg. dat. **zīkhas** ज़ीखस्), painful difficulty of breathing, asthma. **—lārun** —लारुन् । कासश्वासरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf. an attack of asthma to come on.

zakhᵃm ज़ख़म् زخم । व्रणः m. a wound, cut, scar, gash, sore (El.; Rām. 357–8, 1651; YZ. 74).

zakhmī ज़ख्मी زخمی adj. c.g. wounded, hurt (Rām. 233, 1453). **zakhmi hayat** (? زخمی حیات) N. of a certain medicinal plant used 'internally in ulcer' (L. 76).

zakhaira ज़ख़ैर (= ذخیرہ) m. a treasure, hoard; (in Ksh.) a warehouse, storehouse, godown (Gr.M.).

zᵃ-khörᵘ ज़्-खांरू f.pl. two *khār* or ass's loads (cf. **khār zᵃkhörᵘ,** p. 408*a*, l. 46).

zŏkil ज़्वकिल् । अतियोनिवालोपेता f. a woman with much hair on the privities. **—kākañ** —काकञ् । अतिनिन्द्या f. a dissolute woman, a strumpet (obsc. abuse).

zakamakh ज़कमख् (= چقماق) । अग्निशिला m. a flint (for striking fire) (El. *zakhmakh*, Gr.M.).

zakürᵘ ज़कंरू । बालशिश्नः f. a child's penis, or a small one like such.

zikr ذکر ? m. remembering, remembrance; the praise and glorification of God or of a saint, esp. (in Ksh.) a certain Moslem religious exercise with this object and inducing a religious ecstasy (L. 289).

zŏkaram ज़्वकरम् in **zŏkaram bā̃dē** ज़्वकरम बाँडे । निन्द्यः m. a vile fellow (used in censorious reference). Cf. **zọ̆kᵘ** and **bā̃dē.**

zᵃl ज़्ल् । नखक्षणम् m. scratching (with the finger-nails) (cf. **atha-zᵒ,** p. 65*a*, l. 37; **hŏkha-zᵒ,** p. 327*a*, l. 47); the act of paring, scraping (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । नखक्षतविधानम् m.inf. to scratch (another) (with the nails or the like) (H. xii, 17).

zᵃla-bọ̆kᵘ ज़्ल-बंकु । नखक्षतः m. unintentional or accidental scratching (oneself or another) with all the nails of one hand (cf. **bọ̆kᵘ**) (K.Pr. 54 *zulahbuk*). **-ponzᵘ** -पंज़ु । नखक्षतः m. a scratch made by all the five nails of one hand (cf. **ponzᵘ 2**). **-wāl** -वाल् । अतिहठी adj. c.g. one who is needlessly persistent in doing to no profit any work (such as buying, selling, giving, or receiving). **-wölī** -वांली । अतिहठिता f. needless persistence as above. **-wālay** -वालय् । अतिहठः f. the being needlessly persistent as ab.

zal ज़ल् । जलम्, मूत्रम् m. water (cf. **ganga-zᵒ,** p. 292*a*, l. 10; **nāga-zᵒ,** p. 624*a*, l. 49; **pādĕ-zᵒ,** p. 683*a*, l. 11) (El.; Gr.Gr. 28, 38, 72; L.V. 38–40, 45, 47, 81; Śiv. 179, 330, 348, 929, 1022, 1026, 1056, 1096, etc.; Rām. 426, 533, 543, 546, 597, 759, 781, 1334; K. 70, 75, 231, 233, 244–5, 271–2, 411, 413, 758, 836, 931, 946, 1045); any water-like liquid (cf. **mad-zᵒ,** p. 548*a*, l. 49) (K. 973); urine (a polite term) (Rām. 948). **-gurᵘ** -गुरु । सामुद्रिकाश्वः m. a sea-horse (a mythical horse, said to be able to fly). **-mal** -मल् । जलमले m. 'water and dirt', i.e urine and fæces (referred to together). **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. an urgent desire to urinate to be felt (Rām. 944). **-mal band gatshun** -मल् बन्द् गछुन् । आनाहरोगः m.inf. a certain disease (constipation combined with suppression of urine) to occur. **-ṭsürᵘ** -च़्रू । मीनः f. 'a water-sparrow', a polite name for fish for cooking. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. i.q. **—lagun,** ab. (Rām. 945, 949). **-zīv** -ज़ीव् । जलजन्तुः m. any aquatic creature.

zala-hostᵘ ज़ल-हंस्तु m. a water-elephant, a sea-elephant (a mythical animal) (L.V. 47).

zāl 1 ज़ाल् । जालम्, चारकः m. (in some compounds, noted below, this word is f., perhaps due to confusion with **zāl 2** and **3**) a net, snare, noose (cf. **khurⁱ-zᵒ,** p. 412*a*, l. 11; **māyā-zᵒ,** p. 612*b*, l. 35) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 462; Śiv. 158, 227, 277, 424, 711, 876, 1206, 1332, 1516, 1693; Rām. 340, 422, 614, 1103, 1496, 1614, 1781; K. 737; H. i, 6–8; ix, 7; YZ. 11, 65, 68, 210, 364, 475; K.Pr. 63); a web, spider's web, cobweb (cf. **zalárⁱ-zᵒ,** s.v.

zalur[u]) (El., Gr.M.); any web-like texture (cf. **garba-z°**, p. 300*a*, l. 6; **mādri-z°** f., p. 550*a*, l. 37); a collection, mass (cf. **pā̃-z°** f., p. 748*a*, l. 43; **rag-z°**, p. 827*b*, l. 25); esp. a mass of clouds (cf. **hāra-z°** f., p. 344*a*, l. 36; **mīga-z°**, p. 552*a*, l. 9; **naba-z°**, p. 619*a*, l. 27); (esp.) a collection, or thicket, of trailing plants (cf. **bāra-z°**, p. 117*a*, l. 48; **kăṇḍ[i]-z°**, p. 465*a*, l. 40; **krūḍa-z°**, p. 468*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 1568, 1686, 1854; Rām. 1252; YZ. 257) (in this meaning, the word is possibly confused with **zār 3**, q.v.); illusion, deception; a bunch of unblown flowers. **-tāl** -ताल् । वाक्छलम् m. artful, or deceitful, conciliatory language (cf. **tāl-zāl** m. or f., p. 997*a*, ll. 40 ff.). **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । छलारम्भः m.inf. to spread a net; met. to spread a net (of deceit), to lay a trap (to deceive another).

zāl 2 ज़ाल् or (q.v.) **zālay** ज़ालय् । शरीरकम्पः f. (sg. dat. **zöj[u]** ज़ाजू), shivering (from cold); the shivering of ague (cf. **tūr-z°**, p. 1021*a*, l. 7) (Śiv. 287; K. 822, *zāla*; K.Pr. 68, *zálah*); fever (El.; Śiv. 165, 373, 1248, 1257). In Gr.Gr. 69 this word is confounded with **zāl 1**.

zāla d[a]nañĕ ज़ाल द्नञ । दारिद्र्यख्यापनम् f. pl. inf. 'to flaunt shiverings', (even if one is well off) to make a show of poverty when it is necessary to incur expenditure. **-dĕv** -दाव् । शीतालुः m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -दाविञ्), 'a shiver demon', one who is unable to endure great cold. **—hārañĕ** —हारञ । अतिशीतहतत्वम् f. pl. inf. 'to shed shivers', to be perished with cold (the whole body shivering and the teeth chattering). **-pat[u]j[u]** -पतॖजू । शीतज्वरव्याप्तिः f. 'a mat of shivers', one who is violently attacked by ague throughout his whole body. **-satam** -सतम । विशिष्टसप्तमीतिथिः f. (sg. dat. **-satüm[u]** -सतॖमू), N. of a festival held on the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (= February–March). **—yiñĕ** —यिञ । शीतज्वरोत्पत्तिः f. pl. inf. shivers to come, an attack of ague to come on.

zāl 3 ज़ाल् । नेत्रावृतिः f. a disease of the eyes, involving a membranous growth over the eyeballs. Cf. **zāl 1**.

zāla ज़ाल । विस्फोटविशेषः f. a certain disease involving a crop of small boils on the upper lip and neighbourhood. Cf. K. 822, where **zāla** is used for **zāl 2**.

zĕl ज़्यल् or **zĕliñ** ज़्यलिञ् । दध्यादिमण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **zĕli** ज़्यलि), cream (esp. cream of tyre) (cf. **dŏda-z°**, p. 109*b*, l. 14) (El., Gr.Gr. 25). **zĕli-khôs[u]** ज़्यलि-खोसु । मण्डपूर्णकंसः m. a dish, or cup, of cream.

zila ज़िल ضلع m. a district, or division, of a province (El. *zillah*).

zŏl ज़्वल् । ईषन्निद्रा f. brief drowsiness (Gr.Gr. 16). According to El. this word is a rural name for a woman's head-dress.

zŏla 1 ज़्वल । निद्रा f. a brief doze (e.g. of a sick person, or of some one taking a brief rest) (cf. **nĕnd[a]ri-z°**, p. 642*b*, l. 26) (El. *zölah*, drowsiness; Rām. 679; YZ. 153, 566). **—gatshün[u]** —गछ़ुन् । प्रमादापातः f.inf. 'drowsiness to occur', (in some delicate enquiry) a careless blunder to occur (when one is at the point of success), negligence to occur, one's eyes not to be kept open (Rām. 1037, *zöli gatshun*; 1229, *zöla g°*; K.Pr. 263, *zulih gatshun*).

zŏlan atsun ज़्वलन् अचुन् । निश्चेष्टता सांमुख्यम् m.inf. to fall into coma (e.g. when at the point of death).

zŏla 2 ज़्वल । अत्यलसः adj. c.g. habitually drowsy, lazy, negligent.

zol[u] 1 ज़्वलु । वास्तुखातम् m. the foundation trench of a house.

zol[u] 2 ज़्वलु m. in **gaṭa-zol[u]**, p. 310*a*, l. 44.

zôl[u] 1 ज़ोलु (for **2**, see **zālun**) । वृक्षशाखासंधिः, अङ्गुल्यन्तरम् m. the joining place of two tree-branches (cf. **duzôl[u]**, p. 272*b*, l. 29, and Rām. 603); the space (including the web) between two adjacent fingers or toes (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 40; **sandija-zöl[i] din[i]**, p. 919*a*, l. 38) (K.Pr. 184, 259); an interstice (between teeth, or the like) (cf. **danda-z°**, p. 225*a*, l. 13); a cluster of flower-buds, or the like (cf. **pōshĕ-z°**, p. 779*a*, l. 49); network; met. **kāla-z°**, the efflux, or passing, of time (L.V. 64).

zöl[i]-bais ज़ॊलि-बैस m. fishing by net (cf. **zāl 1**), as opposed to fishing with hook and line (**wöl[i]-bais**, q.v., p. 1112*b*, l. 37) (L. 159, *zail bans*). **-hār** -हार् । द्यूतकछद्म f. (hiding) a cowry between the fingers (a method of cheating in gambling). **-panjara** -पंजर । जालपञ्जरः m. lattice-work (for a window or the like). **-pīr** -पीर् । रोगविशेषः f. N. of a certain serious disease, involving boils or sores at the root of the spaces between the fingers or toes. **-pushĕth** -पुशठ् । पादुकाबन्धनीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-push[ĕ]ṭi** -पुशटि), a network sandal-lace. **-trŏp[u]** -त्रॊपु । स्यूतिविशेषः m. a method of sewing, in which the edges of two pieces of cloth are apart, and connected by a kind of network. **-wŏka** -वॊक । जालाभवेणीबन्धः f.pl. (among girls) a method of dressing in a netted pattern the long plaited hair that hangs down behind (YZ. 155, K.Pr. 25). **—yin[i]** —यिनि । अङ्गुलीमध्यविकारः m. pl. inf. itchiness to come between the fingers or toes.

zöl[i]dār ज़ॊलिदार् । जालचित्रयुतः adj. c.g. ornamented with a net pattern.

zulf زلف, see **zulaph**.

zalīkhā ज़लीखा (H.), **zulaikhā** زلیخا (YZ.), f. N. of the wife of Potiphar (in the story of Joseph) (H. vi, 1 ff.; YZ. 59, 177, 309, etc.).

zalīl ज़लील् ذلیل adj. c.g. mean, vile, wretched; brought low, abased, humbled (H. i, 4).

zālalad ज़ाललद् । शीतहतः, भीरुः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **zālaladiñ** ज़ाललदिञ्), one whose body is suffering from shivering cold or from ague; one who shivers from fear, a coward, one who shivers (out of miserliness) at the idea of expenditure; that which is intolerably cold.

zallat, see **zalath.**

zölim ज़ॊलिम् ظالم । परबाधनस्वभावः, क्रूरः adj. c.g. tyrannical, unjust, cruel (El., Gr.M.).

zulum ज़ुलुम् or **zulm** ظلم m. tyranny, violence, cruelty, oppression (El.; Gr.M.; H. ix, 1, 6; K.Pr. 118). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to oppress (El.; W. 88; H. ix, 1).

zālamŏkh ज़ालम्वख् । ज्वालामुखी f. (sg. dat. **zālamŏkhi** ज़ालम्वखि), N. of a sacred site, sacred to Durgā, about sixteen miles east of Śrīnagar, in Skt. *Jvālāmukhī.*

zolᵘ-motᵘ ज़ोलु-मतु । भचणे ऽपचितम् adj. (f. **züjᵘ-mütsᵘ** ज़ूजू-मंचू), (of dainty food) eagerly desired. Cf. **zalun.**

zalamay ज़लमय् adj. c.g. composed of water; (as subst. m.) the waste of waters (which is all that is left at the destruction of the universe) (L.V. 93) (El. *zalamaì* m., a storm).

zᵃlun ज़लुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zᵒlᵘ** ज़ोलु, f. **zᵘjᵘ** ज़ूजू; 2 p.p. **zᵃjyōv** ज़्ज्योव्), to pare, shave, scrape off the surface (cf. **ṭinda zᵒ**, p. 1009*b*, l. 12) (El. *zilun*, *zulun*; Gr.Gr. 124; Gr.M.); to peel, skin (cf. **ala zᵒ**, p. 22*b*, l. 45) (K.Pr. 78, neg. conj. part. written *zulahnai*); to scratch (with the nails); to cut (a pen) or sharpen (a pencil) (Gr.M.); cf. **zᵃjᵃrun. zᵒlᵘ-motᵘ** ज़ोलु-मंतु । तष्टः perf. part. (f. **zᵘjᵘ-mütsᵘ** ज़ूजू-मंचू), pared; skinned; scratched.

zalun ज़लुन् । जलवदास्वादः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zalyōv** ज़ल्योव्), to taste like water; watery eructations to come into the mouth from the stomach (K.Pr. 154); the mouth to water (from desire of some dainty food).

zālun 1 ज़ालुन् or **zālunᵘ** ज़ालुनु । इन्धनकरीषादिसामग्री m. (sg. dat. **zālanas** ज़ालनस्) fuel (firewood, cowdung cakes, or the like) (El. firewood). According to El. this word is in use towards Bārāmūla.

zālun 2 ज़ालुन् । दाहनम्, ह्रष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zôlᵘ 2** ज़ोलु (for **1**, see s.v.), f. **zöjᵘ 3** ज़ांजू (for **1**, see s.v., for **2**, see **zāgun**); 2 p.p. **zājyōv** ज़ाज्योव्), to burn (something), to kindle, set on fire (cf. **kründᵘ zālüñᵘ**, p. 474*a*, l. 33; **rum-rāṭh zālüñᵘ**, p. 834*a*, l. 1; **tshāy zālüñᵘ**, p. 1065*b*, l. 32) (Gr.M.; L.V. 49; Śiv. 125, 268, 377, 426, 973, 1150, 1422, 1482; Rām. 77, 159, 186, 279, 333, 449, 715, 726–7, 733, 744, 800, 802, 826, 956, 1006, 1202, 1236, 1358, 1387, 1471, 1474, 1497, 1595, 1626, 1657, 1663, 1706; K. 114, 631, 879; H. ii, 12; iii, 1, 4; K.Pr. 41, 251); to light (a fire) (cf. **nār zᵒ**, p. 647*a*, l. 37) (Śiv. 305, 1205, 1758; Rām. 839, 958, 1069, 1601, 1769; K.Pr. 138); to burn away something, to burn to nothing, utterly to destroy (sin, or the like) (Śiv. 105, 420, 928, 1063, 1156, 1685, 1746; Rām. 781; YZ. 19, 35, 41, 55, 200, 307); to set on fire, torture (Rām. 157, 163, 195). This verb is considered to be the causal form of **dazun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176).

zālan-kūtunᵘ ज़ालन्-कूटुनु । अभिप्रज्वालनदण्डम् m. a straight stick for stirring up a fire, a wooden poker.

zôlᵘ-motᵘ ज़ोलु-मंतु । दाहितः perf. part. (f. **zöjᵘ-mütsᵘ** ज़ांजू-मंचू), set on fire, kindled; burnt (by some one) (Śiv. 888).

zōlāna ज़ोलान (= جولان) । निगडः m. a fetter, shackle. Cf. **zāgnūl.**

zālanāwun ज़ालनावुन् m.inf. (1 p.p. **zālanôwᵘ** ज़ालनोवु), to cause to burn, to cause to be burnt (El.).

zaliñ ज़लिञ् । पादस्वेदः f. the sweat of the feet (Gr.Gr. 38). In **atha-zᵒ**, p. 65*a*, l. 42, the word refers to sweaty hands.

zĕliñ ज़्यलिञ्, see **zĕl.**

zulaph ज़ुलफ् or **zulf** زلف m. a curl, lock of hair, ringlet (El.; YZ. 64, 65, 565).

zālᵃr ज़ालर् । जालकारः m. a net-maker.

zalurᵘ ज़लुरु । ऊर्णनाभकीटः m. (sg. dat. **zalaris** ज़लरिस्), a spider (El. *zalur*, Gr.M., Śiv. 277).

zalārⁱ-zöjᵘ ज़लरि-ज़ांजू । लूताकोशजालकम f. a spider's net-like egg-cocoon. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । लूताजालम् m. a spider's web.

zalath ज़लथ् ذلت । दुर्गतिः f. (sg. dat. **zalütsᵘ** ज़लंचू), baseness, meanness, vileness; humiliation, abasement; (in Ksh.) a condition of filthy or sordid misery (K.Pr. 7, 52, *zallat*). **—pôñᵘ** —पोञु m. filthy water, i.e. semen virile (Rām. 1517).

zalawunᵘ ज़लवुनु । उष्णः n.ag. (f. **zalavüñᵘ** ज़लवंञू), warm, hot (esp. of things eatable or drinkable) (El.); burning, fiery hot, blazing (L.V. 57).

zālawunᵘ ज़ालवुनु । दाहकः n.ag. (f. **zālavüñᵘ** ज़ालवंञू), one who sets ablaze, consumes with fire (e.g. the person who sets alight a funeral pyre) (K.Pr. 122).

zālay ज़ालय् f. shivering of ague or the like, i.q. **zāl 2,** q.v. (cf. **buthⁱ-zᵒ**, p. 143*a*, l. 16); burning (in **wuda-zᵒ**, q.v., p. 1097*a*, l. 45).

zam ज़म् (= ذمّ) m. blame, censure, reproach, disparagement, detraction (Rām. 282).

zām ज़ाम् । ननान्द्रा f. (sg. dat. **zöm^{u}** ज़ांमू, commonly written by Pandits ज़ोमू or ज़ोम), a husband's sister, a wife's sister-in-law (cf. **ōra-z°**, p. 42*a*, l. 8; **māsat^{ü}r^{ü} z°**, p. 601*a*, l. 48; **pit^{ü}r^{ü} z°**, p. 803*b*, l. 30; **wōra-z°**, p. 1136*b*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 66, 72; Rām. 1145, 1154, 1163, 1171, 1611; K.Pr. 119, 259); **nŏshĕ-hünz^{ü} zām**, the sister-in-law of a daughter-in-law, i.e. a daughter (Rām. 848).

zöm^{u}-(zōm^{u}-)brānd ज़ांमू-(ज़ोमू-)ब्रान्द् । सुदायविशेषः m. when a bride first enters her husband's house her way is barred by her husband's sister and others to whom she has to pay a fee, called by this name (L. 262 *zámbránd*). **-kākañĕ** -काकञ । ननान्द्रभ्रातृजाये f.pl. husband's sister and a brother's wife (i.e. the two kinds of a woman's sister-in-law) (Gr.Gr. 72).

zĕma ज़्यम, see **zyon^{u}**.

zima ज़िम ذمہ m. obligation, responsibility, burden of proof. I.q. **zimah**, q.v. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु m.inf. to take responsibility, accept responsibility (for), admit, confess (H. xii, 15). **—khālun** —खालुन् or **—khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to cause responsibility to mount (on a person), to prove (a person) to be responsible, to prove (a person) guilty (H. x, 12). **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. responsibility to mount, i.e. to be proved, guilt to be proved (H. iii, 3). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make responsibility, to put responsibility (upon, dat.), to put (a person, dat.) in charge (H. viii, 5).

zôm^{u} ज़ोमु in **ôm^{u}-zôm^{u}**, p. 27*a*, l. 30, q.v.

zamba ज़ंब in the following:—**zamba-drölid** ज़ंबद्रांलिद् । अतिमलीमसः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dröl^{i}dĕñ** -द्रांलिद्यञ्), one who is dirtied by mud or the like; met. one whose clothes, body, and conduct are foul. **-wār** -वार् । अतिमलम् m. encrustation of thick dirt (e.g. in a cooking pot fouled with long exposure to fire); a pile of crusted or solidified mud (cf. *zamwār* in Rām. 700). Cf. **zamüñ^{ü}lad.**

zŏmba ज़्वंब m. a yak (H. xi, 6).

zúmb (L. 74), **zamb-chule** (El.) m. *Prunus padus* (Bird cherry) (L. 79 also gives *zonb*).

zambakh ज़ंबख् زنبق m. the white jasmine, *Jasminum sambac*; the iris, *Iris germanica* or *I. sambac* (cf. **bēkh-z°**, p. 99*b*, l. 19) (L. 249, the yellow iris; Rām. 1094). **-pōsh** -पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. its flower. **-tīl** -तील् । पुष्पविशेषतैलम् m. an oil extracted from its flower.

zambukēshŏr ज़ंबुकेश्वर् or **zĕmbakēshŏr** ज़्यंबकेश्वर् m. a N. of Shiwa (Śiva), in Skt. *Jambukēśvara* (Śiv. 1138 *zĕ°*, 1167 *za°*).

zambūra ज़ंबूर । स्वर्णरागः, सूदविशेषः m. a solution of gold (employed for gilding); a certain dish made with eggs (cf. **ṭhūla-z°**, p. 976*b*, l. 13).

zámbránd (L. 262), see **zöm^{u}-brānd,** col. *a*, l. 11.

zāmbawān ज़ाम्ववान् m. one of the forms used in K. (674) for **zāmbawanth**, q.v.

zāmbawantī ज़ाम्ववन्ती (Śiv.) or **zāmbawatī** ज़ाम्ववती (K. 683) or **zāmbawath** ज़ाम्ववथ् (K. 688), f. N. of the daughter of Zāmbawanth (q.v.) who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa). The Skt. form of the word is *Jāmbavatī* (Śiv. 1677).

zāmbawanth ज़ाम्ववन्थ् m. (sg. dat. **zāmbawantas** ज़ाम्ववन्तस्), N. of a king of the bears, who helped Rāma at the siege of Lankā. In Skt. his name was *Jāmbavat*. He also appears later as a friend of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) to whom he gave his daughter Jāmbavatī in marriage. His name appears in various forms in Ksh.; in Śiv. it appears as **zāmbawanth** (Śiv. 1677). In Rām. we usually find **zāmōwan,** but also **zāmawanth** and **zāmōwanth.** In K. we have (674) **zāmbawān** and (669, 679, 680, 683) **zāmbawanth.** See all these s.vv. In K. 669, 679, he is stated to be a monkey, not a bear.

zāmbawatī ज़ाम्ववती (K. 683) or **zāmbawath** ज़ाम्ववथ् (K. 688), f., i.q. **zāmbawantī,** q.v.

zamāda ज़माद (= ضماد) । औषधक्षेपः m. a bandage, fillet, kerchief (bound upon a wound); dressing, poultice, plaster; application of ointment, liniment, balm, or the like (Śiv. 652, *zamādāh*, with suff. of indef. art., see p. 1219*b*, l. 11).

zimah ज़िमह् or **zimma** ذمہ m. responsibility, trust, charge, i.q. **zima,** q.v.; (in Ksh., adj. c.g.) necessary (El.).

zaman زمن m. time; a day (El.).

zamāna ज़मान زمانہ m. time, period; an age (cf. **dōr-ĕ z°**, p. 237*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 726; K.Pr. 184, *zamán*).

zāman ज़ामन् । जृम्भणम् f. (sg. dat. **zāmüñ^{ü}** ज़ामंञू), a yawn, yawning. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । अपह्नवः f.inf. to yawn; to prevaricate concerning or deny (the making away with property entrusted to one), to equivocate.

zamīn ज़मीन् زمین । भूप्रदेशः f. (sometimes m., see bel.) (sg. dat. **zamīni** ज़मीनि), the earth (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1242 (m.), 1723 (m.); soil, land, ground (cf. **bīṭh^{ü} z°**, p. 140*a*, l. 26; **dā-z°**, p. 231*a*, l. 24; **narm z°**, p. 651*b*, l. 24; **sūr-z°**, p. 932*b*, l. 19; **zabal z°**, p. 1215*b*, l. 30) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 454, 519, 1141, 1455, and as bel.; H. ix, 9; K.Pr. 16, 111, 246, 259, and as bel.) (masc. in Rām. 300, 435, 448, 676, 1564;

K.Pr. 94); the world, land (as opposed to the sky) (H. iii, 8); the floor (of a room) (Gr.M.). —**khanan-wôlᵘ** —खनन्-वोलु n.ag. m. a ploughman (El.).

zamīni-kand ज़मीनि-कन्द् । भूमिकन्दविशेषः m. a certain edible root, generally growing in marshy ground. **-path** -पथ् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-pathas** -पथस्), a certain piece of land, of such a size that six seers of paddy-seed are required for sowing it. See **path 1.** **-pathᵘrᵘ** -पथ्रु । अल्पस्थलम् f. a small level field.

zāmun ज़ामुन् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. **zômᵘ** ज़ोमु), to yawn (L.V. 46).

zömin ज़ांमिन् ضامن । प्रतिभूः m. one who is accountable or responsible (for), a surety, guarantor (Gr.M., K.Pr. 67).

zamīndār ज़मीन्दार् زمیندار m. a land-holder, husbandman, farmer (K.Pr. 187).

zamānath ज़मानथ् ضمانت m. (sg. dat. **zamānatas** ज़मानतस्), guarantee, security, surety, bail (Gr.M.).

zamüñᵘlad ज़मंन्नुलद् । पुष्टमलोपेतः adj. c.g. covered or defiled with clotted mud or dirt. Cf. **zamba.**

zömpa ज़ांप, see **zõpa.**

zampāna ज़ंपान or **zömpāna** ज़ांपान । शिबिका m. a palanquin (cf. **aina-z°**, p. 30*b*, l. 12) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 787, 921, 1147).

zömputᵘ ज़ांपुटु, see **zõputᵘ.**

zamrūd ज़मरूद् (= زمرد) m. an emerald, but in Ksh. used loosely for any precious stone of great value (K. 922–3).

zĕmistān ज़्यमिस्तान् زمستان m. winter (Rām. 1008, 1089).

zamat, see **zāmotᵘ dŏh**, s.v. **zyonᵘ.**

zāmotᵘ ज़ामंतु, see **zyonᵘ.**

zumotᵘ ज़ुमंतु or **zumutᵘ** ज़ुमुतु । अर्धसजीव इव, अर्धपक्वः adj. (f. **zumütsᵘ** ज़ुमंचु), half alive, half dead, having only a feeble spark of life (cf. **ada-z°**, p. 12*b*, l. 15); (of something naturally juicy) half dried; (of something being cooked) half cooked, half raw.

zömith ज़ांमिथ् in **zömith-gōbur** ज़ांमिथ्-ग्बुर् । ननान्दृसुतः m. (sg. dat. **-gŏbaras** -ग्बरस्), the son of a husband's sister (see **zām**). **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । ननान्दृसुतः m. (sg. dat. **-nĕcivis** -न्यचिविस्), id. **-nŏsh** -न्वश् f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's sister (cf. **wōra-zömith-nŏsh**, p. 1136*b*, l. 49).

zāmaturᵘ ज़ामतुरु । जामाता m. (sg. dat. **zāmataris** ज़ामतरिस्), a son-in-law (cf. **bĕñᵃza z°**, p. 115*a*, l. 7; **bāwᵃza z°**, p. 148*a*, l. 45; **dyārath z°**, p. 271*a*, l. 46; **wōra-z°**, p. 1137*a*, l. 2) (El.; L. 464, *zamtur*; K. 727, 813, 816; K.Pr. 65, *zámuthur*; 259, *zámatur*).

zāmatarⁱ-bŏkutᵘ ज़ामतरि-बुकुतु । अतिबालजामाता m. a child son-in-law, one who is less than ten years of age. **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । बालकावस्थजामाता m. (sg. dat. **-nĕcivis** -न्यचिविस्), a youthful son-in-law (over ten years, but below puberty).

zāmōwan ज़ामोवन्, **zāmawanth** ज़ामवन्थ्, and **zāmōwanth** ज़ामोवन्थ् m. the forms taken in Rām. by **zāmbawanth,** q.v. (*zāmōwan*, Rām. 39, 512, 548, 777, 865, 1402, 1409; *zāmawanth*, Rām. 906; *zāmōwanth*, Rām. 856, 865).

zamwār ज़ंवार् m. i.q. **zamba-wār,** p. 1223*a*, l. 36, q.v. (Rām. 700).

zömiyĕ ज़ांमिय । ननान्दृपतिः m. the husband of a woman's husband's sister, the husband of a wife's sister-in-law (cf. **pŏphaturᵘ z°**, p. 749*a*, l. 40; **piturᵘ z°**, p. 803*b*, l. 15; **wōra-z°**, p. 1136*b*, l. 50).

zömiza ज़ांमिज़ । ननान्दृजा f. the daughter of a husband's sister (cf. **pitᵘrᵘ z°**, p. 803*b*, l. 33; **wōra-z°**, p. 1137*a*, l. 1).

zamzam ज़मज़म् زمزم or (q.v.) **zanzam** ज़ंज़म् । अतिस्थानीभवनम् m. N. of a celebrated well at Mecca, called Hagar's well; (in Ksh.) intense freezing cold (when the ground is frozen over).

zan 1 ज़न् । जनः m. a man, person, individual (cf. **kŏ-zan**, p. 503, l. 5; **sath z°** or **sazzan**, p. 945*a*, l. 44; **sŏ-zan**, p. 958*b*, l. 34) (Śiv. 1717; K. 197, 915, 1162); mankind (L.V. 31; K. 56, 822). **kunuy zan,** only one person; hence, alone, lonely (Rām. 1328; K.Pr. 161, *kunuí zaná*). **zan srọ̄dᵘ man srọ̄dᵘ** ज़न् स्रूदु मन् स्रूदु । परस्परप्रीतिव्यवहाररुचिः m. 'man in common (and) heart in common', mutual pleasure in affectionate partnership in any work. **zan-wān** ज़न्-वान् । जनश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **-wöñᵘ** -वांञु), a general rumour (of something new or unexpected). **zan-zõputᵘ** ज़न्-ज़ाँपुटु । मनुष्यादिजन्तुः m. man and beast, the animal creation.

zana-baca ज़न-बच । समग्रकुटुम्बः m.pl. 'a man's children', an entire family, a family taken as a whole unit.

zan 2 ज़न् زن m. a beater, a striker, used —° to signify a wielder (of some tool, or the like) (cf. **kalam-z°**, p. 439*b*, l. 48) (K.Pr. 92).

zan 3 ज़न् زن f. a woman (H. x, 13; K.Pr. 103); **marda-zan,** man or woman (H. vii, 23).

zan 4 ज़न् । इव adv. and conj. as if, as, as though, as you would say, so to speak (El.; Gr.Gr. 94; Gr.M.; W. 100; L.V. 29, 31, 83, 106; Śiv. 26, 44, 165–6, 168, 203, 279, 303, etc.; Rām. 87, 93–4, 168, 206, 235–6, 242, 248, etc.; K. 56, 78, 100, 110, 123, etc.; YZ. 4, 10, 68, 113, 165, 238, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 11, 30, 153, 157, 158, 175, 190). Used —°, as in **khᵘñᵘ-zan**, p. 405*a*, l. 26; **khrĭsh-zan,** p. 416*a*, l. 28.

zān ज़ान् । ज्ञानम्, परिचयः f. (sg. dat. **zōnᵘ 2** ज़ांनू, for 1, see s.v.), knowledge, apprehension, opinion (cf. **brahma-z°**, p. 121*a*, l. 26; **darma-z°**, p. 245*a*, l. 5; **gör-z°**, p. 296*b*, l. 25; **pàshⁱ-z°**, p. 779*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 106, 127; Śiv. 49, 241, 437, 1378, 1604, 1876, 1880, 1899; Rām. 1459–60, 1502, 1534, 1642; H. vii, 29); acquaintance, familiarity (Śiv. 240, 1030; Rām. 73; K.Pr. 260); discovery, ascertaining (El.); true knowledge (of the Supreme) (L.V. 31; Śiv. 16, 61, 285, 314, 331, 350, 369, 425, 451, 776, 1193, 1314, 1533, 1586, 1595, 1604, 1738, 1765, 1805, 1891); knowledge, senses, clearness of thought (as opposed to insensibility) (Rām. 761). In many of the examples quoted above, the first meaning or the fourth is equally applicable. **-kar** -कार् । परिचितः adj. c.g. (of a person) acquainted, familiar, recognized (from previous meetings), an acquaintance. Cf. **zōnᵘ-kār**, p. 1229*b*, l. 2. **-pachān** -पछान् । ज्ञानपरिचयः f. acquaintance, familiarity.

zōnᵘ-grākh ज़ांनू-ग्राख् n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), i.q. **-wôlᵘ**, bel. (Gr.Gr. 106). **-rostᵘ** -रॊस्तु । ज्ञानहीनः, अविदितः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रॅछू), without knowledge, ignorant; unknown. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । ज्ञानोपेतः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses understanding, full of knowledge, wise (Gr.Gr. 106).

zain 1 ज़ैन् زین m. a contraction of **Zainu 'l-ʿābidīn** زین العابدین, N. of a famous Sultan of Kashmīr who came to the throne in A.D. 1417 (L. 191). His name frequently appears in local names in Kashmīr, as in the following:—**zaina-gīrᵘ** ज़ैन-गीरू । प्रदेशविशेषः f. N. of a district (*pargana*) in the north of Kashmīr (El. *zainager*, m.; RT.Tr. II, 487). **zaina-kadᵃl** ज़ैन-कद्ल् । सेतुभेदः m. N. of the fourth bridge across the river Vĕth or Jehlam in the town of Śrīnagar. It was built by Zainu 'l-ʿābidīn. The word is also used to designate the quarter of the town in the vicinity of the bridge (RT.Tr. II, 449; El. *zenah kadal*; K.Pr. 258). **zaina-pōr** ज़ैन-पोर् । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village and tract south of Śrīnagar in the Divᵃsar Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 471).

zain 2 ज़ैन् । स्यूतविशेषः f. a kind of basket or withy tray for holding flowers, fruit, or the like (cf. **tᵃla-z°**, p. 995*a*, l. 42; **thūla-z°**, p. 976*b*, l. 16) (El. *zen*, Gr.Gr. 22). Cf. **zōnᵘ 1**.

zĕn 1 ज़्यन्, **zĕna** ज़्यन, **zĕni** ज़्यनि, see **zyonᵘ**.

zĕn 2 ज़्यन् । कर्दमः f. (sg. dat. **zĕñᵘ** ज़्यञू), mud (cf. **odurᵘ zĕn-hyuhᵘ**, p. 15*a*, l. 38). **zĕñᵘ-thaph** ज़्यञू-थफ् । लेप्यकर्दममुष्टिः m. (sg. dat. **-thapas** -थपस्), a handful of mud, such as is taken up in plastering.

zin ज़िन् m. a Jina, i.e. the Buddha (L.V. 8).

zīn ज़ीन् زین । अश्वाद्यासनम्, निःश्रेणिः m. a saddle (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 978; H. xi, 9; YZ. 238; K.Pr. 74); a staircase. (According to El., s.v., the present kind of leather saddle is said to have been introduced into Kashmīr by the Emperor Akbar.) **—gandun** —गंडुन् or **—ladun** —लदुन् m.inf. to saddle (El.). **—karith** —करिथ् in **gurᵘ z° k°**, a horse ready saddled (H. iii, 8).

zīna-kŏthⁱ ज़ीन-कॉठि or **-kŏthᵘ** -कांठ । अश्वास्तरणभागः f. (sg. dat. **-kāchĕ** -काछ्य), the wooden frame of the Kāshmīrī saddle. **-pôwᵘ** -पोवु । निःश्रेणिकपदः m. a single step in a staircase.

zinⁱ ज़िनि, **ziun**, see **zyunᵘ**.

zonᵘ 1 ज़ॊनु । पुमान् m. (f. **züñᵘ** ज़ॖञू, q.v., s.v.), a man, a male person, an individual (esp. used in enumeration, as in **kunᵘ z°**, p. 453*b*, l. 38; **kunuy z°**, p. 454*a*, l. 9) (El. *zaun*, *zŏn*; Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 1199; Rām. 355, 856, 1462; K. 887; H. viii, 5, 11; x, 1, 2, 5, 6, 12; K.Pr. 95, 132). **kunᵘ** or **kunuy zonᵘ**, only one person, a single person, one who is all alone (Rām. 973, 1744; K. 563; H. viii, 7).

zani path zani ज़नि पथ् ज़नि । प्रतिपुरुषम् adv. person by person, man by man, each person in order (Gr.Gr. 158).

zanis-züñᵘ ज़निस्-ज़ॖञू । कुटुम्बिनी f. a man's woman, a woman living as his wife with a man not her wedded husband, a kept woman, or else one made over in marriage to a man by her people, but without the customary dowry, etc.

zonᵘ 2 ज़ॊनु । कुद्दालविशेषः m. a kind of sharp-pointed mattock used like a plough in preparing wet rice fields (Śiv. 1531).

zonᵘ 3 ज़ॊनु । शंका m. suspicion, distrust, misgiving.

zōnᵘ ज़ांनू । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of tall narrow withy basket, used for holding flowers, fruit, or the like. Cf. **zain 2**.

zūn ज़ून् or **zūnᵘ** ज़ूनू । ज्योत्स्ना f. (sg. dat. **zūni** ज़ूनि), moonlight (cf. **brāri-z°**, p. 125*b*, l. 24; **kātsa-z°**, p. 493*a*, l. 40; **potᵘ-z°**, p. 788*b*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, *zūnᵘ*; Gr.M.; L. 462, *zun*; W. 7, 13, id.; L.V. 9; Śiv. 166, 470, 525, 583; Rām. 187, 431, 1075, 1084, 1391, 1589, 1629, 1771; K. 280, *zūnᵘ*; YZ. 4, 80, 82, 145, 159; K.Pr. 34); **potᵘ zūn**, the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105). **—khĕni khasun** —ख्यनि खसुन् । मदोन्मत्तीभवनम् m. 'to rise to eat the moonlight', to be intoxicated with self-conceit. **—lagüñᵘ** —लगॖञू । यक्ष्मणेव व्याप्तीभवनम् f.inf. 'moonlight to attack a person', i.e. to become wasted away and exhausted (from disease, over

exertion, starvation, or the like, as if one were suffering from phthisis) (cf. Rām. 1201).

zūna-dab ज़ून-डब् । चन्द्रिकाप्रासादः f. a kind of covered balcony (in which people sit to enjoy the moonlight) (H. viii, 1). **-gāsh** -गाश् । चन्द्रप्रकाशः m. the light of moonlight, the light of the moon. **-nĕndᵃr** -न्यँद्र् । नेत्रानिमीलितनिद्रा f. sleep with the eyes remaining open. **-pach** -पछ् । शुक्लपक्षः m. the light fortnight of a lunar month (Rām. 1108*g*). **-pachⁱ-zāmotᵘ** -पँछि-ज़ामँतु । शुक्लपक्षजातः perf. part. (f. **-pachⁱ-zāmütsᵘ** -पँछि-ज़ामँचू), 'born in such a lunar fortnight,' one who is universally disliked or unpopular.

zūni-grohun ज़ूनि-ग्रंहुन् or **-grônᵘ** -ग्रोनु । चन्द्रग्रहणम् m. an eclipse of the moon (YZ. 268).

zún, see **zyunᵘ**.

zonb (L. 79), see **zúmb**.

zanḍ 1 ज़ंड् । क्षुपः m. a small shrub, a small bush (cf. **patri-z°**, p. 802*b*, l. 21; **sŏyĕ-z°**, p. 956*a*, l. 29). **zanḍa-kakav** ज़ंड-ककव् । क्षुपचकोरः m. a partridge which dwells hidden under low bushes, and lives on their fruit; met. a person who habitually lives hidden from others.

zanḍ 2 ज़ंड् or (once, see bel.) **zanḍ** ज़ँड् । किञ्चिन्मात्रम् m. a word added to other words signifying vegetables or wood, to signify 'a little' (cf. **darbi-zanḍ,** p. 240*a*, l. 43; **draman-zanḍ,** p. 245*b*, l. 40; **gāsa-z°**, p. 308*a*, l. 4; **guyan-z°**, p. 317*b*, l. 49; **hāka-z°**, p. 326*b*, l. 48; **kātha-z°**, p. 487*b*, l. 20; **muji-z°**, p. 558*b*, l. 21; **niran-z°**, p. 653*a*, l. 46; **pana-z°**, p. 734*b*, l. 25; **pōshĕ-z°**, p. 779*a*, l. 50; **payĕ-z°**, p. 812*a*, l. 45; **sinⁱ-z°**, p. 957*b*, l. 31; **zinⁱ-z°**, s.v. **zyunᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 163).

zānḍ ज़ांड्, see **zā̃ḍ**.

zinda ज़िन्द زنده । जीवदवस्थः adj. c.g. living, alive (Gr.M.; L.V. 68; Śiv. 156, 310, 312, 318, 622, 1279, 1383; Rām. 100, 130, 293, 303, 490, 707, 782, 803, 815, 884, 902, 1003, 1260, 1291, 1379, 1485, 1546–8, 1775; K. 560, 804; YZ. 42, 110, 246; K.Pr. 262). **zinday** ज़िन्दय् adj. c.g. even alive, even while yet alive (Rām. 159, 257, 753, 809, 812, 849, 1026, 1306, 1581; K. 100, 1153, 1166; H. x, 8).

zindagī ज़िन्दगी زندگی । जीवदवस्था f. life, living, existence (Rām. 840, 1500; K.Pr. 149); lifetime (Gr.M. *zindagiyĕ-tāmath,* during life, as long as one lives).

zindagönī ज़िन्दगानी زندگاني f. life, living, existence (Rām. 1514); maintenance, livelihood; a condition of (continuous) living, long life (Rām. 1133).

zindönī ज़िन्दानी زندانی m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 380).

zindōr ज़िन्दोर् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain wild flower, red in colour and sweetly scented (Rām. 647, 1008, 1092).

zang 1 ज़ंग् । जङ्घा f. the leg, the shank (of man or animal, or of a stool, table, or the like) (cf. **bāma-z°**, m., p. 107*a*, l. 4; **khara-zang hyuhᵘ**, p. 407*b*, l. 11; **khōvürᵘ z°**, p. 425*b*, l. 24; **kŏkar-z°**, p. 432*b*, l. 1; **potᵘ z°**, p. 788*b*, l. 37; **rabi-z°**, p. 823*b*, l. 10) (El., in common parlance, the lower extremity; Gr.Gr. 65, erroneously translated 'thigh'; W. 144; Śiv. 1309; Rām. 343, 603, 632, 711; K. 147, 419, 563, 1026; H. ii, 11; K.Pr. 57, 95, 102, 117, 171, 236, 246–7, 253, 261).

zanga-horᵘ ज़ंग-हँरु । जङ्घायुगलम् m. the two legs, the pair of a person's legs (El.). **-rôdᵘ** -रोदु । दीर्घजङ्घः adj. (f. **-rözᵘ** -राँज़ू), long-legged, a long-shanks, a runner (K.Pr. 261); one who, by habitually going and coming, accomplishes his own object without regard to others. **—trövith bĕhun** —त्राँविथ् ब्यहुन् m.inf. to sit having let go the legs, i.e. to sit with the legs hanging down, and not tucked cross-legged (K. 972). **-tᵃs** -तस् । जङ्घाघातः m. dislocation of the leg. **zanga-** (or **zangi-**)**tsᵃs** ज़ंग-(ज़ंगि-)त्सस् । जङ्घाहतिः m. a wrench or dislocation of the leg (K. 1026, *zangi-*). **zanga-zang** ज़ंग-ज़ंग् । जङ्घाजङ्घि f. 'leg on leg', much coming and going. **-zang karüñᵘ** -ज़ंग् करँञू । अत्यन्तगतिकरणम् f.inf. to do much coming and going (in the accomplishment of any work). **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घजङ्घः adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ** -ज़ीठू), long-legged, long-shanked (K.Pr. 76); one who habitually walks much.

zángⁱ zángⁱ karun ज़ँगि ज़ँगि करुन् । जङ्घाहेतुकं क्रियासाधनम् m.inf. to do anything with much use of legs, to accomplish something by dint of much coming and going.

zangi-tálⁱ trāwun ज़ंगि-तँलि त्रावुन् । पराजयमनुदयापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. 'to deposit under the leg (quasi, making an offering before the feet of a bound enemy)', hence, to show mercy to a conquered foe (by carrying out his desires). **-tsᵃs** -त्सस्, see **zanga-**, ab. **-tsoṭᵘ** -त्सँटु । छिन्नजङ्घः adj. (f. **-tsüṭᵘ** -त्सँटू), having one leg amputated.

zang 2 ज़ंग् । शकुनम् f. an omen, a sign of good or bad luck (cf. **diwa-gōn zang,** p. 261*b*, l. 23; **liwa-z°**, p. 541*b*, l. 13; **liwan-z°**, p. 542*a*, l. 27; **nawa-rĕh z°**, p. 665*a*, l. 10; **phira-z°**, p. 702*a*, l. 34; **phĕshĕl z°**, p. 713*a*, l. 14; **potᵘ z°**, p. 788*b*, l. 38) (Śiv. 1092); a present to bring good luck (cf. **bāma-z°**, m., p. 107*a*, l. 5; **dŏda-z°**, p. 190*b*, l. 15; **dāna-z°**, p. 221*a*, l. 43; **dŏsil z°**, p. 255*b*, l. 6; **dastār-z°**,

p. 256*b*, l. 31; **nöyid-z°**, p. 670*a*, l. 27; **pĕwan-z°**, p. 811*a*, l. 17; **yōnĕ-z°**, p. 1201*a*, l. 30) (L. 260, Śiv. 1152). **—anün^ü** —अनंन्नू । शकुनानयनम् f. to bring something (e.g. a dish of curds, or a girl, on the right hand) that serves as an omen of good luck before a person on his beginning some operation (such as a journey, a festal ceremony, etc.). **—wuchün^ü** —वुछ्नू । शकुननिरीक्षणम् f.inf. (at the beginning of a journey, or the like) to test an omen (to see if it is lucky). **—yin^ü** —यिन्नू । शकुनसमागमः f.inf. (in similar circumstances) an omen (good or bad) suddenly to present itself.

zanga-vür^u ज़ंग-वॊरु । शकुनवरिका f. a ball of spiced bean-meal used for luck at weddings and similar festivities.

zangi anun ज़ंगि अनुन् । शकुनार्थमानयनम् m.inf. to bring (something) for a good omen (e.g. when a person is starting on a journey to bring a dish of curds on his right side). **—yun^u** —यिनु । शकुनार्थमागमः m.inf. (at the beginning of any action) an omen (good or bad) to be manifested (K.Pr. 142).

zangī 1 ज़ंगी زنگي c.g. an Ethiopian, a negro, blackamoor (YZ. 67).

zangī 2 ज़ंगी । जङ्घोपलक्षितः adj. c.g. 'leggy'; i.e. a man noted for stout or long legs, or for quickness of gait. People of the north country are said to be of this kind.

zŏnga ज़्वंग । कृशः adj. c.g. very lean in body, very thin, a mere skeleton, skin and bone.

zŏṇg^u ज़्वंगु । कृशदेहः m. a long, lean, but strong man, a wiry fellow. Cf. **zŏngur^u**.

zong^u 1 ज़ंगु । अग्निः m. fire (esp. when a great blaze).

zong^u 2 ज़ंगु । जङ्घायुतः adj. (f. **zünj^ü** ज़ूंज़ू), legged, endowed with legs, used —°, as in **oku-z°**, p. 19*b*, l. 12; **aitha-z°**, p. 66*b*, l. 49; **ṭsŏ-zong^u**, p. 1091*b*, l. 33.

zangal ज़ंगल् । जाङ्घिकः adj. c.g. legged, i.q. **zong^u 2**, q.v. (as in **ok^u-zangal**, p. 19*b*, l. 13); one who is in the habit of doing much coming and going, a great walker.

zŏngula ज़्वंगुल । किङ्किणीविशेषः m. a kind of anklet or wristlet furnished with hollow balls filled with pieces of stone, etc., so as to make a ringing sound.

zöngul^u ज़ांगुलु, see **zŏgul^u**.

zingalun ज़िंगलुन् or (q.v.) **zingarun** ज़िंगरुन् । विकलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zingalyōv** ज़िंगल्योव्), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, decayed, ineffective, useless (from disease, from being worn out, or the like). **zingalyō-mot^u** ज़िंगल्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **zingalyē-müts^ü** ज़िंगल्ये-मंचू), become thin, as ab.

zangam ज़ंगम । जङ्गमभूतः adj. c.g. capable of independent motion, a living being (as opposed to **sthāwar**, the inanimate creation) (Śiv. 1431).

zangāra ज़ंगार (=زنگار) । मलिनहरिद्रागः m. verdigris; (in Ksh.) the green colour of verdigris, verdigris-green; rust (El.); accumulated dirt of decay (like rust) (Rām. 1657). **—khasun** —खसुन् । विकारेण हरिद्वर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. verdigris to rise, (milk, curds, or the like, in a metal vessel) to become spoilt by a scum of verdigris appearing on the surface. **—lagun** —लगुन् । विकृतीभवनम् m.inf. verdigris to appear, (of milk, etc., as ab.) to be spoilt by verdigris scum.

zangörⁱ ज़ंगांरि (=زنگاري) । घनहरिद्वर्णः adj. c.g. verdigris-coloured.

zingar ज़िंगर् pl. m. in **zingar atsānⁱ** ज़िंगर् अच़्ंनि । भीतिसंप्राप्तिः m. pl. inf. 'wastings away to enter (a person)', hence, apprehension or alarm (due to memory of former perils or molestations) to attack (a person); cf. **zingarun**. **—tsānānⁱ** —च़ानंनि । भीतियुक्तीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to cause such apprehension or alarm to be experienced.

zŏngur^u ज़्वंगुरु । कृशदीर्घदेहः adj. (f. **zŏngür^ü** ज़्वंगॖरू), (of a man or woman) long, lean, but strong, long and wiry (cf. **zŏṇg^u**).

zingarun ज़िंगरुन् or (q.v.) **zingalun** ज़िंगलुन् । विकलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zingaryōv** ज़िंगर्योव्), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, decayed, ineffective, useless (from disease, from being worn out, or the like); cf. **zŏngarun**. **zingaryō-mot^u** ज़िंगर्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **zingaryē-müts^ü** ज़िंगर्ये-मंचू), wasted away, become thin, as ab.

zŏngarun ज़्वंगरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zŏngaryŏv** ज़्वंगर्योव्), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, become languid, etc., as in **zingarun**, q.v. **zŏngaryō-mot^u** ज़्वंगर्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **zŏngaryē-müts^ü** ज़्वंगर्ये-मंचू), wasted away, become thin, as ab.

zanjīr ज़ंजीर् زنجير f. a chain, fetter.

zanakh ज़नख् m. (sg. dat. **zanakas** ज़नकस्), N. of a celebrated king of Mithilā (or Vidēha, the modern north Bihār), in Skt. *Janaka*. He was the foster-father of Sitā, the wife of Rām-tsandar (Rāma-candra). After Sitā's abandonment by Rām, he became an anchorite, indifferent to pleasure or pain (Śiv. 735, 1822; Rām. 4, 115, 124, 137, 428, 1206, 1220, 1588, 1672).

zanakhdān ज़नख्दान زنخدان m. the chin (cf. **cāh-ĕ z°**, p. 157*b*, l. 34); the pit of the chin.

zanm ज़न्म, **zan^am** ज़नम्, or (q.v.) **zarm** ज़र्म । जन्म m. birth, nativity (cf. **bröhman-z°**, p. 121*b*, l. 35;

bröhmana-z°, p. 121b, l. 40; brahma-z°, p. 121a, l. 30) (Śiv. 34, 431, 527, 1536, 1748; Rām. 65, 68, 418, 1143f, 1248; K. 26, 72, 98,130, 3 56, 614, 681); origin, rise, production (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1754, 1879); life, existence (Śiv. 228, 320, 599, 928, 984, 1899; Rām. 208, 225, 347, 442; K. 6, 20); cf. **zarm.** —**būgun** —बूगुन् m.inf. to suffer the fruits of (one's) birth, to endure (one's) fate (Rām. 1010, 1016).

zanma-aiṭham ज़न्म-ऐठम् or **-öṭham** -ऑठम् । कृष्णजन्माष्टमी f. (sg. dat. **-ai(ö)ṭhümᵘ** -ऐ(ऑ)ठमू), the festival of the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) celebrated on the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bādᵃrapěth (Skt. *Bhādrapada*, = August–September). **-chapath** -छपथ् । जन्मक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **-chapütsᵘ** -छपॅच़ू), throwing away one's existence, leading a worthless life; (of something inanimate, such as a water-jar, or the like) throwing away, or losing, its form (by being broken, or the like); cf. **zarma-ch°**, p. 1232b, l. 1. **-drölid** -द्रॉलिद् । जन्मनो दरिद्रः m. (as subst., f. **-drölⁱděñ** -द्रॉलिद्यञ्), indigent (owing to incompetence, etc.) from birth (to old age); cf. **zarma-d°**, p. 1232b, l. 6. **-satam** -सतम् । जन्मसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **-satümᵘ** -सतमू), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of Bādᵃrapěth (see ab.), on which, in some localities, the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) is celebrated. Cf. **zarma-s°**, p. 1232b, l. 9.

zanmas yunᵘ ज़न्मस् यिनु m.inf. to come to birth, to be born (Rām. 2, 76, 178, 223–4, 1108e, 1275 (*zanmas-pěṭh*), 1447, 1473, 1672, 1729; K. 4, 17–19, 27, 46, 51, 55, etc.).

zanmāntar ज़न्मान्तर् m. (in the Hindū doctrine of transmigration) the preceding life, a former birth (Skt. *janmāntara*) (K. 1168).

zanāna ज़नान زنان । नारी f. a woman, a female human being (cf. **zanāna-dāy,** p. 266a, l. 45; **khāsa z°**, p. 417a, l. 33; **prath zanāni**, p. 769b, l. 2) (El. *zenána, zenánah*; Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; L. 465; W. 18; Śiv. 941, 1129, 1223, 1358; Rām. 1668; K. 286; H. ii, 1; iii, 4, 5, 9; v, 5, 11, 12, etc.; YZ. 241; K.Pr. 174, 250, 260); a wife (H. iii, 1; v, 1, 4, 7, 9, 10; x, 5, 12, 13; K.Pr. 7, 72, 204, 221, 260). **zanāna dahyumᵘ dŏh** ज़नान दहिमु द्वह । शोकदिवसविशेषः m. the tenth day after a death, on which the women of the household put off their ceremonial impurity and arrange their hair, etc. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्यलु । स्त्रीसमूहः m. a collection of women, a crowd of women, a group of women (Gr.Gr. 152). **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महनिवु । स्त्रीव्यक्तिः m. a woman person, a woman (referred to politely). **-morᵘ** -मरु । स्त्रीशरीरम् m. a woman's body, the female form.

zānun ज़ानुन् । ज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zônᵘ** ज़ोनु; 2 p.p. **zāñōv** ज़ाञोव्), to know, be acquainted with (cf. **tār z°**, p. 1018a, l. 6) (El.; Gr.Gr. 106, 127; Gr.M.; L.V. 20, 30, 41, 64; K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 46, 129, 246, 362, 449, 471, 693, 780, 845, 889, 984–5, 1518, 1600, 1654, 1730, 1763 ff.; Rām. 120, 177, 383, 560, 1006, 1068, 1108e, 1123–4, 1171, 1196, 1229, 1359, 1416, 1430–1, 1460, 1502, 1513, 1556, 1629, 1766; K. 64, 98, 174, 254, 288, 419, 570, 645, 649, 796, 911, 1135; H. v, 9; vi, 14; YZ. 215); to recognize (cf. **bāna z°**, p. 110a, l. 28; **nērawañ zānüñᵘ**, p. 654a, l. 6; **wag zānüñᵘ**, p. 1101a; l. 12) (El.; Śiv. 48, 1021, 1133, 1177, 1447, 1502, 1504, 1641; Rām. 237, 488, 1270, 1594–6; K. 383; YZ. 421); to understand, know the meaning (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 877, 999, 1207, 1229, 1545, 1548, 1757, 1760, 1773; Rām. 18, 840, 1033; K. 39, 78, 209, 385, 390, 409, 421, 748, 1063; H. vi, 14; vii, 27–30; YZ. 196); to know how, to be able to do something. In this meaning the Future is used in the sense of the Present, as in **karun zāni,** he knows how to make (Gr.Gr. 187) (Gr.M.; L.V. 26, 80, *raṭith z°*, to know how to seize; L.V. 80, *gaṭith z°*, to know how to make) (Śiv. 578, 756–7, 942, 1006, 1628, 1694, 1830; Rām. 413, 880, 1307; H. i, 12; x, 12; xi, 8, 15; YZ. 139, 188; K.Pr. 102); to consider, be of opinion, think, suppose (Gr.M.; Śiv. 31, 280–1, 762, 1196, 1284, 1419, 1474, 1551, 1665, 1705–6, 1715, 1846, 1906; Rām. 40, 43, 63, 179–80, 331, 448, 685, 1150, 1177, 1460, 1527, 1645, 1647; K. 51, 364, 434, 489, 505, 599, 680, 695, 1005, 1076, 1094, 1101; YZ. 259); to get to know, come to know, accept as true (L.V. 7, 10, 71, 77, 85, 90; Śiv. 944, 1418, 1540, 1570, 1578; Rām. 27, 95, 1648; K. 559, 560, 900, 1165). The infinitive is commonly used as a noun subst. meaning 'knowledge' (Gr.Gr. 106).

zānan-grākh ज़ानन्-ग्राख् n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), i.q. the next (Gr.Gr. 106). **-wōlᵘ** -वोलु । ज्ञानवान् n.ag. (f. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who knows (how to do something), one who knows (something, or some branch of knowledge) (Gr.Gr. 106).

zēnun ज़ेनुन् । जयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zyūnᵘ** ज़्यूनु; 2 p.p. **zēñōv** ज़ेञोव्), to conquer, defeat (in war, gambling, etc.) (cf. **asⁱ gatshav zēnānⁱ**, p. 95a, l. 20) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 170, 1455, 1674, 1792, 1796, 1835; K. 729, 823, 1019); to win (as the result of conquering, or hard work); to gain (at play), to gain possession of (cf. **lās z°**, p. 532b, l. 48; **nāv z°**, p. 665b, l. 17) (El.; Rām. 62, 1263; K. 812; H. x, 1, 6, 7; xi, 1 ff.; xii, 25); to earn, make good profit (cf. **pōñ z°**,

p. 746*b*, l. 12; **sĕng z°**, p. 920*a*, l. 50) (El.; Gr.Gr. 21; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 262, *zĕnun*). This verb has a ben. form, **zēñyĕn**, may he conquer! (Gr.Gr. 251).

zēnan-kul^u ज़ेनन्-कुलु । अर्जनशीलः m. 'an earning-tree', a prosperous earner, one of a family or the like who makes more money than the others.

zyūn^u-mot^u ज़्यूनु-मंतु । जितः perf. part. (f. **zīñ^ü-müts^ü** ज़ीञ्‌-मंच्‌), conquered, defeated.

zānanāwun ज़ाननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zānanôw^u** ज़ाननोवु), to cause to be known, to explain (to so-and-so) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1009, 1019).

zanüñ^ü ज़नंञ्‌ f. a mother (L.V. 80).

z^anāra ज़्नार, in **z^anāra tshunun** ज़्नार छुनुन् । स्वात्मप्रक्षेपणम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (on behalf of some one), to show absolute self-sacrifice (for some one).

zonír (? spelling and gend.), N. of a certain plant, the powdered roots of which, mixed with butter, are used to strengthen the hair (L. 74).

zanārdan ज़नार्दन् m. a N. of Vishnu or Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. *Janārdana* (Śiv. 1416).

zĕnas ज़्यनस्, see **zyon^u**.

zinis ज़िनिस्, see **zyun^u**.

zānawun^u ज़ानवुनु । जानन् n.ag. (f. **zānavüñ^ü** ज़ानवंञ्‌), one who knows, recognizes, or understands (see **zānun**) (Śiv. 1545, Rām. 1143*m*, K. 839).

zēnawun^u ज़ेनवुनु । जयन् n.ag. (f. **zēnavüñ^ü** ज़ेनवंञ्‌), one who conquers or defeats; one who wins (a stake in gambling, booty, or the like); one who earns (K.Pr. 12).

zēnawañ ज़ेनवञ् । जयभृतिः f. the payment for winning (at gambling or the like), i.e. the amount or stake paid to the winner by the loser.

zŏnz ज़्वज़् । व्याजसाम f. hypocritical or deceitful soothing, conciliation, appeasing, blandishment, wheedling; cf. **zāpath**. **—wahārüñ^ü** —वहारंञ्‌ । व्याजप्रस्तावना f.inf. 'to spread (the net) of blandishment', i.e. (with the object of swindling) to begin wheedling. **—wanüñ^ü** —वनंञ्‌ । कपटोक्तिः f.inf. (with the same object) to use false wheedling words.

zŏnzi-gor^u ज़्वज़ि-गंरु । सव्याजसामोक्तिशीलः adj. (f. **-gür^ü** -गंरू), a dishonest wheedler.

zŏnzal ज़्वज़ल् । कपटोक्तिज्ञत् adj. c.g. one who is a dishonest wheedler, a swindler.

zanzam ज़ंज़म् m. intense freezing cold (i.q. **zamzam**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1842); purity of nature, a pure nature (Śiv. id.).

zĕñ^ü ज़्यंञ्‌, see **zĕn 2** and **zyon^u**.

zīñ^ü ज़ीञ्‌, f. of **zyūn^u**, 1 p.p. of **zēnun**, q.v.

zöñ^ü 1 ज़ांञ्‌ (for **2**, see s.v. **zān**) । परिचितः adj. c.g. acquainted, familiar, recognized (from frequent meetings); (as subst. m.) an acquaintance, a person with whom one is acquainted (Gr.M.). **zöñ^ü-kār** ज़ांञ्‌-कार् । परिचितः adj. c.g. (of a person) acquainted, familiar, recognized (from previous meetings), an acquaintance. Cf. **zān-kār**, p. 1225*a*, l. 15.

züñ^ü ज़ंञ्‌ । नारी f. (f. of **zon^u 1**, q.v.), a woman (cf. **kuñ^ü z°**, p. 453*b*, l. 39; **kuñ^üy z°**, p. 454*a*, l. 10) (Śiv. 534, 1663–4; H. xii, 6, 7); **kuñ^üy züñ^ü**, only one woman, a single woman, a woman all alone (Rām. 1051 (*küñ^üy*, misprint for *kuñ^üy*), 1200, 1225; H. xii, 15).

zĕnul^u ज़्यनुलु । कर्दमसंस्कारकः m. (in plastering a wall or the like) the man whose business it is to prepare the mud plaster (cf. **zĕn 2**).

zīñ^ĕrāwun ज़ीञ्रावुन् । जयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zīñ^ĕrôw^u** ज़ीञ्रोवु), to cause (or aid) another to be victorious (in fighting, gambling, etc.).

zēñōv ज़ेञोव्, see **zēnun**.

zõpa ज़ाँप । शुल्कस्थानम् m. a tax office (where market dues, octroi, or the like, are collected).

zaph ज़फ् । जपः m. (sg. dat. **zapas** ज़पस्), muttering prayers, repeating prayers, etc., in an undertone, repeating holy passages, names of deities, or the like (Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 8, 72, 255, 441, 1426, 1789; K. 484, 943); silently counting the beads of a rosary, etc. (Śiv. 1250). **—karun** —करुन् । जपानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to perform such muttered prayers, etc. (Rām. 957, 961, 1680; K. 974). **-māl** -माल् । जपमाला f. a rosary of beads (for such prayers) (Śiv. 1220, 1489 *zapu-m°*). **-taph** -तफ् or **taph-zaph** तफ्-ज़फ् । जपस्तपः m. (sg. dat. **zapas-tapas** ज़पस्-तपस्, etc.), muttered prayers and religious austerities combined (Śiv. 51, 540, 1448, 1582).

zapa-hum ज़प-ह्रुम । जपहवनम् m. a sacrifice or oblation offered in connexion with muttered prayer, etc. **-kŏth^üj^ü** -क्वथ्‌ज्‌ । जपमालास्यूतिः f. a bag for holding a rosary. **-wŏl^u** -वोलु । जपव्रती m. one who, under some vow, performs muttered prayers.

zapas bĕhun ज़पस् ब्यङुन् । जपानुष्ठानविधानम् m.inf. to set oneself to muttering prayers.

zāph ज़ाफ् ضعف । मूर्छा m. (sg. dat. **zāphas** ज़ाफस्), weakness, feebleness, debility; fainting, a fainting fit, swoon (Rām. 290, 1181, 1354). **—anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring fainting, to cause fainting (Rām. 290, 1354, 1385). **—yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. fainting to come to a person, an attack of fainting to occur.

zāpha-hot^u ज़ाफ-हंतु । मूर्छाहतः adj. (f. **-hüts^ü** -हंच्‌), in a swoon, in a faint.

ziph ज़िफ् । तन्द्री f. sleepiness, drowsiness (in the midst of work). **—gatshüñ^ü** —गछंञ्‌ । प्रमादापातः f.inf.

'drowsiness to occur', work to be neglected, dereliction of duty or negligence to occur.

zipa karaňĕ ज़िप करञ । तन्द्रीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to neglect one's work, show dereliction of duty.

zipan atsun ज़िपन् अचुन् । आसन्नमरणावस्थितिः m.inf. 'to enter drowsiness', to fall into coma (when at the point of death).

zā-phal ज़ा-फल्, see **zā.**

zāphalad ज़ाफलद् । मूर्छायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **zāphaladiñ** ज़ाफलदिञ्), suffering from faintness, in a swoon.

zaphar ज़फर् ظفر m. victory, triumph, success. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । तोदनम् m.inf. persistently goading on another to complete some work. **-janga** -जंग (cf. ظفر جنگ) । अतिसाहसी m. (in carrying out any work) very impetuous, eagerly industrious.

zāpharān ज़ाफरान् زعفران f. saffron.

zāpharöni ज़ाफरांनी زعفرانی adj. c.g. of saffron; saffron-coloured (Rām. 1141).

zapun ज़पुन् । जपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zop**ᵘ ज़ुपु), to utter muttered prayers, to repeat prayers in an undertone (Gr.Gr. 123); to repeat holy passages, names of deities, or the like (Śiv. 154, 313, 541, 632, 645–6, 983, 1426, 1512, 1567; K. 877); to count silently the beads of a rosary (Śiv. 474).

zapanāwun ज़पनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zapanôw**ᵘ ज़पनोवु), to cause (a holy passage, a name of a deity, mystic prayer) to be muttered (Śiv. 1489).

zöpita ज़ॊपित or **zābita** ضابطه m. established practice, custom (El. *zápitah*).

zöpuṭᵘ ज़ॊँपुटु in **zan-zöpuṭ**ᵘ, p. 1224*b*, l. 32, q.v.

zāpaṭh ज़ापठ् । कपटोक्तिः m. (sg. dat. **zāpaṭi** ज़ापटि), false wheedling, false blandishment; cf. **zönz.** **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । कपटारम्भणम् m.inf. 'to spread such blandishment', deceitfully to wheedle.

zapawunᵘ ज़पवुनु n.ag. (f. **zapavüñ**ᵘ ज़पवॆञ्), one who mutters or repeats (holy passages, the name of deity, or the like, see **zapun**) (Śiv. 646).

zar 1 ज़र् । बाधिर्यम् m. deafness (El.); cf. **zor**ᵘ. **-kakav** -ककव् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a pheasant (El. *zar kakú*) (it is said to fly high in the air in circles, uttering shrill cries); a certain toy (swung round in the air it makes a sound like a pheasant's cry) (Rām. 922). **-tᵃl** -तल् । आमतूदफलम् m. a mulberry, unripe and, therefore, unwholesome.

zara-kutāl ज़र-कुताल् । उद्धतबालकः m. a disobedient person (esp. a boy) (who, though he hears, is, as it were, deaf to orders). **-por**ᵘ -पॊरु । बधिरकल्पः adj. (f. **-pür**ᵘ -पॆरु), one who is merely hard of hearing, but who, when at work, takes advantage of his known infirmity and acts (for his own purposes) as if he were stone deaf.

zar 2 ज़र् । ज्वरः m. fever (with chill and internal burning) (cf. **lōsa-z°**, p. 533*a*, l. 27; **wāwa-z°**, p. 1172*b*, l. 48) (K.Pr. 255); (esp.) the ephemeral fever of children (El.). **-jōsh** -जोश् । ज्वरसंतापः m. the burning heat of fever. **-phakh** -फख् । ज्वरदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the foul smell of the mouth and breath that accompanies fever.

zar 3 زر m. gold, money, riches, wealth (Śiv. 430, 703; YZ. 185); **zar-ĕ-caupān** زر چوپان m. a tax collected on flocks (L. 363).

zar 4 ज़र् m. brightness, brilliance (Śiv. 1775).

zara 1 ज़र । केशविशेषः m. the hair on the scalp (esp. of an infant). **-dūn**ⁱ -डूनि । चौलाखोटफलानि m.pl. walnuts used at the ceremony of a boy's tonsure. **-kôp**ᵘ -कोपु । केशव्याप्तशिरः m. 'a hair-brainpan', a boy's hairy scalp before tonsure. **-kāsun** -कासुन् । चौलसंस्कारः m.inf. to perform the ceremony of tonsure on a boy (usually when he is at least three years of age) (cf. L. 260, *zar kasa*, the ceremony of tonsure) (K. 483). **-kāsay** -कासय् । चौलविधिमहः f. the festival of a boy's tonsure.

zara 2 ज़र in **zara-zara** ज़र-ज़र । कृपादाहः m. sympathetic sorrow, grief or heart-burning at the sight of another's sorrow or pain.

zara 3 ज़र (= ذرّه) । अल्पमात्रा f. a mote, atom, particle, a little, a tittle, jot (Śiv. 331, 935; Rām. 674; YZ. 41, 231). **—zara** —ज़र adv. by every atom, entirely (Śiv. 347, 1586).

zarāh ज़राह or **zarā** ज़रा । अल्पमात्रा f. i.q. **zara** (with suff. of indef. art.) (Rām. 41, 1506).

zār 1 ज़ार् زار । आर्त्या प्रार्थनम् m. groan, plaint, lamentation, wailing; (in Ksh. esp.) a lamentable, or piteous, appeal (cf. **lila-z°**, p. 522*b*, l. 11; **phĕnzār,** p. 700*a*, l. 36; **villa-z°**, p. 1114*a*, l. 3) (El. *zár*, respect; Śiv. 408; Rām. 64, 209, 494, 725, 788, 991, 1028, 1112, 1143*l*, 1208, 1380, 1400, 1479, 1481, 1701; K. 239; H. i, 13; iv, 1; YZ. 20, 260); a polite request (Rām. 297, 947, 1130).

zāra ज़ार adv. respectfully (El. *zárah*); **zāra zāra,** adv. with many lamentations (YZ. 43). **zāra-pāra** ज़ार-पार । आर्तवाक्येन सान्त्वनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāras** -पारस्), a lamentable appeal (in order to persuade, or conciliate, another) (El. *zárapár*, an excuse; *zárpár*, intercession, request; *zárah-párah*, adv. respectfully) (Śiv. 113, 396, 429; Rām. 1107, 1144, 1568; K. 33, 35, 40, 136, 156, 238, 272, 275, 345, 663, 827, 912; H. ix, 1; x, 5, *zāra-pār*; YZ. 269); an apology, asking for forgiveness (El., Śiv. 6); an entreaty, coaxing

request (H. ii, 3, 5, *zāra-pāra*). **zāra-villa** ज़ार-विल्ल । बहुप्रार्थना f. much lamentable appealing (cf. *zār ta villay*, Rām. 276; *villa ta zār*, Rām. 1558).

zār 2 ज़ार् । द्यूतः m. gambling (cf. **hār-z°**, p. 344*b*, l. 50; **nika-z°**, p. 627*b*, l. 38). **—gindun** —गिंदुन् m.inf. to gamble (El.; K.Pr. 137, *zāras g°*).

zāra-bithᵘ ज़ार-बिठू । द्यूतसभा f. a meeting of gamblers, a gaming party. **-mandajⁱ** -मंडंजि or **-mandüjᵘ** -मंडंजू । द्यूतार्यमण्डली f. a group, or assemblage, of gamesters (for the purpose of gambling). **-pav** -पव् । द्यूतव्यसनिता m. the vice, practice, or bad habit of gambling. **-wān** -वान् । द्यूतस्थानम् m. a gambling hell.

zār 3 ज़ार् زار m. a collection, multitude, crowd (cf. **mĕwa-z°**, p. 611*a*, l. 39). —° a place where anything grows in abundance, -garden, -place, -bed (cf. **gul-zār**, p. 283*b*, l. 32; **pŏshĕ-z°**, p. 779*b*, l. 2) (W. 112). Cf. **zāl 1.**

zār 4 in **zár batchi** (? spelling and gend.), a woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula* (L. 125).

zarī ज़री زری adj. c.g. woven with gold thread, embroidered with gold (K.Pr. 199).

zer (? spelling) in **zer-gŏgul** m. N. of a food-plant, a turnip-rooted Umbellifer, the root of which gives a warm food (L. 72 *zergogal*).

zēr ज़ेर् زیر adv. and prep. under, below, beneath (Rām. 1725).

zira ज़िर । अन्नरसादिः m. food and other edible supplies provided for an official when visiting a village.

zīr ज़ीर्, see **zīrᵘ.**

zīra 1 ज़ीर (=زیر) । मृदङ्गपुरोभागः m. a fine, soft, or low sound; the treble in music; (in Ksh.) (in accompanying a song) the side of the drum struck by the palm of the right hand.

zīra-bam ज़ीर-बम (= زیروبم) । वाद्यविशेषपुरःपश्चाद्भागः m. low and high notes; a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1689, 1847); (in Ksh.) the two ends of a drum. Cf. **bam-zīra,** p. 106*b*, l. 47.

zīra 2 ज़ीर زیره m. cummin-seed (cf. **kāla z°**, p. 435*b*, l. 49). Cf. **zyurᵘ** and L. 67, *zirah siyah*, red caraway, *Carum sp.*

ziri ज़िरि, see **zyurᵘ.**

zīrᵘ ज़ीरु, sometimes written **zīr** ज़ीर् । चेष्टा f. (sg. dat. **zērĕ** ज़ेर्य), a nudge, a shove, a poke with the hand or finger (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 45; **gĕv-z°**, p. 316*b*, l. 18; **hama-tulⁱ z°**, p. 333*b*, l. 25; **prāha-z°**, p. 757*b*, l. 8; **potᵘ z°**, p. 788*b*, l. 41; **pata-z°**, p. 793*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 15; Śiv. 1847; Rām. 1410; K. 171, 175); shoving (some inanimate object), making to rock; inciting (Śiv. 1027, 1630); a suggestion, inspiration (esp. an evil suggestion) (Rām. 847). **—dinᵘ** —दिनू । उत्तेजनम् f.inf. to give a push or shove (K. 428); to nudge (dat.) (H. x, 7); to incite, excite, provoke to rage (dat.). **—gatshünᵘ** —गछ़्नू । रोषोद्गमः f.inf. a nudge or incitement to anger to occur, anger to occur. **—zīrᵘ** ज़ीरु । पुनःपुनश्चाङ्ख्यम् f. inciting to anger by a number of signs, nudges, or the like; shoving (something inanimate) over and over again (so as to make it rock and finally fall).

zōr ज़ोर् زور m. strength, force, power, vigour, virtue (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 48; **dana-z°**, p. 222*a*, l. 28; **hāra-z°**, p. 345*a*, l. 4; **kam-z°**, p. 442*b*, l. 26; **matsha-z°**, p. 609*a*, l. 41) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; Śiv. 3, 123, 214, 738, 1303, 1562, 1670, 1734; Rām. 409, 477, 479, 480, 490, 522, 559, 647, 696, 710, 808, 852, 881, 954, 997, 1115, 1237, 1343, 1393, 1454, 1748); **az-zōr,** violently (Rām. 819). **—karun** —करुन m.inf. to use force, make an effort (El.; Śiv. 1636); to use moral force, insist (H. viii, 2; xii, 15).

zōra ज़ोर or **zōra-süty** ज़ोर-सूत्य, or **-sān** -सान् adv. violently, forcibly, strongly (El. *zórah*, Gr.M.); violently, forcibly, energetically (Gr.M.; W. 156; Śiv. 1672, 1674; Rām. 278, 499, 531, 562, 822, 875, 949, 1399, 1455; K. 1125, *zōr* of printed text is a misprint; YZ. 455, *-sān*; K.Pr. 135, 166, 187, 262).

zōras-süty anun ज़ोरस-सूत्य अनुन् m.inf. to force (El. *zoras set anun*).

zorᵘ ज़ोरु । बधिरः, निःस्वनः adj. (f. **zürᵘ** ज़ूरु), deaf (cf. **kan z°**, p. 447*b*, l. 24) (El. *zàr*, *zùr*; Gr.Gr. 8, 10; Gr.M.; W. 17; K.Pr. 34, 191, 234, 261); (of a gong, or the like) without sound, silent. Cf. **zar 1.**

zārⁱ asun ज़ॆरि-असुन् । बधिरहासः m. the laugh of a deaf man (who does not himself hear a joke, but who laughs perfunctorily because he sees some one else smile). **-dĕv** -दॆव् । अतिबधिरः m. (f. **-dĕvin̄** -दॆविञ्), 'a devil for deafness,' one who is very deaf, one who is stone deaf. **-zitish** -ज़ितिश् । बधिरज्योतिषः m. a deaf astrologer (who does not hear the questions asked him and yet is venturesome enough to give predictions in reply that, of course, are wrong).

zôrᵘ ज़ोरु m. a gambler, gamester (i.q. **zöri 1,** q.v.) in **katari-z°**, p. 491*b*, l. 20, q.v.

zörⁱ 1 ज़ॊरि । द्यूतकृत् m. a gambler, gamester (cf. **hāra-z°**, p. 345*a*, l. 5; **nika-z°**, p. 627*b*, l. 41; **narda-z°**, p. 650*a*, l. 43) (El. *zār*, *zārí*; K.Pr. 261); cf. **zôrᵘ.** **-bithᵘ** -बिठू । द्यूतकारकसभा f. a meeting of gamblers, a company or society of gamesters. **-dĕv** -दॆव् । प्रधानद्यूतकृत् m. a professional gamester, the head or proprietor of a gambling hell. **-khorᵘ** -खोरु । नीचद्यूतकृत् adj. (f. **-khürᵘ** -खूरु), 'a gambler-scald-

head,' a mean young gamester. **-manḍājⁱ** -मंडजि or **-manḍüjᵘ** -मंडूजू । द्यूतकमण्डली f. a group, or assembly, of gamesters. **-phash** -फश् । शीघ्रद्यूतम् m. 'a gambler-cyclone', a very rapid kind of gambling (in which dice, etc., are not used, and there are only rapid wagers on the gambling board). **-wān** -वान् । द्यूतकदाखानम् m. a gambling hell.

zörⁱ 2 ज़ॉरि or **zöri** ज़ॉरी in **lila-z°**, p. 522*b*, l. 13, i.q. **zār 1,** a lamentable, or piteous, appeal (cf. **villa-z°**) (Rām. 220, 252, 316, 938, 1540, 1673; YZ. 303); a polite request, supplication, conciliatory words (Rām. 1107, 1637, 1692, 1735). Cf. **zöriy.**

zörⁱ 3 ज़ॉरि in **lōsa-zörⁱ marun,** p. 533*a*, l. 29. ? Cf. **zar 2.**

zörᵘ ज़ॉरु f. in **śūr zörᵘ**, p. 1080*b*, l. 23, i.q. **zār 2,** q.v.

zúr, see **zuvᵘrᵘ.**

zūrĕ ज़ूर्य (L.V. 70), see **zūdĕ.**

zurᵘ ज़ुरु । दौहित्रः m. a daughter's son, a grandson (cf. **par-z°**, p. 751*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 17).

zurⁱ-karm ज़ुरि-कर्म । दौहित्रक्रिया m. the obsequial rite performed by a daughter's son on behalf of his grandparent. **-pĕnḍ** -प्यंड । दौहित्रपिण्डम् m. the *pinḍa*, or ball of rice, offered by him at this rite.

zurᵘ ज़ुरु । दौहित्री, कश्चिदस्थिविशेषः f. a daughter's daughter, a granddaughter (cf. **par-z°**, p. 751*b*, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 17); N. of a certain bone, the great trochanter of the femur (El. *zur*, m.).

zarb ज़र्ब् ضرب । राजमुद्रा m. a blow, a stroke, a wound (Rām. 1429); stamping, sealing, coining (money); coined money, coin (Gr.M. *zarᵃb*). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । मुद्रणम् m.inf. to stamp, coin.

zard ज़र्द् زرد adj. c.g. yellow (El.).

zardī ज़र्दी زردی f. yellowness, yellow colour (Rām. 1199).

zardun ज़र्दुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zardyōv** ज़र्द्योव्), to be, or become, yellow (Rām. 1520).

zargar ज़रगर् زرگر m. a goldsmith (H. v, 2).

zirah in **zirah siyah** (L. 67), see **zyurᵘ.**

zarka ज़र्क in **zarka-barkh** ज़र्क-बर्ख् (= زرق برق) । देदीप्यमानः adj. c.g. glaring, glittering, magnificent, splendid.

zurikⁱ ज़ुरिकि (cf. زرق) । गूढनिन्दा, सूचना f. detraction, insinuation; an ill-natured hint, i.e. a hint or sign designed to remind a person of some former wrong, and so to rouse his anger.

zarlad ज़रलद् । ज्वराक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **zarladiñ** ज़रलदिञ्), suffering from fever, feverish.

zarm ज़र्म । जन्म m. birth, nativity (cf. **bröhman-z°**, p. 121*b*, l. 35); origin. rise, production; life, existence. Cf. **zanm.**

zarma-chapath ज़र्म-छपथ् । जन्म(देह)त्यागः f. (sg. dat. **-chapütsᵘ** -छपंचू), throwing away one's existence, leading a worthless life; (of something inanimate, such as a water-jar, or the like) throwing away, or losing, its form (by being broken, or the like); cf. **zanma-ch°**, p. 1228*a*, l. 14. **-drölid** -द्रॉलिद् । आजन्मदरिद्रः m. (as subst., f. **-drölⁱdĕñ** -द्रॉलिद्यञ्), indigent (owing to incompetence, etc.) from birth (to old age); cf. **zanma-d°**, p. 1228*a*, l. 19. **-satam** -सतम् । जन्मसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **-satümᵘ** -सतंमू), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bādᵃrapĕth (see **zanma-aiṭham**, p. 1228*a*, l. 9) on which, in some localities, the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) is celebrated; cf. **zanma-s°**, p. 1228*a*, l. 22. **-zyuṭhᵘ** -ज़्युठु । जन्मज्येष्ठः adj. (f. **-ziṭhᵘ** -ज़िठू), elder (by birth) (of brothers or the like).

zarmas yunᵘ ज़र्मस् यिनु । अतिभाग्यवत्त्वम् m.inf. to come to birth; to have great good fortune, to be very prosperous.

zarun ज़रुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zorᵘ** ज़ोरु), to bear, endure (El. gives the meaning 'be', which is perhaps a misprint) (Gr.Gr. 5; Śiv. 157; Rām. 645, 1500, 1571; YZ. 142). Cf. **zᵃrawun.**

zaorun, see **zōwᵃrun.**

zirin (? spelling) m. an old man (El.).

zránd (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.) (cf. **kwīklapot**).

zarnak (? spelling) (L. 459) (? cf. زردک) adj. c.g. yellow.

zarar ज़रर् ضرر । विबाधना m. harm, injury, hurt, damage (El., Gr.M.); defect, deficiency; affliction, distress, anguish. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to hurt (El.).

zarĕr ज़र्यर् । बधिरत्वम्, स्वनहीनत्वम् m. deafness (El.); (of a gong, or the like) silentness, giving no sound (even when struck).

zarūr ज़रूर् ضرور adj. c.g. necessary, needful, requisite (Gr.M.); urgent, important (Gr.M.).

zarūrath ज़रूरथ् ضرورة f. (sg. dat. **zarūrütsᵘ** ज़रूरंचू), need, necessity (Gr.M.); urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

ziris ज़िरिस्, see **zyurᵘ.**

zirish ज़िरिश् । फलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **zirⁱshĕ** ज़िरिश्य), a certain fruit, described as a kind of small grape.

zirⁱshĕ-shīr ज़िरिश्य-शीर् । द्राक्षाभेदरसः m. a drink expressed from this fruit, used as a remedy for dysentery.

zarāsand ज़रासंद्(ध) m. N. of a celebrated king of Magadha (in Skt. *Jarāsandha*), two of whose daughters were married to Kams. When Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) slew Kams these fled to their father, who attacked Krushn seventeen times unsuccessfully, but on the eighteenth

attack, with the aid of Kālayavana, compelled him to retreat to Dwārakā. He afterwards imprisoned many kings, but Bhīmasēna overpowered and slew him in single combat, and so released them (K. 550 ff., 628 ff., 995 ff., 1019 ff.).

zúrust, see **zuv 2.**

zirāth ज़िराथ् (= زراعت) m. (sg. dat. **zirātas** ज़िरातस्), a cultivated field (El. *zirát*).

z^a^rav ज़्रव् । उत्साहः m. (esp. in response to encouragement given by another) determination, perseverance, zeal, ardour. **—tulith nyun^u^** —तुलिथ् निनु । उत्साहप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become encouraged or determined in a course of evil conduct, by observing the forbearance of the person (e.g. a master) affected by it.

z^a^rawun ज़्रवुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **z^a^row^u^** ज़्रवु), to bear, endure, show forbearance (to bad conduct of a servant or the like) (W. 156, *zur°*; K. 200, 202, 479, 540, 542, 662, 1051; K.Pr. 239); cf. **zarun.** **z^a^row^u^-mot^u^** ज़्रवु-मतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. **z^a^rüv^ü^-müts^ü^** ज़्रवू-मंचू), one to whom, or an act to which, forbearance is shown as ab., borne with.

zōrwar ज़ोरवर् زوروَر or **zōrāwar** ज़ोरावर् زوراور or **zōrāwār** ज़ोरावार् adj. c.g. strong, overcoming, powerful (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 14; Rām. 530 (*zōrāwar*), 1302 (*-wār*); H. xi, 2 (*-wār*)).

zōrāwarī ज़ोरावरी زوراوری or **zōrawöri** ज़ोरवॊरी f. power, force (Rām. 699, 1343, *zōrāwarī*; 972, *zōrawöri*).

zöriy ज़ॊरिय् f., i.q. **zār 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 215, 385; Rām. 1546). Cf. **zör^i^ 2.**

zuryāth ज़ुर्याथ् (= ذُرّیت) f. progeny, offspring; (in Ksh.) the offspring (of God), the whole world (H. vii, 8).

zarzar ज़रज़र् (Śiv. 1775) or **zarazar** ज़रज़र् (Śiv. 1640) m. fear, apprehension.

zis^i^ ज़िसि, see **zyus^u^.**

zŏsa ज़्वस । कासः f. a cough (cf. Gr.Gr. 112, where it is stated to be m.).

zús, zusu, see **zyus^u^.**

zöshiñ zö ज़ॊशिञ् ज़ॊ । झकारः m. the name used in schools for the aspirated sonant palatal letter in the Śāradā character, corresponding to the Nāgarī *jha* झ.

zishṭh ज़िष्ठ् or ज़िष्ठ । ज्येष्ठानक्षत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **zishṭhi** ज़िष्ठि), the name of the eighteenth lunar mansion, called in Skt. *Jyēsthā*.

zŏsalad ज़्वसलद् । कासरोगी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **zŏsaladiñ** ज़्वसलदिञ्), afflicted with coughing, suffering from a cough.

zasma ज़स्म । दंष्ट्राः f.pl. the back teeth, grinders. **—bĕhanĕ** —ब्यहञ । दंष्ट्राविकारः f. pl. inf. the back teeth to become stuck, fixed, or immovable, or clenched (e.g. from eating something hard, from drinking very cold water, from fainting, and so on).

zŏsun ज़्वसुन् । कासविधानम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal. 1 p.p. **zŏs^u^** ज़्वसु; 2 p.p. **zŏsōv** ज़्वसोव्), to cough (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M., L.V. 46).

zas^a^rot^u^ mēlun ज़स्रतु मेलुन् । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to become much fatigued, to become exhausted.

zisis ज़िसिस्, see **zyus^u^.**

zas^a^th ज़स्थ् or **zasuth** ज़सुथ् । त्रपु m. (sg. dat. **zastas** ज़स्तस्), zinc, spelter, pewter (cf. Hindī *jast*).

zātē ज़ात्य, **zöt^i^** ज़ॊति (cf. **zāth**), in the following:— **zātĕ-s^a^mar** ज़ात्य-स्मर् । जातिस्मरः adj. c.g. one who has memory of one's former births (in the scheme of transmigration) (cf. **smaran**). **zöt^i^-on^u^** ज़ॊति-ऒनु । जात्यन्धः adj. (f. **-ün^ü^** -ऒञू), blind from birth.

zēta ज़्यत । साग्निभस्म m. ashes with fire still in them, live ashes, embers; cf. **zitiñ, z^a^ts.** **—dyun^u^** —दिनु । प्रकोपनम् m.inf. to give embers; hence, to incite a person to anger, to provoke to anger, inflame (e.g. by tale-bearing or the like). **-katur^u^** -कतुरु । भस्मकपालः m. an ember-sherd; a potsherd on which live embers are placed. **-nār** -नार् । भस्मोत्थाग्निः m. fire sprung from embers. **—pyon^u^** —प्यॊनु । खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. embers to fall, i.e. suddenly to fall into great affliction (e.g. by loss of property, or hearing bad news). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । प्रकोपनम् m.inf. to afflict (a person) as ab.; to provoke to anger, enrage.

zēṭi (Śiv. 1565), see **zēṭhun.**

zit^i^ ज़िति, see **zyut^u^.**

züṭ^ü^ ज़्टू । कन्था f. (sg. dat. **zacĕ** ज़च्य), a rag, a worn or old patched cloth (cf. **üd^ü^r^u^ z°**, p. 15*a*, l. 42; **dajĕ-z°**, p. 203*a*, l. 49; **dastār-z°**, p. 256*b*, l. 36; **kam-z°**, p. 442*b*, l. 47; **löch^i^-z°**, p. 507*b*, l. 15; **lōgi-z°**, p. 512*a*, l. 10; **mal-z°**, p. 564*b*, l. 3; **phĕran-z°**, p. 705*b*, l. 30; **pula-hār^i^-z°**, p. 730*b*, l. 19; **pötsh^i^-z°**, p. 808*a*, l. 16; **paizār-z°**, p. 820*b*, l. 38; **rawa-z°**, p. 852*a*, l. 48; **ṭōpi-z°**, p. 1014*a*, l. 26; **tsadari-z°**, p. 1054*b*, l. 27; **wanda-z°**, p. 1122*b*, l. 30; **wurān^i^-z°**, p. 1142*a*, l. 18) (El. *zaiṭ*; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; W. 8 *zaṭh*, 12 *zaṭ*; K. 1118–9, 1143; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 74, 152, 178, 261). **-püṭ^ü^** -पंटू । वस्त्रादिः f. (sg. dat. **zacĕ-pacĕ** ज़च्य-पच्य), 'rag and sheet', a general name for clothes of all kinds.

zacĕ ज़च्य । कन्थासमूहः pl. nom. rags, a collection of rags. **-chal** -छल् । कन्थाखण्डः f. a piece of rag. **-gūd^u^** -गूदु । निन्द्यः m. blameable, censurable, reprehensible (see **gūd^u^**). **-gor^u^** -गॊरु । कन्थाक्रयाजीवी m. a rag-buyer, a man whose profession it is to go about buying

rags. **-hurᵘ** -ज़्रु । कन्यासंघट्टः m. a lump of rag (e.g. such as would be used for applying plaster) (see **hurᵘ** 2). **-hurᵘ̈** -ज़्रू । कन्यासंघट्टः f. id. **-lŏṭshᵘ** -ल्वंछु । कन्यासमूहः m. a large globular shaped lump of rags. **-mahādiv** -महादीव् । कन्यावसनशीलः m. one who, even though well off, out of humility or the like, habitually wears patched or ragged garments (cf. **mahādēv**). **—nērañĕ** —नेरञ । अतिजीर्णीभवनम् f. pl. inf. rags to issue, to turn into rags, to become worn out (of a garment, book, or the like). **-palav** -पलव् । कन्यात्मपटः m. a ragged sheet or cloak. **-pura nonᵘ gatshun** -पुर नंनु गछुन् । गूढप्राकाट्यम् m.inf. that which is (under) a ragged cloth to become revealed, i.e. anything concealed (such as a shameful action or a secret) to become public property (cf. **pura** 2). **-purra** -पुर्र । कन्याखण्डः m. a long strip of rag (such as would be used for a turban or the like). **-shikhurᵘ** -शिखुर् or **-shukhurᵘ** -शुखुर् । कन्यासमूहः m. a mass of rags (of one piece of cloth not in separate pieces, but hanging together like a number of loops) (cf. **shikhurᵘ** 1). **-tilim** -तिलिम् । कन्याखण्डः f. a little bit of rag. **-trŏngᵘ** -त्र्वंगु । कन्याखण्डसमूहः m. a tied-up bundle of rags. **-züṭᵘ̈** -ज़्रटू । समानवृत्तिः f. 'rag to rag', i.e. (in arranging a marriage) mutual equality (in family, religion, property, relationships, and so on) of both parties.

zacĕn-pacĕ-phyurᵘ ज़च्यन्-पच्य-फिर् । कन्यासंस्कारः m. clearing out rags, selecting the useful ones out of a collection of rags.

zaṭh ज़ट् । केशसंहतिः, शुण्ठ्यादिजटा f. (sg. dat. **zaṭi** ज़टि), the loose hair found in the hand or comb when dressing hair, hair-combings (El.); a clotted lump of hair on the head; the cleaned lump of a ginger- or similar root.

zāth 1 ज़ाथ् । जातिः f. (sg. dat. **zötsᵘ̈ 1** ज़ांचू, for **3**, see s.v.), race, family, lineage, tribe (cf. **manᵃshĕ-z°**, p. 581*b*, l. 40; **parī-z°**, p. 752*a*, l. 19; **pashⁱ-z°**, p. 779*b*, l. 29; **sarpa-z°**, p. 937*b*, l. 40; **zīwa-z°**, p. 1236*a*, l. 35; **zŏwa-z°**, p. 1236*b*, l. 19; **zuwa-z°**, p. 1237*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 1304; H. xii, 16); caste (cf. **kam-z°**, p. 442*b*, l. 28; **kŏ-z°**, p. 503*b*, l. 13; **sankar-z°**, p. 922*a*, l. 6); the true nature (of anything) (L.V. 4); (in pl.) things, articles (Gr.M.); **dēwa-zāth,** of divine race, a deity (Rām. 1268); **manushĕ-zāth,** a human being (Rām. 1167, 1498); cf. **zātĕ**. **-būth ganzᵃrāvün̆ᵘ̈** -बूथ् गंज़रावंज़ू । प्रशंसानिन्दादिगुणसंख्यानम् f.inf. to discuss regarding, or estimate, the good or bad qualities (of some one). (Here **būth** is the equivalent of the Skt. *bhūti*, birth.) **-būth nan̆ᵉrāvün̆ᵘ̈** -बूथ् नंन्रावंज़ू । निन्दादिख्यापनम् f.inf. to lay bare good and bad qualities, to criticize; esp. to lay bare only defects, to decry, defame, calumniate.

zötsᵘ̈-kam ज़ांचू-कम् adj. c.g. of inferior race, caste, kind, etc. (YZ. 24).

zāth 2 ज़ाथ् ذات f. (sg. dat. **zötsᵘ̈ 2** ज़ांचू, for **3**, see s.v.), nature, disposition (W. 110; K.Pr. 43, 199); breed, tribe, caste (cf. **zāth 1,** and **parī-z°**, p. 732*a*, l. 19); a person, individual (YZ. 182); **bad-zāth,** a vile creature, miscreant, villain, wretch (Rām. 980, 1667).

zāth 3 ज़ाथ् adv. (i.q. **zāh,** q.v.), at all, ever, at any time (Rām. 149, 196, 258, 471, 504, 534, 541, 1526, 1550, 1774).

zĕth ज़्यथ्, see **zyonᵘ**.

zēṭh ज़ेठ् । ज्येष्ठमासः m. (sg. dat. **zēṭhas** ज़ेठस्), N. of the third month of the luni-solar year (in Skt. *Jyaiṣṭha*), equivalent to May–June (W. 106, Rām. 1634, K.Pr. 128).

zēṭhⁱ ज़ेठि, see **zyūṭhᵘ**.

ziṭh ज़िठ्, **ziṭhi** ज़िठि, **ziṭhᵘ̈** ज़िठू, see **zyuṭhᵘ**.

zīṭh ज़ीठ् f. in **zīṭh gatshün̆ᵘ̈** ज़ीठ् गछंज़ू । विस्मृत्या हानिः f.inf. (in gambling, esp. when one is on the point of winning) losing to occur through some piece of carelessness or blunder.

zīṭhⁱ 1 ज़ीठि, see **zyūṭhᵘ**.

zīṭhⁱ 2 ज़ीठि in **zīṭhⁱ-pōsh** ज़ीठि-पोश् m. N. of a certain flower that blooms in the month of Zēṭh (q.v.) (Rām. 205).

zīṭhᵘ̈ ज़ीठू, see **zyūṭhᵘ**.

zúṭh, see **zyuṭhᵘ** and **zyūṭhᵘ**.

zēṭham ज़ेठम् in **zēṭham zyūṭhᵘ** ज़ेठम ज़्यूठु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. **—zīṭhᵘ̈** —ज़ीठू), very long, extra long (see **zyūṭhᵘ**).

zēṭhun ज़ेठुन् । दीर्घीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zēṭhyōv** ज़ेठ्योव्), to become long, be lengthened, be long (Gr.Gr. 21, 226; W. 113, *zetun*; Śiv. 1565, *zeṭi* misprint for *zēṭhi*). **zēṭhyō-motᵘ** ज़ेठ्यो-मतु । विस्तृतीभूतः perf. part. (f. **zēṭhyē-mütsᵘ̈** ज़ेठ्ये-मंचू), lengthened.

ziṭhön̆ᵘ̈ ज़िठांज़ू । ज्येष्ठा गृहिणी f. (in a polygamous household) the senior (i.e. first married) wife.

zīṭhᵃran ज़ीठ्रन् । विस्तृतिः f. (sg. dat. **zīṭhᵃrün̆ᵘ̈** ज़ीठ्रंज़ू), the act of making longer, lengthening, (esp.) making too long, lengthening more than necessary (Gr.Gr. 121); the condition of being or becoming long (or too long), lengthiness.

zīṭhᵃrun ज़ीठ्रन् । दीर्घीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zīṭhᵒrᵘ** ज़ीठ्र् or **zyūṭhᵒrᵘ** ज़्यूठ्र्; 2 p.p. **zīṭhᵃryōv** ज़ीठ्र्योव्), to make long, to make longer, to lengthen, to extend (cf. **atha z°**, p. 65*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 121). **zīṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**

ज़ीठ्र्-मतु or zyūṭʰᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ज़्यूठ्र्-मतु । दीर्घीकृतः perf. part. (f. zīṭʰᵘrᵘ-müʦᵘ ज़ीठ्र्-मंच़ू), made long, extended, lengthened.

zīṭʰᵃrāwun ज़ीठ्रावुन् । दीर्घीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zīṭʰᵃrôwᵘ** ज़ीठ्रोवु), i.q. **zīṭʰᵃrun,** q.v. **zīṭʰᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** ज़ीठ्रोवु-मतु । दीर्घीकृतः perf. part. (f. **zīṭʰᵃrövᵘ-müʦᵘ** ज़ीठ्रांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **zīṭʰᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** ab. q.v.

zātukh ज़ातुख् । जन्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **zātakas** ज़ातकस्), the astrological calculation of a nativity, a horoscope (L. 259, *zátuku*; Rām. 86, 666, 1275; K. 129, 134, 734).

zātakh-kŏndajⁱ ज़ातख्-क्ंडजि or **-kŏndüjᵘ** -क्ंडंज़ू । जन्मचक्रम् f. the circular diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of the planets at the time of a person's birth are indicated. **-phuṭᵃjⁱ** -फुट्जि or **phuṭᵘjᵘ** फुट्ंजू । जातकरक्षणस्यूतिः f. the bag or cloth case in which all the horoscopes of a household or family are stored. **-tĕkiñ** -त्यकिञ् । जन्मकुण्डिका f. a horoscope, (esp.) an abstract of a full horoscope.

zaṭal ज़टल् । कपटः f. a false statement, misrepresentation, deceitful talk.

zaṭala ज़टल । कपटी c.g. one who habitually makes deceitful statements, a prevaricator.

zaṭolᵘ ज़टलु । कपटवृत्तिः adj. (f. **zaṭᵘjᵘ** ज़टंजू), one who habitually makes deceitful statements, mendacious.

zaitūn زيتون m. the olive tree, an olive (El.).

zetun, see **zēṭhun.**

zōtun ज़ोतुन् । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zōtyōv** ज़ोत्योव्), to shine, gleam, glitter (e.g. of a lamp, a jewel, a polished metal) (El.; Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 434, 470, 792, 815, 946). The causal form of this word is **zōtanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174); it also has a passive **zōtana yiwān chuh,** he is shining, equivalent in meaning to **zōtān chuh** (Gr.Gr. 169).

zitēndriy ज़ितेन्द्रिय् adj. c.g. (a word borrowed from Skt. *jitēndriya*) one who has conquered his passions, one who has subdued his senses (Śiv. 1264, 1513, 1601).

zitiñ ज़ितिञ् । अग्निकणः f. a spark (of fire); cf. **zĕta, zᵃʦ.**

zitiñĕ-gāsh ज़ितिञ-गाश् । सूक्ष्मप्रकाशः m. a spark light, a distant tiny gleam of light. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यमु । खद्योतः m. a spark-worm, a fire-fly.

zitis ज़ितिस्, see **zyutᵘ.**

zitish ज़ितिश् । ज्योतिषः m. an astrologer (cf. **zārⁱ-zᵒ,** p. 1231*b*, l. 37) (El.).

zᵃtôwuh ज़तोवुह् । द्वाविंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **zᵃtôwuhan** ज़तोवुहन्), twenty-two (Gr.Gr. 77; El. *zatáwuh, zatówuh, zitáwuh*).

zᵃtôwuhyumᵘ ज़तोवुहिमु । द्वाविंशः ord. (f. **zᵃtôwuhimᵘ** ज़तोवुहिमू), twenty-second (El. *zatãwuhyum,* Gr.Gr. 77).

zᵃʦ ज़च़् । किरणः m. a ray of light (e.g. of the sun), a gleam, shine (e.g. of a jewel or the like) (El. *zitsah, ziza*; Śiv. 836; K. (fem.) 926, 936, 985, 1047). Cf. **zĕta, zitiñ.**

zöʦᵘ 3 ज़ांच़ु (for 1, 2, see **zāth 1, 2**) adj. c.g. having such and such a nature, used —ᵒ, in **bicⁱ-zᵒ,** p. 149*b*, l. 28. Cf. **zāth 2.**

zöʦᵃl ज़ांच़ल् । सद्गुणः adj. c.g. of good caste, of good birth, of good breed; (of something inanimate) of good quality. Cf. **zāth 1.**

zav ज़व् । लाचाचूर्णः m. the dried powdered lac-resin (or seed lac) that remains after extracting the dye; (in smelting metal) the impurities extracted by the process (Rām. 736). **-māl** -माल् । अन्तिममलम् m. ordure involuntarily evacuated at the moment of death. **-mīl** -मील् । लाचारसात्मसी f. (sg. dat. **-mīli** -मीलि), a kind of indelible ink made of lamp-soot mixed with liquid lac-dye. **-ras** -रस् । लाचारसः m. lac-juice, lac-dye.

zāv ज़ाव् (f. **zāyĕ** ज़ाय), 2 p.p. of **zyonᵘ,** q.v., born, used also —ᵒ as adj., as in **sada-zᵒ,** p. 863*b*, l. 2. Cf. also **zôwᵘ.**

zĕv ज़्यव् । जिह्वा f. the tongue, the organ of speech (cf. **ösa-zᵒ,** p. 47*a*, l. 10; **dŏda-zᵒ,** p. 190*b*, l. 19; **danda zᵒ gaʦhüñᵘ,** p. 225*a*, l. 14; **gali zᵒ,** p. 283*b*, l. 1; **gᵃsa zᵒ,** p. 307*a*, l. 37; **zᵒ kaḍüñᵘ,** p. 386*a*, l. 23; **mödᵘrᵘ zᵒ,** p. 550*b*, l. 26; **par zᵒ,** p. 751*a*, l. 33; **potᵘ zᵒ gaʦhüñᵘ,** p. 788*b*, l. 46; **tūtⁱ-zᵒ,** p. 1041*a*, l. 20) (El. *zeo*; Gr.Gr. 134, 138; Gr.M.; W. 139; Śiv. 241, 354, 434, 741, 986, 1908; Rām. 271, 684, 894, 936, 1207, 1615, 1746; K. 193–4, 544, 1152; K.Pr. 175, 188, 229, 253, 262); a tongue, language, dialect (cf. **kôshirᵘ zᵒ,** p. 482*a*, l. 2) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1796). **—dᵃnüñᵘ** —द्नंञू । प्रतिज्ञानम् f.inf. 'to shake out the tongue', hence, to take a solemn vow before a god. **—diñᵘ** —दिञू । वाग्दानम् f.inf. to give a tongue, endow with speech (Śiv. 378); to promise (K. 829); to agree to, to consent. **—dapüñᵘ** —द्पंञू, **—karüñᵘ** —करंञू, or **—wanüñᵘ** —वनंञू, f.inf. to speak a language (El.). **—kaḍüñᵘ** —कडंञू f.inf. to thrust out the tongue, to begin speaking (K. 508). **—phirüñᵘ** —फिरंञू f.inf. to turn the tongue, to change one's speech, adopt another line of argument, change the subject of one's talk (K. 1108). **—phaṭüñᵘ** —फटंञू f.inf. the tongue to burst; met. to feel disgraced by overwhelming defeat (Rām. 483, 1091). **—ʦaṭüñᵘ** —च़टंञू । वाणीनिरोधनम् f.inf. rudely to interrupt and silence (another).

zĕwa-pŏrān ज़्यव-प्वरान् । बहुभाषणम् m. the telling a long story with great prolixity, verbose

expatiation. **-rôdᵘ** -रोट्ठ । जिह्वया कार्यसाधकः adj. (f. **-rözᵘ** -रांज़ू), 'long of tongue,' one who, by dint of talking, gets something done by another; cf. **zĕvi-r°**, bel. **-ƫsaturᵘ** -ऋतुर् । शीघ्रभाषी m. (f. **-ƫsatᵘrᵘ** -ऋत्‌र्), a smart speaker, one who is clever and prompt in reply. **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज़्यूठ्ठ । दीर्घजिह्वः adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ** -ज़ीठू), long in tongue, one who possesses a tongue ready and skilled (e.g. in giving orders, instructing, abuse, etc.).

zĕvi-dagi ज्यवि-दगि । उपस्थितम् adv. 'at a stroke of the tongue', (of some story, recitation or the like) bursting forth like a flood at the tip of the tongue. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु m.inf. to take on the tongue, to utter (a word, etc.), to mention (K. 675, 1055). **-rôdᵘ** -रोट्ठ । दीर्घजिह्वः adj. (f. **-rözᵘ** -रांज़ू), i.q. **zĕwa-r°**, ab. (K.Pr. 261). **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । जिह्वायुक्तः adj. (f. **-süƫshᵘ** -संछू), endowed with a tongue, a ready speaker, one quick in reply or the like (Gr.Gr. 134). **-ƫsoṭᵘ** -च्रंट्ठ । छिन्नजिह्वः adj. (f. **-ƫsüṭᵘ** -च्रंटू, sg. dat. **-ƫsacĕ** -च्रच्य), one whose tongue, or that the tongue of which, has been cut off. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । प्रशस्तजिह्वः m. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), one who is eloquent (Gr.Gr. 134).

zĕvⁱ zĕvⁱ karun ज्यवि ज्यवि करुन् । जिह्वाप्रेरणम् m.inf. to urge another by word of mouth (without doing anything oneself).

zīv 1 ज़ीव् । जीवः m. the principle of life, life, existence (cf. **zuv**) (Śiv. 993, Rām. 418, K. 196); the individual or personal soul of a living being (Śiv. 559, 980); a soul, in the sense of a living creature, a thing with life (cf. **zal-zīv,** p. 1220*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; L.V. 12; Śiv. 162, 202, 335, 744, 1051, 1299, 1304, 1509, 1719, 1816).

zīwa-gāth ज़ीव-गाथ् । जीवहननम् m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस्), killing life, taking life, slaying. **-zāth** -ज़ाथ् f. (sg. dat. **-zöƫsᵘ** -ज़ांचू), a living creature (i.q. **zuwa-z°**, p. 1237*a*, l. 3).

zīv 2 ज़ीव् m. a suffix of respect added to a proper name, as in **Krushna-zīv** (Śiv. 1325, 1761; K. 1, 119, 226, etc.), **Rāma-zīv** (Rām. 288) (so K. 915). Cf. **jī, juv.**

zŏv ज़्वव् (sometimes written **zuv 1** ज़ुव्) । यूका f. a louse (cf. **khŏshāl khānas zuv aƫsun,** p. 419*a*, l. 7; **kapar-zŏv,** p. 463*b*, l. 50) (El. *zauv*) (K.Pr. 10, 86, 169, 217).

zŏwa-kach ज़्वव-कछ् । तृणविशेषः m. a certain medicinal grass. **-khorᵘ** -खंरु । निग्धः adj. (f. **-khürᵘ** -खंरू), a louse-scaldhead, a child or other person so afflicted with lice that he is apparently a scaldhead, or bald from that reason; hence, used as a term of abuse. **-kala** -कल । यूकाव्याप्तशिरस्कः m. one (usually a boy) whose (unshaven) head is full of lice. **-kān** -कान् । तूलिकाविशेषः m. 'a mine of lice', N. of a bulrush (? *Phragmites communis*), from the head of which the cottony fluff (**kalaronᵘ,** q.v.) used in plastering is obtained. This head is supposed to resemble a louse, and as they are very numerous, the plant is called 'a mine'. **-kŏnḍal** -क्वंडल् । निग्धा f. 'a brazier-bowl of lice', i.e. a dirty girl or other female (who suggests lousiness) (used abusively). **-kŏnḍul** -क्वंडुल् । कुत्सनीयः m. a dirty boy or other male (as ab.). **-kôpᵘ** -कोपु । यूकाव्याप्तशिरः m. 'a louse-skull', a lousy head of a woman or (unshaven) boy. **-lagᵃn** -लगन् । निग्धविवाहविधिः m. 'a louse-wedding', a wedding secretly performed and maimed of its full rites (on account of poverty, etc.). **-polᵘ** -पलु । यूकासमूहः m. 'a basket of lice', i.e. a number of lice collected on one spot or person. **-ṭapürᵘ** -टपंरू । यूकाव्याप्तकेशा f. a woman whose hair is full of lice, used as a term of abuse. **-zāth** -ज़ाथ् । निग्धभूमिका f. (sg. dat. **-zöƫsᵘ** -ज़ांचू), 'a lousy birth', a vile place of origin, (of some person) an ignoble birthplace, a mean, or base, origin.

zôwᵘ ज़ोवु (f. **zövᵘ** ज़ांवू), i.q. **zāv,** 2 p.p. of **zyonᵘ,** q.v., sometimes used **—°** as in **aḍa-z°,** p. 12*b*, l. 21. Cf. also **zāv.**

zuv 2 ज़ुव् । जीवः m. (voc. **zuwā** ज़ुवा, written *zúah*, K.Pr. 67) (i.q. **zīv,** q.v.), the principle of life, life, existence (to be distinguished from **juv,** the term of respect, see art. **j,** p. 369*a*, l. 39, and **juv,** p. 379*b*, l. 1) (cf. **orᵘ z°,** p. 42*a*, l. 24; **kam-z°,** p. 442*b*, l. 30) (El. *zú*; Gr.Gr. 124; Gr.M.; W. 124, 156, *zu*; L.V. 54; Śiv. 191, 226, 316, 984, 1279, 1446; Rām. 151, 163, 177, 271, 306, 427, 496, 671–2, 850, 1094, 1121, 1143, 1490, 1507, 1673, 1737; K. 56, 187, 346, 432, 573, 674; YZ. 33, 558; K.Pr. 111, 262, *zú*); the soul, spirit (Gr.M.; L.V. 106; Rām. 299; K. 110, 506; H. ii, 4; K.Pr. 17); a person's self (Śiv. 51; K. 60, 986; K.Pr. 67); the body, the material personality. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु m.inf. to take life, to destroy life (L.V. 54, 810, 858).

zuwa-dādi ज़ुव-दादि । शरीररक्षार्थम् adv. for (the protection of) the body from pain, as a preventive, as a prophylactic (cf. the next). **-dôdᵘ** -दोद्ठु । शरीरपीडा m. bodily pain. **-ḍanḍ** -डंड् । स्वात्मोपहारः m. a life substitute, the giving something (one's own self, an animal, a material offering) in sacrifice to relieve another. **-larza** -लर्ज़ । शरीरभयम् m. fear for the body (caused by attack of disease, an enemy, something terrifying, and so on); cf. **larzun.** **-röchⁱ** -रांछि । शरीररक्षकवस्तु f. preservation of the body,

anything (e.g. armour or an amulet) that protects the body. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु adj. (f. **-rūtshᵘ** -रच़ू), insensible, lifeless (El. *zúrust*). **-zāth** -ज़ाथ् । जीवसमूहः (f. (sg. dat. **-zötsᵘ** -ज़ाच़ू), a living creature (i.q. **zīwa-z°**, p. 1236*a*, l. 35); the animate world (as opposed to the inanimate). **—zuwa lagun** —ज़ुव लगुन् । क्लेशखेदचिन्तनम् m.inf. (in time of epidemic or general calamity) to be filled with constant apprehension for one's life.

zuvücᵘ shēkᵃl karünᵘ ज़ुवंचू शकल् करंनू । स्वात्मपालनम् f.inf. to take precautions for one's future, self-protection.

zuwᵘ ज़ुवु । द्वीपम् m. an island, isle, islet (Rām. 596, 606 *zuv*).

zīwādān ज़ीवादान् m. N. of a certain *mantra* or spell, the utterance of which restores a corpse to life (Śiv. 321).

zövijᵘ ज़ाविजू, see **zövyulᵘ**.

zövⁱjyār ज़ाविज्यार् । सूक्ष्मत्वम् m. minuteness, delicacy, fineness (cf. **tāla-z°**, p. 997*b*, l. 7). Cf. **zöyⁱjyār.**

zwālā ज़्वाला f. blaze, flame, glare, effulgence; a N. of Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 95, 99, 1137, 1180). **zwālā-rūph** ज़्वाला-रूफ् m. 'he whose form is blazing', a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 346). **zwālāyĕ-rūph** ज़्वालाय-रूफ् m. id. (Śiv. 93, 97, 314).

zawāl ज़वाल् زوال m. decline, harm, loss, injury (K.Pr. 94).

zĕwal ज़्यवल् । जिह्वोपेतः adj. c.g. endowed with tongue, eloquent, a great talker, garrulous (cf. **lĕka-z°**, p. 518*a*, l. 47; **tūtⁱ-z°**, p. 1041*a*, l. 22) (K.Pr. 263); a calumniator (Gr.Gr. 134).

zŏwal ज़्ववल् । यूकाव्याप्तः adj. c.g. lousy (K.Pr. 263).

zŏwul ज़्ववुल् । यूकाव्याप्तः m. a lousy man.

zuwulᵘ ज़ुवुलु or (Rām. 839) **zuwūlᵘ** ज़ुवूलु । दीपिकासमूहः m. an illumination, festal arrangement of lights (El. *zúl*).

zuwal-māl ज़ुवल्-माल् । अतिसुन्दरी f. 'an illumination-garland', i.e. a beautiful woman.

zuwālⁱ-nāv ज़ुवंलि-नाव् । दीपिकानौः f. a boat illuminated with thousands of lights and set floating on festal occasions.

zwālamŏkh ज़्वालम्वख् m. a volcano. **zwālamŏkha-rūph** ज़्वालम्वख-रूफ् m. 'She whose form is of fire like a volcano', a title of Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 92), cf. **zwālā**; the form of, or resemblance to, a volcano, i.e. the form taken by her (Śiv. 99).

zĕwan ज़्यवन् m. N. of a village about six miles east of Śrīnagar, the ancient Jayavana, where there is a pool sacred to the Nāga Takṣaka (see RT.Tr. i, 220; vii, 607) (Śiv. 928).

zĕwān ज़्यवान्, see **zyonᵘ**.

zīwan 1 ज़ीवन् m. life; life, mode of existence, livelihood, profession (Gr.M.); —° a living creature (Śiv. 739). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to earn one's living (Gr.M.).

zīwan 2 ज़ीवन् adj. c.g. living, alive. **-mŏkth** -म्वक्थ् adj. c.g. 'liberated while living', one who, being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme, is freed from future birth while yet alive.

zuwun ज़ुवुन् । जीवनम्, उज्जीवनम्, conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zuvyōv** ज़ुव्योव्), to live, to be alive (Gr.Gr. 22, 124; Gr.M.; Śiv. 944; K.Pr. 258); to make a living, carry on life, support oneself (K.Pr. 257); to come to life, revive.

zīwontᵘ ज़ीवन्तु adj. living, while yet alive, during lifetime (L.V. 12). **zīwāntⁱ mŏkhᵃtⁱ** ज़ीवंन्ति म्वंख्ति, men who obtain final release while yet alive (L.V. 6).

zēwar ज़ेवर् زیور m. ornament, jewels (cf. **kāli-z°**, p. 436*a*, l. 23).

zōworᵘ ज़ोवरु m. N. of a certain sacred spot and spring in Kashmīr (Śiv. 928, 929).

zuvᵘrᵘ ज़ुव्रु । दीपधानी f. a lamp-stand (usually of wood) (cf. **dᵃpa-z°**, p. 232*a*, l. 19; **dupa-z°**, id., l. 35) (El. *zúr* m.; Gr.Gr. 20; W. 13, *zur*). Cf. **zuwulᵘ**. **zuwᵃri-bĕha** ज़ुव्रि-ब्यह । दीपधान्याधारः m. the support, or base, of a lamp-stand.

zōwᵃran ज़ोव्रन् । उद्बोधना f. (sg. dat. **zōwᵃrünᵘ** ज़ोव्रंनू), the act of setting agoing, starting (something) (cf. **nāra z°**, p. 648*b*, l. 27).

zōwᵃrun ज़ोव्रुन् । उज्जननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zōwᵒrᵘ** ज़ोव्रु), to beget, to bring to birth, to give a start to, set agoing (e.g. a fire, a quarrel, etc.); to cause (milk) to curdle, to curdle (milk) (cf. **zōwarun**; El. *zaorun*). This verb is the causal of **zyonᵘ**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175). **zōwᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** ज़ोव्रु-मतु । उज्जनितः perf. part. (f. **zōwᵘrᵘ-mütsᵘ** ज़ोव्रु-मंचू), set going (by some one), started.

zōwarun ज़ोवरुन् । दधिशेषः m. (sg. dat. **zōwaranas** ज़ोवरनस्), the amount of curd kept back for adding to fresh milk (like rennet) to turn it into curd. Cf. the preceding.

zuwᵃrun ज़ुव्रुन् । उज्जीवनम्, सजीवीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zuwᵒrᵘ** ज़ुव्रु), to revive (someone or something), to give new life to, to restore to life, to restore to good order (something that had been rendered useless or broken), to revive (a nearly extinguished fire), and so on.

zōwᵃrāwun ज़ोव्रावुन् conj. 1, i.q. **zōwᵃrun**, q.v. **zōwᵃrōwᵘ-motᵘ** ज़ोव्रोवु-मतु । उज्जनितः perf. part. (f. **zōwᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ** ज़ोव्रावू-मंचू), i.q. **zōwᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **zōwᵃrun**, q.v.

zuwªrāwun ज़ुव़्राव़ुन् । उज्जीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zuwªrôwᵘ** ज़ुव़्रोवु), to cause to be alive, give life to, bring into (living) existence (e.g. a seed), to cause, to start (e.g. a quarrel or a blaze of fire) (Śiv. 1678, *zuwarāwun*).

zĕvĕṭh ज़्यव्यठ् or **zĕviṭh** ज़्यविठ् । सूचकः c.g. (sg. dat. m. **zĕvĕ(vi)ṭas** ज़्यव्य(वि)टस्), an informer, tale-bearer, traducer, traitorous betrayer, calumniator (Gr.Gr. 138).

zīwuth ज़ीवुथ् m. (sg. dat. **zīwatas** ज़ीवतस्), the condition of a living being, the condition of life, life (Śiv. 1340, 1767).

zīwātma ज़ीवात्म m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body (as opposed to the Supreme Soul) (Śiv. 1064).

zĕwawunᵘ ज़्यववुनु n.ag. (f. **zĕwavüñᵘ** ज़्यववंञू), one who is being born. **zĕwawunuy** ज़्यववुनुय् adv. immediately on being born (Rām. 1587).

zövyulᵘ ज़ांविलु । अतिसूक्ष्मः adj. (f. **zövijᵘ** ज़ांविजू), minute, delicate, fine, (of cotton goods, or the like) soft (cf. **tāla-z°**, p. 997*b*, l. 10) (YZ. 73, 289). Cf. **zöyyulᵘ**. **zöviliⁱ-wôlᵘ** ज़ांविलि-वोलु । व्याजबुद्धिः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a smart trickster, an insidious cheat.

zªy ज़्य्, see **zªh.**

zay 1 ज़य् । जयः m. conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, gaming, or a lawsuit) (i.q. **jai, jay,** qq.v.) (Śiv. 224, 233, 962, 1136, 1732; Rām. 1274, 1748; K. 569, 659, 711, 765, 915, 959). **zayĕ-sostᵘ** ज़य-संस्तु । प्राप्तजयः adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ** -संछू), victorious, triumphing (Śiv. 1628, 1648).

zay 2 ज़य् or (q.v.) **zai** ज़ै interj. victory! bravo! all hail! (i.q. **jai, jay,** qq.v.) (Śiv. 204); **zayā 1** ज़या, a single cry of 'victory' (Śiv. 1534, 1851).

zayā 2 ज़या f. N. of a subordinate goddess, who acted as an attendant to Pārvatī (Śiv. 1495).

zāy 1 ज़ाय् f. a birth, the festival at a birth, used —° (cf. **pŏtra-z°**, p. 799*b*, l. 42) (K. 95, 102, 129). Cf. **zā**.

zāy 2 ज़ाय् f. a daughter. Noted only in the voc. **zāyi** ज़ायि (YZ. 20, 25).

zāy 3 ज़ाय्, see **zyonᵘ.**

zāyĕ ज़ाय (= ضائع) adj. c.g. perishing, becoming lost or destroyed; lost, wasted, fruitless, abortive. —**gōmotᵘ** —गोमंतु । अपरिचितीभूतः, चीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**gömütsᵘ**—गांमंचू), unused, not brought into use, lying without a claimant or user, lying lost and unwanted, lying waste, (of a woman) unmated, (of learning) not drawn upon, (of beauty) not appreciated, and so on; wasted away (by disease, or the like). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अपरिचितीभवनम्, चीणीभवनम् m.inf. to perish; to be or become lost; to be wasted, to be fruitless (owing to not being used, as ab.) (YZ. 547); to waste away (from disease or the like). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cause to fade, cause to waste away, etc., as ab. (Rām. 212, 1571; YZ. 544).

zàyⁱ ज़ंयि, in **zàyⁱ zö** ज़ंयि ज़ां । जकारः m. the name of the letter ज **ja** (which includes ज़ **za**) when written in the Śāradā character.

zĕyi ज़्ययि, see **zyonᵘ.**

ziy ज़िय् । धनागमः f. victory (Gr.Gr. 129; I.K. IX, ii, 49); income, earnings, profits of work (El. *zi*; Śiv. 232, *ziyō* m.c.; K.Pr. 70, 138, 204, 262, *zi*). **ziyi-kulᵘ** ज़ियि-कुलु । अत्यर्जनशीलः m. 'the income-tree', (in a family) the member who by good conduct and industry earns the largest income.

zyāda ज़्याद or **ziyāda** ज़ियाद زیاده adj. and adv. more, additional (cf. **dahi warihĕ z°**, p. 200*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 497; Rām. 265, 1697); too much, excessive, very (Gr.M.; Śiv. 444, *zyād*, m.c.); many, much, a great deal (Śiv. 1596).

zöyijᵘ ज़ांयिजू, see **zöyyulᵘ.**

zöyⁱjyār ज़ांयिज्यार् । सूक्ष्मता m. minuteness, delicacy, fineness (cf. **tāla-z°**, p. 997*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 141, *zöyĕjyār*). Cf. **zövⁱjyār.**

zöyilī ज़ांयिली f. delicateness, fineness (cf. **tāla-z°**, p. 997*b*, l. 13).

zöyulᵘ ज़ांयिलु, see **zöyyulᵘ.**

zyonᵘ ज़्यंनु । जन्मग्रहणम् conj. 3. [The causal of this verb is **zōwªrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **zyonᵘ** ज़्यंनु (Śiv. 342, Rām. 813); sg. instr. **zĕnan** ज़्यनन् (Śiv. 991); dat. **zĕnas** ज़्यनस् (Śiv. 1384, K. 18); abl. **zĕna** ज़्यन (Śiv. 659) or **zĕni** ज़्यनि; gen. **zĕnukᵘ** ज़्यनुकु; pl. nom. **zĕnⁱ** ज़्यंनि; f. sg. nom. **zĕñᵘ** ज़्यंञू; pl. **zĕñĕ** ज़्यञ.

Pres. part. **zĕwān** ज़्यवान् (Śiv. 928); impers. fut. part. **zĕnī** ज़्यनी; conj. part. **zĕṭh** ज़्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 198, Śiv. 1194, YZ. 311); neg. conj. part. **zĕnay** ज़्यनय्; freq. part. **zĕ zĕ** ज़्य ज़्य (Gr.Gr. 105, 198), or **zĕṭh zĕṭh** ज़्यथ् ज़्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 105, 198); adverbial part. **zĕwöni** ज़्यवांनि; n.ag. 1 **zĕwawunᵘ** ज़्यववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Rām. 1587); 2 **zĕnawôlᵘ** ज़्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **zĕma** ज़्यम (Rām. 67); 2 **zĕkh** ज़्यख्; 3 **zĕyi** ज़्ययि (L.V. 37, Śiv. 243, Rām. 1597) (to him, **zĕyĕs,** K. 52): pl. 1 **zĕmav** ज़्यमव्; 2 **zĕyiv** ज़्ययिव्; 3 **zĕn** ज़्यन् (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1373).

Cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **zĕmahö** ज़्यमहां; 2 **zĕhökh** ज़्यहांख्; 3 **zĕyihĕ** ज़्ययिहे: pl. 1 **zĕmahöv** ज़्यमहांव; 2 **zĕyⁱhīv** ज़्यंयिहीव्; 3 **zĕhön** ज़्यहांन्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **zĕh** ज़्यह्; 3 **zĕyin** ज़्ययिन् (Rām. 1597): pl. 2 **zĕyiv** ज़्ययिव्; 3 **zĕyin**

ज़्यचिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **zěta** ज़्यत; 3 **zěy^{i}tan** ज़्य्यितन् : pl. 2 **zěy^{i}tav** ज़्य्यितव्; 3 **zěy^{i}tan** ज़्य्यितन्. Fut. **zězi** ज़्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250); past **zězihē** ज़्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 236) m.sg. 1 **zās** ज़ास् (Rām. 1442, K. 63); 2 **zākh** ज़ाख् (Rām. 803); 3 **zāv** ज़ाव् (Śiv. 527, Rām. 83–4) (for me, **zām**, Śiv. 1110; from her, Rām. 1258): pl. 1 **zāy** ज़ाय्; 2 **zāwa** ज़ाव; 3 **zāy** ज़ाय् (Rām. 85–6, K. 785–6): f.sg. 1 **zāyěs** ज़ायस् (Rām. 1586); 2 **zāyěkh** ज़ायख् (Śiv. 664); 3 **zāyě** ज़ाय (Śiv. 35) (to them, **zāyěkh,** K. 78): pl. 1 **zāyě** ज़ाय; 2 **zāyěwa** ज़ायव; 3 **zāyě** ज़ाय (K. 785) (to him, **zāyěs,** Śiv. 34).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 241) m.sg. 1 **zāyōs** ज़ायोस्; 2 **zāyōkh** ज़ायोख्; 3 **zāyōv** ज़ायोव्: pl. 1 **zāyēy** ज़ायेय्; 2 **zāyēwa** ज़ायेव; 3 **zāyēy** ज़ायेय्: f.sg. 1 **zāyēyěs** ज़ायेयस्; 2 **zāyēyěkh** ज़ायेयख्; 3 **zāyēyě** ज़ायेय (Śiv. 33): pl. 1 **zāyēyě** ज़ायेय; 2 **zāyēyěwa** ज़ायेयव; 3 **zāyēyě** ज़ायेय.

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 241) m.sg. 1 **zāyās** ज़ायास्; 2 **zāyākh** ज़ायाख्; 3 **zāyāv** ज़ायाव् (Rām. 337): pl. 1 **zāyāy** ज़ायाय्; 2 **zāyāwa** ज़ायाव; 3 **zāyāy** ज़ायाय् (L.V. 51): The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

The perf. part. is (Gr.Gr. 110) m.sg. **zāmot^u** ज़ामतु (K. 86, etc.); pl. **zāmat^i** ज़ामति: f.sg. **zāmüts^ü** ज़ामछू (K. 66); pl. **zāmatsa** ज़ामछ (K. 357).]

to be born, to come to birth, to come into existence (cf. **phāgun z°**, p. 685*b*, l. 22) (El. *zyun*; Gr.Gr. 26, 110, 167, 175, 198, 229; Gr.M.; L.V. 37, 45, 47, 51; Śiv. 33–5, 243, 432, 527, 659, 664, 928, 990–1, 1000, 1194, 1197, 1340, 1373, 1384, 1424, 1477, 1544, 1584; Rām. 67, 83–5, 337, 598, 629, 633–4, 637, 803, 813, 915, 1109, 1206, 1258, 1264, 1321, 1338, 1347, 1369, 1442, 1464, 1517, 1586, 1597, 1702; K. 18, 37, 41, 47, 52, 63, 78, 539, 624, 734, 785, 950; YZ. 149, 311; K.Pr. 47, 76, 137, 263 read *zěyi*); (of seeds or the like) to sprout, to spring up, germinate (cf. **drāmun z°**, p. 245*b*, l. 19) (Śiv. 1110, K. 318); (of milk, in the preparation of curds) to crack, to curdle, to turn (El. *zyun*; cf. **zōwarun**). —**marun** —मरुन् । जन्ममरणम् m. (sg. dat. **zěnas maranas** ज़्यनस् मरनस्), birth and death (Śiv. 342, 1424); death at the time of birth.

zāmot^u ज़ामतु । जातः, उद्भिन्नः (f. **zāmüts^ü** ज़ामछू), born, come into existence (cf. **zūna-pāch^i-z°**, p. 1226*a*, l. 10) (Rām. 28, 115, 145, 351, 424, 428, 493, 665, 760, 1125, 1359, 1470, 1631; K. 66, 86, 357, 550, 751, 764); (of seeds, etc.) sprouted, sprung up, germinated (cf. **aḍa-z°**, p. 12*b*, l. 15); (of milk, etc.) curdled (cf. **ôm^u zāmot^u dŏd,** p. 27*a*, l. 23). —**dŏd** —दद् । दधि m. curdled milk, curds (L. 462, *zamat*).

zěna-gür^ü ज़्यन-गॊरू । जन्मसमयः f. the time of birth (used in astrological calculations). **-jāy** -जाय f. a birth place (El. *zenajáe*).

zyun^u ज़िनु । इन्धनम् m. (sg. dat. **zinis** ज़िनिस्), wood fuel, firewood (cf. **aga-z°**, p. 16*a*, l. 31; **bana-z°**, p. 109*b*, l. 1; **bör^ü-z°**, p. 118*b*, l. 32; **brana-z°**, p. 124*a*, l. 35; **ḍūn^i-z°**, p. 224*a*, l. 22; **mǒnḍ^i-z°**, p. 574*b*, l. 34; **phal-z°**, p. 692*a*, l. 19; **phala-z°**, p. 693*a*, l. 8; **phrās^i-z°**, p. 709*a*, l. 8; **pösh^i-z°**, p. 779*b*, l. 47; **t^{a}la-z°**, p. 995*a*, l. 44; **wan-z°**, p. 1120*a*, l. 28; **vīri-z°**, p. 1136*a*, l. 17) (El. *zún*; Gr.Gr. 163; Gr.M.; W. 115, *ziun*; Śiv. 973; K. 280, 1083, 1137; H. ii, 12; xi, 7; xii, 20–2, 24; K.Pr. 41, 155, 159, 164).

zin^i-ambār ज़िनि-अम्बार् । इन्धनकूटम् m. a pile, or stack, of firewood (Śiv. 68). **-banna** -बन्न । इन्धनकूटम् f. a stack of firewood. **-bôr^u** -बोरु । इन्धनभारः m. a load of firewood (as carried about for sale, or the like). **-gěḍ^ü** -ग्यडू । बद्धम् इन्धनम् f. (sg. dat. **-gěje** -ग्यज्य), a tied-up bundle of firewood (Rām. 584). **-gěḍür^ü** -ग्यडरू । इन्धनबन्धिनी f. such a bundle of small size. **-gur^u** -गुरु । अश्ववाह्येन्धनभारः m. a horse-load of firewood, so much as would be, or is, carried on a horse (for sale, or the like). **-hönz^ü** -हांज़ू । इन्धननाविकः m. a firewood boatman, a boatman who collects firewood in the forest and transports it by boat for sale (W. 115). **-hür^ü** -हॖरू । ईषदिन्धनम् f. a little (two or three chips) of firewood (Śiv. 1085–6, 1138). **-kön^ü** -कांनू । इन्धनमात्रा f. a little firewood, so much as would be sufficient only for a day or so (cf. **kön^ü 5,** p. 461*a*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-laṭür^ü** -लटरू । इन्धनखण्डम् f. a single stoutish piece of firewood. **-lŏtsh^{ü}r^ü** -ल्वछरू । इन्धनमुष्टिका f. a small tied bundle (about a handful) of small firewood. **-mǒnḍ^u** -म्वंडु । इन्धनस्थाणुः m. a log for firewood. **-mǒnḍ^{i}r^ü** -म्वंडरू । इन्धनस्थाणुः f. a small log, as ab. **-měnzur** -म्यंज़ुर् । इन्धनविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **-měnzaras** -म्यंज़रस्; f. **měnzarěñ** म्यंज़र्यञ्, either his wife, or a female firewood-seller), a professional seller of firewood. **-tul^u** -तुलु । ईषदिन्धनम् m. a small amount of firewood (Gr.Gr. 164). **-thôp^u** -थोपु m., i.q. **-tul^u** (Gr.Gr. 164). **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् m., i.q. **-tul^u** (Gr.Gr. 163).

zyūn^u ज़्यूनु, f. **zīn^ü** ज़ीनू, 1 p.p. of **zěnun,** to conquer (cf. **sörga-zyūn^u**, p. 934*a*, l. 33).

zāyun^u ज़ायुनु । जननोत्सवः m. that which is connected with birth (cf. **möl^i-z°**, p. 566*b*, l. 33); the festival or rejoicing in honour of the birth of a son.

ziyāphath ज़ियाफथ्, **ziyāfat** ضیافت f. an entertainment, feast, banquet (El. *ziáfat*, m.; H. x, 4, 11); hospitality, entertainment; a dish of food

brought as a present, a present of dainty food (H. x, 5, 10).

zyur^u ज़िर् (= زیرہ) । जीरकम्, पुष्पकेसरायचूर्णम् (sg. dat. **ziris** ज़िरिस्), caraway-seed, cumin-seed (cf. **bada-z°**, p. 82*b*, l. 40; **dā-z°**, p. 231*a*, l. 27; **kāla-z°**, p. 436*a*, l. 3; **phaka-z°**, p. 689*a*, l. 27) (W. 144, K.Pr. 43); flower-pollen (cf. **gŏlāb-z°**, p. 284*b*, l. 12). Cf. **zīra 2**, and L. 67, *zirah siyah*, red caraway, *Carum sp*.

ziri-gŏg^aj^i ज़िरि-ग्वग्ंजि or **-gŏg^uj^u** -ग्वग्जू । जीरकमूलकम् f. its globular root (cf. L. 76, *ziri gogul*, a certain diuretic medicinal plant). **-mŏnd^u** -म्वंडू । जीरमूलकम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य), id. **-mush^ekh** -मुश्‌ख् । अत्यल्पजीरकम् m. a whiff of cumin, a very small amount of cumin.

ziri-kĩn ज़िरि-किञ् । अल्पमात्रा f. a very small amount of anything (cf. **kãn 1**).

zyus^u ज़िसु । श्वभ्रम m. (sg. dat. **zisis** ज़िसिस्), a hole in the ground, a pit; (esp.) a pit in which grain is concealed (L. 411 *zusu*, 462 *zús*). **zis^i-tsŏgij^u** ज़िसि-चाँगिजू । अवटासनस्थानम् f. a mat (for sitting on) over a pit, a seat, as a trap, over a pit (so that the sitter is at once precipitated into it).

zyēshṭhā ज़्येश्ठा f. N. of the goddess of misfortune (in Skt. *Jyēṣṭhā*) (Śiv. 1474).

zyut^u ज़ितु । अकस्माल्लाभः, अप्राप्यप्राप्तिः m. (sg. dat. **zitis** ज़ितिस्), sudden, or unexpected, gain; gaining or getting possession of something looked upon as unobtainable (e.g. accidentally finding hidden treasure).

zit^i-on^u ज़िति-ऑनु । अन्धानुकृत् adj. (f. **-ŭñ^u** -ऑञू), (even though possessing sight) one who acts as if he were blind, one who pretends blindness. **-añĕr** -अञर् । स्वेच्छान्धत्वम् m. sham, or pretended, total blindness (whether one is merely dim-sighted or can see well).

ziyut (? spelling) (L. 463), the season for sowing rice. Cf. **wāph**.

zyuṭh^u ज़िठु । ज्येष्ठः adj. (f. **ziṭh^ü** ज़िठू or (H. xii, 6) **zĕṭh^ü** ज़्यठू, sg. dat. **zichĕ** ज़िछ्य), elder (by birth), senior (cf. **garba-z°**, p. 300*a*, l. 8; **zarma-z°**, p. 1232*b*, l. 15) (El. *zúṭh*; Gr.Gr. 58, declined; Gr.M.; Rām. 629, 1736; K. 1012; H. xii, 6); an elder, a chief, principal (El. *zyúṭ*; K. 466, 919; H. v, 1); superior in rank, taking precedence (K. 904); (as subst. m.) a magistrate (El. *zyút*). El. confounds this word with **zyūṭh^u**, q.v. **—bôy^u** —बोयु । ज्येष्ठभ्राता m. the eldest brother in a family of brothers and sisters (Rām. 330, *z° barādar*; *—bôy^u*, 336, 456). **—hyuh^u** —हिहु adj. (f. **ziṭh^ü hish^ü** ज़िठू हिशू), the elder (among others) the oldest (Rām, 699, 859; H. viii, 5). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to superannuate (El. *zyút k°*). **—pahān** —पहान् । किञ्चिज्ज्येष्ठः adj. (f. **ziṭh^ü pahān** ज़िठू पहान्), a little older (than the others), somewhat senior.

ziṭh tsāṭh ज़िठ् चाठ । अग्र्यशिष्यः m. (sg. dat. **—tsāṭas** —चाटस्), the head, or senior, boy of a school or class.

ziṭhi-paksh ज़िठि-पच् । ज्येष्ठसंबन्धिवर्ग्यः adj. c.g. belonging to the elder branch (of a family, or the like).

ziṭh^ü bĕñĕ ज़िठू ब्यञ । ज्येष्ठा भगिनी f. an elder sister, the eldest sister in a family of brothers and sisters.

zyūṭh^u ज़्यूठु । दीर्घः adj. (f. **zīṭh^ü** ज़ीठू, sg. dat. **zēchĕ** ज़ेछ्य), long (in time or space), lengthy, tall (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*b*, l. 6; **āyĕ-z°**, p. 73*a*, l. 29; **buthi-z°**, p. 143*b*, l. 24; **dāri-z°**, p. 238*a*, l. 32; **hĕnga-z°**, p. 339*b*, l. 2; **khōra-z°**, p. 410*b*, l. 19; **lãga-z°**, p. 511*b*, l. 14; **lāṭ^i-z°**, p. 535*b*, l. 49; **nala-z°**, p. 632*a*, l. 37; **nāri-z°**, p. 649*a*, l. 36; **narĕ-z°**, p. 650*a*, l. 17; **pād^i-z°**, p. 681*b*, l. 38; **phala-z°**, p. 692*b*, l. 31, and p. 693*a*, l. 10; **rāda-z°**, p. 825*a*, l. 29; **wumarĕ-z°**, p. 1119*a*, l. 27; **zanga-z°**, p. 1226*b*, l. 29; **zĕwa-z°**, p. 1236*a*, l. 6) (El. *zyúṭ*, *zyúṭh*, *zúṭh*; Gr.Gr. 19, 75; Gr.M.; Śiv. 842, 847, 912; Rām. 600, 1489; K. 926; K.Pr. 76, 143, 159, 219, 257, 262); (of a room, area, or the like) long, spacious (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1084, 1733). El. confounds this word with **zyuṭh^u**, q.v. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make long, make longer, extend, draw out (El. *zúṭh k°*, W. 88).

zēṭhi-zyūṭh^u ज़ेठि-ज़्यूठु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^ü** -ज़ीठू), very long, extra long, too long.

zīṭh^i atha dārān^i ज़ीठि अथ दारंनि m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (H. vii, 25).

zyūṭh^or^u ज़्यूठ्रु, see **zīṭh^arun**.

zayĕwun^u ज़यवुनु । जिष्णुः n.ag. (f. **zayĕvüñ^u** ज़यवञू), conquering, victorious, a conqueror.

zāyāv ज़ायाव्, **zāyōv** ज़ायोव्, see **zon^u**.

zöyyul^u ज़ाय्युलु (also written **zöyul^u** ज़ायिलु) । सूक्ष्मः adj. (f. **zöyij^u** ज़ायिजू), minute, delicate, (of thread or the like) fine, (of paper or the like) thin, (of cotton goods or the like) soft (cf. **tāla-z°**, p. 997*b*, l. 11) (El., Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M., L.V. 102, K.Pr. 183); cf. **zövyul^u**. **zöyil^i-wôl^u** ज़ायिलि-वोलु । सूक्ष्मकारी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who acts delicately (e.g. in consolation, in bargaining, in reproaching, and so on).

zaz 1 ज़ज़् । कारुविशेषः m. a musical instrument maker.

zaz 2 ज़ज़् । अतिवृद्धः adj. c.g. very old (of a man or woman), aged, an ancient, greyhead (cf. **buḍa z°**, p. 85*b*, l. 10).

zaza ज़ज़ । रूपिकाः f.pl. rupees (a word used principally by plasterers, masons, carpenters, and the like).

zāza ज़ाज़ m. (?) a lord (El.).

zĕzi ज़्यज़ि, see **zyonᵘ**.

ziza, see **zᵃts**.

zazurᵘ ज़ज़ुरु । विक्षतशाकादिः m. grass, leaves, or vegetables that have become decayed, withered, yellow, or stale (and are hence fit only to throw away) (Gr.Gr. 121). Cf. **zŏzurᵘ**.

zazárⁱ-kōnᵘ ज़ज़्रि-कांञू । विक्षतशाकादिपचसंघट्टः f. a small bunch, or wisp, of such leaves (thrown away in the process of preparing vegetables for cooking, or in cleaning or sorting them). **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । जीर्णशाकादिपचसमूहः m. id.

zŏzurᵘ ज़्वज़ुरु । जीर्णीभूतः adj. (f. **zŏzürᵘ** ज़्वज़्रू), (of grass, vegetables, or the like) withered, decayed, turned yellow; cf. **zazurᵘ**. —**atsun** —अचुन् । जर्जरीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered, as ab.; (of a human being) to become withered from sorrow or the like. —**tsānun** —चानुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to become withered as ab.

zŏzárⁱ-tulᵘ ज़्वज़्रि-तुलु । जर्जरितशाकावुच्छिष्टम् m. (in cleaning or sorting vegetables) the collection of withered or yellow leaves thrown away as refuse.

zŏzürᵘ kōnᵘ ज़्वज़्रू कांञू । जर्जरीभूतशाकादिकम् f. id.

zŏzarun ज़्वज़रुन् । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zŏzaryōv** ज़्वज़र्योव्), to become withered, (of leaves, or the like) to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 121); (met.) (of a human being) to wither from anxiety, sorrow, or the like. **zŏzaryō-motᵘ** ज़्वज़र्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **zŏzaryē-mütsᵘ** ज़्वज़र्ये-मंचू), withered (as ab.). Cf. **zazaryō-motᵘ**.

zazaryō-motᵘ ज़ज़र्यो-मंतु । विक्षतीभूतः adj. (f. **zazaryĕ-mütsᵘ** ज़ज़र्ये-मंचू), (of leaves, or the like) withered, turned yellow; (of an animate being) withered from old age, decrepid. Cf. **zazurᵘ** and **zŏzarun**.

ADDENDA

ō 3 or **u** उ (= و) conjnct. and (Rām. 133, 260, etc.).

abad 2 अबद् ابد m. endless time, eternity (Rām. 1106).

abĕn अब्यन् adj. c.g. not different, identical (L.V. 16).

abalakh अबलख् (= ابلق) m. and adj. c.g. parti-coloured, piebald; (in Ksh.) a beautiful, or well-bred, horse (Śiv. 1859).

abilāsh अबिलाश् । अभिलाषः m desire, wish, craving (Śiv. 759).

ābaran आबरन् m. an ornament, decoration (K. 85).

abtar अब्तर् ابتر adj. c.g. spoiled, disarranged; (in Ksh.) terrified (H. vi, 12).

abay अबय् । अभयः m. and adj. c.g. free from fear or danger, secure; N. of a certain *mudrā*, or position of the fingers, used in religious worship (Śiv. 1697).

achar अछर् (Rām. 842, 1263), i.q. **achur,** q.v.

acyuth अच्युथ् m. (sg. dat. **acyutas** अच्युतस्), a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1437).

ādā आदा ادا f. completion, fulfilment. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go to completion, to be completed, (of a space of time) to elapse (H. x, 8; xii, 4, 9, 11, 12).

ādĕkh आद्यख् adj. c.g. and the others, and the rest, *et cetera* (Rām. 573).

ādam आदम آدم m. Adam, the first man (H. iv, 2, 3; vii, 6, 7). Hence **ādamī** आदमी (= آدمي) or **ādam^{i}** आदॅमि m. a descendant of Adam, a human being. **ādam^{i}-khāv** आदॅमि-खाव् m. a man-eater, a carnivorous animal; N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1631). **ādamī-zād** आदमी-ज़ाद् m. a man, a human being (Rām. 445, 892).

adarmī अदर्मी m. a sinner (Śiv. 862, Rām. 52).

aduy^{u} अदुयु adj. (f. **aduy^{ū}** अदुयू) non-dual; hence (of the mind) convinced of the non-duality or identity of the Self with the Supreme (L.V. 5, 65).

adyātma अद्यात्म m. the Supreme Soul (Rām. 171).

agöphil अगॉफिल् (cf. غافل) adv. thoughtlessly, inadvertently, unconsciously, unintentionally (Rām. 56, 129).

ūh^{u} ऊहु, see **wūh^{u}.**

ah^{a}da अहद m. i.q. **ohuda,** q.v. (vill.). In H. i, 2, the word is used to indicate the period of a king's reign, his lifetime as a king.

aham अहं pron. I; the ego (L.V. 15), a word borrowed from Skt., and used in its philosophical sense. **-bāv** -बाव् m. self-pride, egoism (K. 513).

ahan-gār अहन्-गार् (= آهنگر) m. a blacksmith (H. xii, 16).

ahantā अहन्ता f. consciousness of one's own individuality, self-consciousness (Śiv. 1620).

āhārun आहारुन् ? conj. to eat food (only noted in L.V. 28).

ahŏth अहुथ् । आहुतिः f. (sg. dat. **ahŏts^{ū}** अह्वुत्सू), offering an oblation to a deity (Śiv. 1200); an oblation.

ahwāl अह्वाल् احوال m. condition, case, circumstances, state of affairs (Rām. 220, 252, 263, etc.).

ōjas ओजस् m. splendour, brilliant light, glory (K. 1038).

akābīr अकाबीर् (= اكابر) m.pl. the great, grandees, people of rank (Rām. 1314, adj.).

ŏ̃khun ऑँखुन् conj. 1 to make a mark; to impress a mark upon anything, to brand (L.V. 76).

akhĕr अख्यर् m., i.q. **achur,** q.v. (L.V. 10).

akŏl अकॊल्, see **kŏl-akŏl,** p. 436*b*, l. 32.

akalankh अकलंख् adj. c.g. without stain, spotless, unblemished (Rām. 1321).

akār अकार् m. (in the Nāgari or Śāradā alphabet) the letter **a** अ (Śiv. 1771).

akriy अक्रिय् adj. c.g. not acting, free from work; in a religious sense, free from the bond of works as an impediment to salvation, in a state of salvation (L.V. 32, 45).

ākŏsh^{i} आकॉशि adv. in the heaven, in the sky (Śiv. 246, 1146, 1396).

akshauhinī अक्षौहिनी or (K. 831) **akshauhĕn** अक्षौह्यन् f. a large army (complete in chariots, elephants, cavalry, and infantry) (Śiv. 853; K. 553, 818, 831).

akshĕr अक्षर् m. a letter of the Nāgarī or Śāradā alphabet, a syllable (Śiv. 1763–4, 1768, 1771). I.q. **achur,** q.v.

akith-kun अकिथ्-कुन् adv. on one side (of anything, dat.) (H. xii, 14).

alvidāh (= الوداع) m. adieu, farewell. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a last farewell (H. vii, 16).

āma आम in **āma-tāv** आम-ताव् m. 'raw-roasting', half-roasting, parching (Rām. 1626). Cf. **ôm^{u}.**

ambar अंबर् m. clothing, apparel, garments (L.V. 28, 76).

amdan अमदन् عمداً adv. intentionally, deliberately; (in Ksh.) as a natural result, owing to (such and such) a cause (Śiv. 1230).

amolᵘ 2 अमंलु adj. (f. **amüjᵘ** अमंजू), undefiled, pure, free from all defilement (L.V. 64).

amalônᵘ अमलोनु adj. (f. **amalöñᵘ** अमलांञ्), undefiled, pure (L.V. 21).

amāma अमाम (= عمامه) m. a turban, tiara, crown (Rām. 990).

amār अमार् m. desire, longing (H. v, 2).

amārath अमारथ् عمارت ? gend. building; a building, structure, edifice. **-gar** -गर् m. one who builds, a skilled builder (Rām. 131).

amarāwatī अमरावती f. N. of the abode of the gods, esp. the heaven of Indra (Śiv. 1497, personified).

and अन्द्. Here insert a new sub-article.

andas अन्दस् adv. at the end, at the edge (Śiv. 1662).

and 2 अन्द् । अन्धः adj. c.g. blind, i.q. **onᵘ 1,** q.v. **anda-gāsh** अन्द-गाश् m. light (i.e. sight) for the blind (Rām. 1103).

anād अनाद् adj. c.g. without beginning, existing from eternity (L.V. 72).

andām अन्दाम اندام m. body, form, figure (Rām. 1039).

angāh अंगाह् adv. then, thereupon (Rām. 508).

ankā عنقا m. a fabulous bird, the phœnix; a *rara avis,* something very rare (H. ii, 2, etc.).

ankush अंकुश् m. the hook or goad used in driving an elephant (K. 397).

anāmay अनामय् m. health; well-being, welfare, weal (L.V. 1).

ann अन्न (L.V. 28, Śiv. 306, Rām. 1113), i.q. **an 1,** q.v.

anun 3 *अनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p.* ***anyōv*** *अन्योव्), to become blind, become sightless.* ***anyō-motᵘ*** *अन्यो-मंतु2 perf. part. (f.* ***anyē-müṭsᵘ*** *अन्ये-मंचू), become blind, blind, without sight (Rām. 772).*

anantawān *अनन्तवान् adj. c.g. endless, limitless (Śiv. 234).*

anār *अनार् انار m. the pomegranate, Punica granatum (Rām. 646, 1018, 1093).*

anth *अन्थ् m. (sg. dat.* ***antas*** *अन्तस्) (i.q.* ***and,*** *q.v.), the end, conclusion of anything (Śiv. 1418, 1789; Rām. 1596, 1779). Cf.* ***önth.***

anta-rostᵘ *अन्त-रंस्तु । निरन्तः adj. (f.* ***-rüṭshᵘ*** *-रंछू), endless, without end, never ending. Cf.* ***önta-rostᵘ,*** *p. 35b, l. 26.*

àntⁱ *अंन्ति (L.V. 54) or* ***àntihⁱ*** *अंन्तिहि (L.V. 33, 37, 38, 41, 61) in the end, finally, ultimately.*

antaḥ *अन्तः i.q.* ***antakaran,*** *q.v. (Śiv. 1420) (a borrowed Skt. word).*

antakarm *अन्तकर्म् m. inward workings, i.e. inward meditation (Śiv. 285).*

antalāy अंतलाय् f. N. of a certain magic powder that causes death to him on whom it is cast; hence **—chakünᵘ** —छकंनू f.inf. to scatter this (on a person); met. to cause (his) death (K. 196).

antar अंतर् m. that which is within, the inner, or hidden, meaning (of anything) (L.V. 56).

antardān अन्तर्दा(र्धा)न् m. disappearance, invisibility (Śiv. 1604).

antardyān अन्तर्ध्यान् m. i.q. **antardān,** q.v. (Śiv. 271).

antaryömī अंतर्यामी m. the Inner Restrainer, the Inner Monitor, the Supreme Spirit as guiding mankind (K. 718).

anway अन्वय् m. logical connexion; tenor, drift, purport; the real truth (concerning something) (L.V. 59).

aphshörda अफ्श्वर्द افشرده adj. c.g. pressed, squeezed out; friendless, without helper, destitute, without support (Rām. 772).

aphsūn अफ्सून् افسون m. incantation, charm, spell (Rām. 814).

āphtāb आफ्ताब्, **aftāb** آفتاب m. the sun (Rām. 1273).

apān अपान् m. one of the five life-winds in the body, which goes downwards and out at the anus (L.V. 101, Śiv. 1682). See **prān 1** for particulars.

apsar अप्सर् m. an officer (corruption of the English word) (H. x, 12).

apūtᵘ अपुतु adj. (f. **apūṭsᵘ** अपूचू), impure, ceremonially unclean (L.V. 32).

arda-rāth अर्द-राथ्. This word also occurs in Rām. 1108*g*. In Rām. 1265 we have **arda-rātran,** adv. at midnight.

arkān ارکان m.pl. pillars, columns. **arkān-i-dōlath** अर्कानि-दोलथ् (= ارکان دولت) m.pl. 'pillars of the State', grandees, nobles (Rām. 142).

arnav अर्नव् m. the sea, ocean (Śiv. 1871).

arūph अरूफ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **arūpas** अरूपस्), formless, without form (Śiv. 1757).

arpun अर्पुन् conj. 1 to offer (an oblation, or the like) (K. 138, 141).

arz ارض f. the earth; **arz ō samā** ارض وسما f. earth and the heavens (i.e. everywhere) (H. vii, 26).

arzonᵘ अर्ज़ोनु, see **yĕmal.**

āsa 3 आस, i.q. **asā,** q.v. (Rām. 389).

āshōb آشوب adj. c.g. exciting, in **āshōb-i-ālam** آشوب عالم, an exciter, or intoxicator, of the universe (of a beautiful woman) (Rām. 520).

ashödd अश्वद्द (Śiv. 371), i.q. **ashöd,** q.v.

ashukh-wan अशुख्-वन् m. the forest of Aśōka trees in which Rāma camped when attacking Lankā (Rām. 900).

ashŏmēd (Rām. 1320, 1686) or **ashŏmīd** (Rām. 1140) अश्वमे(मी)द् m. a horse sacrifice (Skt. *aśvamēdha*).

āshram आश्रम् m. a hermitage, dwelling of an ascetic or of ascetics (Rām. 1143*g*).

ashṭumᵘ अष्टुम् ord. (fem. **ashṭümᵘ** अष्टूम्), eighth (Rām. 419, K. 132).

ashṭamūrath अष्टमूरथ् adj. c.g. (sg. voc. **-mūrta** -मूर्त), one who possesses eight forms, an epithet of the Deity, his eight forms being the five elements (earth, water, fire, air, ether), the sun, the moon, and the officiating priest (Skt. *aṣṭamūrti*) (Rām. 1769).

ashyudᵘ अश्य़ुद्, in **ras-ashyudᵘ**, p. 841*a*, l. 46, i.q. **ashud,** q.v.

asankhy असंख्य् adj. c.g. countless, innumerable (K. 848).

astra अस्त्र in **astra-vidyā** अस्त्र-विद्या f. the lore of arms, the science of wielding weapons (K. 949).

ōṭᵘ ऑटू. An additional meaning is the 'Adam's apple' in the throat, and hence, genl., the throat, throttle (K. 449).

ātmagyōnī आत्मग्यॉनी adj. c.g. one who has complete knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, a perfected saint (Rām. 1683).

ataty अतत्य् (H. viii, 7), i.q. **ātⁱthᵘy**, p. 53*a*, l. 3.

ōtsᵘ-kār ऑत्सू-कार् । अङ्गीकारः m. assent, consent (K. 1021).

atshĕn अछ़ॖन् adv. c.g. not torn; hence, uninterruptedly, continuously (L.V. 19). Cf. **atshyonnᵘ.**

āwaṭhan आवठन् f. (sg. dat. **āwaṭhünᵘ** आवठ्नॖ), covering, superimposing; mingling (one thing with another) (Rām. 767).

āvēzān आवेज़ान् آویزان adj. c.g. suspended, hanging, pendant (Rām. 1178).

ayōdyā अयोद्या. Note that in Rām. (e.g. 1678, 1695) '**Ayōdyā**' is spelt '**Ojudyā**'.

ayām अयाम् or **aiyām** ایام m.pl. days, times; space of time, duration, term (Rām. 132). See **gardish.**

öyīn ऑयीन् (=آئین) m. a law, statute, edict, decree. **öyīn ba öyīn** adv. decree by decree, (of a series of events) each in its destined, or due, order (Rām. 24).

öyīna ऑयीन, i.q. **aina,** q.v. (Rām. 47, 397, 655).

āyĕtsār आयछ़ार्. The dat. of **āyĕtsār, āyĕtsāras,** is used idiomatically to mean 'subject to', 'at the call of' (K. 531, 723). **pānas āᵒ,** subjection to oneself, acting on one's own authority, independent action (K. 544).

āzödī आज़ॉदी آزادی f. freedom, liberty, independence. **khat-i-āzödī,** a letter of freedom, a deed of manumission (Rām. 676).

azagar अज़गर् m. a boa constrictor, python (K. 192).

āzᵃmöyish आज़्मॉयिश् آزمائش f. trial, test, experiment (Rām. 459).

azōnᵘ अज़ॉनू adj. c.g. ignorant, without knowledge, i.q. **azônᵘ**, q.v. (Rām. 1475–6, 1594).

azār अज़ार्. At end of article add '**—dyunᵘ** —दिनॖ m.inf. to torment, afflict, molest (Rām. 1317)'.

öziz ऑज़ीज़ (?=عاجز) adj. c.g. poor, destitute (H. ix, 11).

bū 3 बू (written भू by paṇḍits) f. the earth. **-manḍal** -मंडल् m. the terrestrial globe, the earth (K. 17, 776, 850). **-tal** -तल् m. the surface of the earth, the whole earth as opposed to the sky (L.V. 9).

bē-bākh 2 बे-बाख् بے باک adj. c.g. without fear, without apprehension, without anxiety (Rām. 1283).

babar 2 बबर् m.pl. in **wārⁱ-babar** वॉरि-बबर्, p. 1137*a*, l. 16, q.v.

bābathᵃr बाबथर्. At end of article add the following. **-nōsh** -न्वश् f. a brother's daughter-in-law, a fraternal nephew's wife (K. 1016).

badī बदीँ بدین adv. to, for, or in this (Rām. 1009).

bōd बोद् (or बोध), m. intelligence; esp. perfect knowledge of the Self (L.V. 35).

bē-dād بےداد. For the article **bē-dād**, substitute the following. **bē-dād** बे-दाद् بےداد adj. c.g. unjust (El.); as subst. m. injustice, affliction (Rām. 289, 875, 892, 939, 1704). **dād-i-bēdād** m. crying out for help or protection (Rām. 438). **—gatshun** —गछ़ुन् m.inf. tyranny, or misery, to happen (to a person), to become distraught (Rām. 756, 1356, 1696).

badan बदन् بدن m. the body (Rām. 921, 974, 1117, 1205, 1221, 1226, 1411, 1726; H. viii, 6, 13).

bādun 2 बादुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôdᵘ** बोदु), to afflict, cause pain to (L.V. 7).

buḍay बुडय् f. sinking, becoming immersed, see **wāṭa-bᵒ,** p. 1157*b*, l. 44.

bē-gam बेगम بیغم adj. c.g. without sorrow, without fear or anxiety (Rām. 382).

bāgwān or **bāgᵃwān** बाग्वान् (=باغبان) m. a gardener (Rām. 642, 748).

bāgyōday बाग्योदय् m. dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence (K. 422).

bahu बहु adj. much, many (a borrowed Skt. word) (L.V. 51).

bōjⁱ बॉजि (cf. **bôjᵘ**) m. one who has a share (**bāj**) in anything; hence, one who gets such and such as his allotted share of fate, one who gains possession of (L.V. 62).

bājan बाजन् m. a receptacle, recipient (K. 536).

bajöyī बजॉयी f. prosperity, success (Rām. 126).

bēkh بیخ. Here add as sub-article.

bēkha-dōlath f. well-founded prosperity, unfailing good fortune (Rām. 330).

bē-khŏdī बे-ख़ुदी بیخودی f. alienation of mind, senselessness, delirium (Rām. 714).

bŏkth or **bŏk^{a}th** बुकथ् f. (sg. dat. **bŏk^{ü}ts^{ü}** बुकच़ू), prosperity, worldly bliss (K. 424, 1077).

bāla 1 बाल. Before '**-kūr^{u}**' insert '**-brahmatsŏr^{i}** -ब्रह्मत्सॊरि । नैष्ठिकब्रह्मचारी m. a perpetual Brahmacārin (see p. 121*a*, l. 30) vowed to life-long abstinence and chastity (K. 781)'.

bŏl^{i} 2 बॉलि । बाल्ये adv. in childhood (Rām. 1602).

bŏl^{i} 3 बॉलि for **bŏr^{i}** pl. nom. of **bôr^{u} 1,** loads (Rām. 1041).

bôl^{u} बोलु । हठः m. obstinacy, determination, determined prowess. **—dārun** —दारुन् m.inf. to display such prowess (Rām. 1451).

bilhōr बिल्होर् । स्फटिकः m. crystal (Rām. 568).

bōlanāwun बोलनावुन्. An additional meaning is 'to cause to address, to summon, call to' (L.V. 105).

balawān बलवान् adj. c.g. powerful, mighty (Rām. 1493).

balāvīr बलावीर्, i.q. **bala-vīr,** p. 103*a*, l. 41 (Rām. 118, 448, 511, 690, 1261, 1275, 1317, 1341, 1353, 1368, 1404, 1560).

balāvīrī बलावीरी f. bravery, courage, heroism (Rām. 691).

bam बम् m. the skin. **—tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise weals (with a whip) (L.V. 101).

bān 3 बान् m. the sun (L.V. 9).

bŏnā बुना. An alternative form is **bŏna** बुन (e.g. Rām. 401, 542, 795, etc.).

bunā बुना (cf. بنا), in **sangīn-bunā.** See **sangīn.**

band 5 बन्द् (Rām. 782), i.q. **banda 2,** q.v.

bandān बन्दान् m. an asseveration, vow, solemn promise (Rām. 151).

bŏnd^{i}wān बॉन्दिवान् (K. 36, 40, 51, 53, 365–6, 896, 997, 1005, 1028), see **bŏd^{i}-wān,** p. 83*b*, l. 36.

bīnāh बीनाह् (= بینا) adj. c.g. seeing, one who sees (*H.* ii, 2).

bēnawāh बेनवाह् (= بےنوا) adj. c.g. indigent, destitute (*H.* vii, 7).

bār 3 بار m. greatness; God. **—Khŏdāyō,** O Great God (H. v, 7). **—Sŏhib,** the Almighty (H. vii, 2, 3, 5).

bīr बीर् m. a leaf of betel (*pān*) rolled up with spices (see **pān 2**) (K. 977, 982).

būr बू(भू)र् m. i.q. **bū 3,** p. 1245*b*, l. 7, q.v., used in the Skt. phrase *bhūr, bhuvaḥ, svar,* the earth, atmosphere, (and) heaven, i.e. the whole visible universe (L.V. 9).

bram ब्रम. Add, as a new sub-article, '**brama-wôn^{u}** ब्रम-वोनु m. a wanderer, one who roams (L.V. 26).'

bē-rong^{u} बे-रंगु adj. (f. **bē-rünj^{ü}** बे-रंजू), i.q. **bē-rang,** q.v.; out of order, deranged, disarranged (L.V. 85).

brits̆h ब्रिछ् f. lamentation, wailing. **—barün^{ü}** —बरंजू f.inf. i.q. **brits̆hun,** q.v. (K. 312, 510). Cf. **bats̆h,** bel.

basmun बस्मुन् conj. 1 to reduce to ashes, consume (K. 740).

baṭh 3 बठ् m. (sg. dat. **baṭas** बटस्), a warrior, a soldier; a demon, esp. a demon messenger or apparitor of Yama (the god of the nether world) (L.V. 74). See **yĕm 1.**

būth 3 बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्) (in Śaiva philosophy) one of the group of five *tattvas,* or factors, of which the apparent universe consists (Skt. *bhūta* or *mahābhūta*). They are, in Skt. *pṛthivī,* earth; *āp,* water; *agni,* fire; *vāyu,* atmosphere; and *ākāśa,* the sky. See the vocabulary of L.V. for further particulars (L.V. 77).

bātun बातुन् conj. 3 (of the sun) to shine forth (noted only in L.V. 16).

bats̆h बछ् in **bats̆h barün^{ü}** बछ् बरंजू f.inf. to utter distraught lamentations, to lament incoherently (K. 286 (*v.l.*), 291). Cf. **brits̆h,** ab.

bôwur^{u} बोवुरु, see **wôwur^{u}.**

bŏy^{i}cār बॉयिचार् m. the relationship of brother (or near relative), brotherhood, close kinship (K. 536, 898); brotherhood, kith and kin, those who are close blood relations (K. 897).

cucur^{u} चुचुरु in **sŏna-cucur^{u},** p. 917*a*, l. 14, q.v.

cēḍun चेडुन् or **cērun** चेरुन् conj. 1 to mount (e.g. a horse) (noted only in L.V. 14, 15).

chōr छोर् m. a waterfall (an old form of **chūl,** q.v.). **chōra-dār** छोर-दार् f. the stream of a waterfall, a torrent; **chōra-dārĕ karun** m.inf. to make (a person) in a torrent, to make him stream with blood, esp. to cause this by dragging him along the ground (as is done in a certain punishment).

caundan चौन्दन् f. (sg. dat. **caundani** चौन्दनि), a kind of altar (K. 923).

cōpaṭh चोपठ् m. (sg. dat. **cōpaṭas** चोपटस्), N. of a certain game resembling backgammon, the *caupār* of India (K. 811, 936, 938).

cār चार्, in **cār-dah** चार्-दह्, for **cahār-dah** (q.v.), card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).

cērun चेरुन्, see **cēḍun,** ab.

crãṭh च्रॉंठ्, in **ts̆oka-crãṭh,** p. 1067*a*, l. 10, q.v.

cūṭī चूटी, in **wupar-cūṭī,** p. 1132*b*, l. 32, q.v.

cyukũṭh^{i} च्युकूँठि । चतुः पार्श्वेषु adv. on (all) four sides, all round, in every direction (K. 1018, 1036).

dād 2 दाद्. Another meaning of **dād dyun^{u}** is 'to cry for justice, make complaint' (K. 756). Add the

following. 'dād hyonᵘ दाद् ह्यंनु m.inf. to take vengeance (K. 377, 443),' and in l. 14, '—wanun —वनुन् m.inf. to cry for justice, make complaint (K. 996).'

dödⁱ दांदि, in dödⁱ ogun दांदि ओगुन् । दावानल: m. a forest conflagration (K. 256).

ḍödⁱ डांडि. In the old Ksh. of L.V. 79, ḍödⁱ is spelt dödⁱ दांडि.

ḍija-ḍija डिज-डिज. K. 109 has ḍiji-ḍiji instead of ḍija-ḍija.

ḍokhᵘ 1 डंखु. Add at end of article '—tsānun —त्सानुन् m.inf. to hold up from below, support, prop up (K. 326, 331)'.

dal दल् m. a group, collection. Cf. nāḍi-dal, p. 622b, l. 5.

dān 5 दान् f. (sg. dat. dōñᵘ दांञ्), a stream (of water or the like, as poured from, or into, a vessel) (noted only in L.V. 39, 40).

dēn 3 देन् f. (L.V. 38), i.q. dēnu, q.v.

ḍündᵘ 1 डूंडु. A variant form of ḍündᵘ 1 appears in wŏphar-ḍünjᵘ, p. 1131a, l. 42. The word ḍünjᵘ is evidently a back-formation from ḍanjĕ, the sg. dat. of ḍündᵘ.

ḍingun डिंगुन् conj. 3 to be wrapped in sleep, to be sound asleep (L.V. 78).

doñᵘ दंञु adj. (f. düñᵘ दंञू), fortunate, happy, rich, opulent (L.V. 27).

dōñᵘ दांञ्. The word dōñᵘ (Skt. *dhanikā*) is used like our 'carat' to indicate the fineness of gold. See sata-dōñᵘ, p. 944a, l. 38, for particulars.

dār 4 दार्. In L.V. 74 this word is not confined to a thin stream of descending fluid, but is used for the flood of the ocean.

dörⁱ 2 दांरि (L.V. 33), i.q. dörī 2, q.v.

druwᵘ द्रुवु adj. (f. druvᵘ द्रुवू), firm, steady, immovable (L.V. 71).

dashĕ दश card. ten (L.V. 69). This is a word borrowed from Skt. The true Ksh. word is dah, q.v.

döy दांय् interj. in bŏ-döy बु-दांय्, I, good Sir! (L.V. 67).

dyēy ध्येय् m. the object of dyān, q.v., the object of religious meditation, that which is meditated upon (L.V. 59).

gēh गेह् or gih गिह् m. a house; household affairs, life as a householder, as opp. to an ascetic life (L.V. 55 *gēh*, 64 *gih*). gēh bazun गेह् बजुन् m.inf. to be occupied in household affairs, to be a householder, as distinct from an ascetic (L.V. 32).

gaman गमन् m. the act of going. See wūrdhwa-gaman.

gonḍᵘ 4 गंडु m. a rhinoceros (L.V. 47).

guru गुरु m. i.q. gŏr, q.v. (L.V. 5, 65).

grāsun ग्रासुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grôsᵘ ग्रोसु), to swallow down, to devour in one mouthful (L.V. 22).

gutharr गुथर् m. family, race, lineage (L.V. 15).

gaṭakh गटख् f. (sg. dat. gaṭaki गटकि), darkness; esp. spiritual darkness (L.V. 104).

gaṭun गटुन् conj. 1, an old form of garun, q.v. (L.V. 80).

gĕyĕ ग्यय, see gĕv.

hŏgᵃrⁱ ह्वगंरि, in tsīrⁱ-hŏgᵃrⁱ, p. 1079a, l. 21, q.v.

jasōdā जसोदा. The word 'jasōdā' is borrowed from India. The true Ksh. form of the word is yĕshōdā, q.v.

kŏbᵘrᵘ क्वबुरु. Add 'In wūṭa-k°, kŏbᵘrᵘ is used met. for "a camel's hump" (p. 1159b, l. 47)'.

kūḍᵘ कूँडु m. an earthen pot or pan, a cauldron, a vat (cf. rangârⁱ-k°, p. 838a, l. 42).

khōrī खांरी, in ba-khōrī ब-खांरी (= بخواری), contemptibly, meanly, basely (Rām. 1186).

kajāba कजाब کجابہ m. a camel-litter. Cf. sērĕ-kajāba सेर्य-कजाव, a pile of bricks so shaped, p. 930a, l. 27.

kana 4 कन. This word is also used with adverbs that are not interrogative, as in yithay-kana, in this very manner.

kāñĕr काञ्र् or kāñᵘrᵘ काञ्रू f. a dim. of kônᵘ 1. See pana-k°, p. 734b, l. 33, sᵃtra-k°, p. 947b, l. 24, and yōñĕ-k°, p. 1201a, l. 8.

kötsᵘ 5 कांत्सू or kātsan 2 कात्सन् f. in yĕndra-k°, p. 1199a, l. 24, q.v.

kātsan कात्सन् f., see kötsᵘ 5.

kyutᵘ क्युतु. On p. 502, l. 14, note the idiom rᵒtᵘ kyutᵘ (p. 845a, l. 24), which is an adjective, meaning 'sometimes good and sometimes bad'.

larza लर्ज़ لرزہ shaking, quaking, trembling (cf. zuwa-l°, p. 1236b, l. 47).

mahāganapath महागणपथ्. In Śiv. 1142, the word refers to Shiv (Śiva), and not to Ganēsh.

mahanyuwᵘ महनिवु. In the sense of 'serving-man', mahanyuwᵘ often takes the form mahönyuwᵘ महांनिवु. Cf. sōñⁱ-m°, p. 924b, l. 36.

muñᵉrun मुञ्रुन् or muñĕrun मुञरुन्, noted only in the phrases ṭaka muñᵉrith and ṭaka muñĕrith, see p. 992a, ll. 11 ff. The verb apparently means 'to half-close the eyes', cf. muñᵘ.

phukh 2 फुख् f., in wātal-phukh, p. 1164b, l. 3, q.v.

pingan पिंगन् f. (sg. dat. pingüñᵘ पिंगंञू), in sŏna-pingan, p. 917a, l. 48, q.v.

paparāy पपराय् f., in tsūṭa-paparāy, p. 1087a, l. 36, i.q. paparāray, q.v.

shūlᵘ शूलु or shūrᵘ शूरु, in wūrᵘ-sh°, see p. 1138b, ll. 45, 49.

CORRIGENDA

p. 4a, l. 18. Omit the words 'and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary'. As the work progressed, typographical exigencies have often compelled me to abandon this rule, and to adopt the spelling indicated by कितु, rather than that indicated by क्युतु.

p. 6a, l. 34. Read 'बुद्धिहीनः'. p. 7a, l. 11. After 'cloud', add '(Śiv. 1249, 1300)'. p. 7b, l. 17. The article **abāshun** is in wrong order. It should follow line 6 of the same column. p. 8a, l. 6. After '*yōga*' add '(Śiv. 1060)'. p. 8a, l. 14. As an additional meaning of **ách^{i} dīn^{ü}**, add 'to give an eye, bestow sight (Śiv. 916, 936)'. p. 8a, ll. 47–8. After 'a sign with the eyes', add '(Śiv. 1209)'. p. 8b, l. 33. After 'discovery' add '(Śiv. 873)'. p. 8b, l. 43. Read '**tōwarüñ^{ü}**'. p. 9a, l. 34. After 'اژدها' add 'or (Rām. 564, 913, 1073) **ách^{i}dar** अ॑छ़िदर्'. p. 12a, l. 29. Read '**-tôw^{u}**'. p. 13a, l. 21. Add '**-kyāzi** -क्याज़ि adv. then why? (Śiv. 1652, 1862)'. p. 13b, l. 6. For '-सुरु', read '-सूर्'. p. 14b, l. 46. After 'blood', add '(Rām. 213)'. p. 15a, l. 13. Read '**adōñ^{ĕ}ru-y**'. p. 15a, l. 34. An optional spelling of **odur^{u}** is **od^{o}r^{u}** अ॑द्रु (Śiv. 1650). p. 15b, l. 50. Add, as a further meaning of **adwaith,** 'the Deity in his monistic aspect, He who alone exists (Śiv. 512, 1402, 1604).' p. 16b, l. 30. Read '(sg. dat. **ag^{a}nas** अ॑ग्नस् or **agnas** अ॑ग्नस् (Śiv. 124), abl. **ag^{a}na** अ॑ग्न or **agna** अ॑ग्न, pl. nom. **ag^{a}n** अ॑ग्न्, and so on)'. So also correct l. 34, and the cross-reference on p. 17a, l. 8. p. 17a, l. 12. For '**agōr** अगोर्', read '**agōr** अगोर् (Śiv. 775, 975) or **agūr** अगूर् (Śiv. 48, 329)'. p. 17b, l. 30. Add 'cf. **wahal**'. p. 18a, l. 12. With the word **ōh-nöj^{ü}**, cf. **wōnöj^{i}**. p. 18a, l. 25. Add, as a further meaning of **ahār karun,** 'to use as food (Śiv. 208, 1119, 1524).' p. 18b, l. 1. An optional form of **oh^{u}ryund^{u}** is **yohuryund^{u}**, q.v. p. 19b, l. 1. Read '**-tôw^{u}**'. p. 19b, l. 5. After 'time', add '(El. *auktsór, uktsör*)'. p. 19b, l. 13. Read '**-zünj^{ü}** -ज़ंज़ू'. p. 19b, l. 28. Read 'अ॑कि'. p. 20a, l. 27. For '**ak^{i}**', read '**ák^{i}**'. p. 21a, l. 6. After '**ökhir**', add 'or (Rām. 321, 628, etc.) **ökh^{ü}r^{ü}**'. p. 21a, l. 7. Add, as a further meaning of **akahār,** 'a dancing arena, a stage (for dancing) (Śiv. 1456).' p. 21b, l. 45. For '48', read '28'. p. 22b, l. 32. For '**-thapas** -थपस्', read '**-thapi** -थपि'. p. 23a, l. 33. After 'plough', add '(Śiv. 1531)'. p. 25b, l. 30. After 'f.', add '(pl. nom. **ālüts^{ü}** आलचू, K. 1014)'. p. 27a, l. 29. For 'cup', read 'platter'. p. 27a, l. 38. A variant spelling of **amôb^{u}** is **amōb** अमोब् (K. 380, 387). p. 29a, l. 10. After 'efficacy', add '(Śiv. 816)'. p. 29a, l. 19. For '522', read '622'. p. 29b, l. 1. Read '**āma-tāv**'. p. 29b, l. 4. Read '**amāwasy** अमावस्य'. p. 30b, l. 42. For 'm.pl.', read 'f.pl.' p. 31a, l. 42. Read '**anubav**'. p. 32a, l. 12. For '334', read '333'. p. 32a, l. 37. For '763', read '766'. p. 33a, l. 2. Read '**nĕb^{a}ryum^{u}** न्यब्र्युम्'. p. 35b, ll. 9 ff. Omit the article **anta.** p. 35b, ll. 19, 29. For '**anta**', read '**anth**'. See Addenda. p. 35b, l. 26, read '-रंस्तु'. p. 38a, l. 45. A variant spelling of **āpharī** is **āpharīn** (Rām. 706, 792). p. 39a, l. 21. A variant spelling of **apôr^{u}** is **apōr** अपोर् (Rām. 1590). p. 39a, l. 26. After 'cross', add '(Śiv. 245)'. p. 41a, l. 20. The sub-article **ara wālañĕ** is wrongly placed. It should come under article **ür^{ü} 3**, p. 42b, l. 5. p. 41b, l. 18. After 'indefinitely', add '; in any direction, i.e. on all sides (K. 656)'. p. 41b, l. 21. After 'there', add 'cf. **wōḍa**'. p. 41b, l. 32. Read '**-yōr** -योर्'. p. 41b, l. 38. After '**ōr 2** ओर्' insert '(cf. **wōra**)'. p. 42a, l. 9. The sg. dat. ag. and abl., and pl. nom. of **zām** is best spelt **zöm^{ü}** ज़ामू, which Pandits generally write **zôm^{ü}** ज़ोमू. For the other cases of the pl. see s.v. **zām.** p. 42a, l. 33. After 'El.', add '*er*'. p. 43b, l. 49. Read '**ar-māṭa**'. p. 44a, l. 45. For '1640', read '1648'. p. 45a, l. 26. After 'purpose', add, as a further meaning, 'riches, worldly prosperity (Śiv. 1798)'. Note that, in Rām. 1187, '**arth**' is spelt '**ar^{a}th**'. p. 48a, l. 17. For '255', read '1255'. p. 48b, l. 19. After 'ओशद्', add 'or (K. 973) **aushĕd** औशद्'. p. 52b, l. 37. Before '**atiy 1**', add '**át^{i}** अ॑ति (Rām. 1184, 1360) or'. p. 63b, l. 17. Read 'sg. dat. **-trīnis** -त्रीनिस्, abl. **-trēni** -त्रेनि'. p. 64b, l. 15. For 'empty a coal-box', read 'stir up the burning coals in a brazier'. p. 66a, l. 40. Omit '543, 620'. p. 66b, l. 37. For '**ṛĕt^{ü}**', '**ṛĕts^{ü}**', read '**ṛĕt^{u}**', '**ṛĕts^{ü}**'. p. 69a, l. 45. After 'अतवार्' insert 'or (Rām. 384) **atwār**'. p. 71b, l. 9. After 'अवार्' insert 'or (Rām. 1705) **āwāra**'. p. 73a, l. 50. For '1413', read '1483'. p. 74a, l. 14. For 'to-morrow', read 'the day after to-morrow'. See p. 434a, l. 46. p. 74a, l. 28. For '1436', read '1486'. p. 75a, l. 13. After 'अज़ार्', add 'or **āzār**'.

p. 77*a*, l. 43. For **'tuluk^u'**, read **'taluk^u'**. p. 80*a*, ll. 22, 23. For **'bŏchhi'**, read **'bŏchi'**. p. 82*a*, l. 3. After 'वाद्' add 'باد', and after 'm.' add 'wind, air, breeze (Rām. 561);'. p. 83*b*, l. 17. For **'bözü'**, read **'bȫzü'**. p. 87*b*, l. 33. After 'ब्यदार्' insert '**, bēdār**' and before 'K.Pr. 25' insert 'Rām. 889, 908, 928, 1059, 1189;'. p. 91*a*, l. 5. In K. 636, 665, 683, and 717, **bāgi yun^u** is spelt **bāgĕ yun^u**. p. 91*a*, l. 46. Insert a comma after 'privately'. p. 91*b*, l. 19. For **'bögi 2'**, read **'bögi 1'**. p. 94*a*, l. 28. The word **bāha** becomes **bāh,** in **ṭhāna-bāh,** p. 978*b*, l. 20. Cf. **bahāṭhāna.** p. 97*b*, l. 44. Before 'a partner', insert '(f. **bājĕñ** बाज्यञ्)'. p. 99*b*, l. 46. Read **'bŏkh-tara'**. p. 104*a*, ll. 30, 32. For **'bacha'**, read **'baca'**, and for **'bachĕn'**, read **'bacĕn'**. p. 109*b*, l. 42. After 'known', insert 'cf. **wati-pĕṭh bāna-khörü phuṭarüñü**, p. 1156*a*, l. 40'. p. 111*b*, l. 29. Read 'बांदि, see **bõdi**'. p. 112*b*, l. 40. Read **'-yārüzü -यार्ज़ू'**. p. 115*b*, l. 13. Read **'bũñü'**. p. 116*b*, l. 16. Read **'tōwarüñü'**. p. 124*b*, l. 34. Read **'वियोगदैन्यवृत्तिः'**. p. 125*b*, l. 44. **Brör^i-thaph** is reported as masculine; but we should expect it to be feminine, with a sg. dat. **-thapi -थपि.** See p. 980*b*, l. 31. p. 134*b*, l. 25. After the full stop add 'Cf. **ras^ar** and **s^asar**'. p. 139*a*, l. 44. After 'वाठ', add 'or **bãth** बाँठ'. p. 140*b*, l. 44. Read **'-tsüñü -च़्ञू'**. p. 143*b*, l. 19. Read **'wāv'**. p. 147*a*, l. 25. For **'bôwala'**, read **'bōwala बोवल'**. The word also means 'crazed, crazy, demented (K. 501)'. p. 148*b*, l. 33. For 'tossing up of fear', substitute 'a blizzard of fear'. p. 150*b*, *ll. 8, 9.* Read **'-wahĕkas -वह्यकस्'**. p. 152*b*, l. 42. Read **'pakanāvüñü'**. p. 154*a*, l. 10. For '241', read '1241'. In l. 14, add 'see also **yun^u**'. p. 155*a*, *l. 5.* After 'humour', add '(Rām. 1090)'.

p. 157a, l. 10. Add at end of article **cŏbur,** '(cf. **wũṭa-c°,** *p. 1159b, l. 41*).' p. 161*a*, l. 30. The word **chal** *is the same as* **tshal,** q.v., which is the more usual *form. In Rām. 44, the word is* **tshal.** p. 165*a*, l. 40. *At the end of article* **chörü**, add 'cf. **tshĕpa-chörü**, *p. 1061a, l. 7*'. p. 165*b*, l. 2. Omit the reference '*(Rām. 1083)*'. *p. 165b, l. 43.* The correct spelling *of the name quoted as* **'chrār sharīf'** is **tsrār sharīf,** *see p. 1083a, l. 37.* p. 166*b*, l. 49. The word **chaṭh^ar** *is also spelt* **tshaṭh^ar,** see *p. 1063b, l. 7.* p. 170*b*, *l. 38. The correct form of the word spelt chakwari by L. is* **tsāka-wörü**, *q.v., p. 1068a, l. 31. p. 175a, l. 27. For* **tāl,** *read* **tal.** *p. 176a, l. 48.* The correct *spelling of* **crōng** *is* **tsrŏngü**, *q.v., p. 1082b, l. 50.* *p. 178a, l. 31. With the word* **caṭiñ,** cf. **tsiṭiñ.**

p. 186*a*, l. 19. Add 'Cf. **yĕndra-ḍachi**, the upright post supporting the axle of a spinning-wheel, p. 1199*a*, l. 15'. p. 191*a*, l. 33. Read **'pŏtra'**. p. 199*a*, l. 14. For '*mañ*', read **'man'**. Ll. 14, 19, for '*manwaṭā*', read **'manoṭü'**. See **man 3.** p. 200*b*, l. 24. For **'dŏh^ali** द्दहलि', read '(K. 972) **dŏhali** द्दहलि'. p. 202*a*, l. 34. For 'Śiv. 1675', read 'Śiv. 1677; K. 28, 684, 726, 821'. p. 203*a*, l. 44. Read **'shikhürü'**. p. 211*b*, l. 18. Read **'vũñü'**. p. 222*a*, l. 16. For **'-sütsü'**, read **'sütshü'**. p. 222*a*, l. 17. For **'sôvü'**, read **'sôwü'**. p. 225*a*, l. 11. A better spelling of **wôvü** वोवू is **wövü** वांवू. p. 234*b*, l. 26. Read **'-taluk^u'**. p. 238*b*, l. 28. Omit the reference '(Rām. 570)'. p. 239*a*, l. 25. The meaning is wrongly given. It should be intransitive, 'the tunes of the whip and of the scourge to be played, the whip to be cracked all round.' p. 239*a*, l. 30. Here also the meaning should be intransitive, 'the whip to sound, a flogging to be administered.' p. 245*a*, l. 1. Read **'-sost^u'**. p. 251. In the note at the foot of the page, for '**containing dh and h**', read '**containing dh and ḍh**'. p. 256*b*, l. 29. Read **'shikhur^u'**. p. 261*a*, l. 7. For '145', read '472'. p. 261*b*, l. 36. After '131, etc.,' insert 'Rām. 445, 892, 1714,'. p. 265*b*, l. 3. Read **'diwatsa'**. p. 265*b*, l. 27. Read '*mēlā*'. p. 266*a*, l. 33. Read **'vũtsü-mütsü** वूँचू-मंचू'. p. 271*a*, l. 5. Read **'-sôw^u'**.

p. 276*b*, l. 33. Read **'wörü'**. p. 277*a*, l. 14. After 'malleolus', insert '(cf. **rŏñĕ-gŏḍ,** p. 839*b*, l. 10)'. p. 282*b*, l. 30. Add '(cf. **ṭara-gĕl,** p. 1017*b*, l. 15)'. p. 283*a*, l. 40. After 'mouthful.', add 'so **rata-g°,** p. 846*a*, l. 6'. p. 284*a*, l. 1. Read **'-waṭh^ar -वंथर्'**. p. 288*a*, l. 32. Read **'-yārüzü -यार्ज़ू'**. p. 294*b*, l. 20. For 'Krishna', read 'Krushn'. p. 299*b*, l. 44. After 'womb;' add 'fœtus (L.V. 87);'. p. 307*a*, l. 31. Read **'-ṭaṭhüjü'**. p. 310*a*, l. 15. After 'dead' insert '(cf. **vĕpana-gatā,** p. 1132*a*, l. 37)'. p. 316*a*, l. 28. The word **gāv 1** becomes **gav** गव् in **phĕki-gav,** p. 720*b*, l. 34, q.v. Cf. also **wȫti-gāv 1,** p. 1153*b*, l. 46. p. 316*a*, l. 31. A better spelling of the sg. dat. of **gāv 2** is **gövü** गांवू, but paṇdits usually spell it **gōvü** गोवू, as here printed. Cf. also **wȫti-gāv 2,** p. 1153*b*, l. 50. p. 316*a*, l. 50. After '1612', add 'In K. 743, the sg. obl. is irregularly **gĕyĕ** ग्यय, instead of **gĕwa** ग्यव'. p. 316*b*, l. 48. Add, as an additional meaning of **gĕwanāwun,** 'to cause others to sing, i.e. to vie in singing (K. 989).' p. 317*b*, l. 42. For **'guyan'**, read **'guyĕn'**.

p. 326*b*, l. 33. Although **hāka-thal** has been reported

as masculine, the word **thal** (q.v.) itself is feminine. p. 327*a*, l. 47. For 'ज़ल्', read 'ज़ल्'. p. 332*b*, l. 1. After '(Rām. 605)', add 'Cf. **alun**'. p. 337*a*, l. 36. **Hūnu 2** has been reported as feminine, but it is probably masculine. p. 339*a*, l. 2. For '**wār**', read '**wār 2**'. p. 341*a*, l. 17. For '1598', read '1597'. p. 346*a*, l. 37. Read '**hāyukh**'. p. 347*b*, l. 26. Add '**pāñi-huru**, p. 746*a*, l. 41, and **raza-h°**, p. 856*a*, l. 4'. p. 347*b*, l. 28. For '**har 3**', read '**har 4**'. p. 348*a*, l. 49, and *b*, l. 1. The reference 'Rām. 109' should be transferred to **hörinju**. With the forms **höricu** and **hörinju**, compare **mörinj**, which represents the Skt. *mārica*. p. 349*b*, l. 37. Add 'Cf. **hōrun nakha wālun** (L. 459), p. 1115*a*, l. 10'. p. 368*a*, ll. 1, 6, 10, 14. Read '**hyuwu**'.

p. 372*b*, l. 44, and p. 373*a*, l. 41. The correct meaning of **jilb** or **jilav** is 'a horse's bridle, rein', not 'flank' as given (cf. K.Pr. 261). The meaning 'flank' is derivative, and hardly accurate. p. 373*a*, l. 3. Omit the figures '1078'. p. 373*a*, l. 39. The correct meaning of **jilav**, as in the case of **jilb**, is 'bridle'. p. 378*b*, l. 21. After 'l. 30', add 'and **ruma-jath**, p. 834*a*, l. 8'.

p. 385*b*, l. 10. In Rām. 531, the spelling **karun**, for **kadun**, is also used. p. 386*a*, l. 20. For '910', read '950'. p. 395*a*, l. 38. After 'El.', add 'cf. **ṭọ̈su**, p. 1037*a*, l. 49'. p. 400*b*, l. 1. An alternative spelling of **khum** is **khumb** खुंब्, cf. p. 838*a*, l. 44. p. 404*a*, l. 21. For '1434', read '434'. p. 408*a*, l. 3. For '**-waṭi** -वटि', read '**-waṭas** -वटस्'. p. 410*b*, ll. 33 ff. The articles **khör, khöri**, and **khöri** are wrongly placed. They should come at the foot of p. 411*a*. p. 410*b*, l. 40. After 'p. 83*b*, l. 9', add 'and **waṭa-kh°**, p. 1157*a*, l. 4'. p. 411*a*, l. 48. After '(H. ix, 9);' add '**trakhöru**, p. 1024*a*, l. 40'. p. 411*a*, l. 50. After '**graṭa-khöru**', add 'and (p. 1206*b*, l. 4) **yĕci-khöru**' p. 422*a*, l. 23. After 'p. 99*b*, l. 49', add 'and **wölinjĕ-kh°**, p. 1115*b*, l. 34'. p. 422*a*, l. 40. Read '**āzödī**'. p. 425*a*, l. 2. Read '**wuchun**'. p. 425*a*, l. 43. After ''south',' add ', see **wöturu**'. p. 428*b*, l. 26. For '**—raṭunu**', read '**—raṭun**'. p. 430*a*, l. 25. **köji 2** is evidently the same word as **kwöju**, p. 495*b*, l. 35, q.v. p. 430*b*, l. 40. After 'l. 24', add ', and **zabi-kuku**, p. 1215*b*, l. 21'. p. 432*a*, l. 13. Another spelling of **kakürü** is **kŏküru** क्कक्रु, cf. p. 1080*b*, l. 38. p. 440*a*, l. 20. Read '**kīl-mich**'. p. 443*b*, l. 20. Read '**tsŏcĕ**'. p. 449*a*, l. 15. Add '**—lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf. to shoot an arrow. Cf. **wāyun**'. p. 462*a*, l. 26. After '101', add ', 219'. p. 471*a*. The articles **kromu** and **krim** are in wrong order. p. 478*a*, l. 27. After '**nār 1**', add '**sarpa-k°**, p. 937*b*, l. 33; **tāvi kratshi ladun**, p. 1047*b*, l. 6'. p. 493*a*, l. 37. For 'm.', read 'm.pl.' p. 495*b*, l. 35. **kwöju** is evidently the same word as **köji 2**, p. 430*a*, l. 25.

p. 506*b*, l. 50. Read 'आय्'. p. 512*a*, l. 29. Read '**lŏgolu** ल्वगंलु or **lŏgulu** ल्वगुलु।'. p. 523*a*, l. 31. Read '**wotu 1**'. p. 526*a*, l. 49. After 'tree', add '(cf. **ṭāpi-l°**, p. 1013*b*, l. 29)'.

p. 556*a*, l. 19. Read '**mŏhara-khonu**'. p. 562*a*, l. 19. **mŏkan-ṭŏph** is f. not m., and its sg. dat. is therefore **-ṭŏpi** -टुपि, not **-ṭŏpas** टुपस् as here given. p. 563*a*, l. 8. Another spelling of **mŏkath** is **mŏkth** म्वकथ्. p. 567*a*, l. 26. **Mūl tshĕnāni** is intransitive, and means 'the roots to be cut, to be cut off, destroyed', and not as here given. p. 574*b*, l. 23. After 'lump', add '(Rām. 631)'. p. 589*a*, l. 30. After 'Rām.', add, as an additional reference, '1121.' p. 595*a*, l. 36. Read—**sŏpanünu**—सॉपनंनु. p. 601*b*, l. 50. After 'means', add 'Cf. **yĕci-mĕci**, p. 1206*b*, l. 6'. p. 603*a*, l. 38. Omit the words 'till his death'. p. 603*a*, l. 40. For 'to come on the shoulder till death', read 'to come permanently on the shoulder', and at the end of the article in l. 43, add 'cf. **marun 1**'. p. 610*a*, l. 22. After 'remaining', add '(cf. **way mŏtsu**, p. 1174*b*, l. 41)'.

p. 623*a*, l. 40. Before '(sg. dat.' add 'f.' p. 628*b*, l. 42. After 'L. 350', add '; cf. *horun nak walun* (sic), to discharge a debt, L. 459'. p. 629*a*, l. 4. Omit the figures '1758'. p. 632*a*, l. 42. Add the reference '; **tabakh-n°**, p. 962*b*, l. 25'. p. 633*a*, l. 38. For 'f.pl.', read 'f.' p. 637*a*, l. 50. Add as a second reference '; **tsĕra-n°**, p. 1079*a*, l. 48'. p. 640*a*, l. 27. Add, 'note that in K. 141, **nonuy wanun** means "to speak plainly".' p. 641*a*, l. 36. Read '**wŏnil** वांनिल्'. p. 654*b*, l. 5. Omit the reference to Rām. 929. p. 658*b*, l. 1. After '335,' add '929,'. p. 661*b*, l. 40. For '11', read '11)'. Id., l. 42. After '11', add 'and p. 835*b*, l. 2'. p. 666*a*, l. 4. Add as further references, '**wāwa-n°**, p. 1172*b*, l. 33,' and '**zödi-nāwa**, p. 1217*a*, l. 21'. p. 674*a*, l. 14. Add as a further reference, '**wuz-n°**, p. 1179*a*, l. 7.'

p. 678*b*, l. 13. Add 'Cf. **rĕshi-p°**, p. 855*b*, l. 48'. Id., l. 38. Add as further references, '**wā-p°**, p. 1128*a*, l. 32, and **wāza-p°**, p. 1178*b*, l. 14'. p. 682*a*, l. 6. For 'excessive', read 'a strain in'. p. 683*b*, l. 13. A variant spelling of **paigām** is **paygām**, q.v. p. 685*b*, l. 49. The gender of **phāh** is m. p. 687*a*, l. 42. For '**pŏhari**', read '**phŏhari**'. p. 693*b*, l. 50. After '**ranga 2**', add '; **rīnzi-ph°**,

p. 855*a*, l. 46'. p. 694*a*, l. 24. After '**pŏyĕ ;**', add '**rūz^{i}na-ph°**, p. 859*b*, l. 30'. p. 695*b*, l. 36. Add, as a further reference, '**tsam phalūñ^{ü}**, p. 1072*a*, l. 24.' p. 703*a*, l. 19. For 'q.v.', read 'and **yĕṭa-phür^{ü}**, p. 1208*a*, l. 27, qq.v.' p. 706*a*, l. 41. For '**phyur^{u} 1**', read '**phyur^{u} 2**'. p. 712*a*, l. 50. After 'l. 47', add '; **tawan-ph°**, p. 1046*b*, l. 47'. p. 726*a*, l. 35. Read '**pankhī**'. p. 733*a*, l. 32. Read **पत्लुं**. p. 734*b*, l. 33. For '**-kāñ^{a}r**', read '**-kāñ^{ĕ}r**'. p. 743*b*, l. 45. Read '**pūntshuw^{u}**'. p. 745*b*, l. 34. After 'bear' add '(see also **wādur** for further details)'. p. 746*b*, l. 45. After 'l. 12; ' add '**gölin-w°**, p. 285*b*, l. 36;'. p. 747*a*, l. 1. For '**mār**', read '**mör^{ü}**'. p. 752*a*, l. 20. For ات; read ذات. p. 755*b*, l. 37. After 'widow', add '(cf. **tsari-p°**, p. 1081*b*, l. 36)'. p. 760*a*, l. 34. For '23', read '234'. p. 767*a*, l. 33. For '5', read '15'. p. 768*b*, l. 17. At end add '(cf. **wôt^{u}-p°**, p. 1153*b*, l. 21)'. Id., l. 33. Add, as a further reference, '**yōñĕ-p°**, p. 1201*a*, l. 21'. p. 773*a*, l. 36. Read '**pravrüts^{ü}**'. p. 774*a*, l. 22. Read '**पर्यॉंख्, पर्यॉंकस्**'. p. 777*b*, l. 9. Read '**पंठि**'; l. 11, read '**ब्रंवु**'. p. 781*b*, l. 27. After '448,', add '545,'. p. 797*a*, l. 50. At end, add 'Cf. **vyoṭh^{u}**'. p. 801*a*, l. 19. Add at end of the article 'For a met. use of this word, see **wāyĕ-p°**, p. 1175*a*, l. 32'. p. 802*a*, l. 42. For '**paṭ^{i}ñĕ**', read '**páṭ^{i}ñĕ**'. p. 808*a*, l. 33. After '**putsa**', add 'and **tr^{a}s tr^{a}s tra-pūtshī**, p. 1030*b*, l. 9'. p. 809*b*, l. 18. After '**rāth 2**', add '; and **zāra-p°**, p. 1231*a*, l. 11'. p. 815*a*, l. 47. An alternative form of **pyēmüts^{ü}** is **pyömüts^{ü}**प्यांमंचू. p. 822*a*, l. 25. For '**lubr**', read '**ludr**'. p. 822*b*, l. 29. After '√*śudh-*' add '; **trām**, copper, Skt. **tāmra-**,'. *Id.*, *l.* 35. Add '**drēṭh** or **ḍēṭh**, sight; **srŏg^{a}ñār** *or* **sŏg^{a}ñār**, cheapness'. p. 832*a*, l. 3. Read '**-wāsanā**'. p. 834*a*, l. 29. Read '**tshür^{ü} 2**'. *p.* 839*b*, *l.* 10. For '**rōñe**', read '**rōñĕ**'. p. 847*a*, *l.* 14. Omit the figure '1323'. p. 850*a*, l. 47. After '**samakhun**', add '; **tal r°**, p. 996*a*, l. 21'. p. 851*a*, l. 44. After 'anything', add '(cf. **thāla-r°**, p. 975*b*, l. 28; **thañi-r°**, p. 979*b*, l. 29)'. p. 852*a*, l. 32. After 'dipping', add '(cf. **thŏka rātsavith**, p. 973*a*, l. 25)'. p. 852*b*, l. 32. As an additional reference, add '**wañi-r°**, p. 1129*a*, l. 14'.

p. 867*a*, l. 36. Read '**mŏlawan**'. p. 877*b*, l. 47, and p. 878*a*, l. 1. An optional spelling of **shikur^{u} 1** and **2** is **shukur^{u}** शुकुर्. Cf. **zacĕ-sh°**, p. 1234*a*, l. 17. p. 878*a*, l. 30. Read '**tsu-shākal**'. p. 884*b*, l. 5. The entry **shāna wŏganán^{i}** is wrongly placed. It should come at the end of the article **shāna 2**, in l. 22. Add, as a reference, '(Rām. 1122).' p. 890*b*, l. 23. After '**shērun**', add 'and **wūr^{u}-sh°** or **wūr^{u}-shūl^{u}**, p. 1138*b*, ll. 45, 49'. p. 899*a*, l. 29. For the whole of this line, substitute 'Rām. 535 (*tsŏdāh sh°*, 1400), 545 (*shurāh sh°*, 1600), 885 (id.)'. Id., l. 39. Add, as a further reference, '**vitāla-sh°**, p. 1164*b*, l. 24.' p. 911*a*, l. 27. After 'eating', add 'cf. **wayĕs somb^{u}**, p. 1174*b*, l. 45'. p. 930*a*, l. 27. Before 'pile', add 'pyramid-shaped'. p. 935*b*, l. 10. Read '**-t^{ü}j^{ü}** -तंजू'. p. 939*a*, l. 50. Other examples of **sarwa** are **sarwa-wŏpakār** (p. 1131*b*, l. 40), q.v., and **sarwa-vyāpakh,** all pervading (Śiv. 115).

p. 961*a*, l. 13. For '**i**', read '**ti**'. p. 961*b*, l. 30. For '**ay**', read '**āy**'. p. 966*b*, l. 19. Read '**cīzuk^{u}**'. p. 967*b*, l. 36. For '**ami**', read '**tami**'. p. 978*b*, l. 22. After 'scandal.', add 'Cf. **bahāṭhāna**, p. 97*a*, l. 19'. p. 985*a*, l. 18. After 'full' add '(cf. **yēra-th°**, p. 1202*b*, l. 32)'. Id., l. 46. After '**tsith^{a}r 1**', add '; and **yēra-th°**, p. 1202*b*, l. 34'. p. 995*a*, l. 9. For 's.v. **tsür^{ü}**', read 'p. 1081*b*, l. 40'. p. 1000*a*, l. 11. Read '**ṭāri**', and in the next line, for '996', read '996*b*'. p. 1032*b*, l. 10. Read '**चिद्रंगणक:**'. p. 1045*b*, ll. 33, 35. **Tatwen** and **tetwán** are probably variant spellings of the same word. p. 1214*b*, l. 40. An alternative spelling of **zai** is **zay 2**, q.v.

6 3 3 4

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